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Having secured a young lady from Washington, D. C., who is highly recommended as a competent and stylish Milliner, I will re-open my Millinery Department during the present month. A special invitation is here with extended to our former patrons and the public generally to call and examine our new stock in all departments.
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The Daily Citizen.
INAUGURAL SUPPLEMENT.



President Harrison's Inaugural Address.

There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the President shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people, but there is so manifest an appropriateness in the public induction to office of the chief executive officer of the nation, that from the beginning of the government, the people to whose service an official oath consecrates that officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremony. The oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant; the officer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be an unflinching defiance and security of those who respect them; and that neither wealth, station nor power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalties or to wrest them from beneficent public purpose to serve the ends of cruelty or selfishness.

My promise is spoken: yours—unspoken—but not less real and solemn. The people of every State have here their representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and with each other to-day to support and defend the constitution and union of States; to yield willing obedience to all laws, and each to every other citizen, his equal civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly into a covenant with each other we may reverently invoke and confidently expect the favor and help of almighty God, that he will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fraternity and love of righteousness and peace.

This occasion derives its peculiar interest from the fact that the presidential term which begins to-day is the twenty-sixth under our constitution. The first inauguration of President Washington took place in New York, where Congress was then sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization of Congress and a canvass of the electoral vote. Our people have already worthily observed the centennial of the Declaration of Independence, of the battle of Yorktown, and of the adoption of the constitution, and will shortly celebrate, in New York, the institution of the second great department of our constitutional scheme of government. When the centennial of the institution of a judicial department by the organization of the supreme court, shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will be, our nation will have fully entered its second century. I will not attempt to note the marvelous, and in a great part, the happy contrasts between our country as it steps over the threshold into its second century of organized existence under the constitution, and that weak, but wisely ordered young nation that looked undauntedly down the first century when all its years stretched out before it. Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the institution of the government under the constitution, or to find inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and the hope and courage in contrast which thirty-eight populous and prosperous States

offer to thirteen States, weak in every thing except courage and the love of liberty that then fringed our Atlantic seaboard.

The Territory of Dakota has now a population greater than any of the original States, except Virginia, and greater than the aggregate of five of the smaller States. In 1790 the centre of population, where our national Capital was located, was east of Baltimore, and it was argued by many well-informed persons that it would move eastward rather than westward. Yet, in 1880, it was found to be near Cincinnati, and the new census about to be taken will show another stride to the westward. That which was the body has come to be only a rich fringe of the nation's robe, but our growth has not been limited to territory, population, and the aggregate wealth, marvellous as it has been in each of those directions.

The masses of our people are better fed, clothed, and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people. The influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained the ideal condition; not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them virtuous and law-abiding, but on the whole the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere, and largely better than they were here one hundred years ago. The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the general government effected by the adoption until the suggestions of reason were strongly reinforced by the more imperative voice of experience. The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded a "more perfect union." The merchant, shipmaster and manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to political freedom, which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features to hold in check the development of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the States, and so to secure the American market for their shops and carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with most selfish vigor.

The privileges of American citizenship are so great and its duties so grave that we may well insist upon the good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship, and the good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration, but should cease to be careless as to the character of it. There are men of all races—even the best—whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenues or a threat to social order. These should be identified and excluded. We have happily maintained the policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We have only been interested spectators of their contentions in diplomacy and in war, ready to use our friendly offices to pro-

mote peace, but never obtruding our advice and never attempting, unfairly, to coin the distresses of other powers into commercial advantages to ourselves. We have just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of the European courts. It is so manifestly incompatible with those precautions for our peace and safety which all great powers habitually observe and enforce in matters affecting them, that a shorter water way between our eastern and western seaboard should be dominated by the European governments, that we may confidently expect that such a purpose will not be entertained by any friendly power.

We shall in future, as in the past, use every endeavor to maintain and enlarge our friendly relations with all the great powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to the dangers of hostile observation or environment. We have not sought to dominate or to absorb any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and encourage them to establish free and stable governments, resting upon the consent of their own people. We have a clear right to expect, therefore, that no European government will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of these independent States. That which a sense of justice restrains us from seeking they may be reasonably expected willingly to forego. It must not be assumed, however, that all our interests are so exclusively American that our entire attention to any events that may transpire elsewhere can be taken for granted.

Our citizens, domiciled for the purpose of trade in all countries and in many of the Islands of the sea, demand, and will have our adequate care in their personal and commercial rights. The necessities of our navy require convenient coaling stations, and dock and harbor privileges which we will feel free to obtain only by means that do not in any degree partake of coercion, however feeble the government from which we ask such concessions. But having fairly obtained them by methods and for purposes entirely consistent with the most friendly disposition towards all other powers, our consent will be necessary to any modification or impairment of the concession. We shall neither fail to respect the flag of its citizens, nor to exact like treatment for our own, calmness and justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy. The offices of intelligent diplomacy are to a peaceful adjustment of all international difficulties. By such methods we will make our contribution to the world's peace, which no nation values more highly, and avoid the opprobrium which must fall upon a nation that needlessly breaks it.

The duty devolved by law upon the President to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution or by the act of Congress, has become very burdensome and its wise and efficient discharge, full of difficulty. The civil list is so large that a personal knowledge of any large number of applicants is impossible. The President must rely upon the representations of others, and they are often made inconsiderately and without any just sense of responsi-

bility. I have a right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer or are invited to give advice as to appointments, shall exercise consideration and fidelity.

A high sense of duty and ambition to improve the service should characterize all public officers. There are many ways in which the convenience and comfort of those who have business with our public officers may be promoted by a thoughtful and obliging officer, and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by a conspicuous efficiency in the discharge of their duties. Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetency or delinquency. It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consideration, but I shall need heads of departments, and will need time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not, therefore, be the best support of applicants for office. Heads of department bureaus, and all other public officers having any duty connected therewith, will be expected to enforce the civil service law, fully, and without evasion. Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance the reform of Civil Service. The ideal, or even my own ideal, I shall probably not attain. The retrospect will be safer judgment than the promise. We shall not, however, I am sure, be able to put our civil service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured a membership that the fair-minded men of the opposition will approve, for impartiality and integrity as the number of such in the civil list is increased, removals from office will diminish.

While the treasury surplus is not the greatest evil, it is a serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our treasury with a sufficient margin for those extra ordinary, but scarcely imperative, demands which arise now and then. The expenditure should always be made with economy and only on public necessity. Wastefulness, profligacy, or favoritism in public expenditures is criminal, but there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our people to suggest that anything presently necessary to the public prosperity, security, or honor, should be unduly postponed.

Petitions poured in upon Congress, urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people, which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young republic for the defense of its independence by making its people self-dependent. Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people were organized in many of the States. Their revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries and defense of our working people against injurious foreign competition, is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure but a return that we have witnessed. The protective policy had then its opponents. The argument was made as now, that its benefits inured to particular cases or sections. If the question had become in any sense or at any time, sectional, it was only because slavery existed in some of the States. But for this there was no reason why the cotton producing States should not have led the way in the production of cotton fabrics. There was this reason, only, why the States that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of the great south eastern and central mountain ranges, should have been so tardy in bringing to the smelting furnace and to the mill coal and iron from their near opposing hillsides. Mill fires were lighted at the funeral pyre of slavery. The emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of earth as well as in the sky. Men were made free and material things became our better servants. The sectional element has, happily, been eliminated for tariff discussion. We have no longer States that are necessarily only planting States, none are excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuit among people which brings wealth and contentment.

The cotton plantation will not be less valuable when the product is sown in country towns by operatives whose necessities call for diversified crops, and create a home demand for manufacture and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of the State, more real and valuable than added territory. Shall prejudices and a paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress? How long will those who cherish or tolerate the incapacities it put upon their communities, I look hopefully to a continuance of our protective system and to the consequent development of manufacturing and mining enterprises in states hitherto wholly given to agriculture, as a potent influence in the perfect unification of our people. Men who have invested their capital in these enterprises, farmers who have felt the benefit of their neighborhoods, and men who work in the shop or field will not fail to find and to defend community of interest. Is it not quite possible that farmers and promoters of great mining and manufacturing enterprises which have recently been established in the South may yet find that a free ballot of the workingman, without distinction of race, is needed for their defense as well as for his own. I do not doubt that of these men in the South who now expect the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster, would courageously avow and defend their real connection, they would not find it difficult by friendly instruction and co-operation, to make the black man their efficient and safe ally, not only in establishing correct principles in our national administration but in preserving for their local communities benefits of social order and economical and honest government. At least until the good offices of kindness and education have been fairly tried a contrary

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True as Preaching.
The presumption is that everybody will read this sheet without regard to their political bias; Mr. Harrison's inaugural address will first claim attention, then what Mrs. Harrison and the other ladies of the court wore; after these let us assure you that nothing else will deserve a more careful perusal than the advertisement of the "Racket Store." We can get salesladies and salesmen who can handle the yard stick more deftly, and preside with more grace behind our counters, but we have never been able to secure help who would write our "ad" to suit us, hence we have to attend to that part of our business ourselves, which causes us to remark: Please read the "Racket Store" ad all the time before you throw the paper down and say that it contains nothing of interest. We think our "ads," (as well as our store), take the cake. Our preface has taken so much space that room for what we would like to say is lacking, so we must content ourselves with just this—We have Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, Tinware, Notions, Lamps, Bed Quilts, Blankets, Sheetings, Buckets, Slop Jars, Baskets, Oil Cloth, Table Linen, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Carvers, Clothing, Hats and Caps, "a Shoe Store," Pictures, Frames, Shades, Curtains, Curtain Poles, Dress Goods, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Plushes, 10,000 Yards Ribbon, ANYTHING and EVERYTHING. Later on when you want Hammocks, Croquet Sets and Ice Cream Freezers, remember our store is the place to get them cheaper than elsewhere, only be sure to come to us before you buy. We handle as fine goods as any store in Asheville, and as many of them; our prices are always the lowest. Ask the visitors at Battery Park, the Swannanoa, the Grand Central, and the numerous boarding houses with which our city abounds, where they buy Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, and the thousand other notions that are always wanted, and they will tell you that the "Racket" keeps the most varied stock, and is the most reasonable store in town, and they having traveled know. The same answer in substance will be given you by the dweller in the humblest log cabin in our suburbs. We try to get goods to suit all. Our success so far has been gratifying. Will you remember what we have herein said and try us too?
Very Respectfully,
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