OUR NEW GOVERNMENT

The Inauguration of Harrison and Morton.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY

Conducted in Open Air in Spite

of Rain.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S ADDRESS.

An Enormous Crowd Present-The March to and from the Capitol and the Ceremonics There-President Harrison Reviews the Parade-Sketches of the Cabinet Members-Vice President Morton's Speech to the Senators-In His Inaugural Message President Harrison Speaks Out for Civil Service, Recommends Improved Naturalization Laws, Intimates a Conservative and Firm Foreign Policy, Backed Up by a Strong Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- The day which has been looked forward to so long has come and gone, and Benjamin Harrison is the president of the United States.

The inauguration ceremonies were impressive, and people who have seen other presidents sworn into office say that they were more elaborate than ever before. The unpleasant feature of the day was the rain, which poured down with hardly a let up while daylight lasted.

At about 10:30 the congressional committee called at the Arlington for Gen. Harrison and Mr. Morton, Senators Cockrell and Hoar accompanied the president-elect in a carriage drawn by four handsome grays, while Senator Cullom and Sergeant at Arms Lewis, of the senate, rode with Mr. Morton. The party drove to the White House, and shortly after 11 the president and Gen. Harrison took seats in an open carriage with Senators Cockrell and Hoar. Vice President-elect Morton and President Cleveland's cabinet, in other carriages, made up the rest of the little procession, which drove slowly to the Capitol, escorted by Gen. Harrison's old regiment, the Seventieth Indiana,

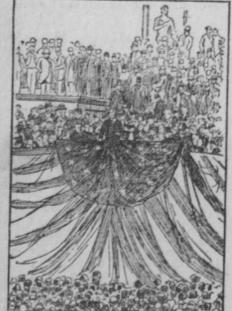
Shortly after 11 the distinguished party alighted at the Capitol. The president went directly to his room, while the others were escorted to the vice president's room.

In a short time Gen. Harrison and Mr. Morton were invited into the senate chamber. The great room was crowded. Governors from many states, judges and members of the diplomatic corps made up a distinguished audience as the president of the senate introduced Mr. Morton in a few appropriate words. After the applause had subsided Mr. Morton spoke as follows:

"SENATORS-I shall enter upon the discharge of the delicate and at times difficult duties of the position to which I have been called by the people of the United States refore bespeak in advance the indulgent consideration which you have always been ready to extend to the occupants of this chair. As president of the senate it will be my earndesire to administer the rules procedure with entire fairness and to treat each senator with the courtesy and consideration due at all times to those who represent great states in a legislative body. Our new relations, both official and personal,

Mr. Ingalls then stepped forward with a Bible in his hand and repeated the oath of office. Mr. Morton kissed the book and signed the written oath. Immediately afterward he t ok the gavel and called the senate together in executive session. Newly elected senators were sworn in, after which the march to the stand in front of the Capitol began, President Cleveland and President-elect Harrison walking together.

President Cleveland and President-elect Harrison, when they reached the stand or portico, took seats reserved for them. Chief Justice Fuller sat on the right of the presi-



HARRISON DELIVERING HIS INAUGURAL dent and Col. Canaday on the left. The committee of arrangements were seated near the president and president-elect. The diplomatic corps was assigned to seats on the left. The members of the house were placed in the rear of the presidential party. There was no vacant space on the great portico,

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Strong on Civil Service-A Mild, but Firm Foreign Policy.

Gen. Harrison took the oath and then delivered the following inaugural address: Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress? How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer exists cherish or tolerate the incapacities it put upon their communities? I look hopefully to the continuance of our protective system and to the consequent development of manufacturing and mining enterprises in the states hitherto wholly given to agriculture, as a patent influence in the enterprises in the states hitherto wholly given to agriculture, as a patent influence in the perfect anification of our people. The men who have invested their capital in these enterprises, the farmers who have felt the benefit of their neighborhood, and the men who work in shop or field will not fail to find and to defend a community of interest. Is it not quite possible that the farmers and the promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises, which have recently been established in the south, may yet find that the 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 if those men in the possible who now accept the tariff views of the people covenant with me and with each other today to support and defend the constitution and the union of the states, to yield willing obedience to all the laws and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly into covenant with me and with each other today to support and defend the constitution and the union of the states, to yield willing obedience to all the laws and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly into covenant with me and with each other today to support and defend the constitution and the union of the states, to yield willing obedience to all the laws and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights. Entering than solemnly into 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 a love of righteousness and peace.

This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that the president at the proposal covenant with me and with each other today to support and defend the constitution and the union of the states, to yield willing obedience to all the laws and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political

Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster would courageously avow and defend their real convictions they would not find it difficult by friendly instruction and cooperation 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 communication, but in preserving for their local communication. correct principles in our national administra-tion, but in preserving for their local commu-nities the benefits of social order and eco-nomical and honest government. At least until the good offices of kindness and educa-tion have been fairly tried, the contrary con-clusion cannot be plausibly urged.

I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a speculative policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the executive to administer and enforce, in the methods and by the instrumentalities pointed out and pro-

by the instrumentalities pointed out and pro-vided by the constitution, the laws enacted by congress. These laws are general, and their administration should be uniform and equal. As a citizen may not elect what laws he may obey, neither may the executive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and to execute embraces the constitution in its entirety and the whole code of laws en

The evil example of permitting individual rporations or communities to nullify the laws because they cross some selfish or local interests or prejudices is, full of danger, not only to the nation at large, but much more to those who use this peruicious expedient to escape their just obligations or to obtain an unjust advantage over others. They will presently themselves be compelled to appeal to the law for protection, and those who would use the law as a defense must not deny that use of it to others.

If our great corporations would scrupulously observe their legal limitations and duties, they would have less cause to complain of the unlawful limitations of their rights or of violent interference with their operations. The community that by concert,

open or secret, among its citizens denies to a prion of its members their plain rights under the law, has severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity.

The evil works, from a bad center, both ways. It demoralizes those who practice it and destroys the faith of those who suffer by it in the efficiency of the law as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has to in the eincency of the law as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by no higher motive than the selfishness that prompted them, may well stop and inquire, What is to be the end of this?

An unlawful expedient convot become a

An unlawful expedient cannot become permanent condition of government. If the educated and influential classes in a community either practice or connive at the systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson, that convenience or a supposed class interest is a sufficient cause for lawlessness, has been well learned by the ignorant classes? A community, where law is the rule of conduct and where courts, not mobs, execute its penalties, is the only attractive field for business investments

and honest labor.

Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make the inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have been in their administration an unimpressive and often an unintelligible form. We accept the man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness, and he assumes the duties of citizenship without any knowledge as to what enship without any knowledge as to what

The privileges of American citizenship are The privileges of American culzenship are so great and the duties so grave that we may well insist upon a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship, and a good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be hospitable as to immigration, but we should cease to be careless as 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. They should be

identified and excluded. We have happily maintained a policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We have been only interested spec-tators of their contentions in diplomacy and in war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never obtruding our ad-vice and never attempting unfairly to coin the distresses of other powers into commercial advantages to ourselves. We have a just right to expect that our European Our new relations, both official and personal, will, I trust, prove mutually agreeable. May I add my confident hope that all our duties will be discharged in a manner that will maintain the dignity of the senate and add to the prosperity and happiness of the people of this great nation. I am now ready to take the oath prescribed by the constitution."

Mr. Ingalls then stepped forward with a many European courts, It is so manifestly incompatible with those precautions for our peace and safety which all the great powers habitually observe and enforce in matters affecting them, that a shorter water way between our eastern and western seaboards should be dominated by any European government, that we may con-fidently expect that such a purpose will not be entertained by any friendly power. We shall, in the future as in the past, use every endeavor to mentain and enlarge our friend. endeavor to maintain and enlarge our friend-ly 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 a 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 gov-ernment will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of these inde-pendent American states. That which a sense of justice restrains us from seeking they may be reasonably expected willingly to

orego. It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any events that may transpire elsewhere can be taken for granted. Our citizens, domiciled for purposes of trade in all countries and in many of the islands of the sea demand and will have our selections. 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.

These and other trading privileges 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 towards all other powers, our consent will be necessary to any modification or impairment

We shall neither fail to respect the flag of

any friendly nation or the just rights of its citizens nor to exact the like treatment for our own. Calmess, justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy. The offi-ces of an intelligent diplomacy or of friendly arbitration in proper cases should be adequate 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 the official oath consecrates the officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremonial. The oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual coverent, the officer services as mutual coverent. can taken in the presence of the people be-comes a mutual covenant—the officer cove-nants to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be the unfailing defense and secur-ity of those who respect and observe them, and that neither wealth, station nor the power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalties or to wrest them from a benefi-cient public purpose to serve the ords of

just penalties or to wrest them from a beneficient public purpose to serve the ends of crueity or seifishness.

My promise is spoken; yours unspoken, but not the 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 today to support and defend the constitution and the union of the states, to yield willing obedience to all the laws and each to every other citizen his equal civil and polit-

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 the congress and the canvass of the electrical vota. cral vote. Our people have already worthily opened the centennials 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 consti-tutional scheme of government. When the centennial of the institution of the judicial department, by the organization of the su-preme court, shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will be, our nation will have fully

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 great part, 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 re-

Our people will not fail at this time to re-call the incidents which accompanied the in-stitution of government under the constitu-tion or to find inspiration or guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and hope and courage in the contrast which thirty-eight popular and prosperous states offer to the thirteen states, weak in everything except courage and the love of liberty, that then fringed our Atlan-tic seaboard.

The territory of Dakota has now a popula-The territory of Dakota has now a popula-tion greater than any of the original states (except Virginia), and greater than the ag-gregate of the five smaller states in 1790. The center of population, when our na-tional capital was located, was east of Baltimore, and it was agreed by 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 ome to be only the rich fringe of the nation's

robe.

But our growth has not limited itself to territory population and aggregate wealth, marvelous 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. strengthened.

The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not at-tained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them are virtuous and faw abiding. But, on the whole, the opportunities offered to the in-dividual 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 sover eignty to the general government, effected by the adoption of the constitution, was not by the adoption of the constitution, was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason were strongly enforced by the more imperative voice of experience. The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded a "more perfect union." The merchant, the shipmaster and the manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which had been so brayely won.

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 the carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with the most selfish vigor. Petitions poured in upon congress urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed

The patriotism of the people, which no The patriotism of the people, which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equip-ping the young republic for the defense of its independence by making its people self

Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of do-mestics in the dress of the people were organ-ized in many of the states. The revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries, and the defense of our working people against injurious foreign competition is an incident worthy of atten-tion. It is not a departure, but a return tion. It is not a departure, but a return, that we have witnessed.

The protective policy had then its oppo-

nents. The argument was made as now, that its benefits inured to particular classes or its beneats hurser to particular classes or sections. If the question became 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 or walked abreast with the New England states in the production of cotton fabrics. There was this reason only why the states that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of the Pennsylvania the mineral transportation great southeastern and central mountain ranges, should have been so tardy in bringing transce and to the mill the to the snelting furnace and to the mill the coal and iron from their near opposing hill-sides. Mill fires were lighted at the fuheral pile of

slavery. The emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth, as well as in the sky. Men were made free and material things became our better servants. The sec tional element has happily been eliminated from the tariff discussion. We have no longer states that are necessarily only planting states. None are excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuit among the people which brings wealth and contentment. The cotton plantation will not be less valuable when the product is spun in the county town by operatives whose necessities call for diversified crops and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension.

and agricultural products. Every new inme, furnace and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of the state, more real and valuable than added territory, to the 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

make our contribution to the world's peace, which no nation values more highly, and avoid the approbrium which inust fail upon the nation that ruthlessly 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 act of congress, has become very burdensome wise provided for in the constitution or by 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 the applicants is impossible. The president must rely upon the representations of others, and these are often made inconsiderately and without any just sense of responsibility.

I have a right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer or are invited to give advice as to appointments shall exercise considera-

who volunteer or are invited to give advice as to appointments shall exercise consideration and fidelity. A high sense of duty and an ambition to promote 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 offices 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.

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, and the heads of departments will need, time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not, therefore, be the support of an application for office. Heads of departments, bureaus and all other public officers having any duty connected therewith, will be expected to enforce the civil service law fully and without system.

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. Retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall, not, however, I am sure, be able to put our civil services them. but our civil service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumabency that 'air 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 a 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 extraordinary but scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then. Expenditures should always be made with economy and only upon 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.

It will be the duty of congress wisely to forecast and estimate the extraordinary demands, and having added them to our ordinary expenditure to adjust our revenue laws so that no considerable annual surplus will remain. We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt be ample to meet the ordinary annual de

remain. We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any small and unforceen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures, with the resulting choice between another change of our revenue laws and an increase of the public debt. It is out to possible I am sure to effect. debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry.

The construction of a sufficient number of modern war ships and of their necessary armament should progress as rapidly as is consistent with core and suffering in these and ent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage and skill of our navy officers and seamen have many tint of our history given to weak ships and had been appeared to the course of the co heficient guns a rating greatly beyond that of the naval list. That they will again do so upon occasion I do not doubt; but they ough not by premeditation or neglect to be left to the risks and exigencies of an unequal com-bat. We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. The exchanges of commerce demand stated, reliable and rapid means of communication, and until these are provided, the development of our trade with the states lying south of us is im-possible. not by premeditation or neglect to be left to

Our pension laws should give more adequate and discriminating relief to the Union sol-diers and sailors and to their wislows and orphans. Such occasions as this should remind us that we owe everything to their valor and sacrifice.

sacrifice.

It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of the admission into the Union of the Dakotas and Montana and Washington territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of them.

The people who have settled these territories are intelligent, enterprising and patriotic, and the accession of these new states will add strength to the nation. It is due to the settlers in the territories who have availed them-selves of the invitation of our lands to make

selves of the invitation of our lands to make homes upon the public domain, that their titles should be speedily adjusted and their honest entries confirmed by patent.

It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifested in the reform of our election laws. Those who have been for years calling attention to the pressing necessaty of throwing about the ballot box and about the elections might not only be free and pure, but might clearly appear to be so, will welcome the accession of any one who did not so soon discover the need of reform.

The national congress has not as yet taken

The national congress has not as yet taken control of elections in that case over which control of elections in that case over which the constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted and adopted the election laws of the several states, provided penalties for their violation and a method of supervision. Only the inefficiency of the state laws or an unfair or partisan administration of them could sugof partisan administration of them could sug-gest a departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the constitution that such an exi-gency might arise and provision was wisely

The freedom of the ballot is a condition of our national life, and no power vested in congress or in the executive to secure or perpetnate it should remain unused upon oc The people of all the congressional districts have an equal interest that the election in each shall truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified electors residing within it. The results of such elections are not local, and the insistence of electors residing in other districts that they shall be pure and free does not savor at all of interestingness. The people of all the congressional districts

ipertinence. If in any of these states the public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among the electors, the obvious remedy is education. The sympathy and help of our people will not be withheld from any compeople will not be withheld from any com-munity struggling with special embarrass-ments or difficulties connected with the suf-frage if the remedies proposed proceed upon lawful lines and are promoted by just and honorable methods. How shall those who practice election frauds recover that respect for the sanctity of the bailot which is the the first condition and obligation of good citizenship? The man who has come to regard the ballot box as a juggler's hat has re-

gard the ballot box as a juggler's hat has re-nounced his allegiance.

Let us exalt patriotism and moderate our party contentions. Let those who would die for the flag on the field of battle give a better-proof of their patriotism and a higher glory to their country by promoting fraternity and funtion. A party success that is achieved by to their country by promoting fraternity and justice. A party success that is achieved by unfair methods or by practices that partake of revolution is hurtful and evanescent, even from a party standpoint. We should hold our differing opinions in mutual respect, and, having submitted them to the arbitrament of the bailot, should accept an adverse judgment with the same respect that we would have demanded of, our opponents if the decision had been in our favor.

No other people have a government more worthy of their respect and love, or a land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon and so full of generous suggestion to

magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon and so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and labor. God has placed upon our head a diadem and laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or calculation. But we must not forget that we take these differences the condition that insting and

But we must not forget that we take these gifts upon the condition that justice and mercy hold the reins of power and that the upward avenues of hope shall be free to all the people.

I do not mistrust the future. Dangers have been in frequent ambush along our path, but we have uncovered and vanquished them all. Passion has swept some of our communities, but only to give us a new demonstration that Passion has swept some of our communities, but only to give us a new demonstration that the great body of our people are stable, patriotic and law abiding. No political party can long pursue advantage at the expense of public honor or by rude and indecent methods without protest and fatal disaffection in its own body. The peaceful agencies of commerce are more fully revealing the necessary unity of all our communities, and the increasing intercourse of our people is promoting mutual respect.

We shall find unalloyed pleasure in the revelation which our next census will make of

We shall find unalloyed pleasure in the revelation which our next census will make of the swift development of the great resources of some of the states. Each state will bring its generous contribution to the great aggregate of the nation's increase. And when the harvest from the fields, the cattle from the hills and the ores of the earth shall have been weighed, counted and valued, we will turn from them all to crown with the highest honor the state that has soot promoted education, virtue, justice and patriotism among the people.

The address was received with enthusiasm by the immense crowd. As soon as it was completed the signal was given for the great body of soldiers and civilians massed in the rear of the Capitol, and in a few moments the grandest parade in the history of the United States was marching to the White House, headed by the presidential party. When the great stand in front of the executive mansion was reached President Harrison left his carriage, and the magnificent pageant passed in review before him.

The grand ball in the pension building in the evening was the most impressive social

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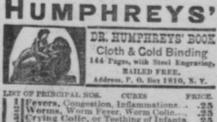
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