# HARRISON'S INAUGURAL.

The President's Views Upon Important Public Questions.

Discussing the Tariff, Civil Service, the Surplus, Etc.

The following is the inaugural address of

President Harrison: 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 solution ceremonial. The oath taken in the presence of the people becomes officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremonial. 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 the unfailing defence and security of those who respect and observe them, and that neither wealth and station nor the power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalities or to wrest them from a beneficent public purpose to serve the ends of cruelty or selfishness. My promise is spoken; yours unspoken. to serve the ends of cruelty or selfishness. My promise is spoken; yours unspoken, but not the less real and solemn. The people of every State have 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 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 in covenant with each other, we may reverently invoke and confidentially 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.

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This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that the Presidential term which begins this 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 atending the organization of the Congress and the ferred by reason of delays atending the organization of the Congress and the canvass of the electoral vote. Our people have already worthily observed 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 Constitutional scheme of Government. When the centennial of the institution of the Judicial Department, by the organization of When the centennial of the institution of the Judicial Department, by the organization of the Supreme Court, shall have heen 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 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 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 government under the Constitution, or to
find inspiration and guidance in the
teachings and example of Washington and his great associates,
and hope and courage in the contrast which
thirty-eight copulous and prosperous States

and hope and courage in the contrast which thirty-eight populous and prosperous States offer to the thirteen States, weak in everything 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 1700. The centre of population, when 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 Cin. Yet in 1880 it was found to be near Cincimati, and the new census about to be taken will show another strike to the West-ward. That which was the body has come to be only the rich fringe of the nation's robe. But our growth has been limited to terrobe only the rich fringe of the nation's robe. But our growth has been limited 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 lives of our people. The influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased. The virtue of temperence is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them are virtuous and law-abiding. But, on the whote, 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 TARIFF POLICY. The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the general Government, effected by the adoption of the Constitution, was not accomplished 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, the ship-master, 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 bravely men and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to the policical 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 marke: 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 dutes that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people, which no longer found a field of exercise'n 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.

The revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries, and the defence 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 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 otton-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 great southeastern and central

was this reason only why the States that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of the great southeastern and central mountain ranges abould have been so tarrly in bringing to the smelting-furnace and the mill, the coal and iron from their near opposing hillsides. Mill fires were lighted at the funeral 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 sectional 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 diversifications of pursuit among the people which brings wealth and contentment. The cotton plantathon will not be less valuable when the product is spun in the country 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 of the productive capacity of the State, more real and valuable than added territory. 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 puts 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 potent influence in the perfect unification 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 defence lished in the South may yet find that the free ballot of the workingman, without distinction of race, is needed for their defence as well as for his own! I do not doubt that if these men in the South who now accept the tariff views of 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 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, the benefit of social order and economical and honest government. At least until

cal and honest government. At least until the good offices of kindness and education

cal and honest government. At least until the good offices of kindness and education have been fairly tried, the contrary conclusion cannot be plausibly urged.

I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a special executive 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 provided by the Constitution, all 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 will obey, neither may the Executive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and to execute embraces the Constition in its entirety and the whole code of laws enacted under it. The evil example of permitting individuals, corporations 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 pernicious 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 defence must not ieny that use of it to others. If our great corporations would more scrupulously observe their legal obligations and duties. great corporations would more scrupulously observe their legal obligations and duties, they would have less cause to complain of the unlawful imitations of their rights or of violent interference with their operations. The community that by concert, open or secret, among its citizens, denies to a portion 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 been darkened is violent interference with their operations. saturally the subject of daugerous and un-tanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by no higher motive than the selfishness that prompts them, may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this. An unlawful expelient cannot become permanent condition of government, the educated and influential classes

if the educated and influential classes in a community either practise 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 conjuct and where courte not make acceptance. duct, and where courts, not mobs, execute the penalties, is the only attractive field for business investments and honest labor.
Our naturalization taws should be so amended as

the penalties, is the only attractive field for business investments and honest labor.

Our naturalization laws should be so amended as lo 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 they are. The privileges of American citizenship are so great and its duties so grave that we may well insist upon a good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration, but we 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 a polley of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We have been only interested spectators of their contentions in diplomacy and in war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never obtruding our advice, and never attempting anfairly to coin the discusses of other Powers into commercial advantage to ourselves. We have a just right to expect that our European poticy will be the American policy of European courts. It is so manifestly incompatible with those precautions for our peace and safety, which all the great Powers habitanily observe and anforce 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 confidently 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 maintain and enlarge our friendly relations with all the great Powers hut they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to the dangers of a

of official negligence, incompetency, or dequency. It is entirely creditable to seek public due by proper methods and with proper most and all applicants will be treated with considition. But I shall need and the heads of derments will need, time for inquiry and delibers. Persistent importunity will not, therefore, be

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 evasion, Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance the reform of the civil zervice. 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 service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fair-minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list increases removals from office will diminish.

THE SURPLUS.

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. Expenditure 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 these extraordinary demands, and, having added them to our ordinary expenditures, to so adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus will remain. We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any small and unforseen 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 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 mod-THE SURPLUS.

in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry.

The construction of a sufficient number of modern warships and of their necessary armament should progress as rapidly as is consistent, with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage and skill of our naval officers and seamen have many times in our history given to weak ships and inefficient guns a rating greatly beyond that of the naval list. That they will again do so upon occasion I do not doubt; but they ought not by premeditation or neglect to be left to the risks and exigencies of an unequal combat.

We should encourage the establishment of Amercan steamship lines. The exchanges of communication, and until these are provided the development of our trade with the States lying south of us is impossible.

Our pension law should give more adequate and discriminating relief to the Union soldiers and sallors, and to their widows and orphans. Such occasions as this should remind us that we owe sverything to their valor and sacrifice.

THE NEW STATES.

THE NEW STATES.

it is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of admission into the Union of the Dakotas and Montana and Washington Territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them. The people who have settled those 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 themselves of the invitations of our land laws to make homes upon the public domain that their title should be speedly adjusted and their homest entries confirmed by patent.

ELECTORAL REPORM. THE NEW STATES.

ELECTORAL REPORM.

nouest entries confirmed by patent.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

It is very gratifying to observe the general interest aow being manifested in the reform of our election laws. Those who have been for years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot box, and about the elector, further safeguards, in order that our elections might not only be free and pure, but might clearly appear to be so, will welcome the accession of any who did not so soon discover the need of reform. The National Congress has not as yet taken 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 hear versacon and a mentood of supervison. Unly the inefficiency of the State laws, or an unfair or partisan administration of them, could suggest a departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution that such an exigency might arise, and provision was wisely made for it. No power vested in Congress or in the Executive to secure or perpetuate it should remain unused upon occasion.

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 seaver at all of impertinence. If in any of the 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 community struggling with special erabarassments or difficulties connected with the suffrage if the remedies proposed proceed upon lawful lines, and are promoted by just and honorable methods. How shall those who practise election/frauds recover that respect for the sanctity of the ballot-box as a juggleer'

the first condition and obligation of good citizenship? The man who has come to regard the hallot-box as a juggler's hat has renounced his allegiance. Let us exait patriotism and moderate our party contentions. Let those who would die for the flag on the fleld of battle give a better proof of their patriotism and a higher glory 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 different opinions in mutual respect, and having seabmitted them to the arbitrament of the ballot, 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 enterprise and labor. God has placed upon our head a diadem, and has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond defultion or calculation. But we must not forget that we take these gifts upon the condition that matice and mercy shall hold the roms of power, and that the upward avennes 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 the great body of our people are stable, patriotic 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 the ores of the earth shall have been weighed, counted, and valued, we will turn from them all to crown with highest h

## THE MARKETS.

	Sheep 4 20 @ 5 80	10
8	Lambs 4 (0 @ 8 00	18
3	Hogs-Live 5 40 @ 5 60	П
3	Dressed 5%@ 8%	10
3	Flour-City Mill Extra 5 20 @ 5 35	13
8	Patents 5 90 @ 7 15	100
3	Wheat-No. 2 Red 98 @ 94%	100
9	Rye-State 55 @ 50	18
8	Barley-No. 1 84 @ 85	10
1	Corn-Ungraded Mixed 40 @ 43%	100
8	Oats-No. 1 White @ 39	100
3	Mixed Western 29 @ 33	10
3	Hay—No. 1	100
3	Straw-Long Rye 80 @ 82%	13
3	Lard-City Steam @ 6.800	100
3	Butter-Eigin Creamery 30 @ 30%	183
8	Dairy fair to good 18 @ 23	
9	West. Im. Creamery 16 @ 23	100
8	Factory 12 @ 20	100
я	Cheese-State Factory @ 12	8
ä	Skims	99
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THE INAUGURATION BALL.

A Night of Festivities in the Big Pension Building.

Floral and Other Decorations on an Immense Scale.

We give below a graphic account of the great ball which ended President Harrison's mauguration:

In the evening the President and Mrs. Harrison attended the inaugural ball held in the Pension Building. Beyond all question the room in which the ball was given is the biggest ball room in the United States. From one end wall the floor stretches away just 316 feet before the other end wall looms up—about one-sixteenth of a mile, in other words. A tape line stretched from side to side of the room would measure 116 feet, the glass roof which lets in the daylight and keeps out the elements is no less than 160 feet above the floor. To put it otherwise, here is a ball-room one-sixteenth of a mile long, a third as wide and with a roof almost as high above the dancing floor as is the roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge above the waters of the East Hiver.

East River.

The floor area of this vast room—a matter The floor area of this vast room—a matter of nearly 37,000 square feet—is unbroken, save by eight gigantic columns that tower up almost out of sight. There are two rows of these columns—four in each row—dividing the interior of the building into three equal sections. These columns are something like 7½ feet in diameter, and serve to strengthen the impression of vastness which instantly forces itself upon a visitor to the Pension Building.

This vast room was magnificently decorated

This vast room was magnificently decorated in every part. In the center was a Chinese pagoda, fifty feet long, thirty feet wide and nearly sixty feet high. It was two stories high and was festooned with flags and bunting. In the pagoda the Marine Band and Beck's Orchestra, of Philadelphia, were stationed, the former furnishing promenade music, and the latter music for dancing. Wound about each of the eight great columns were four streamers of laurel—each 120 feet long—and in the spaces between the streamers great palm leaves covered up the marble pillars. Midway between the floor and ceiling two great American shields were This vast room was magnificently decorated and ceiling two great American shields were fastened to each pillar, and at the base of every column was a broad band of crimson plush, bordered with yellow plush. From the center of each of the three sections of the roof forty streamers of laurel and rel, white and blue bunting depended, stretching



BALL ROOM IN THE PENSION OFFICE. away to the tops of the great columns and the side walls. In the central section of the room, over the pagoda, a large full-rigged floral ship hung from the intersection of the streamers. It was thirty feet long, had all its sails set, and thickly interspersed with laurels and evergreens, of which it was made, were roses, milk weed balls and bright colored cut flowers. The piece typified the "Ship of Stata." Beneath the interstices of the two other groups of streamers hung great balls of laurel and cut flowers, each ten feet in diameter.

At the west end of the room an immense oil portrait of President Harrison hung in a shaded and paneled plush frame twenty feet long by ten in width, and at the east end dent Morton. On the tited dancing noor be-neath each portrait was a great cluster of potted plants, ferns and palms. The real novelties of the florist's work were the symbolical pieces which represented the several departments of the Government. Each of these pieces was about Sx15 feet in size and was made of immortelles. roses and laurel. The eight pieces, representing the eight departments, were suspended at intervals from the arches of the pended at intervals from the arches of the first gallery. The room occupied by Pen-sion Commissioner Black, situated at the southeast corner of the first gallery, was tet apart for President Harrison's use, and the florist and decorator trans-formed the plain-looking office. Fes-toons of laural, bunting and flags and baskets of hyacinths, roses, lilies of the valley and tulips made it blossom with color. At the head of the room stood a double floral chair twelve feet high and ten feet wide. It was made of immortelles, greens and roses and in the back of either side of the chair the words "Harrison" and "Morton" stood out

words "Harrison" and "Morton" stood out in bold relief. Above these words was the inscription "Inaugural, 1889," and over the chair was a floral canopy of roses and other flowers. To the north of the President's room was the room assigned to the ladies of the Presidential party and to the east was the Vice-President's room.

President Harrison, Vice-President Morton, their wives and the ladies of their party reached the scene of the ball shortly after 9 o'clock. They were escorted to the ball by Mr. A. T. Britton, Chairman of the Inaugural Committee, and Mr. E. F. Beale, Chairman of the Reception Committee, met them at the entrance and, with the members of the committee, escorted them to their respective rooms.

members of the committee, escorted them to their respective rooms.

Soon after the arrival of the President the members of the diplomatic corps and the Reception Committee were introduced to him and, escorted by the members of the committee and followed by the diplomatic corps, the President and his party made a tour of the ball room and shortly afterward left the building.

The dancing floor had been divided into sixteen sections, and each section was in charge of an aide to the chairman of the floor and promenade committee and nine as-

charge of an aide to the chairman of the floor and promenade committee and nine assistants. The galleries were also divided into sections, to be similarly managed, and dancing was permitted there. Surgeon M. L. Ruth, of the United States Navy, Chairman of the Floor and Promenade Committee, took his stand near the band pagoda, and by means of electric bells gave directions to the band and those in charge of the dancing.

### A CRAZY INDIAN'S AMUCK. Seminole Jim Butchers Eight Per

sons and is Killed Himself. News has reached Jacksonville, Fla., from Okeochobee of a bloody affray among the ninole Indians in the Everglades.

Seminole Indians in the Everglades.

"Jim," a young buck, went crazy, and with a Winchester rifle started out on the warpath through the camp and settlement. He first sent a bullet through the brain of "Waukee Micco," Chief of the Miamis, killing him instantly. He next killed "Old Tiger," "Young Tiger," a son of "Old Tiger," and in physique probably the finest Seminole living, stepped out of his wigwam just in time to see his father drop to the ground. With blood-curding war-whoop he sprang on the maniac, and a hand to hand light for the possession of the rifle followed. Tiger was the experior in strength, but was at the wrong end of the gun, and before he could wrest it from his antagonist he was shot dead. The maniac then killed two papooses of his sister, and attacked bucks, squaws, and children indiscriminately, and killed three of them. He was finally cornered and shot dead by "Billy," another Seminole brave. In less than half an hour nine Indians were killed.

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