The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor



WEDNESDAY case of go-out as well as of

White

Now that we are in the House, let us stay there.

MARCH 4, 1897, will long be remembered as one of the greatest days in the history of the greatest nation of the world.

STRANGE things have happened, but it is hard to guess what use the American people can ever have for another Democratic administration.

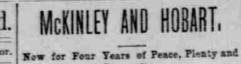
THE fact that Washington is still crowded is pr.bably explained by the man has remained over for a few days.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS did his very best to keep out of the Cabinet, but he did not succeed. He was the one man in New York who fitted the necessities of the case completely and satisfactorily to everyone, and at the last moment his consent was obtained.

Ox all the reform issues President McKinley is sound to the core. He is a civil service reformer, but not the kind of a reformer who begins his re- Thursday were early on the scene. form at the close of his administration, after he has got all his party friends in office.

Now the Kansas legislature has then be issued with statute book at- the east front of the Capitol, tachments, and dressmakers will be obliged to take out police licenses.

than the appropriation was expended. Southern waters. The library at Washington will stand In the evening the great inaugural ball for all time as an illustrious monu- was held in the Ponsion building, while ment to the fact that contractors on a splendid pyrotechnic display was given public works can be honest and can be at the foot of the Washington monament. prompt.



The following is the inugural address Prosperity. of President McKinley. Secretary, of State, John Sherman, of Fellow-Citizens.

walk humbly in His footsteps.

the Treasury.

displaced by wiser provisions.

With adequate revenue secured, but

temporary in their nature, might well in development of our country.

nands, I shall cordially concur in such well-nigh constant for several years.

Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. lage, of Illinois Secretary of War, Russell A. Alger, of Michigan. Secretary of the Navy, John 1. Long, of

Massachusetts. Secretary of the Interior, Cornelius N. Our faith teaches that there is no safer Bliss, of New York. Postmaster-General, James A. Gary, of

Maryland. Attorney-General, Jos. M'Kenna, of

California. Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, of Iowa.

William McKinley is now the President of the United States and Garret A. Hobart, the presiding officer of the United States Senate. The fourth of March has come and gone; the inaugural ceremonies, oaths, speech

es, parade, bali-all are over. Prepared for so long, granted the choicest weather of the clime and season, an ideal spring further fact that the original McKinley | day, in blustry, disagreeable March, the occasion was probably the most magnificent and most largely attended in our

> history. Mr. McKinley with his party, which included his wife and mother, left Canton Monday evening on a special train, which arrived in Washington shortly before noon on Tuesday. A large crowd of his friends and neighbors bade him Godspeed as he boarded the train, and the President-elect made them a short speech.

Mr. Hobart and party set out for the capital Tuesday morning and arrived there Tuesday afternoon. So that the chief actors in the momentous events of Early in the day Mr. McKinley left the Ebbitt House and proceeded at once to the White House. There he was cordially received by Mr. Cleveland, and togeth-

er they were driven at once to the Capitol. In the Senate Chamber the swearing passed a bill forbidding high hats in in of Vice President Hobart occurred. public places of amusement. Flushed This was in the presence of both house with success, the legislators will soon of Congress, the Supreme Court, high begin attacking big sleeves, and per- dignitaries of the army and navy and haps the dawning of the next century other notables. Immediately after this will see the fashions regulated alto- and the swearing in of new Senators the gether by law. Fashion-plates will official company repaired to the stand on There, in the presence of thousands the oath of office was administered to William McKinley, and, as President of

the United States, he delivered his inau-THE splendid new Congressional gural address, which was cheered madly library at Washington, with its ac- by the throng. Then, in company with commodations for over 1,000,000 books ex-President Cleveland, President Meand its beautiful architecture, ought to Kinley drove back to the White House, be an example to those who construct and after a hurried lench, took up his buildings at public expense all over position on the reviewing stand and witthis country. The structure was com- multitudes. Mr. Cleveland almost impleted on contract time, and \$5,400 less m sliately left Washington for a trip in

IN THE SENATE OR AMEER.

Cameron, Quay and Penrose sat close together during the preliminary inaugu

reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, laws be always and everywhere respect- the best means of adjustment of differen-THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL, but it can not last long while the outlays | ed and obeyed. We may have failed in | ees between employers and employees by of the Government are greater than its the discharge of our full duty as citizens the forty-ninth Congress in 1880, and it receipts, as has been the case during the of the great Republic, but it is consoling application was extended to our Dipl past two years. Nor must it be forgotten and encouraging to realize that, free matic relations by the unanimous con that however much such loans may tem- speech, a free press, free thought,"free currence of the Senate and House of the porarily relieve the situation, the Gov- schools, the free and numolested right of Fifty-first Congress in 1890. The latter

ernment is still indebted for the amount religious liberty and worship, and free resolution was accepted as the basis of In obedience to the will of the people of the surplus thus accrued, which it and fair elections are dearer and more negotiations with us by the British House and in their presence, by the authority must ultimately pay, while its ability to universally enjoyed to-day than ever be- of Commons in 1803, and, upon our invivested in me by this oath, I assume the ardnous and responsible duties of Presi-by a continued deficit. Loans are imper-by a continued deficit.

The constituted authorities must be signed at Washington, and transmitted dent of the United States, relying on ative in great emergencies to preserve the support of my countrymen and in- the Government or its credit, but the cheerfully and vigorously upheld, to the Senate for its ratification in Januavoking the guidance of Almighty God. failure to supply needed revenue in time Lynchings must not be tolerated in a ry last. Since this treaty is clearly the of peace for the maintenance of either has great and civilized country like the Uni- result of our own Initiative; since it has

the American people in every National maintain its credit is to pay as it goes- ervation of public order, the right of dis- National history-the adjustment of dim cussion, the integrity of courts, and the culties by judicial methods rather than trial, and who will not forsake us so long not by resorting to loans, but by keeping as we obey His commandments and out of debt-through an inadequate in- orderly administration of justice must by force of arms-and since it presents to come secared by a system of taxation, continue forever the rock of safety upon the world the glorious example of reason

The responsibilities of the high trust external or internal, or both. It is the which our Government securely rests. One of the lessons taught by the late ling the relations between two of the to which I have been called, always of settled policy of the Government, purgrave importance, are augmented by the sued from the beginning and practiced election which all can rejoice in, is that greatest nations of the world, an example prevailing business conditions, entailing by all parties and Administrations, to the citizens of the United States are both certain to be followed by others, I respect idleness upon willing labor and loss to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes law-respecting and law-abiding people, fully urge the early action of the Senate useful enterprises. The country is suf- upon foreign productions entering the not easily swerved from the path of pat- thereon, not merely as a matter of polifering from industrial disturbances from United States for sale and consumption; riotism and honor. This is in entire ac- cy, but as a duty to mankind. The im which speedy relief must be had. Our and avoiding for the most part every cord with the genius of our institutions, portance and moral influence of the ratifinancial system needs some revision; form of direct taxation, except in time of and but emphasizes the advantages of in- fication of such a treaty can hardly be our money is all good now, but its value war. The country is clearly opposed to culcating even a greater love for law and over-estimated in the cause of advancing must not further be threatened. It any needless additions to the subjects of order in the future. Immunity should eivilization. It may well engage the best should all be put upon an enduring bas- internal taxations, and is committed by be granted to none who violate the laws, thought of the statesmen and people of is, not subject to easy attack, nor its sta- its latest popular utterances to the system whether individuals, corporations, or every country, and I cannot but consider bility to doubt or dispute. Our curren- of Tariff taxation. There can be no mis- communities; and, as the Constitution it fortunate that it was reserved to the cy should continue under the supervi- understanding either about the princi- imposes upon the President the duiy of United States to have the leadership in so sion of the Government. The several ple upon which this Tariff taxation shall both its own execution and of the statutes grand a work.

judgment, a constant embarrassment to plainer at a general election than that shall endeavor carefully to carry them each President to avoid, as far as possithe Government and a safe balance in the controlling principle in the raising of into effect. The declaration of the party ble, the convening of Congress in extra Therefore, I believe it necessary to da-vise a system which, without diminish-vise a system which, without diminish-

premium for its contraction, will present had as will give ample protection and dition of trade among our eltizens," and convene the representatives of the people a remedy for those arrangements, which, encouragement to the Industries and the it has supported "such legislation as will in Congress in extra session when it in prevent the execution of all schemes to volves neglect of a public duty pinces

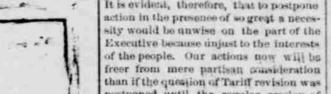
expected that Congress will, at the earli- their supplies, or by unjust rates for the the Executive himself. The condition of est practicable moment, enact revenue transportation of their products to mar- the public Treasury, as has been indicatnot until then, we can enter upon such legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, ket." This purpose will be steadily pur- ed, demands the immediate consideration hanges in our fiscal laws as will, while conservative, and just, and which, while sued, both by the enforcement of the of Congress. It alone has the power to nsuring safety and value to our money, supplying sufficient revenue for public laws now in existence and the recom- provide revenues for the Government. no longer impose upon the Government purposes, will still be signally beneficial mendation and support of such new stat- Not to convene it under such circumthe necessary of maintaining so large a and helpful to every section and every utes as may be necessary to carry it into stances I can view in no other sense than gold reserve, with its attendant and in- enterprise of the people. To this policy, effect.

evitable temptations to speculation. Most we are all, of whatever party, firmly Our naturalization and immigration sympathize with the sontiment that Conof our financial laws are the outgrowth bound by the voice of the people-a laws should be further improved to the gress in session is dangerous to our genof experience and trial, and should not power vastly more potential than the ex- anstant promotion of a safer, a better, | eral business interests. Its members are e amended without investigation and pression of any political platform. The and a higher eitizenship. A grave peril the agents of the people, and their presemonstration of the wisdom of the pro- paramount duty of Congress is to stop to the Republic would be a citizenship enco at the seat of government in the exosed changes. We must be both "Sure deficiencies by the restoration of that too ignorant to understand, or too vielous soution of the sovereign will should not we are right" and "Make haste slowly." Protective legislation witch has always to appreciate, the great value and benifi-If, therefore, Congress in its wisdom been the firmest prop of the Treasury. cence of our Constitution and laws and shall deem it expedient to create a com- The passage of such a law or laws would | against all who come here to make war nission to take under early consideration strengthen the credit of the Government upon them our gates must be promptly and economic basis than now. The peothe revision of our coinage, banking, and both at home and shroad, and go far and tightly closed. Nor must we be un-

urrency laws, and give them that ex- toward stopping the drain upon the gold mindful of the need of improvement haustive, careful, and dispassionate ex- reserve held for the redemption of our aniong our own eitigens, but with the mination that their importance de- currency, which has been heavy and seal of our forefathers encourage the than the obligation of immediate action. spread of knowledge and free education. Illiteracy must be banished from the

action. If such power is vested in the In the revision of the Tariff, especial President, it is my purpose to appoint attention should be given to the re-en- land if we shall attain that high destiny a commission of prominent, well-inform- actment and extension of the reciproc- as the foremost of the enlightened naed effizens of different parties, who will ity principle of the law of 1800, under tions of the world, which, under Provicommand public confidence both on ac- which so great a stimulus was given to dence, we ought to achieve.

and the



our faint features that upon the God of our reliance than upon the God of our no justification. The best way for the Government to the states; courts-not mote-must exer our foreign policy throughout our entire cute the penalties of the law. The pres-our foreign policy throughout our entire cute the penalties of the law. The prested States; courts-not mobs-must exe- been recognized as the leading feature of and posce, not passion and war, control and nerves. druggists.

forms of our paper money offer, in my be levied. Nothing has ever been made enacted in pursuance of its provisions, I It has been the uniform practice of ing the circulating medium or offering a clared that such legislation should be otherwise, to control arbitrarily the con- is not to be commended. But a failure to

the years of our prosperity have been It is, therefore, earnestly hoped and oppress the people by undue charges on the responsibility of such neglect upon perhaps new Furniture.

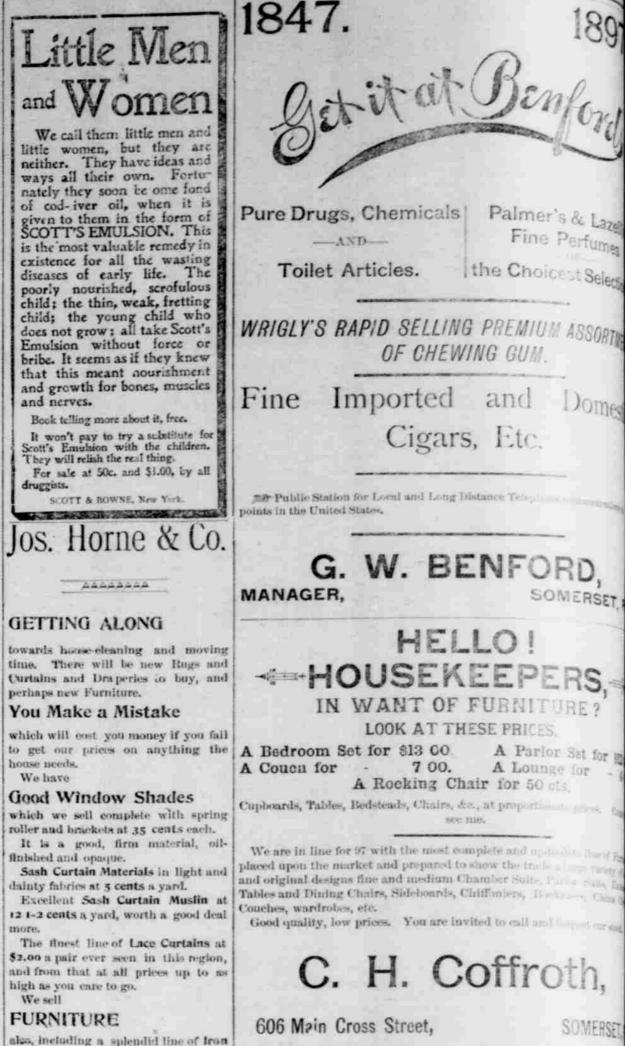
> the neglect of a plain duty. I do not which will cost you money if you fail to get our prices on anything the house needs. We have

> Good Window Shades which we sell complete with spring operate as an injury, but a benefit,

There could be no better time to put the Government upon a sound financial finished and onaque. ple have only recently voted that this should be done, and nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will It has always seemed to me that the

postponement of the meeting of Congress until more than a year after it has been chosen, deprived Congress too often of \$2.00 a pair ever seen in this region, the inspiration of the popular will, and the country of the corresponding benefits, It is evident, therefore, that to postpone

We sell sity would be unwise on the part of the FURNITURE of the people. Our actions now will be and Brass Beds at very low prices. We have a special Child's Crib





TAREE questions-the currency, the revenues and the trusts-are given

out, is urgently demanded, and this, he truly says, must come chiefly from duties on imports. In revising the tariff, in order to gain this additional such a portly and fat and messmate naincome, he wisely reminds the country ture that he attracts by his dissimilarities. that adequate protection for important industries should be provided wherever needed, and recommends that the reci- a term and been four times in this Senate procity principle of the law of 1890 be at inaugurations is Grover. He walked re-enseted and extended. All trusts with a soft tread on one foot to-day, but and combinations of capital in re- immediately left after Mckinley ended straint of trade he condemns, and ad- his speech and went gunning with his vises the vigorous enforcement against sea pals. He has become very old, overthem of all laws now on the statute shapen and overstrained, and yet is an book and the enactment of new laws engaging person, somewhat like the nonif these be ineffective.

With three other great issues-international arbitration, eivil service re- to feel that at my worst I never had more form and immigration-the President deals luminously. Since arbitration skercnes or MEMBERS OF THE CAMMER. as a substitute for war has, as he justly foreign policy throughout all our hisof the pending treaty by the Senate. No one who knows Mr. Kinley's record in Congress on civil service reform had any doubt, of course, as to the attitude as President on this question. Nevertheless he took especial pains to say that this reform "must go on." He voted for the present civil service

that he will attempt its "enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted." The naturalization and immigration laws, he says, should be further impromptly and tightly closed" against governor of his adopted state. all who are "too ignorant to understand or too vicious to appreciate" the value of our political system.

On the Cuban matter President Mc-Kinkey did not speak specifically, but he unquestionably had that in mind to pursue a firm and dignified foreign thrice elected to Congress. policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our national honor, and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere." Our diplomacy," he adds, "should seek nothing more and accept nothing less than is greater regard for the interests of our in that state. citizens in Cubs and elsewhere abroad than has been recently shown by the

not mentioned, the President's position is stated with clearness and good taste. The entire address is admirable in tanguage and temper. It will give

ral ceremonies in the Senate chamber The new Senators were called up four especial prominence by President Mc- at a time to take the oath, and Mr. Pen-Kinley in his inaugural. He says rose was escorted by Senator Quay, who that "our financial system needs some took his young colleague's arm. Quay revision," but suggests cantion in and Penrose stood the second two from making the revision; says that it Vice President Hobart while the latter should not be entered upon until adc. administered the oath. Mr. Penrose havquate revenue is secured, and favors ing subscribed to the oath in the book in the creation of a commission to give Mr. Quay as they had come forward, the whole matter of currency reform through one of the narrow side passages, careful and intelligent consideration, instead of making themselves more con-An increase in the revenue, he points spicnons by means of a principal aisle.

"GATH" ON CLEVELAND. Mr. Cleveland looked like a big sea captain or big hotel steward. He has McKinley seemed to be a young fellow ome to town to visit his rich gouty un cle. The only President who has skipped chalant fat tavern-keepers. I heard :

man say behind me to another to-day: "I never was popular, but I'm comforted enemies than Mr. Cleveland."

John Sherman was born May 10, 1823. says, been "the leading feature of our at Lancaster, Ohio. In 1848 he was a delegate to the Whig national convention, tory," he urges the early ratification and more than forty years ago he was a member of Congress. Less than three weeks after Lincoln's inauguration he became a member of the U.S. Senate and has been in that body over since except when a member of the President's Cabi

Lyman J. Gage is a Chicago banker, one of the most popular men in that big eity. and leaves a \$25,000 salary there to be Iaw, he reminds the country, and adds President McKinley's Secretary of the Treasury at \$8,000 a year. He was born in Madison county N. Y., in 1816. Russel A. Alger, at thirteen poor, an orphan, with a younger brother and sister to support, today is one of the wealthproved so as to promote a "safer, bet- jest citizens of Michigan. He served ter and higher citizenship," and warns | through the war, made his fortune in the country that its "gates must be Michigan lumber since, and has been Ex-Governor John Davis Long, o

> Mass., was born in Maine in 1818, graduated at Harvard in 1857, practiced law and went to Congress in 1875. The next year he was made Speaker of the House and held the place for three years. In '73, '89

and '81 he defeated Ben Batler fo governwhen he said that "it will be our aim or of Massachusetts. After that he was Cornelius N. Bliss, head of the New York dry goods firm of Bliss, Fabyn & Co., was born 69 years ago in Fall River, Mass. He was treasurer of the Repub lican National committee during the last campaign James A. Gary is a Connecticut yankee,

born in 1833, but removed to Bultimore, due us." These expressions, while of where he has since lived, at the age of fering no needless menace to Spain or five. Ever since the Republican party any other country, foreshadow a was formed he has been one of its leaders Judge Joseph McKenna was born in

Philadelphia in 1883, so that there is a government. These are the principal but he has lived in California since 1855 Pennsylvanian in the Cabinet after nil. questions of national concern, and on He was a member of four Congresses and all of them, as well as on the issues of was appointed a United States circuit smaller importance, which we have judge by President Harrison. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, is a practical farmer of Tama county Iowa, and is known as "Tama Jim" to the people, without distinction of party or section, a decidedly favorable im-pression of its author, and have a good wis born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1835,



HON. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

count of their ability and special fitness our foreign trade in new and advantafor the work, Business experience and goous markets of our surplus agricultur- on. But the changes should be real and beloved country. It will be my constant public training may thus he combined, ai and manufactured products. The genuine, not perfanctory, or prompted and the patriotic zeal of the friends of brief trial given this legislation amply by a zeal in behalf of any party simply to be done, that will arrest or disturb the country be so directed that such a justifies a further experiment and addi- because it happens to be in power. As a this growing sentiment of unity and and report will be made as to receive the tional discretionary power in the making member of Congress, I voted and spoke operation, this revival of esteem and support of all parties, and our finances of commercial treaties, the end in view in favor of the present law, and I shall affiliation which new animates so-many wase to be the subject of more partisan always to be the opening up of new mar- attempt its enforcement in the spirit in outention. The experiment is, at all kets for the products of our country by which it was enacted. The purpose in weats, worth a trial, and in my opinion, granting concessions to the products of view was to secure the most efficient serit can but prove beneficial to the entire other lands that we need and can not vies of the best men who would accept produce ourselves, and which do not in- appointment under the Government, re-

The question of International Bimetal. volve any loss of labor to our people, but | taining faithful and devoted public sersm will have early and earnest atten- tend to increase their employment. tion. It will be my constant endeavor to The depression of the past four years der the authority of any rule or custom, secure it by co-operation with the other has fallen with especial severity upon the who are inefficient, incompotent, or ungreat commercial Powers of the world. great body of toilers of the country, and worthy. The best interests of the Until that condition is realized when the upon none more than the holders of country demand this, and the people parity between our gold and silver mon- small farms. Agriculture has languish- heartily approve the law wherever and ey springs from and is supported by the ed and labor suffered. The revival of whenever it has been thus administered.

that which may hereafter be coined, voted to the institutions of free govern- chant marine, once the pride of the seas by every resource at our command. The while none bears more cheerfully or ful- merce. To my mind, few more importredit of the Government, the integrity of | ly its proper share in the maintenance of ant subjects so imperatively demand its its currency, and the inviolability of its the Goverment, or is better entitled to intelligent consideration. The United obligations must be preserved. This was its wise and liberal care and protection. States has progressed with marvelous the commanding verdict of the people, Legislation helpful to the producer is rapidity in every field of enterprise and and it will not be unheeded.

beneficial to all. The depressed condi- endeavor until we have become foremos Economy is demanded in every branch tion of industry on the farm and in the in nearly all the great lines of inland of the Government at all times, but espe- mine and factory has lessened the ability trade, commerce and industry. Yet, cially in periods like the present of de- of the people to meet the demands upon while this is true, our American merpression in business and distress among them, and they rightfully expect that not chant murine has been steadily declinthe people. The severest economy must only a system of revenue shall be establing until it is now lower both in the perbe observed in all public expenditores. lished that will secure the largest income centage of tonnage and the number of and extravagance stopped wherever it is with the least burden, but that every , ve s ds employed than it was prior to the found, and prevented wherever in the mans will be taken to decrease, rather Civil War. Commendable progress has future it may be developed. If the rev- than increase, our public expenditures, been made of late years in the upbuildenues are to remain as now, the only re- Business conditions are not the most ing of the American Navy, but we must lief that can come must be from decreas- promising. It will take time to restore supplement these efforts by providing as el expenditures. But the present must the prosperity of former years. If we a proper consort for it a merchant marine ot become the permanent condition of can not promptly attain it, we can reso- amply sufficient for our own carrying the Government. It has been our uni- lately turn our faces in that direction, trade to foreign countries. The question form practice to retire, not increase, our and aid its return by friendly legislation. is one that appeals both to our business

outstanding obligations, and this policy However troublesome the situation may necessities and the patriotic aspirations must again be resumed and vigorously appear, Congress will not, I am sure, be of a great people

tooned until the regular session of ongress,

We are nearly two years from a Congressional election, and politics can not so greatly distract us as if such contest was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotic ally without fearing its effect upon an early election. Our fellow-citizons who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation, prefer to have the question settled now, even against their preconceived views-and, perhaps, settled so reasonably, as I trust and believe it will be, as to insure great permanence -than to have further uncertainty menacing the vast and varied business interests of the United States. Again, whatever action Congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment upon it, and this I consider a great essontial to the rightful and lasting settlement of the question. In view of these

ment of the question. In view of these considerations, I shall deem it my duty as President to convene Congress in ox-traordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1997. In conclusion, I congratulate the coun-In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestation of good will everywhere so apparent. The recont election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent also the pre-

indices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a Nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect to day, is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the people.

The North and South no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and policies; and in this fact surely every over of the country can find cause for rue felicitation. Let us rejoice in and sultivate this spirit; it is ennobling, and

Reforms in the Civil Service must go will be both a gain and a blessing to our aim to do nothing, and permit nothing thousands in both the old antigonistic sections, but I shall chearfully do everything possible to promote and increase it. Let me again repeat the words of the oath administere 1 by the Chief Justice, which, in their respective spheres so far vants in office, but shielding none, unas applicable, I would have all my coun trymen observe: "I will faithfully execate the onlice of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Const

ution of the United States." This is the obligation I have reverently relative value of the two metals, the val-ne of the silver already coined, and of No portion of our population is more deonstant prayer-and I shall confidently must be kept constantly at par with gold ment, nor more loyal in their support, in all the great ocean highways of com- rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities.

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Mr. H. WETTSTEIN, a well-known, enterprising citizen of Byron, Ill., writes: "Before I paid much attention to regulating the bowels, I hardly knew a well day; but since I

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living there now were it not "too health for his business. When you want to vi

dler , remember his return, March 5th.

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came with his parents to Connecticut in 1842, thence to Iowa three years later. He taught in the public schools, served in the legislature, and one term in Congress. In 1891 he was elected director of the Iowa station and professor of agriculture by the trustees of the Iowa Agricultural college, positions he has held up to the present time.

LAST DAYS OF THE SESSION. President Cleveland vetoed the immigration bill and the House promptly passed it ov r the veto by a vote of 193 to

Four of the appropriation bills failed by

ney for the last 15 years, and believe him per- to sign the Indian bill, the Agricultural forthy honorable in all business transactions bill and the Sundry Civil bill. The Gen-

faces of the system. Price, Tie, per bottle, want the original. It is safe; never-fail- ment. A surplus in the Treasury, creat- observance. inz.

enforced. Our revenues should always found lacking in disposition or ability to | It has always been the policy of the be large enough to meet with ease and relieve it, as far as legislation can do so. United States, since the foundation of promptness, not only our current needs The restoration of confi lence and the re- the Government, to cultivate relations of and the principal and interest of the pub- vival of business, which men of all par- parce and amity with all the nations of lie dabts, but to make proper and liberal ties so much desire, depend more largely the world, and this accords with my conprovision for that most deserving body of upon the prompt, energetic, and intelli- ception of our duty now. We have cherpublic creditors-the soldiers and sailors gent action of Congress, than upon any ished the policy of non-interference with and the widows and orphans who are the other single agonoy affecting the situa- the affairs of foreign governments, wisely pensioners of the United States. inaugurated by Washington, keeping tion. The Government should not be permit- It is inspiring, too, to remember that ourselves free from entanglement either

ted to run behind, or increase its debt, in | no great emergency in the one hundred | as allies or foes, content to leave undistimes like the present. Suitably to pro- and eight years of our eventful National turbe I with them the settlement of their vide against this is the mandate of duty; life, has ever arisen that has not been own domestic concerns. It will be our the certain and easy remody for most of met with wisdom and courage by the aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign our financial difficulties. A deficiency is American people, with fidelity to their policy, which shall be just, impartial, evinevitable so long as the expanditures of best interests and highest destiny, and to er watchful of our national honesty, and them. All were sent to the White House the Government exceed its receipts. It the honor of the American name. These always insisting upon the enforcement F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. | early Thursday morning, except the Gen- can only be met by loans or an increased years of glorious history have exalted of the lawful rights of American citizens We the undersigned, have known F. J. Che- eral Deficiency, but the President failed revenue. While a large annual surplus mankind and advanced the cause of free- everywhere. Our diplomacy should seek of revenue may invite waste and extrav- dom throughout the world, and immeas- nothing more, and accept nothing less agance, inadequate revenue creates dis- urably strenghtened the precious free in- than is due us. We want no wars of emtrust and undermines public and private stitutions which we enjoy. The people quest; we must avoid temptation of tercredit. Neither should be encouraged. love and will sustain these institutions. ritorial aggression. War should never WEST & TEAUX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, 0 If your dealer tells you that something Between more loans and more revenue, The great essential to our happiness and be entered upon until every agency of WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale else is "just as good" as D.an's Ointment there ought to be but one opinion. We presperity is that we adhere to the prin- peace has failed ; peace is preferable to Braggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, act- for Hives, Pin Worms, Itching Piles, or should have more revenue, and that ciples upon which the Government was war in almost every contingency. Ar-

ing directly upon the blood and mucous sur- other itchiness of the skin, tell him you without delay, hindrance or postpone- established and insist upon their faithful bitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local or indied by loans, is not a permanent or safe E traity of rights must prevail and our vidual difference. It was recognized as

