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Member of Congress—J. K. P. Hall. Member of Senate—A. M. Neely. Assembly—A. M. Dault. President Judge—W. M. Lindsey. Associate Judges—R. B. Crawford, W. H. H. Dettler.

Regular Terms of Court.

Fourth Monday of February. Third Monday of May. Fourth Monday of September. Third Monday of November.

Church and Sabbath School.

Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a. m.; M. E. Sabbath School at 10:30 a. m.; P. M. Church every Sabbath evening by Rev. W. P. Murray. Regular meetings of the W. C. T. U. are held at the headquarters on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TIONESTA LODGE, No. 369, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Partridge building.

FOREST LODGE, No. 184, A. O. U. W. Meets every Friday evening in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW POST, No. 274 G. A. R. Meets 1st and 3d Monday evening in each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW CORPS, No. 157, W. R. C. Meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta, Pa.

TIONESTA TENT, No. 164, K. O. T. M. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday evening in each month in A. O. U. W. hall Tionesta, Pa.

T. F. RITCHY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TIONESTA, PA.

P. M. CLARK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TIONESTA, PENNA. Office, for the present, over Haslet's store.

SAMUEL C. CALHOUN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office at Carson's jewelry store, Tionesta, Pa. All legal business and collections promptly and faithfully attended to.

J. W. MORROW, M. D., Physician, Surgeon & Dentist. Office and Residence three doors north of Hotel Agnew, Tionesta. Professional calls promptly responded to at all hours.

DR. F. J. BOVARD, Physician & Surgeon, TIONESTA, PA.

DR. J. C. DUNN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Health & Killmer's store, Tionesta, Pa. Professional calls promptly responded to all hours of day or night. Residence—May St.

DR. J. D. GREAVES, Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence above Fore's C. National Bank.

HOTEL WEAVER, E. A. WEAVER, Proprietor. This hotel, formerly the Lawrence House, has undergone a complete change, and is now furnished with all the modern improvements. Heated and lighted throughout with natural gas, bathrooms, hot and cold water, etc. The comforts of guests never neglected.

CENTRAL HOUSE, GEROY & GEROY Proprietors, Tionesta, Pa. This is the most centrally located hotel in the place, and has all the modern improvements. No pains will be spared to make it a pleasant stopping place for the traveling public. First class service in connection.

PHIL EMBERT, FANCY BOOT & SHOEMAKER. Shop in Walters building, Cor. Elm and Walnut streets, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work from the finest to the coarsest and guarantees his work to give perfect satisfaction. Prompt attention given to mending, and prices reasonable.

LORENZO FULTON, Manufacturer of and Dealer in HARNESS, COLLARS, BRIDLES, And all kinds of HORSE FURNISHING GOODS. TIONESTA, PA.

S. H. HASLET & SONS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, Furniture Dealers, AND— UNDERTAKERS, TIONESTA, PENN.

NONE LEFT: Rheumatic Aches, Head Ache or Lumbago, After Using WANO ELECTRIC OIL.—25c. It Removes Pimples and Makes the Skin soft and fine. All drug stores, or sent pre-paid, THE WANO CO., Warren, Pa.

GRAND INAUGURATION.

Drizzling Rain Failed to Dampen Pomp and Splendor.

NOTABLE MILITARY SPECTACLE.

Impressive Ceremonies Accompanied the Induction into Office of McKinley and Roosevelt—Inauguration Parade the Finest That Has Ever Been Held.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—On an immense stand erected before the east front of the Capitol President William McKinley of Ohio was today inaugurated for his second term as president of the United States.

Gathered around him and filling the stand behind him was assembled the greatest collection of notables, native and foreign, that has ever lent its presence to an inauguration proceeding. Members of the senate and house inauguration committees, members of both political parties, foreign ambassadors, members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of the army and navy and prominent men from all parts of the United States looked on at the impressive ceremony.

The oath was administered by Chief Justice Fuller of the United States supreme court. The weather is always a source of apprehension on inauguration day, and it has become almost a truism that never can a president elect on two consecutive inaugurations to have even fair weather.

At 3 o'clock in the morning a drizzling rain was falling. But about 8 o'clock the clouds began to break and in the course of an hour broad beams of sun light swept the avenue.

The weather took a change for the worse before noon. The skies became overcast, and before 1 o'clock a light rain was falling and descended heavily while the president was delivering his inaugural address.

Before and about the stand, filling the Capitol grounds until there was scarcely an inch of space for another to stand upon, was gathered the greatest crowd that ever witnessed the inauguration ceremony. It was a spectacle never to be forgotten. The sea of eager, anxious, upturned faces covering a vast expanse was truly a wonderful sight. Color was everywhere. The modest decorations of the stand upon which the avowed inauguration took place were not to be seen. The crowd surged as close as it could. Flags were waved above the heads of the multitude, seemingly in unison and in perfect time. Rosettes,



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

Buttons and ribbons were on each man's coat lapel. The fair ones outdid their brothers of the sterner sex in the matter of showing the national colors. But everyone wore some kind of ribbon.

The hubbub of voices was like the roar of an approaching express train, never ceasing. But when Chief Justice Fuller began reading the words of the oath the silence was imposing. All eyes were turned to catch a glimpse of the ceremony. All ears were strained to hear the words of the man who had been chosen for the second time to watch over and guide the destinies of 70,000,000 people. Every nerve in each body was at high tension.

President McKinley himself was least affected by the sublime, awe-inspiring ceremony in which he was the central figure; or, at least, he preserved the calm exterior. The form of oath administered to Mr. McKinley four years ago and to the presidents preceding him, was adhered to. Chief Justice Fuller put the questions in a moderate tone. The president's responses were clear, distinct and audible at some distance from the stand.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the crowd gave vent to its enthusiasm. Their high-tensioned nerves were relaxed and a roar of cheers went up that seemed to shake the very walls of the Capitol.

It was some time before quiet could be restored and the crowd waited in respectful and eager silence for the president's inaugural address.

MCKINLEY'S ADDRESS.

Review of Principal Events of Past Four Years and Outline of Our Future Course.

President McKinley's address was as follows: My Fellow Citizens—When we assembled here on March 4, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit. None exists now. Then our treasury receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the government. Now they are sufficient for all public needs, and we have a surplus instead of a deficit. Then I was in extraordinary session to devise revenues to pay the ordinary expenses of the government. Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of \$41,000,000.

Four long depression in our manufacturing, mining, agricultural and mercantile industries, and the consequent distress of our laboring population. Now every avenue of production is crowded with activity, labor is well employed, and American products find good markets at home and abroad.

Our diversified productions, however are increasing in such unprecedented volume as to admonish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should be liberal in spirit be carefully cultivated and promoted.

The national verdict of 1896 has for the most part been executed. What ever remains unfulfilled is a continuing force long depression in our manufacturing, mining, agricultural and mercantile industries, and the consequent distress of our laboring population.

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to others. Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension, and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas. As heretofore, so hereafter will the nation demonstrate its fitness to administer any new estate which events devolve upon it, and in fear of God will 'take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet.'

If there are those among us who make our way more difficult, we must not be disheartened, but the more earnestly dedicate ourselves to the task upon which we have richly entered. The path of progress is seldom smooth. New things are often found hard to do. Our father found them so. We find them so. They are inconvenient. They cost us something. But are we not made better for the effort and sacrifice, and are not those we serve lifted up and blessed?

We will be consoled, too, with the fact that opposition has confronted every our ward movement of the republic from its opening hour until now, but without success.

The republic has marched on and on and its every step has exalted freedom and humanity. We are undergoing the same ordeal, as did our predecessors nearly a century ago. They triumphed. Will their successors falter and plead organic impotency in the nation.

Surely after 125 years of achievement for mankind we will not yet surrender our equality with other powers on matters fundamental and essential to nationality. With no such purpose was the nation created. In no such spirit has it developed its full and independent sovereignty. We adhere to the principle of equality among ourselves, and by an act of ours will we assign to ourselves a subordinate rank in the family of nations.

My fellow citizens, the public event of the past four years have gone into history. They are too near to justify recital. Some of them were unforeseen many of them momentous and far-reaching in their consequences to ourselves and our relations with the rest of the world.

Local Government of the Philippines. The part we have so honorably in the thrilling scenes in China, while new to American life, has been in harmony with the true spirit and best traditions and in dealing with the results its policy will be that of moderation and fairness. We face at this moment a most important question, that of the future relations of the United States and Cuba.

With our near neighbors we must remain close friends. The declaration of the purposes of this government in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good. Ever since the evacuation of the island by the army of Spain the executive with all practicable speed has been assisting its people in the successive steps necessary to the establishment of a free and independent government prepared to assume and perform the obligations of international law which now rest upon the United States under the treaty of Paris. The convention effected by the people in forming a constitution, approaching the completion of its labors. The transfer of American control to the new government is of such great importance, involving an obligation resulting from our intervention and the treaty of peace, that I am glad to be advised by the recent act of congress of the policy which the legislative branch of the government deems essential to the interests of Cuba and the United States.

The principles, which led to our intervention, require that the fundamental law, upon which the new government rests, should be adapted to secure a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, of observing its international obligations, of protecting life and property, insuring order, safety and liberty, and conforming to the established and historical policy of the United States in its relation to Cuba. The peace which we are pledged to leave to the Cuban people, must carry with it the guarantee of permanence. We become sponsors for the pacification of the island, and we remain accountable to the Cubans, no less than to our own country and people, for the reconstruction of Cuba as a free commonwealth on abiding foundations of right, justice, liberty and assured order. Our enfranchisement of the people will not be completed until free Cuba shall be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure.

While the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified on the 6th of February, 1899 and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years ago, the congress has indicated no form of government for the Philippine islands. It has, however, provided an army to enable the executive to suppress the insurrection there, restore peace and give security to the inhabitants and establish the authority of the United States throughout the archipelago. It has authorized the organization of native troops as auxiliary to the regular force. It has been advised from time to time of the acts of the military and naval officers in the islands, of my action in appointing civil commissions, of the instructions with which they were charged, of their duties and powers, of their recommendations and of their several acts under executive commission, together with the very complete general information they have submitted. These reports fully set forth the conditions past and present, in the islands, and the instructions clearly show the principles which will guide the executive until the congress shall, as it is required to do by the treaty, determine 'the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants.'

It is just 10:30 o'clock when the president entered the White House carriage, which was drawn by four superbly groomed horses belonging to the executive stables. With him in the carriage were Senators Hanna and Jones and Representative Cannon.

In one of the carriages Admiral Dewey and General Miles were seated together, in full dress uniform. The carriages left the grounds by the east gate and turned west up Pennsylvania avenue to reach the rear of the executing column and then continuing, passing the White House again at 10:50 o'clock, Grand Marshal Greene and staff were at the head of the line.

The staff were very numerous and made a splendid appearance in full dress uniforms, representing every branch of the military service.

After quite a breach in the line came the old veterans of the civil war headed by General Daniel E. Sickles, sitting on a chair in magnificent style, not without the aid of crutches, and with the withstanding the absence of the leg he left on the field of Gettysburg. Two bands supplied stirring music for the old veterans. The right of line was the Union Veteran Legion, and they in turn by the grizzly old veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic.

A great shout went up as the gray uniforms of the West Point cadets came in sight. Right in their footsteps came the midshipmen from Annapolis and the marching of both was superb.

One of the most novel and impressive features of the whole day's ceremony was the Porto Rican battalion. Like veterans at the word of command the battalion swung into line of march. They had been resting on Pennsylvania avenue near Eleventh street, and as the Red-coat artillerymen passed them they were ordered to march in single file, and with the marching line.

The crowd, sent up a mighty cheer as these soldiers, the infants of the United States army, stepped briskly along, showing their pride and pleasure by smiling faces.

ORDER OF PARADE.

Soldiers and Civilians From Coast to Coast and From the Lakes to the Gulf In Grand Parade.

Every presidential inauguration in recent years has had its parade, always creditable in size and variety and usually having some distinctive feature. That which followed President McKinley on his return from the Capitol to the White House and passed in review there before



THE WHITE HOUSE.

him was different from all its predecessors in the majestic grandeur of the military feature. The civil contingent was quite up to the average point of numbers; yet by actual count made by the marshal the men in soldierly uniforms outnumbered the civilians in line by more than three to one. In the ranks of blue were many soldiers who had carried the country's flag far out into the world, and had waved a war into which was all the future when the last inaugural procession marched along Pennsylvania avenue.

With these younger veterans, and in the place of honor as the president's escort, marched another contingent made up entirely of soldiers of the civil war, all gray-haired and showing in gait and best tokens marks of the passage of years and of the lingering effects of the great battles and campaigns of the most stupendous struggle that the world has seen and it was an easy prophecy to our sense that never again would they be able to make as brave and numerous a showing in their effort to escort a president on the occasion of his accession to office.

For the first time in a quarter of a century the president rode from the White House to the Capitol without a successor beside him in his carriage. Grant was the last of the presidents of the United States up to this time to occupy a similar position. President McKinley had for his companions in his carriage, members of the committee specially chosen by congress to take charge of the inauguration, headed by Senator Mark Hanna, himself a national figure.

The nations of the world, great and small, paid their tribute to the president in attendance at the ceremonies at the Capitol and in reviewing the great parade.

The American navy was represented in the ceremonies more numerous than ever before. Half a dozen warships contributed through their sailors and marines one of the most unique and enjoyable features of the ceremonies, marching over a thousand strong along the streets.

The States of the Union rendered their homage to the president and demonstrated that no party feeling dominated the great event by the attendance of 15 governors representing North, South, East and West, most of them accompanied by numerous staffs. There were Governor Obid of New York, Governor Yates of Illinois, Governor Bliss of Michigan, Governor Van Sant of Minnesota, Governor Richards of Wyoming, Governor Stone of Pennsylvania, Governor Diederich of Iowa, Governor Crane of Massachusetts, Governor MacMillan of Tennessee, Governor Barnes of Oklahoma, Governor Smith of Maryland, Governor Longino of Mississippi, Governor Heard of Louisiana and Governor McLean of Connecticut.

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The crowd, sent up a mighty cheer as these soldiers, the infants of the United States army, stepped briskly along, showing their pride and pleasure by smiling faces.

The congress having added the sanction of its authority to the powers already possessed and exercised by the executive under the constitution, the responsibility for the government of the Philippine islands, I shall continue the efforts already begun until order shall be restored throughout the islands, and as fast as conditions permit will establish local governments in a formation of which the co-operation of the people has been already invited, and when established will encourage the people to administer them. The settled purpose, long ago proclaimed, to afford the inhabitants of the islands self-government as fast as they were ready for it, would be pursued with earnestness and fidelity.

Already something has been accomplished in this direction. The government's representatives, civil and military, are doing faithful and noble work in their mission of emancipation, and merit the approval and support of their countrymen. The most liberal terms of amnesty have already been communicated to the insurgents, and the way is still open for those who have raised their arms against the government, for honorable submission to its authority. Our countrymen should not be deceived. We are not waging war against the insular inhabitants of the Philippine islands. A portion of them are not making war against the United States. By far the greater part of the inhabitants recognize American sovereignty and we deem it as a guarantee of order and of security for life, property, liberty, freedom of conscience and the pursuit of happiness. To them the full protection will be given. They shall never be abandoned. We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the island to the fiscal thug and, who are in rebellion against the United States. Greater and civil institutions will come as soon as those who now break the peace shall keep it. Force will not be needed or used, when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May it end without further bloodshed and may there be ushered in the reign of peace to be made permanent by a government of liberty under law.

The congress having added the sanction of its authority to the powers already possessed and exercised by the executive under the constitution, the responsibility for the government of the Philippine islands, I shall continue the efforts already begun until order shall be restored throughout the islands, and as fast as conditions permit will establish local governments in a formation of which the co-operation of the people has been already invited, and when established will encourage the people to administer them.

The president walked with firm step, glancing and nodding to the right and left, but never stopping until he reached his carriage. The top of that vehicle was covered so that when the president once entered it he was quite concealed from the public gaze. Senators Hanna and Jones of Arkansas and Representative Cannon entered the carriage with him.

The vice president was accompanied on his trip by Senator S. M. McKim and Representative Dillard and another group of officers. The rain came pelting down and the great coats of the officers turned up around their ears. Leading the first brigade marched the gray coated cadets from West Point, stepping in military precision and after them the naval cadets from Annapolis, veiling with the West Pointers in perfect formation and military bearing.

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