INAUGUKAL ADDRESS.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY TO THE PEOPLE OF THE NATION.

Open Taking the Reins of Government He Discusses Various Subjects of Importance—Favors a Peace Treaty and International Bimetallism.

President McKinley's inaugural address, delivered immediately after he had taken the oath of office, is as fol-

Fellow Citizens:-In obedience to the will of the people and in their presence, by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the ardurus and responsible duties of President of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who has 50 singularly favored the American people in every national trial and who will not forsake us so long as we obey in His footsteps.

to which I have been called-always of grave importance—are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, enloss to useful enterprises. The country is suffering from industrial disturbhad. Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore, I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without di minishing the circulating medium or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for these arrangements, which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions.

With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, can we enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation. Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial and should not be amended without investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be sure we are right and "make haste slowly."

If, therefore, congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action If such power is vested in the President it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well-informed citizens of different parties who will command public confidence, both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment is, at all events, worth a trial, and, in my opinion, it can but prove beneficial to the entire country. International Bimetalliam.

The question of international bi-

metallism will have early and carnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals the value of the silver already coined and of that which may hereafter be coined must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command. The credit of the government, the integrity of its currency and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people, and it will not be unheeded. Economy is demanded in every branch of the government at all times, but especially in periods like the present depression of business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures, and extravagance stopped wherever it is found and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures, But the present must not become the permanent condition of the government. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not increase, our outstanding obligations, and this policy must again be resumed and vigorously enforced. Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness not only our current needs and the principal and interest of the public

debt, but to make proper and liberal provisions for that most deserving ndy of public creditors, the soldiers d sailors, and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States.

The government should not be permitted to run behind, or increase its debt, in times like the present. Suitably to provide against this is the mandate of duty; the certain and easy remedy for most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the government exceeds its receipts. It can only be met by loans or an increased revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public and private credit. Neither should be encouraged. Between more loans and more revenue, there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance or postponement. A surplus in the treasury created by loans is not a permanent or safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the last two | by the American people, with fidelity | aspirations of a great people. years. Nor must it be forgotten that to their best interests and highest deshowever much such loans may tem- | tiny and to the honor of the American porarily relieve the situation the gov-, name. These years of glorious history ernment is still indebted for the have exalted mankind and advanced amount of the surplus thus accrued, the cause of freedom throughout the which it must ultimately pay, while its | world and immeasurably strengthened ability to pay is not strengthened, but | the precious free institutions which we weakened, by a continued deficit. Loans | enjoy. The people love and will susare imperative in great emergencies to preserve the government or its credit. but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for the maintenance of either has no justification

The best way for the government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goes -not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt-through an adequate | may have failed in the discharge of our | firm and dignified foreign policy, which income secured by a system of taxa- full duty as citizens of the great re- shall be just, impartial, ever watchful tion, external or internal, or both. It | public, but it is consoling and encour- of our national honor and always inis the settled policy of the government, aging to realize that free speech, a free sisting upon the enforcement of the pursued from the beginning and prac- press, free thought, free schools, the lawful rights of American citizens

from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption-and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxation, except in time of war. The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of internal taxation, and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation.

There can be no misunderstanding. either, about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue on imports is zealous care for the American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped and expected that congress will, at the earliest practicable moment, enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative, and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be signally beneficial and helpful to every section and every enterprise of the people.

To this policy we are all, of what-His commandments and walk humbly ever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more po-The responsibilities of the high trust | tential than the expression of any political platform. The paramount duty of congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legtailing idleness upon willing labor and islation which has always been the firmest prop of the treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would ances from which speedy relief must be strengthen the credit of the government both at home and abroad, and go far toward stopping the drain upon the gold reserve held for the redemption of our currency which has been heavy and well-nigh constant for several years.

Reciprocity.

In the revision of the tariff especial attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets, for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products. The brief trial given this legislation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretionary power in the making of commercial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening up of new markets for the products of our country by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need and cannot produce ourselves, and which do not involve any loss of labor to our own people, but

tend to increase their employment. The depression of the last four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of the country, and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our population is more devoted to the institutions of free government nor more loyal in their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the government or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to the producer is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory has lessened the ability of the people elections are dearer and more univer- less; we must avoid the temptation of sally enjoyed today than ever before.

The constituted authorities must be able to war in almost every contincheerfully and vigorously upheld. | gency. Lynchings must not be tolerated in a Arbitration is the true method of setgreat and civilized country like the tlement of international as well as lo-United States; courts-not mobs-must | cal or individual difference. It was execute the penalties of the law. The recognized as the best means of adpreservation of public order, the right justment of differences between emof discussion, the integrity of courts ployers and employes by the fortyand the orderly administration of jus- ninth congress, in 1886, and its applitice must continue forever the rock of cation was extended to our diplomatio safety upon which our government se- crelations by the unanimous concur-

curely rests. election, which all can rejoice in, is that | resolution was accepted as the basis of the citizens of the United States are negotiations with us by the British both law-respecting and law-abiding house of commons in 1893, and upon our people, not easily swerved from the invitation a treaty of arbitration bepath of patriotism and honor. This is tween the United States and Great in entire accord with the genius of our | Britain was signed at Washington and institutions, and but emphasizes the transmitted to the senate for its ratiadvantages of inculcating even a greater love for law and order in the future. Immunity should be granted to none who violates the laws, whether as the leading feature of our foreign individuals, corporations or communi- policy throughout our entire national histies; and as the constitution imposes tory—the adjustment of difficulties by upon the President the duty of both judicial methods rather than by force its own execution and of the statutes of arms-and since it presents to the enacted in pursuance of its provisions, | world the glorious example of reason | tions. I shall endeavor carefully to carry them into effect.

The declaration of the party now restored to power has been in the past example certain to be followed by oththat of "opposition to all combinations ers, I respectfully urge the early action of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," and it has supported "such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market." This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence and the recommendation and support of such statutes as may be necessary to carry it into effect.

Naturalization and Immigration.

benefit of our constitutions and lawswar upon them our gates must be we be unmindful of the need of imthe zeal of our forefathers encourage the spread of knowledge and free education. Illiteracy must be banished from the land if we shall attain that high destiny as the foremost of the en- of a plain duty. lightened nations of the world, which, Reforms in the civil service must go on, but the change should be real and genuine, not perfunctory or prompted by a zegl in behalf of any party, simply because it happens to be in power. As a member of congress I voted and apoke in favor of the present law, and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. The purpose in view was to secure the most efficient service of the best men who would accept appointment under the government, retaining faithful and devoted public servants in office, but shielding none under the authority of to meet the dema..ds upon them, and any rule or custom who is inefficient,

they rightfully expect that not only a | incompetent or unworthy. The best insystem of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease rather than increase our public expenditures. Bustness conditions are not the most prom-

it will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we cannot promptly attain it, we can resolutely turn our faces in that direction and aid its return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may apepar, congress will not, I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it, so far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business. which men of all parties so much desire, depend more largely upon the prompt, energetic and intelligent action of congress than upon any other single agency affecting the situation.

Duties of Citizenship.

It is inspiring, too, to remember that no great emergency in the one hundred and eight years of our eventful national life has ever arisen that has not been met with wisdom and courage tain these institutions. The great es- cherished the policy of non-interfersential to our happiness and prosper!- | ence with the affairs of foreign governty is that we adhere to the principles upon which the government was es- ington, keeping ourselves free from entablished and insist upon their faithful | tanglement either as allies or foes, conobservance. Equality of rights must | tent to leave undisturbed with them the prevail and our laws be always and settlement of their own domestic coneverywhere respected and obeyed. We cerns. It will be our aim to pursue a

terests of the country demand this, and the people heartly approve the law wherever and whenever it has been thus administered.

Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American merchant marine, once the pride of the seas in all the great ocean highways of commerce. To my mind, few more important subjects so imperatively demand its intelligent consideration. The United States has progressed with marvelous rapidity in every field of enterprise and endravor, until we have become foremost in nearly all the great lines of inland trade, commerce and industry. Yet, while this is true, our American merchant marine has been steadily declining until it is now lower, both in the percentage of tonnage and the number of vessels employed, than It was prior to the civil war.

Commendable progress has been made of late years in the upbuilding of the American navy, but we must supplement these efforts by providing as a proper consort for it a merchant marine amply sufficient for our carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that appeals both to our business necessities and the patriotic

Foreign Policy.

It has been the policy of the United States since the foundation of the government to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the world, and this accords with my conception of our duty now. We have first time, speaking in strong, wellments, wisely inaugurated by Washticed by all parties and administra- free and unmolested right of religious everywhere. Our diplomacy should well-being and prosperity of the people, tions, to raise the bulk of our revenue liberty and worship and free and fair seek nothing more and accept pothing and at the same time conserve the

territorial aggression. War should These guaranties must be sacredly never be entered upon until every agenpreserved and wisely strengthened. cy of peace has failed; peace is prefer-

rence of the senate and house of the One of the lessons taught by the late | fifty-first congress, in 1890. The latter fication in January last. Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative; since it has been recognized and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an of the senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to man-

kind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage the best thought of the statesmen and people and every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work.

Extra Session of Congress.

It has been the uniform practice of each President to avoid, so far as posconstant promotion of a safer, a better | which, under orsdinary circumstances and a higher citizenship. A grave peril and in the absence of a public necesto the republic would be a citizenship sity, is to be commended. But a failtoo ignorant to understand or too vi- | ure to convene the representatives of clous to appreciate the great value and the people in congress in extra session when it involves neglect of a public and against all who come here to make duty places the responsibility of such neglect upon the executive himself promptly and tightly closed. Nor must | The condition of the public treasury, as has been indicated, demands the improvement among our citizens, but with | mediate consideration of congress. It alone has the power to provide revenues for the government. Not to convene it under such circumstances I can view in no other sense than the neglect

I do not sympathize with the sentiunder Providence, we ought to achieve. ment that congress in session is dangerous to our general business interesta. Its members are the agents of the people, and their presence at the seat of government in the execution of the sovereign will should not operate as an injury, but a benefit. There could be no better time to put the government upon a sound financial and economic basis than now. The people have only recently voted that this should be done, and nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligation of immediate action.

> It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of congress until more than a year after it has been chosen deprives congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will and the country of the corresponding benefits. It is evident, therefore, that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwise on the part of the executive because unjust to the interests of the people. Our actions now will be freer from mere partisan consideration that if the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of congreas. We are nearly two years from a congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as if such contest was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically, without fearing its offect upon an early election. Our fellow citizens who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation prefer to have the question settled now, even against their preconceived viewsand 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. full view of the congegation, and not and this I consider a great essential to the rightful and lasting settlement of the question.

In view of these considerations shall deem it my duty as President to convene congress in extraordinary sesston on Monday, the 15th day of March

In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestation of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent also the prejudices 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 today, is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sec- | night." tions 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 lover of the country can find cause for true felicitation. Let us rejoice in and cuitivate this spirit: It is ennobling and will be both a gain and blessing to our be-

loved country. It will be my constant aim to do nothing and permit nothing to be done that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and co-operation, this revival of esteem and affiliation which now animates so many thousands in both the old and the antagonistic sections, but I shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and increase it.

Let me again repeat the words of he oath administered by the chief jusice, which, in their respective spheres so far as applicable, I would have all my countrymen observe:

"I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord most high. To keep it will be my single purpose; my constant prayer-and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities.

Vice-President to the Senate.

As the chaplain closed Vice-President Hobart addressed the senate for the

modulated tones. He said: Senators: To have been elected to preside over the senate of the United States is a distinction which any citizen would prize, and the manifestation of confidence which it implies is an honor which I sincerely appreciate. My gratitude and loyalty to the people of the country to whom I owe this honor and my duty to you as well demand such a conservative, equitable and conscientious construction and enforcement of your rules as shall promote the time-honored precedents and established traditions which have contributed to make this tribunal the most distinguished of the legislative bodies of the world.

In entering upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen I feel a peculiar delicacy, for I am aware that your body, with whom for a time I will be assoclated, has had but a small voice in the selection of its presiding officer, and that I am called upon to conduct your deliberations, while not perhaps your choice in point of either merit or fit-

It will be my constant effort to aid you, so far as I may, in all reasonable expedition of the business of the senate, and I may be permitted to express the belief that such expedition is the hope of the country. All the interests of good government and the advancement toward a higher and better condition of things call for prompt and positive legislation at your hands. To obstruct the regular course of wise and prudent legislative action, after the fullest and freest discussion, is neither consistent with true senatorial courtesy, conducive to the welfare of the people nor in compliance with their just expecta-

While assisting in the settlement of the grave questions which devolve upon the senate it will be my endeavor to so guide its deliberations that its wisdom may be made fruitful in works, while at the same time exercising such fairness and impartiality within the rules of the senate as shall deserve, at least. your good opinion for the sincerity of my effort.

Unfamiliar with your rules and manner of procedure, I can only promise that I will bring all the ability I possess to the faithful discharge of every duty as it may devolve upon me, relying always upon your suggestions, your advice and your co-operation, and I should feel unequal to the task did I not trustfully anticipate that indulgent aid and consideration which you have at all times given to my predecessors Our naturalization and immigration sible, the convening of congress in ex- and without which I could not hope laws should be further improved to the traordinary session. It is an example to acquit myself to your satisfaction or with any degree of personal credit. It shall be my highest aim to justify the confidence the people have repesed in me by discharging my duties in such a manner as to lighten your labors, secure your appreciation of my honest efforts to administer your rules with an eye single to the public good and promote the pleasant and efficient transaction of the public business.

I trust that our official and personal relations may be alike agreeable; that the friendships we may form here may be genuine and lasting, and that the work of the senate may redound to the peace and honor of the country and the prosperity and happiness of all the people.

Church-Going in lookand.

Jessie Ackermann, in an article de acribing a recent visit to Iceland, tells how she attended a country church in the northern part of the island. "The Sabbath day was full of interest, for we had not attnded service in the rural districts. In the early morning we betook ourselves to the front of the house to watch the country folk assemble. In the distance we saw them fording the river in a long line, and in the other direction men, women and children rode slowly over the mountains down to the farm. What the Sabbath day means to these people few can realize! Some of them never see a face besides those of the members of the family from one church day to the other, What wonder, then, that they begin to has written a glowing account of our assemble fully two hours before church time! A peculiar form of salutation prevails outside of the cities. With this we had not yet been made familiar, and our astonishment can well be imagined when we saw the men dismount, embrace and kiss each other. I learned later that this is the usual form of salutation among the men in the inland districts. The hour of service arrived, and in company with the preacher, who wore a high silk hat, a loose, flowing gown buttoned from chia being familiar with the language, the time was passed in meditation on the situation. In the pulpit the pastor was assisted into a long white robe, which fell over the black one, and down his back hung a large surplice of bright velvet upon which a golden cross was wrought. On the altar two great candles about a yard long and three inches thick shed a dim light. These were the especial charge of an official who gave out the hymns, and between times snuffed the candles with an old-time pair of "snuffers." After church the worshipers dispersed, and many of them did not reach their homes until

Navigating the Air.

Among the novel ideas in aerial navigation is the coupling together of a number of balloons in what might be called a tandem form. In the foremost is a machine which is supposed to do the propelling. These balloons are umbrella-shaped, and contain hydrogen gas. The car is suspended a long distance below the balloon proper, and is connected with it by a frame of aluminium. The relative positions of car and balloon would be not unlike a very long-handled umbrella fully spread, the car being attached to the lower end of the handle. The motive power is an engine operated by liquid fuel. The experiments with this form of navigation are being conducted at Montgomery, Ala., by men who are fully abreast with the best scientific ideas of the day.

Artistic

Mrs. Pigment-Is not the frost work on the panes beautiful this morning, James? Mr. P.—Admirable. Mrs. P.— Oh! Art can never reach such perfection. Mr. P.-Never. Mrs. P.-Considered from the artistic standpoint, what kind of work would you call that? Mr. P.-I should call it a frieze,-Boston Courier.

His Version.

"Papa, what does this mean, 'It is better to give than to receive?" " asked a boy of his fond parent.

"It means, my son, that your mother finds more pleasure in lecturing me than I do in hearing her."-Tid-Bits.

Lost 50 Pounds at 61 Years of Age.

The Cause Malarial Fever Patient Prominent Man-How He Regained His Weight.

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind. There is probably no man better known in Dearborn and Obio counties than Mr. O. H. Miller, of Aurora, Ind., bookkeeper for Chambers, Stevens & Co., the large dry goods house. Mr. Miller was born and reared in Chie

county, where he spent 20 years in succession in public office. Three times he was the people's choice for Auditor of the county and twice their choice for clerk. Accord ing to the law at that time the clerk or auditor could not be elected two terms in succession, four years being a term. He was first elected auditor, then clerk, auditor again, and clerk again, until he had been elected five times. This is the only instance of the kind ever known in the state. Becoming aged (he is 63) and broke down

in health, Mr. Miller deemed it advisable to retire from public office. His health became very poor, and he went to Aurora to live with his daughter. About two years ago Mr. Miller was taken sick with malarial fever, and was confined to his bed five months; it was more than a year before be was able to get out. The sickness left him with rhoumatism and catarrh of the stomach, which brought on palpitation of the heart. Time were on, and he did not get better, but grew worse. He was overcome with general debility, was all run down, his blood being poor and in a watery condition. Speaking of his case Mr. Miller said: "The longer my troubles ran on the worse they grew. Nothing seemed to benefit me. I kept continually getting worse. My suffering was unbearable, and being quite old. I probably succumbed more quickly to the effects. I suffered almost continual pain, being unable to eat a full meal or enjoy an entire night's sleep since I was first taken with the fever.

"I had fallen off fifty pounds in weight. I looked like a mere skeleton. During this time six physicians had attended me at diffleast good, although two were specialists on such cases, from the city. They all said that I would never be benefited at all by anything, and it was useless for me to expect it. I felt that my time had come, and my daughter, Mrs. P. P. Stultz, of Jeffersonville, came to spend my last days with me. My daugh ter's husband, Mr. Stultz, has been superin tendent of the Jeffersonville city sei for eight years. Their daughter, who had been quite low, had recently recovered by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so she urged me as a last resort to try this madicine. I finally consented to do so. This was in August, 1805. I began taking the medicine at once, taking fourteen boxes, usin the last about six months ago. After the first half dozen boxes I noticed a decided change, and when I had finished I could sloop well, and my apposite was good. There was a general improvement. My blood became new and nourishing, and now is in a good, healthy condition. I feel as well as ever, and I am sure I owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale Peop are not a patent medicine in the sense the name implies. They were first compound as a prescription and used as such in genera practice by an emineut physician. So greet was their officacy that it was doesed wise to place them within the reach of all. The are now manufactured by Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are enu-tioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$3.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Med. Co.

Foot Notes. The Tragedian-"The press agent western trip."

The Comedian-"Has be put in say footnotes?"

"What do you mean by foot notes?" "Describing the way we got home." -Yonkers Statesman.

\$1.00 FOR 14 CENTS. Millions now plant Salzer's seeds but millions more should; hence offer, 1 pkg. Bismarck Cucumber15e 1 pkg. Round Globe Beet10e to hem, and a great white Elizabeth 1 pkg. Kaiser Wilhelm Lettuce 150 8 pkgs. Brilliant Flower Seeds..... 150

> Now all of above 10 packages, including our mammoth plant and seed catalogue, are mailed you free upon receipt of only 14 cents' postage.

> 25 pkgs. Earliest Vegetable Seed.\$1.00 21 Brilliant Blooming Plants \$1.00 John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse,

Her Success.

Editor-My advertising solicitor was sick yesterday and my wife insisted that she should fill his place, so I gave her the opportunity. Friend-What success did she have? Editor-She solicited nothing but milliners' ads and agreed to trade 'em out.-New York Journal.

Catarra Cannot Be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Co tarrh is a blood or constitutional dis and in order to cure it you must take ternal remedies. Hail's Catarra Cure taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. was prescribed by one of the best stolans in this country for years, and a regular prescription. It is composed a regular prescription. best tentes known, combi best blood purifiers, acting directly on

mucous surfaces. The perfect combina-tion of the two ingredients is what pre-duces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, G. Bold by druggists, price 76c. Hail's Family Pills are the best.

His Enomics.

Tucker-Take a cigar, Kene, I have these cigars especially for my friends. Kene (after trying it)-Um! I should have thought you had them especially for your enemies!-Fun.

A Hig Grass Seed Order. John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCross Wis., the largest grass, clover and farm seed growers in America, recently received an order for twenty-five thou sand pounds different kinds of cloves ten thousand pounds Salzer's St Timothy seed and ten thousand of different kinds of grammes large Montana stock raiser. & seeds grow and produce and it pays sow them.

Though Holland is a state, its inhabitants imported to the value of 2,500,000 foring

Just try a 10s, ben of the