There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the President shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But there is so manifest an appropriateness in the public induction to office of the chief executive officer of the nation that from the beginning of the Government the people, to whose service the official oath consecrates the officer, have been called to witness the sol-The oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a unutual covenant. The officer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be the unfailing defence and security of those who respect and observe them, and that neither wealth and station nor the power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalities or to wrest them from a beneficent public purpose to serve the ends of cruelty or selfis My promise is spoken; yours unspoken, but not the less real and solemn. The people of every State have their representatives. Surely I do not misin-terpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and with each other to-day to support and defend the Constitu-tion and the Union of the States, to yield willing obedience to all the laws, and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly in covenant with each other, we may reverently invoke and confidentially expect the favor and help of Almighty God-that He will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love

s occasion derives peculiar interest from

the fact that the Presidential term which be-

of righteousness and peace.

gins this day is the twenty-sixth under our Constitution. The first inauguration of President Washington took place in New York, where Congress was then sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of delays atending the organization of the Congress and the canvass of the electoral vote. Our people have already worthily observed the centennials of the Declaration of Independence, of the battle of Yorktown, and of the adoption of the Constitution; and will shortly celebrate in New York the institution of the second great department of our Constitutional scheme of Government, When the centennial of the institution of the Judicial Department, by the organization of the Supreme Court, shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will be, our nation will have fully entered its second century. I will not attempt to note the marvelous, and, in great part, happy contrasts between our country as it steps over the threshold into its second century of organized existence under the Constitution, and that weak but wisely ordered young nation that looked undaunt edly down the first century, when all its years stretched out before it. Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the institution of government under the Constitution, or to find inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and hope and courage in the contrast which thirty-eight populous and prosperous States thing except courage and the love of liberty that then fringed our Atlantic seaboard. The Territory of Dakota has now a population greater than any of the original States (except Virginia), and greater than the aggregate of five of the smaller States in 1790. The centre of population, when our National Capital was located, was east of Baltimore and it was argued by many well-informed persons that it would move eastward rather than westward. Yet in 1880 it was found to be near Cincinnati, and the new census about to be taken will show another stride to the West-That which was the body has come to be only the rich tringe of the nation's robe. But our growth has been limited to territory, population, and aggregate wealth. as it has been in each of those directions. The masses of our people are better fed, clothed and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and pa-triotism have given recent proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over lives of our people. The influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased. The virtue of temperence is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them are virtuous and

law-abiding. But, on the whole, the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere, and largely better than they were here one hundred years ago. THE TARIFF POLICY. The surrender of a large measure of sove reignty to the general Government, effected by the adoption of the Constitution, was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason were strongly reinforced by the more imperative voice of experience. The divergent interests of peace specifly demanded a "more perfect union." The merchant, ship-master, and the manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that com-mercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which had been so bravely The commercial policy of the mothe country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features. To hold in check the depment of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the States, and so to secure the American market for their shops and the carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pur-sued with the most selfish vigor. Petitions poured in upon Congress, urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people, which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young republic for the defense of its independence by making its people self-dependent. Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people were organized in many of the States. The revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries, and the defence of our working people against injurious foreign competition is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure, protective policy had then its opponents The argument was made, as now, that its benefits inured to particular classes or sections. If the question became in any sense, or at any time sectional, it was only because slavery existed in some of the States. But for this there was no reason why the cottonproducing States should not have led or walked abreast with the New England States in the production of cotton fabrics. There as this reason only why the States that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treas ures of the great southeastern and central mountain ranges should have been so tardy in bringing to the smelting-furnace and the mill, the coal and iron from their near opposing hillsides. Mill fires were lighted at the funeral pile of slavery. The emancipa-tion proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth as well as in the sky. Men were made free, and material things became our

better servants. The sectional element has happily been eliminated from the tariff discussion. have no longer States that are necessarily only planting States. None are excluded from achieving that diversifications of pursuit among the people which brings wealth and contentment. The cotton plantation will not be less valuable when the product is soun in the country town by operatives whose necessities call for diversified crops, and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of the State, more real and valuable than added territory. Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress! How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer exists cherish or tolerate the incapacities it puts upon their communities? I look hopefully to the continuance of our protective system and to the consequent development of manufacturing and mining enterprises in the States hitherto wholly given to agriculture, as a potent influence in the perfect unification of our people. The men who have invested their capital in these enterprises, the farmers who have felt the benefit of their neighborhood, and the man who work in shop or field will not fail to find and to detend a community of interest. Is it not quite possible that the farmers and the promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises which have recently been established in the South may yet find that the free ballot of the workingman, without dis-tinction of race, is needed for their defence as well as for his own! I do not doubt that if these men in the South who now accept the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster would courageously avow and defend their real convections, they would not find it diffi-cult, by friendly instruction and co-opera-tion, to make the black man their efficient and safe ally, not only in establishing correct principles in our national Administration, but in preserving, for their local communities, the benefit of social order and economi-

cal and honest government. At least until the good offices of kindness and education have been fairly tried, the contrary conclu sion cannot be plausibly urged. I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a special executive policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the Executive to administer and enforce, in the methods and by the instrumentalities pointed out and provided by the Constitution, all the laws enacted by Congress. These laws are general and their administration should be

uniform and equal. As a citizen may not elect what laws he will obey, neither may the Executive elect which ha will enforce. The duty to obey and to execute embraces the Constition in its entirety and the whole code of laws enacted under it. The evil example of permitting individuals, corporations or comnunities to nullify the laws because they cross some selfish or local interests or pre judices, is full of danger, not only to the nation at large, but much more to those who us: this pernicious expedient to escape their just obligations or to obtain an unjust advantage over others. They will presently themselves be compelled to appeal to the law protection, and those who would use law as a defence must not that use of it to others. If our great corporations would more scrupulously

observe their legal obligations and duties they would have less cause to complain o the unlawful imitations of their rights or of violent interference with their operations. The community that by concert, open or secret, among its citizens, denies to a portion of its members their plain rights under the law has severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity. The evil works, from a bad center, both ways. It demoralizes those who practice it, and destroys the faith of those who suffer by it in the efficiency of the law as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally the subject of dangerous and un-canny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by no higher motive than the selfishness that prompts them, may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this. An unlawful expedient cannot become permanent condition of government, the educated and influential classes a community either practise or connive at the systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their con-

venience, what can they expect when the lesson that convenience or a supposed class interest is a sufficient cause for lawlessness has been well learned by the ignorant classes? A community where law is the rule of conduct, and where courts, not mobs, execute the penalties, is the only attractive field for business investments and honest labor. Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make the inquiry into the character and good dis-position of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have been in their administration an unimpressive and often an anintelligible form. We accept the man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness, and he assumes the duties of citizenship without any knowledge as to what they are. The privileges of American citizenship are so great and its duties so grave that we may well insist upon a good knowl edge of every person applying for citizenship and a good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration, but we should cease to be careless as to the charcter of it. There are men of all races, even the

best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenues or a threat to social order. These should be identified and excluded.

We have happily maintained a poucy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We have been only interested spectators of their contentions in diplomacy and in wat, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never obtruding our dvice, and never attempting unfairly to coin the dis resses of other Powers into commercial advantage to ourselves. We have so just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of European courts. It is so manifestly incompatible with flose precautions for our peace and safety, which all the great Powers habitually observe and cuforce in matters affecting them, that a shorter water-way betwern our eastern and western sea-boards should be dominated by any European Govrument, that we may confidently expect that such ourpose will not be entertained by any friendly ower. We shall, in the future, as in the past, use every endeavor to maintain and enlarge our friendly relations with all the great Powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to the ress of a hostile observation or environment. We have not sought to dominate or to absorb any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to said and enurage them to establish free and stable governple. We have a clear right to expect, therefore, that no European Government will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of these independent American States. That which a sense of justice restrains us from seeking, they may be easonably expected willingly to forego.

It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire intention to any events that may ranspire else here can be taken for granted. Our citizens, dom ciled for purposes of trade, in all countries and in many of the Islands of the sea, demand and will have our adequate care in their personal and commercial rights. The necessities of our navy re-quire convenient coaling stations, and dock and harbor privileges. These and other trading privieges we will feel free to obtain only by means that do not in any degree partake of coercion, however Sovernment from which we ask such But having fairly obtained them, by methods and for purposes entirely consistent with the most friendly disposition toward all other powers, our consent will be necessary to any modication or impairment of the concession. We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any

friendly nation or the just rights of its citizens, no to exact the like treatment of our own. Calmness-ustice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy. The offices of an intelligent diplomacy or of friendly arbitration in proper cases, should be adequate to the peaceful adjustment of all interna-tional difficulties. By such methods we will make our contributions to the world's peace, which no nation values more highly, and avoid the opprobrium which must fall upon the nation that ruthlessly THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The duty devolved by law upon the President to nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution or by act of Congress, has become very burdensome, and its wise and efficient dis-charge full of difficulty. The civil list is so large that a personal knowledge of any large number of the applicants is impossible. The President must rely upon the representations of others, and these are often enade inconsiderately and without any just see se of responsibility. I have a right, I think to insist that those who volunteer or are invited to give advice as to appointments shall exercise consideration and fidelity. A high sense of duty and an ambition to improve the service should characterize all public officers. There are many ways in which the convenience and comfort of those who have business with our public officers may be promoted by a thoughtful and obliging officer. and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by a conspicuous efficiency in the discharge of their duttes.

Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office. But it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetency, or delin-quency. It is entirely creditable to seek public of-fice by proper methods and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with considera-tion. But I shall need, and the heads of depart-ments will need, time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not, therefore, be the pest support of an application for office. Heads of departments, bureaus and all other pub-lic officers having any duty connected therewith, will be expected to enforce the Civil Service Law and without evasion. Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance the reform of the civil service. The ideal, or even my own ideal, I shall probably not attain. Retrospect

will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not, however, I am sure, be able to put our civil service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fair-minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list increases removals from office will diminish. THE SURPLUS. While a treasury surplus is not the greatest evil, it is a serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our treasury, with a sufficient margin for those extraordinary but scarcely less impera-tive demands which arise now and then. Ex-penditure should always be made with economy and only upon public necessity. Waste-fulness, profligacy, or favoritism in public expendi-tures is criminal. But there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our people to suggest that anything presently necessary to the public

prosperity, security, or honor should be unduly postponed. It will be the duty of Congress wisely to forecast and estimate these extraordinary de-mands, and, having added them to our ordinary excenditures, to so adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus will remain. We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the punic debt any small and unforseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures, with the resulting choice between another change of our revenue laws and an increase of the public debt. It is quite possible. I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction possible, I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction n our revenues without breaking down of tive tariff or seriously injuring any domestic in-

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

We should encourage the establishment of Amercan steam-hip lines. The exchanges of commerce demand stated, reliable and rapid means of communication, and until these are provided the development of our trade with the States lying south of us is impossible. one case of the contract with the Sales lying south of us is impossible.

Our pension law should give more adequate and discriminating relief to the Unfon soldiers and sailors, and to their widows and orphans. Such occasions as this should semind us that we owe everything to their valor and sacrifice.

THE NEW STATES. It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of admission into the Union of the Dakotas and Montana and Washington Territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed In the case of some of them. The people who have settled those Territories are intelligent, enterprising and patriotic, and the accession of these new States will add strength to the Nation. It is due to the settlers in the Territories who have availed themselves of the invitations of our land laws to make homes upon the public domain that their title should be speedily adjusted and their houest entries confirmed by patent.

ELECTORAL REPORM. It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifested in the reform of our election laws. Those who have been for years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot box, and about the elector, further safeguards, in order that our elections might not only be free and pure, but might clearly appear to be so, will welcome the accession of any who did not so soon discover the need of reform. The National Congress has not as yet taken control of elections in that case over which the Constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted and adopted the election laws of the several States, provided penalties for

their violation and a method of supervison. Only the inefficiency of the State laws, or an unfair or partisan administration of them, could suggest a departure from this policy. It was clearly, how-ever, in the contemplation of the framers of the Con-

departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution that such an exigency might arise, and provision was wisely made for it. No power vested in Congress or in the Executive to secure or perpetuate it should remain unused upon occasion.

The people of all the Congressional districts have an equal interest that the election in each shall truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified electors residing within it. The results of such elections are not local, and the insistence of electors residing in other districts that they shall be pure and free does not savor at all of impertinence. If in any of the States the public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among the nence. If in any of the States the public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among the electors, the obvious remedy is education. The sympathy and help of our people will not be withheld from any community struggling with special embarrassments or difficulties connected with the suffrage if the remedies proposed proceed upon lawful lines, and are promoted by just and honorable methods. How shall those who practise election frauds recover that respect for the sanctity of the ballot which is the first condition and obligation of good citizenship? The man who has come to regard the ballot-box as a juggler's hat has renounced his allegiance. Let us exait patriotism and moderate our party contentions. Let those who would die for the flag on the field of battle give a better proof of their patriotism and a higher glory to their country by promoting fraternity and justice. A party success that is achieved by unfair methods or by practices that partake of revolution is hurtful and evanescent, even from a party standpoint. We should hold our different opinions in mutual respect, and having submitted opinions in mutual respect, and having submitted them to the arbitrament of the ballot, should accept an adverse judgment with the same respect that we yould have demanded of our opponents, if the deci

ion had been in our favor. No other people have a government more worthy of their respect and love, or a land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon and so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and labor. God has placed upon our head a diadem, and has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or cal-culation. But we must not forget that we take these gifts upon the condition that instice and mer cy shall hold the reins of power, and that the upcy shail hold the reins of power, and that the upward avenues of hope shall be free to all the people. I do not mistrust the future. Dangers have been in frequent ambush along our path, but we have uncovered and vanquished them all. Passion has swept some ot our communities, but only to give us a new demonstration that the great body of our people are stable, patriotic, law-abiding. No political party can long pursue advantage at the expense of public honor, or by rude and indecent methods without protest and fatal disaffection in its own body. The peaceful agencies of commerce are more fully revealing the necessary unity of all our communities and the increasing intercourse of our communities and the increasing intercourse of our peop e is promoting mutual respect. We shall find unalloyed pleasure in the revelation which our next census will make of the swift development of the great resources of some of the States. Each State will bring its generous contribution to the great aggregate of the nation's increase. And, when the harvest from the fields, the cattle from the hills, and he ores of the earth shall have been weighed nted, and valued, we will turn from them all to crown with highest honor the State that has the most premoted education, virtue, justice, and per triotism among the people.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Eastern and Middle States. ROBERT SIGEL, the son of General Franz Sigel, Pension Agent in New York, has been arrested for frauds and forgeries in connec-tion with pension payments. He was placed under \$20,000 bail.

HENRY A. GOULD, dealer in dye stuffs, ubber, gutta percha, etc., at Boston, Mass., has made a voluntary assignment, with liabilities approaching \$1,000,000. EDWARD COBURN, aged twenty-eight

years, killed his wife, aged eighteen, at Boston, Mass., and then committed suicide. A son and daughter of P. T. Adams, of Livonia, N. Y., while crossing Conesus Lake in a sleigh, drove into a hole where the ice had been removed. The young man jumped and was saved, but the young woman and he horse were drowned. THE steamer Kill Von Kull, of the Cen-

tral Railroad of New Jersey, was burned at Elizabethport, N. J., causing a loss of over THE Reading (Penn.) Iron Works have

failed, with liabilities estimated at \$1,000,-A JOINT COMMITTEE of the Rhode Island Legislature favorably reported a bill to annul the Probibitory Amendment to the State

Constitution. DIPHTHERIA of a malignant type is pre-vailing at St. Petersburg, Penn. All the churches, schools and singing classes are closed and public meetings forbidden.

South and West. THE business portion of the village of Lostant, Ill., was burned.

A WHOLESALE hardware store, a candy actory and Henrice's Hotel were burned in Chicago causing a loss of over \$300,00). THE family of Mr. Hynes, nine in all, were frowned in a swamp in Decatur County, l'enn., near the Tennessee River, a colored man who was with them escaping to tell the story. The family were moving in a wagon and after dark became lost.

THERE is much excitement in White River Township, Johnson County, Ind., over the wholesale outbreak of hydrophobia, FORTY-FIVE members of the Dakota Legislature telegraphed President Harrison asking him to remove Governor Church at once. S. J. HOTT, a cobbler who is also janitor of the Waterloo (Iowa) First National Bank. has been elected Mayor of that place-mainly by the Knights of Labor and railroad men. THE three claimants to the Governorship f West Virginia-Nathan Goff, Republican; President Carr, of the Senate, and the past cumbent, Governor Wilson-have all formally taken the oath of office, and each is prepared to transact the Gubernatorial busi-

Washington. THE Treasurer of the United States mailed

8963 checks, aggregating \$1,595,312.58 for interest due March 1, 1889, on United States registered 41/4 per cent. bonds of the funded SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER, of Virginia,

aused such a disturbance in the Senate hat the presiding officer refused to recognize him. Mr. Riddleberger then resigned his seat in the Senate, but resumed the annoyance of his fellow Senators until he was taken out in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

MR. CLEVELAND just before retiring from office transmitted to Congress the fifth report of the Civil Service Commission accompanied by a message.

THE President gave a dinner to the mem pers of his Cabinet at the White House, just before his retirement from office. They were all present except Attorney-General Gar-Chief Justice Fuller, Associate Justice Lamar and Colonel Lamont were the other guests. The Cabinet officers remained with he President for several hours after the dinner, assisting him in the consideration and despatch of Congressional measures and in closing up the affairs of the Administraion. Over a hundred bills were acted

GENERAL CLARK, the Clerk of the House f Representatives, has received from the overnment of West Virginia the certificates of the election of Congressmen for the Third and Fourth Districts of that State. They are issued in the names of the Democratic candidates. This makes a Republican maority of three in the next House.

THE President before his retirement signed the Pension Appropriation bill, and the bill to provide for the eleventh and subsequent

PRESIDENT HARRISON sent the following Cabinet nominations to the Senate in specia sessions, and they were immediately con-firmed: Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, of Maine; Secretary of the Treasury -William Windom, of Minnesota; Secretary of War-Redfield Proctor, of Vermont; secretary of the Navy-Benjamin F. Tracy f New York; Secretary of the Interior-John W. Noble, of Missouri; Postmaster-General—John Wanamaker, of Pennsylva-nia; Attorney-General—W. H. H. Miller, of Indiana; Secretary of Agricultureeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY WINDOW has resigned the presidency of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company (Eads's

Foreign. MR. GLADSTONE and Mr. Parnell spoke in the English Parliament on Mr. Morley's amendment to the reply to the Queen's speech, expressing dissatisfaction with the British Government's policy in Ireland; the

mendment was defeated by a vote of 339 to

WHILE the local train was awaiting orders in the station yard at Paris, Canada, a special from Brantford dashed into the passenger car with full force, smashing it into splinters and killing two passengers. THE London Times has made an apology for publishing the forged Parnell letters. THE King of Italy has ordered Signor Crispi to form a new cabinet. HON. PERRY BELMONT, United States Minister to Spain, has resigned.

THE recall of Herr Knappe, the German Consul at Samoa, has been promptly fol-lowed by the dispatch of Herr Stuebel, formerly Consul-General at Copenhagen, to re-place him. Herr Stuebel, after an inter-view with Bismarck, left under instructions to reach Samoa by the quickest route. A REPORT from Kiel, Germany, says that a naval conflict has taken place in Samoan waters between the German war vessel Olga and a United States man-of-war. The American vessel is reported to have fired the

THE Peruvian Cabinet has resigned. The seventy-ninth birthday of Pope Leo XIII. was celebrated in Rome. He received the cardinals and prelates who had assembled to do him the honors usual to the occasion. THE body of the man who committed suicide at Madrid has been officially identified as hat of Pigott, the forger.

A PHILANTHROPIST DEAD.

I. V. Williamson, the Millionaire, Expires in Philadelphia.

His Great Bequest for a Mechani-cal School in Jeopardy.

Isaiah V. Williamson, the venerable mill onaire philanthropist, and probably the richest bachelor in the United States, died a few days ago in Philadelphia.

Mr. Williamson was born at Penns Manor, Bucks County, Penn., eighty-seven years ago. He was the son of a poor farmer, and worked on the farm in summer and attended the village school in winter. At twelve years he entered a country store at Fordingham, Bucks County, where he remained until he was about twenty years old, when he concluded to come to Philadelphia to seek his fortune. After a varied commercial experience he became a member of the firm of Williamson, Burroughs & Co., who carried on the dry goods business. He was very successful, and retired from active work

aggregating millions.

After retiring from the dry goods business Mr. Williamson became an active figure in financial circles. His fortune grew rapidly under his judicious investments, and at the time of his death he was regarded as the richest man in Philadelphia. Mr. Williamson never married. His economical habitacquired in early youth stuck to him in later years, and as he grew older he appeared to have an increasing aversion to spending money upon himself. He carried one umbrella for over fifteen years, and was always seen wearing clothes of ancient cut and faded and threadbare appearance.

nany years ago with an immense fortune,

Mr. Williamson was a charitable man all his life, and has given liberally to all worthy objects. He was, however, averse to pub-licity, and enjoined secrecy as to the giver upon many institutions that were benefitted by his bounty. The House of Refuge re-ceived \$100,000 from him, and the University of Pennsylvania Hospital and the Jefferson College Hospital, \$50,000 each. He gave \$100,000 to the Board of Trade fund for the ssistance of merchants who had sustained reverses and were without means for making a livelihood. Whenever he sent a contribu tion to any object he simply signed his initials, and few persons know how much he

initials, and few persons know how much he has given away anonymously.

The crowning act of Mr. Williamson's philanthropic life was the gift of \$2,500,000 for the founding of the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades, which is to be built as soon as location is decided upon. The affairs of the project are new in the hands of a board of trustees selected by him. Alhough he gave away a great deal of mone in this and other ways, Mr. Williamson, it aid, provided well for his relatives. nearest of these are a sister and brother livng in Bucks County, and a brother in Kencucky. His younger brother, who died some time ago, left four daughters, two married

and two single. Mr. Williamson always led a life of the greatest seclusion, and kept himself as much as possible out of the public eye. Owing to the fact that no will is known to have been made by Mr. Williamson, some loubt has been expressed regarding his be

Franklin B. Gowan, who was for man years the private counsel of Mr. Wil amson, said that the effects of the dead man were in such a condition that his plans and ideas regarding the proposed in-dustrial school would be fully conviced insaid that the trustees now had in their posses sion, by legal deed, over \$2,000,000, and that Williamson had so fixed things that whatever may be the shape of his will, there can be no interference with the school project. A trustee stated that the idea of the school had long been considered by Mr. Willamson, and when the plans were made public the arrangements had been completed for the actual transfer of the property and securities, and this was done as soon as the Board of Trustees was selected, and that there could not possibly be any interference with the project.

A NEW GOLD FEVER.

The "Finds" in Lower California Creating a Stampede.

Despatches from San Diego, Cal., say that the gold news from the mines at Ensenada is becoming more satisfactory daily, and authentic accounts of rich finds are creating extraordinary excitement. By steamer from Lower California there arrived in San Francisco \$5000 worth of gold dust and nuggets. The landing was watched by an enormous crowd of people, and old miners are flocking into the city with every train, eager to have the latest intelligence. Every steamer bound out from San Francisco is loaded to the guards with old miners and new prospectors. Scores have already started overland, and new outfits are forming every day. The latest news from Ensenada is to the effect that the place is deserted by the people, who have gone to the It is impossible to obtain a conveyance of

any sort in the town, and there is scarcely a pound of bacon to be found. Tools of all kinds are worth their weight in gold. Old miners who have been in California since the bustling days of '49 say that the find is probably the richest ever discovered on the Pacific coast, and the city is in a condition of excitement not seen in years. The region where the gold has been dis covered is about eighteen miles long by twenty broad. There is plenty of running water there yet and it will last for months.

UNSIGNED BILLS.

Measures Passed by Congress Which Failed to Become Laws. The following is a list of the bills which did not receive the President's signature before the adjournment of Congress, and con-

sequently failed to become laws: The act for a bridge across the Arkansas River near Cummings Landing, Ark.; the act to require the United States Circuit and District Judges to instruct the jury in writng in certain cases; the act to make Port Angeles, Washington Territory, a port of delivery; the act to provide for trial by jury in the Police Court of the District of Columbia; the act granting the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company the right of way through the Indian Territory; the act granting right of way through the ndian Territory to the Leavenworth and Rio Grande Railroad Company; the acts lizabeth E. Groff, Rozalia Junk, William i. Taylor, John Mann, Catherine Hayes, ohn B. Whitfield, John R. Trentlon, D. M. iprague, W. Tilton, Mary Horning, Sarah L. Harrison, Lavinia Wright, Ann E. Mussen, Elizabeth Jones and Louisa V. A. Kiltrick, widow of Major-General Kilpatrick.

SHOT HIS CHILD-BRIDE.

End of an Elopement by Youthful Lovers. Duke McLachlan, aged twenty-two, shot and killed his young bride, Cora Carnahan,

aged thirteen, and then shot himself through the head, at the farmhouse of Elmer Davis, States. The couple eloped from Paw Paw. Ill. Sunday evening. They arrived at Davis's house Tuesday night, and the latter, who was acquainted with McLachlan, gave them shelter On Wednesday evening the young couple complained of being tired and retired early. Later, pistol shots were heard, and an investigation showed that McLachlan had shot his young wife twice through the head, killing her instantly, and then put a bullet into his own head inflicting a fatal wound. The only cause known for the tragedy was their fear of arrest.

She Was Right.

"I don't know what I should do without you, darling," he whispered tenderly. But she was in one of her little tempers. "Don't talk bosh, George," she said, "You'd eat, drink, smoke, sleep, and wear paper collars, just as you do now. There, now." All the sweet sentiment in that

oung man's soul froze up, never to thaw again. But she was right. He's loing without her now, and he does it ust that way.

THE letter head of a storekeeper in Wallingford, Ct., is comprehensive, and indicates a catholicity of occupation on his part. It runs thus: "Confectionery, toys, ice cream, tobacco, cigars, pipes, news-room, stationery, blank notes, drafts, blank books, temperance THE British bark Port Gordon was wrecked forty miles south of Cape Flattery, Dritish Columbia, and four of the crew were Anchor line steamers. Drafts on Europe for sale,"

Mildmay in Sun water that piece was played for the first time thirty-lour years ago, is said to be the sole surviving member of the original cast. drinks, bread, pies, fruits, tea, coffee, base-ball goods, fish hooks, etc. Agent

LATER NEWS.

EX-SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FAIR-CHILD has been offered and has accepted the office of President of the newly organized New York Security and Trust Company. ISAIAH V. WILLIAMSON, the millionaire philanthropist of Philadelphia, is dead.

ROBERT GARRETT, the insane millionaire has left his retreat at Ringwood, N. J., for an extended trip through Mexico.

Ex-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and Colonel Lamont and family, left Washington by special train for New York, where they are quartered at Vic-

ABOUT 200,000 people witnessed the parade at the annual New Orleans Madi Gras Carni-

THE mutilated corpses of four women have recently been found in the river near Eagle Pass, Texas. The whole affair is a deep MRS. ANN DRISCOLL decapitated her sleep-

ing husband, Timothy Driscoll, a wealthy farmer, with an axe, during a temporary fit of insanity, near Delafield, Wis. NATHAN A. WILSON, Secretary of the

Cleveland Stove Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, killed nimself in the company's office, In the afternoon the company assigned. Liabilities, \$90,000. On Spruce Creek, near Mount Sterling, Ky., Frank Wright, Jim Holdin and Sue

Conk Wright's family of nine children, aged from three to nineteen years. JAMES N. HUSTON, Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Central Committee. has been tendered the position of Treasurer of the United States.

Holdin have been arrested for murdering

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S Cabinet was sworn to office. ROBERT S. CHILTON, a clerk in the State Department, has been appointed private secretary to Vice-President Morton.

THE Inaugural Committee made enough from the sale of privileges, ball tickets, etc., to defray all expenses and have a surplus of about \$20,000. THE Ministry of New South Wales has

been defeated on the question of protection and has resigned. Sir Henry Parkes will form a free trade Cabinet. THE Germans have recaptured Bagomoyo,

Zanzibar, defeating the Arabs with great loss; Bushiri, the Arab leader, was wounded-FATHER COEN, of Woodford, Ireland, the famous agitator of the land question, is

AT a meeting of the creditors of the Readng (Penn.) Iron Works, the liabilities were reported as \$1,927,783,22, and the assets as \$2,439,595.09. Arrangements were made for continuing the works temporarily. CAPTAIN JOHN ERICSSON, the famous

Swedish engineer who designed the ironclad Monitor, has just died in New York city. He was born July 31, 1803. GUNTHER WESHUNG, a New York anothe cary's clerk, was murdered by an unknown person with an axe in the rear part of the

store in which he was employed. GEORGE HAWKINS WILLIAMS, aged seventy ears, one of the leading members of the Baltimore Bar, and ex-President of the Maryland Senate, died a few days ago in Baltimore.

MITCHELL PEEBLES, his wife and two children were found mysteriously murdered in their beds at Duck Creek, Ky. THE Farmers' Union mercantile firm of

Liverpool, Cal., has assigned. Liabilities

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON was granted a eave of absence by the Senate and Senator Ingalls was elected President pro tempore. FIRST COMPTROLLER DURHAM, Commisioner of Internal Revenue Miller and Fourth Auditor Shelley tendered their resignations

to Secretary Windom to take effect at his convenience. DR. TANNER, member of the British Parlia nent for Cork, who was arrested for violatng the Crimes Act, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment without hard

An Austrian ship, laden with petroleum, exploded in the harbor of the French Island of Bouc. Four of the crew were saved and GENERAL LEGITIME has sent a telegram to the European Governments announcing

that the rebellion in Hayti has been crushed and demanding recognition of his Govern-THE British vessel El Dorado, 270 tons burden, has passed through the Panama

Canal from Aspinwall to Chagres, a distance of fifteen miles. This is the first foreign vessel that has passed through the canal from one port to another. THE French Cabinet has rescinded the de-

cree of exile against the Duc d'Aumale. NEW Ministries have been formed in Italy

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MRS. LANGTRY is going to London. LAWRENCE BARRETT is worth \$725,000.

HELENA MODJESKA was born in Polane HENRY IRVING has just reached his fifty first year. PATTI, it is said, has lost certain notes of

her voice. CLARA MORRIS was born in Cleveland SARAH BERNHARDT will not visit America MADRID theatres are allowed by law to us only the electric light. HARRIGAN, the New York actor-author.

has just completed a new three-act comedy. MRS. W. J. FLORENCE will permanently retire from the stage at the close of the A GRANDNIECE of Schubert has been giv-

ing a piano recital with moderate success in ALL doubts that Modjeska will play in connection with Edwin Booth next season seem now to be removed.

MARIE VAN ZANDT has made a sensational furor in Madrid in "Lakme," being called in front of the curtain twenty times. FOUR opera companes will fight one another for profitable patronage in New York city during the summer months. THE London Figuro says that a sister of Mary Anderson will shortly make her debut in the English provinces or the United

W. VAN DYKE, proprietor of the Minnie Douglass Opera Company, now traveling in Iowa, has become heir to \$140,000 by his A PLAY entitled "Dammerung," by the Queen of Roumania was produced recently, with great success, at the Weimar (Germany) Court Theatre.

W. J. SCANLAN, the American actor, will play in Great Britain and Ireland during the coming season. His tour will begin in Liver-pool on April 22d. AT the Academy of Music, in New York

city, it is found that about two-thirds of the 500 opers glasses attached to the backs of the chairs are nightly used. THE actress Lotta has been on the stage since 1858, having first appeared on the boards when twelve years old. She is reported to have the largest fortune of any American

A SYNDICATE of Americans has obtained from the Paris Municipal Council a concession of twenty acres of land centrally located for the American show during the Exhibition. MRS. FANNY KEMBLE, as she is generally called, has just entered upon her eighty-first year. It is more than sixty years since she

made her first appearance at Drury Lane, London, as Juliet. In Stockholm they have not yet finished honoring Jennie Lind. A new street has just been called after her, and a sculptor has recentily finished a statue representing her in the costume of Norma. AMBROISE THOMAS'S ballet, founded on

Shakespeare's "Tempest," is in active re-hearsal at the Paris Grand Opera, and will be produced the middle of April. Rosita Mauri will dance Miranda. Miss Fannie Maskell, who acted Mrs. Mildmay in "Still Waters Run Deep" when that piece was played for the first time thirty-

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

The Senate. 62D DAY.—Secretary Fairchild transmitted the result of the investigation into alleged sugar francis...Mr. Sherman reported back the Secate bill for the protection of the salmon fisheries in Alaska, with a recommendation that the House amendment fortending the provisions of the a recommendation that the House amendment (extending the provisions of the bill to Behring Sea) be disagreed to. The amendment was disagreed to, and a conference asked... The Senate then proceeded to pass private pension bills on the calendar. All the pension bills on the calendar (fifty-two) were passed. Among them was one giving a pension of \$50 a month (instead of \$100, as in the bill introduced by Mr. Hawley) to the widow of the late General Hunt. ley) to the widow of the late General Hunt. 63D DAY.—There was not time to read the journal, and the Senate plunged into the necessary routine business without waste of time....The House amendment to the bill

authorizing the sale of part of the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., was concurred in.... A conference was ordered on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and Messrs. Hale, Allison and Cockrell were appointed conferrees.... The conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was agreed to The conference report on the Post Office Appropriation of the Post Office The conference report on the Post Office Appropriation bill was agreed to The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. All the amendments reported by the committee were agreed to, the bill passed and a conference requested... At 6.20 the Senate took a recess until 8.30President Ingalls laid before the Senate President's veto of the Direct Tax bill, which was read. The bill was passed over the veto with only eight dissenting votes. Two of these were cast by Messrs. Edmunds and Blair.... The entire night was spent on the Deficiency

Appropriation bill. The amendments providing for the payment of the amounts awarded by the Court of Claims under the French Spoliations act, and the item giving both House and Senate employes an extra months' pay were agreed....It was 3:15 o'clock in the morning when the Senate con-cluded its night session, and adjournedThe session of the Senate continued as one day from Friday until the inaugurationAt lo'clock in the morning the Senate went into executive session to consider Mr. Riddleberger's case. When the doors had been closed Mr. Daniel made a pathetic appeal on behalf of Mr. Riddleberger's wife and seven children. He asked ananimous consent to have the whole matter expunged from the records. The request was accordingly granted, and the record of Mr. Riddleberger's disorder and the record of Mr. Ingalis arrest was expunged... Then Mr. Ingalis presented the credentials of Mr. James McMillan as Senator-elect from the State of Michigan... The Senate adopted the conference report on the Deficiency and Sundry Civil bill after ome sharp debate.... A recess was ordered antil 9.35 A. M. When the body reassembled President pro tempore Ingalls vacated the chair, and Mr. Harris, the Democratic leader, took the gavel. Mr. Morgan, another Democratic leader, presented the customary resoution thanking Mr. Ingalls for uniform impartiality, courtesy and fairness. President ingalls then announced that the Senate stood

The House. 67TH DAY .- In the House on motion of Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, the joint resolution was passed to promote commercial union with Canada The Des Moines River Lands ll was taken up for consideration. louse refused to pass the bill over the Presilent's veto-yeas, 147; nays, 103-not the reuisite two-thirds in the affirmative ... another appropriation bill-the Postoffice bill--was agreed upon in conference. 68тн Day. -The day was spent in the con discussion was on the Sundry Appropriation bill. The House insisted upon its printing clause. It practically stops the printing of

adjourned sine die.

bank and treasury notes on steam presse New conferrees were appointed. The House conferrees refused to pay the widow of Chief Justice Waite the balance of his salary for one year. That balance is \$8745. The Sen ate amendment raising the appropriation for a public library building from \$4, 000,000 to \$6,000,000 was agreed to... Late in the afternoon the President sent in message vetoing the Direct Tax bill ... At 5:15 a recess was taken until 8 P. M... The conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill was agreed to The conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to.... An agreement was reached on the District of Columbia Appropriation bili ...It appropriates \$5,686,407....The conference report on the bill to amend the Interstate Commerce law was agreed to The conference report on the bill for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska was agreed to The House was in session coninuously from Friday until the inauguration ciency bill was finally disposed of ... The louse passed a resolution complaining o liscourtesy on the part of the Senate in not allowing the members and their families full access to the Senate Chamber A conference report on the bill licensing pawnbrokers in the district was adopted....Mr. Bingham then asked for unanimous consent, which was granted, to consider a bill grantthe use of a condemned cansome condemned

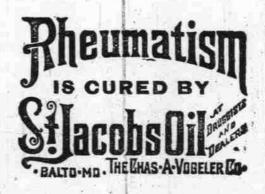
arms for a naval post in Philadelphia A recess was then taken until next mornng....The House met promptly at 9:55. The Speaker as promptly laid before it a message rom the Senate agreeing to the conference eport on a bill to forfeit lands in Michigan granted for the construction of a railroad rom Marquette to Ontonagen. It was adopted Speaker Carlisle, in response to a vote of thanks, delivered a brief address, fter which he pronounced the House ad

ourned sine die. A Family Gathering. Have you a father? Have you a mother? Have you a son or daughter, sister or a brother who has not yet taken Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the guaranteed remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup and all Throat and Lung troubles? If so, why? when a sample bottle is gladly given to you free by any druggist and the large size costs

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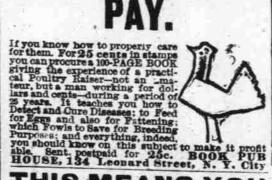
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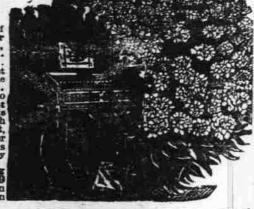
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