

NEW GOVERNOR TO THE PEOPLE

Inaugural Address and Mes- sage to Legislature.

TWO IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

Beneath the Dome of the Capitol at Indianapolis, Thomas R. Marshall, Upon Being Inducted Into the Office of Governor of the State of Indiana, Delivered an Impressive Inaugural Address—Formal Recommendations to the General Assembly Touching on the State of the Commonwealth.

Indianapolis, Jan. 11.—In his inaugural address delivered in the rotunda of the capitol today, Governor Marshall said:

My Fellow Citizens:

Chosen by the votes of a free people, under, as I trust, the providence of God, to become the governor of my native state, I have just assumed a solemn vow to be faithful to the duty imposed upon me. This vow has not been lightly taken. I am neither unconscious of the greatness of the task imposed upon me nor of the weakness of my own powers to fulfill it. A free people knows no other way to manage itself than by seeking the will of the majority. That majority will, however, soon become a minority unless it provides reasonable rule for all the people, a violation of which plain dictate of justice would be, in my judgment, oppression. Theories of government will rightfully continue to exist and be discussed in Indiana, but now that the tumult and passion of an election have passed, it becomes my duty and yours as well to give the best of ourselves, not only to the maintenance of a free government, but also to the honest, economical and painstaking administration of public affairs. These affairs are to be managed not with an eye single to party success, but rather with an eye single to the public weal. I have not ceased to be a Democrat, but I have pledged myself this day to regard and carefully conserve the rights of citizens who were not favorable to my election, but who, I hope, will now cheerfully accept my service so long as it is fairly rendered in the best interests of Indiana. While the right of government comes only through the free consent of the governed, still in a larger sense, that right should never rest in any man's hands until he promises to do his utmost to respect the views and protect the rights of alien, denizen and citizen alike, and to give to all the people his best in the way of good government, "unmoved by influence and unbought by gain." This pledge I now give to the people of Indiana. Having promised you, so far as I can contribute to it, honest and faithful service by myself and by the public servants over whom I may have control, I trust I will not be considered a mendacious knocker at your gates when I suggest that there is likewise a duty resting upon you. It is true that those of you who were born to the purple of American citizenship have never verbally registered a solemn oath to be obedient to the constitution and laws of the land. Still, those who came before you and who bestowed upon you this priceless heritage have tacitly imposed that obligation upon you, and you cannot shrink its discharge if you would. As I owe to you loyal service, you owe to me respect, confidence and support until, by lack of ability or dishonesty, I may have justly forfeited the same.

You call me governor, but what I shall govern depends upon yourselves; and how I shall succeed, depends upon your attitude. The most important thing in a free government is to have the people always conscious of the fact that they are themselves largely responsible for not only the system of government under which they live, but for its due administration. There are certain virtues which neither education nor evolution can change. A people can always have the form of government which they desire if they are willing to make the necessary sacrifices to obtain it. To these, therefore, I desire to direct your attention. In a way you want freedom of thought in Indiana—are you charitable enough to let other people exercise the same privilege? You want freedom to worship God according to the dictates of your own consciences—are you brave enough to worship Him and generous enough to let every other man find his way into the presence of his Maker as best he may? You want free and untrammelled opinion on all public questions—are you liberal enough to promote your views without ceasing to be an American and becoming a tyrant? You believe that upon all questions you are yourself orthodox—can you grant your brother the right to entertain a different view without charging him with heterodoxy? You want honesty in public affairs—can you be honest in your private affairs and not think it would be wrong to steal a dollar while right to bribe a legislator? You want economy in expenditure of public money—are you willing that your special interests should be as economically administered by the state as you require the interests of other citizens to be administered? You want thoroughly competent men to serve you—can you be generous

enough to see that this does not necessarily imply your selection or the selection of your personal friend? If a member of the minority you believe the bipartisan management of state institutions will promote the best interests of the state—are you patriotic enough to see that an election which changes you from a minority to a majority does not change the principle upon which these institutions should be administered?

The governor of this state is not authorized by your written constitution to make any laws for you. This is the function of the general assembly. The governor's duty consists in seeing that when laws are once made, they are enforced. You say you want them enforced. Do not think that you can shirk responsibility for law enforcement by berating the officers of the law, among whom is the governor. Whenever any complaint comes to me of the lack of law enforcement in Indiana, it should not be sent to me as confidential, because it will not be so treated. A citizen is as much bound to bear his part of the burden of law enforcement as is the law officer. I shall very promptly send any communication informing me of law violation to the proper prosecuting attorney with instructions to call upon the citizen to back up in public the charges which he has privately made to me. If you are willing to do your part of the work and any law officer of this state shall fail, neglect or refuse to discharge his duty, the present general assembly will, I believe, enact such legislation as will enable me to see that the laws of this state are enforced. The peace and well-being of this state are not conserved by the multitude of criminal statutes nor the severity of punishment. If the number of crimes and misdemeanors were reduced, the degree of punishment lessened, and greater effort made to convict for every violation of the law, the peace, quietude and good order of the state would be greatly increased. It is the certainty and not the severity of punishment which lessens the commission of crime. Crime should be crime to every citizen except the vicious. Legislators have been known to enact statutes at the instance of interested parties upon the theory that either the law would be automatic or that no attention would be paid to it after it was enacted. It is the common experience of mankind, whether in a republic or in a monarchy, that to enforce a law which rises above the moral sentiment of the community, such enforcement breeds perjury, discontent, bitterness of feeling and local anarchy. In its last analysis, regardless of constitutions, statutes and court decisions, the law is the moral sentiment of each particular neighborhood. Civic righteousness as a theory and civic righteousness as an accomplished fact may be in any community as far apart as south and north. The best civic righteousness is the righteousness of the individual citizen—the man who is honest not because it pays, but just because he is; the man who is truthful not because it is a good business asset, but because brain and heart do not suggest the lie; the man who is sober not because of public opinion, but by reason of his own self-respect. Take all the virtues and all the graces of human life, view them from every standpoint as you may, and your sober judgment will convince you that it is not so much the rigor of the law as it is the regard of the individual citizen for his own well-being which marks the progress upward of a people. How often have we seen men acquitted of statutory crime who were guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. These acquittals have come because the legal enactment was beyond and above and did not meet the approval of the moral sentiment of the community where the man was tried. How often again, have we seen convictions of many of the statutory crimes and misdemeanors of Indiana referred to jokingly. Such convictions have ceased to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of the convicted man. He is, after conviction, as warmly received into society as he was before, and his conviction is made the source of infinite merriment by his friends. Conviction under a law which does not meet the approval of the moral sentiment of the community, as a source of merrymaking, and acquittal of a guilty person under like circumstances but tend to breed a disregard for law, lower the standard of public morals and weaken the whole fiber of the state. This condition of public life should be changed. It can be changed in only one of two ways. You must either insist upon the legislature wiping out many of these statutory enactments or you must cultivate within yourselves a greater degree of reverence for those enactments and you must realize that the punishment which the state inflicts is only supplemental to that punishment which public opinion should inflict upon the law violator. Be prudent and conservative, therefore, in the requests which you make to your legislators for statutory enactments. The gray dawn of the twentieth century has not changed the truth that legislative enactment looking toward the making of men honest, or truthful, or industrious, or wise, is "as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean." It has been suggested to me from a good but not thoughtful source, that the province of human government is to promote good character. As great national reforms never work down, but always up, so character is built from the inside of the individual man, and not from the outside. A great Englishman declared that you could not indict a people. May I be permitted to add that the Indiana legislature cannot baptize the state? The best form of government cannot exist in its purity over a bad people. Legislative enactments should

not precede, but should succeed, civic reform. As you want and hope to have your fathers' government endure, and your fathers' God to smile upon you, so I beg you to be zealous in promoting all the virtues of private life among yourselves; never to use a different rule in dealing with public officials than you would use in the private affairs of life; to be as zealous in granting to every other man the right to life, liberty and to the pursuit of happiness as you are in maintaining that right yourselves; to be ever ready to uphold your officers in the maintenance of the majesty of the law; to keep constantly before your minds the fact that you are rulers in Indiana; to strive to put into the life of the state every virtue which has blessed you in the majority that it is not at all improbable some day you may be in the minority, and that, therefore, good citizenship consists as much in decent treatment of your neighbor as in the enforcement of your own particular ideas.

The free people of this state, under no compulsion to act whatever, adopted a written constitution, as they declared, "to the end that justice be established, public order maintained and liberty perpetuated." These seem to me to be the functions of government in Indiana. A complex civilization throws many a side-light upon these propositions, and we have, in my judgment, been paying more attention to the side-lights than to the principles involved in good government. What we need is not reform, but regeneration. For many years that body of our citizenship which represents the capital of the state has been jealously watching the general assembly lest in its enactments it should pass some law which would be inimical to the interests of capital. On the other hand, labor has also watched and importuned the legislature not to pass any enactments which would be inimical to it and of benefit to capital. To a less extent here perhaps than in many other of the commonwealths of this country the war between labor and capital is being fought. It might be appropriately described as a state of armed neutrality. This, however, is not the attitude which ought to be maintained between men, every one of whom ought to understand that the business of government as defined by the constitution is not to promote business and it is not the business of business to control legislation. A rebirth in the minds of all the men of Indiana, an awakening to the fact that justice can never be established where legislation enables one man to obtain a special privilege over another man, public order maintained where jealousy and bitterness of heart exist, and liberty perpetuated where one man thinks that he has inherently a better right to protection at the hands of the law than another, will result, I trust, in a new point of view for the capitalist and the laborer; will help each of them to understand that they are all brethren in this American commonwealth, having equal rights, equal privileges, and entitled to equal opportunities. If the passion and the tumult of the past can be allayed, and these two great interests so essentially necessary to the prosperity of this people can be persuaded to meet in a spirit of mutual respect and mutual esteem, we may safely look forward to the time when without legislative enactments, each will sheathe its sword and grasp the hand of its opponent in friendship. I am not yet ready to concede that classes will permanently exist in a land of manhood suffrage. The battles won by either side in the past have been worth the winning. We all do in anger the things we wish in our calmer moments we had not done. Legislation will be necessary in the future as in the past, but let us legislate in a spirit of equity rather than in a spirit of revenge.

And so, my fellow-citizens, let us approach the discharge of our duties with reverence for the high ideals upon which our system of government is founded, and with a renewed sense of the personal responsibility which rests equally upon every man in Indiana to see that all the inherent rights of the people are preserved; that officers do not usurp any function of government which has not been expressly delegated to them, but give to the people an honest, economical and businesslike administration of public affairs. These are the ends toward which, doubtless often blind, I will strive. To the attainment of them, may I not ask your hearty co-operation by way of advice, assistance, constant watchfulness and a genuine effort everywhere in Indiana to elevate, if need be, and hold aloft constantly these banners of good government and these banners of victorious conquest over all those foes who are inimical both to the best form of government and its best administration?

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE
Recommendations Touching Upon the Welfare of the State.
Following is Governor Marshall's first message to the legislature:
I recommend that you immediately employ a non-partisan expert, if need be, residing out of this state, to enter the various offices in the state house, examine the work which is done there, report to the committee on appropriations what would be a liberal salary for the official, how much clerical assistance he needs, what such assistance should be paid, and what offices, if any, can be abolished without detriment to the public service. In the interests of integrity, I recommend that you put every official in Indiana upon a fixed, definite and certain salary, to

which, by no construction of law, shall any sum be ever added; the adoption of a uniform system of bookkeeping so guarded that it cannot be copyrighted; the examination of public records at irregular intervals in such a manner as will not interfere with the right of local self-government; the auditing of all public accounts, showing in every instance upon such account the original contract or the section of the statute authorizing the payment of the money and requiring all vouchers issued in pursuance thereof to have a like showing; the abolition of county councils, township advisory boards, and perhaps other officials; the putting of public officials under adequate bond, with a proviso that the statute of limitations shall not begin to run either criminally against the official or civilly against his bondsmen until after notice and demand to repay; preventing any official of this state either individually or as a member of a corporation from entering into or deriving any profit whatever from any public contract; requiring all fines, fees and forfeitures to be entered on the public records, promptly collected, turned into the treasury, and making the official whose duty it is to collect liable upon his bond if he does not collect the same, whenever collectible; and providing for the food and clothing of prisoners in jails and elsewhere at actual cost upon open bids received therefor.

Investigation of Public Offices.

The public is not only desirous of having frequent investigation of all public offices, but such investigations are a check not only upon dishonesty, but also upon extravagance. The system of fees and contingent allowances is likely to lead to extravagant and unwarranted use of public funds. I therefore recommend the investigation of the public offices under the state government for the purposes of ascertaining whether there has been any extravagance in their management and whether the letter of the law has been strained in order to obtain extra allowances. If doubtful, illegal or unconstitutional allowances shall have been made, I request authority to bring the necessary suits to compel a recovery of the money into the state treasury.

With the corps of assistants in the attorney general's office, it would seem that special counsel ought not to be employed by the state, but such counsel, from time to time, have been employed. I know nothing whatever as to the necessity thereof, and so say nothing upon the subject. I think, however, that economy and competency can be secured by giving the governor a special counsel, whose business it shall be to prosecute and defend all suits which the governor may direct him to take charge of, and to advise generally with the governor.

Amendment of Election Law.

In my judgment the election law should be so amended as to definitely provide for speedy returns and the safeguarding of the same to the satisfaction of all parties interested in an election; for the contest of offices in such a way as to guarantee a solution of the contest; and for the adoption of a primary law not only for the nomination of candidates, but for the election of delegates to all state and other conventions, to the end that the people may not turn their government over to the hands of designing politicians. And I suggest that in such primary election the people be permitted to vote upon their choice for United States senator.

This administration, whether justly so or not, will be held responsible for the conduct of its officials. I request, therefore, that you invest the governor with power to remove, without cause, any appointive officer in this state whenever in his judgment such removal will be beneficial to the public service, and I recommend that you invest him with authority to remove any elective officer who shall refuse, when called upon, to enforce any law of this state, preserving, however, to such officer the right of appeal from the decision of the governor to the supreme court.

New Railroad Commission.

The general assembly of this state in 1905 enacted what is commonly called "A Railroad Commission Law." In 1907 it either passed or pretended to pass an act amending certain sections thereof. The preamble is vague, uncertain and does not disclose what act was attempted to be amended. Whether the present commission is de jure and whether its orders are legal, are mooted questions. To prevent useless litigation, I recommend the repeal of all acts upon the subject and the passage of a new one. There are now 10,000 grade crossings in Indiana where lives are constantly being lost. It is immaterial whether these deaths are caused from the negligence of the persons or the railroads. Steps should be either taken to enforce the present law or it should be so amended as to look to the ultimate wiping out of grade crossings in Indiana.

The problem confronting the people of this state with reference to corporations and stock and bonds which have been watered, is one that can not be equitably adjusted offhand. Whether we can remedy the evil of the past or not, we can prevent a continuance of it for the future. I recommend, therefore, an amendment of the corporate laws of Indiana in toto if possible, if not, to the extent that hereafter a dollar's worth in money or in property of the fair value thereof in the market must go into every corporation for every dollar of stock, and no bonds shall ever be floated until dollar for dollar shall pass into the treasury of the corporation floating the same.

Civil Service Examination

This people will not tamely submit to the creating of an office-holding class, because that class soon comes to stand with the administration and soon believes itself to be the master and not the servant of the people. At the same time they do demand competency in office. Though in the offices of the state the clerical assistance should be representative of the party in power, still I suggest that you at least consider whether a system of examination can not be adopted so that if either Democrats or Republicans are employed, they shall be competent to discharge the duties of their offices.

Department of Inspection

The department of inspection in Indiana should be revised and put upon a business and scientific basis.

The office of oil inspector is run upon the vicious fee system. There are thirty-three deputies, some of whom do not inspect the oil in the manner provided by law, but are more interested in inspecting the checks which come in payment for their alleged services. I recommend that the department be reorganized, having a chief inspector, whose sole duty shall be clerical in taking charge of the reports of the subordinate officers and seeing that the fees are promptly paid into the state treasury; and that there be a deputy inspector for each congressional district in Indiana, one and no more, whose salary shall be fixed with reference to the work which has heretofore been done in the several congressional districts of Indiana, the fees remaining as they are, but to be covered into the state treasury.

I know nothing on the subject of insurance except that there are a great many complaints about the present status of the law. I therefore recommend that if possible you take up this question, and if needful, revise the insurance department in the state of Indiana.

Repeal Metropolitan Police Law.

The metropolitan police law is a violation of the doctrine of local self government. I recommend its immediate repeal.

There are certain phases of proposed legislation which can scarcely be distinguished from paternalism or Socialism. Schemes of all kinds will be presented to you. I can not prevent, and will not attempt to prevent, your yielding to these demands, but I think your sober judgment will appreciate the fact that under the guise of administering a free government, we are, in reality, rapidly turning all the functions of government either into a business asset or a guardianship over the incompetent, the ignorant and the shiftless. In making your appropriations you must not forget that our revenues are constantly being anticipated, and that only the most rigid economy will meet our needs without a bond issue.

Useless Offices

The present cities and towns act has in my judgment, overburdened cities of the third and fourth classes with useless officers and extravagant salaries. They do not add to the efficiency of the public service and are a burden upon the taxpayer. The act should be amended and the useless offices abolished. In this connection I wish to express my dissent against the power of common councils in cities of the fifth class to compel street improvements which mean practically confiscation of property. The majority of property owners in cities of that class should have something to say with reference to such improvements.

The hour has gone by when it is necessary to beg investors to accept franchises. Hereafter municipalities should be prohibited from granting franchises until the price the public is to pay to enjoy them is clearly defined, and the municipality is permitted to share in the profits arising therefrom.

State Boards.

In 1903 the general assembly created a state board of pardons. As it now exists it is a partisan board. It has authority to employ a competent clerk, who shall also be a stenographer, at a salary of \$900 a year. The state board of pardons has not made use of the services of this clerk and stenographer for more than twenty days in any one year. The services of that clerk during the rest of the time have been at the disposal of the governor. In conformity with what ought to be the settled policy of this state, I recommend that this act be amended so as to provide for a bipartisan board, and I further recommend that one of the stenographers in the governor's office be required to act as the clerk and stenographer of the state board of pardons without additional compensation.

The number of boards and commissions in this state is startling. Instead of increasing the number of commissions, in my judgment they should be curtailed. The state board of health has not had that support from the state of Indiana which its laudable efforts in behalf of the public health and the dissemination of the knowledge of preventive medicine among the people of this state deserve, nor have the local boards of health been always selected with an eye single to the public welfare. The powers of these boards of health should be enlarged so as to give them jurisdiction over the pollution of streams, the sources of water supply, ventilation, lighting and plumbing of tenement houses, and a general direction as to health requirements, subject only to the right of appeal in the event of unnecessary and obnoxious requirements. Appointments should be made not exclusively for

political services rendered, but upon the ground of competency and fidelity to duty. The study of the cause and cure of tuberculosis is a laudable one. The same may be said of epilepsy. No better management, in my judgment, can be obtained than that of the state board of health. It will not do, however, to turn these two institutions into free sanatoria. For many years the people of this state have been paying all the expenses of insane wards aside from clothing. Wherever charity demanded this to be done, it was right, but there are many inmates of our insane asylums who have funds amply sufficient to provide for the wants of those dependent upon them at home, and still have sufficient property left, either in whole or in part, to support themselves. All such insane epileptic or consumptive patient should be compelled to support themselves, either in whole or in part, and the burden ought not to rest upon the people of this state. Let us deal generously with the unfortunate of the state, but let not the state support those who are able to support themselves.

Charges of a Grave Character.

The erection of what is known as the Indiana School of the Deaf and Dumb was, during the recent campaign, attended with charges of such a grave character, involving not only the amount of money expended, but also the manner of its expenditure and the stability of the buildings when completed, and the erection of the Southeastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane near Madison having also been brought into controversy, I recommend either a nonpartisan or bipartisan investigation of these two institutions which shall involve a report from thoroughly competent architects divorced from any political significance whatever, to the end that we may know whether when these buildings are completed they will be safe and durable. There is a crying demand for the erection of an asylum for the criminal insane. The problem is, how to meet this demand without additional expenditure of money. It is possible that a sale of the real estate occupied by the School for the Blind and the woman's prison would furnish sufficient money to erect at different places a modern school for the blind, a woman's prison and a hospital for the criminal insane.

The state geologist has done a valuable work for Indiana, but that work is probably completed except the making of a soil survey for this state. That survey has already been undertaken by the national government, and several of the counties of this state have been surveyed accordingly. Before continuing this office be sure that it is worth \$7,500 a year to the people of Indiana.

Conservation of Timber.

The conservation of timber in Indiana, which will always remain an agricultural state, is to be obtained by laws delivered to the farmers in the various counties of the state by educated men who know the soil conditions and the grade of timber which will grow in such soil. The object lesson which we have in Clark county is too far away for most of the farmers in Indiana to induce them to make a journey for the purpose of seeing what the state is doing. The department is not in charge of an educated forester. I recommend the sale of this tract of land, the appointment of a state forester and an assistant, whose business it shall be to deliver popular lectures to the people of the state upon this important question. The most that can be hoped for is to induce the farmer to use his waste land as a timber lot.

It is your duty to foster and maintain the educational institutions of Indiana, but you should not be so lavish in the appropriations of money as to enable these institutions to destroy private educational institutions which are furnishing, without any cost to the people of the state, educational advantages to a large number of its citizens. The state should own all property of every institution supported by it whether educational or benevolent. If the state is to assist further the state board of agriculture it should have control of that board and its property.

A Final Word.

There are many other matters that have already come to my attention to which I should like to direct yours, but I have already overburdened you with suggestions, many of which may not meet with your approval, and some of which the limited time in which you are in session will prevent you from considering. May I offer as an incentive to the diligent discharge of your duty my firm belief that such discharge will meet not only with the silent but with the openly avowed approbation of the people of this state, and may I suggest to you further that you proceed with caution in the passage of any legislation? Undigested legislation must inevitably result in evil to the body politic. Your record will be made not by the amount but by the character of the work you do. Let what is done be done after mature deliberation in the interests of the whole people, striving ever to establish justice, maintain order and promote liberty among the people of this state. "The world is governed too much," therefore, consider whether the throwing of the people upon their own resources may not be better for them than the enactment of many statutes defining their duties and fixing their conduct among themselves. If at any time you or any of your committees should deem my judgment to be of any value to you in any proposed legislation, I am your, as I hope to be the public's, obedient servant,
THOMAS R. MARSHALL.

A STARTLING STATEMENT.

New York Medical Authorities Claim Dyspepsia Causes Consumption

The post mortem statistics of big New York hospitals show that so many cases of consumption are due to checked dyspepsia, especially in the victim was predisposed to tuberculosis.

Dyspepsia wears out the body, brain, the weakened, irritable stomach is unable to digest food, the body does not receive the required nourishment, constipation ensues and victim becomes thin, weak and haggard. As a result, the body becomes a fertile field for the germs of disease to lodge and flourish.

Therefore, the person who permits dyspepsia to progress unhindered, guilty of contributing toward the development of one of the most insidious and fatal diseases known to mankind.

Dyspepsia is curable if properly treated. The Smith, Yager & Falk Drug Co. sell a remedy which they positively guarantee will cure indigestion or dyspepsia or they will give for all the medicine used during the trial. This remedy is an absolute new medical discovery and has been named Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets. Certainly no offer could be more fair, as the offer of the Smith, Yager & Falk Drug Co. is proof positive that Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets are a dependable and infallible remedy. Inasmuch as the medicine will cost you nothing it does not benefit you we urge you who are suffering with indigestion or dyspepsia to try this remedy. Twenty-five cent box of Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets contains enough medicine for fifteen days' treatment. Remember Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets are sold in Decatur by the Smith, Yager & Falk Drug Co.

WHAT PARISIAN SAGE WILL DO FOR MONEY BACK.

Stop falling hair in two weeks. Cure dandruff in two weeks. Stop splitting hair. Stop itching scalp immediately. Grow more hair. Make harsh hair soft, silky and lustrous. Brightens up hair and eyebrows. As a hair dressing it is without peer—it contains nothing that could possibly harm the hair. It is not sticky, oily or greasy—it is used by thousands to keep the hair healthy—it prevents as well as cures disease.

For women and children it is the most delightful dressing and should be in every home. Holthouse Drug Co. sells it for 50 cents a large bottle.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will offer for sale at his residence, one mile south of Beery church, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1909, the following property, to-wit: Horses—Four head horses, one grey brood mare coming 9 years old, one brown brood mare coming 8 years old, 1 sorrel horse, 1 yearling, one spring calf, one good Jersey cow, one spring calf, one good Jersey cow, one Chesterwhite male hog, one Scotch Collie dog, four or five dozen chickens. Farm implements—One Smith wagon, two top buggies, one set of heavy work harness, two sets of single buggy harness, one pair of harness, one Monarch riding cultivator, one 18 spring tooth harrow, one breaking plow, one double shovel plow, one float, fodder in field, one bushel red clover seed. Terms—\$5.00 and under cash on day of sale; over \$5.00 a credit of ninety months time will be given to purchaser who gives approved security. Four per cent off for cash.

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Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

Successfully used by Mother Gray nurse in the Children's Home in New York, Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 10,000 testimonials. They never fail. At all Druggists 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

FREE—10c. package Conkey's Laying Tonic and 25c. Poultry Book. Bring ad. to Smith, Yager & Falk. By mail 249-300.

FIVE DOLLARS and more per day can easily be earned by selling our Special Men's Ladies' and Children's hosiery from the Mill direct to consumer. Experience unnecessary. Permanent position to reliable women. Address—Conkey's Mills, Reading, Pa.