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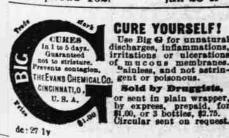
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The Democratic Candidate's Formal Acceptance of the Presidential Nomination. The Full Text of His New York Speech.

[CONCLUDED.]

Carlisle's Testimony. It is constantly assumed by some the the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the treasury notes, issued under the act of 1890, are responsible for the recent drain upon the gold reserve, but this assumption is entirely without foundation. Secretary Carlisle appeared before the house committee on appropriations on Jan. 21, 1895, and I quote from the printed report of his testimony before the commit-

Mr. Sibley-I would like to ask yo (perhaps not entirely connected with the matter under discussion) what objection there could be to having the option of redeeming either in silver or gold lie with the treasury instead of the note holder? Secretary Carlisle-If that policy had been adopted at the beginning of resumpthon-and I am not saying this for the purpose of criticising the action of any of my predecessors or anybody else-the policy of reserving to the government, at the beginning of resumption, the option of redeeming in gold or silver all its paper resented, I believe it would have worked beneficially, and there would have been no trouble growing out of it, but the secretaries of the treasury from the beginning of resumption have pursued a policy of redeeming in gold or silver, at the option of the holder of the paper, and if any secretary had afterward attempted to change that policy and force silver upon a man who wanted gold, or gold upon a man who wanted silver, and especially if he had made that attempt at such a critical period as we have had in the last two years, my judgment is it would have been very disas-

I do not agree with the secretary that it was wise to follow a bad precedent, but from his answer it will be seen that the fault does not lie with the greenbacks and treasury notes, but rather with the executive officers who have seen fit to surrender a right which should have been exercised for the protection of the interests of the people. This executive action has already been made the excuse for the issue of more than \$250,000,000 in bonds, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of bonds which may hereafter be issued if this policy is continued. We are told that any attemp upon the part of the government at this time to redeem its obligations in silver would put a premium upon gold, but why should it? The Bank of France exercises the right to redeem all bank paper in either gold or silver, and yet France maintains the parity between gold and silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1 and retains in circulation more silver per capita than we do in the United States.

It may be further answered that our opponents have suggested no feasible plan for avoiding the dangers which they fear. The retirement of the greenbacks and treasury notes would not protect the treasury, because the same policy which now leads the secretary of the treasury to redeem all government paper in gold, when gold is demanded, will require the redemption of all silver dollars and silver certificates in gold if the greenbacks and treasury notes are withdrawn from circulation. More than this, if the government should retire its paper and throw upon the banks the nepessity of furnishing coin redemption, the banks would exercise the right to furnish either gold or silver-in other words, they would exercise the option, just as the government ought to exercise it now. The government must either exercise the right to redeem its obligations in silver when silver is more convenient, or it must retire all the silver and silver certificates from circulation and leave nothing but gold as legal tender money. Are our opponents willing to outline a financial system which will carry out their policy to its legitimate conclusion, cravill they continue to cloak their designs in ambiguous phrases?

Necessity For Bimetallism. There is an actual necessity for bimetallism as well as a theoretical defense of it. During the last 23 years legislation has been creating an additional demand for gold, and this law created demand has resulted in increasing the purchasing power of each ounce of gold. The restoration of bimetallism in the United States will take away from gold just so much of its purchasing power as was added to it by the demonetization of silver by the United States. The silver dollar is now held up to the gold dollar by legal tender laws and not by redemption in gold, because the standard silver dollars are not now redeemable in gold either in law or by ad-

ministrative policy. We contend that free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth \$1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world. This proposition is in keeping with natural laws, not in defiance of them. The best known law of commerce is the law of supply and demand. We recognize this for it. law and build our argument upon it. We apply this law to money when we say that a reduction in the volume of money will raise the purchasing power of the dollar. We also apply the law of supply and demand to silver when we say that a new demand for silver created by law will raise the price of silver bullion. Gold and silver are different from other commodities in that they are limited in quantity. Corn, wheat, manufactured products, etc., can be produced almost without limit, provided they can be sold at a price sufficient to stimulate production, but gold and silver are called precious metals because they are

found, not produced. These metals have

been the objects of anxious search as far

back as history runs; yet, according to Mr. Harvey's calculation, all the gold coin of the world can be melted into a 22 foot cube and all the silver coin in the world into a 66 foot cube. Because gold and silver are limited, both in the quantity now in hand and in annual production, it follows that legislation can fix the ratio between them. Any purchaser who stands ready to take the entire supply of any given article at a certain price can prevent that article from falling below that price. So the government can fix a price for gold and silver by creating a demand greater than the sup-ply. International bimetallists believe that several nations, by entering into an agree-ment to coin at a fixed ratio all the gold and silver presented, can maintain the bullion value of the metals at the mint ratio. When a mint price is thus established, it regulates the bullion price, because any person desiring coin may have the bullion converted into coin at that price, and any person desiring bullion can secure it by melting the coin. The only question upon which international bimetal. lists and independent bimetallists differ is, Can the United States by the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present be considered. legal ratio create a demand for silver which, taken in connection with the de-

mand already in existence, will be sufficient to utilize all the silver that will be presented at the mints? They agree in their lefense of the bimetallic principle, and they agree in unalterable opposition to the gold standard. International bimetallists cannot complain that free coinage gives a Frank I Stedman. Jas. S. Worth benefit to the mine owner, because international bimetallism gives to the owner of silver all the advantages offered by independent bimetallism at the same ratio. International himetallists cannot accuse the advocates of free silver of being "bullion owners who desire to raise the value of their bullion," or "debtors who desire to pay their debts in cheap dollars," or "demagogues who desire to curry favor with the people." They must rest their

opposition upon one ground only—namely, that the supply of silver available for coinage is too large to be utilized by the Unit-Our Capacity to Use Silver. In discussing this question we must consider the capacity of our people to use silver and the quantity of silver which can come to our mints. It must be remembered that we live in a country only partially developed, and that our people far surpass any equal number of people in the world in their power to consume and pro-duce. Our extensive railroad development and enormous internal commerce must

also be taken into consideration. Now, how much liver can come here? Not the coined silver of the world, because almost all of it is more valuable at this time in other lands than it will be at our mints under free coinage. If our mints are opened to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio, merchandisc silver cannot come here, because the labor applied to it has made it worth more in the form of merchandise than it will be worth at our mints. We cannot even expect all of the annual product of silver, because India, China, Japan, Mexico and all the other silver using countries must satisfy their annual needs from the annual product.

The arts will require a large amount, and the gold standard countries will need a considerable quantity for subsidiary coinage. We will be required to coin only that which is not needed elsewhere, but if we which is not needed elsewhere, but if we stand ready to take and utilize all of it other nations will be compelled to buy at the price which we fix. Many fear that the opening of our mints will be followed by the enormous increase in the annual production of silver. This is conjecture. Silver has been used as money for thousands of years, and during all of that time the world has never suffered from an overproduction. If for any reason the supply of gold or silver in the future ever exceed the requirements of the arts and the needs of commerce, we confidently hope that the ntelligence of the people will be sufficient to devise and enact any legislation necessary for the protection of the public. It is folly to refuse to the people the money which they now need for fear they may hereafter have more than they need. I am firmly convinced that by opening our mints to free and unlimited coinage at the present retter was a second to the contract of the contrac ent ratio we can create a demand for silver which will keep the price of silver bullion

at \$1.29 per ounce, measured by gold. Some of our opponents attribute the fall in the value of silver, when, measured by gold, to the fact that during the last quarter of a century the world's supply of silver has increased more rapidly than the world's supply of gold. This argument is entirely inswered by the fact that during the last five years the annual production of gold has increased more rapidly than the annual production of silver. Since the gold price of silver has fallen more during the last five years than it ever fell in any previous five years in the history of the world it is evident that the fall is not due to increased production. Prices can be lowered as effectually by decreasing the demand for an article as by increasing the supply of it, and it seems certain that the fall in

the gold price of silver is due to hostile

legislation and not to natural laws. Our opponents cannot ignore the fact that gold is now going abroad in spite of all legislation intended to prevent it, and no silver is being coined to take its place. Not only is gold going abroad now, but it must continue to go abroad as long as the present financial policy is adhered to uness we continue to borrow from across the ocean, and even then we simply postpone the evil, because the amount borrowed, together with interest upon it, must be repaid in appreciating dollars. The American people now owe a large sum to European creditors, and falling prices have left larger and larger margin between our net national income and our annual interest charge. There is only one way to stop the increasing flow of gold from our shores, and that is to stop falling prices. The restoration of bimetallism will not only stop falling prices, but will to some extent restore prices by reducing the world's demand for gold. If it is argued that a rise in prices lessens the value of the dollars which we pay to our creditors, I reply that in the balancing of equities the American people have as much right to favor a financial system which will maintain or restore prices as foreign creditors ve to insist upon a financial system the will reduce prices. But the interests of society are far superior to the interests of either debtors or creditors, and the interests of society demand a financial system which will add to the volume of the stand-

ard money of the world, and thus restore stability to prices. A Reply to Criticism. Perhaps the most persistent misrepresentation that we have to meet is the charge that we are advocating the payment of debts in 50 cent dollars. At the present time and under present laws a silver dollar when melted loses nearly half its valuc, but that will not be true when we again establish a mint price for silver and leave-no surplus silver upon the market to drag down the price of bullion. Under bimetallism silver bullion will be worth as much as silver coin, just as gold bullion is now worth as much as gold coin, and we believe that a silver dollar will be worth as

much as a gold dollar. The charge of repudiation comes with poor grace from those who are seeking to add to the weight of existing debts by legislation which makes money dearer and who conceal their designs against the general welfare under the euphonious pretense that they are upholding public credit and national honor.

In answer to the charge that gold will go abroad, it must be remembered that no gold can leave this country until the owner of the gold receives something in return for it which he would rather have. It other words, when gold leaves the country those who formerly owned it will be bene fited. There is no process by which we can be compelled to part with our gold against our will, nor is there any process by which silver can be forced upon us without our consent. Exchanges are mat ters of agreement, and if silver comes t this country under free coinage it will be at the invitation of some one in this coup try who will give something in exchange

Those who deny the ability of the United States to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the present legal ratio without foreign aid point to Mexico and assert that the opening of our mints will reduce us to a silver basis and raise gold to a premium. It is no reflection upon

our sister republic to remind our people that the United States is much greater than Mexico in area, in population and in commercial strength. It is absurd to assert that the United States is not able to do anything which Mexico has failed to accomplish. The one thing necessary in order to maintain the parity is to furnish demand great enough to utilize all the silver which will come to the mints. That Mexico has failed to do this is not proof that the United States would also fail.

It is also argued that, since a number of the nations have demonstized silver, nothing can be done until all of those nations restore bimetallism. This is also illogical. It is immaterial how many or how few nations have open mints, provided there are sufficient open mints to furnish a mon etary demand for all the gold and silver

available for coinage. In reply to the argument that improved machinery has lessened the cost of producing silver, it is sufficient to say that the same is true of the production of gold, and vet, notwithstanding that, gold has risen in value. As a matter of fact, the cost of production does not determine the value of the precious metals, except as it may affect the supply. If, for instance, the cost of producing gold should be reduced 90 per cent without any increase in the output, the purchasing power of an ounce of gold would not fall. So long as there is a monetary demand sufficient to take at a fixed mint price all the gold and silver produced the cost of production need not

Prices of Gold and Silver. It is often objected that the prices of gold and silver cannot be fixed in relation to each other because of the variation in the relative production of the metals. This argument also overlooks the fact that, if the demand for both metals at a fixed price is greater than the supply of both, relative production becomes immaterial. In the early part of the present century the annual production of silver was t the coinage ratio, about three times as much as the annual production of gold, whereas, soon after 1849, the annual production of gold became worth about three times as much, at the coinage ratio, as the annual production of silver, and yet, ow-

ing to the maintenance of the bimetallic standard, these enormous changes in relative production had but a slight effect upon the relative values of the metals. If it is asserted by our opponents that the free coinage of silver is intended only for the benefit of the mine owners, it must be remembered that free coinage cannot restore to the mine owners any more than demonetization took away, and it must also be remembered that the loss which the demonetization of silver has brought to the mine owners is insignificant compared to the loss which this policy has brought to the rest of the people. The restoration of silver will bring to the people generally many times as much advantage as the mine owners can obtain from it.

While it is not the purpose of free coinage to specially aid any particular class, yet those who believe that the restoration of silver is needed by the whole people should not be deterred because an incidental ben-efit will come to the mine owner. The erection of forts, the deepening of harbors, the improvement of rivers, the erection of public buildings, all these confer inci-dental benefits upon individuals and com-munities, and yet these incidental benefits do not deter us from making appropriations for these purposes whenever such appropriations are necessary for the public

good.

The argument that a silver dollar is heavier than a gold dollar, and that therefore silver is less convenient to carry in large quantities, is completely answered by the silver certificate, which is as easily carried as the gold certificate or any other kind of paper money.

As to the Present Ratio. There are some who, while admitting the benefits of bimetallism, object to coinage at the present ratio. If any are deceived by this objection, they ought to remember that there are no bimetallists who are earnestly endeavoring to secure it at any other ratio than 16 to 1. We are opposed to any change in the ratio for two reasonsfirst, because a change would produce great injustice, and, second, because change in the ratio is not necessary. A change would produce injustice because, if effected in the manner usually suggested, it would result in an enormo traction in the volume of standard money. If, for instance, it was decided by inter national agreement to raise the ratios throughout the world to 32 to 1, the change might be effected in any one of three

ways.

The silver dollar could be doubled in size, so that the new silver dollar would weigh 32 times as much as the present gold dollar, or the present gold dollar could be reduced one-half in weight, so that the present silver dollar would weigh 32 times as much as the new gold dollar, or the change could be made by increasing the size of the silver dollar and decreasing the size of the gold dollar until the new silver dollar would weigh 32 times as much as the new gold dollar. Those who have advised a change in the ratio have usually suggested that the silver dollar be doubled. If this change were made, it would necessitate the receinage of 4,000,000,000 of silver into \$2,000,000,000. There would be an immediate loss of \$2,000,000,000 either to individuals or to the government, but this would be the least of the injury. A shrinkage of one-half in the silver money of the world would mean a shrinkage of one-fourth in the total volume of metallic money. This contraction, by increasing the value of the dollar, would virtually increase the debts of the world billions of dollars and decrease still more the value of the property of the world as measured by dollars. Besides this immediate result such a change in the ratio would permanently decrease the annual addition to the world's supply of money, because the annual silver product, when coined into dol lars twice as large, would make only half

as many dollars. The people of the United States would be injured by a change in the ratio not because they produce silver, but because they own property and owe debts, and they cannot afford to thus decrease the value of their property or increase the burden of their debts.

In 1878 Mr. Carlisle said, "Mankind will be fortunate indeed if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population and industry." I repeat this assertion. All of the gold and silver annually available for coinage, when converted into coin at the present ratio, will not, in my judgment, more than supply our monetary The Sherman Act.

In supporting the act of 1890, known as the Sherman act, Senator Sherman, on June 5 of that year, said:

"Under the law of February, 1878, the purchase of \$2,000,000 worth of silver bullion a month has by coinage produced annually an average of nearly \$3,000,000 per month for a period of 12 years, but this amount, in view of the retirement of the bank notes, will not increase our currency in proportion to our increasing popula-

If our present currency is estimated at \$1,400,000,000 and our population is increasing at the ratio of 3 per cent per annum, it would require \$42,000,000 increased circulation each year to keep pace with the increase of population, but as the increase of population is accompanied by a still greater ratio of increase of wealth and business it was thought that an immediate increase of circulation might be obtained by larger purchases of silver bullion to an amount sufficient to make good the retirement of bank notes and keep pace with the growth of population. Assuming that \$54,000,000 a year of additional currency is needed upon this basis, that amount is provided for in this bill by the issue of treasury notes in exchange for

bullion at the market price. If the United States then needed more than \$42,000,000 annually to keep pace with population and business, it now, with a larger population, needs a still greater annual addition, and the United States is only one nation among many, Our opponents make no adequate provision for the increasing monetary needs of the world.

In the second place, a change in the ra tio is not necessary. Hostile legislation has decreased the demand for silver and lowered its price when measured by gold, while this same hostile legislation, by increasing the demand for gold, has raised the value of gold when measured by other forms of property.

We are told that the restoration of binetallism would be a hardship upon those who have entered into contracts payable in gold coin, but this is a mistake. It will be easier to obtain the gold with which to meet a gold contract, when most of the people can use silver, than it is now, when every one is trying to secure gold. The Chicago platform expressly declares

in favor of such legislation as may be nec-

ssary to prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract. Such contracts are objected to on the ground that they are against public policy. No one questions the right of legislatures to fix the rate of interest which can be collected by law. There is far more reason for preventing private individuals from setting aside legal tender law. The money which is by law made a legal tender must, in the course of ordinary business, be accepted by ninety-nine out of every hundred persons. Why should the one-hundredth man be permitted to exempt himself from the general rule? Special contracts have a tendency to increase the demand for a particular kind of money, and thus force it to a premium. Have not the people a right to say that a comparatively few individ-uals shall not be permitted to derange the financial system of the nation in order to collect a premium in case they succeed in forcing one kind of money to a premium? There is another argument to which I ask your attention. Some of the more zealous opponents of free coinage point to the fact that 13 months must elapse be tween the election and the first regular session of congress and assert that during that time, in case people declare themselves in favor of free coinage, all loans will be withdrawn and all mortgages foreclosed. If these are merely prophecies indulged in by these who have forgotten the provisions of the constitution, it will be sufficient to remind them that the president is empowered to convene congress in extraordinary

of the immediate restoration of bimetallism, the system can be inaugurated within a few months. If, however, the assertion that loans will is made to prevent such political action as the people may believe to be necessary for the preservation of their rights, then a new and vital issue is raised. Whenever it is necessary for the people as a whole to obtain consent from the owners of money and the changers of moncy before they can legislate upon financial questions, we shall have passed from a democracy to a plutoeracy. But that time has not yet arrived. Threats and intimidation will be of no avail. The people who in 1776 rejected the doctrine that kings rule by right divine will not in this generation subscribe

session whenever the public good requires such action. If in November the people

by their ballots declare themselves in favor

to a dectrine that money is omnipotent. International Bimetallism. In conclusion, permit me to say a word in regard to international bimetallism. We are not opposed to an international agreement looking to the restoration of bimetallism throughout the world. The advocates of free coinage have on all occasions shown, their willingness to co-oper-



ate with other nations in the reinstate ment of silver, but they are not willing to await the pleasure of other government when immediate relief is needed by the people of the United States, and they further believe that independent action offers better assurance of international bimet allism than servile dependence upon for eign aid. For more than 20 years we have invited the assistance of European nations but all progress in the direction of international bimetallism has been blocked by the opposition of those who derive a pecun iary benefit from the appropriation of gold How long must we wait for bimetallism to be brought to us by those who profit by monometallism? If the double standard will bring benefits to our people, who will deny them the right to enjoy those benefits? If our opponents would admit the right, the ability and the duty of our people to act for themselves on all public questions without the assistance and regapdless of the wishes of other nations and then propose the remedial legislation

citizens we challenge them to submit the issue to a people whose patriotism has nev er been appealed to in vain. we declare the right of the American peo ple to govern themselves, and, without let or hindrance from without, decide upo every question presented for their consider

but when they assert that this nation i

helpless to protect the rights of its own

capacity for self government.

The gold standard has compelled the American people to pay an ever increasing tribute to the creditor nations of the world tribute which no one dares to defend I assert that national honor requires the United States to secure justice for all its citizens as well as do justice to all its cred-tors. For a people like ours, blessed with natural resources of surpassing richness. to preclaim themselves impotent to frame a financial system suited to their own needs is humiliating beyond the power of language to describe. We cannot enforce respect for our foreign policy so long as we confess ourselves unable to frame our

Honest differences of opinion have always existed and ever will exist as to the legislation best calculated to promote the public weal, but when it is seriously asserted that this nation must bow to the dictation of other nations and accept the policies which they insist upon the right of self government is assailed, and until that question is settled all other questions are insignificant.

never express your idea of this nation. You will rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city, a statue as patriotic in conception as it is colossal in proportions. It was the gracious gift of a sister republic and stands upon a pedestal which was built by the American people. That figure, Liber-

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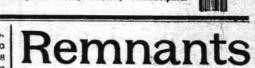
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which they consider sufficient, we could meet them in the field of honorable debat

We shall not offend other nations when eration. In taking this position we simply maintain the dignity of 70,000,000 citizens who are second to none in their

own financial policy

A Word to New York Citizens. Citizens of New York, I have traveled from the center of the continent to the seaboard that I might, in the very beginning of the campaign, bring you greeting from the people of the west and south and assure you that their desire is not to destroy, but to build up. They invite you to accept the principles of a living faith rather than listen to those who preach the gospel of despair and advise endurance of the ills you have. The advocates of free coinage believe that in striving to secure the immediate restoration of bimetallism they are laboring in your behalf as well as in their own behalf. A few of your people may prosper under present conditions, but the permanent welfare of New York rests upon the producers of wealth. This great city is built upon the commerce of the nation and must suffer if that commerce is impaired. You cannot sell unless the people have money with which to buy, and they cannot obtain the money with which to buy unless they are able to sell their products at remunerative prices. Production of wealth goes before the exchange of wealth. Those who create must secure a profit before they have anything to share with others. You cannot afford to join the money changers in supporting a financial policy which, by destroying the purchasing power of the products of toil, must in the end discourage the creation of wealth. I ask, I expect, your co-operation. It is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure, a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold and her face turned toward the east, appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the sea, but this figure can

nations of the earth. With a government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, secures to all the people freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, guarantees equal ileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good and the leading spirit in every movement which has for its object the uplifting of the hu-

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ONE TO TWELVE YARDS.

GREATEST BARGAINS IN DIMITIES, PIQUES, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, SATEENS, DUCKS,

Wool Dress Goods,

3 Cents Per Yard and Upwards. Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits and Pants

Beautiful Crayon Portrait given away when purchases amount to \$10.00. Ask for Punch Cards.

1-4 Off the Price.

J. H. Rehder & Co., 617 & 619 North Fourth Street. paid on purchases of \$2,00 and upwards.

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UP TO DATE

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Southerland & Cowan, 108, 110 Second Street, between

Princess and Chesnut. OUR SERVICE IS FIRST.CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Ho ses in town First class equip-pages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promp:ly attended to. ELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO 15

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention gives to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses. Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.10.

Prices Uniform to All Comers. Hearse Exclusive for Whites \$5.00. Carriage for funeral, \$2.50. Hearse for White and Colore 1, \$4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, \$1.00; afternoon \$2.00. Carriage. Team and Driver one hour, \$1.00; afternoon \$3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, \$1.00; afternoon, \$3.50. Team and Trap one hour, \$1.00; afternoon, \$3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, \$1,50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, \$1.00 per load.

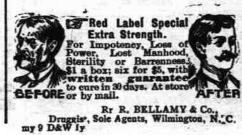
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THE GRIGINAL, ALL OTHERS IMITATIONS, Is sold under positive Written Guarantee, by authorised agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Dizzinees. Wakefulness, Fits, Hysteria, Quickness, Night Losses, Exil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium, or Liquor, which leads to Misery, Consumption, Or Liquor, which leads to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. At store or by mail, \$1 a box; six for \$5; with written guarantee to cure or refund mency.



W., N. & N. Railway.

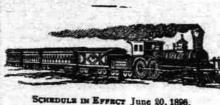
In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1866

OUND	STATIONS,	SOUTH	
1 18		+7	25
0 8 58 8 4 80 0 4 44	-WILMINGTON- Lv. Mulberry street. Ar Lv. Surry street Ar As. Jacksonville Lv Lv. Maysville Lv Lv. Maysville Lv Lv. Nowbern Lv	10 42 10 09	12 (5 10 \$5 9 18 8 t0

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednes-day and Yriday. Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points. *Monday, Wednesday and Friday, †Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday †Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING,

ATLANTIC COAST LINE



SCHEDULE IN EFFECT June 20, 1896. DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON-NORTHBOUN

DAILY No. 48-Passenger-Due Magnolia 10.52 25 A M a m, Warsaw 11.06 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.52 p m, Kocky Mount 1.55 p m, Tarboro 2.40 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5,29 p m, Richmond 6,40 p m. Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m Baltimore 12,53 a m, Philadelphia 3,45 a m, New York 6.53 a.m. + doston 3.80 p.m. No. 40-Passenger-Due Magnelia 8.36 7.00 P M p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.86 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, † Tarboro 7.03 a m Rocky Monat 11.05 pm, Wedon 1.01 s m, t. orfolk 10:40 a m, Petersburg 2.38 a

m, Richmond 8,40 a m, Washington 7,00

a m, Baltimore 8,23 a m, Philadelphia

10,46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston

8.30 pm. SOUTHBOUND .

DAIL's No. 55-Passenger-Due Lake Wacca-3,30 P M maw 4,45 p m, Chadbourn 5,19 pm, Msrion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.58 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a n, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m. Charleston 10.58 p m, Sayannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m. St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON-FROM THE NORTH. DAILY No. 49-Passenger—Leave *Boston 1.00 p 5.45 P M m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadeldhia 12,05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washing ton 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.65 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky

Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m,Golds

boro 3,10 pm, Warsaw 4,02 pm, Magnolis 4.16 pm. DAILY No. 41-Passenger-Leave Boston 12.08 9.45 a m a m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 pm, Baltimore 2.25 pm, Washington 8.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Peters don 9,44 p m, †Tarboro 5,58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsay 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.10 a m. FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY No. 54-Passenger-Leave Tampa 7.00 12.15 a m m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7,60 p m Sayannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.55 a m Columbia 5.43 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Ms con 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 pm, Denmar 4.17 pm, Sumter 7.10 a m., Florence 8.5 a m, Marion 9.81 a m, Chadbourn 10.3 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11,66 a m. †Daily except Sunday. Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Wei

don 3.55 p m, Hali ax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Nec 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7 45 p m. R. turning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, dai Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8,00 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.57 a m an 3 40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9 5) a m and 6 2 p m, arrives Washington 11 25 a m and 7.10 p, n

Daily except Sunday. Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.3) p m, a rives Plymouth 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Ply mouth daily at 7.40 a m., Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N C., daily except Sunday, 5 00 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.21 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 7 50 m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 15 a m. Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount a 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.3 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nash ville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

4.30 p m. arrives Nashville 5.05 p m. Spring Hope 5.20 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m. Nashville 835 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m. dally except Sunday.

Train or Clinton Branch eave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 8 20 a m and 4 10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 11 3J a m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9 05 a m., arrive Latta 9.24 a m., Dillon 9 36 a m., Rowland 9 52 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6 (6 p m. arrives Dillon 6.25 p m., Latta 6.37 p m., Pee Dee 6.58 p m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m., Chadbourn 10.40 ... m., arrive Conway 12.15 p m., leave Conway 2 30 p m., Chadbourn 5.35 p m., arrive Hub 6.20 p m., Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Adilroad leave Florence 8 40 a m and 9 40 a m., arrive Darlington 9 20 and 9 50 a m., leave Usrlington 0 40 a m. arrive Cheraw 11 59 a m. Wadesboro 1 30 p m., Returning leave Wadesboro 2 p m., Cheraw 3 40 p m., Darlington 7.43 a m. and 6 (5 p m., arrive Florence 8.15 a m. and 6 50 p m. Daily exc pt Sunday. Senday trains leave floys 7 30 a m., Dar ington . 45 a m., arrive Florence 8 10 a m. Returning leave Florence 9 a m., Darlington 133 a m., anive Floys 9 50 a m.

Trains leave Gibson 6 15 a m., Sunter 9 30 a m.

Returoing. leave Sunter 6 30 p m. Darlington 8 15 p m., arrive Bounter 9.39 a m. Darlington 35 p m.

Central of South Carolina Kailroad leave Sunter 6 30 p m. Darlington 8 15 p m., arrive Lanes 8.34 a m., Manning 9.10 a m. arrive Sunter 9.39 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.20 a m., 7 10 p m., arrive Georgetown 12 m., 8.30 p m., leave Lanes 8.34 a m., Manning 9.10 a m. arrive Sunter 9.39 a m. Daily.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.10 p m., 11.35 p m., arrive Lanes 8.35 a m., 5.25 p m., Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.10 p m., 11.35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sum ter 4 23 a m., Creston 5 2: a m., arrive Denmark 6 20 a m., Fayetteville 11.10 a m., 9.40 p m., Dunn 11, 49 a m., Smit

Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent. I. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager: T.M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager, je 28 tf Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.

In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOIN	GOING EAST, G			OING WEST.		
Passerge Ex Su		STATIONS.	Passeng Ex St	4 er Dai inday.		
Arrive	Leave		Arrive	Leave		
P. M. 5 15 6 87 P. M.	P. M. 8 20 4 12 5 25 6 42 P M.	Goldsboro Kinston Newbern Morehead City	A. M. 11 25 10 32 9 17 8 0! A. M.	A. M. 9 30 8 17 A. M		

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Go disboro at 11 35 a m, and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate relater and with W. N. & N., at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arr ving at Goldsboro 300 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

S. L. DILL, Sup't, ma 27 tf

Combination Bicycle FOR SALE.

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle.

for either lady or gentleman. Cush-

ion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address M., at STAR OFFICE.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co: JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN RE	FECT APRIL 12	. 1896.	
BOUTH BOUND DAILY	MAIN LINE,	NORTH BOU	
No. 1.		No. 2.	
7 55 p. m. 4 45 4 30 8 19 1 32 a m. 1 02 12 58 12 12 a m. 11 45 11 35 11 05 12 9 85	Ar. Wilmington Lve Lv. Fayetteville . Ar Ar . Fayetteville . Lv Ar Fayetteville Lv Ar Fayetteville Lv Lv . Sanford Lv Lv . Chimax Lv Lv . Greensboro . Ar Ar . Greensboro . Lv Lv . Stokesdale . Lv Lv . Walnut Cove . Lv Lv . Walnut Cove . Lv Lv . Rural Hall . La Lv . Mt Airy . As	10 85 a 10 85 4 11 05 4 12 22 p. 2 25 2 2 56 3 06 3 3 59 4 31	
DAILY	Bennetsville Division.	NORTH BOU	
No. 3.		No. 4.	
7 20 p m 6 18 " 5 42 " 4 53 " 4 43 "	Ar. Bennettsville Lv Lv. Maxton. Ar Lv. Red Springs La Lv. Hope Mills. L) Lv. Fayetteville At	9 45 10 12 10 45	
Daily except Sunday,		Daily ever Sunday.	
No. 15. MIXED.	×	No. 16.	
5 50 p m 3 55 " 3 10 "	Ar Remeter. Lv Lv Chimer Lv Lv Greensboro A:	8 35 *	
	H BOUND.	No. 1	
	borodale	9 85 a.	
	BOUND,	No.	

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Nortolk & West ern R. R. (or Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS At Wainst Cove with the Norfolk & Western Kailroad tor Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for kaleigh, Richmond and all points North and Kast, at Fayette-ville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest,

W. E. KYLE. Gen'l Passenger Agent. Gen'l Manager.



	APRIL 5th, 1896.		1 1	14	
			No.41		No40
Leave V	Wilmingtor, S.	A L	P.M. * 3 20		А. М
Arrive 1	Maxton	"	6 12		
Arrive	Hamlet	44	6 5	- 1	
Leave I	Hamlet	**	7 15		9 1
Arrive	Wadesboro		0.00	- 1	
Arrive	Monroe	**	8 01		9 5
Leave I	Monroe	**	8 55 9 10	1	10 4
Atrive	Charlotte	**	10 20		11 3
Arrive	Lincolnton	"	1		P. M 12 5
Arrive	Shelby	44	1		1 8
Arrive	Rutherfordton	**			3 0
E 19	2 9		A.M		-
	Hamlet 8	A.L	+ 9 25		
Tillve		**	4 04.1		
	Kollock heraw	**	10 25		
		_	1 10 4	!	0. 14
Leave	Cheraw S	A.L	1 1		P. M
**	Kollock -		1 1	- 1	5 5
	Osborne Hamlet	**	1 1		6 2
	aramiet.		1 2	-5-	6 5
Leave	Wilmington S.	A, I	* 8 ±0		2 (2)
**	Monroe	**	9 (5		A. M
Arrive	Chester	**	10 32		12 (
**			227.522		P. M
	Clirton	**	11 58		1 5
44	Greenwood	44	A. M. 1 00		2 :
**	Abbeville		1 32		2 !
**	Elberton	**	1 2 36	1	4 (
**	Athens Atlanta	44	3 38		5
	Atlanta 'A. &		5 2 5 35		6
Ar Mo	ontgomery West	W. P	10 45		
	and the second second		IP. M.		
Ainve	Mobile E New Orleans	& N			
_	Total Colleges		1 0 00		-
Arrive	Columbia C.	N. & L	A. M.		P. A
-			A.M		D .
Arrive	Augusta P. R. &	W. C	+ 9 35		P. N
Arrive	Macon M	& N	.1	1	P M
	EAST AN				-
	APRIL 5th, 1	895.		No 38	No4
1		_			0 7
	Wilmington	S	. A. L		P. N
Arrive	Hamlet		**	A.M.	6
Leave	Hamlet		- **	* 8 15 9 15	10 :
Arrive	Southern Pines		**	9 15	11
**	Ra'eigh		**	Property.	A. I
			135	11 26 P. M	1
**	Henderson			P. M 1 0	2
	Weldon		44	* 3 00	

Arrive in Wilmington from all poin s North, East, South and West, 12 50 noon Da ly, and 8.50 s. m. daily except Monday. Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Atlanta. Trains 403, 402, 41 and 38. Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Portsmonth. Trains 402, 403, 38 and 41. Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Washington. Pullman Skepers between Ham'et and Washington.
Trains 403 and 402 Tra'ns 403 and 402 are "The
Fullman Special" Fullman Sleepers between Charlotte an ! Richmond. Trains 402 at d 408. Close connections *t Atlanta for New Orleans, Cha tanooga, Nashville, Memphis and the West and Northw st Close connections at Portsmonth for Washington Baltimore Philadelphia, New York and the Ea t,

* + 6 53 * 4 53

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.
For further information apply to
ThOS. D. MEARES.
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N.C.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen Supt.
E. St. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.
ma 12 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C. Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington ONEIDA. Wednesday Aug. 19 PAWNEE. CROATAN. Wilmington for New York. ONEIDA. Saturday, Aug. 22 Wednesday, Aug 26 Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

ONEIDA. Tursday, Aug. 18 PAWNEE, Saturday, Aug. 22 Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to H. G. SMALLBONES, Sup

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling
Green N. V.

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EVERYBODY TO CALL AND TRY THE best Whiskey, Wine and Beer in the city, Mixed drinks a specialty. Fine Cigars, &c. French Caf & A. P. LEVY, Manager, 117 Princess street