

What is

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.
"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
Dr. G. C. Osmond, Lowell, Mass.
"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, calomel, soothing syrup and other harmful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
Dr. J. F. Kitchin, Conway, Ark.
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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
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A Bad Condition.

We have before called attention to a great calamity threatening the people of the South. There is ground for this fear. In no section of the country is there greater need for Liver Medicines than in the South, and this has encouraged unscrupulous persons to take advantage of people's misery and offer them all sorts of stuff as a cure-all for Liver troubles. Their crime is greater because they must have accomplices to help them in this nefarious work. Their preparations are sold to the druggists at a low price. And the big profit to the druggist is the road by which they reach the public. Druggists of high honor will not be a party to such an outrage. Beware of any dealer who tells you that any Liver Medicine is just the same, or as good as Simmons' Liver Regulator, put up by J. H. Zedlin & Co. You know it by the R-D-Z on the package. These preparations are not the same as good, Stick to the Old Friend, Your health and life should be worth something to you.

ELECTRIC BITTERS.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at A. S. Lee's Drug Store.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

THE GREAT DESTROYER.

A Terrible Charge.

"Prisoner at the bar, have you anything to say why sentence of death shall not be passed upon you?"

A solemn hush fell over the crowded court room, and every person waited in almost breathless expectation for an answer to the judge's question?

Will the prisoner answer?

Is there nothing that will make him show some sign of emotion? Will he maintain the cold indifferent attitude he has shown through the long trial, even to the place of execution?

Such were the question that passed through the minds of those who had followed the case from day to day.

The judge still waited in dignified silence.

Not a whisper was heard anywhere, and the situation had become painfully oppressive when the prisoner was seen to move, his head was raised, his hands were clenched, and the blood had rushed into his pale, care-worn face, his teeth were firmly set, and into his haggard eyes came a flash of light.

Suddenly he arose to his feet, and in a low, firm but distinct voice said:

"I have! Your honor, you have asked me a question, and I now ask, as the last favor on earth, that you will not interrupt my answer until I am through."

"I stand here before this bar convicted of the willful murder of my wife. Truthful witnesses have testified to the fact that I was a loafer, a drunkard and a wretch; that I returned from one of my long debauches and fired the fatal shot that killed the wife I had sworn to love, cherish and protect. While I have no remembrance of committing the fearful, cowardly and inhuman deed, I have no right to complain or condemn the verdict of twelve good men who have acted as jurors in this case, for their verdict is in accordance with the evidence.

"But, may it please the court, I wish to show the court that I am not alone responsible for the murder of my wife?"

This startling statement created a tremendous sensation. The judge leaned over the desk, the lawyers wheeled around and faced the prisoner; the jurors looked at each other in amazement, while the spectators could hardly suppress their intense excitement. The prisoner paused a few seconds, and then continued in the same firm, distinct voice:

I repent, your honor, that I am not the only one guilty of the murder of my wife. The judge on this bench, the jury in the box, the lawyers within this bar, and most of the witnesses, including the pastor of the old church, are also guilty before Almighty God, and will have to appear with me before his judgment throne, where we all shall be righteously judged.

"If twenty men conspire together for the murder of one person, the law power of this land will arrest the twenty, and each will be tried, convicted and executed for the whole murder, and not on twentieth of the crime.

"I have been made a drunkard by law. If it had not been for legalized saloons of my town I never would have become a drunkard; my wife would not have been murdered; I would not be here now, ready to be hurled in to eternity. Had it not been for the human traps set out with the consent of the government, I would have been a sober man, an industrious workman, a tender father, a loving husband. But today my home is destroyed, my wife murdered, my little children—God bless and care for them—cast on the mercy of a cold and a cruel world, while I am to be murdered

by the strong arms of the State.

"For one year our town was without a saloon. For one year I was a sober man. For one year my wife and children were supremely happy, and our little home a perfect paradise.

"I was one of those who signed remonstrance against reopening the saloons in our town. The names of one-half of this jury can be found today on the petition certifying to the good moral character (?) of the rum-sellers, and falsely saying that the sale of liquor was 'necessary' in our town. The prosecuting attorney in this case was the one who so eloquently pleaded with this court for the license, and the judge who sits on this bench, and who asked me if I had anything to say before sentence of death was passed upon me, granted the license."

The impassioned words of the prisoner fell like coals of fire upon the hearts of those present, and many of the spectators and some of the lawyers were moved to tears. The judge made a motion as if to stop any further speech on the part of the prisoner, when the speaker hastily said:

"No! No! your honor, do not close my lips; I am nearly through, and they are the last words I shall ever utter on earth.

I began my downward career at a saloon bar—legalized and protected by the voters of this commonwealth which has received annually a part of the blood money from the poor, deluded victims. After the State had made me a drunkard and a murderer, I am taken before another bar—the bar of justice (?) by the same power of law that legalized the first bar, and now the law power will conduct me to the place of execution and hasten my soul into eternity. I shall appear before another bar—the judgment bar of God, and there you who have legalized the traffic will have to appear with me. Think you that the Great Judge will hold me—the poor weak helpless victim of your traffic—alone responsible for the murder of my wife? Nay; I, in my drunken, frenzied irresponsible condition have murdered one, but you have deliberately murdered your thousands and the murder mills are in full operation to-day with your consent.

"All of you know in your hearts that these words of mine are not the ravings of an unsober mind, but God Almighty's truth. The liquor traffic of this nation is responsible for nearly all the murders, bloodshed, riots, poverty, misery, wretchedness and woe. It breaks up thousands of happy homes every year, sends the husband and father to prison or to the gallows, and drives countless mothers and little children into the world to suffer and die. It furnishes nearly all the criminal business of this and every other court, and blasts every community it touches.

"You legalized the saloons that made me a drunkard and a murderer, and you are guilty with me before God and man for the murder of my wife.

"Your honor, I am done. I am now ready to receive my sentence and be led forth to the place of execution, and murdered according to the laws of this State. You will close by asking the Lord to have mercy on my soul, I will close by solemnly asking God to open your blind eyes to the truth, to your individual responsibility, so that you will cease to give your support to this hell-born traffic.—EX.

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FOR SOUND MONEY.

MR. CARLISLE AT CONVENTION.

The Folly of 16 to 1 Free Silver.

(Continued from last week.)

But, suppose the change is made and that the business affairs of the country have been finally adjusted to the new standard, what will be the effect on our domestic trade? The prices of all things will be nominally increased—that is to say, it will require a greater number of dollars to purchase a given amount of any commodity than it required before. There appears to be a singular delusion in the minds of some upon this subject. Many good people appear to think that in some mysterious manner, which no one has yet attempted to explain, the government, by legislation or otherwise, can increase the price of the things they have to sell without increasing the prices of the things they have to buy. If there is any financial necromancy by which the one-sided increase of prices can be accomplished, our free coinage friends ought to explain it to the people. The plain, every day, common sense view of this subject is the only correct one. If prices are increased solely on account of an increase in the volume of circulation, or on account of a depreciation of the currency, without any change in the relation between the supply and demand of the commodities to be exchanged, the increase in prices will necessarily affect all things alike. If, therefore, the farmer or planter receives a greater number of dollars for his crop of cotton or wheat, he will be compelled to pay a corresponding greater number of dollars for his agricultural implements, for his clothing, and, in short, for everything he purchases. Consequently, his profit, if he has any, will be about the same relation to his expenditures that it bears now—that is to say, if he now makes a profit of 10 per cent. he will make a profit of no more than 10 per cent. then. Now it is out of the clear profits of his business that he must pay debts, and it therefore remains to be seen how much benefit he would ultimately derive from a nominal increase in the prices of commodities. He cannot control the prices of the commodities produced by him to the same extent that other producers can control the prices of theirs, and it may be that the prices of the things he is compelled to buy will be increased in much greater proportion than the prices of the things he has to sell, and if so, he will be a loser instead of a gainer by the change.

It is contended, however, that prices of commodities have fallen since 1873, and that this reduction of prices has made it more difficult to pay debts now than it was then. It is true that the prices of some things have fallen, but it is equally true that the prices of some things have increased. It is not true, however, that our people owe any debts contracted as far back as 1873, but it may be that some of our great corporations which issued bonds before that date still owe them, but they have all been redeemed at a low rate of interest, so that our free coinage friends need not be disturbed on their account. The fundamental proposition of the advocates of free coinage is that all values are measured and all prices are fixed and regulated by the amount of redemption money in the country, and that the amount of paper currency or credit money, as it is sometimes called, such as bank notes, government notes, and other circulating media, exert no influence on the values or prices of commodities. Having dogmatically asserted this principle, they proceed without further argument to the conclusion that the legal demonetization of

silver of 1873 and the legal establishment of the gold standard of value at that time are the causes of the alleged increase in the prices of the commodities of this country, and then, upon the theory that high prices for the necessities of life would be a blessing to the people, they appeal to the consumers of agricultural and manufactured products to unite with them in the effort to secure the free and unlimited coinage of all the silver that the owners of bullion may see proper to present at the mints. Even if we should admit the truth of their first proposition, their conclusion that the demonetization of silver reduced prices is founded upon the assumption of a fact which cannot be established. They have wholly failed to allege, much less to prove, that silver actually constituted any part of the redemption money in use or in existence in this country before or at the time of that legislation. If it did not, then it is clear that its legal demonetization did not and could not, in fact, reduce the amount of such money in this country, and therefore cannot have reduced prices. It is well known personally to every gentleman in this audience who was old enough to know what was transpiring in 1873 that there was not a dollar of silver in circulation at that date. The assumption upon which the argument is based in diametrically opposed to the historical and official fact. The only metallic or redemption money in use here at that time was gold, which amounted to only \$135,000,000, including what the government was using, whereas we now have about \$625,000,000 in gold, and \$397,652,873 in full legal tender silver, besides about \$77,000,000 in subsidiary silver coin. If, therefore, prices have fallen since 1873, the decline has taken place in spite of the fact that our full legal tender metallic money has been increased until it now amounts to more than seven times as much as it did at that date, and consequently the alleged decline in prices must be attributed to some other cause than the demonetization of silver. These facts prove not only that the demonetization of silver did not reduce the amount of redemption money in this country, but they prove also that the fundamental proposition of the advocates of free coinage is erroneous and prices are not fixed or regulated by the amount of redemption money alone, for, if so, prices should have increased since 1873.

Substantially, the whole argument for free coinage, so far as it is addressed to the honest people of the country, is based upon this flimsy foundation, upon an erroneous principle and a false assumption of facts. That the amount of money in circulation, or available for circulation, has more or less influence upon the prices of commodities is not disputed by anybody, but it is not the amount of metallic or redemption money alone that exerts this influence. If all other conditions remain the same, if the relations between supply and demand are unchanged, if the cost of production, transportation and financial exchanges are stable, an increase or decrease of the currency in circulation, or available for circulation, will, to a certain extent, increase or decrease prices, as the case may be; but by the terms "money" and "currency," in the connection, I mean every element that enters into and is utilized in the complicated processes of buying and selling in the markets for products and the mercantile exchanges, whether it be gold, silver, bank notes, United States notes, checks, bills, or other forms of credit, written or unwritten. Credit or confidence is an element of far greater importance in fixing or upholding prices than the mere amount of actual money in use, or available for use; and, in fact, about 95 per cent. of the entire

business of the country is transacted without the actual use of metallic money, or its paper representatives; and as to metallic money itself, whether in gold or silver, it is not used to the extent of more than 1 per cent. in our business transactions. In view of these facts, which are as well established as any other facts relating to our commercial and financial operations, how absurd it is to contend that prices are fixed by the amount of that particular kind of currency which does not constitute more than one hundredth part of the whole. In the broadest and most comprehensive sense the business capacity and personal integrity of each individual constitute a part of the effective currency of the community in which he lives, because these characteristics enable him to become a purchaser of commodities it has to sell, although, at the time, he may have neither money nor property. Credit is a purchasing power, and the man who possesses it competes in the markets with the man who possesses actual money, and contributes as much as they do to the maintenance of prices. To assert that prices are fixed by the amount of redemption money alone is equivalent to the assertion that it all the silver dollars, subsidiary silver coin, silver coin, silver certificates, United States notes, Treasury notes, national bank notes, and every other form of credit were destroyed, leaving nothing but the gold, prices would remain the same as they now are—a proposition so preposterous upon its face that I presume no man with any regard for his reputation would venture to make it except in a disguised form.

(Continued on last page.)

Dr. S. F. Scott, Blue Ridge, Harrison Co., Mo., says: "For whooping cough Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is excellent." By using it freely the disease is deprived of all its dangerous consequences. This is no exaggeration in giving the Remedy to babies, as it contains nothing injurious. 25 and 50-cent bottles for sale by Dr. W. L. Crouse, Druggist.

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