

What is CASTORIA

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. Osborn,
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, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
Dr. J. F. Kitchener,
Conway, Ark.

The Centaur Company, 77 Marray Street, New York City.

LIVE QUESTIONS.

A Series of Articles Contributed by Advanced Thinkers.

THE DEMAND NOTES OF 1861 AND 1862.

The discussion of the money question seems to pervade the very air in all parts of the country. I get letters continually asking the status of the first \$60,000,000 of United States treasury notes (known as demand notes) issued during the war.

In reply I will state that the first \$50,000,000 was authorized by the act of July 17, 1861. Another issue of \$10,000,000 was authorized by the act of Feb. 12, 1862. These two issues made the \$60,000,000 of notes in question. They did not bear interest and were not at first legal tender. They were legally redeemable in coin "on demand," which caused them to be called "demand notes." But as the coin of the country disappeared during the first six months of the war they could not be redeemed in coin, so they began to depreciate. In this emergency the secretary of the treasury ordered them to be received for duties on imports. As soon as they were thus received they rose to par with coin. In addition to being received in the revenue of the government, the act of March 17, 1862, made the demand notes legal tender to the same extent as the greenback.

In order to be very plain and distinctly understood, I will recapitulate: The demand notes amounting to \$60,000,000 were not actually redeemed in coin during the war because the coin was not on hand, but they were receivable by the government the same as coin and were legal tender to everybody except bondholders. The qualities of legal tender and receivability kept them as good as gold at all times, while the greenbacks, which were not receivable by the government, depreciated considerably.

It should be noted that the greenback and the demand note were equally redeemable on demand. The greenbacks bore no future date of redemption; hence they were due on demand in accordance with a recognized principle of law that a note demanding payment, with no date of maturity, is due on demand. In practice and in law it is a demand note; hence the greenbacks were due and redeemable in coin the moment of issue, the same as the demand notes, but because of a lack of coin in point of fact neither was so redeemed during the war.

So, in the matter of coin redemption, the demand notes and the greenbacks were on the same legal footing. In the matter of legal tender to individuals

coin, but preferred thereto. In 1862 they were made full legal tender.

On page 164 Judge Martin states that \$69,000 of the demand notes were still in circulation in 1880. The rest had been retired. JOHN DAVIS.

A WORD ABOUT "CRANKS."

Nobody enjoys being advertised as a crank. Josh Billings showed his deep knowledge of human nature when he said: "If a man comes to me for advice, I first find out what kind of advice he wants, and then give him that; and he goes away thinking that we are two of the smartest men in the world." It is natural to select the line of least resistance—to follow the path of peace and good feeling with one's neighbors even at the cost of principle or the silencing of conscience.

The words of the humorist sage apply in a peculiar way to those who have dealings with the public. Demos is a sort of musical instrument that is capable of giving forth certain tunes. Whoever has learned the fingering of these tunes and can touch the instrument skillfully is your popular man. He is not a crank, but a leader of the people. There are other men whose training has gone beyond the melodies that touch the vulgar ear who have chords of their own to strike. Keener sensibilities, a larger soul, a wider outlook enable them to see and feel things hidden from the multitude. When such men sit at the keyboard and insist on striking chords that are true to the music that is ringing in their own souls, it sometimes happens that the other instrument, the popular will, responds only with furious discords. It is then that interviewers abound and the aid is full of epithets, of which "crank" is the least objectionable.

Shall such men speak, or for sweet harmony's sake, for peace, shall they keep silence? Shall the man who knows better see his fellow citizens all bent upon going wrong and not raise his voice to point out their error?

Theoretically there is but one answer; a thousand times yes, let him speak, though the heavens fall. Theoretically we have accepted the right of free speech as a political axiom. It lies at the very foundation of our free government. It is the corner stone of our institutions, and yet there have been grave symptoms of late which indicate that this principle has been accepted in some such way as our forefathers adopted that noble maxim of equality and freedom to which they gave expression in the Declaration of Independence. Not many weeks ago the whole nation apparently was bent upon rushing to war with a people who are bound to us by the closest ties of a common civilization. A professor in the University of Chicago dared to raise his voice and question, not the policy of such war, but the justice of the so-called American position. At once the press of the country burst forth in a blast of denunciation. Stinging epithets worthy of the days of proslavery agitation were freely used. A leading Chicago journal demanded that the offender be excluded from the faculty and that his views be repudiated by the university.

Have we come all these weary years to find that after all our people, in whose intelligence and good sense we are only too apt to boast, are just like any other people, as Macaulay long ago put it, "More easily interested for the most unmeaning badge, or the most insignificant name, than for the most important principle?" Was De Toqueville right when he put his finger upon this weak spot in our system and said that no man dared to be ruled by the mobile elements, and that in any great crisis public opinion would be melted, not by the wisdom of a few qualified to judge, but by the blind instinct of the masses? Surely we have not left the last mile stone of our national history very far behind us if we can thus again believe all the accepted causes of free speech and free thought.

Demos is surely a terrible thing when awakened. He is more terrible when bent upon going wrong, he is half way suspicious that the majority after all has the right side of the argument. Then he is always unreasoning, intractable and furious, and yet Demos is a most inconsistent fellow. He never thinks alike on two successive days; but with all his heart is right, if his head does often go wrong. Phocion understood this in his famous reply to Demosthenes when the great orator had said to him, "Phocion, the Athenians will kill you some day, when once they are in a rage." "And you," replied Phocion, "when once they are in their senses." It is this confidence in the ultimate rectitude of public opinion that has nerve every fuller soul, elected in some great crisis in history, to lead the forlorn hope for humanity.

The minority is always made up of "cranks," and it is here that the "crank" has his duty to perform. Civilized nations today tend toward a government by discussion. The only safeguard of a free people against that worst of all tyrannies, the tyranny of the majority, is the persistence on the part of the minority in its right to speak. The more critical the issue and the smaller the majority, the more necessary is there for speech. The greatest religious and social revolution that history has recorded was led by a minority of one.

Our danger is not in the blind material property; our culture shall become selfish, and then men who can speak and ought to speak will lose the nerve of the prophets of old and prefer silence with peace. What we most need is men who are not afraid to differ from the majority, or who will not fear that most terrible of epithets to the man of culture—"crank!" And when such men do appear, instead of hunting them to death as the Jerusalem rabble, or destroying them with fire and rack as the inquisitors of the sixteenth century, or silencing them by the summary violence of a mob crush, as in the ferocious or the fifties, one should defend their rights as the safeguard of our free institutions.

BENJAMIN S. TERRY.
Chicago University.

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect December 15, 1895.
Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hazle and Hazleton Junction at 5:30, 6:00 a. m., 4:15 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Onondia, Cranberry, Tomblieken and Deringer at 5:30 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Onondia, Cranberry, Tomblieken and Deringer at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:00 a. m., 4:22 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Onondia, Cranberry, Tomblieken and Deringer at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:00 a. m., 4:22 p. m., Sunday.

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LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

May 17, 1896.

Antiarctic coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

LEAVE FREEHOLD.

6:05, 8:45, 9:30, 10:41 a. m., 1:40, 2:35, 3:25, 4:31, 12:10, 7:35, 8:35 p. m., for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumbert Yard, Stockton and Hazleton.

6:05, 8:45, 9:30 a. m., 1:40, 2:35, 3:25, 4:31 p. m., for Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem, Philadelphia, Easton and New York.

6:05, 9:30, 10:41 a. m., 2:35, 4:31 p. m., for Hazleton, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:30 a. m., 4:15 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m., Sunday.

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THE THIRD is a medium priced wheel, and is really a stunner when the price is compared with the make. It is compactly built, light and strong, and is well adapted for road riding, such as we have in this region. We make the price thoroughly acceptable to every purchaser.

A Complete Line of Bicycle Repairs Constantly in Stock.

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General Hardware Dealer, South Centre Street.

SOME GOODS WE ARE CLOSING OUT!

29c — will buy good men's White Shirt Linen Bosoms. There's the best you can get for the money.
45c — will buy men's good laundry White Shirts. There's a bargain you won't get every day.
25c — will buy men's Outing Flannel Shirts, good quality and up-to-date style.

\$4 — will buy a \$9 suit of men's Clothes. I am closing them out; have about 50 suits left yet.
\$1 — will buy 20 yards of Muslin. A good material getting pressed by a large stock; must have the room it takes.
\$1 — will buy a pair of ladies' fine Shoes. A well made article in various shapes and styles.
30c — will buy one yard of Ingrain Carpet. We will give you special prices on better grades, as we are closing them out.
\$20 — will buy a Bed Room Suite, solid oak, eight pieces. A very rare bargain.
\$4 — will buy a Baby Carriage. We have 75 different styles in stock; all first-class make.
\$50 — will buy a \$65 Parlor Suit. Numerous other bargains in our Furniture department.
\$1 — will buy a fine Hat. We have the latest styles in Plug Hats; other popular shapes also.

Wall Paper. The improving season is here. We have a larger stock of Paper than ever. Could not get any for 1c a roll, but have fine Gift Paper for 10c a double roll—numerous styles.

Dry Goods and Notions. We have an extra large stock, which is crowding our space, so that we must get some of them away in order to get room to move around. Always lots of specialties and the lowest prices on all kinds of goods.

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J. C. BERNER.

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Heavy Express Harness, \$10.50, \$19, \$20 and \$22.
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Most Popular
for a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing, you will then get a Sewing Machine that is noted the world over for its durability. You want the one that is easiest to manage and is

Light Running
There is no one in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the

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It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, all on both sides of needle (patented), no other has it; New Stand (patented), driving wheel hinged on adjustable column, thus reducing friction to the minimum.

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THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
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Have you a feeling of weight in the stomach—Bloating after eating—Belching of Wind—Vomiting of Food—Waterbrash—Heartburn—Bad Taste in the Mouth in the Morning—Pain in the side of the heart, due to Distension of Stomach—Cranked Mouth—Gas in the bowels—Loss of Flesh—Fleeting Appetite—Depressed, Irritable Condition of the Mind—Dizziness—Headache—Constipation or Diarrhoea? Then you have

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In one of its many forms. The one positive cure for this distressing complaint is

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with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

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PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

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OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.

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Another Murder Trial.

A two weeks' term of court was begun on Monday with Judge Woodward on the bench. During the afternoon John Pakutka, alias Lavino, charged with the murder of William Ushinsky at Duryea on February 18, 1896, was placed on trial for his life. District Attorneys Fell and Wadhams appeared for the commonwealth and Eugene Ward and Thomas Herbert for the defendant.

The work of selecting a jury was at once begun. Mr. Ward puzzled many of the jurors and caused interest by asking the jurors questions couched in legal terms and words not in use in the ordinary walks of life, such as the following:

"Do you know what conscientious scruples mean? If the court should say intent is the distinguishing criterion of murder of the first degree what would you understand by it?"

The work progressed rapidly, however, and when court adjourned that evening the jury had been completed.

The crime for which Pakutka is being tried, it is alleged, was the result of a drunken quarrel between the prisoner and his victim in which the former hit the latter over the head with a mine drill, inflicting wounds which caused death.

When court convened on Tuesday the attorneys for the prisoner announced that the prisoner would withdraw his plea of not guilty and substitute another of guilty of manslaughter. District Attorney Fell said he had strong doubts of conviction on the first count and that the commonwealth would accept the plea if the court was willing.

Judge Woodward, in accepting the plea, said he had presided at the habeas corpus hearing and was perfectly familiar with the case, and was inclined to think the ends of justice would be reached by a plea of manslaughter. Judge Woodward then discharged the jury and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.



HON. JOHN DAVIS.

they were on the same footing after March 17, 1862. The demand notes were, however, receivable in the revenues of the government and the greenbacks were not. That was the only legal difference.

That gave rise to the difference in the values of the two classes of notes during the war and up to October, 1878, when the government began to receive the greenbacks in the revenues.

The late Judge Martin, in his work on "The Money of Nations," cites numerous examples of the efficacy of the receivability on the part of the government in maintaining money at par. On page 168 he says:

"Any paper money issued by the United States and made receivable for all debts due the government will always be preferred to coin.

"Every step of United States history under the constitution proves this:

"1. The notes of the first bank of the United States, from 1791 until 1811, were made by the law creating the bank full legal tender for all debts due the United States, whether the bank paid coin or not. These notes were always preferred to coin.

"2. The treasury notes issued, with and without interest, in 1812, 1813, 1814 and 1815 were full legal tender for all debts due the government, and Gallatin and Campbell, secretaries of the treasury, say were equal to coin, though the banks opposed them as they do legal tender notes now (1880).

"3. The notes of the bank of the United States from 1816 until 1836 were made by the law creating the bank full legal tender for all debts due the United States. They were for 20 years, at home and abroad, better than and preferred to coin. From 1837 until 1848 the treasury notes of the United States, to the amount of nearly \$100,000,000, with and without interest, were not only par with but preferred to coin, for the reason that the law made them receivable for all debts due the United States.

"4. In 1857 congress authorized the issue of \$20,000,000 treasury notes, which the law made full legal tender for all debts due the government. They were equal with and preferred to coin.

"5. In 1861 and 1862, before the issue of legal tender notes, congress issued \$60,000,000 demand notes. They were payable in coin, but at first they were not made legal tender