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, Roan and Hazleton Junction at 5 30, 6 00 a m, 4 15 p m, daily except Sunday; and 7 05 a m, 2 58 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 5 30 a m, p m, daily except Sunday; and 7 05 a m, 2 38 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Sheppton at 6 00 a m, 4 15 p m, daily except Sunday; and 7 05 a m, 2 58 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6 35 a m, daily except Sunday; and 8 53 a m, 4 22 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Sheppton at 6 20, 11 10 a m, 4 46 p m, daily except Sunday; and 7 37 a m, 3 08 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction, Roan, Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 2 25, 5 40 p m, daily except Sunday; and 9 37 a m, 5 07 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Sheppton for Oneida, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 7 11 a m, 12 40, 5 55 p m, daily except Sunday; and 8 02 a m, 3 44 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Sheppton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5 25 p m, daily, except Sunday; and 8 02 a m, 3 44 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 6 05, 9 47, 6 26 p m, daily, except Sunday; and 10 08 a m, 5 38 p m, Sunday.

All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jeanesville, Auden-ried and other points on the Traction Company's line.

Trains leaving Drifton at 6 00 a m, Hazleton Junction at 6 20 a m, and Sheppton at 7 11 a m, connect at Oneida Junction with Lehigh Valley trains east and west.

Train leaving Drifton at 5 30 a m makes connection at Deringer with P. R. R. train for Wilkesbarre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.

For the accommodation of passengers at way stations between Hazleton Junction and Deringer, an extra train will leave the former point at 5 30 p m, daily, except Sunday, arriving at Deringer at 5 00 p m.

LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
May 17, 1896.

Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

LEAVE FREELAND.

6 05, 8 45, 9 36, 10 41 a m, 1 40, 2 33, 3 25, 4 34, 6 12, 7 16, 7 58, 8 15 p m, for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton.

6 05, 8 45, 9 36 a m, 1 40, 3 25, 4 34 p m, for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Phila., Easton and New York.

6 05, 9 36, 10 41 a m, 2 33, 4 34, 7 10 p m, for Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Pottsville.

7 26, 7 58, 10 56 a m, 11 56, 5 15 p m, for Sandy Run, White Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkesbarre, Pittston and L. and B. Junction.

8 45 p m for Hazleton and Audenried.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

10 56 a m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Glen Summit and Wilkesbarre.

11 40 a m and 3 24 p m for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard and Hazleton.

3 24 p m for Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, New York and Philadelphia.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

7 26, 7 58, 9 20, 10 56, 11 54 a m, 12 58, 2 20, 5 15, 6 07, 6 58, 8 35 p m, from Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.

7 26, 9 56, 10 41 a m, 2 33, 7 10 p m, from Delano, Mahanoy City and Shenandoah (via New Boston Branch).

12 58, 5 15, 8 35 p m, from New York, Easton, Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

9 20, 10 56 a m, 12 58, 5 15, 7 10, 8 35 p m, from Easton, Phila., Bethlehem and Mauch Chunk.

9 56, 10 41 a m, 2 33, 7 10 p m from Sandy Run, White Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkesbarre, Pittston and L. and B. Junction.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

10 56, 11 31 a m and 3 10 p m, from Hazleton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.

11 31 a m from Delano, Hazleton, Philadelphia and Easton.

3 10 p m from Delano and Mahanoy region.

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.

CHAS. S. LEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Phila., Pa.
ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt. East. Div.
A. W. NONNEMACHER, Ass't G. P. A., South Bethlehem, Pa.

NOTICE is hereby given that P. M. Sweeney, of Freeland, Pa., will file in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth for the purpose of registration under the acts of assembly approved May 8, 1889, the following described bottles owned and used by him and of the names and marks impressed thereon:

FIRST CLASS: Made of white flint glass known as quart syphon, having impressed upon them the following names or marks in circular form, "P. M. Sweeney, Freeland, Pa."

SECOND CLASS: Made of light green glass and known as a half-pint soda water bottle, having impressed upon them the following names, "P. M. Sweeney, Freeland, Pa.," and on the reverse side, "This bottle not to be sold."

THIRD CLASS: Made of light green glass, cylindrical in form and about ten inches high, having on one side the following names impressed upon them: On one side, in circular form, "P. M. Sweeney, Freeland, Pa.," and on the reverse side near the bottom, "This bottle not to be sold."

FOURTH CLASS: Made of white colored glass, one pint capacity, having impressed on one side in elliptical form the following names, "P. M. Sweeney, Freeland, Pa.," and underneath the above the word "Registered;" the lower portion of the bottles is encircled by a scalloped design.

All persons are cautioned against filling, using, buying or selling said bottles or having the same in his, her or their possession for the purpose of dealing or trafficking therein, as doing so is a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment. Chas. Orlando Stroh, Attorney.
Freeland, Pa., July 30, 1896.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER—
THOS. M. DULLARD,
of Wilkesbarre.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER—
HENRY MARTIN,
of Hazleton.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

FOR SENATOR—
DANIEL J. McCARTHY,
of Freeland.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic senatorial convention.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS AND CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—
JOHN J. BRISLIN,
of Sugar Notch.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

Harness! Harness!

Light Carriage Harness,
$5.50, $7, $9 and $10 50.

Heavy Express Harness,
$16.50, $19, $20 and $22.

Heavy Team Harness,
double, $25, $28 and $30.

GEO. WISE,
Jeddo and Freeland, Pa.

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

Established 1886.
PUBLISHED EVERY
MONDAY AND THURSDAY
BY THE
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, Limited.
OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.

Make all money orders, checks, etc., payable to the Tribune Printing Company, Limited.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	.75
Four Months	.50
Two Months	.25

The date which the subscription is paid to is on the address label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. For instance:
Grover Cleveland 28June97
means that Grover is paid up to June 28, 1897. Keep the figures in advance of the present date. Report promptly to this office whenever paper is not received. Arrearages must be paid when subscription is discontinued.

FREELAND, PA., AUGUST 3, 1896.

Why Gold Men Support McKinley.

The gold men who have flocked to the support of William McKinley make no attempt to explain why he should receive their votes in preference to Bryan. Both men stand upon platforms which declare for bimetallism. The only difference which can be detected is that the Republicans want to wait until an international agreement with "other" nations can be effected. They do not say how it can be accomplished, nor at what ratio the two metals should be placed, nor how many or what foreign nations should agree, nor what ought to be done if we fail to secure the promised international agreement. They do declare, however, that bimetallism is necessary and pledge themselves to promote it—when other nations consent. Therefore, the gold men cannot consistently support McKinley on the grounds that the platform he stands upon is more favorable to them than the platform of the Democrats. If bimetallism would harm their interests they should fight McKinley as strongly as they fight Bryan. Both platforms want the same thing, and if either was adopted by the country the ultimate end would be the same.

The Democrats give definite dates and unmistakable figures, but that is all wherein they differ from the Republicans. They say that gold and silver should both be coined in quantities limited only by the amount available for coinage, that both should be made legal tender money, that sixteen times as much silver should be placed in a silver dollar than there is in a gold dollar, and that this country should do this now.

There is not a particle of difference noticeable to the average reader, except as noted above, and this difference will disappear if either should be followed to its logical end.

Why, then, should the men who are interested in maintaining monometallism, the single gold standard, declare unreservedly and as one person for the Republican candidate? William McKinley is as bitterly opposed to the gold standard as William Bryan. The platform he stands upon says so, and not later than June 24, 1890, in the national house of representatives, he used the following language, quoted as delivered by him, on page 9,447, volume 21, of the *Congressional Record*: "I am for the largest use of silver in the currency of the country. I would not dishonor it; I would give it equal credit and honor with gold. I would make no discrimination. I would utilize both metals as money and discredit neither. I want the double standard."

Why, then, do the gold men, who do not want the double standard, declare that to save the country we must elect the man who in a prepared and deliberate address says "I want the double standard?" How can the opponents of making money of silver bring themselves to support a man who wants to make it money, who would give it equal credit and honor with gold, who would make no discrimination, who would, in short, make of silver everything which the opponents of silver say it should not be made.

The stand taken by the gold people of the country is certainly paradoxical, nevertheless there must be a reason for it. Bankers and brokers, and the interests they represent, are never found arrayed as a unit on the side of any public question unless they have good cause for taking that position.

What is it has caused them to rush to McKinley when his platform and his public utterances are diametrically opposed to gold supremacy? Is it not well for every Republican bimetallist, and all who accept the Republican platform as their political creed are as great bimetallists as William Bryan, is it not well for them to try to ascertain why their opponents side with Republicanism in this campaign? When Republicans find among their ranks every man who opposes that which Republicans and the party advocate, should not Republicans ask themselves why this is so? Is it not well to remember the old adage of "Greeks bearing gifts?"

It is not to be assumed that William McKinley has given the gold men any assurance or intimation that he will repudiate his platform, which declares for bimetallism, or his previous record, which is also very favorable to silver. McKinley is scarcely the kind of man who would do that. Still, the bankers and the gold men in this and every other country want him elected, consequently there must be a reason somewhere for such a state of affairs, and the Republicans who are supporting him because they think his election would bring about bimetallism should know that reason.

As stated before, the logical end of putting both platforms into operation would be precisely the same. America would have free coinage of silver and gold under either. There is no difference between the Democratic and Republican platforms so far as the end to be attained is concerned. They are alike on that point, but there is a difference in the methods which each propose to use to attain that desired end, and in that difference can be found the key which clears away the mystery of the paradoxical stand taken by the bankers and gold men in supporting a man and a party which espouse silver's cause.

The very fact that the Republican method includes the consent of foreign nations, nations which are today in the grasp of gold owners as fast as the United States will be in ten or fifteen years, was sufficient to bring to its support every opponent of bimetallism in the world. For nineteen years the United States has endeavored to obtain an international agreement, but it is not nearer that goal today than it was nineteen years ago, and it never will obtain it from the nations of Europe whose financial policies are dictated by gold owners. Conferences after conferences have been held in London to effect this agreement, and the published reports of the American conferees show that they can never succeed in establishing international bimetallism until the United States takes the initiative, and force of circumstances will compel other nations to follow as a matter of self-protection, just as they followed us in demonetizing silver in 1873.

That is undoubtedly why the Republican candidate is supported by the men who radically differ with him on the currency question. He is committed to the support of a method which nineteen years of experience has proven to the United States is not only improbable but impossible to attain.

McKinley and Bryan aim at the same mark. McKinley dare not shoot until foreign nations give him permission, and then he must send a bullet through a gold wall. Bryan levels his piece directly at the target, and would hit the centre of the bull's-eye. Which should be the choice of bankers and brokers of the world and which of the common people of the United States? Every man of common sense will say "McKinley for the banker and broker," "Bryan for the common people of America." Ask yourself, reader, to which class your belong, then vote accordingly.

The Increase of Insanity.

Dr. Edwin A. Downe, of Connecticut, is an insanity expert who has come to the fore with a paper in which he contends that insanity is not on the increase. He says that the increase talked about is only an apparent one. It is due to the present policy of committing the insane, and even the partially insane, in many cases, to the asylums. There was a time when many of these were kept in the poorhouse and even in private homes. The activities of life to-day are such as to make the care of the insane impossible, except in regular institutions. The courts and the insane boards have also increased the number of apparent insane by committing to asylums many who are merely dipsomaniacs, victims of alcohol and so on. Many who were formerly periodically sent to the jails are now sent to the asylums for the insane treatment there. The points which the doctor makes, comments the Iowa State Register, are reassuring. They are plausible and possible. We cannot help believing that they are good. If there has been any increase, or any undue increase, it could possibly be accounted for by the fact that we have an undue proportion of undesirable immigration which has caused many deficient ones to be cast upon the charities of the American people. All in all the outlook with regard to insanity is believed to be not as bad as reported in the statistics and speeches of the alarmists.

The following soulful outburst emanates from an Athens (Ga.) Banner poet, who may justly be called the banner poet of the town: "The lark was up to meet the sun, and carol for his lay; the farmer's son took down his gun and at him blazed away. The busy bee arose at five and buzzed the meadows o'er; the farmer's wife went for his hive, and robbed him of his store. The ant rose early, his labors to begin; the greedy swallows flew that way and took his lordship in. Oh, bee, birds and ants, be wise; in proverbs take no stock; like me refuse to rise until half-past eight o'clock." If the birds and "small deer" would only take this tuneful Athenian's tip and adopt the modern idea of rising, they would soon be able to thicken up more appreciably at their annual reunions.

A Scotch Highlander, dressed in kilts and carrying a set of bagpipes under his arm, appeared at Bar Harbor the other night and next morning at eight o'clock strolled up Main street in search of a good place to try the bags on the natives. It is years since the uncanny music of the canny Scot has been played there, and it had a wonderful effect, the first tune causing no less than five simultaneous runaways among horses and the wrecking of two wagons and sets of harnesses. The bagpiper stopped in the middle of the tune to see the fun, and after he saw the destruction that one tune had wrought he left the wind out of the pipes and took a hasty departure for Bangor.

Summer shoes cheap at the Wear Well.

Plain Facts Versus Theory.

"No case—abuse the plaintiff's attorney," is the settled policy of some lawyers when facts are altogether against them. The gold press of the country seem almost with one accord to have adopted the same motto. You will have to plow through a dozen columns of blood-curdling expletives against the silver men to get half a dozen lines of anything that will stand for argument, and the strength of the expletives is in inverse ratio to the strength of the argument. In pursuing this line, the single standard advocates are doubtless acting wisely from their point of view, but they are paying a very poor tribute to the intelligence of the newspaper readers of the country.

The most cursory glance at the attitude of the two money parties is sufficient to show that while the silver men in their appeal to the people bring forward reasons, whether good, bad or indifferent, to prove their case, the goldites, on the other hand, deal almost exclusively in adjectives to prove theirs. The moral of this is not hard to see.

Still, there are a few honorable exceptions among the latter, and the Boston *Herald* is one of them. This is how the *Herald* appeals to one of the most intellectual newspaper constituencies in the world:

"Any merchant who had a stock of merchandise that is selling now at practically the same price here that it is in England or Canada, with the exception of the cost of transportation, would be a fool if he continued—under a free coinage of silver—to sell his goods with no change of price in this country, when by sending them to England, he could get gold for them, and could with the gold buy silver bullion enough to make, by coining it in the United States, double the number of dollars."

What could be more simple or delightful? Get gold for your goods in England and then go off to a British dealer in silver bullion, buy 100 cents worth of white metal for 50 cents, ship it back to the United States and have it straightway coined into an American dollar. That would indeed be making the busines of buying silver bullion a profitable pastime, if things went just as our contemporary says they would. But wait?

The learned economist in the *Herald* does not explain why the British bullion dealer should sell to you for 50 cents what he can himself get 100 cents for in America, and we can account for the statement only on the ground that either the British bullion dealer or the *Herald* economist is singularly green.

Why will people shut their eyes to facts of history? When silver was coined at the ratio of 16 to 1 in the United States previous to 1873 silver bullion was sold at the same price in all civilized countries of the world, whether they had free coinage or not.

It should be further remembered by those who lack confidence in the ability of our country to maintain the parity of the two metals that today there is less known silver in the world, in proportion to gold, than existed at the time that the United States coined both metals and called both money. The price set by our government twenty-three years ago was accepted by all the world as the actual intrinsic value of the white metal, just as the world accepts the price we place on gold today, and the publishers of the TRIBUNE are patriotic enough to believe that what could be done before 1873, with a greater proportionate amount of silver against the known gold of the world, can be done in 1896.

For eighty-one years, from 1792 to 1873, we had bimetallism in America, and in all that time no man ever saw or heard tell of an American fifty-cent dollar. The silver coin which our government called a dollar was a dollar in every sense of the word, and was accepted as such at home and abroad as worth 100 cents in gold or anything else, for the simple reason that the amount of bullion contained in the coin could not be purchased in the open silver market for a fraction less than a dollar in gold, and at times it could not be had at that price.

Those are plain historical facts, and should count more in assisting the common people of our country in forming their opinion than any amount of theoretical shrieking which gold advocates indulge in; and, after a proper investigation of the subject, the honest voters of the country, whose opinions are not warped by personal interests, should agree that if free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 will stop the government from bonding this country to the verge of bankruptcy, it will be worth a fair trial. If it does nothing else but that, let that be accomplished, and future generations will thank the the voters of 1896 for their wisdom, patriotism and ability in wresting from the gold owners of the world the tremendous power that they possess over this fair land and preventing them from ever again obtaining the hold upon the nation they now have.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by druggists, 75c.

A WORLD WRECKER.

A French Funny Man Writes a Take-Off on Edison.

The astonishing progress of electrical science is neatly satirized by a Parisian paper, which imagines Mr. Edison in his laboratory hearing the news of a declaration of war between Great Britain and the United States. A young man, his assistant, rushes in, pale and out of breath, and exclaims to the great electrician:

"Oh, master, war is declared! It is terrible!"

"Ah!" says the master. "War declared, eh? And where is the British army at this moment?"

"Embarking, sir."

"Embarking where?"

"At Liverpool."

"At Liverpool—yes. Now, my friend, would you please join the ends of those two wires hanging there against the wall? That's right. Now bring them to me. Good! And be kind enough to press that button."

The assistant, wondering and half amused, presses the button.

"Very well," says the inventor. "Now, do you know what is taking place at Liverpool?"

"The British army is embarking, sir."

The inventor pulls out his watch and glances at the time.

"There is no British army," he says, coolly.

"What?" screams the assistant.

"When you touched that button you destroyed it."

"Oh, this is frightful!"

"It is not frightful at all. It is science. Now, every time a British expedition embarks at any port please come and tell me at once. Ten seconds afterward it will simply be out of existence; that's all."

"There doesn't seem to be any reason why America should be afraid of her enemies after this, sir."

"I am inclined to believe you," says the master, smiling slightly. "But in order to avert future trouble I think it would be best to destroy England altogether."

"To—to destroy England, sir—"

"Kindly touch button No. 4, there."

The assistant touches it. The inventor counts ten.

"——, eight, nine, ten—it's all over. There is no more England."

"Now we can go quietly on with our work," says the master. "And if we should ever be at war with any other nation, you have only to notify me. I have an electric button connected with every foreign country, which will destroy it when pressed. In ten minutes I could destroy every country in the world, the United States included. Be careful, now, that you don't touch any of these buttons accidentally—you might do a lot of damage."—Philadelphia Ledger.

SUMMER BEDCLOTHES.

Light Blankets Should Always Be Ready at Hand.

The bedclothing of summer is too lightly considered by housekeepers. Instead of utilizing one of the heavier blankets of winter for summer use, it is far better to use the lighter and less expensive blankets manufactured for this purpose. The emanations from sleep in summer are much more objectionable than in winter, and summer blankets should be frequently washed, as well as summer sheets. There is no hardship in washing a light cotton and wool blanket, such as are properly chosen for summer. The heavy all-wool winter blankets require the services of a professional scourer, or some one who is an expert in washing them. In July a single summer blanket, with sheets and a light cotton coverlet, are sufficient bedding for the majority of people. There should be a pair of light blankets in addition always in reach in case of a sudden change in the weather. In August, when the nights begin to be chilly, and in September two blankets are usually necessary, with a second one in reach.

The folly of using heavy Marseilles in these days need not be dwelt on. The summer counterpane should be of such light texture that it can be easily washed. It may be made of white or cream Bolton sheeting or it may be a coverlet of light Marseilles or dimity, or any of the simple materials used for this purpose. Lace counterpanes over silk are, happily, out of fashion, and were never suitable for a summer bed. The pure white bed looks so pretty and cool in summer that there is little likelihood of its being abandoned for anything else. The coverlets and bolsters and bedtesters of wash silk, in conventionalized floral patterns, on white grounds, are exceedingly pretty, but only suitable for guest rooms that are rarely used. It is better to dispense with all bed canopies for summer. The tester is excusable as a protection against draughts in winter and for the stately touch of dignity and grace it gives to the bed fittings. Bed quilts and comfortables are not suitable for summer, because they cannot be readily washed.—N. Y. Tribune.

Boston Brown Bread.

The following recipe for "Boston brown bread" is attested as excellent: Three half-pint cupfuls of Indian cornmeal, same of rye meal, one-half or two-thirds cupful of molasses (according to taste), sour milk enough to mix (it will depend somewhat upon the kind of meal and the consistency of the milk). It will be better if the milk is solid "bonnyclabber," and will probably take about two cupfuls, half a teaspoonful of saleratus stirred in the milk and a little salt. Steam four hours, taking care not to let the water stop boiling. Set in the oven to form a top crust, if liked. Use no sweet milk.—N. Y. Tribune.

Tall Lying.

"I once knew a man," said the imaginative boarder, "who was so fat that he was actually taller lying down than when he was standing up. What do you think of that?"

"It strikes me," said the cheerful idiot, "as pretty tall lying."—Indianapolis Journal.

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 Diarrhœa 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. OSGOOD, 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. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"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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NIGHT SESSIONS, Monday, September 21, 1896.

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