

EVENING JOURNAL.

ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY NEWSPAPER
IN THE STATE.
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.JOURNAL PRINTING COMPANY,
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WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
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One month, \$1.00
ADVERTISING RATES,
Cards furnished on application.WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1894.
Did you cut out the coupon to-day?The fair words of a beggar often
change to the threat of a robber.A YOUNG man who wears his coat longer
is not necessarily more economical.THE Presbyterians suspended Dr.
Smith and there he hangs, metaphorically
speaking.THE armor plate scandal is kin to the
tin plate scandal. Both spring from Mc
Kinleyism.A ROGUE differs from a robber because
he gets out property by words rather
than by a club.THOSE who urge most strenuously
that the income tax is obnoxious are
absolutely callous to complaints against the
robber tariff.SENATOR GRAY'S committee has done
precisely what a grand jury would have
done—reported. An investigation is not
a trial. There was nobody to try.It is notable that Claus Spreckels
appears as the Senate approaches the
sugar schedule. Mr. Spreckels is afraid
that the protective tariff will be with-
drawn and his millionaire workmen
will starve. It is pitiful.NO MAN should beg who is able to
work. If he can murder his self respect
sufficiently to beg, he will soon be able
to suppress his moral objections to steal-
ing. He has already lost manliness.SINCE he is aware that the Jackson
and Sharp Company lost a large order on
prices, how will Senator Higgins vote on
the lumber schedule? Will his vote
require the Jackson and Sharp Company
to pay more for lumber?THE gentle and guileless but gaily
woman suffragists demand that the
churches shall be opened for their cru-
sade. The difficulty is that we have too
many voters now. The women should
have applied before the Republican
party fell in love with the negroes.MRS. MOORE, whoever she is, appears
from becoming obscure to say that
"women suffragists do not wish to be
men; they merely ask to stand on equal
ground." Who prevents? Did George
Elliot trap some demanding thing?
Did Rosa Bonheur beg a place for her
work?THE innuendoes suggesting that Sec-
retary Carlisle might be connected with a
bargain and deal between the Democratic
campaign committee and the sugar trust,
are not definite enough to deny; they
are intended and used only by those who
are not brave enough to appear in the
light. Mr. Carlisle is incapable of doing
a base thing; he is not a pious fraud.PEOPLE must remember that forty
tramps are forty times worse than one
tump. It does not matter whether they
are merely foolish cranks or vicious crim-
inals the folly or the crime, as the case
may be, is exaggerated. At best the
tramps have abandoned their duties to
themselves, their families and to the
state; they have become either beggars
or robbers in other communities than
their own. They may be harmless big
gars; they are only one remove, however,
from robbers. They have no more right
to the food and shelter which belong to
the people here because they beg for it
in preference to stealing it.THE success of Oates in Alabama is
notable chiefly as indicating that where-
ever the anti-Cleveland men make a
fight they are downed. Whatever views
a man may hold as to Cleveland person-
ally, he is the President elected by the
Democratic party. Men may like Harri-
son better. No doubt Senator Morgan
does for the Senator accepted great
favors. No doubt some Democrats
think the McKinley law is preferable to
the Wilson bill. But however that may
be, the facts that Cleveland is in the
Presidential chair and that the Wilson-
Gorman bill is before the country can-
not be gainsaid. It seems to us that
these facts should settle the relations
of a reasonable, loyal Democrat. As a
matter of fact they do settle the relations
of those who are generally recognized as
Democrats; they have settled the rela-
tions of Democrats East, West and
South whenever contests have been
made. Any explanations which are
deemed necessary, at all, after a contest
are due from the anti-Cleveland men and
from those who prefer the McKinley or
some other Republican fraud to Demo-
cratic policy. Senator Morgan got the
same sort of verdict from the people in
Alabama that Representative Bailey got
from the people of Nebraska. The people
of this country have not lost confidence
in Grover Cleveland. Neither Morgan
nor Hill can shake that confidence.

Wiser of the two acts; for we know the dog cannot provide a living for himself; we know that the dog is not a drunkard, though he may be a thief. He is not the wreck of his own folly—the floating delirium of a misspent life. Few men have the time, fewer still have the inclination and the ability, to examine into the merits of the applicants for charity, but all can adopt some plan by which they can afford immediate relief, if necessary, to any sufferer while the case is undergoing the careful and deliberate investigation which ought to precede any attempt to restore the victim to an independent condition. The aim of all charity should be to restore the object of it to health and wealth, not to confirm him in dependence, in poverty, or in crime. Wealth ought to be the normal condition of every citizen of this country as health is the normal condition of the body. The safest, surest and best charity is to assist a man to an independent living. That is best accomplished not by giving him food but by sending him to the country to till the land.

We are tempted to be annoyed with the theories founded on propositions of the position that silver ought to occupy in England; that England ought to do certain things which England is very sure not to do. What is the use of discussing the position of silver if England will consent to an international agreement; what is the use of bringing in a compromising "if" at all? Why not study the cases as it is; why not consider what England is doing rather than rush around in a wild sort of manner to speculate on what would happen "if" England would do something else. Surely England is not interested in raising the price of wheat. If the price of wheat will be raised, as the silver men allege, by an international agreement concerning the value and use of silver, is not England absolutely sure not to go into such an agreement? She is the greatest customer for wheat in the world. It is absurd to suppose she would wish to pay more for wheat. It would be absurd to think she would not wish to buy her wheat for less. That being the case, about "all we have to do with England," as Mr. Hendrix says in the June Forum, "is to get as much of her gold as we can, and our surest way to do that is to re-establish the confidence of the English investor in our financial integrity. We can do this by adapting ourselves to the world's present way of doing business, just as though we expected no other. When England wants to confer about bi-metallicism, she knows the address of our ambassador."

A GREAT deal of the fashionable charity is harmful. It promotes poverty; it provokes tramping and crime. The normal condition of an able-bodied sane man in this country is that of independence. There are no slaves; there are no men, except idiots and paupers who are proper subjects for either public or private charity. Cripples even can make an independent living; no man should starve in this fairest, freest, most bountiful country on earth. What must a man do whose neighbor loses his job in a shop, folds his hands, and lets his woman folk beg? The evidences that the shop furnishes the poorest and most precarious living known to the present civilization is distressing and overwhelming. We do not need to encounter another such a period as the present to determine that the shop and the mine are worse than negro slavery when a man is forced to depend on them and their owners for a living. The remedy for this is the country. Every man should use his personal influence to provide tillers for the soil; that is a sure and wholesome living. No man starves in the country; God and nature are too bountiful. God does not promise wages in a shop—the miserable protectionist hypocrite does that. God does provide all things in the country free. If a man will simply add a little labor to the bounties of light, air, sunshine and rain which God supplies he may be as independent as a king. He need not bother his silly head about crops or prices. If he be able labor to the bounty of God he can snap his fingers at all the millionaire shops in the world.

THE editors of the Republican papers of Delaware seize every incident in public affairs to attack Senator Gray and Ambassador Bayard. The reason is plain. They despise both; they cannot defend Higgins. When moved by the constant and urgent appeals of his party friends to do something for the leader of his party in Delaware, several years ago, Mr. Sperry could not do anything else, than excuse Senator Higgins on the plea that his conduct in public affairs consisted of "peccadilloes and idiosyncrasies" for which he and not the party is responsible. The substitute who sits uneasily as if on tacks, has never attempted any defense of Senator Higgins. He has not been able to invent phrases, not manliness enough to keep his teeth out of the backs of Mr. Bayard and Mr. Gray, two more distinguished men than Pennsylvania has produced in two centuries with fifty times the population of Delaware to draw from. It is easy to backbite, it requires care and sense to explain. In all of their lives Gray and Bayard never conceived even of two such acts as the Neal case.

THE British steamship Snowflake was entered at this port this morning from Cardiff, England. She will be loaded with oil at Marcus Hook.

ARE YOUR EYES Perfect?
If your eyes need attention do not delay, but call upon Dr. H. Hoegelsberger, oculist, No. 816 Market street. Satisfaction guaranteed. Examination free.

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and the "infamy of the Union" attempt to corrupt Wooten, which adorn the career of Senator Higgins. That is the reason Mr. Bayard, a braver and truer man than whom never lived, is said to be a "toady" to England; that is the reason Mr. Gray, a more conscientious and honest man than whom the Senate does not contain, is accused, by innuendo, of having some corrupt purpose as chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee. The deaf and dumb silence about Senator Higgins must be offset by attacks on Bayard and Gray, no matter how silly.

THE chief mischief-makers of the bi-metallic craze are the numerous "ifs" which aggravate it. Nearly every proposition offered by the bi-metallic advocates of the present day is accompanied by an "if." The bi-metallicists of to-day who will not do as the bi-metallicists of a few years ago did, consider the metals as they found them, and regulate their theories of money by those facts. They are a class of men who first bag the question they wish to establish, set up a hypothesis of their own and then build a theory from that. Of course these men deal chiefly in "ifs." Grant their hypothetical proposition and then they can elevate any sort of vagary into a science. But financiers and statesmen cannot afford to reason that way. Finance is not founded on "if." It is one of the most accurate and careful of sciences. Now the chief mischief-maker of the men who concern themselves about the use of the metals as currency, is that they proceed always from an "if"; that is, they do not begin with facts. Of course the fact is that silver has depreciated; the fact is that silver does not stand in the same relation to labor, as a measure of value, that it stood twenty years ago. If England and the other civilized nations of the world would join with us to force it up to, or as we might say, back to that old relation to other commodities, all would be well. But what an abyss of impossibilities hang between that "if" and the fact that silver is now worth here and everywhere fifty per cent. less in labor, not in gold, than it was twenty years ago. When the bi-metallicists of to-day are willing to consider the fact of the different relations silver and gold and labor all sustain to each other, and of the abysmal impossibilities which prevent any legislative power from changing those relations, they will be able to consider questions of currency of money and of finance in a reasonable and possibly logical manner. Until they get into that condition of cognizance, until they get into a receptive condition, able to study facts without any preconceived notions of the power of silver, the injustice to silver, or any of those sentimental which ought not to affect the mind of the student of finance, then and not until then can they consider this question without bringing in their inevitable self-condemning "ifs."

Whoever is curious to know why it is that few or no old men are found in the great Carnegie steel mills at Homestead, will get his curiosity satisfied by reading a remarkably vivid and exact description of the strenuous life and work there which Hamlin Garland publishes in the June number of McClure's Magazine. Some less vivid and telling illustrations accompany the article. In this same number of McClure's Magazine, also, with illustrations that do it full justice, is a short story by Kipling. The physical obstacles that stand in the way of the discovery of the North Pole, and the chances of several important expeditions now in progress for overcoming them, are suggestively discussed by General A. W. Greely, one of the highest authorities on the subject. Mr. de Bowditch, the famous correspondent of the London Times, considers the threat which the immense armaments maintained in Europe constantly offer to European peace. Julian Ralph, known everywhere as a newspaper correspondent and a descriptive writer for the magazines, appears in the June McClure's in the new role of a poet, supplying a quite striking bit of verse. The peculiar dangers that attend the care and handling of wild beasts in captivity, are the subject of an interesting article by Cleveland Moffatt, which is illustrated most effectively with wild-beast portraits drawn from life.

THE June Overland is a noteworthy number. The new editor, Rouseville Wildman, prints another of the Malayu stories that have attracted much attention. This time it is to be called "Amok" and it tells of the love affair of a young Malay man and girl which ends tragically in the suicide of the man by the traditional method of his race, running amok. The word is familiar to everybody, and yet few people have understood how a Malay runs amok, and still less why. Doctor Frederick J. Masters contributes an article that will attract much attention. "Did a Chinaman Discover America?" Doctor Masters says yes, and advances a number of facts to prove it. Most striking of these is a quotation from the ancient standard Chinese encyclopedia, telling of the return to China of Hwei Shan, a Buddhist monk, after forty years in a country that must have been California or Mexico.

RECENT LITERATURE.

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HILL THEIR CHAMPION.

Newspaper Men and the Investigating Committee.

REPORTED TO BE CONTUMACIOUS.

Correspondents Who Would Not Answer Questions Turned Over to the District Attorney—Still Probing Bribery Charges. An Interesting Colloquy.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The newspaper men who refused to testify before the senate bribery committee were officially reported as "contumacious" to the senate, and by the senate, through the vice president, the members of the committee were notified that the committee would not be bound by the refusal of the newspaper men to answer questions. The committee will now proceed to the feature of the day's proceedings.

There was a large attendance on the floor of the senate chamber while the clerk read the report. The galleries also were crowded, especially the press gallery overlooking the vice president's chair. Every word dropped from the clerk's lips was eagerly listened to, but the senators whose names were connected with alleged sugar stock speculation, and being informed of the charges of alleged bribery, were not in the room. The committee will now proceed to the feature of the day's proceedings.

Before reading the report had been completed, the vice president resumed the chair. Mr. Hill was on his feet as soon as the clerk finished. He began to argue the point of order raised as to the privileged character of the report. There were, he said, three distinct branches of the inquiry. The first related to the charges of alleged bribery. Any report on this branch of the inquiry, as directly affecting senators, Mr. Hill thought, might possibly present a question of privilege and might be presented to the senate any time. The second branch of the inquiry had to do with the allegation that certain senators had speculated in sugar stocks. This investigation did not involve a crime, although it might involve a question of propriety.

Mr. Allen interrupted Mr. Hill to say it was not the truthfulness of the correspondents that the committee was charged to investigate. It was whether the Sugar trust had made large political contributions for the purpose of influencing legislation, and whether senators had been speculating in sugar stocks. He asked Mr. Hill if he contended that the senate had no right to investigate the charge that senators had speculated in sugar stock.

A Moral Question.
"Not exactly," replied Mr. Hill, "but I have grave doubts. If a senator should come before a committee and refuse to answer questions relating to his private business, whether the committee could compel him to do so. The decisions of the courts are against it."

"Does the senator believe a senator could invest in sugar stock without that investment influencing his vote?" inquired Mr. Allen.
"The senator compounds the legal question," replied Mr. Hill, "with the question of propriety. A senator who speculates in sugar stock violates the law."
"But," interrupted Mr. Allen, "it would not be more proper for a senator to invest money in any enterprise to be affected by his vote than it would be for a judge on the bench to render a decision in a case in which he was interested. The question of public morality goes to the foundation of the integrity of the government."

"A senator has a legal right to do what is not prohibited," answered Mr. Hill.
"A legal," returned Mr. Allen, "but no moral right."
"One question at a time," said Mr. Hill. "He would have as much right as a senator who, being an owner of silver mining property, would vote on the silver question. If, pending action on the sugar schedule, a senator should speculate in sugar, it might be an act of impropriety, but it would not constitute a crime."

Mr. Allen then asked if Mr. Hill did not believe the senate had power to expel speculating senators. "The constitution of the United States," replied Mr. Hill, "gives the senate power to pass upon the election and qualifications of its members and the right to expel for misconduct. If the committee desired to get at the facts, why did they not call the senators whose names had been connected with the charges instead of persecuting newspaper men who had no personal knowledge and whose information was obtained from confidential sources?"

"But," interrupted Mr. Allen, "if the questions asked the newspaper men were relevant, they should not be exempt from testing."
"Why call the newspaper men instead of the men themselves?" retorted Mr. Hill.
Mr. Gray, chairman of the committee, here interrupted to compare the investigation to a coroner's inquest, and he wanted to know of Mr. Hill if a witness having a statement that he had heard that one man had been killed by another could refuse to give his testimony.

Suggests a General Investigation.
Mr. Hill parried this interrogatory. A trial in court, a legal investigation, he said, was a very different thing from a congressional inquiry. There eyewitnesses were wanted.

"That is just about what we want," said Mr. Gray.

"Well, you are going a long way around the bend to look for them," retorted Mr. Hill, with some irony in his tone.

"How are we to get them?" asked Mr. Gray.

"Call the senators," replied Mr. Hill impulsively; "that is the best way."

"How are we to tell who the senators are?" asked Mr. Allen.

"If you don't know," said Mr. Hill, with great emphasis, "call them all. So long as you have, foolishly as I think, entered upon this investigation it is your duty to exhaust it."

"Would the senator be satisfied with a statement of every senator?" asked Mr. Gray.

"Call anybody else," replied Mr. Hill, "whom you have reason to believe has any knowledge of the subject, but they'll say to

bound newspaper men whose information is necessarily second hand."

Then, after some wrangling between Mr. Harris and Mr. Hill, during which the interchange of courtesies was quite acrimonious, and after an ineffectual effort on Mr. Hill's part to introduce a resolution declaring that the questions asked the newspaper men for which they were to be held in contempt were not pertinent, and that the facts should not be certified to the district attorney, Mr. Harris moved to table the appeal, and it was carried without division.

No action by the senate itself was necessary upon the report, as, according to the statute, when witnesses were reported contumacious the vice president must certify the facts to the district attorney.

Two set speeches on the tariff—one by Mr. Proctor (Vt.) and the other by Pettigrew (S. D.)—and a continuation of the debate on the question of free lumber occupied the remainder of the day. Mr. Hale's amendment to transfer lumber to the dutiable list at existing rates was voted down. The senate adjourned over Decoration day.

In the House.
There was a very small attendance in the house. Several bills were passed in the morning hour, and then the Braxley bill to repeal the 10 per cent tax on the issues of state banks was taken up and discussed by Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.), Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) and Mr. Blake (Dem., Ga.). It was decided to observe Decoration day by taking a holiday.

Investigating Committee Continues.
WASHINGTON, May 30.—The senate sugar trust investigating committee continued its inquiry and examined Senators Voorhees, Jones and Vest of the finance committee in regard to the allegations made concerning the efforts of the Sugar trust to influence legislation. They made a general denial of all the charges made of the exercise of influence by the Sugar trust and specifically contradicted the story that Secretary Carlisle had made secret visits to the committee and demanded that the sugar interest be protected because of the Democratic party's indebtedness to the Sugar trust.

They agreed that Mr. Carlisle had never made such a visit to the committee, and that no such demand had been made upon the committee for the reasons given in Mr. Edwards' letter or on any other account. They also denied the report that a meeting had been held by the committee on the Sunday before the tariff bill was reported for the consideration of the sugar schedule and said that if the sugar people had been together in an adjacent room while the committee was in session at any time they were not cognizant of the fact. Senator Vest denied emphatically that he had informed Joe Riekey of the progress of the committee in considering the sugar schedule while the bill was in committee. The committee adjourned over Thursday. The examination of members of the finance committee will be resumed at the next meeting.

Fourth Class Postmasters.
WASHINGTON, May 30.—The following fourth class postmasters were appointed: Rhode Island—Hartford, H. A. Randall; Hope, J. W. Clark; Lynnsville, Peter Grimley; Rockland, W. A. Hawkins. Pennsylvania—Hallstead, J. A. Millane. New York—Clareville, H. A. Cullings; Cornwall Landing, Mary Young; Osborn Heights, D. E. Richter; St. Remy, D. J. Terpening; South Schodack, J. K. Holmes.

Rescued Flood Victims From Trees.
MOUNT VERNON, Wash., May 30.—The Skagit river is higher than ever before known, being 35 feet above the low water mark. Railroads were washed out and bridges gone. No trains have reached here since last Friday. Rescue steamers have been sent out and found men and women in the trees and on the house-tops.

A Long Lost Hair Found.
PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., May 30.—Frank C. McMill, a restaurant keeper, lately of Port Angeles, has turned up as a long lost heir to a fortune in Chattanooga valued at \$50,000. He had been absent from home for 15 years, and several thousands of dollars have been spent in vain endeavors to ascertain his whereabouts.

Bank Wrecker Sentenced.
PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Ephraim Young, formerly one of the directors of the Spring Garden National bank, who was convicted of misapplying funds of the bank, etc., was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and costs and to an imprisonment of five years in the Eastern penitentiary.

Would Not Keep It.
The Superior Court yesterday afternoon refused to reopen the attachment case of Boyd, White & Co. vs. Granville Worrell. Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOW THE PUBLIC IS IMPOSED UPON.

BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

For The Sake of Profit They Will Sacrifice Principle, Health, Etc.

Unscrupulous dealers are trying to sell ordinary Chamber's Salt a mixture of Solids Powder is "Artificial Carlsbad Salt," "Sprinkled Salt," "German Salt" or "Improved Carlsbad Salt," and under other names, to deceive the public.

"What Nature makes, man can not improve." Artificially made wines will never replace the natural juice of the grapes. Neither can the natural waters of Carlsbad, nor the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt be replaced by the cheap substitutes offered to a gullible public for the sake of the larger profits made thereon, by these unscrupulous dealers.

No one would buy artificial wines knowingly. Why buy the imitations of the Carlsbad products, when your health is at stake? The Carlsbad Sprudel Waters are a specific for all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys, and have been used with great benefit by hundreds of thousands of people. The Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, which is exported from the Sprudel Water Carlsbad, is an excellent Aperient, Laxative and Diuretic, is an alternative and eliminative remedy, which dissolves tannic acid, bilious irritation, and removes obstruction by aiding nature, and not by sudden and excessive irritation, as most cathartics do. The summer months, when plenty of outdoor exercise can be had, are the most desirable for the "Carlsbad Cure." Use the imported Carlsbad waters, or if it is not convenient to use the waters, or when more decided laxative effect is desired, use the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt.

Indulge upon the genuine, which is imported direct from Carlsbad, and must have the instance of Essner & Muehlenberg Co., Sole Agents for 132 & 134 Franklin St., New York, bottle.

To Bind the "Sights and Scenes of the World."

Arrangements have been made to bind the "Sights and Scenes of the World," a half Russia and gilt edges for \$1. Bring them to the EVENING JOURNAL office. All the back numbers on hand to replace any that may have been mislaid or missed.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

"Well," remarked Fog, with a sigh of relief as he laid down his paper, "there is one thing I can be thankful for; I never saw any more in the police reports nor in the society columns."—Boston Transcript.

Tried and true is the verdict of people who take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The good effects of this medicine are soon felt in nerve strength restored, appetite created and health given. Hood's Pills do not weaken, but aid digestion and tone the stomach. Try them.

Mrs. Houser—"Is the cash of office I read so much about profane?" Houser—"Humph! Depends a good deal whether it is taken going in or coming out."—Buffalo Courier.

First Burglar—"Somebody asked 'Who's there?' Second Burglar—"Keep still and we're all right." First Burglar—"Oh, damn! These new Red rules make me feel shaky."—Puck.

IVORY SOAP.

IVORY SOAP. 99 1/2% PURE. FOR CLOTHES.

THE BEST ROUTE.

THE GREAT HEALTH DRINK.

HIRES' Rootbeer.

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TRAVELERS CREDIT.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. TRAVELERS CHEQUES.

Good anywhere in the world at face value without special indorsement.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—STANDARD THROUGH of the Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD, in effect May 15, 1894. Trains will leave Wilmington as follows:

Philadelphia, express, 1:12, 2:35, 4:20, 6:35, 8:50, 10:15, 11:30, 12:45, 1:40, 2:55, 4:10, 5:25, 6:40, 7:55, 9:10,