MEDICAL.

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AUSTRALIAN WOOL.

The Methods of its Cheap Production Explained—Conditions Under Which Our Wool Growers Must Compete Under Free Trade.

In the *American Economist*, Charles R. Buckland, of New York, prints an illustrated article on wool growing in Australia that cannot fail to interest the American farmer:

The chief characteristic of sheep-raising in that country is its cheapness. The shepherd is a cheap man, the shearer is a cheap man. They travel from station to station on foot, looking for a job. They have no railroad fares to pay; take their little stock of provisions with them; camp out of doors and sleep under a tree. Their requirements are very small; they have no rent or taxes to pay. They need a strong pair of boots, blankets, pants, shirt, hat, and a tin "billy," in which to warm their tea. They do their own washing, and can exist on a few shillings a week, their only luxury or extravagance being plug tobacco.

One such man would care for as many as 5,000 or 10,000 sheep in a single field. He will have a dog and horse supplied him by the owner; he will live in a slab or bark hut, doing his cooking out of doors. His pay is $5 per week and "rations," which consist of a small quantity of flour, sugar, tea and meat—enough to keep body and soul together, it is true, but he has to pay for his tobacco and for soap, if he indulges in such a luxury. He gets a present of a pound of tobacco for every wild dog, or "dingo," that he may kill. His duties, though tedious, perhaps, are not onerous. One day he will ride all around the field of which he has charge to see that the wire fences are not broken down; next day he will pump water from a well that is eight hundred or a thousand feet deep, his old horse tramping around in a circle and drawing up a huge bucketful at a time, the water being emptied into a small lagoon, around which the sheep cluster at all hours of the day and night. Once in a while this man will go into the head station miles away, at other times he may receive a visit from an overseer or "boss," but these are his only chances for looking upon a human face.

Even all of this expense is now being reduced by the Australian sheep-owners, who for years and years have been striving to tap the underground rivers in tropical Australia. The great curse of the country has been drought, which has caused the loss of tens of thousands of sheep and cattle in a single season. No food has to be provided for Australian sheep. They food themselves on the native grasses, and if the season is a very dry one and they cannot find grass, why they die, and at such times a whole sheep is worth only 25 cents in a city market, so that it has very little cash value hundreds of miles away in the interior.

The natural supply of water has been stored heretofore by building dams, but since 1886 efforts have been made to pierce the water-bearing strata underneath, the first artesian well being sunk to a depth of 1,080 feet, with the result of getting only 3,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours. Other efforts were made, but in no case was more than 8,000 gallons daily secured. In 1890 further experiments were made with a view to deeper sinking. On one sheep station alone, Thuralgoona, as much as $150,000 was spent in sinking three wells to a depth of 1,710, 1,785 and 1,035 feet. This experiment was a success. One of the wells yields 3,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours; another one yields 3,500,000 gallons, and at the same time the supply from those which were sunk a few years earlier, at a lesser depth, has increased up to 175,000 to 576,000 gallons daily. It is not the deepest well that gives the most water, showing that there is another stratum beneath those river beds which it is not desirable to penetrate.

This one station referred to covers an area of 2,100 square miles. It has a daily water supply of about 7,600,000 gallons from the few wells only that are sunk. Let any person pause and think what this means. It means an abundance of water that can be turned from these and from other wells upon the land, rendering the grass more nutritious and more abundant. It means that where land has been carrying one sheep to every two acres there is a possibility of its carrying two sheep to every one acre, and of increasing the wool product fourfold. This is only one instance on one place. Other similar experiments are being made on that vast continent, which is larger than the whole of the United States and where its pastoral possibilities are enormous.

Can the American wool-grower compete with such wool raised at such little cost? See how it is hauled to market. I once lived at Gordon Downs, in the northern part of Queensland, two hundred miles inland from the seaport of Rockhampton. The wool when baled was hauled down to the shipping port by teams of bullocks. A couple of men travel with the load, the men living in the manner described. The cattle feed themselves on the natural grasses. Such freight is cheaper than hauling wool to market from Montana, the Dakotas or Texas by railroad to New York, even after the ocean freight from Australia to our ports has been added.

Another element of cheapness consists in the land itself, which is valued at only $5 per acre if it will not carry one sheep; at $10 if carrying one sheep, and $20 per acre if the land carries two or more sheep. In one of the large Australian colonies there are 5,300,000 acres of land, held by over 146 persons, or 36,300 acres to each person. This cheap land is not taxed at all until its value reaches $12,500, when it is subject to a tax of 1½ per cent above that amount, its value up to that limit not being taxable. Let the farmers in our great western sheep-raising states compare these low values with their own and they will appreciate another element of cheapness in their competition.

But the end is not yet. There is more cheapness. The sheep are shorn by machinery. The time occupied in clipping a sheep varies from five to nine minutes. The machine-shorn sheep yield now over six ounces more wool than the hand-shorn sheep. Some of the machines make over 3,000 cuts in a minute, without any inconvenience, either to the holder or to the sheep. It is not necessary to go into details descriptive of the different machines; they are merely shown to illustrate the cheap methods with which the American sheep-owners who have very small flocks and cannot afford to erect expensive machines are unable to compete. One kind of machine is used in as many as 450 different sheds, and has been used on upward of 70,000,000 sheep. Six ounces of wool extra from each one of these sheep means almost 10,000 bales more wool caused by the use of this one machine.

The climate of Australia certainly favors the sheep industry, because the sheep remains out of doors without any covering year in and year out, thus constituting another element of cheapness. But there is nothing especially in their favor outside of cheapness. There are imported very many pure-bred American sheep, especially from Vermont, to improve the flocks. We have and can have in the United States just as good sheep as any in Australia. The only element lacking to successful competition on the part of the American sheep farmer is the American aversion to cheapness, except on the part of the Democratic free-traders, who would cheapen everything that we produce by cheapening the value of the labor that produces it.

BACK TO THE LAND.

One Wholesome Result of Present Times on Overcrowded Cities.

Minneapolis Journal.

Maine newspapers mention the fact that large numbers of persons in that state are leaving the cities and towns and going back to the country and buying or renting farms. The Baltimore *Sun* states that this is the case in Maryland, the hard times having sickened many with the illusive advantages of city life.

If this movement were only general throughout the country it would be safe to predict a period of prosperity such as has seldom visited even our most highly favored land. Every man who sturdily turns his back upon the cities, after struggling to get a footing which will enable him to get on in the world, failing to assert himself in the congested mass, is doing the best thing he can for himself and the state when he selects a farm and proceeds to work it intelligently and industriously. He will not get rich with the rapidity of some fellow who has bought and sold stocks opportunely, taking his big risks of losing every dollar he possesses, but he will have an enduring basis for a living, and by proper management he will in the course of time see the fruitage of patient toil in substantial accretions of wealth and pleasing independence.

Half the energy applied by men struggling in the fierce competition with the "madding crowd" of cities, so meagerly to their own advantage, would on a farm lift them soon to substantial comfort. Good land is cheap; cheaper, in fact, than anything else which embodies opportunity for the person of limited means. Minnesota has land, good land enough, at reasonable rates to furnish homes for the surplus struggling population of all its towns and cities and turn the trend of their lives from inutility to the best service for themselves and for the state. No more hopeful event can be conceived than a strong impulsion of the surplus population of the cities to the land to the farm.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, August 9—Money on call easy at 1 per cent; last loan 1 per cent; closed at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@5 per cent. Sterling exchange dull and weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 88@4 88½ for demand, and $4 87@4 87½ for 60 days; posted rates $4 87½@4 88½ and $4 89@4 90; commercial bills $4 86¾@4 86½. Silver certificates 62@63c. The total sales of stocks to-day were 183,343 shares.

The stock market was strong and active to-day, and with some few exceptions the returns traded in show an advance ranging from ½ to 2½ per cent on the day's business. Speculation was strong at the opening and during the first hour prices moved upward on good home buying, moderate purchases for the foreign account and in sympathy with the appreciation in values of American securities on the London market. After 11 o'clock trading became slightly irregular and partial reactions occurred, but before noon the market had become strong again. Another period of slight depression came on after midday, the reactions, however, being only fractional, and by 1 o'clock the market had regained its tone, prices moving upward to the close, except in the case of sugar, which was comparatively idle and gave way, but made a practical rally in the final dealings. Speculation closed strong, the principal advances on the day being Oregon Navigation 2¼ per cent, Manhattan 2¼, Louisville & Nashville 2, American Tobacco ½, National Lead and Louisville Gas preferred 1½, Chesapeake & Ohio, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & St. Louis and Sugar preferred 1, Western Union 1⅛, General Electric and Denver & Rio Grande preferred ⅞ and Cotton Oil, New England and Northern Pacific preferred ¾. The grangers are up ½@¾ per cent and Sugar and Reading stand unchanged. Chicago Junction and Union Stock Yards declined 3 per cent, Ohio Southern 2¾, Consolidated Gas ⅝, Chicago Gas ⅝, and National Linseed, Pullman and Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred each ½. All the rest of the list in which there were dealings show gains of ½@¾ per cent. On the reported agreement of the senate and house conferees on a sugar schedule satisfactory to the trust, Sugar rose 1¾ per cent, but later reports being less favorable, the advance was entirely lost. The railway and miscellaneous bond market was very active and strong.

Government bonds firm.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds strong.

BONDS AND STOCK QUOTATIONS—CLOSED BID.

U. S. 2s reg	117½	National Cordage	21¾
U. S. 2s coup	117½	Nat. Cord. pref'd	83
U. S. 4s reg	112½	New Jersey Cent	19
U. S. 4s coup	114	Norfolk & West. pf'd	22½
U. S. 5s reg	95	Northern Pacific	9¾
Pacific 6s of '95	101	do preferred	19¾
Alchison	4½	Northwestern	104½
Adams Express	145	do preferred	140½
American Express	110	New York Central	98½
Baltimore & Ohio	72½	N. Y. & New Eng	38½
Canada Southern	49½	Oregon Improv't	13½
Central Pacific	12¾	Oregon Nav	15
Chesapeake & Ohio	18½	Pacific Mail	14¾
Chicago & Alton	149	Pittsburgh	150
Chi. Bur. & Quincy	71¾	Reading	18½
Chicago Gas	74½	Richmond Term.	16¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	37	do preferred	19½
Col. Coal & Iron	6½	Rock Island	64¾
Cotton Oil Certific.	29½	St. Paul	69½
Del. & Hud.	134¼	do preferred	117½
Del., Lack. & West.	160	St. Paul & Omaha	14½
Den. & R. G. pref'd	38½	do preferred	112
Dist. & Cattle Feed	18½	Sugar Refinery	105½
Erie	14½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	18½
do preferred	34¼	Texas Pacific	9
Illinois Central	93½	Tol. & O. Cen. pref.	69
Kan. & Tex. pref'd	22½	Union Pacific	9¾
Lake Erie & West.	16½	U. S. Express	50
do preferred	65	W., St. L. & P.	9½
Lakeshore	129½	do preferred	19½
Lead Trust	41½	Wells Fargo Ex	113
Louisville & Nash.	51½	Western Union	88½
Michigan Central	94	Wheeling & L. E.	10½
Missouri Pacific	27½	do preferred	39½
Nashville & Chatt.	93	General Electric	42¾

Breadstuff and Provisions.

CHICAGO, August 9—On the continued dry weather the grain markets averaged firm to-day. September corn closed 1c higher at 56½c and september wheat ⅝c higher at 56⅝c. Provisions closed at a slight advance. Wheat was fairly active within a range of 1⅝c. The price followed the course of corn to a great extent.

In corn there was a good speculative business, but the trade was not on as large a scale as the past two days. Feeling on the whole was firmer. The speculative market opened with 1⅜@1½c advance, sold down 1⅛@1½c, advanced 1⅜@1½c, eased off ⅝@⅞c, rallied ⅝@⅞c, changed some and closed firm. The market rallied on the prediction that no rain was likely to occur to-morrow in the corn belt and caused fresh buying with the prices advanced. The price current was rather bullish in this week's summary. A very bullish government report is anticipated by the trade to-morrow, and as the statement only covers the damage up to the first of the month, and does not cover the injury up to the present time, it is expected will have a bullish effect. The country was again rather prominent on the carrying side to-day, and local operators were inclined to cover in advance of the government report.

Oats were unsettled within ⅜c range for September. Selling by elevator people and buying by the country sent the market up and down, the close showing September ⅝c lower and May ⅜c higher.

Provisions declined early on liberal live hog receipts, but reacted later on the advance in corn. Compared with last night september pork and ribs are 5c higher and September lard 2½c higher.

Flour firmer.

WHEAT—Cash No. 2 spring 55@55⅞c; No. 3 spring nominal; No. 2 red 55⅝@56⅝c; August 54⅞@55⅝c; September 55⅝@57⅝@56⅝c; December 59⅛@59⅝@59⅛c.

CORN—Cash No. 3 yellow 56½c; No. 2 56½c; August 54⅞@55⅛@55⅛c; September 55⅞@56⅝@56⅝c; October 55⅝@56⅝c; May 53⅝@54⅝c.

OATS—Cash No. 2, 32½c; No. 2 white 35½@36c; No. 3 white 35½@36c; August 32½@32⅝@32½c; September 32½@32⅝@32½c; May 36⅞@37⅝c.

RYE—No. 2, 49c.

BARLEY—No. 2 nominal; No. 3 nominal; No. 4 nominal.

FLAXSEED—No. 1, $1 28⅝.

TIMOTHY SEED—Prime $3 10.

MESS PORK—Cash $13 22½@13 30; August $13 07½@13 20@13 30; September $13 07½@13 20@13 30; January $12 10@12 20@12 30.

LARD—Cash $7 27½@7 30; August $7 25@7 30; September $7 25@7 30@7 30; January $7 15@7 20@7 20.

SHORT RIBS—Cash sides $6 60@7 00; August $6 87½@6 97½@6 97½; September $6 87½@7 00@6 97½; January $6 70@6 80@6 85; dry salted shoulders $6 37½@6 50; short clear sides $7 12½@7 37½.

WHISKY—$1 22.

SUGAR—Unchanged.

NEW YORK, August 9—The corn market was considerably less active to-day and wheat came into more prominence than for some time past. The trade seemed afraid to dicker very much in September option of corn and consequently that month was almost entirely neglected, while the later options, particularly December and May, seemed to get a good run of local and country buying orders, caused them to catch up with the near-by deliveries. The range in September was from 61½ to 62½c, while December fluctuated between 56½ to 56⅝c, and May between 56 and 57½c. The closing prices on these two months were 1½@⅝c higher than last night, while on September the gain was only ⅛c. The entire transactions to-day were only 250,000 bushels of corn and the whole market was less feverish and nearer its normal condition than it has been in a week. Wheat was pretty firm all day on news that Partridge was covering shorts, but reacted a little at the close and the Partridge buying gave out. Flour receipts 15,600 barrels; exports 12,300 barrels; sales 27,900 package; market firm but demand light. Wheat, receipts 126,650 bushels; exports 71,200 bushels; sales 4,325,000 bushels of futures and 8,000 bushels of spot; spot market strong but inactive; No. 2 red store and elevator 58⅝c; afloat 58⅝c; f. o. b. 59½c; No. 1 northern 60½c; No. 1 hard 60½c; options strong; August 60⅛c, closed at 58⅝c; September 58⅝@59⅛@58⅝c; December 60⅞@61c@60⅞c. Corn, receipts 36,400 bushels; exports 26,900 bushels; sales 250,000 bushels of futures and 14,000 bushels of spot; spot market strong but quiet; No. 2, 60⅝@61⅛c; option market dull on the near months, but strong and more active on the late deliveries, closing ⅜c up; September 1⅞@2⅛c higher on December and May. Hot weather and good local and country buying were controlling factors to-day. The market was much less feverish than heretofore. August closed 62½c; September 61⅝@62@61⅝c; October 60⅝@61⅜@61c; December 56⅝@56⅞@56⅝c. Oats, receipts 128,400 bushels; exports 3,800 bushels; sales 175,000 bushels of futures and 90,000 bushels of spot; spot market more active; No. 2, 33½c; No. 3, 34½c; No. 2 white 36c; No. 3 white 36c; track white western 41@45c; track white state 46@48c; options quiet and not so firm as the other markets, closing at ⅛@⅜c net advance; August closed 33⅝c; September 36⅝@36⅞@36⅝c; October closed 37½c. Hay firm for old. Beef steady. Cut meats firm. Leather dull. Hides dull. Lard dull; western steam closed at $7 60; sales 200 pieces at $7 60; city $7 30; sales 140 tierces; option sales none; September closed at $7 65 nominal; refined quiet. Pork firm; sales 300 barrels. Butter quiet; western dairy 12½@16c; factory 12@15½c. Cheese quiet; state large 7@8c. Eggs firm; state and Pennsylvania 16c; western fresh 15½@14½c. Tallow steady at 4⅛c city; country 4⅝c. Coffee, options opened steady at 10@15 points advance, ruled fairly active and generally firm on European and local covering, closed barely steady at net 10@15 points advance. Sugar, raw dull; fair refining 2⅝c; refined quiet. Turpentine quiet. Rosin quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat market opened strong, and prices advanced ⅛@⅜c, but in the afternoon the market reacted ⅛@⅜c, and closed weak; No. 2 red August 56⅞@57c; September 57⅛@57⅜c; October 58⅛@58⅜c; November 59⅛@59⅜c. Corn market was firm in sympathy with the advance in the west, but there was no trading; No. 2 mixed August 63⅝c; september 62⅝@63c; October 62⅝@63c; November 60@61c. Oats, receipts large, and prices declined 1c under general pressure to sell; No. 2 white August 37⅝@38c; September 37⅝@38c; October 37⅝@38c; November 37⅝@38c. Hay unchanged. Butter quiet but firm; fancy western creamery 22⅝@23c; fancy Pennsylvania prints 24c; fancy Pennsylvania prints jobbing at 25@26c. Eggs, choice stock scarce and firmer; fresh nearby 14½@15c; fresh western 14c. Sugars, refined ⅛c higher but quiet. Cheese unchanged. Tallow quiet and steady; prime city 4⅛@4⅝c; country 3⅝@3⅞c.

CINCINNATI, O., August 9—Flour in fair demand. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 56@56½c; receipts 5,000 bushels; shipments 5,000 bushels. Corn very firm; No. 2 mixed 55c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 33@35c. Rye firm; No. 2, 45½c. Pork quiet at $13 75. Lard quiet at $7 12½. Bulk meats firm at $7 12½. Bacon easier at 8 50. Whisky steady; sales 586 barrels at $1 22. Butter steady. Sugar firm. Eggs steady at 9½c. Cheese barely steady.

TOLEDO, O., August 9—Wheat higher and easier; No. 2 cash 58½c; August 56⅝c; September 55½c; December 58½c. Corn dull and steady; No. 2 mixed 55c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 32c; September 33c. Rye dull; cash 48c nominal. Clover seed firm and higher; prime October $5 50; November $5 65.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, August 9—Hogs, estimated receipts for the day 28,000 head; receipts yesterday 31,029 head; shipments yesterday 9,718 head; left over about 8,000 head; quality only fair; market slow and weak; good grades steady; common lots about 5c lower; sales ranged at $4 90@5 20 for light; $4 90@5 05 for rough packing; $5 00@5 35 for mixed; $5 10@5 55 for heavy packing and shipping lots; pigs $4 40@4 90. Cattle, estimated receipts for to-day 14,000 head; receipts yesterday 10,758 head; shipments yesterday 5,388 head; Texans $4 20@3 50; westerns $4 75@4 10; steers $3 50@4 25; cows and bulls $1 70@3 65. Sheep, estimated receipts for to-day 9,000 head; receipts yesterday 13,579 head; shipments yesterday 672 head; market steady.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., August 9—Cattle, receipts light; market firm and unchanged. Hogs, receipts light; Philadelphias $5 60@5 70; best Yorkers $5 50@5 60; common to fair Yorkers $5 35@5 45. Sheep, supply liberal; market dull and lower; extra $3 40@3 50; good $2 80@3 20; common 50@$1 00; lambs $2 00@4 00.

CINCINNATI, August 9—Hogs easier at $4 20@5 60; receipts 1,000 head; shipments 600 head.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 9—The demand was more general, and included cleanlings, flannels, blankets, brown and bleached cottons, ginghams, clothing woolens, Italians, sleeve linings, Mohairs, Alpaces and silks. There is a better tone to the market and buyers are going ahead with more confidence. The immense stock of clothing of N. J. Senton & Co. will be sold at auction on Tuesday, the 14th inst. Printing cloths quiet at 2⅝c, less 1 per cent.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK, August 9—Petroleum steady; Pennsylvania oil, sales none; September option, sales none, closed at 80c bid; Lima oil, sales none.

OIL CITY, PA., August 9—Opened at 80½c; highest 80½c; lowest 80½c; closed at 80½c; shipments 124,564 barrels; runs 79,409 barrels.

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 9—National Transit certificates opened at 80½c; closed at 80½c; highest 80½c; lowest 80½c; no sales.

Metals.

NEW YORK, August 9—Pig iron quiet. Lead strong. Copper quiet. Tin firm; spelter inactive $18 80 bid; domestic quiet.

Cotton.

CINCINNATI, O., August 9—Cotton steady; middling 7½c.

Wool.

NEW YORK, August 9—Wool, fair demand.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. If you have never used this great cough medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, chest and lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at the Logan Drug Company's drug store. Large bottles 50c and $1.

My boy was taken with a disease resembling bloody flux. The first thing I thought of was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Two doses of it settled the matter and cured him sound and well. I heartily recommend this remedy to all persons suffering from a like complaint. I will answer any inquiries regarding it when stamp is inclosed. I refer to any county official as to my reliability. WM. ROACH, J. P., Primroy, Campbell Co., Tenn. For sale by Chas. R. Goetze, Will W. Irwin, Chris. F. Schnopf, Charles Menkemeller, William E. Williams, S. L. Brice, A. E. Scheele, Will Menkemeller, John Coleman, Richards & McElroy, W. H. Hague, Wheeling; Bowie & Co., Bridgeport, and B. F. Peabody & Son, Benwood.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Logan Drug Company.

CONSTANT coughing will, if neglected, inflame the entire mucous membrane lining the air passages to the lungs. Cubeb *Cough Cure* is the only remedy to be relied upon to give quick relief and allay inflammation. It is soothing in its effect; is most pleasant and agreeable to take; children like it.

Sold by Alex T. Young, John Kiart, Wheeling, and Bowie & Co., Bridgeport, Ohio.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. 11tsSW

EXPOSITION AND STATE FAIR.

AT Wheeling, W. Va.,

SEPT. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1894.

Grander and Greater than ever. Twelve Trotting, Pacing and Running Races. One Single, Double, Triple and Quadruple Parachute Leaps from One Balloon by a Lady. Gentleman and Two Dogs. Large and fine exhibit of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements, Farm Products, Plants, Flowers, Fruits and numerous special attractions. Excursion rates on all railways.

Speed entries close August 27. Live stock entries close August 30.

Address Secretary for Premium List, etc.

GEORGE HOOK, Secretary.

A. REYMANN, President. jy29

FINANCIAL.

O. LAMB, President. JOS. SEYBOLD, Cashier.

J. A. JEFFERSON, Assistant Cashier.

Bank of Wheeling

CAPITAL $200,000, PAID IN.

WHEELING, W. VA.

DIRECTORS:

H. M. Harper, Joseph F. Paull,
James Cummins, Henry Bieberson,
A. Reymann, Joseph Seybold,
Gibson Lamb.

Interest paid on special deposits.
Issues drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland.
jy11 JOSEPH SEYBOLD, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK.

CAPITAL.....$300,000.

J. N. VANCE.....President
JOHN FREW.....Vice President

DIRECTORS:

J. N. Vance, George E. Stifel,
J. M. Brown, William Ellingham,
John Frew, A. W. Kelley,
John Waterhouse, W. E. Stone.
W. H. Frew

Drafts issued on England, Ireland, Scotland and all points in Europe.

JOHN J. JONES, Cashier.

BANK OF THE OHIO VALLEY.

CAPITAL.....$175,000.

WILLIAM A. ISETT.....President
WILLIAM B. SIMPSON.....Vice President

Drafts on England, Ireland, France and Germany.

DIRECTORS.

William A. Isett, Mortimer Pollock,
J. A. Miller, William B. Simpson,
E. M. Atkinson, John K. Botsford,
Henry Speyer, Victor Rosenburg.
H. Forbes.

jy1 J. A. MILLER, Cashier.

RAILROADS.

Wheeling & Elm Grove Railroad.

On and after Friday, April 20, 1894, trains will run as follows, city time:

LEAVE WHEELING.				LEAVE ELM GROVE.			
Tr'n	Time a.m.	Tr'n	Time p.m.	Tr'n	Time a.m.	Tr'n	Time p.m.
No. 2	6:30	No. 29	2:00	No. 1	6:00	No. 19	1:30
No. 4	7:00	No. 27	4:00	No. 3	7:00	No. 21	4:00
No. 6	8:00	No. 24	5:00	No. 5	8:00	No. 23	5:00
No. 8	9:00	No. 26	6:00	No. 7	9:00	No. 25	6:00
No. 10	10:00	No. 28	7:00	No. 9	10:00	No. 27	7:00
No. 12	11:00	No. 30	8:00	No. 11	11:00	No. 29	8:00
	p. m.	No. 32	9:00		p. m.	No. 31	9:10
No. 14	12:00	No. 34	11:00	No. 13	12:00	No. 33	10:10
No. 16	1:00			No. 15	1:00		
No. 18	2:00			No. 17	2:00		

†Daily, except Sunday.

Sunday church trains will leave Elm Grove at 9:45 a. m. and Wheeling at 12:17 p. m.

Trains No. 5, 6, 14 and 26 connect with hourly line for Triadelphia. Hourly leaves Triadelphia for Elm Grove at 5:30 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m. and 5:10 p. m. Daily, except Sunday's and Saturday's hourly, will connect with train No. 34, leaving Wheeling at 11:00 p. m.

Sunday's hourly leaves Triadelphia at 9:00 a. m., 12:00 a. m., 6:00 p. m. and connects with trains No. 8, 14 and 26 from Wheeling.

H. E. WEISGERBER, Gen. Manager.

Pennsylvania Stations.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

TICKET OFFICES AT PENNSYLVANIA STATION, 22 WATER ST., AND 1317 MARKET ST., WHEELING, AT BALTIMORE STREET, WHEELING, AND AT THE PENNSYLVANIA STATION, BRIDGEPORT.

SOUTHWEST SYSTEM—"PAN HANDLE ROUTE."

*DAILY. †DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

FROM WHEELING TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Wellsburg and Steubenville	*6:35 am	*6:10 p m
McDonald and Pittsburgh	†6:35 am	†6:10 pm
New Cumberland	6:35 am	10:32 am
Indianapolis and St. Louis	*6:35 am	*6:10 pm
Columbus and Cincinnati	†6:35 am	†6:10 pm
Wellsburg and Steubenville	†6:35 am	†6:10 pm
Philadelphia and New York	†12:25 pm	†2:35 pm
Steubenville and Pittsburgh	†12:25 pm	†2:35 pm
Columbus and Chicago	†12:25 pm	†2:35 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*2:55 pm	*10:45 am
Baltimore and Washington	*2:55 pm	*10:45 am
Steubenville and Pittsburgh	*2:55 pm	*10:45 am
Steubenville and Dennison	*2:55 pm	*10:45 am
Indianapolis and St. Louis	†8:00 pm	†6:12 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	†8:00 pm	†6:12 am
Steubenville and Columbus	†8:00 pm	†6:12 am

Northwest System—Cleve. & Pitts. Division.

Trains run daily, except Sunday, as follows:

FROM BRIDGEPORT TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Ft. Wayne and Chicago	5:05 am	4:55 pm
Canton and Toledo	5:05 am	4:55 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	5:05 am	4:55 pm
Steubenville and Pittsburgh	5:05 am	8:15 pm
Steubenville and Pittsburgh	10:04 am	9:11 a m
Ft. Wayne & Chicago	1:10 pm	8:15 pm
Canton and Toledo	1:10 pm	4:55 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	1:10 pm	1:40 pm
Steubenville and Wellsville	1:10 pm	7:55 am
Philadelphia and New York	2:41 pm	8:15 pm
Baltimore and Washington	2:41 pm	4:58 pm
Steubenville and Pittsburgh	2:41 pm	4:58 pm
Steubenville & Wellsville	6:15 pm	7:55 am

Wheeling Bridge & Terminal Ry.

C. O. BREWSTER, Receiver.

Time Table No. 13, to take effect 12:01 a. m., Sunday, November 19, 1893.

Leave Wheeling—†8:00, †9:45, †11:40 a. m., †2:30, *3:15, †4:20, †6:00 p. m.

Leave Bentonville—†8:05, †9:51, †11:46 a. m., †2:36, *3:21, †4:26, †6:05 p. m.

Leave Martin's Ferry—†8:14, †9:57, †11:57 a. m., †2:52, *3:27, †4:42, †6:17, †8:15 p. m.

Arrive Terminal Junction—†8:17, †9:60, †11:51 a. m., †2:55, *3:57, †4:46, †6:18 p. m.

Leave Terminal Junction—†7:22, †9:00, a. m., *12:40, a. m., †2:00, †4:05, †5:14, †6:45 p. m.

Leave Martin's Ferry—†7:25, †9:07 a. m., *12:43, †4:09, †4:08, †5:19, †6:52 p. m.

Leave Bentonville—†7:34, †9:14 a. m., *