A PITIFUL STORY

Has Been Told by the German Weavers at Chemnitz.

THE MILL HANDS IN DESPAIR

Over the Alternative Left Them if They Would Maintain Their Supremacy Over English and American Establishments—Preparations Being Made for the Paris Exposition, Which Will Take Place in 1900—Work of Demolition and Construction Already Begun.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—A pitiful story for the ear of the mill worker is that told by United States Consul Monoghan, at Chemnitz, in the course of a report to the state department upon the struggle for supremacy of the German weavers. He says that seeking the reason for the loss to England of American and other markets for textiles the German manufacturers believe they have found it in the fact that in England a mill hand tends two looms, while in Germany he tends but one. Hence, the word has gone out that the English practice is to prevail in Germany. The mill hands are in despair. In vain they have urged that the heavy extra work will break them down physically at forty years of age; that their eyes will wear out, and that half of their number will be thrown out of employment without knowing another way to earn a livelihood.

The new order will go into effect. The manufacturers find that if they are to hold their own they must do as England does. It is part of the fight for life, says the consul, which, after all, foolish as it may seem, is the fight to be first defined.

Preparations for the great exposition at Paris to commemorate to the close of the present century have so far advanced as to warrant United States Consul Morse at the French capitol in sending to the state department a most elaborate report upon that governmental enterprise indicating what has already been done and the plans for the complete exposition. The general scheme of the exposition is now well defined.

The work of demolition and construction of which the period of a little more than three years remaining, will barely suffice, have begun and will be vigorously prosecuted from this time onward.

The exposition will open April 15, 1900, and close November 5, of the same year. The site will comprise the public grounds on both sides of the Seine from the place de la Concorde, the great monumental square in the very centre of the city, to a point beyond the Pont d'Jena embracing the Champ de Mars, the trocadere palace and park (site of the exposition of 1889), the esplanade des invalides, the quay d'Orsay, the Quay de la Conference, the Cour Le Reine and large section of the Champs Elysees including the site of the palace de L'Industrie, the great building erected for the exposition of 1855, the first of the series. The trocadere palace will be used again, as well as several of the exposition halls of 1889 in the Champ de Mars, but all will undergo more or less modification.

The Eiffel tower will be preserved, but it is probable that new and striking features will be added to it. The palace de L'Industrie which housed the entire exposition of 1855 and has since served as the annual salon of the societie des Artistes Francais will disappear and on its site will rise a magnificent fine arts hall to remain as a permanent monument. Demolition is already in progress. To the west on the same side will be built the hall of liberal arts. Also a permanent structure and a broad avenue will run to the Seine, across which is being constructed a magnificent bridge named after Alexander III. of Russia, by whose son, the present emperor, the corner stone was laid during his recent visit to Paris.

A number of modern hotels are in course of construction, new theatres and the magnificent opera comique will be completed. Parks and gardens will be laid out in all parts of the city, the roads leading to the Boise will be laid out in terraces covered by flowers and extensive use made of electric light. It is the intention to make the exposition surpass all predecessors in France and elsewhere, not perhaps in extent or in architectural features, for it is conceded that in these respects there is little hope of eclipsing the great achievements at Chicago, but in its artistic aspects, in the logical, comprehensive and scientific system of classification and award and in the uniformity and harmony of the whole. In a word the ambition of the projectors lies chiefly in the direction of artistic excellence and general ensemble.

German Wine Crop.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Quantity large; quality poor, is the summary of the German Rhine wine crop of 1896 as reported to the state department by Perry Bartholow, United States consul at Mayence. He says the fine weather of the early year brought forth a magnificent crop of grapes, but a cold wet August prevented their ripening and the abundant harvest was of poor quality. The product was in some places equal to the vintage of 1894, in some few places a little better. The average is small wines, which must be carefully treated. It will be a very light, very cheap wine and require much sugar to make it palatable.

Exporting Lumber to China.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Thirteen million square feet of American lumber were imported into China last year, and according to United States Consul Jernigan, at Shanghai, most of this came from Washington and Oregon. The Chinese have completely denuded Eastern China of its timber and are now drawing upon our timber. Recent stimulation of mill building in China and the growing liking of the natives for foreign style houses have led to much of this demand.

Accepted the Terms.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Feb. 15.—The Eleanor Iron Works, which have been idle for six months, resumed operations to-day. The striking puddlers accepted the company's terms of $2 75 per ton. About one hundred men and boys are given employment.

At Work Again.

A few applications of Salvation Oil will readily cure sprains and bruises, and heal cuts, burns and scalds. It is undoubtedly the best pain-cure on the market, and should be, ready for use, in every home in the land. Mr. Frank Stubenhaver 1337 Elm St., Dubuque, Iowa, states: "I used Salvation Oil on a sprained elbow, which threatened to prevent me from working, and after several thorough rubbings, I awoke the very next morning much relieved and able to go to work. Had I not used Salvation Oil I certainly would have lost a week's work, which would have amounted to many times the cost of a bottle of Oil. Everybody should keep Salvation Oil in the house." It is sold everywhere for only 25 cents.

EDUCATING THE NEGRO.

The Two Sides of the Case Stated by Good Authority.

New Orleans Times-Democrat: When we consider that there are 8,000,000 negroes in this country, that they constitute one-ninth of its population and, in several of the southern states, are in a majority, we can form some idea of the importance of this matter of educating them and making them useful and valuable citizens.

A great deal of work has been done already. Over $30,000,000 have been expended on colored schools and colleges since 1876 alone. Thirty-three years have passed since the emancipation proclamation—a full generation—and we ought, by this time, to gather some fruit from the millions expended on the education of the negro. What do the results show—that a classical education or an industrial or mechanical one is better for the present condition and needs of the negro, and for the south?

The two sides of the case are well stated by Professor Booker T. Washington, president of the Tuskegee Normal Industrial institute, of Alabama, on the one hand, and President Edward Cushing Mitchell, of Leland university, in this city, on the other.

President Mitchell takes a very decided stand against simple industrial education. He calls attention to the fact that the northern colleges which, in many cases began with manual labor schools, have abandoned this appendage to their curriculum. 'Ought we to insist,' he asks, "upon putting a yoke upon the necks of our brethren in black which neither we nor our fathers were able to bear?" And he calls attention to the fact that the report of the bureau of education for 1889-90 shows that the graduates of seventeen colored schools in which industrial instruction is given in carpentering, farming, shoemaking, etc., have generally drifted off into the professions. Out of 1,243 graduates of these schools 693 are teachers, 117 ministers, 163 physicians, 116 lawyers, while only 12 are farmers, and 5 follow mechanical pursuits (2 printers, 1 carpenter and 2 unclassified). From these facts, President Mitchell reaches the conclusion that industrial education is not what the negro needs, but the same higher or classical education provided for the whites.

We think President Mitchell altogether wrong in his conclusions. It is *the same mistake* that was made when the suffrage was given the negro. Those who gave it so hastily and prematurely imagined that the fifteenth amendment would immediately make the negro a valuable citizen, and endow him with all the political experience which it has taken the white race centuries—and centuries of struggle, too—to secure. There could have been no more unfortunate mistake for the negro and the south. The saturnalia that prevailed between 1868 and 1872, in consequence of conferring of the franchises on a people not yet fitted for it, not only cost the south millions of dollars and thousands of lives, but did the negro race a serious injustice, setting back its civilization, arousing old prejudices, and causing even its more ardent friends to doubt its ability for the higher development and civilization.

Mr. Mitchell would have us do, in education, what was attempted in politics, but failed. He, himself, recognizes that the white race began with industrial schools, widened the curriculum, and raised the standard of education. He would have the negro at the very start try to do what the whites have taken centuries to reach. He would begin with classical education, a policy which will cause only discontent and failure. It is not what we should offer a race, only just struggling to the front, steeped in ignorance, the fruit of centuries of slavery. If it were proposed to establish a dozen great universities like Oxford and Cambridge in the heart of Africa, as a means of checking cannibalism and raising and developing the natives, and bringing them civilization and prosperity, it would cause a national protest as a pure waste of money, and yet this would be only an exaggeration of President Mitchell's proposition.

His statistics, which are the strongest point of his argument, really prove nothing. It may be true that a large proportion of the negroes educated in the colored colleges, have drifted into the professions. It is equally true that a considerable proportion of them drifted in politics in 1869-72, but we must not conclude from this that what the negro wants is a political instead of an industrial education. We see that among the college graduates there are ten ministers to every one farmer. We will not accept this as proof that what the negroes need is more theology. There are a thousand negroes engaged in farming for every one who enters the church, and if the farmers were only better taught how to cultivate their lands, they would be better off materially and morally. The poverty and the ignorance of the negro race are keeping up a sick rate, a death rate and a prison rate which are preventing that advance it would otherwise make.

It is natural that half the graduates of the colored normal and industrial schools should become teachers. In providing for a race whose education has been so long neglected, the first graduates will naturally devote themselves to teaching. President Mitchell says that in giving an industrial education to a negro, you help only the individual. His own statistics disprove this, for, so far, a majority of these graduates have devoted themselves to scattering among the race the information which they themselves have gained. The industrial schools are teaching not a few negroes better work, but through them the entire colored race.

In marked contrast are the views of Professor Booker T. Washington, president of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, one of the leading representatives of his race—certainly in the field of education. Professor Washington has had the best opportunities of studying the question thoroughly and practically. The institute over which he presides has done good work for the negro, and its graduates have carried the lessons learned there throughout the south. One of its best fruits is the conference now held each year at Tuskegee of representatives of the negro race from all parts of the Union to discuss questions affecting its interests.

"I am convinced," says Prof. Washington, "that whether the negro receives much or little education, whether it be called high or low, we have reached the point in our development where a large proportion of those who are being educated should, while they are receiving their education or after they have received it, be taught to connect their education with some industrial pursuit.

Prof. Washington thinks as we do, that in the present condition of the negro, the first thing for him to learn is how to secure an independent position in the industrial world, how to work and work intelligently. If the colored colleges drop industrial education and turn their attention solely to graduating theologians, lawyers, etc., he sees that the negro will very soon be crowded out of the industries of the south, as he already is in the north. Even in slavery, he was taught carpentering and blacksmithing and kindred mechanical trades. If he abandons this field, he will close the avenues of employment to himself and drift into a condition of uselessness. It will be a bad thing for the race if it allows itself to be driven out of every industry upon which its living depends, and is satisfied with book learning alone—in which it is naturally at a great disadvantage in competition with the whites, if for no other reason because the latter has had the advantage of centuries of schooling. It will be giving up the field where, because of his strength, the negro can compete most successfully, for a field where he is at the greatest disadvantage.

Prof. Washington notes sadly the tendency of the negroes to neglect the very industry by which nine-tenths of them make their living—farming. To the advocates of "the higher education," it is hardly worth while to teach the negro how to farm intelligently and profitably, although thousands of white youths are learning scientific agriculture; and it is actually pointed to with pride instead of sorrow that twenty negroes who receive a better education follow theology and law for one who follows agriculture, the profession with which his race has been connected for all time.

We are glad to see that nearly all the colored men interviewed by us, and particularly those of southern birth, agree with Prof. Washington that what their race needs most is industrial education, rather than simple book learning.

They are right, and it is an auspicious sign to see them recognizing the potency of industry, and seeing the right road for the elevation of their race. The philanthropy of the north has given millions of dollars to the education of the colored race. The spirit of justice of the southern people has given ten times as much. The negroes constitute so large a proportion of the population of the south that their prosperity and morality, even their health, affects the entire body politic. It is in negro sections of our cities where the first rules of sanitation are defied that are bred the diseases which sweep through the white residential districts and carry off thousands—victims of negro ignorance and neglect; and the moral atmosphere of these negro Ghettos more or less permeates the whole community.

A few months ago the American economic association issued among its publications, "The Race Traits and Tendencies of the American Negro," by Frederick L. Hoffman, F. S. S., statistician of the Prudential Insurance company of America. It is the best book yet issued on the subject, the fruit of years of closest study of the subject and absolutely free of bias; yet the conclusion Mr. Hoffman reached was:

"Instead of making the race more independent, modern educational and philanthropic efforts have succeeded in making it even more dependent of the white race at the present time than it was previous to education. It remains to be seen how far a knowledge of the facts about its own diminishing vitality, low state of morality and economic efficiency will stimulate the race in adopting a higher standard. Unless a change takes place, a scheme that will strike at the fundamental errors that underlie the conduct of the higher race towards the lower, the gradual extinction (of the negro) is only a question of time."

Unless the negro race can make a proper place for itself, unless it can find work to do, for which it is fitted, it will meet, Mr. Hoffman predicts, the same fate as every colored race coming into conflict with the Anglo-Saxon—extinction. The preachers and the lawyers and the colored editors will not prevent this, but those who render the negroes industrially independent, find them work to do, improve their material condition, and with that improvement bring about higher spirit of self-confidence and morality.

The child must be taught to stand before it tries running. The negro is in his infancy as a free man. He should have solid foundations of education first, and open the industries to his race, instead of depending too much on the higher classical education. There has been a disposition of late by many to declare that education is doing the negro more harm than good. The senate labor committee found a number of witnesses to testify to that effect. The "Chattanooga Tradesman", after a searching inquiry of the employers of colored labor, learned from them that education generally detracted from a negro's efficiency. We know to the contrary from the experience of every race that this cannot be so, and is no more true of the negro than of the white man. It is not education that is causing any lack of efficiency, but the kind of education. It should for the present at least be mainly industrial, intended to advance the condition of the negro, to assure him work, and to improve his material status. Whether it will be well afterward to establish higher universities for the colored race, we may leave to time to determine. We should give him a chance now to improve and raise himself. To give him a classical education in his present condition is like giving a stone to him who asks for bread.

How the French Use Old Shoes.

Scottish Leather Trader: In France old shoes are bought up in quantities by rag dealers and sold to factories, where the shoes are taken apart and submitted to long manipulations which turn them into paste. From this paste the material is transformed into an imitation of leather, which is used for the manufacture of wall papers, trunk covers and similar articles.

Another French industry is using old, dilapidated shoes in the transforming of old into new footwear. This is the principal occupation of the military convicts imprisoned in the fortress of Montpelier. There the shoes are taken apart, all the nails are pulled out, and then the leather is soaked in water some time to soften it. From those pieces that can be used are cut the uppers for children's shoes, and parts of the soles are similarly employed. The smallest pieces of leather are applied in making the high heels which were in style a few years ago. Even the nails of the old shoes are used again. They are separated by a magnet, which attracts the steel nails, while the copper and brass nails are carried on further.

Clippings and cuttings of the leather are also used, being turned into a paste, form which artificial leather is made. Pieces which are not good enough to serve for this purpose are sold with the sweepings to agriculturists, who use this paste with great success as a fertilizer.

NO CONSUMPTIVE WILL DIE

So Long as He Can Digest and Assimilate Food.

All physicians admit this. Yet here the difficulty begins. How can we build up the consumptive's body as fast as the disease tears it down? Let us consider.

Cough mixture must be avoided because they frequently contain opiates which arrest the digestion. Their only effect on the cough is by stupefying the nerves. Let them alone.

All foods that are hard to digest must be avoided, especially fats and oils. Only those foods that are easily digested and assimilated should be eaten. Foods not thus accepted by nature do no good; they do harm. Not what is merely eaten but what is digested and assimilated gives flesh and strength.

Consumption is starvation, slow or rapid as may be. The first symptom is, not necessarily a cough, but a tendency to lose flesh, to grow thin. Stop this tendency now. Don't wait for obvious lung trouble. That's only a later development—only a minor point.

Stop the waisting and you master the disease—even though it may have made some slight inroads already. Increase the flesh and the danger is past.

What is needed is an especially prepared food—a untriment in itself and a digester of other foods.

Such an article is the Shaker Digestive Cordial, made by the Shaker Community, of Mt. Lebanon, N.Y. It creates a natural appetite and insures the digestion of what is eaten with it. It overcomes the waisting which is fatal in the consumptive process.

A man may lose money and not die a bankrupt. One may have consumption and not die of it. This is science and sense. The success of this new remedy prove it.

BEECHAM'S PILLS for Stomach and Liver ills.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

STYLES IN STATIONERY.

Some of the Latest Attractive Fads and Fashions.

As each new season opens and new fashions for all social functions declare themselves for the coming year there is an attempt made by dealers in what are called "articles de luxe" to force upon the public certain changes in the various lines of goods in which they deal, says the New York Herald. This is very noticeable in the stationer's trade, and from time to time changes are made in the shapes and sizes of fine correspondence paper and envelopes and in engraving invitations and visiting cards.

There is no fixed code of social etiquette in this country, unfortunately, so that a certain degree of license is permissible in the taste of individuals in these matters, but just why the stationer should be the one to introduce new modes it is hard to discover.

Yet such seems to be the case here in New York, and a well known house has within a year succeeded in bringing about two rather radical changes in the shape, size and engraving of formal invitations to weddings, at homes, etc., and in the script used in the visiting cards of both men and women.

During the present season, we have seen these invitations engraved upon short, square sheets of paper, the matter squeezed up into close lines, the whole inclosed in envelopes that conveyed the impression at first sight that our tradespeople had suddenly begun to use very fine paper for their advertisements and bills.

Visiting cards, too, have taken on strange faces and in the varied sizes of the shaded black letters in which they are printed one sees what looks much like a dentist's appointment card.

Why cannot people stick to simple, old-fashion ways as to stationery and engraving? It seems almost as strange for a man or woman to change his or her card plate as to adopt a new handwriting or signature.

The fashions for stamping letter and note paper have always been subject to more or less change, and these seem to be less objectionable. New and pretty designs for monogram or address dies appear in London and Paris from time to time and are promptly brought to New York and copied or adapted to the tastes and wishes of people here. The French are dainty designers and during the last year or two the tiny interlaced letters surrounded by either a double circle or the little Louis XV. *frame, have been much used.*

For London address dies are larger and sunk deeper than those made here, and the use of white print on gray or dark-blue paper, the letters standing boldly out, has been much admired.

This effect is not so easily produced by the dies cut in New York, for the method of cutting in this country differs entirely from that employed abroad. In America the dies are cut in steel with knives, while in England, and France the letters are stamped into the steel blocks by a very powerful letter stamp, thus cutting deeper and sharper, so that when the paper is stamped up in color the letters stand out more boldly.

Many coats of arms and crests are illuminated in two or more colors, and although beautiful specimens of work they are very showy and not always in good taste.

Upon the papers that are now used by all our leading retail stationers too much praise cannot be bestowed.

American manufacturers of fine papers are second to none in the world. It is not so very long ago that many people bought only imported papers, and England was supposed to bear off the palm of excellence in this article of manufacture.

Now all that is changed, for in the purity of materials used, the fine finish of the numberless kinds of paper offered to the people for correspondence purposes, the tints, cut and finish or paper and envelopes and manner of putting their papers up for the retail market, there is nothing left to be desired.

Six Crushed to Death.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Work of rescue in the Freeman mine, which caved in yesterday afternoon, progressed all night. Six of the eight men who were in the mine at the time of the accident, were killed and their horribly crushed bodies were recovered.

The other two escaped without injury. William Dawley, Fred. McCoy, M. Louchlan, Charles Larock, A. Tetjerton, John Matthews, each left large families.

PREVENT sickness and save doctors' bills at this season by keeping your blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 5

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passage in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by R. H. List, druggist, Wheeling, W. Va.

Private Epileptic Sanitarium at Gallipolis, Ohio.

For the treatment and cure of Epilepsy.

It is the only institution of the kind in the United States. Experience has demonst rated that epilepsy can be cured when the patient is under the daily control of a physician who understands all the different forms of the disease. Address

DR. JAMES JOHNSTON,
Gallipolis, Ohio.

CHICORA, Pa., "Herald:" Richard Vensel reports One Minute Cough Cure the greatest success of medical science. He told us that it cured his whole family of terrible coughs and colds, after all other so called cures had failed entirely. Mr. Vensel said it assisted his children through a very bad siege of measels. One Minute Cough Cure makes expectoration very easy and rapid. C. R. Goetze, Cor. Market and Twelfth streets; Bowie & Co., Bridgeport; Peabody & Son, Benwood. 8

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. mwf&w.

CONSTIPATION in its worst forms, dyspepsia, sick headche, billiousness and derangement of the liver are readily cured by DeWitt's Little Early Risers. These little pills never gripe. Small pill, safe pill, best pill. C. R. Goetze, Cor. Twelfth and Market streets; Bowie & Co., Bridgeport; Peabody & Son, Benwood. 7

YOUNG WIVES

We Offer You a Remedy Which Insures SAFETY to LIFE of Both Mother and Child.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

ROBS CONFINEMENT OF ITS PAIN, HORROR AND DANGER,

Makes CHILD-BIRTH Easy.

Endorsed and recommended by physicians, midwives and those who have used it. Beware of substitutes and imitations.

Sent by express or mail, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free, containing voluntary testimonials.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MEDICAL.

Sick Headache.

Neuralgia and Extreme Nervousness.

EVER since I was eighteen years old until I learned of Dr. Miles' Restorative Remedies, I suffered from sick headache and extreme nervousness and dyspepsia. In time heart disease developed. I was treated by several doctors with no relief. Severe palpitation with pain in left breast, shortness of breath, and smothering spells made me most miserable. I procured Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and New Heart Cure and took them alternately as directed. Improvement began at once and increased so rapidly that inside of six months I increased thirty six pounds in weight. All pain in the heart is gone, and the nervousness has wholly left me."

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

MRS. CHAS. KNAPP, W. German St., Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 7, '95.

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on Heart and nerves sent free to all applicants.

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists. my29-mth&s-wycow

MALYDOR INJECTION

THE 1 TO 4 DAY CURE FOR MALE AND FEMALE.

For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Leucorrhœa and Spermatorrhœa. ☞ No Pain. No Stain. Free Syringe. PREVENTS STRICTURE and all PRIVATE DISEASES. At Druggists, or sent to any address, for $1.00. "Injection Malydor is 'The Best' of all similar remedies." DR. MAY MEDY, Detroit, Mich. MALYDOR MFG. CO., Lancaster, O., U.S.A. my28-tth&s

WHISKIES.

pure whiskey

you hardly know what that means unless you've obtained your supply from our stock.

			qrt.	doz.
Private stock,	12	yrs. old	2.00	20 00
Gibson,	10	"	1.50	15.00
Finch,	8	"	1.25	12.00
Gibson,	5	"	1.00	10.00
Finch,	5	"	1.00	10 00
Overholt,	5	"	1.00	10.00

and we put them up in FULL quarts—we carry only the fullest line of all grades of wines, liquors, cordials, brandies, etc. Send for a complete price list.

OLD EXPORT WHISKEY is the invalid's friend—the physician's standby—the "good fellow's cheer." $1.00 full quarts—six quarts $5. We send all $10 orders free of charge to any address.

JOS. FLEMING & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
MARKET ST., PITTSBURG, PA.

Sold by JOHN KLAHL, cor. Sixteenth and Market streets, Wheeling, W. Va.

When you send for a physician and he prescribes some whiskey, you should get only the VERY BEST.

Klein's Silver Age Rye

has stood the test of years, and it is recognized as the PEER OF ALL WHISKIES.

Is is sold at a uniform price of $1.50 per quart by all first-class dealers. If you cannot get it near at hand, send to us for it.

MAX KLEIN,
Wholesale Liquors,
82 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY, PA.

Wedding Invitations.

Examples of New Styles can be seen at our Counting Room. Call and see them at + +

The Intelligencer,
25 and 27 + + Fourteenth Street.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC SALE

Of two of the Best River Bottom Farms owned by the heirs of the late Robert Miller. Commencing at 10:30 a. m. on the 26th day of February, 1897, the following two farms will be offered at public sale:

First—The farm of 206 acres, situated 11½ miles north of the city of Wheeling, at Beech Bottom, in Brooke county, West Virginia. The farm will be offered as a whole, and will also be offered in three separate parts, and sold for the highest price as a whole or separately. One hundred and thirty acres of this farm is splendid river bottom land. The farm contains three houses, one thereof 9 rooms and hall, the second 5 rooms, the other 4 rooms, with outbuildings complete, with rich soil, well watered. This is considered one of the finest farms on the Ohio river.

The second farm contains 231 43-100 acres of land, fronting also on the Ohio river, and is situated three-fourths of a mile north of the first named farm, in Jefferson county, Ohio, at the mouth of Salt run. About 45 acres of this farm is rich river bottom land, and contains 6-roomed brick house and hall, large barn and other suitable outbuildings, and a five-foot vein of good coal under 20 to 35 acres, with opening to same for mining, and a sand stone quarry with vein of good, clear, soft sand stone 30 feet thick, a few yards from Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad; most all rich lime stone; soil well watered.

The sale of both farms will take place on the first named farm, at Beech Bottom, February 20, 1897.

The Jefferson county farm last named will be sold subject to the right of William H. Rodgers, his heirs and assigns, to widen, deepen and keep open the ditch, extending across the farm to Salt run, and to all legal highways, the rights across the farm occupied by the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad and Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company, the part of an acre for school house, and the dower interest therein of Saretta Burroughs.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash and as much more as the purchaser may elect to pay, the residue to be secured by lien on the land sold, and made payable in two equal installments in one and two years from the day of sale, with interest at the usual rate of 6 per cent.

SAMUEL NESBITT, Jr.,
Of Nesbitt & Devine, agent for the children and heirs at law of the late Robert Miller, deceased, 1739 Market street, Wheeling, W. Va. fe4-d&w

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A comparatively new double house at 83 South Huron street, containing 5 rooms on one side and 6 rooms on other. Will sell the whole property for $400 less than it cost to build the house alone. It will pay from 12 to 15 per cent as an investment. It is a good bargain. Won't take much cash to handle it.

I have some rare bargains in building lots.

Money to loan—$12,000, $7,500, $5,000, $3,500 and $2,000—on city real estate.

G. O. SMITH,
REAL ESTATE——and——INSURANCE.
Exchange Bank Building.

Houses and Rooms for Rent.

No. 1403 Chapline street, 8 rooms, bath and laundry.
No. 1049 Main st., 5 rooms, second floor.
No. 106 S. Front st., 6 rooms and bath.
No. 68 S. Broadway, 7 rooms and bath.
No. 53 S. Penn st., 8 rooms and bath.
The building now occupied by Vance Shoe Co., No. 1208 Main street.
No. 1011 Main st., storeroom.
No. 127 Fourteenth st., 7 rooms and bath.
No. 121 12th st., 7-room dwelling.
No. 2163 Main st., 2 rooms, 3d floor.
No. 56 Zane st., 7 rooms.
No. 88 Ohio st., 5 rooms.
No. 27 37th st., 6 rooms.
No. 2221 Market st., 4 rooms.
No. 1327 McColloch st., first floor.
No. 125 S. Penn st., 8 rooms and bath.
No. 95 Ohio st., 3 rooms, $7.50.
Two nice rooms centrally located.
Office or sleeping rooms, Lutz Building, furnished or unfurnished.
Storeroom corner 23d and Market sts.
Nos. 2242 and 2246 Market st., stores and dwellings.
Storeroom corner 13th and Woods sts.
Nos. 1245 and 1247 McColloch st.
Houses and Lots for Sale. Money to Loan on City Real Estate.

RINEHART & TATUM,
CITY BANK BUILDING,
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FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS.

We are headquarters for building lots. We have some big bargains in Island lots, Leatherwood, Echo Point, Pleasant Valley, Park View and Elm Grove.

Money to Loan in amounts of $500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, on short notice, with confidence.

ROLF & ZANE,
20 Fourteenth Street.

FOR SALE.

House, 9 rooms and hall, lot 41x175, North Main street, cheap.

House, 8 rooms, lot 34x132 feet, Market street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, $3,500.

House, 4 rooms, brick, and stable, Eighteenth street, $1,150.

2 lots, 50x150 feet, Thirtieth street, $50 each; $50 cash, balance in one year.

House, 8 rooms, hall and large lot, Eighteenth street; cheap, on very easy terms.

One of the best corner lots on Lind street for $275; one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

Corner lot on Cherry street for $175; one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

Lot on Cherry street for $150; one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

Two houses on Main street, near Seventh street; cheap; on easy terms.

House 7 rooms, brick, Sixteenth street, terms easy, $3,500.

Splendid building site for dwelling Fourteenth street and on Sixteenth street.

House 5 rooms and 4-room house in rear, Fifth ward, terms easy, $3,200.

The Lamb property, No. 2032 Chapline street, cheap, terms easy.

House 5 rooms, Jacob street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, cheap, $1,300.

2 lots on Jacob street, North Benwood, $250 each.

House 5 rooms, Eighteenth street, $1,150.

$250 will buy a nice lot fronting on Lind street; one-third cash, balance on easy terms.

$300 will buy a good two-roomed house, fronting on Chapline street, near Tenth.

$575 will buy house of 2 rooms on Wilson street, Centre Wheeling; $100 cash, balance in rent.

Lots on Lind street, Cherry street and McColloch street at from $50 to $300 each on easy terms.

Money to loan on city real estate.

NESBITT & DEVINE,
No. 1739 Market Street.

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