

TELLER'S SCHEME

In Framing the Silver Resolution The Senate Swallowed

BUT WHICH THE HOUSE KILLED.

IT WAS ADROITLY DRAWN BY THE GOLD DEMOCRATS—IF HE HAD COME OUT SQUARELY FOR FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER THE MAJORITY WOULD ONLY HAVE BEEN FIVE, AND THAT FURNISHED BY THE POPULIST SENATORS. THE PATRIOTIC SPEECH OF HON. JOHN DALZELL IN THE HOUSE.

Special Correspondence. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Teller concurrent resolution passed after many days of debate by the senate and defeated very promptly in less than five hours by the house, must not be misunderstood.

It only sought to give expression to the opinions of two political bodies, a Popocratic senate and a Republican house, as to how the secretary of the treasury should construe existing laws relating to the payment of the government's obligations.

Such a resolution, had it passed both houses of Congress, would not have had any more effect than a similar resolution passed by any political state or county convention. The whole matter in a nutshell amounts to this and nothing more. Say, a Popocratic convention in Wetzel county resolves, and refers the resolution to an Ohio county Republican convention, that the secretary of the treasury ought to pay the debt of the government in silver, and that it would be legally and morally right for him to purchase silver at 43 cents an ounce, and coin it into silver dollars to pay those people who loaned in silver or gold when silver was one dollar an ounce. What would the Republicans of Ohio county in convention assembled do with such a resolution, or any other coming from a convention of Wetzel county Popocrats, or from a Popocratic convention from any other county? Why, they would do just as the Republican house of representatives did last Monday, turn it down.

Back of Senator Teller in this scheme is the scheming Bryan, Jones and Stewart, Free-silver and Mining Syndicate. They are after bolstering up their lost cause. Why did not Senator Teller "go the whole hog," and offer a measure to establish the free and unlimited coinage of silver in place of this resolution? It would have passed the senate just as his resolution did, and would not have met a worse fate than he knew his resolution would. Ah! It would not serve his purpose, and for this reason: A free coinage measure would have passed the senate by about four or five majority, with as many Gold Democrats voting against it, as there would be silver Republicans voting for it. This five majority would represent the Populists of the senate. Any one at a glance can see this would not suit his purpose. Such a small majority, and that owing to the Populists, would place them, in the eyes of the world, beyond what they always have been, and are now, a mixed combination.

Senator Teller preferred to have the votes of Gold Democrats of the senate, who would be quick to take advantage of the opportunity to play a little politics, and to vote for a harmless measure. It did not commit them to free silver. It allowed them to play a little political dodge, and make themselves solid with the Bryan wing of the party. Such a course gave Senator Teller a majority of fifteen on a shrewdly worded resolution intended to gull the people into believing that sound money Democrats in the senate are weakening. They are not, and this is one of the reasons that Senator Teller did not prepare a free silver measure.

Sound money and prosperity are again to be the issues in the coming congressional elections. The country is willing they should be, and after every voter in the land has heard and pondered over the sentiment that is breathed in every word of the following short speech, delivered by the Hon. John Dalzell last Monday, in the house of representatives, no one need fear the result. It is not the vapors of a demagogue, nothing but the honest convictions of an There is not one word of politics in it; honest man, who appeals to his countrymen to be honest with world:

Mr. Dalzell. Mr. Speaker, I find it utterly impossible, in the brief time left me for discussion, to undertake to demonstrate the propositions that I had intended to demonstrate had the time been allowed me. A concurrent resolution affirms, in the first place, that certain bonds issued under certain acts of Congress, are proper payable in the silver coin of the United States, and it affirms, in the second place, that such payment is not in violation of public faith, and not in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

I affirm, upon the contrary, that such a payment, within the meaning of this resolution, is in violation of the public faith and in derogation of the rights of the public creditor. The declaration made in this resolution has no significance at all unless it signifies the opening of our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one. At the time of the issue of the bonds mentioned in this resolution the gold and silver dollar stood on a parity. The word "coin" in these acts of Congress meant a hundred cents of gold value, whether that was represented by a silver dollar or by a gold dollar.

When this Matthews resolution was passed in 1878, it made no difference to the public creditor whether he received a dollar in silver or a dollar in gold, or in any other funds—he received 100 cents of value measured in gold. To-day, under existing law every silver dollar is the equal of every gold dollar, because it has behind it the resources, the conscience and the integrity of the American people. (Loud applause on the Republican side.) It follows as a necessary consequence that this resolution does not relate to the past or to the present, but it relates to the future.

It is a proposition that you shall open

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 Stubenhaber 1537 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.

Your mints to free silver coinage, and stamp on 44 cents worth of silver the legend of the United States, which ostensibly would make that 44 cents of silver worth 100 cents in gold. That means silver monometallism; that means a change of the standard of value; that means cutting all your dollars in two, and that necessarily means national dishonor and a violation of the public faith. (Loud applause on the Republican side.)

There is no question involved here but a question of national honor. It is not the bondholder against the taxpayer. It is the advocate of national honor against the advocate of national reputation. (Renewed applause on the Republican side.) The nation that in the hour of its need received pecuniary aid in the coin current in the commercial worth a hundred cents on every dollar in gold, and that would seek to pay that debt in a depreciated dollar is unworthy a place on the roll of civilized nations, and is fast on the road to decay. (Loud applause on the Republican side.)

You can make no distinction between the foreign creditor, the bondholder and the private citizen. That nation that would undertake to cut in two the dollar in which it seeks to cancel its uncancelable debt to the men, and to the widows, and orphans of the men, who in the real storm of battle periled life and limb that the republic might live, and better have died while its honor was unscathed, and its flag respected. (Loud applause on the Republican side.) The richest heritage of this republic is our national honor. The nation had better part with all things else rather than part with that.

It is more sacred than the traditions and heroisms of our history; more sacred than the memories of our heroes; more sacred than the graves of our dead. (Loud applause on the Republican side.) We have no more right to assault the public credit than we have to destroy the public property. We have no more right to insult the public faith than we have to insult the national flag; and I thank God that the national faith and credit are in the hands of a party that has always been and always will be their protector. (Loud applause on the Republican side.)

STEER BURIED IN STRAW.

Lived There for Ninety-nine Days Without Water.

FREDERICK, Md., Feb. 2.—James Houck, vice president of the Franklin Savings Bank, of Frederick, advertised October 20, 1897, that a young steer had strayed away from his farm. Nothing was heard of the animal, and it was given up for lost. One of the colored men on the farm noticed last Friday that several hens were frequently going into a hole in a straw stack in the barnyard. Thinking they had a nest there he crawled in about fifteen feet in search of the eggs. He came out much quicker than he had gone in, declaring the stack was haunted, "as something had kicked him. Another man was sent in to investigate. He came out, exclaiming that something was alive in there, as he felt a hairy leg and it had kicked his hand. A large hole was then cut in the stack and the missing steer was found. It had been imprisoned there ninety-nine days without water or food excepting the straw. It had a hole about ten feet square in the stack. The hands on the place then recalled that on the second day of thrashing they had seen the steer standing against the stack which had been made the first day. They saw the straw falling over the animal, but thought it had moved away. When rescued it was very weak and emaciated, but is doing very well on boiled bran.

Ratcliffe's Secures Compromise.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The Journal and Advertiser states on responsible authority that Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor, now under sentence for wife beating, under indictment for perjury and accused of bigamy, has decided to withdraw his appeal from the sentence against him for wife beating and will serve six months in the penitentiary on Blackwell's island. The perjury case against him will be rolled prosequed, and no other prosecutions against him will be begun. It is said that Ratcliffe's attorney, has effected a compromise with the district attorney.

Thought to be Fire Proof.

NAUGATUCK, Conn., Feb. 1.—A fire which broke out in the fourth story of the reclaiming plant of the United States Rubber Company, shortly after 10 o'clock to-night practically destroyed the entire plant entailing a loss of more than \$700,000, partly insured. The building was of brick, four stories in height about seventy-five feet wide and four hundred feet long. It was the largest reclaiming plant in the country, and was considered practically fire-proof.

A Stormy Passage.

ANTWERP, Feb. 1.—The American line steamer Berlin, which arrived here January 29, after a passage of ten days from New York, reports encountering very boisterous weather. A heavy sea was shipped which stove in the door of the saloon of the second class cabin and filled it with water. It smashed the skylight over one of the coal bunkers, through which the water poured in. A boat was also broken by the force of the sea.

Sign of Prosperity.

CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 1.—Roach's ship yard in this city, to-day concluded a contract to build for the Standard Oil Company the largest tank steamship ever constructed in this country. The ship will be 364 feet in length, 43 foot beam and 23 feet deep, and will be built to carry oil in bulk. There are now six vessels under construction in Roach's ship yard and a larger force is employed than at any time since 1890.

Oregon Republicans.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 1.—The Republican League of Oregon, in state convention to-day indorsed the financial plank of the national Republican party, approved President McKinley's administration and the course of Secretary of the Treasury Gage on the financial question.

THE healing and purifying qualities of Salvation Oil render it the best article for the speedy cure of ulcerated sores. 25c.

New Facts About South Dakota.

To enable the farmers in the Eastern States to pass the long winter evenings in an entertaining and instructive manner, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company has recently published for free distribution, a new pamphlet, finely illustrated with pictures which will delight the eyes of Eastern farmers, and containing letters from their brethren in the Dakotas descriptive of their experiences while tilling the soil and raising cattle, sheep and hogs in the "Sunshine State." This pamphlet is well worth reading through from cover to cover. It will be sent free if you will send your address to either H. F. Hunter, Immigration Agent, 231 Dearborn street, Chicago, or to George H. Hufferd, General Passenger Agent, Old Colony building, Chicago, Ill.

The Ohio River Railroad will sell excursion tickets to New Orleans at a return, account of Mardi Gras, at a rate of \$28 for the round trip from Wheeling. Tickets on sale February 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21. With return limit March 5. Double berth in sleeper from Cincinnati to New Orleans and return, \$10.

ROUTE TO THE KLONDIKE.

A Plan to get There for a Comparatively Small Sum—Capt. Brown's Enterprise. To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR.—Notwithstanding the many reports, including the latest report of Captain P. H. Ray, United States army, who, accompanied by Lieutenant W. P. Richardson, is now at Dawson City, as the representative of the war department, to the effect that no new discoveries of placer mines have been made in the past eight months in the Klondike gold fields, and that the men who went in there last fall have not only failed to secure claims, but are in a destitute condition, and unable to secure employment of any kind, and that under the most favorable circumstances placer mining there is uncertain and speculative in its character, there are thousands of men who will not be dissuaded from seeking their fortunes in that far away region of the north.

To those who are determined to make the venture and ascertain for themselves the actual conditions prevailing in the new gold country, it is important they should consider the best and cheapest modes of transportation for themselves and supplies, as this involves the largest expense incurred by the immigrant. It has been estimated that at least \$1,000 per man will be required for a proper equipment and supplies to last a year, but I am in receipt of a letter from Captain A. M. Brown, United States army, (retired), who is now building a stern wheel steamer and barge at Portland, Oregon, to be transported by ocean steamer to the Yukon river, in which he says he can land sixty men at Dawson City, together with a ton of provisions for each man, at a cost not to exceed \$500 per man. I therefore advise all persons in West Virginia who contemplate making the trip to communicate at once with Captain Brown, at Perkins' hotel, Portland, Oregon, by mail or wire, and arrange to take passage on his steamer, which with the fifty tons barge will ascend the Yukon to Dawson City as soon as navigation opens.

Captain Brown has had long experience in Alaska. He first went there in 1883, by way of the Sitkinek river to reach the interior on a prospecting expedition. In 1887 he made another trip. He was offered the command of the "Frank Leslie" expedition by W. J. Arkell in 1890, but had made other arrangements that prevented him from accepting it. In 1891-2 he made his most extensive trip in Alaska, going by way of the Aleutian islands, and wintering at the Onalisk mining camp on Golovin Bay. Captain Brown is very enthusiastic over the mineral resources of northwestern Alaska, and believes they will ultimately prove of much greater value than the placers of the Klondike region. He says:

"There is hardly a stream flowing into Behring Sea or the Arctic ocean between the heads of Norton or Kotzebue sounds that does not carry gold. Quartz mining can be carried on the year round, as advantageously, if not quite as comfortably, as in California, Nevada or Arizona. Once an opening is made either by shaft or tunnel, a shelter against the wind is afforded, after which work can be prosecuted with comfort. Surface mining for gold must, in the latitudes above Golovin bay, be limited to a few weeks, or probably two months in the year, and only very rich deposits will pay, but the quartz mining and other resources in the line of precious metals he regards as offering immense opportunities for prospectors and capitalists."

I am intimately acquainted with Captain Brown, having served many years with him in the regular army, and I cordially recommend all persons who intend to visit Alaska the coming season to join his personally conducted expedition, for they will not only save money in the matter of transportation by so doing, but will not only save money in the matter of transportation by so doing, but will be under the guidance of a responsible and experienced officer, who will be of much service to them in giving advice on all subjects connected with the business of prospecting and mining anywhere in Alaska, and while he will be prepared to carry people to Dawson City, it is not improbable he may direct the attention of prospectors to other fields within the domain of the United States, where his experience has shown the opportunities to be good, and where the conditions of life are not so rigorous as within the frigid confines of the Klondike and its tributary fields. T. N. NORTON, Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 2, 1898.

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE CALLED DYSPEPSIA?

Like a thief at night, it steals in upon us unawares. The patient has pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes tingles in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint, all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. Eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and clammy. After a while a cough sets in, at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The patient seems to be unable to get any rest, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become constive; the skin is dry and hot at times; the whites become thick and stagnant; the blood of the eyes become tinged with yellow; the urine is scanty and high colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a splitting up of the feet, sometimes with a sour taste and sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, some for dyspepsia, others for kidney disease, etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success.

Now, the Shaker Digestive Cordial causes the food eaten to be digested. This will cause an appetite for more food and this being digested will result in an increase of strength, an increase of flesh and an increase of nerve power. The tired, weary feeling will give way to vigor and courage. The pale, thin and emaciated will recover their color and plumpness, because red blood and fat are the result of properly digested food. A ten cent trial bottle will produce a result. Its good effect will be realized at once. You will not have to take a dozen bottles if it and out if it is doing you any good. Try it and then give praise to the Shakers of Mount Lebanon, New York, for the relief that you obtain.

STOP drugging yourself with quack nostrums or "cures." Get a well known pharmaceutical remedy that will do the work. Catarrh and cold in the head will not cause suffering if Ely's Cream Balm is used. Druggists will supply 10c. trial size or 50c. full size. Write to: ELY BROS., 56 Warren Street, N. Y. City. Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement. "It is a positive cure for catarrh, if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

CASTORIA. The fact is, it is the best medicine for children. It is sold everywhere. Price 25c. per bottle.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

This department, every Thursday morning. Contributions from amateurs, addressed "Amateur Photography," must be in not later than Tuesday. Amateurs are requested to send prints from their notable negatives, giving particulars of development, exposure, etc. Their work will be criticized and suggestions made.

In late autumn, after the leaves have fallen and the fields have taken on their gray, brown tone of photographic despair, hundreds of cameras are laid away with the feeling that the landscape photography is over until the leaves once more appear to afford a nesting place for these shadows and half-tones that are the photographer's delight. But landscape photography is not over. Nature is only resting for a moment, as she often does, before the supreme effort. When autumn gives place to winter, amateur photographers red letter days are at hand—not every day, nor everywhere—but occasionally, and wherever one can get away from towns and villages to the woods and fields. Of my own days afloat and afield with the camera, no others hold so dear a place in my memory as a few winter tramps in the woods just outside the little village which is my home, and certainly none has so repaid me in pictures. I can see now the narrow pasture lane down which I turn from the village street, the little hill that fronts me as I enter the pasture, and when I reach its crest I see once more the broad stretch of alder swamp on the left, and before me an undulating sea of white striches away to the old stone wall that separated the pasture from the dark woods beyond my goal. Remember the well I brush the fantastic ermine from a ricketty pair of bars, and plunge literally into an unbroken woods road. A veritable fairyland road, it winds along, now under overlapping branches, again between the lofty walls of the most beautiful tree in the world, the snow-laden fir. Here are trees fit for the Yule-tide innumerable, clumps of them, rows of them, dressed in robes of white that are not cotton batting, and bejeweled with a sheen that is not tinsel. The deep shadows by the roadside seem tangible things, and I leave behind me a trail of blackness as if I had just stepped from a coal pit. My feet make no noise in the soft snow, and the profound silence is broken only by the fall of a handful of snow from an overhanging limb or the chatter of a squirrel frightened from his dinner table on the top of a stump near by.

I tramp on for miles through continually changing, but ever beautiful scenes, and it is nearly nightfall when I arrive home, hungry and somewhat tired, yet strengthened and invigorated physically by the exercise in the open air, and refreshed in spirit by the whisperings of that "still small voice" of Nature, which never speaks so soothingly as from the depths of the winter woods.

Would you too find nature at her best? Then on some comfortably warm day in winter throw the camera across your shoulder and take such a tramp as this. Never mind if the wind does howl in town, it will be quiet in the woods, and the sun will make all but the bitterest days endurable. Do not wait until you can persuade some one else to accompany you. Surely you cannot be afraid of an hour or two in your own company. Then go and learn what a pleasant comrade you can be. Some day when there is good ice it is a rare treat to sling a light cycle camera and a pair of skates on your back and, with one or two congenial companions, make your way to some ice-bound stream which will lead you to some of the best country you don't know exactly where. I believe there is a dormant Columbus in every man which will thrill for the moment in response even to such petty explorations as these. And such pictures! Their black-and-white is almost the attainment of the oft-discovered photography in natural colors. "But mine are black and mud-color," you say? Then a word to you about securing good whites in snow scenes. The road to success is in three easy stages; correct exposure of a good plate, proper development and a suitable paper for printing. The exposure can be learned only by experiment, and this must be done when the first snow comes. The finest winter scenes are rare and fleeting. A few hours in the morning, and the rising wind brushes off the feathery coating which had transformed the world, or the heat of the sun melts the more persistent covering left by a rain storm. You must make no experiments on such scenes as these, for in a few hours they are gone and will probably never be repeated. I look with everlasting regret upon a dozen failures that I made one morning in early winter, for among them I developed the outlines of a picture such as I never expect to get in front of the camera again. It was a view of the river, with an old schooner sailing lazily down the middle distance, with just enough haze to give distance to the opposite shore, and a foreground of snow-clad trees and bushes. It was the opportunity of a life-time, and was lost because I had not previously tried lens and plate on snow. I have watched five years in vain for its repetition. Try your lens and plate under various conditions of light, and write down the conditions and results. In developing I find it most convenient to use two solutions, which require the addition of water for use. For snow scenes diminish the quantity of alkali about one-fourth and increase the amount of the developing agent as much, or else add some of the dry developing agent to the developer, weak in alkali.—O. J. Watts, in Mail and Express.

A FEW months ago, Mr. Byron Evory, of Woodstock, Mich., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. His right leg was swollen the full length, causing him great suffering. He was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first bottle of it helped him considerably and the second bottle effected a cure. The 25 and 50 cent sizes are for sale by druggists.

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Few appreciate the Danger to which the Expectant Mother is exposed and the foreboding with which she looks forward to the hour of woman's severest trial.

Mother's Friend

so assists Nature that the change goes forward in an easy manner, without the violent protest of Nausea, Headache, etc. Gloomy forebodings yield to hopeful anticipations, she passes through the ordeal quickly and with little pain. Is left strong to joyously perform the high and holy duties now devolved upon her, and the time of recovery shortened.

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MRS. LYNNESS ESCAPES

The Hospital and a Fearful Operation.

Hospitals in great cities are sad places to visit. Three-fourths of the patients lying on those snow-white beds are women and girls. Why should this be the case? Because they have neglected themselves! Women as a rule attach too little importance to first symptoms of a certain kind. If they have toothache, they will try to save the tooth, though many leave even this too late. They comfort themselves with the thought that they can replace their teeth; but they cannot replace their internal organs! Every one of those patients in the hospital beds had plenty of warnings in the form of bearing-down feelings, pain at the right or the left of the womb, nervous dyspepsia, pain in the small of the back, the "blues," or some other unnatural symptom, but they did not heed them.

Don't drag along at home or in the shop until you are finally obliged to go to the hospital and submit to horrible examinations and operations! Build up the female organs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will save you from the hospital. It will put new life into you. The following letter shows how Mrs. Lynness escaped the hospital and a fearful operation. Her experience should encourage other women to follow her example. She says to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I thank you very much for what you have done for me, for I had given up in despair. Last February, I had a miscarriage caused by overwork. It affected my heart, caused me to have sinking spells three to four a day, lasting sometimes half a day. I could not be left alone. I fainted constantly. The doctor called twice a day for a week, and once a day for four weeks, then three or four times a week for four months. Finally he said I would have to undergo an operation. Then I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after one week I began to recover and steadily improved until I was cured completely. By taking the Pinkham medicine, I avoided an operation which the doctor said I would certainly have to undergo. I am gaining every day and will cheerfully tell anyone what you have done for me."—Miss THOS. LYNNESS, 10 Frederick St., Rochester, N. Y.



HARPER'S ROUND TABLE.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR YOUTH. Published in New York and London. \$1.00 a Year.

MONEY-PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

Prizes for Short Stories, \$150.—First Prize, \$75; Second Prize, \$50; Third Prize, \$25, for the best stories written by actual subscribers. This contest closes February 10, 1898.

Prizes for Comic Sketches, \$35.—First Prize, \$20; Second Prize, \$10; Third Prize, \$5, for the best series of Comic Sketches made and submitted by actual subscribers. This contest closes March 10, 1898.

Prizes for Photographs, \$145.—SENIOR CONTEST.—Figure Studies—First Prize, \$20; Second Prize, \$15. Landscapes—First Prize, \$15; Second Prize, \$10. JUNIOR CONTEST.—Open to all subscribers of HARPER'S ROUND TABLE who have not passed their eighteenth birthday.—Figure Studies—First Prize, \$20; Second Prize, \$10; Third Prize, \$5. Landscapes—First Prize, \$10; Second Prize, \$6; Third Prize, \$4. Marines—First Prize, \$10; Second Prize, \$6; Third Prize, \$4.

Small-Picture Contest.—Open to all subscribers to HARPER'S ROUND TABLE, without regard to age limit. Any style of picture, below 4x5 in. in size, may be entered. First prize, \$5; Second Prize, \$3; Third Prize, \$2.

Entries for all photographic competitions close February 10, 1898. A circular containing full particulars as to the rules of these photographic competitions will be sent on request, or the rules may be found in full in the DECEMBER NUMBER. Send 10 cents for it. Address

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Are not made by chance, nor can they ever in any material be made at small expense. A competition for cheapness, and not for excellence of workmanship, is the most frequent and certain cause of the rapid decay and entire destruction of art and manufactures. For best (which is the cheapest) work, the Intelligencer Job Print- ing Office is the place to go.

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