SAW RICH PLUNDER.

How Europe's Great Game was Effectually Scotched

AND FADED AWAY IN SMOKE

FRANCE, AUSTRIA AND SPAIN, BACKED BY OTHER CONTINENTAL NATIONS WERE TO TROUNCE THE UNITED STATES. BUT RUSSIA WAS COLD, ENGLAND SAID NAY, AND DEWEY, SAMPSON AND SCHLEY DID THE REST—POOR EXCUSE GIVEN BY FRANCE TO MINISTER PORTER. INTERESTING CHAPTER OF THE LATE WAR.

Washington dispatch in the St. Louis Globe Democrat: Outside of a few well-informed personages, the American people do not dream that this nation has been in one of having to fight three of the strongest powers of continental Europe. The incident forms a most interesting chapter in the history of the period, that can not now be written.

For a long time certain nations of continental Europe have looked upon the prosperity and growth of the United States with a sentiment of hardly concealed enmity. We were in their eyes a rich nation, growing richer yearly, to be plundered whenever continental combination, called in diplomacy European concert, of three or four of the powers might conclude we were ripe for plundering. These countries reasoned speciously enough for America's undoing.

The United States had no army worth taking into account. They said a navy could not be improvised. Therefore, on the very first occasion that furnished the shadow of an excuse, the concert of the powers was to attack America, with a view to ultimate plunder in the form of a great indemnity.

The Maine was blown up in Havana harbor February 15. The moment this news reached Europe the movement was set on foot to make a great attack on the United States. The finding of the board of American navy officers would furnish the excuse. It is positively known that Spain, backed by the naval strength of France and Austria, was to notify the United States that any view of the Maine's destruction other than that it occurred from some inward explosion, would be considered as an insult to the honor of Spain (as implying that she would be guilty of an act that was regarded with horror by all civilization) of sufficient moment to justify a declaration of war against us. It is now known that as early as February 1 our government was confidentially informed by a member of the British foreign office that France, backed by Austria, had determined to notify this country that it must not interfere further in the local affairs of Cuba. The feeding of the reconcentrados was to be made the cause of this step, aggravated by the reports published in responsible American journals, describing the awful condition to which 400,000 or 500,000 helpless people had been reduced under Captain General Weyler's method of suppressing the Cuban insurrection, but shutting all the people of the island up in towns, and providing no means by which they could live, thus bringing the government of Spain and the administration of local affairs in Cuba into disgrace and contempt before all Europe.

The excuse since given to General Horace Porter for France's conduct by Mr. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, is that Spanish securities of one sort and another, to the amount of $750,000,000, were held by the French people, and the sum was so enormous and so vital to France that the government simply had to interfere to protect its citizens, otherwise a defeat of the present administration in France was inevitable (with a possible revolution meantime) at the next election. No human being is so sensitive to whatever touches his pocket as is the average middle and lower class Frenchman. It was enough to say to him that America was about doing that which would reduce the value of his holdings to cause the Frenchman to forget everything but the great staring fact that his pocket was being touched. So much for France's reasons for interfering in Spain's quarrel with America.

Austria's conduct is easily understood from drastic reasons.

Every effort was made in France to induce Russia to join in this coalition. Finally, out of deference to her French ally, the Russian government did not agree to send America a note, saying, in effect, that America's interference with any of Spain's colonies would be witnessed by Russia with regret. Further than this Russia would not go.

It had been supposed that the young emperor of Germany would be eager to strike at America. So he was asked to come into the combination. It may be recalled that the German Kaiser paid a visit to Prince Bismarck a little while before the latter died. The public supposed that it was the last dutiful token of respect the young sovereign was paying to the man of blood and iron, the statesman who linked together the states of Germany into a mighty empire.

But it was not this alone. Young William of Germany is a pretty long-headed sovereign, despite his rather foolish notions about the divine rights of kings and kindred nonsense. The American question had just been presented to him. He had the thrift of his race, and he did not see why Germany should lose so many hundred millions thalers' worth of good business for Spain, and possibly involve the nation in a war, "but as to that, I and my army" would see to it. It could do no harm to talk the matter over with old Von Bismarck. "Learn how England stands," said the venerable prince, "and follow England's lead," counseled Von Bismarck.

The Venezuela affair was fresh in the memory of European statesmen, and it was believed that Salisbury would be glad to say to the United States when it proposed to become a world power, "Check!" But Salisbury had some wise advisers at his council board. "This is England's opportunity," they averred, to make the general interest of the Anglo-Saxon race one. "Another such chance may not come in 100 years," said Lord Charles Beresford in a speech to his parliamentary constituency, advocating closer relations with the United States, and commending the actions of the government in dealing with this country. Further than that, England informed the powers that she would not remain neutral in case Europe attacked America.

Germany was not pleased to see France left in the lurch, and was chiefly censured for meddling in what was none of her business. Whatever Franco favors Germany rejects.

Just about this time Dewey destroyed the Spanish flotilla at Manila. The skill, courage and adroitness with which the Americans did their work with vessel and gun amazed all Europe. Such accurate gunnery had never been known. Dewey began his attack with his 8-inch guns at 5,800 yards, nearly three miles. At that range, in the early shadowing, tropical light of the morning, the 8-inch shells from the Olympia did not miss their mark once, but tore through the bulkheads of the Spanish warships, and sunk them. Upon the report of the English naval officers who saw the fight at Manila, Europeans who had been maligning us began revising their opinions. Then came the destruction of Spain's crack second squadron, under Cervera. The story of Manila was again repeated. Again American gunnery and guns did remarkable work. The 12-inch guns of the Iowa hit the target aimed at—Cervera's flying fleet—at nearly 7,000 yards, and the shells were driven clear through the Spanish flying cruisers, from end to end. "After the first round, every shot from the battleships told," reports Captain Evans, of the Iowa, and the other captains present agree with him.

France and Austria were badly left. They have done their best to conceal the proofs of their intent to combine against America in the interest of Spain, and have gone so far as to issue semi-official denials of any intent to interfere. But so far as Europe goes, in relation to Spain's West Indian Islands, America has absolute freedom of action.

It is doubtful if the powers would dare to interfere, no matter what course the United States might take in the Philippines. The report of the foreign military attaches who were with General Shafter's Fifth Corps at Siboney, La Quasima and San Juan Hill, July 1, 2 and 3, are in the highest degree complimentary to the American soldiers. The English opinion is best expressed in an extract from a leading editorial in the London Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette, (a very high-class military and naval journal), of the 25th of August, 1898. "Perhaps one of the most important results of the war which has just ended," the editorial says, "has been the convincing proof it has afforded of the unsurpassing excellence of the American soldiers and sailors as fighting men. In England this excellence has never, for good and sufficient reasons, been held in doubt, but it was far otherwise on the continent, where, almost without exception, a paraphrase of the words of Henry V. would tolerably accurately express the judgment formed on the outbreak of the war by the service journals, military and naval, as to the relative value of the contending forces: 'Me thought upon one pair of Spanish legs did march three Yankees.' They know better now."

Should there ever be a serious "European concert" against this country, something more than mere sympathy and good will would be forthcoming from England. The British Isles could not afford to have their food supplies from America put in jeopardy by any power. And with our own navy and England's fleet of 212 fighting ships, added to the dozen new ones we will have completed by the new year, the United States need not fear any country upon earth.

COUNT ESTERHAZY IS OBSTINATE.

Esterhazy will to the end fight Dreyfus. He believes, or pretends to believe, that the latter is guilty. Esterhazy, after writing all the bitter language he could command, exclaimed: "Alas, I cannot write like Zola!"

THE DOWNFALL OF THE KHALIFA.

The Mahdi has an unworthy successor in the Khalifa. This Soudan general has lost battle after battle, and his followers are daily deserting to the English. When the Khalifa wins he shows himself cruel and merciless, and, should he gain ground, it will be bad for England's forces, for to the conquered he shows no quarter.

"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, etc., 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. Avoid substitutes. ths&w

Pittsburg Exposition.

September 8, 15, 22 and 29 the Baltimore & Ohio will sell excursion tickets to Pittsburgh and return, at rate of $2 25, including admission to the Exposition. Tickets good for three days.

Munyon's Headache and Indigestion Cure

is the only remedy on the market that will cure every form of Headache in 5 to 10 minutes, correct indigestion, stimulate the nerves and build up the system. It should be in every home and every traveler's grip-sack. At all Druggists, 25 cures, 25c.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

September 25, 1898.

The Quarterly Review.

The period covered by the lessons of the quarter is two centuries and a half, the life-time of the kingdom of Israel. It is crowded with events of great importance; peopled with characters, some illustrious, others infamous. Altogether, it is one of the most interesting and instructive epochs in history. . . . The period opens dramatically with the "Hebrew Marseillaise," "To your tents, O Israel," and the revolt of the ten tribes, in which two-thirds of the population and territory were carried off. We follow the fortunes of that brilliant genius Jeroboam in the twenty-two years of his reign. We see regretfully his fatal error—his interference, for reasons of state, with the fundamental principles of the Mosaic law. . . . . In the deepening gloom of apostasy, the luminous figure of Elijah, the erect man of God, the reformer of Israel, erects itself. . . . . Two portraits appear on this same page: A queen, ambitious and cruel; a widow, on whom and her dying son famine had fallen. Benevolence and faith of the widow of Zarephath outshine Jezebel's jewels. . . . Elijah on Carmel makes an imperishable picture. History affords no sublimer example of faith than in the man who, single-handed, repaired the desecrated altar, and, in the presence of an apostate king and people, competed with four hundred and fifty alien priests, deliberately giving them every advantage. . . . Elijah in flight is viewing the prophet at a new angle. Not so pleasing, but profitable, as it may teach us how to deport in defeat; how to make defeat serviceable in evolution of character. . . . The incident of Naboth's vineyard has a modern analogue in the windmill of Sans Souci. The opposite outcome of the two cases, however, illustrates the superiority of Frederick to Ahab and the advance of justice and property right. . . . . The contrast between Elijah and Elisha illustrates that the same spirit may operate through men of unlike temperament without destroying their individual dissimilarity. Elisha was an educator. Under him this silent and undramatic force worked for Israel's reformation. . . . . The incident of the Shunnammite and her son is one of the most pathetic. Its spiritual analogy has long been familiar. Staff of formal religion can not awaken the dead soul. Only breath of the spirit can quicken into life. . . . . The incident of Naaman is a parable of sin and salvation. Sin is a morbid condition of the moral nature resultant upon an evil choice. It can only be corrected when the will by Divine aid, is disposed to make the good choice. Some sociologists, like the king, have forgotten there is a Prophet. There is a current preference for the streams of education and culture to the "river of salvation." . . . . Benhadad and his secrets discovered is a parable of the soul surprised that God can find it out. To mich literalism spoils the force of the incident. Horses and chariots represent the forces of Providence ever available. . . . . Elisha's patriotism flamed up upon his death bed. His last wish was the overthrow of his country's foes. . . . Amos, though of lowly origin and occupation, is the peer of any in the college of prophets. He has been likened to Dante. He was the first to reduce his sayings to writing. His principles are fundamental. They apply to-day. Luxury destroys—righteousness exalts. . . . Fall of an empire is always an event of absorbing interest. That of Israel is especially so. It defines the principles which make for and against national perpetuity.

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 Co.

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ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

A friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm and after using it six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh. It is a most valuable remedy.—Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. 4

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Wheeling to Louisville, Ky..... 9 00
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Money on call steady at 3@4 per cent; last loan 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 83⅝@4 84 for demand and at $4 81⅛@4 81½ for 60 days. Posted rates $4 82@4 82½@4 85. Commercial bills $4 80½. Silver certificates 61¼@62c. Bar silver 61c. Mexican dollars 47⅝c.

There was only a ripple here and there on the surface of to-day's market. The wide gaps in the list of usually active stocks and the prominent securities which moved at all did so in a sluggish and hesitating manner and on a small volume of trading. The bears seemed to have the upper hand at the opening and clipped the price of St. Paul a point in addition to the 2½ per cent dividend which was taken off yesterday. General Electric new stock, Sugar, Metropolitan Street Railway and People's Gas all showed declines ranging from a sharp fraction to nearly 1½ per cent. Sugar showed resistance and drifted back to the neighborhood of last night's closing price. With that the market fell in a torpor, the bears being discouraged from further operations in face of the hardness of prices and the easier tendency of the money market and the bulls being disinclined to renew the campaign until conditions in the money market became more settled. Some reliance has been placed upon the dawning interest in Americans which was being manifest on the London exchange as a help to the next bull campaign. But New York's demand upon London for gold and the consequent stiffening of the money rate there, which went to 2 per cent to-day for call loans and 2¾@3¾ per cent for private discount has brought speculation in London to a standstill. Americans have fallen flat there along with the other markets. There were movements in individual stocks to-day but the market as a whole presented a waiting attitude. Tobacco was weak and sold as low as 147⅜. The mercurial New York Air Brake dipped 10 points and recovered 7 without any perceptible influence on the general market. Chicago Terminal, Evansville & Terre Haute, Central and Southern Pacific and a few other comparatively obscure stocks showed noteworthy advances. People's Gas was up on the announced settlement of the controversy with the Indiana National Gas Company. There was good buying on a small scale of the grangers and the Pacifics on the statements of earnings. Net changes in the majority of cases are small and fail to reflect any general condition of business.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 255,700 shares.

BONDS AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

U. S. new 3s	105¼	Ore. R. & Nav.	55
U. S. new 4s reg.	128	Pittsburgh	169
do coupon	128	Reading	18¼
U. S. 4s	110¾	do first pre.	44½
do coupon	112½	Rock Island	102¾
do seconds	98½	St. Paul	107¾
U. S. 5s reg.	113	do preferred	153½
do 5s coupon	113	St. P. & Omaha	80½
Pacific 6s of '95	102½	do preferred	158
Atchison	12⅞	Southern Pac.	25½
do preferred	34¼	Texas & Pac.	13⅛
*Bal. & Ohio	44	Union Pac., pre.	65½
Can. Pacific	80¾	Wabash	8½
Can. Southern	53¼	do preferred	21½
Central Pacific	26⅝	†Wheel. & L. E.	2⅛
Ches. & Ohio	22⅝	†do preferred	17
Chi. & Alton	156	Adams Ex.	113
Chi., Bur. & Q.	115¾	American Ex.	130
C. C. C. & St. L.	41½	U. S. Express	41
do preferred	85	Wells Fargo	139
Del. & Hudson	107½	Am. Spirits	12⅞
Del., Lack. & W.	149	do preferred	36¾
Den. & Rio G.	14	Am. Tobacco	147½
do preferred	54¾	do preferred	128½
Erie (new)	14	People's Gas	105⅛
do first pre.	36¼	Col. F. & Iron	20¾
Fort Wayne	173	do pre., off'd	80
Illinois Central	111½	Gen. Electric	49¼
Lake Erie & W.	17½	Illinois Steel	68½
do preferred	74½	Lead	33¼
Lake Shore	189	do preferred	110
Lou. & Nash.	56¼	Pacific Mail	33¼
Mich. Central	105	Pullman Pal.	187½
Mo. Pacific	33½	Silver Cer.	61¼
N. J. Central	91½	Sugar	129⅝
N. Y. Central	110	do preferred	109⅞
Northwestern	130¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	29
do preferred	175¼	U. S. Leather	6½
Northern Pac.	41¼	do preferred	68½
do preferred	76½	Western Union	92¾

*Second assessment paid.
†Third assessment paid.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

CHICAGO—Wheat to-day abated a good deal of its recent bullishness and closed at a decline of about ¾c in December. Talk of increased receipts in the northwest and southwest and estimates of a heavy world receipts promoted selling on the part of recent buyers and kept the market weak most of the session. Corn and oats were sympathetically weak, corn closing ¼c lower and oats ⅜c lower. Provisions were independently strong and closed 7½@10c higher.

Weakness was shown by wheat right from the start. Prices at Liverpool were a disappointment to traders, that market responding feebly to yesterday's sharp advance here. Northwest markets opened at lower prices. Opening trades in December were made at 64@64¼c, compared with yesterday's closing price of 64⅝@64⅝c. There was a good deal of realizing at the start by weak-kneed holders, which made the market rather wobbly for a time. An undertone of strength soon developed, however, when later advices showed an improvement in prices both in the northwest markets and at Liverpool, but when the northwest again began to decline, which it soon did, the price slid off again, and to lower figures than before, December declining from 64⅝@64½ to 63⅞c. The decline was gradual for some time, as buyers were present in sufficient numbers to take care of the offerings. Reports of freer country offerings which came from all over the west, was responsible for a good deal of selling. Bullish news was not lacking. Dry weather was reported in Argentine, with wheat threatened by locusts. Drought was said to prevail in parts of Russia, preventing seeding operations. Minneapolis and Duluth receipts amounted to 955 cars, compared with 1,099 last week and 1,001 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 219 cars. The break of the day came when Beerbohm's estimate on the world's wheat crop was received from Liverpool. It put the total at 2,640,000,000 bushels, which was very much higher than any estimate heretofore made, and 500,000,000 bushels over last year's estimate. This brought all classes of holders on to the market and buyers were flooded with offerings. December reached 63½c before the bottom was reached and though covering by shorts became fairly heavy at that price, the market recovered very little. Late in the session cables showing strong continental markets stopped the liquidation in a degree and from then to the close the market was steadier. Paris showed an advance of thirty centimes and Amsterdam and Berlin also showed good advances. Seaboard claimed forty loads for export. December advanced irregularly to 63⅞c and closed at that price bid.

Corn was slow all day. There was a fair amount of buying of December against cash sales, but not sufficient to sustain the market, prices ruling slightly lower all day. Sympathy with wheat was the principal factor. Receipts were liberal, 854 cars. Export sales were reported at sixty loads. Country offerings to arrive were light. December ranged from 29⅝@29⅞c to 29⅝c and closed ⅛@¼c lower at 29⅝c. Oats were dull and weak. Attempts to take profits and a poor demand caused a material decline in prices. Weakness of wheat was responsible for a good deal of selling. There was a good cash inquiry and clearances were large. Receipts were 404 cars. May ranged from 23c to 22⅝c and closed ⅜c lower at 22⅝@22¾c.

Provisions showed independence of grain markets and though the market was inactive with the exception of a short time before the close. The prices were well sustained. Yellow fever talk apparently had no effect. Packers were good buyers of ribs. Trading was mainly local. December pork closed 7½c higher at $8 27½; December lard 10c higher at $4 85 and January ribs 7½c higher at $4 77½.

Estimated receipts Saturday: Wheat, 225 cars; corn, 800 cars; oats, 280 cars; hogs, 15,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2.				
Sept.	66⅝	67½	66⅝	67
Dec.	64	64½	63½	63⅞
May	65½	65½	64⅝	65⅛
Corn, No. 2.				
Sept.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
Dec.	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝
May	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31⅝
Oats, No. 2.				
Sept.	21⅞	23	21⅝	21⅝
Dec.	21	21¼	20⅞	20⅞
May	22⅞	23	22⅝	22⅝
Mess Pork.				
Oct.	8 17½	8 17½	8 17½	8 17½
Dec.	8 27½	8 30	8 25	8 27½
Jan.	9 12½	9 20	9 12½	9 17½
Lard.				
Oct.	4 72½	4 85	4 72½	4 80
Dec.	4 72½	4 87½	4 75	4 85
Jan.	4 85	4 95	4 85	4 95
Short Ribs.				
Oct.	5 27½	5 32½	5 25	5 30
Jan.	4 70	4 77½	4 67½	4 77½

Cash quotations were as follows:

Wheat—No. 3 spring 63@63⅞c; No. 3 red 67@67½c.

Corn—No. 2, 29⅝@29⅞c; No. 2 yellow 30@30¼c.

Oats—No. 2, 22¼@22c; No. 2 white 24½c; No. 3 white 23¼@26c.

Rye—No. 2, 48½c.

Barley—No. 2, 33½@45c.

Flaxseed—No. 1, 90c.

Timothyseed—Prime $2 30.

Mess Pork—Per barrel $8 20@8 25.

Lard—Per 100 lbs., $4 77½@4 82½.

Short Ribs—Sides (loose) $5 20@5 40.

Dry salted shoulders (boxed) 4½@4⅝c.

Short clear sides (boxed) $5 40@5 50.

Whiskey — Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 25.

Sugars unchanged.

On the produce exchange to-day, the butter market was easy; creameries 13@20c; dairies 11½@17c.

Cheese—Steady at 7@8½c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh 14c.

NEW YORK—Flour, receipts 5,500 barrels; exports 12,800 barrels; market fairly active and firm for new spring patents, but dull otherwise.

Wheat, receipts 274,700 bushels; exports 118,492 bushels; spot easier; No. 2 red 75@76½c f. o. b. afloat; options opened easy; closed ⅜@¼ net decline, latter on September; sales included No 2 red September closed at 73⅞c; December closed at 69⅛c.

Corn, receipts 160,900 bushels; exports 253,900 bushels; spot steady; No. 2, 35⅝c f. o. b. afloat; options dull and easier; closed ⅛c net lower. September closed at 34¼c; December closed at 34⅝c.

Oats, receipts 132,000 bushels; exports 42,500 bushels; spot quiet; No. 2, 26c; No. 2 white 28½@29c; options dull and nominal.

Hops firm. Tallow steady. Cottonseed oil quiet.

Coffee, options opened steady at unchanged prices; closed barely steady, 5 points lower to 5 points higher; sales 13,500 bags.

Sugar, raw steady; refined firm.

BALTIMORE—Flour firmer; receipts 14,200 barrels; exports 9,500 barrels. Wheat easy; spot and month 72@72¼c; October 71¼@71½c; receipts 31,500 bushels; exports 20,000 bushels. Corn easy; spot and month 33⅛@33⅜c; October 33⅝@34c; receipts 60,609 bushels; exports 60,000 bushels. Oats firmer; No. 2 white western 27½@28c; No. 2 mixed do 25@25½c; exports 28,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI—Flour easier. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 70c. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 31c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 25c. Rye firm; No. 2, 48c. Lard firm at $4 65@4 70. Bulkmeats in fair demand at $5 37½. Bacon firm at $6 55. Whisky steady at $1 25. Butter steady. Sugar steady. Eggs firm at 13c. Cheese firm.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO—Cattle, the demand was good and prices were generally steady, choice cattle ruling strong with a limited supply. Prime cattle sold at the best prices of the year—$5 70@5 85—there being too few choice droves to go around. Native beef steers sold largely at $4 90@5 50, the poorest lots selling at $4 00@4 75. Stockers and feeders brought $3 00@4 75 and cows and heifers ranged from $3 50 to $5 00 for the better grades. Hogs averaged 5c higher; sales were largely at $3 75@3 95; common packers selling at $3 45@3 60 and choice to extra hogs fetching $3 90@3 95. Sheep, there was an active demand for sheep and lambs and prices ruled higher, most of the decline if not all the recovered. Sheep sold on a basis of $2 75@3 50 for the poorer lots up to $4 50@4 75 for choice to fancy natives. Lambs were wanted at $3 75@6 00. Feeding lambs $4 60@4 85. Receipts: Cattle 3,000 head; hogs 20,000 head; sheep 4,000 head.

EAST LIBERTY—Cattle steady; extra $5 35@5 50; prime $5 20@5 30; common $3 75@4 00. Hogs firm at unchanged prices. Sheep steady; choice $4 60@4 65; common $3 25@3 75; choice spring lambs $5 60@5 75; common to good $3 75@5 50. Veal calves $7 00@7 50.

CINCINNATI—Hogs active at $3 00@4 10.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK — The situation in dry goods is still a very quiet one. Yesterday's auction sales of silk showed very good results. There is no sign of a stiffening market for either cottons or woolens. The market in general is quite dull. Print cloths for the last two days have shown a weak and inactive market and operators feel by no means cheerful over the situation. In the local market there are not many buyers operating, nor are there purchases of a character to embarrass the shipping departments of local firms. In jobbing and importing circles there is fairly active and steady trading from nearby points, but there is no feature in the general market in these quarters. Staple cottons are quiet to-day in nearly all grades. There is still a fair showing made in export goods, but the buying for the far east is less active than was expected at this time.

Metals.

NEW YORK—The metal market developed considerable irregularity to-day some departments showing pronounced strength, while on the other hand, lead and tin were weak with a slight decline noted in prices. Business on the whole was decidedly better than during the past few days. At the close the metal exchange called pig iron warrants firmer with $6 95 bid and $7 05 asked. Lake copper quiet and unchanged at 12¼c bid and 12½c asked. Tin easier, with $18 10 bid and $16 15 asked. Lead easy at $3 95 bid and $4 00 asked. Spelter unchanged at $4 82½ bid and $4 85½ asked. The firm that fixes the settling price for miners and smelters quotes lead at $3 85.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY—Credit balances $1 04; certificates opened at $1 02¼ bid for cash; closed sale of 1,000 barrels cash oil at $1 03½. Total sales, 11,000 barrels cash at $1 02½; 1,000 barrels cash at $1 03½; shipments 76,660 barrels; runs 80,290 barrels.

Wool.

NEW YORK—Wool quiet.

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We are pleased to announce to our friends and patrons that the above schools have combined for the purpose of establishing in Wheeling a splendid educational institution of unlimited scope.

Our object in forming this combination is two-fold.

First—We desire to have in Wheeling a school of which she has long felt the need.

Second—We desire to offer to parents and guardians an institution that will fill their needs in every respect, and allow them to have their sons, daughters and wards under their own eyes while enjoying the advantages of a first-class Business, English and Classical education.

Every department is complete, and is presided over by teachers of the highest order of ability. We solicit a most thorough inspection. Address,

Ohio Valley Business and English Academy,

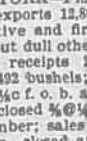
Wheeling, ... W. Va.

All existing contracts with students hold good. au13-tus&wy

MEDICAL.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand), are the best. Safe, Reliable. Take no other. Send 4c., stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return Mail. At Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philada., Pa.

MADE ME A MAN



AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE All Nervous Diseases—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price 50 CTS. per package; or six pkges (full treatment) for $2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circular free. AJAX REMEDY CO., 79 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in Wheeling, W. Va., by Logan Drug Co. fe23-tths

PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by C. H. GRIEST & CO., 1139 Market street. d&w

WILLIAMS' ARNICA AND WITCH HAZEL SALVE. SURE CURE for COLD IN THE HEAD **CATARRH**

and all SKIN ERUPTIONS—like Pimples, Black Heads, Rough Skin, Sunburn and Tan. 25c per box; by mail or from OUR AGENT. Williams Mfg. Co., Props., Cleveland, O.

For sale by C. H. GRIEST & CO., 1139 Market street. d&w

STEAMERS.

Wheeling, Sistersville & Matamoras Trade.

Steamer Eloise

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock a. m. Leaves Matamoras every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock a. m.

S. BRADY MORGAN,
Master.

jy26

BAILROADS.

FAST · TIME

• OVER •

PENNSYLVANIA SHORT LINES

"PAN HANDLE ROUTE."

LEAVE WHEELING 9:45 A. M., CITY TIME. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Arrive COLUMBUS..... 2:10 p. m.
Arrive CINCINNATI..... 5:45 p. m.
Arrive INDIANAPOLIS..... 10:00 p. m.
Arrive ST. LOUIS..... 7:00 a. m.
PENNSYLVANIA STANDARD COACHES.
PENNSYLVANIA DINING CAR.
PULLMAN CARS FROM WHEELING JUNCTION THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE.

OTHER TRAINS LEAVE WHEELING. For Steubenville and Pittsburgh 7:25 a. m. week days; for Pittsburgh and the East and for Columbus and Chicago at 1:25 p. m. week days; for Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York at 3:55 p. m. daily; for Steubenville and Dennison at 3:55 p. m. daily; for Pittsburgh at 7:00 p. m. week days; for Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis at 9:30 p. m. week days. City time.

Parlor Car to Pittsburgh on 3:55 p. m. and 7 p. m. Trains.

Persons contemplating a trip will find it profitable in pleasure and convenience to communicate with the undersigned, who will make all necessary arrangements for a delightful journey. Tickets will be provided and baggage checked through to destination.

JOHN G. TOMLINSON,
Passenger and Ticket Agent, Wheeling, W. Va. oc2

WHEELING & ELM GROVE RAILROAD.

On and after Saturday, February 2, 1895, trains will run as follows, city time:

Leave Wheeling.			Leave Elm Grove.		
Tr'n No.	T'me a. m.	T'me p. m.	Tr'n No.	T'me a. m.	T'me p. m.
2	10:00	3:00	1	10:05	3:05
4	7:00	4:00	3	7:00	4:00
6	8:00	5:00	5	8:00	5:00
8	9:00	6:00	7	9:00	6:00
10	10:00	7:00	9	10:00	7:00
12	11:00	8:00	11	11:00	8:00
	p. m.	9:00		p. m.	9:00
14	12:00	10:00	13	12:00	10:00
16	1:00	11:00	15	1:00	11:00
18	2:00		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.

H. E. WEISGERBER,
General Manager.

THE MONONGAHELA ROUTE IS THE Short Line between Fairmont and Clarksburg. Quick Time—Fast Trains—Sure Connections. When traveling to or from Clarksburg or West Virginia & Pittsburgh railroad points, see that your tickets read via the Monongahela River Railroad. Close connections at Fairmont with B. & O. trains, and at Clarksburg with B. & O. and W., V. & P. trains. Tickets via this route on sale at B. & O. and W., V. & P. R. R. stations.

HUGH G. BOWLES, Gen'l Supt.

ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY Printing. An entire new line of samples of Ball Programmes, Tickets and Invitations at all prices at the Intelligencer Job Printing Office.

RAILWAY TIME CARD.

Arrival and departure of trains on and after May 15, 1898. Explanation of Reference Marks: *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. ‖Sundays only. °Saturdays only. Eastern Standard Time.

Depart.	B.&O.—Main Line East.	Arrive.
*12:25 am	Wash., Bal., Phil., N.Y.	*8:20 am
*4:45 pm	Wash., Bal., Phil., N.Y.	.....
*7:00 am	...Cumberland Accom...	*4:00 pm
*4:45 pm	.....Grafton Accom.....	*10:10 am
*10:25 am	..Washington City Ex..	*11:00 pm
Depart.	**B.&O.—C.O. Div., West**	**Arrive.**
*7:35 am	For Columbus and Chi.	*3:15 am
*10:35 am	..Columbus and Cincin..	*8:15 pm
*11:00 pm	..Columbus and Cincin..	*5:20 am
*3:25 pm	Columbus and Chi. Ex.	*11:50 am
‖10:25 am	..St. Clairsville Accom..	‖11:50 am
12:25 pm	..St. Clairsville Accom..	*6:15 pm
*10:25 am	.....Sandusky Mail.....	*8:15 pm
Depart.	**B. & O.—W., P. B. Div.**	**Arrive.**
*5:25 am	.....For Pittsburgh.....	*10:20 am
*7:15 am	..... Pittsburgh	*6:20 pm
*5:20 pm	..Pittsburgh and East..	*11:20 pm