

ISSUES DEFINED.

Hon. Joseph J. Gill's Masterly Argument in Behalf of the

REPUBLICAN PARTY'S STAND

In the Present Campaign in Ohio—A Speech that Covers All Points and Shows Conclusively How the Voter Should Act Next Week—The Issues Are National and the Republican Position is One of National Honor.

The masterly argument made by the Hon. Joseph J. Gill, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth Ohio (over-the-river) district, at the great mass meeting held in Bridgeport on Thursday evening of last week, has been so well received by all who heard it that the Intelligencer, in response to a general demand from its readers in eastern Ohio, prints this morning Mr. Gill's speech in full. Said he:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens—I am greatly pleased to see so many of the good people of Bridgeport and vicinity at this meeting. It not only affords me the personal satisfaction of meeting you and making your better acquaintance, but your presence and the great interest manifested show that the Republicans hereabouts do not propose to neglect their political duties this year. This spirit displayed over the state is all that is necessary for us to win and win largely.

It is not my intention at this time to go into any very minute or detailed discussion of the political situation. I have felt that no harm would be done by leaving that work during the canvass this fall largely to the able and more experienced political speakers with whom you have been and will be favored, and moreover, the emergency pressure upon my time has caused me perhaps to more readily adopt the expressed view of many persons, that after all talking in this campaign was not nearly so necessary as thorough organization. I appear before you to-day as the Republican nominee for Congress in the Sixteenth district to fill the vacancy caused by the unsparring hand of death, and as we turn away in a common sorrow from the grave of Lorenzo Danford to attend to the further duties of the living, we realize that a staunch defender of the people has fallen an able and fearless champion of the right, and an ever-faithful friend. As I stand in your presence it is met that I should say that if the action of the late convention at Martin's Ferry is ratified by the people, it shall be my sincere purpose to emulate the example of my predecessor in being ever zealous and untiring in promoting the interests of the whole people in all parts of the district.

And if I may add some further words of personal reference, I will take this opportunity to say once for all, what many of you already know, that I come before the people of this district as a candidate for Congress exclusively from the business man's standpoint.

A large majority of the members of the national legislature are lawyers, and continue to be more numerous. Certainly a full percentage of this useful and highly honorable class is very desirable, and in what I wish here to say I emphatically disclaim any intention whatever to be in the least critical towards them; but the impression with some persons arising probably from the fact that lawyers are frequently the sole aspirants for congressional honors, that there is almost a necessity for the means of legislative bodies should come from the ranks of the profession of trained talkers, is becoming less prevalent, and the contrary idea is being more and more urged that citizens from other classes as well should be chosen.

It is thought that a more general participation in the work of legislation by representatives who are in close practical touch with business interests, and with the great throbbing and pulsating arteries of the modern commercial world will result in wiser general laws, with less special legislation, and a condition where the greater good to the greater number is made more frequently the rule of action. And so suggestions are being put more frequently at the business man to turn aside from his active and exacting work and to lend a helping hand, if possible, to the work of legislation. Approaching my duties from this standpoint I therefore desire to be entirely frank with the good people of this district and have no hesitation in saying to them that I do not at any time expect to entertain them as can the practised orator, but that I am in fact a candidate for their suffrages in the firm belief that by far the most important and useful work in the legislative process is done around the council table in the committee rooms where questions can be carefully and deliberately studied, and that but little, if any, influence is exerted by ambitious set speeches in the house of representatives. Were it otherwise, I perhaps should not have aspired to the position of your representative, but as it is, I hope to be useful to the people of this district in another and less showy way, and to devote myself to the active work of securing practical benefits and to promoting their material interests by such work as falls within the scope of a business man's training, and further than this, to give, at all times, in plain and direct speech a full account of my doings. Moreover, if chosen by you to undertake this work I earnestly ask the assistance of your suggestions from time to time. By its very terms this is a representative position, and your wishes and best interests, not mine, should control, and how, then, can I fully represent you and carry them out unless I know them? But knowing them I shall hope not to disappoint you.

Important Interests. This Sixteenth district is an extremely interesting and important one. There is none more so. Its interests are greatly diversified. We have agriculture including wool-growing, mining, manufacturing in great variety, and besides these we have merchandising and banking in very important proportions. So impressive is this condition that in thinking over it, any gratification I may have had in the prospect of the high honor of representing such a district, has given way quickly to a keen sense of responsibility. Fortunately while the industries of the several counties are different in no sense do they clash. It is indeed, said that while the industries of Belmont and Jefferson counties are more diversified than those of Harrison, Carroll and Monroe. In point of their more numerous manufacturing, yet we have each in common that greatest of all industries, the occupation of the farmer, the one which is at the foundation of all, and upon which all others are reared as superstructures. It is an industry representing greater money values than any other, and directly or indirectly involves the weal or woe of a vastly greater number of human beings than any other field of effort known among men. This then is surely a broad tie that binds us together, and our common interest in a material way call for the same line of harmonious action in promoting them, for if the farmer be not prosperous, then the business of the manufacturer and the merchant and all others must dwindle and wither, for by the simple force of numbers he is the greatest and most important consumer

BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARY.

A Large List of New Volumes Added to the Catalogue.

Many new volumes of late fiction, biography, history, etc., are to be found on the shelves of the Wheeling public library. The latest list is as follows:

- Abbott, Lyman—An Evolutionist's Theology.
Allen, W. B.—Cleared for Action.
Bangs, J. K.—Peeps at People.
Bangs, J. K.—The Dreamers.
Baylor, F. C.—The Ladder of Fortune.
Bigelow, J.—The Santiago Campaign.
Blow, T. A.—War to the Knife.
Brandes, G.—Henrik Ibsen; Bjornsterne Bjornson.
Broughton, R.—The Game and the Candor.
Burton, J. B.—A Bitter Heritage.
Bygate, J. E.—Cathedral Church at Durham.
Cable, G. W.—Strong Hearts.
Cable, G. W.—Capitals of the World.
Carpenter, G. H.—Insects; Their Structure and Life.
Conway, S. W. M.—With Ski and Struce Over Arctic Glaciers.
Cradock, C. E.—Story of Old Fort Loudon.
Crockett, S. R.—Ki; Kennedy.
Cunningham, J.—History of the Woman's Club Movement in America.
Davis, R. H.—The Lion and the Unicorn.
Douglas, R. K.—Story of China.
Drumgoole, C. F.—Heart of Old Hickory.
Embree, C. F.—For the Love of Tonita.
Emerton, E.—Desiderius Erasmus.
Falkenberg, R.—History of Modern Philosophy.
Fiske, John—The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America.
Fiske, John—Through Nature to God.
George, H. B.—Napoleon's Invasion of Russia.
Gray, D.—Gallopas.
Griffin, W. E.—America in the East.
Grinnell, G. B. and Roosevelt, T.—American Big Game Hunting.
Hector, Mrs.—The Step-Mother.
Hellprin, A.—Alaska and the Klondyke.
Henderson, J.—The World's Good Music?
Henty, G. A.—No Surrender.
Henty, G. A.—A Roving Commission.
Henty, G. A.—Won by the Sword.
Hillegas, H. C.—Doom Paul's People.
Hitchcock, M. E.—Two Women in the Klondyke.
Holmes, M. J.—The Tracy Diamonds.
Hornung, E. W.—Dead Men Tell No Tales.
Lodge, H. C.—The War With Spain.
Loneragan, W. F.—Historical Churches of Paris.
Lons, J. L.—Madame Butterfly.
Masterson, J.—A Beautiful Alien.
Markham, E. C.—The Man With the Hoe.
Meldrum, D. S.—Holland and the Hollanders.
Merriam, F. A.—Birds of Village and Field.
Mignet, F. A.—History of Mary, Queen of Scots.
Mitchell, D. G.—American Land and Lakes.
Muller, F. M.—Auld Lang Syne.
Munroe, Kirk—Midshipman Stuart.
Munroe, Kirk—Shine Thrill.
Pittsley, B. V.—Mata's Tragedies.
Rud, E.—The Sacrifice of Silence.
Rogers, A. A.—Sweetheart and Wives.
Rowlands, E. A.—They Laugh That Weep.
Russell, W. C.—Atlantic Tragedy.
Scott, H. S.—The Slave of the Lamp.
Simpson, E.—R. L. Stevenson's "Edinburgh Days."
Steward, Mrs.—A Name to Conjure With.
Tenney, E. P.—Triumphs of the Cross.
Thonet, A. F.—A Slave to Duty.
Trevelyan, Sir G. O.—American Revolution, Part I.
Vivian, H.—Servia.
Walford, L. R.—The Archdeacon.
Ward, E. A.—D. T.—Square Pegs.
Wise, J. S.—The End of an Era.
Yeates, S. L.—The Heart of Denise.

MUSICAL WHEELING.

The following is the programme of a musical recital held at Mt. De Chantal Academy on last Thursday afternoon:

- Piano solo—Gypsy Dance. Sichert.
Miss Lizzie Gaffney.
Recitation—Two Little Hands.
Miss Virginia Lee.
Song—When the Heart is Young. Buck.
Miss Gertrude Becker.
Piano solo—Reverie. Heller.
Miss Clara Edwards.
Recitation—In Secret. Miss Gail Ingram.
Duet—Sowing Song. Sohr.
Misses R. O'Brien, M. McNamee.
First Movement—Les Enfants. Mozart.
Recitation—Frances Monrose.
Recitation—Come, Little Leaves.
Miss Martha Renneck.
Piano solo—Air de Ballet. Chamnade.
Miss M. A. Adams.
Song—Oh, Fair, Oh Sweet and Holy. C. Cantor.
Miss Tessie Hanford.
Recitation—Les Enfants at L'Oiseleur. Miss Clara Edwards.
Piano solo—Warum. Schumann.
Miss Alice Quinn.
Recitation—Krinken. Eugene Field.
Piano solo—If I Were a Bird. A. Hensett.
Miss Loreta Hannon.
Chorus—Like the Lark. Abt.

This was the initial recital of the year and the young ladies acquitted themselves creditably in the parts assigned to them, giving evidence of earnest study and application.

The rendering of Hensett's "If I Were a Bird," was clear and smooth, and showed a good conception of phrasing. In the vocal duet, Swing Song, by Lohr, the rhythmic idea was well carried out. The French selections were given with a charming accent, and "Two Little Hands" recited by one of the mimics, was charmingly done and enlisted much applause.

Recent Charters Issued.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 29.—Charters were issued Saturday to the following concerns:

- The Wheeling Red Cross Medical Company, of Wheeling, with subscribed capital of \$5,000, ten per cent of which is paid up. The incorporators are Dr. J. A. Munroe, G. M. Medick, F. G. Evans, D. G. Evans, Thomas E. Baron, J. E. Wright, F. M. Work, George W. Baron and H. L. Mason, all of Wheeling.
The Vandine, Constable Company, of Wheeling, with subscribed capital of \$25,000, ten per cent of which is paid up, and authorized capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are Edward W. Constable, of Erie, Pa., and others.

Bankruptcy Petitions.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 29.—Petitions in bankruptcy have been filed in the United States court here by the following: J. Alden Emmons, clerk, of Huntington; liabilities, \$2,664 35; assets, nothing. James J. Johnson, undertaker, Huntington; liabilities, \$12,577 35; assets nothing.

When the Blood

is pale, then your lips and cheeks are pale, your nerves weak, and your whole body greatly debilitated. The doctors say "You have anæmia." There's just one thing you need—something to make the blood rich and red.

Scott's Emulsion will certainly do this. It will make the most happy changes for you, and soon your old strength and activity will return.

Scott & Bown, Chemists, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes its growth and prevents itching. Sold by all druggists.

RISE AND GROWTH

Of the Lutheran Church in America the Topic of the

SERMON BY REV. MR. SCHWARM

Sunday Evening on the Occasion of the 352d Anniversary of the Lutheran Reformation—An Interesting Account of the Steady and now Rapid Increase of This Denomination in the United States.

Yesterday, at the First English Lutheran church, the pastor, Rev. Samuel Schwarm, preached two strong discourses appropriate to the occasion—the 352d anniversary of the Lutheran Reformation. At both morning and evening services the church was crowded. In the morning, Mr. Schwarm's topic was "The Supreme Influence of the Word of God in the Reformation." In conclusion he said:

Three hundred and eighty-two years ago the first thrill of the earthquake of the Reformation was felt in Europe. Men knew so little of its nature that they imagined it could be suppressed. They threw their weight upon the heaving earth and hoped to make it lie still. They knew not that they had a power to deal with which was made more terrible in its outburst by the attempt to confine it. As the result of the opposition to the Reformation, Europe was made desolate in the Thirty Years war. Its fields were drenched in blood, its cities laid in ashes, its families divided, its fiercest passions aroused. It appeared as though universal destruction could be the only outcome, but out of the ruin sprang modern Christian civilization, a civilization whose good had its origin in the open Bible. Queen Victoria expressed this great truth when, in reply to the question of the African chief as to the secret of England's greatness, she gave him a Bible and said, "Here it is."

And how instructive this is to us in the struggle of our day to maintain the truth in the open Bible restored by the Reformation. Not alone Rome, but also heresies, fanatics, false critics and false Protestants are assailing this old Bible with the same guilty passions and violent anger with which it was assailed in the days of the Reformation; but we need not fear, they cannot destroy it.

Had a war of 300 years, instead of thirty, been necessary to sustain the Reformation, we now know the Reformation would have been worth it. Had our fathers surrendered the truth, even under the awful pressure in which they were placed, we would have cursed their memory as we contrasted what we were with what we might have been.

And shall we now despond, draw back and give our names to the reproach of the generations to come, because, through indolence, or through opposition, we abandon the Word of God and its precious heritage, brought us through the Reformation? God forbid! If others are ready to yield, we children of the Reformation dare not. We must maintain the Word of God for which our forefathers bled and died. It must be defended and maintained at any and every cost. No price is too high to pay for it. And if our forefathers gave their blood to preserve its authority and to hand it down to their children and children's children, shall we not accept the precious heritage and guard it against Romanists, Rationalists, Athelists, Infidels, Agnostics, destructive critics and the whole ilk, with our lives, also, if necessary?

The Evening Services.

At the evening services, Mr. Schwarm's topic was "The Rise and Growth of the Lutheran Church in America." He said:

The first settlement of Lutherans in this country was by emigrants from Holland in 1621—one year after the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock—in New Amsterdam, now New York. But the Hollanders were largely uneducated, and they refused the Lutherans the privilege to have a pastor and to build a church. What little worship they had was held in private houses. It was not until 1664, when New Amsterdam fell into the hands of the English, that the Lutherans were permitted to have a pastor and a church of their own. They built a log house for a church in 1671 and called a pastor, by the permission of the duke of York, from Germany by the name of Frabicius. This log house was later replaced by a stone building. These Holland Lutherans came over among the first settlers. They left Europe near the beginning of the thirty years' war. It was no doubt religious freedom that they sought in the new land, but they failed to find it, owing to their bigoted brethren—the Dutch (Hollanders). But these Holland Lutherans remained faithful to their church until religious liberty was secured. But they were never numerous.

The second settlement of Lutherans in this country was that of the Swedes along the Delaware in 1638. This colony was protected by that noble Swedish king, Gustavus Adolphus, who gave his resources for the cause of the Reformation on the battle field of Lutzen. He thus was not permitted to carry out his cherished plan of establishing a colony here in America. This plan, however, was partially carried out by his prime minister, Oxtenstirn. These Swedes brought with them their own pastors. And one of the very first things they did, after building their settlement, was to protect themselves from the Indians, to build a church. This church stood somewhere near where the city of Wilmington, Del., now stands. In 1646 they built a second church farther up the river, and in 1700, they built a third on what is now the site of Philadelphia. In all these Swedes built six or seven churches. The colony prospered for many years, but receiving no aid or grants from Sweden the descendants of the first families began to call for English pastors. The Swedish pastors could not give this, and no provision had been made to educated Lutheran ministers to preach in English, and the consequence was this: that had to be supplied by pastors from the Church of England, or by the Episcopalians, and every one of these churches finally passed into the hands of the church.

the stronghold of the Lutherans in the east, as Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas are in the northwest.

But these German emigrants, unlike the Swedes, did not bring their pastors with them. This was owing, no doubt, to the fact that the Lutheran church of Germany was woefully crippled by the thirty years' war, and was yet in no condition to supply these emigrants with the Godly ministers. This lack of pastors was made up in part by schoolmasters and other adventurers taking upon themselves to act as ministers. Some of these were good men, but some of them had left Germany for Germany's good.

This lack of preaching was also in part supplied by families meeting together and reading chapters out of Arndt's True Christianity, and books of sermons. But for the most part these German people were like sheep without a shepherd. They became godless and Christless. Their children grew up without baptism and confirmation. Their spiritual condition was deplorable. They could not understand English, and they had no German pastors.

The fourth settlement of Lutherans in this country was that of the Saltzburghers from Bavaria, Germany, in 1753. They first fled from their native state to Holland to avoid the religious persecution of the Austrians. They next fled from Holland to England to escape the persecution of the Hollanders. They were sent by the English to the New World, where they could have religious freedom. They named their first settlement Ebenezer—hitherto the Lord has helped us. The trials of these faithful people were great. They suffered many things of many men. There is in some of our libraries an excellent history of these Saltzburghers.

The happily brought with them two godly pastors, Gronan and Bolins, the former only living twelve years, the latter, however, serving them for over thirty years. They built themselves churches, and as early as 1758, already they built an orphanage, to which the celebrated George Whitefield contributed, and for which he donated the bell. The descendants of these Saltzburghers are numerous and form in large part the Lutherans in the synods of the south now.

We see that Lutherans were among the first emigrants to this land of liberty. They came here seeking religious liberty and homes. For the most part they brought no pastors with them, and they had no way of providing any for themselves here, for they spoke a foreign tongue.

It was different with the English who came here. They brought with them pastors from England, who spoke the English language. The first schools were in English. The Universities of Harvard and Yale were soon established, and there was no lack of ministers who could preach in the English tongue. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, etc., also in this had the advantage. The material on which all of these churches generally depended was English. The Lutherans and the Reformed had the difficulties of foreign languages to contend with. And besides their adherents from foreign lands were generally very poor. Many of them came to this land to get themselves a home which they could not get in their fatherland. They were not able for many years to educate their sons for the ministry. They had to battle with the dense forests of this western world and also with savage Indians. They had to be content with what little preaching they could get from an occasional visit of a minister of their own countrymen.

But in spite of all these trials many of them did not lose their love for their church. Petition after petition went back to the fatherland for preachers from among their brethren. But the church in Germany was in a poor condition to help them. It was just beginning to recover from the deadness that followed the awful thirty years' war—from 1618 to 1648. That war not merely destroyed Germany's material resources, but it also brought upon the church, as war always does, a spiritual decline which took years and years to recover. At last a time of refreshing came from on high. A great awakening called the Pietistic movement, under the leadership of Phillip Spener and Herman Franke, broke out. A spirit of missions arose with it, and the church authorities in Halle, the seat of this awakening, began to look about for some man to send to America, to help their countrymen there, at length, under the guidance of Providence, they found the very man needed for the place and hour. This man was Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg. He was the product of that Pietistic revival, a man of great natural ability and of great acquaintance. He was a graduate of the University of Halle. Could preach in German, Dutch, Swedish, French and English. He was also a born leader of men. A great organizer. He arrived in this country in 1742. He landed in Georgia and spent a few months with the Saltzburghers and then proceeded to New York and Philadelphia. Of him it can be said, as it was of the Apostle Paul, he was in journeyings often, and in perils on land and sea. His journey from Georgia to New York was one of great peril and privation. The water became so scarce that the rats ate the corks out of the vinegar bottles and the men sucked their own blood. He found the Lutheran church in this new world an unorganized and scat-

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tered community. With the exception of the Swedes along the Delaware, the Saltzburghers in Georgia, there was no organized Lutheran church. There were a few scattered churches, but they had no relation to each other. He traveled through the different colonies, preaching, baptizing, confirming and organizing churches wherever he found his countrymen. He soon became recognized as the leader and head of the Lutheran church in America. Not that he was ever elected to that office, but because his zeal and eminent abilities placed him there naturally. He is to this day called the Patriarch of American Lutheranism. In 1748—six years after his arrival—when the first synod of Lutherans in America was held there were but eleven regularly ordained Lutheran ministers to be found in the colonies. Three years later there were forty organized congregations and a Lutheran population of 40,000. Thus we see some of the fruits of his labors. He was soon followed by other men from the same and other universities of Germany. Muhlenberg, Krutz, Kuntz, Helmuth, Miller, Wrangle, and others form a galaxy of ministerial stars of which any church might be proud. They labored alongside of Whitefield, Tennant, Edwards, and the Wesleys, and others, and were one white belt among the professed superiors in education. They were godly men. They catechized, held series of meetings, organized churches, taught young men in their homes and prepared them for the ministry. At their conferences they often sat up until 3 o'clock in the morning, taking counsel of, and praying for one another. But those were disturbed times. The early settlers were often in danger of the Indian tomahawk and scalping knife. Thus the pastor, where he left his flock, had no assurance that they would be there again when he returned. But in spite of all these difficulties the work progressed. But another and worse obstacle to the churches' progress now arose—the American Revolution. In Philadelphia the Lutheran churches were used as hospitals and barracks. The war brought independence to America, but it brought also spiritual deadness and disruption of churches. The work of organizing had to be begun anew. In 1787 the legislature of Pennsylvania, as a reward for the services rendered by the Germans in the war of independence, endowed Franklin and Marshall college for them. In 1791 the same body gave them a grant of 5,000 acres of land for the benefit of their free school in Philadelphia. But another difficulty now confronted the Lutheran pastors. Many of the young people were English and yet no English school was started to educate Lutheran ministers to preach in English. The formation of the general synod in 1820 and its beneficent work and influence since, in establishing colleges, seminaries, publishing hymn books, catechisms, books, etc., are well known. The formation of the general council followed in 1860 and later came the formation of the Missouri synod and the general conference. The growth of the Lutheran church by decades since 1823 was shown by the speaker. In 1823 there were 33,000 communicants, in 1830 there were 1,234,753, and in 1838 the number increased to 1,526,102. At the present rate of increase the number at the close of the century will be 2,000,000.

Story of a Slave. To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work. This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, back-ache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, run down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by Logan Drug Co., druggist."

OPENING SALE at 20 per cent discount at The Wedgewood, 1033 Main street.

Star service has been established on route 16,775, Providence to Angerona, three and one-fourth miles and back, twice a week. Special service discontinued. A change in star schedule has been made on route 16,163, Hutonsville to Mingo, as follows: Leave Hutonsville daily except Sunday, at 4:30 p. m.; leave Mingo same days, at 4:30 a. m. Star service on route 16,269, Melghen to Rosby's creek, has been increased to three times a week, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; hours the same as at present; also on route 16,725, Garry to Ralph, change service so as to end at Bernard's Town, omitting Ralph, without change in distance traveled.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

For the Nine Months Ending With September, 1899.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The table of imports and exports for the nine months ending with September, 1899, just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics, gives some interesting facts regarding the classes of articles in which the increase of imports predominates and the classes most affected by the increase in exports. Importations have increased from \$475,360,893 in the nine months of 1898 to \$585,934,124 in the nine months ending with September, 1899. An examination of the imports by classes during that time shows that the increase is almost exclusively in articles used by manufacturers and foodstuffs, largely sugar and coffee. The export side of the nine months statement is equally interesting. The total exports in the nine months ending with September are more than \$30,000,000 in excess of those of the corresponding months of last year. An analysis of the statement by great classes presents some curious and suggestive facts, especially when considered in connection with the import figures. The exports of products of agriculture, for instance, are nearly \$30,000,000 less than in the nine months of last year, while those of manufactures are \$50,000,000 greater than those of the corresponding months of last year. This enormous increase of \$50,000,000 in the exports of manufactures is especially interesting when considered in conjunction with the increase of \$50,000,000 in imports of material for use of manufacturers. Exports of manufactures in the nine months ending with September, 1899, amounted to \$27,502,649, against \$27,822,045 in the nine months of 1898, and formed 21.84 per cent of the total exports, while in the corresponding months of last year they formed but 22.65 per cent of the total exports.

PENSIONS AND POSTMASTERS. Gratuities Granted to West Virginians—New Appointments. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—Pensions have been granted to West Virginia applicants as follows: Original—Alpheus W. A. Cattell, Resder, \$8; Charles T. McIntire, Alpha, \$8. Increase—Ami Orr, Independence, \$8 to \$12; Albert G. Chaplin, Pentress, \$14 to \$24; John Husk, Speed, \$10 to \$14; Theodore P. Cline, Sherman, \$13 to \$16; David A. Long, Wheeling, \$6 to \$8. Re-issue—Lee Roy Newman, Huntington, \$17. Widow—Mary Hoult, Hartford, \$12. West Virginia postmasters have been commissioned as follows: John W. Long, Gladwin; Duke H. Dent, Hazel Green; William J. Keister, Ashton; James P. McCardell, Davisville; Lena B. Welch, Deer Walk; Owen D. McMullen, Mack, the last in Monongalia county, an office just established.

FURNITURE.

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