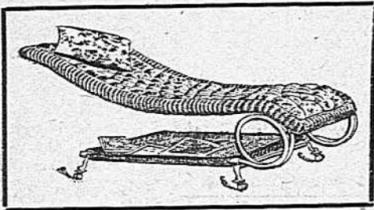


..Goal City.. House Furnishing Co.

THE WISE BUYER

takes advantage of the markets. Some are WISE but don't take the advantage because they neglect it. Take an hour and look over our store and we promise to remunerate you for the TIME. Refrigerators, Screen Doors, Go Carts, etc., at your own price. Come and see the Vibrating Spring Couch, the most complete and comfortable that has happened yet.



Simple, Strong, and Comfortable.

..Goal City.. House Furnishing Co.

Cunningham Bldg. - W. H. Billingslea, Mgr.

WHAT MAKES PAINT WEAR?

The Oil! Linseed Oil! Just pure Linseed Oil! That's all! Nothing that man has been able to invent can make any paint wear longer than the linseed oil in which it is mixed. If everybody understood that all is the oil thing about paint that wears, there would be no sale for cheap ready-mixed paints. A prominent educator wrote us that his friend, a college president, had been swindled by using on his fine residence a ready-mixed paint advertised as first-class. He asked what was wrong with the paint and said: "When the rain had soaked it thoroughly, it was the most miserable looking thing you ever saw."

There was nothing wrong with the paint pigments, if they had strong color and covering body. But the oil in the paint was not pure linseed oil. It had been, no rain would have "soaked" it, as pure linseed oil paint does not take up moisture. Waterproof oil clothing is cloth coated with linseed oil; and no pure linseed oil paint will wash off as long as the oil lasts. You can't rub dry paint on a building and make it stay there no matter how good the dry paint. Why mix white lead with linseed oil if it's the lead that wears? Why not mix it with water?

The oil is the mullage. When you seal an envelope what makes it remain closed? Is it the quality of the paper or the quality of the mullage? The durability of paint is the pure linseed oil part of the paint, not the pigments. Pure linseed oils to paint, exactly what "all-woolness" is to clothes. Therefore you don't have to take our word for the quality of Kinloch Paint. You put the quality and durability into "Kinloch" yourself when you mix your own pure linseed oil with it. Kinloch Paints are made from the old time-tested materials used by practical painters everywhere, and the only difference between "Kinloch" and any really high-grade ready-mixed is in our selling it in paste form, ready to thin with pure linseed oil. All prepared paint is first ground into a thick paste similar to "Kinloch," but we stop there. The ready-mixed paint maker goes on and adds the oil, (something your fourteen-year-old boy can do) and the dealer and consumer have to pay the ready-mixed paint price for that oil, or from three to four times more than for oil they know to be pure.

Caldwell & Drake, the World's Fair contractors, builders of several state capitol buildings, etc., write: "We are using Kinloch Paint on all our work and find it entirely satisfactory."

Wherever we have no agent, your own dealer will get "Kinloch" for you if you show this ad., by writing direct to Kinloch Paint Company, St. Louis, Mo. THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

To the World's Fair, Very Low Rates.

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, now on sale from Fairmont as follows:

Season tickets, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of \$26.80, round trip.

Sixty day excursion tickets, final limit not later than December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of \$22.35, round trip.

Fifteen day excursion tickets, to be sold daily at rate of \$18.75, round trip.

Ten day special coach excursion tickets on sale Every Tuesday in June, good going in day coaches only, on special coach trains, or in coaches on designated trains, limited for return passage leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale, at rate of \$13.00, round trip.

Variable route excursion tickets, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from ticket agent.

Stop-overs, not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Washington, Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland and Mitchell, Ind., (for French Lick and West Baden Springs) within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with depot ticket agent immediately upon arrival.

Stop-overs not exceeding ten days

will be allowed at St. Louis on all one-way (except Colonists' tickets to the Pacific Coast) and round trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Validating Agent and payment of fee of \$1.00.

Three solid vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three solid vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati, to St. Louis.

Magnificent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at ticket office, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Popular Seashore Excursions—Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., June 30, July 16 and August 11 and 25, and September 8.

At the following very low rates from Fairmont: Only \$10 round trip, ticket good in coaches only.

Only \$12 round trip, tickets in Pullman cars when accompanied by regular Pullman ticket.

All tickets, good returning 16 days, including date of sale.

Stop-overs allowed on return trip at Philadelphia and Washington. Ask ticket agents for pamphlet giving detailed information.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

CHARLES HOWARD, Photographer, Corner Monroe and Jackson streets. Opposite Grand Opera House.

BILL POSTERS.
FAIRMONT BILL POSTING CO., R. E. Fisher, Prop. Office, Jackson St. Bill Posting and Distributing. Consolidated Phone No. 523.

R. E. McCRAY & BRO. Billposters and Distributors. 321 Madison St. F. & M. Phone 290. Our customers receive the best—That's all.

SEE JAKE
At the Madison Street Restaurant. Regular Meals, 25 cents. Boarding by the week, \$3.50.

FOUNTAIN RESTAURANT, WELLS & CRISS, Proprietors. Meals at all hours. Special attention given lunch counter.

ROUSH RESTAURANT. W. H. ROUSH, Proprietor. Furnished Rooms. 200 Madison St. Open day and night.

PINNELL'S Livery, Sale and Exchange Stable, Porter alley, Rear of Court-house. Phones—Bell, 147. F. & M., 209.

FRED MEADE, Barber. Under Billingslea's Drug Store, Madison street.

YOU'RE NEXT. F. H. Jackson, Barber, Cor. Parks ave. and Main St. First-class work guaranteed. No novices but experienced workmen.

A. F. McKEEVER, Ice Cream Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail. Main street, Opposite Yeager's.

NEW BARBER SHOP, Opposite Marietta Hotel. Everything First-Class. Bath Room. Union Shop. LOYAL BENNETT, Proprietor.

WHITE FRONT RESTAURANT, Frankenburger & Galentine, Prop'r's. Boarding by the week. Meal Tickets. Try us and be convinced. Breakfast, 6 to 8 A. M. Dinner, 11:30 to 2 P. M. Supper, 5:30 to 7 P. M. Special Tables for Ladies.

J. S. YATES, Publishing and Commercial Photographer. Stereoscopes, Views, Cameras and supplies. 721 Locust avenue.

RHINEHART & HUSTEAD, 322 Market Street. Pressing, Cleaning, Repairing and Dyeing.

ERNEST SHERWOOD, Barber, 305 Main Street. Opposite Bank of Fairmont. Eight Chairs.

FAIRMONT PRESSING CO., U. S. G. Bennett, Prop'r, 309 Monroe street. Scouring, dyeing, repairing, &c. Rates, \$1.50 per month. Quick work. Phones. Wagon.

MOUNTAIN STATE PRESSING CO. C. B. FIELD, Proprietor. Cleaning, dyeing, pressing and repairing. 329 Main street, up stairs.

ERNEST SHINN, Barber, No. 814 Fourth St. 5th Ward. All work artistically done. Eighteen years' experience. Agent for Laundry.

FAIRMONT TEA CO., 617 Merchant street. Teas, Spices, Refined Coffee's and Granite and Queensware. Special Attention to Customers.

FAIRMONT ICE AND FUEL CO., M. M. Foster, Manager. Office—304 Main street. Phones—F. & M., 398; Bell, 333-2.

JOHNSTON STUDIO. Portraits by Modern Flash-Light Process. Day or Night. Hours—8 to 12, 1 to 6, 7 to 9. Yost Building, 105 Fairmont avenue.

MEAT MARKET, G. N. Welsh, Proprietor. Fresh and Cured Meats of all kinds. Eighth street, South Side. Bell Phone, 243-2.

Mr. Hay Horrified. WINDSOR, Vt., July 29.—Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, was here to-day as the guest of Augustus St. Gaudenis, the sculptor, when informed of the assassination of M. Von Plehve. The Secretary had received no previous information concerning the tragedy, having left his summer home, at Newbury, this afternoon before any dispatches from the State Department reached him. Secretary Hay declined to discuss the matter, officially or otherwise, other than to express the "deepest horror at the fearful crime and profound sympathy with the friends of the dead statesman."

We handle a straight line of furniture, window blinds, mirrors and pictures. Fairmont Furniture Co. Opposite postoffice.

If you are in the market for a refrigerator, do not fail to see us. We have them at a bargain. J. L. Hall's hardware store.

It is easy to get guesses by asking a friend to subscribe for the West Virginian six months.

EUROPEAN TRIPS

Some Points For the Traveler Who Would Be Economical.

The apparent cheapness of cab fares in Europe will at first lead one into unnecessary extravagance, which can easily be avoided. In every large city and many smaller ones little hand-books of the tramway lines can be had, and the cars are so plainly marked that the intelligent traveler soon learns to use them. You do not really know a city or its people until you have studied both at close range in the street cars; you are too far away from them in a cab.

Museums, galleries and palaces are always open one day at least in each week free of charge. To arrange for a visit on this day will save quite a tidy little sum in entrance fees when the expenses are counted up at last.

To sum up, \$2 a day is a liberal allowance for living expenses, for they will not rise to this sum in cities where a long sojourn is made, and so the greater cost of short stands will be equalized to this one average. Almost all European countries offer special cut railroad rates for a number of tours during the summer months. Information as to this is obtainable in the bureau of information in every city railway station, where officials speaking English can always be found. These round trip tickets cover about everything to be seen in the country in question, and international routes can also be covered by their help at a cost less than that offered by the tourist agencies. Steamer travel is cheaper than rail, but the great time demanded makes the question of meals a serious one, as there is no helping yourself out with a sandwich bought at a station.

To be able to avail oneself of all these possibilities for saving money and really getting the most out of one's trip a good guidebook is absolutely necessary.—Pilgrim.

MEALS AND EMOTIONS.

An Odd Difference That Exists Between Men and Women.

I cannot understand the difference between men and women about eating. It is such a radical difference and there doesn't seem to be any reason for it. It gave rise to the old saw, "The way of a man's heart is to his stomach," and many maidens have profited thereby—if gaining a permanent position as cook is to be regarded as profit.

I have seen men at the time of a great crisis, when their faces were white with emotion, when a life, or a fortune, or a name—or a woman was hanging in the balance, answer a dinner call with alacrity, and eat heartily. I have seen a chafing dish tempt a man from an important business engagement, and a cup of tea even make him sacrifice a train. The man who comes home a nervous wreck, cross, irritable, tactless, after a meal to his liking is a creature to compare with, so great is the change wrought. It is an established fact that criminals eat well when awaiting trial and execution. Men in destitute circumstances will sacrifice everything for the sake of three hearty meals a day where with women clothing, or, in rarer instances, reading matter, is a first consideration.

Men in distress go and eat—and get better; if women attempt it they feel worse. The very thought of food repels them, it chokes them, and actually does them more harm than good. To eat in a time of grief seems to them a sacrilege. They cry out against the necessity after days of fasting and yield only in degrees. Women cannot suffer and eat at the same time. Men can. And that is the difference I cannot understand.—Brown Book.

Smoking in Berlin Streets.

Before May 23, 1832, no smoking was allowed in the streets or parks of Berlin, and offenders were punished by a fine for the first infraction of the rule and by imprisonment afterward. The king of Prussia in those days detested smoking and the police and the military men were under strict orders to arrest any one who dared to smoke in public. It is recorded that when Napoleon occupied Berlin a hundred years ago the Berliners eagerly took advantage of the opportunity to smoke, and took a special delight in puffing smoke in the faces of the police, who had then no power to arrest them. In 1832, however, the restriction was withdrawn, and since then the people have celebrated the anniversary with great joy.

Extinguisher.

"I followed good advice about returning good for evil," said Mr. Rafferty. "Casey has done me some bad turns, but he wanted a favor, so I heaped coals iv fire on him."
"Coals iv fire, is it?" said Mr. Dolan.
"Well, there's no great danger. As he can't put the house while ago yer wife, be way iv neighborly repartee, tossed a bucket iv water on 'im, so the chance of his burnin' alive is over."
—St. Louis Republic.

Speaking From Experience.

"If a man tells the exact truth at all times," said the philosopher, "he has done as much as ought to be expected of him."
"My friend," answered the weather forecaster, "he has done a great deal more than ought to be expected of him."
—Washington Star.

A Doubtful Compliment.

He—You are just as sweet as you can be. She—I don't think that much of a compliment. You see, it all depends upon how sweet you suppose I am capable of being.—Town Topics.

Duplicates.

She—Did your sister get any duplicate wedding presents? He—Yes, she married a widower with two boys.
—Yonkers Statesman.

Reliable Furniture at Fairmont Furniture Co.

CHASING THE GREASED PIG.



Uncle Sam: "That's a waste of time and money. I've already decided who is to be the next president."
—Denver Republican.

DEMOCRATIC CHANCES

Editor Bailey, of Johnstown, (Pa.) Democrat Has No Roseate View.

In a recent visit to Johnstown, the editor of this paper had a lengthy conversation with Warren Worth Bailey, the distinguished editor of the Johnstown Democrat. Among other things, we asked Brother Bailey how he regarded the situation in the States west of the Mississippi river.

"We will carry four—Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. It is likely that Roosevelt will get all the others, with a possible exception of Colorado. Parker has no show in the Centennial State, but there is a slight possibility that it will be carried by Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate. It will be between him and Roosevelt. With the exception of the Western States already named I do not think there is any doubt but that they will be found in the Roosevelt column."

"What do you expect east of the Mississippi river that Bryan failed to carry?"

"There is no hope whatever in Illinois or Indiana, nor can I think we have the slightest hope in Ohio. The Republican factional fight gives us a remote possibility of carrying Wisconsin. We may also get New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia, but nothing else."

"The Southern States carried by Bryan in 1900 now have 151 electoral votes, and you yet need 88 more before you can win out. Can you get that many in the north?"

"New York has 39; New Jersey 12; Connecticut 7; Maryland 8; West Virginia 7, and Delaware 3."

"We are aware of that, but the total of the Northern States just named would be but 76, which with 151 in the South, would only make 227 which is 12 votes shy of the winning number."

"That's so. Then, as I said before, we have a remote chance of Wisconsin. If we land the electoral vote of the Badger State we will have one more vote in the electoral college than we really need."

"Then you admit that the Democrats must carry every doubtful State to win out by the skin of their teeth?"

Brother Bailey adjusted his glasses and remarked, "It does look very much that way." He then picked up his pencil and proceeded to write an editorial. We had good reason to think that he had good reason not to be interviewed, feeling that our talk was by no means agreeable to him. Accordingly we took our departure.

When we were talking to Brother Bailey we overlooked the fact that in the State of Wisconsin, five candidates for Presidential electors are on both tickets and they are certain of election, under the most unfavorable circumstances. Should Debs carry Colorado, and Parker win out in every other doubtful point, including the eight electoral votes of Wisconsin in the three-cornered contest, the vote would stand as follows: Roosevelt, 236; Parker, 235; Debs, 5.

No candidate would have a majority in any case and the contest would go to the house, where, of course, Roosevelt would be chosen.

With such evidence before us, it is plainly evident that Democracy concedes defeat, and that Theodore Roosevelt will occupy the executive chair of this Nation for the next four years, providing, of course, that he lives that long.—Fayette (Pa.) Republican.

"DOES THIS LOOK LIKE THE RICH GROWING RICHER AND THE POOR POORER?"

[Extracts from remarks of Hon. Charles Dick, of Ohio, in daily Congressional Record, Jan. 5, 1904.]

The conditions existing from 1893 to 1896 were the work of the men who are now asking the people to again put them into power. The assertions of what would follow the adoption of Republican policies were

made by the very men who are to-day leaders in the Democratic party.

What were the principles upon which they then made their appeals to the people? Free trade and free silver. What were their assertions to the effect which the principles of the Republican party would have upon the country? That protection could not bring prosperity, and that the gold standard could not increase the currency, and only free trade could give prosperity. Now, let us see, briefly, whether these assertions have stood the test of time. If they have not, do we want to accept the advice of those men now?

The National wealth was set down by competent authorities in 1885 at \$77,000,000,000. In 1900 it was put by the same authorities at \$94,000,000,000. At the same rate of increase since 1900—and nobody will deny that the increase has been quite as rapid since that time—the total wealth of the country at the present time may be conservatively put at \$100,000,000,000. This is an increase of \$23,000,000,000 since 1895, a gain of 39 per cent. in eight years, and it will be conceded by all that whatever gain has come since then subsequent to 1896. It is an increase in the average wealth of from \$1.17 per capita in 1895 to \$1.250 per capita in 1903.

But the reply to this will, of course, be that this increase of wealth has been solely by trusts and corporations. It is the logical sequence to the cry of 1896 and 1900 that "the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer." Now, let us see about that. The reports of the Comptroller of the Currency are accepted by everybody as reliable and trustworthy. They show that the deposits in savings banks were, in 1895, \$1,810,000,000, and in 1902 were \$2,750,000,000. These deposits, it must be recognized, are not in savings banks, but the employees of trusts and corporations do deposit in those institutions. Compare the deposits of 1903 with those of 1895 and you will see that there is an increase of just 50 per cent. in the amount. Then compare the National wealth of 1903 with that of 1895 and you will find the increase to be 33 per cent.

Who is it, then, that has made the greatest gains relatively? The National wealth has grown 33 per cent., the deposits of the people in the savings banks have grown 50 per cent. in the same time. Does this look like the rich growing richer and the poor poorer?"

"The consumption of pig iron is recognized as an accurate barometer of general business conditions. If free trade is so good a thing for this country, how was it that the production of pig iron in the United States—I say "production," because practically all of the pig iron produced in the United States is consumed at home—how was it that the production of pig iron, which had been over 9,000,000 tons in 1890, fell to six and one-half million tons in 1894, the year in which your low tariff bill became a law, and that it increased to eleven and one-half million tons in 1898 under the protective tariff and to seventeen and three-fourth million tons in 1902?

Coal is another measure of business activity. If the low tariff was so good a thing, how was it that the coal production of the United States fell from 160,000,000 tons in 1892—the last year of Republican control—to 152,000,000 tons in 1894, the year in which your low tariff act was put upon the statute books, and remained almost stationary during the existence of that act, increasing in 1898 to 196,000,000 tons and in 1902 to 269,000,000 tons? Here are two great factors of industry—coal and iron in each case the production, and therefore the consumption, for they are practically all consumed at home, fell as soon as a Democratic bill was offered and it became apparent that it would become law, and continued at a low state of production and consumption until that act was removed and the protective tariff resumed, when an enormous increase immediately occurred.

Dressmaking

At 91 Second street, Fourth ward, Children's work a specialty.