

FACE HUMORS

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, itchy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Cuticura

Soap is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Prevent Face Humors," mailed free.

EVERY HUMOR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

No Better Disciplined School in the South Than the NATIONAL Business College ROANOKE, VA.



We give a Systematic Business Education with English, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Short-hand and Typewriting as leaders. Do not forget that we have a preparatory course with the best of instructors. We pay especial attention to discipline. Call see our works.

ROANOKE STREET RAILWAY SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCTOBER 21, 1896.

Table with multiple columns showing train routes and schedules for Crystal Springs, Franklin Road, West End, Salem, East Roanoke, Norwich, and Vinton.

S. W. JAMISON, General Manager

Advertisement for BLOOD POISON, a specialty medicine for various ailments, including skin diseases and general weakness.

IN THE WORLD OF FINANCE

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Feb. 15.—The week opened with considerable depression at the stock exchange, the result of the receipt of lower quotations from London and advice that a panicky condition prevailed on the Vienna bourse in consequence of the Turkish-Grecian troubles. The foreigners had selling orders in this market for the international stocks, and altogether the bears had a fine opportunity to hammer the market. This they did with vigor and success, dislodging stocks held by the speculators. The circumstances considered, the effect was by no means startling. A few of the specialties which have a limited market at the best, yielded somewhat, but in the general list the losses were a point or less, and the flurry was soon over.

Among the important declines were Colorado Fuel and Iron, 2 1/2; Leather preferred, 1 1/4; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 1 1/2; and American Spirits preferred, 1 3/4 per cent. That there was free selling of the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville and the Industrials for the short account was plainly indicated during the afternoon, when on advices that the united powers had decided to intervene in the Turkish-Grecian troubles, the market took a sudden turn for the better, prices advancing far more rapidly than they had declined during the day, and the shorts found much difficulty in covering. Sugar moved up 1 7/8; Leather preferred, 2 1/8; Tobacco, 2; Tennessee Coal, 2 3/8; Illinois Steel, 2, and the balance of the list 1/4 to 1 3/8 per cent. There were two notable exceptions, namely: Manhattan and Western Union, which were pressed for sale throughout the day. Manhattan declined from 88 3/4 to 86 3/4 on the old story about an issue of bonds.

The sale of about 4,000 shares of the stock by a broker who usually acts for one of the insiders attracted general attention. The stock subsequently rallied to 88, but closed at 87 1/4, a net loss of 1 1/4 per cent. The strength of Sugar in the closing dealings was owing to statements that the Senate committee are treating lightly the evidence against the trusts and that attention is being more generally turned towards a tariff duty on sugar in the National Congress.

The market closed firm with net advances of 1 1/2 to 1 7/8. Manhattan, however, lost 1 1/4, Western Union 1 1/2 and Missouri Pacific 1 1/2 per cent. Total sales were 18,115 shares.

The bond market was lower during the early session, but recovered and closed firm. Sales totaled up \$1,538,000.

New York, Feb. 15.—Treasury balances: Coin, \$124,903,847; currency, \$57,338,950.

CLOSING STOCKS.

Table listing closing stock prices for various commodities and stocks, including American Cotton Oil, American Sugar Refining, American Tobacco, etc.

BONDS.

Table listing bond prices for Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina, etc.

MONEY MARKET.

New York, Feb. 15.—Money on call easy at 1 1/2-2 1/2 per cent, last loan 1 1/2, closed offered at 1 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 per cent. Bar silver 64 5/8. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.84 1/4-4.85 for sixty days and 4.87 1/4-4.88 for demand. Posted rates 4.85 1/2-4.88. Commercial bills 4.83 1/2-4.84 1/2. Government bonds steady; State bonds dull; railroad bonds firm. Silver at the board was neglected.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—The trouble between Greece and Turkey over the island of Crete was the chief topic and the main ball factor in the wheat market to-day. It caused a jump of 1 1/2-2 at the start and kept the crowds in a nervous condition. English consuls declining 15-16 to 1 point added to the apprehension of shorts, who covered with considerable freedom. The regular Monday's statistics also encouraged the buying and holders of wheat. After the opening which was very strong prices eased almost a full cent, but rose 1 1/2 to the inside, losing a part of improvement in the last hour. May wheat opened 75 to 74, sold to

75 1/2-8, closing at 75 1/4-75 3/8, 1 1/2-2c higher than Saturday. Cash wheat was firm and 1 1/2-2c higher.

The corn market exhibited a better tone, which was due to improvement in wheat and the Cretan war incident. Fairly good trade was noted at the opening but quietness soon took place in the pit. May corn opened at 23 1/2, advanced to 24, closing at 23 7/8-24, 1 1/2 cent higher than Saturday. Cash corn was easy and 1 1/2-2c lower, closing steadily to firm with the futures.

Oats were slightly affected by the general improvements in the other grains. The trading was irregular active, with no extraordinary feature. May oats closed 1 1/4 higher than Saturday. Cash oats were weak and 1 1/4-1 1/2c lower.

Provisions—A light run of hogs with an attendant advance of 5/16c in their price extended firmness to product. The provision market also felt the effect of the war scare. Towards the close prices advanced on coverings by shorts, a prominent house buying heavily of pork. May pork closed 5c higher. May lard 12 1/2-2c higher. May ribs 10 1/2-1 1/2c higher.

Table showing the leading futures ranged as follows: Wheat, February, May, July; Corn, February, May, July; Oats, February, May, July; Mess Pork, per bbl; Lard, per 100 lbs; Short Ribs, per 100 lbs.

THE EASIEST THING.

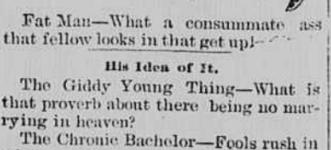
Why John Randolph, the Dwarf, Dropped the Gun Drop Industry.

That John Randolph, late of Chicago, should forsake that wicked city for the more effete environment of Greater New York is not surprising when his really pathetic story is known. I met Mr. Randolph recently, after a lapse of years, wearing an air of settled melancholy, a wide brimmed hat and hair that hung to the middle of his back. At first I hardly knew John, he had changed so much.

He is less than 2 feet high, broad of beam and is blessed with a pair of legs that resemble a horse collar. It was those legs that supplied the missing link in the chain of recognition. For years Mr. Randolph flourished in the gun drop industry in the Chicago Tenderloin. With a candy tray strapped to his stomach, John stood in front of theaters and other places of amusement and infested saloons, doing a thriving gun drop trade at all hours until the footpads finally drove the little man from his native heath.

"I couldn't stand it any longer," said John, with a half sob. "Not only did the footpads break me up in business, but they hurt my feelings so that I had to leave town. How would you like to be carried into an alley, held up by the heels and shaken like a meal sack until everything in your pockets fell out? Well, that's what those Chicago thieves did to me, a respectable business man. I was too little to sandbag, and the footpads used to jolly me and say I was the easiest thing in town. Then the papers got to printing pieces about John Randolph being shaken down again, with pictures supposed to be funny, but I couldn't see the joke.

"This winter was the worst of all. I could stand being robbed two or three times a week, but when they got to shaking the coin out of my clothes every night, and sometimes twice of an evening, I left town. I intended to go into business here, but they won't let me wear a tray, and if I carried a basket the people would be stepping in it. But I've got a new scheme. See my hair and hat? Well, I've got some buckskin breeches with fringe on them and a revolver, and I'm going to strike the dime museum circuit as the Lilliputian Buffalo Bill."—New York Journal.



As Others See Us.

Fat Man—What a consummate ass that fellow looks in that get-up!

His Idea of It.

The Giddy Young Thing—What is that proverb about there being no marrying in heaven?

The Chronic Bachelor—Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

SOMETHING TO KNOW.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired-out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the liver and kidneys and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or \$1 per bottle at Massie's Pharmacy, 109 Jefferson street.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Congressman's Electric Farm Plant.

Farming by Electricity Abroad. Wonderful, Yet Simple. [Special Correspondence.] The fact that Congressman John J. Gardner of New Jersey has begun the establishment of an electric plant on his farm near Egg Harbor City, N. J., renders doubly interesting the description of a similar plant in use at Mecklenburg which was given to me recently. It may serve as the model for farmers in the United States.

The motive power on the farm in Mecklenburg is furnished by a small brook, which passes the farm at a distance of about 650 feet and drives a turbine wheel. About 1,650 feet above the wheelhouse a dam has been erected in the brook for the purpose of obtaining the necessary fall and forcing the water into a canal leading to the turbine. This canal is partly cut into the ground and partly banked, so that at the turbine a fall of 5 1/2 feet is obtained. The volume of water changes from 18 cubic feet a second in very dry seasons to 106 to 141 cubic feet a second in very wet seasons. With an average of 35 cubic feet the turbine is guaranteed to furnish 16 horsepower, while in reality it furnishes 18, and at high water 21 to 22 horsepower.

Distributing the Electricity. The turbine drives a small dynamo machine, which develops all the electricity needed. From this dynamo the current goes to the so called switch-board, whence it is distributed to the various stations. Wires of different sizes, strung on poles, conduct light and power currents to the yard, thence to the dwelling and main building, stables, barns, other farm buildings and garden. There are in the dwelling and main building 100 incandescent lights, in the other buildings 70, and in the yard and garden 12, besides 2 arc lamps. In the turbine house there is also an accumulator—a battery consisting of 66 large glass cells, with plates of lead in diffused sulphuric acid—which serves to accumulate electricity. During the day, when the machines are not in operation on the yard, this accumulator is loaded and contains then sufficient electricity to feed the lights from evening, after working hours, till the next morning. A small machine can also be attached to the accumulator and worked from its power. By careful handling the accumulator has furnished sufficient electricity to last five days without being reloaded. To operate the machinery there are two electric motors, one of 10 horsepower and the other of 2 1/2 horsepower.

Work of the Motors. The small motor is fixed and drives the pumps for the stables, a straw cutter, a turning lathe, a grindstone and a large band saw, which can cut logs of thickness up to 17 1/2 inches, the latter, however, only with the aid of the larger motor. The larger motor is mounted on iron wheels, and, together with the thrashing machine, can be put into any barn, to be connected there with the electric current by a small cable. The silos are built in a semicircle around the last barn and can be reached, to a distance of 500 feet, by cable attachments. The distance of the motor from the turbine is then about 1,800 feet. The system of handling the motors is so simple that any farmhand can readily understand it. The turning of a lever admits the electric current, which immediately puts the motor in operation to its full power. One machinist, who is stationed at the turbine house, superintends the entire plant, handles the turbine and dynamo, and from time to time inspects the motors when in operation. One farmhand can attend the thrashing machine and the large motor.

Low Tension Currents. The cost of the works was \$12,876, of the electrical plant \$7,140. The working expenses, including interest, wear and tear and \$285.60 salary for machinist, were \$1,428 a year. Therefore the 84,000 horsepower used during the year cost \$1,428, or 4 1/5 cents per horsepower per hour. And as ten incandescent lamps represent one horsepower, the burning hour per lamp costs about four-tenths of a cent. As, with an average working time of 9 1/2 hours, 70,000 horsepower could easily be developed during the year, if there were any use therefor, the cost per horsepower could be reduced one-half.

Formerly 8,360 hundredweight of grain was thrashed by steam, requiring 400 hours, or 45 days, and 5,940 hundredweight by a Geopel machine, requiring 8 horses and 600 hours, or 70 days. The time occupied for pumping and straw cutting was about the same. For sawing logs into boards and kindling wood \$238 a year was paid on an average. The total, including light, was \$1,713.60. This shows a difference of \$285.60 a year in favor of the electric plant. Another advantage is that now four horses can be dispensed with, and the remaining horses are always ready for use. How great this advantage is, especially during the harvest, or while the fields are being manured and prepared for the winter, need hardly be mentioned. Other advantages are that the electric light is cleaner, safer and more agreeable. The fact that power is always ready enables the farmer to employ his hands at once in thrashing in case bad weather or some other reason prevents them from working in the fields.

The disadvantages are that in a dry summer the water may run low and thus occasion interruption in the running of the machinery; but, as during the dry season few lights are needed and the large motor is not used, this disadvantage is really trifling. Sufficient water can always be stored to furnish power for loading the accumulator and working the small motor.

The currents used are all of low tension and harmless to human life. High tension currents require more precaution, but could be used to more advantage on larger farms.

CARL SCHOFIELD.

Advertisement for Castoria, a vegetable preparation for assimilating food and regulating the stomach and bowels. Includes a signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and a fac-simile of the wrapper.

Advertisement for Dr. H. Sanchez's Oxydonor "Victory" medicine, highlighting its benefits for vitality and health.

Advertisement for J. M. Gambill & Co., Wholesale State Agents, promoting the Oxydonor "Victory" medicine.

Advertisement for Pond's Extract, a medicinal product for treating wounds, bruises, and rheumatism.

Advertisement for National Exchange Bank of Roanoke, VA, providing financial services and deposits.

Advertisement for Dr. Mott's Pennyroyal Pills, a medicinal product for various ailments.

Advertisement for Sapolio, a product for cleaning and maintenance, emphasizing its effectiveness and ease of use.