THE CONFERENCE

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church Of West Virginia.

THE SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

MAINLY DEVOTED TO THE HEARING OF THE REPORTS OF THE VARIOUS PRESIDING ELDERS. THE MINISTERS OF THE CONFERENCE VISIT THE UNIVERSITY AND ARE ENTERTAINED BY PRESIDENT RAYMOND—BISHOP MALLALIEU MAKES AN ADDRESS.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Sept. 30.—The M. E. conference convened promptly at 8 a. m., to-day and the first hour was spent in a devotional service led by the bishop, after which the journal of the previous sessions were read, and approved. The bishop gave one of his stirring addresses to the conference, which was well received. The report of the districts was called for and Rev. J. H. Hess, presiding elder of the Buckhannon district, read an interesting report of his work during the past year. The name of Rev. D. S. Hammond, presiding elder of Charleston district, was called, and he gave in his report, which showed that much work had been done, both by pastors and people, including many improvements to churches. Rev. J. Engle, of the Clarksburg district ,read his report showing many advances, and a steady growth in church work in that field. Rev. J. W. Bedford, presiding elder of Huntington district, read a good report of that district, showing many conversions and a growth in the membership.

Rev. D. L. Ash, presiding elder of the Morgantown district, read an interesting report of his work, which showed great growth in church work during the past year. This is Mr. Ash's last year on this charge, having served the district for six years.

Rev. L. H. Jordan, presiding elder of the New River district, read the report of his work. This district embraces nearly one-third of all the territory in West Virginia, and being but partially developed makes this the hardest field in the conference to cultivate.

Rev. Dr. M. C. B. Mason, one of the secretaries of the Freedman's Aid Society, was introduced and gave a highly interesting talk on the cause, which he represents.

Rev. Dr. Marsh, president of Mt. Union College, was next introduced and spoke briefly of educational interests of that institution. Rev. Dr. C. P. Maines, of New York, one of the book agents, addressed the conference.

Rev. N. L. Baumgardner, presiding elder of the Oakland district, gave a very full and accurate account of his work. Mr. Baumgardner has served the full limit of time in this district, and therefore will change this year. When he had finished his report the ministers of the district, through Rev. S. K. Arbuthnot, presented Mr. Baumgardner with a handsome copy of the teacher's edition of the Bible, which was done in fitting manner.

Rev. Joseph Lee, of the Parkersburg district, read a report of that work, which was encouraging to the conference.

Rev. A. Moore, presiding elder of Wheeling district, gave a report of the work done in his field. He had made a campaign of debt paying, and many of the churches under his care have been relieved of their debt.

The conference then adjourned to 2 o'clock, at which time the ministers, by invitation of Dr. Raymond, president of the university, visited that institution and inspected the buildings and campus. The students and faculty assembled in the chapel, where President Raymond introduced Bishop Mallalieu to the audience.

The bishop responded in a very eloquent and happy manner, referring to the future possibilities of the state and the need of trained men and women for the times, after which a military drill was given by the cadets.

The evening was devoted to the interests of the conference historical society, which was presided over by the president, A. B. Rohrbough. Several addresses were delivered by the older men of the conference and town, including ex-Senator W. T. Willey.

COST OF LOANS.

Register Tillman's Review of the Government Finances—Currency of the Country—Interesting Information Regarding Paper Issues—Valuable Contribution To Financial History.

Washington Star: J. Fount Tillman, register of the treasury, has completed a valuable and comprehensive document, entitled "A Condensed History of the Currency of the Country and of the Loans of the United States from the Earliest Period to June 30, 1896." The work has received the approval of ex-Secretary Carlisle, under whom it was begun, and of Secretary Gage.

The historical portion of the publication is of unusual interest. The part devoted to the "Expenses of the national loan" will be a revelation to the average reader. The statement that the government has paid interest on the various loans from 1789 to June 30, 1896, of nearly $3,000,000,000 is surprising.

Occasionally the bonds have been sold at a discount, and the ascertained loss thereby amounts to over $12,000,000, while commissions aggregating $12,363,803 36 have been paid from 1835 to 1896 to various persons for placing the loans. Further losses on account of premiums paid for bonds and other obligations called in and canceled prior to maturity, aggregate nearly $124,000,000. The total expenses of the various loans are over $2,004,000,000. As a partial offset to this enormous expenditure, the sum of a little more than $68,460,000 has been realized by the government as profits, in premiums on sales of bonds, etc., making the total expenses on loans about $2,935,600,000. The total bond issues of the last administration aggregated $262,315,409, and the premiums realized amounted to $31,138,886 74.

That portion of the work referring to the early currency of the country, when beads and shells were used as money, and musket balls, tobacco, etc., passed current and were made a legal tender, cannot fail to enlist deep attention. The issue of bills of credit of the colonial period, and by the Continental Congress is dealt with extensively, showing the vast depreciation that occurred, when, in 1780, "the paper was worth more for an advertisement or a joke than for any prospect of any kind of redemption. A barber's shop in Philadelphia was papered with it, and a dog coated with tar and the bills stuck all over him, was paraded in the streets;" thus pointing, as with the finger of fate, to what might again occur, under a condition of inflated currency.

The first loan negotiated by the Continental Congress (December 22, 1776) was for the purpose of purchasing supplies to aid in building cruisers to prosecute the war of the revolution. By contract the payment was to be made in tobacco. The loan, amounting to the sum of $181,500, was obtained from the farmers-general of France, December 3, 1777, another loan of $10,000,000 was authorized. This loan was also for the purpose of carrying on the war of the revolution. Only $3,267,000 of the amount was issued. It was also taken to France, and at par, although by the terms of the contract it was not to be paid until three years after the restoration of peace. A loan of $800,000 was obtained from Holland, February 1, 1785, which embraced a lottery scheme through which the government paid a "bonus" of $276,000 and "gratifications" amounting to $80,720. This loan was needed to save the credit of the United States, then greatly endangered by the fact that drafts in excess of the amount already raised in Holland, had been drawn by the superintendent of finance and part of them had reached Europe.

The only loan negotiated by the treasury department without authority of law was made by Secretary Hamilton, September 13, 1789. The amount was $191,608 81, and the money was obtained from the Bank of New York and the Bank of North America. In reporting his action to Congress the secretary said: "Obvious considerations dictate the propriety in future cases of making previous provisions by law for such loans as the public exigencies may call for, defining their extent and giving special authority to make them."

The first treasury notes issued by the government were authorized by the act of Congress of June 30, 1812. The amount was $5,000,000 and the notes were sold at par. They were redeemable one year after date with five and two-fifths per cent interest. Of the total issue, notes amounting to $100 appear to have never been presented for redemption. In 1815 treasury notes to the amount of $25,000,000 were authorized.

Under this act $2,392,994 "small treasury notes" were issued bearing no interest. They were redeemable at the pleasure of the government. In form they were as follows:

"Treasury Department, March 25, 1815.—The United States promises to receive this note for five dollars in all payments to them, or to fund the amount at 7 per cent interest on request, agreeably to the act of Congress, of February 24, 1815."

Under the same act there was issued $4,969,400 treasury notes bearing five and two-fifths per cent interest, payable at the option of the holder in a six per cent stock included in said act. The issue of said stock amounted to $1,505,352 18.

This government has been a most inveterate borrower. From 1812 to 1846 there was hardly a year when Congress has not authorized an issue of short time treasury notes, etc. The first large bond issue was made in 1803 in the form of "six per cent stock," the amount being $11,250,000. This stock was issued to the French government in part payment for the territory of Louisiana, pursuant to the treaty of April 30, 1803. Heavy loans were made in 1846-8 to raise the money to carry on the Mexican war.

Bond issues in time of peace were frequent. A loan of $20,000,000 was directed to be made by Congress June 14, 1858, to provide funds for meeting the current expenses of the government.

The first loan on account of the war of the rebellion was made in August, 1861. The breaking out of the war, however, only a few weeks after the passage of the act of March 2, 1861, authorizing the issue the "treasury notes of 1861," necessitated an increase in the issue thereof (which reached $35,364,450) far in excess of the amount originally contemplated.

Congress met in extra session July 4, 1861. Eleven states had attempted to secede from the Union and were in actual revolt. Seventy-five thousand volunteers had been called into the field to suppress the rebellion. President Lincoln asked authority to borrow $400,000,000. Congress authorized $250,000,000. The first installment of these bonds—$50,000,000—sold at nearly 11 per cent discount—to be exact, 10.67 per cent. The first issue of legal tender notes was in 1862. The total amount authorized was $450,000,000. There have been issued of these notes, including reissue, $2,885,909,803. The amount now outstanding is $346,681,016.

The first act for the refunding of the war debt of the rebellion, was passed in 1870. The first loan for this purpose, amounting to $517,994,150, began in 1871. The bonds bore 5 per cent interest, matured in ten years, and were sold at .015 of 5 per cent premium. Under the "4 per cent loan of 1907," authorized by the acts of Congress approved January 14, 1875, bonds aggregating $740,853,200 were issued. They will mature July 1, 1907, and the amount outstanding June 30, 1896, was $559,683,850.

The three billions of dollars in interest paid on bonds is more than enough to have run the entire actual expenses of this government for the first seventy years of its existence. The amount paid out in this way is, estimating the population of this country at 70,000,000, equal to nearly $43 a head for man, woman and child. The immense amount does not include the cost of issuing, redeeming, etc. An immense force is engaged in this work.

In doing the work of issuing and redeeming the bonded obligations of the United States at this time, the government is put to a cost of something like $200,000 a year. This includes printing, salaries and everything which would not be necessary with no bonded obligation, or a small one. The bonds are turned over to purchasers without a cent of cost to them. The one item of furnishing the paper and doing the printing is a big one in itself.

THE OLD WAY

Of Treating Dyspepsia and Indigestion by Dieting a Barbarous and Useless One.

We say the old way, but really it is a very common one at present time and many dyspeptics and physicians as well consider the first step to take in attempting to cure indigesting is to diet, either by selecting certain foods and rejecting others or to greatly diminish the quantity usually taken, in other words the starvation plan is by many supposed to be the first essential.

The almost certain failure of the starvation cure for dyspepsia has been proven time and again, but still the moment Dyspepsia makes its appearance a course of dieting is at once advised.

All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting or starvation to a man suffering from Dyspepsia, because Indigestion itself starves every organ and every nerve and every fibre in the body.

What the Dyspeptic wants is abundant nutrition, which means plenty of good, wholesome, well-cooked food and something to assist the weak stomach to digest it. This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted and this is the method by which they cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, in other words the patient eats plenty of wholesome food and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest it for him. In this way the system is nourished and the overworked stomach rested, because the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not. One of these tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat or eggs.

Your druggist will tell you that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the purest and safest remedy sold for stomach troubles and every trial makes one more friend for this excellent preparation. Sold at 50 cents for full sized packages at all drug stores.

A little book on stomach diseases mailed free by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

FLOODS AND PARTIAL FAMINE.

HAVANA, Sept. 30.—Operations in the four western provinces of Cuba have been absolutely suspended during the last few days on account of a severe storm that has swept over this end of the island. In the suburbs of Havana nearly two-nty persons have been drowned by the floods and in the country districts many lives and much property have been lost. These heavy rains are liable to continue well on into October. General Weyler cannot move a column. In addition to the misery caused by the floods, all but the wealthier classes suffer from a scarcity of food. Beef costs $1 a pound, and other meats in proportion. Vegetables and bread can be obtained in market only once a week. Milk costs fifty cents a quart.

FINANCIAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Times this morning publishes a long letter on the financial situation in China. Among other things the writer says the fresh fall in silver has wiped out the margin for hypothecation which remained out of the customs revenue.

Continuing, the letter says: "China is raising a new loan in order to pay the balance of the Japanese indemnity before 1898 as thereby the treasury profits to the extent of two and three-quarter millions aside from the Japanese evacuation of Wei Hai Wei. China is negotiating not only with English and German banks, but with the United States consul general, who represents a powerful American syndicate, including J. Pierpont Morgan and several minor financiers playing off one against the other. The fact that the Hooley syndicate signed a preliminary contract need not be taken as conclusive that there is any intention to raise $16,000,000 in that quarter. As a matter of fact, at the date of writing, Sheng is still receiving overtures from the Americans and has been receiving them ever since the signing of the preliminary contract."

CHANCE FOR INVENTIVE GENIUS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A circular has been issued by the postoffice department inviting persons who have new designs for cancelling postage stamps to submit them to the committee recently appointed for the purpose of devising a means of securing better results in this branch of postoffice work. The circular announces that "the committee will receive for inspection, up to January 1, 1898, working models of any invention designed to take the place of the hand stamps now in use at the various postoffices. Persons who submit devices are advised that simplicity, durability and cost are the principal elements to be considered, and that the present movement is intended, primarily to secure an improvement in the class of postmarking stamps now supplied to the smaller postoffices."

NEW REVOLUTION IN GUATEMALA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama says: Telegraphic reports from the Herald's correspondent in San Salvador, state that information has reached there to the effect that a new revolutionary outbreak has occurred at Jarez, Guatemala. This movement is headed by Jose Leon Castillo, who like General Prospero Morales, was a candidate to succeed President Barrios. Jerez is one of the eastern departments where Castillo has been working since the revolution began in the west, to rouse the people to rebellion. With fighting now in the east, west and southwest, the danger to dictator Barrios is very great. If the rebels are victorious his chances of escape are very small.

Every Saturday Tourist Sleeping Car Route to California.

Commencing next Saturday night, and continuing every Saturday night thereafter, Midland Route tourist cars en route to Colorado, Utah and California will leave the Chicago Union Passenger Station of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at 10 o'clock, running over the Chicago and Omaha Short Line to Omaha, thence via Lincoln, Neb., Colorado Springs and Leadville, Colo., Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, Reno, Nevada, and Sacramento, Cal., arriving at San Francisco at 8:45 p. m., Wednesday.

As will be noticed, this route is Midland through Northern Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, (through the heart of the Rockies), Utah, Nevada and California, affording a perfect panoramic view of prairie, mountain and coast scenery.

These popular every Saturday California excursions for both first and second) class passengers (not foreign emigrants are "personally conducted" by intelligent, competent and courteous "couriers" who will attend to the wants of all passengers en route. This is an entirely new feature of tourist car service and will be greatly appreciated by families or parties of friends traveling together, or by ladies traveling alone. Particular attention is paid to the care of children who usually get weary on a long journey.

Remember that the Midland Route Tourist Cars are sleeping cars and are supplied with all the accessories necessary to make the journey comfortable and pleasant, and the sleeping berth rate is but $6 (for two persons) from Chicago to California.

Ask the nearest ticket agent for a tourist car "folder," giving complete information about the Midland Route, or address "Eastern Manager Midland Route," No. 95 Adams street, Chicago, Ill., or John R. Potts, District Passenger Agent, C., M. & St. P. Ry., 486 William street, Williamsport, Pa.

P. S.—Berth reservations are made in the order received up to each Saturday morning. First come, first served.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Victorious.

Physical and Mental Exhaustion Gives Way to Vigorous Activity.

REV. W. T. HOUCK, the talented pastor of Grace U. B. church, Carlisle, Penn., writes September 28, 1895: "I always enjoyed good health until in 1892, at which time my duties as a clergyman were of a peculiarly trying nature, subjecting me to several severe nervous shocks which together with overwork and anxiety, impaired my general health and nervous system. Indeed I was in such a condition that the mere sight of a large congregation so wearied me that it would require a day or more for me to recover from the exhaustion. It affords me great pleasure to say that Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Restorative Tonic have done me untold good. I preached three times yesterday and I feel as fresh and vigorous this Monday morning as I ever felt in my life, thanks to your remedies.

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on Heart and Nervessent free to all applicants.

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

KNIGHTS OF MYSTIC CHAIN

Ninth Annual Convention of the Select Council at Berkeley Springs.

Special Correspondence.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 29.—The twenty-ninth annual convention of the Select Castle of West Virginia, Ancient Order of the Mystic Chain, convened here yesterday morning.

Mayor A. M. Mendenhall delivered an address of welcome, as did also Rev. W. L. Childers, of the United Brethren church, to which Chaplain George Hopwood responded. The session was then opened in ritualistic form, Select Commander John Cardona, of Wheeling presiding, and J. T. Crawford, of Keyser, at the desk.

The commander named Representatives J. M. Stanley, W. Z. Hendrickson and R. P. Bloom committee on credentials. The committee reported a number of past commanders' and representatives correct.

Past Commander A. L. Wheeler, of No. 1; G. W. Biser and J. N. Shockey, of No. 2; F. A. Miller, of No. 9, and E. L. Jones, of No. 19, were admitted, obligated and seated as members of Select Castle.

The hours of the session were made from 9 to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 5 p. m.

The offices of vice-commander and marshal were declared vacant, and W. F. Randolph, of Parsons, was elected to the former, and Julius Scherr, of Eglon, to the latter, and were installed by Stanley.

The minutes of the last session were approved as printed, without reading.

Representative J. W. Dayton, of No. 4, presented a proposition that provision be made for each subordinate castle's recommending one of its members for appointment as organizer of new castles. Referred to committee on law and supervision.

The select commander, scribe, treasurer and supreme representative read able reports, which show the order to be in a good condition, and were referred to proper committees.

The committees on appeals and grievances, law and supervision, and finance and mileage reported, and same were adopted, excepting the recommendations of the last named, which will be acted on later.

The chair named Past Supreme Commander J. M. Stanley, Past Select Commander George Hopwood and J. T. Crawford committee on necrology. Also Representatives George Hopwood, F. W. Rose, Julius Scherr, M. J. Kelser and C. L. Dickerson committee on extension of the order. The following Select Castle officers were elected: Chaplain, John Cardona, of Wheeling; commander, W. T. Randolph, of Parsons; marshal, J. W. Dayton, of Keyser; recording and corresponding scribe, J. T. Crawford, of Keyser; treasurer, Frank Rose, of Piedmont; inside guard, M. J. Keyser, of Easton; outside guard, J. C. Laley, of Berkeley Springs; select trustees, Owen Binegar, of Wilson, Jesse J. Jackson, of Wheeling, and Matthew Cockburn, of Elk Garden; supreme representatives, George Hopwood, of Wheeling, and J. T. Crawford, of Keyser; alternates, J. M. Stanley and William B. Williams, of Piedmont.

The trustees submitted their annual report, which was adopted.

Provision was made for borrowing money to meet current expenses, if necessary, until the next payment of the per capita tax becomes due.

The committee on necrology submitted resolutions to the memory of the late John O. Matthews, of Reading, Pa., the founder of the order, and the late Past Select Commanders William H. Miller, of Thomas, and John Walford, of Wheeling.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

Told on the Streets of Wheeling the Same as Elsewhere.

Some things you cannot tell too often.
Repetition gives them added strength.
The same old story is pleasant to hear.
When it brings happiness to home.
Brings joy to the afflicted.
Tells how burdens can be raised.
How the back can be relieved—
All the pains and aches removed;
Proves how easily it's done.
Wheeling people tell this story.
Friends and neighbors talk of it.
They tell about their kidney ills.
How they suffered—how the cures came.
What they think of Doan's Kidney Pills.

Here is what a citizen says:

Name Mrs. George M. Deiters, address No. 26 South Huron Street, says: "I have suffered for several years with my back brought on by an attack of La Grippe characterized by severe aching pains across the small of my back and through my right thigh; bearing down pains in the bladder; numbness and aching of the ankles; often worse when lying down; and often when in bed I would be so stiff I could hardly turn over or get out of it. I felt tired and depressed all the time, especially in the mornings and could not sit still for any length of time without wanting to go to sleep. I saw so many favorable accounts of Doan's Kidney Pills that I concluded they would help me. I got a box at the Logan Drug Company, and began their use. I felt relieved after the first few doses and was encouraged to continue their use, which I did with splendid results. My sister was visiting me at the time and being troubled as I was she took some on my recommendation and they helped her right away. I have recommended them to many of my friends and if ever troubled in that way again would use nothing else."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

RUNNING sores, indolent ulcers and similar troubles, even though of many years' standing, may be cured by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It soothes, strengthens and heals. It is the great pile cure. Charles R. Goetze, Market and Twelfth streets; Chatham Sinclair, Forty-sixth and Jacob streets; A. E. Scheele, No. 607 Main street; Exley Bros., Penn and Zane streets; Bowie & Co., Bridgeport. 4

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. mwf&w.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is the remedy. Sold by R. H. List, Druggist, Wheeling, W. Va. thf&s

The Monongahela River Railroad Co.

On Sundays during the present summer the Monongahela River Railway Co., will sell round trip tickets between all points at one fare for the round trip. NO ROUND TRIP FARE TO EXCEED FIFTY CENTS. This gives the people of Clarksburg a chance to visit Fairmont, and the Fairmont people an opportunity to go to Clarksburg, traveling sixty-six miles in either case, at a cost of only fifty cents. This is "something new" for West Virginia, and it is hoped that the people will show their appreciation of these low rates by patronizing them. tth&s

MOMENTS are useless if trifled away; and they are dangerously wasted if consumed by delay in cases where One Minute Cough Cure would bring immediate relief. Charles R. Goetze, Market and Twelfth streets; Chatham Sinclair, Forty-sixth and Jacob streets; A. E. Scheele, No. 607 Main street; Exley Bros., Penn and Zane streets; Bowie & Co., Bridgeport. 1

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Don't Go to Alaska

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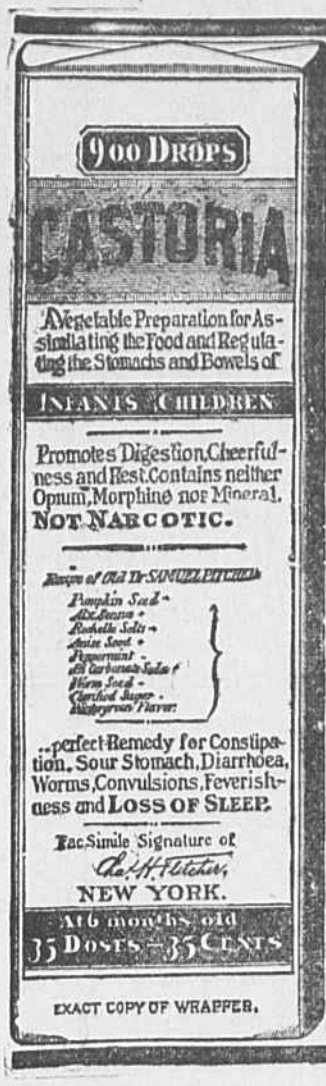

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Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

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"18 Year Old"

BICYCLES

—AT NEXT YEAR'S PRICES.

It has become an established rule in the bicycle business that all wheels carried over from one season to the next must be sold then at

A REDUCED PRICE.

Rather than carry over 1897 Ramblers, which we shall continue to manufacture in order to keep our mechanics busy until we start on 1898 Ramblers, we will, while they last, sell 1897 Ramblers at next year's reduced price.

FORMER PRICE, $80.

NEW PRICE: Singles, $65.00; No. 21 (special), $75.00; Tandems (all styles), $110.00

GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., Washington, D. C.

J. C. STAMP, Agent, ... Wheeling, W. Va.

"A HANDFUL OF DIRT MAY BE A HOUSEFUL OF SHAME." CLEAN HOUSE WITH

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BEFORE AND AFTER USING.

RESTORED MANHOOD

DR. MOTT'S NERVERINE PILLS

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Failing or Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at $1.00 per box, 6 boxes for $5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by Will S. Dickson's McLure House Pharmacy. my21-d&w

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H. L. M'KOWN, Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Gasoline and Oils of all kinds, Sewer Pipe, etc., 1911 Market street, Wheeling, W. Va. Telephone 104. Estimates Furnished. my2

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Gas and Electric Chandeliers, Filters, and Taylor Gas Burners a specialty. my2

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All Work Done Promptly at Reasonable Prices.

TRIMBLE & LUTZ COMPANY,

SUPPLY HOUSE.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting,

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A Full Line of the Celebrated

SNOW STEAM PUMPS

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GENERAL MACHINISTS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF MARINE AND STATIONARY ENGINES.

Wheeling, W. Va.

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J. A. JEFFERSON, Ass't. Cashier.

BANK OF WHEELING,

CAPITAL $200,000, PAID IN.

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