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DENTIST, Easton, Md.
Office in Masonic Temple.

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Attorney-at-Law, Easton, Maryland.
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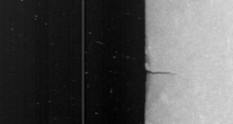
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NOTICE.
The business formerly conducted by C. R. Leonard & Brother, will hereafter be continued by E. T. Leonard, member of the late firm. All business entrusted to my care will receipt prompt and careful attention.
EDMUND T. LEONARD,
Partner in Liquidation.

WAGNER'S GREEN HOUSE,
WEST PRATT STREET,
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This Restaurant is the old and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city.
The crowds which lunch and dine daily at this restaurant attest the public approbation of its management.

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Boilers patched and retubed, Engines repaired and set up, Cylinders rebored at short notice, Agricultural and Mill Machinery of all kinds promptly attended to, either on the farm or at the mill. Valves of all sizes, pipes and fittings constantly in stock. Work done and guaranteed by machinists of long experience. Bargains both in new and second hand boilers and engines. We also manufacture and control royalty the
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6x20 Sawed Cypress Shingles, - 6.00 " "
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SHINGLES.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY.—In the Senate the session began at 2 P. M., after a recess from 9 A. M. Great crowds filled the galleries. The naval appropriation bill was passed providing for two battle ships, six gunboats and three torpedo-boats. Early in the day an agreement between the two houses was reached on the sundry civil appropriation bill, and later on the diplomatic and consular bill. Mr. Hoar is accepted the provision in the sundry civil bill looking to an international monetary conference. The provision in the same bill for the retirement of the revenue marine officers was withdrawn. The conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill was concurred in. At 6 P. M. the Senate took a recess until 8:30 P. M. The Senate receded from its amendment to the diplomatic and consular bill appropriating $40,000 to begin the construction of a cable to Hawaii.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY.—The Senate had adjourned at 4 A. M., and reassembled at 9 A. M. The naval and deficiency bills were disposed of. Senators Voorhees and Sherman waited upon the President and advised him that the Senate had completed its business. When Mr. Voorhees conveyed to the Senate the congratulations of the President upon its adjournment there was a round of laughter on the floors and in the galleries. Mr. Stevenson, President, and Mr. Harris, Vice-President of the Senate, received the thanks of that body for the manner in which they have discharged their duties.

HOUSE.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY.—The House was in continuous session all day, with recesses from 4 A. M. until 2 P. M. and from 6 until 7.30 in the evening, clearing the decks of conference reports. Before midnight the final conference reports on sundry civil, Indian, legislative and diplomatic appropriation bills had been adopted, leaving only the naval bill and general deficiency bill in issue between the two houses. Mr. Dingley's attempt to pass the bill to grant a right of way through the Indian Territory to a railroad company over the Pres dent's veto failed. Mr. Jones (democrat of Virginia) opposed the bill granting a pension of $100 per month to Major-General McClernand, but after a speech by General Sickles (democrat, of New York) it passed. The House was in session all day Saturday. Twenty five bills and resolutions were passed. The bill to appropriate $20,000 to build a statue to General Stark was defeated. The general deficiency bill was reported by conference and agreed to.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY.—The House convened at 8 o'clock after a short recess. There was a short discussion upon bimetalism, precipitated by Mr. Grosvenor. The Speakers announced as the House members of the monetary commission Mr. Culberson, (Democrat, of Texas), Mr. Hitt (Republican, of Illinois) and himself by resolution of the House. A resolution was passed thanking the Speaker for his uniform kindness to members.

MILLIONS IN IT FOR VIRGINIA.

Incorporation of the Chesapeake, Shenandoah and Western Railroad Completed.

A dispatch from Richmond, Va., says:—E. C. Machen, of New York, president of the Old Dominion Construction Company, called at the office of Col. John Ball Bigger, clerk of the House of Delegates, and obtained a certified copy of the charter of the Chesapeake, Shenandoah and Western Railroad. He paid the charter fees, amounting to $220, and stated that probably some $8,000,000 would be put in Virginia in constructing the road.

The charter of the Chesapeake, Shenandoah and Western Railroad was granted by the General Assembly at its last session. The incorporators are Messrs. Jed Hotchkiss, H. M. Bell, M. Erskine Miller, and J. N. Stubbs, and the proposed route is from some point between the Potomac and the York river to the West Virginia line.

The capital stock is not to exceed $1,000,000, and organization may be effected when $100,000 of stock shall have been subscribed.

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BALTIMORE MD

WRECKED BY A BROKEN AXLE.

Coal Cars Thrown in an Express Train's Way—Two Men Killed.

The breaking of an axle of a gondola car attached to a coal train on the Central Railroad of New Jersey caused a serious wreck and the death of William H. Thomas, engineer, and Winfield Holland, fireman, at Perry-sville, in Bayonne, N. J., at 6.30 o'clock P. M. Harry O'Neil, fireman, was hurt. The passengers were shaken up, but not injured.

The Royal Blue Line express had left Jersey City, west-bound, at 6.12 P. M., and when it reached Bayonne, it ran parallel for sometime with a coal train consisting of twenty empty gondolas. The express was running at a high rate of speed, and it consisted of a locomotive, three passenger coaches, a sleeper and a combination smoker and baggage car.

The engine was in charge of William H. Thomas, the engineer, of Philadelphia, and Winfield Holland and Harry O'Neil, firemen, of the same place.

There are four tracks at this place, two used for passenger service and the other two for coal and freight traffic. While both trains were speeding along an axle of one of the gondolas suddenly snapped in two, throwing a number of the empty coal cars over on to the passenger tracks a few rods in front of the locomotive. Before Engineer Thomas was able to stop his engine it crashed into the gondolas. The locomotive was wrecked and the baggage car ran up into the engine. The passenger coaches were thrown from the tracks, but were not overturned.

AWAKE FOR FIVE MONTHS.

David Jones Went 152 Days and Nights Without Sleep—He is Improving.

David Jones, a wealthy farmer, residing near Elwood, Ind., failed on the night of September 23rd last to sleep, and from that time on, night after night, could not get any rest. He lost a few pounds of flesh, but was able to continue work.

Noted medical men vainly tried to afford him relief. Last Friday night he began to feel drowsy and that night slept half an hour. He has since been sleeping a little each night and it is now thought that he soon will be all right again.

He went 152 days and nights without sleep. Three years ago he went ninety days and nights. He has lost only ten pounds during the long sleepless period now apparently at an end.

The German Government does not intend to increase the number of sea-going ironclads above fourteen, but seven second-class and one first-class cruiser will be built.

WE
GIVE AWAY
A Sample Package (4 to 7 doses) of
Dr. Pierce's
Pleasant Pellets
To any one sending name and address to us on a postal card.
ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN FAVOR.
Hence, our object in sending them out broadcast
ON TRIAL.

They absolutely *cure*
SICK HEADACHE,
Biliousness, Constipation, Coated Tongue, Poor Appetite, Dyspepsia and kindred derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
Don't accept some substitute said to be "just as good."
The substitute costs the dealer less.
It costs you ABOUT the same.
HIS profit is in the "just as good."
WHERE IS YOURS?
Address for FREE SAMPLE,
World's Dispensary Medical Association,
No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

RAILROAD WRECKS

Particulars of the Great Disaster in Mexico.

HUNDRED PERSONS KILLED

The Victims Were Excursionists on a Religious Pilgrimage—A Passenger Train on the New Jersey Central Railroad Crashes Into Coal Cars.

A despatch from City of Mexico, says:—One of the most frightful accidents in the history of the Mexican railroads, resulting in the killing of 104 persons, and the serious if not fatal injury of about 83 others, occurred on the Interoceanic Railroad at a point about 25 miles from this city. A few days ago a great number of persons left the capital and the towns in the vicinity to go on a pilgrimage to the Catholic shrine at Sacramento.

A long train, aboard of which there were 1,200 passengers, was returning from the place of pilgrimage. All went well until a point on the line about midway between Tematla and Tezango was reached. On this part of the road there is a steep incline, the line at one place having a sharp curve where it runs close to the edge of a high precipice.

In coming down the mountain the engineer lost control of the train and it was running at a high rate of speed when it struck the curve. The engine jumped the track and rolled down the side of a steep precipice into a deep canyon. It was followed by three passenger coaches, all of which were filled with people. In rolling down the mountain the coaches were broken into kindling wood and not a passenger escaped injury. Two other coaches also left the track, but after running along on the ties for a short distance, turned over, but did not go down the precipice. The other cars of the rain went on down the mountain and were finally checked by the hand brakes.

As soon as word of the accident was received, a relief train was sent out with surgeons and a wrecking force, and the work of rescuing the wounded and taking out the dead has been progressing since. As fast as possible the wounded were brought to the city, President Diaz having ordered the military hospital with its staff to care for all survivors.

A gendarme who returned on one of the relief trains says that he saw fourteen dead bodies taken from one coach. These bodies were mangled in the most shocking manner; some of them were in fragments, and limbs, heads and bodies were mixed up in such a manner as to make identification almost impossible.

The scene about the wreck was most sickening, as well as sorrowful. Relatives were searching for missing members of the families, and women and children who had lost husbands and fathers were crying and moaning in a heart-rending manner.

This is the most serious wreck in Mexico since 1881, when a train load of soldiers went through a bridge, 400 of them being killed. The most careful inquiry in this section indicates that there were no Americans on the train, the passengers so far as learned, being natives.

The train crew are Americans, and in accordance with the Mexican custom all who were not killed will be arrested, the Mexican laws placing the responsibility on trainmen for such affairs being stringent.

Weak and Sore Eyes
Eyesight Became Affected---Unable to Go to School
Hood's Sarsaparilla Wrought Cure and Built Up System.
"Two years ago my little daughter Elsie was afflicted with ulcerated sore eyes. I

Elsie Cannedy, Arkansas City, Kan.
tried one of the best doctors in the city for about a year but her eyes seemed to grow worse. I had her treated by an oculist but his treatment did not benefit them. I then commenced to give the little one Hood's Sarsaparilla and after the first bottle I could see that there was great improvement. Elsie is now nine years old. Besides benefiting the special trouble mentioned Hood's Sarsaparilla has made her a strong and sprightly child. I will always speak highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla." J. H. CANNEDY, 215 North Fifth Street, Janitor Fourth Ward School Building, Arkansas City, Kan.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Be Sure to get HOOD'S. Cures
Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Charles A. Morganfield Found Guilty as Charged.

JURY AGREES IN 10 MINUTES

Three of Them Were in Favor of the Death Penalty—The Prisoner Receives the Verdict Coolly.

A despatch from Fredericksburg, Va., says:—With a cigar in his hand and a smile on his rich robber Morganfield looked into the stern and solemn faces of twelve jurors and learned his fate—guilty as charged in the indictment, with a punishment of eighteen years in the penitentiary. The jury was out only about ten minutes, and on the first ballot arrived at a unanimous conclusion.

It was about 4:30 when court reopened to receive the verdict, and the prisoner was ordered in on his cot. The court-room was jammed, and for once it was unnecessary for Sheriff Kennedy to wave his hat and yell, "Be silent, gen lemen!"

"Have you arrived at a verdict?" inquired Clerk Bryan after the jury had taken their places.

"We have," was the response.

"Look upon the prisoner, gentlemen of the jury. Is he guilty or not?"

"Guilty!" spoke up several of the jurors promptly. The verdict was then handed up and read, and it was all over. When the punishment was announced some person in the rear of the room gave vent to a long shrill whistle and was sharply reprimanded by the court.

MORGANFIELD WAS UNCONCERNED.

Morganfield was not visibly affected when he learned his fate, but gazed thoughtfully toward the waterstained ceiling of the little courtroom and an instant later was puffing away at his cigar as though nothing had happened.

Senator Little was on his feet in an instant and moved that the verdict be set aside. The motion was not argued, but was promptly overruled by the court. Notice of appeal was then entered; ninety days' time being asked to prepare the bill of exceptions, during which judgment was to be suspended.

The Circuit Court meets April 5, and Judge Ashton granted the intervening time for preparation. When the prisoner was sentenced, and was asked the customary question was he the sees any reason why sentence should not be imposed, Morganfield turned on his cot, and in a clear distinct voice told the court that he had gone into the trial weak in mind and body, and without preparation, and that he had not expected to be tried so soon.

Judge Ashton pronounced the sentence, closing his address by congratulating the convicted man upon his lucky escape from the gallows. He said he thought the prisoner had been ably defended, and could see no reason for reopening the case. Morganfield was then remanded to the custody of the Fredericksburg authorities.

Attorney White asked for a continuance in the other four cases against Morganfield, and the court entered the order against the objections of Col. Sharp and Senator Little. Only six days of this term remain and the judge said he was thoroughly fatigued, and presumed counsel were similarly affected.

W. W. Lowe gave a successful test at Duluth, Minn., of his invention for sending pictures by telegraph. The faintest details were transmitted, even to the shading of the features. The objection to the "telautograph" has been its inability to reproduce shaded lines.

Seven Day Adventists for Africa.

One hundred missionaries were given credentials and fifty persons were licensed to preach at the session of the general conference of the Seven Day Adventists, at Battle Creek, Mich. The missionaries will go to South Africa.

FARMERS AS BOOKKEEPERS.

Must Attend Commercial Colleges to Supply Income Tax Information.

While the American farmer is busily engaged in making a statement of the valuation of his property and his stock, so as to be ready for the income tax collector, who is as necessary an evil in this country under the policy of free trade as he is in England, it may console the American farmer to learn that his brother farmer in England has been receiving a little gift in the shape of a revised circular concerning the income tax in that country.

There the tax is payable on January 1, a sort of New Year's gift which the farmer is compelled to disgorge as his tribute toward free trade. There the farmer has the option of being taxed at a rate of six cents in the pound upon the actual value—that is, the rental value—of his land, although he may decide to be taxed as an ordinary trader upon his average profits during three preceding years. In the latter case an examination of his accounts during that period is necessary, so as to show the farmer's exact position.

During his leisure moments the farmer here, as well as in England, should take a course in bookkeeping, if he is not already an expert in that necessary branch of business. We are not aware of the exact form in which the farmers must make their returns in this country, but in England a blank balance sheet is prepared and distributed for the farmers to fill out, requiring many items and particulars which the average farmer could only furnish as an estimate, and many others which it would be impossible for him to furnish unless he were an expert bookkeeper.

Should the farmer desire to appeal against the amount of his taxation, the time wherein he can appeal or lodge a claim for the repayment of a portion of his tax is very limited. The tax collector, however, is allowed at least six months wherein to consider such claims and make repayments, so that if the farmer be compelled to pay unjustly any amount in excess of what the law properly demands, he may make up his mind that fully a year will elapse before he secures any refund. These are a few of the incidents of an income tax, which is and must be always a necessity and part of a policy of free trade.

Avenues That Are Open.

Free traders, as a proof of the beneficial effects of the Walker tariff of 1846, are accustomed to speak of the number of miles of railroad built during the years from 1846 to 1860. They tell us it was the time of the opening up of the great West. They might as well say that the discovery of gold in California was the result of the Walker tariff. Those very things which they cite—viz., the building of many miles of railroad and the opening up of the West—show the reason why the panic was delayed until 1857 instead of following on the heels of tariff reform, as did the panic of 1893. In the years following the Walker tariff, men who were thrown out of employment went into the undeveloped West as miners or as pioneers; they found work in the construction of railroads. While these avenues of employment were open the panic was warded off. In these present days of tariff reform our workingmen have no such refuge, but tramp our streets searching for work. These have been the only avenues recently open to them.

Their "Vantage Ground."

Both President Cleveland and Mr. Wilson have described the present Democratic tariff as merely a "vantage ground" from which to wage further attacks upon the protective system, and they pledged themselves to continue to "shell the camp of monopoly" the moment that Congress reassembled. "Shelling the camp of monopoly," in Democratic phraseology, means closing the workshops and factories—in brief, to wage war upon the industrial and agricultural pursuits that are the bedrock of the country's wealth and welfare.

A Stormy Trip.



Know It Now in London.

It is now apparent to the country at large that the Democratic Administration at Washington is merely bungling through an attempt at government, and that character and brains are thoroughly lacking, as well as proper appreciation of public sentiment. The true hypocrisy of this Administration threatens now to be fully exposed during the last two years of its curious existence.—Horncastle's (London) Monthly Circular.

Couldn't Stomach It.

The leaven (of tarif reform) didn't have time to work and soured on the stomaches of the people.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

That's so, and they spewed it up at once. It was too nauseous to digest and it will never again be tasted.

Carlisle in 1892.



Carlisle in 1895.



SERVED IN THE WAR.

THE GRIP ALMOST WON WHERE THE BULLET FAILED.

Our Sympathies Always Enlisted in the Infirmities of the Veteran.

(From the Herald, Woodstock, Va.)

There is an old soldier in Woodstock, Va., who served in the war with Mexico and in the war of the rebellion, Mr. Levi McInturf. He passed through both these wars without a serious wound. The hardships, however, told seriously on him, for when the grip attacked him four years ago it nearly killed him. Who can look upon the infirmities of a veteran without a feeling of the deepest sympathy? His townspeople saw him confined to his house so prostrated with great nervousness that he could not hold a knife and fork at the table, scarcely able to walk, too, and as he attempted it, he often stumbled and fell. They saw him treated by the best talent to be had—but still he suffered on for four years, and gave up finally in despair. One day, however, he was struck by the account of a cure which had been affected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He immediately ordered a box and commenced taking them. He says he was greatly relieved within three days' time. The blood found its way to his fingers, and his hands, which had been palsied, assumed a natural color, and he was soon enabled to use his knife and fork at the table. He has recovered his strength to such an extent that he is able to chop wood, shock corn and do his regular work about his home. He now says he can not only walk to Woodstock, but can walk across the mountains. He is able to lift up a fifty-two pound weight with one hand and says he does not know what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for others, but knows that they have done a great work for him.

He was in town last Monday, court day, and was loud in his praise of the medicine that had given him so great relief. He purchased another box and took it home with him. Mr. McInturff is willing to make affidavit to these facts.

The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills state that they are not a patent medicine, but a prescription used for many years by an eminent practitioner, who produced the most wonderful results with them, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill to which flesh is heir. The pills are also a specific for the trouble peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. They are entirely harmless and can be given to weak and sickly children with the greatest good and without the slightest danger. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price (50c. a box or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

A SUICIDAL POLICY.

THE SOUTH HAS CUT OFF ITS NOSE TO SPITE ITS FACE.

Cheap Foreign Wool Now Used in the North as a Substitute For Cotton—Sugar Can Save the Planters—Eli Perkins in the South.

I have visited several old sugar plantations in Florida during the last week. The great freeze which dropped the mercury twenty degrees below freezing point from Palatka to St. Augustine has frozen a third of the orange crop and killed all the old trees. The calamity brings sadness to all Florida. When I asked Judge Hunt, of Palatka, how he felt about it he said:

"This frost has been a calamity to our State, but it stops with the orange groves. Overproduction was killing the orange industry and providence has come to our rescue. But there is another overproduction in the South in a worse condition than the orange crop."

"What is that?" I asked.

"It is cotton, sir. Our farmers are now getting 3½ and four cent a pound for what we used to get ten cents for, and it is going lower every day. When I think how foolish we Southerners have acted it makes me sick. We had the chance to save ourselves offered us and we threw it away. We are now convinced of our own foolishness."

"Well, what have you done?" I asked.

"We could not have done worse," said the Judge. "We know now that cheap wool is a substitute for cotton. That is, cheap cotton was substituted for wool, but now cheap wool is a substitute all over the North for cotton. Cheap Thibet, Asiatic and Australian wool used to cost from sixteen to twenty-five cents. We Southerners thought it was smart to stab the wool farmers and take the ten cent tariff off of wool. We did it and now that same wool is being sold to Northern knit shirt and cloth factories for from six to fifteen cents. With six-cent wool the mills are throwing back our cotton. Who would not give two cents a pound more for woolen shirts or cloth than for the same things made of cotton?"

"How much cotton will this throw out of the market?" I asked.

"A million bales, sir. A friend of mine who has been in the New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts mills writes me that 'cheap foreign wool is hurting the South more than the North. It will reduce the demand for cotton a million bales,' he says, 'and send the price of cotton down to 3½ cents to our cotton farmers.' Then see what idiots we have been on the sugar question!"

"What have you done?" I asked.

"Why, we Southern men voted solidly against the bounty on sugar. Sugar was growing prodigiously in Florida, Southern Alabama, Louisiana and Texas. It was spreading all along the Gulf of Mexico from Lake Charles to Corpus Christi. It was going up the Brazos. In five years, with the bounty which Germany kept on till she now makes sixty million dollars' worth of sugar annually—I say in five years this sugar would have taken 2,000,000 bales of cotton out of our way and put $50,000,000 worth of sugar in its place. Think of it, we Southerners have cut off the demand for cotton a million bales in the North and increased our product 2,000,000 bales in the South.

"What made you do it?" I asked.

"Oh, politics. Dog-on silly, idiotic politics. We thought we must back the Democratic party, and now they've swamped themselves in the North and made paupers of us in the South."

"And what do you propose to do?"

"Why, let us put that wool tariff back and let our cheap cotton take the place of Asiatic wool, and then put that sugar bounty on again and send sugar into the cotton fields. Editorials in the papers and prayers in the churches won't save us now. We must quit politics and use our brains!" ELI PERKINS.

NATURAL GAS EXPLOSION.

A Business Block Demolished in Anderson, Ind.—Loss $400,000.

The most destructive natural gas explosion in the history of the Indiana gas belt occurred at Anderson at 4 o'clock in the morning. The Terhune business block, on the Courthouse Square, was blown all over the central part of the city. In the building where the Shon clothing stores, Prather's shoe store, Hadley's drug store and a large number of business offices and halls on the upper floors.

It was just about daylight that the shock was felt which shook everything within the corporate limits of Anderson.

Fire followed the explosion, which was like an earthquake, and the remains of the debris began burning fiercely.

Attorney Ballard and County Commissioner Metcalf lived in rooms above the Shon store, and it is feared that they have perished.

The cause of the explosion is a mystery.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.		
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	@	$ 3 85
High Grade Extra		3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	55	58
CORN—No. 2 White	48	49
OATS—Southern & Penn.	35	35½
RYE—No. 2	56	57
HAY—Choice Timothy	13 00	13 50
Good to Prime	12 50	13 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	10 50	11 00
Wheat Blocks	6 00	7 00
Oat Blocks	7 50	8 00
CANNED GOODS.		
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	@	$ 65
No. 2		60
PEAS—Standards		1 00
Seconds		95
CORN—Early Pack		85
Moist		75
HIDES.		
CITY STEERS	6½	@ 7
City Cows	4½	4¾
Southern No. 2	3½	3¾
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.		
POTATOES—Prime	$ 70	@ $ 75
ONIONS	70	75
PROVISIONS.		
HOGS PRODUCTS—sh'ds.	$	@ 7
Clear ribsides		7¼
Hams	10¼	10¾
Mess Pork, per bar		14 00
LARD—Crude		6
Best refined		8
BUTTER.		
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	25	@ 26
Under fine	23	24
Creamery Rolls	22	23
CHEESE.		
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	12	@ 12¼
N. Y. flats	12¼	12½
Skim Cheese	6	8
EGGS.		
EGGS—State	27	@ 28
North Carolina	20	21
LIVE POULTRY.		
CHICKENS—Hens	12	@ 14
Ducks, per lb	12	13
TOBACCO.		
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	3 50	@ 2 50
Sound common	3 00	4 00
Middling	6 00	7 00
Fancy	10 00	12 00
LIVE STOCK.		
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4 75	@ $ 5 00
Good to Fair	4 25	4 50
SHEEP	3 00	3 75
Hogs	4 70	4 90
FURS AND SKINS.		
MUSKRAT	$ 70	@ 1 10
Raccoon	40	45
Red Fox	—	1 40
Skunk Black	—	80
Opossum	22	23
Mink	—	80
Otter	—	4 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 10	@ $ 4 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	63¾	63¾
RYE—Western	48	50
CORN—No. 2	48¾	49¾
OATS—No. 3	33¾	33¾
BUTTER—State	17	23
EGGS—State	23½	24½
CHEESE—State	9	11½

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@ $ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	57½	57¾
CORN—No. 2	46¾	47
OATS—N. 2	26	26
BUTTER—State	25	28
EGGS—Penns. fr	30	31

The Wrong Way.

There is a way of looking at a thing that is curious and wrong. The old adage, "proof of the pudding is in eating it," is sound sense. And another "never condemn before trial." In the treatment of anything, treat it in good faith, so when infirmities beset us, beset them with good will and force. Thousands have in this way overcome the worst forms of rheumatism by using St. Jacobs Oil. Never shrink from what is known to be by thousands a positive cure for this dread complaint, and that is the thing to remove the trouble and solve the doubt.

After a man passes 50, he sometimes falls in love with his wife a second time.

Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Spring time comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size $1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

The idea of a tunnel under the English Channel has been finally abandoned.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The friendship between two girls usually ceases as soon as they have told everything they know.

WITH HIS BOOTS ON.

A New York Farmer's Request Obeyed at His Funeral.

In accordance with his own direction Charles El-worth, a wealthy farmer, of Saratoga, N. Y., who died at the age of 88, was buried with his boots on and his own sleigh was used as a hearse. The sleigh used was a huge box affair, big enough to hold half a dozen coffins, placed upon a heavy pair of bobs, drawn by a pair of large and spirited horses, driven by John Elsworth, nephew of the deceased. As requested, the driver wore his uncle's fur overcoat, cap and gauntlets.

WAR IN VENEZUELA.

Government Massing Troops on the Frontier—Against British Aggression.

It is known that in obedience to instructions from London the Government of British Guiana is massing troops on the frontier. This Government, fearing an attack on Uruani, is sending troops there in great haste.

It is reported that President Crespo has asked for the moral support of the other South American countries in his stand against British aggression.

SHAKEN BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

Distinct Shocks Were Felt at Raleigh, N. C., and Wytheville, Va.

Distinct earthquake shocks were felt in the western part of the State of North Carolina. Buildings were considerably shaken in Winston, but no damage was done.

WYTHEVILLE, Va.—At 9 45 o'clock at night a very perceptible earthquake was felt here. Houses shook, windows and furniture rattled and unsteady objects quivered perceptibly. The shock lasted about thirty seconds.

Notice.
I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., Box 381, and one will be sent you free.

Five billion June bugs were destroyed in 519 Austrian communities last year.

Lt. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Washington City has a soup kitchen which is feeding some 2,000 poor a day.

The Average Man
who suffers from headaches and biliousness needs a medicine to keep his stomach and liver in good working order. For such people Ripans Tabules fill the bill. One tabule gives relief.

Bicycling is becoming very popular in Mexico, Brazil and Argentine.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Gold is being withdrawn from the banks in San Francisco.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Lack of desire is one of the greatest riches.

WALTER BAKER & CO.
The Largest Manufacturers of
PURE, HIGH GRADE
COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES
On this Continent, have received
HIGHEST AWARDS
from the great
Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS
In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.
SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.
WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

Influenza has again secured a hold in Berlin.

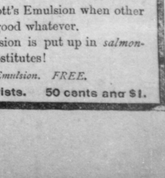
Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. Cook, Huntingdon, Ind., Nov. 12, 1895.

Olive crops have failed both in France and Spain.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

Salmon is selling for $1.25 per pound in London.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.
KENNEDY'S
Medical Discovery.
DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,
Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple. *Send for Book.*
Manistee, Mich., Feb. 14, 1895.
Dr. Kennedy,
Dear Sir:
I am the little boy you sent the Discovery to about six weeks ago. I used two bottles and also the salve. When I began to use the medicine my sores were as large as a quarter of a dollar, and now they are as large as a ten cent piece and I feel much better. Mamma and I feel very thankful to you. I shall write again and tell you how I am getting along.
I remain your little friend,
ANDREW POMEROY,
88 Lake Street.


Is it not surprising
That a remedy
That has been
The Physician's Trump Card
For a century—His ace of trumps
Should now,
For the first time,
Be so prepared as
To make it possible
To offer it to the public
In a form
Available for immediate use
And capable of being