NERVOUSNESS

Is the Wail of the Nerves for Food.

People with Weak, Flabby Nerves are the Ones who Suffer. They may be Relieved by Building up their Nerves with a Nourishing Nerve Food.

An Interesting Interview with a Prominent Physician and a Case in Point Cited.

From the Journal, Kirksville, Mo.

"What a weak-kneed individual."

The person referred to did, indeed, look broken down, dispirited, and lifeless.

"What is the matter with him?"

"I scarcely know. During the cool weather he seems to be all right and to have some life and a little ambition; but the moment the hot weather comes he simply wilts down and seems to have neither strength nor vitality."

That explained the case. The man was in a generally run-down condition with not enough reserve force to resist the enervating effects of the season. His nerves were weak, unstrung as we say. The food he ate only partially reinforced his strength. The result was, he had constantly drawn on his reserve force so long that his nerves finally rebelled and sounded the gong for him to stop. If the signal be heeded and he take steps to refresh and build up his nervous system, he will recover; if not and the strain goes on, nothing can save him.

"If such a case be taken in time will the use of good, wholesome food and plenty of rest restore the patient?"

"If the patient have a naturally strong constitution it possibly may, otherwise, no. What is needed is a food which is specially adapted for the nerves. Something which contains the elements that go to make *nervous force*. It must be a *food*, not a *tonic*; a *strength-giver*, not a *stimulant*."

"Is there anything specially adapted to this purpose?"

"There are a good many things recommended for this purpose. But the trouble with nearly all of them is, they are only tonics or stimulants. They apparently benefit, but it is only for a time; then the patient is worse than before. But there is one food for the nerves, I am happy to say, in which I have the greatest confidence, which is in reality a *food*. It contains just those vitalizing principles which impart new nerve force; it *builds* up the nerves, and by imparting to them new strength gradually coaxes them back to a normal, healthy condition. They are fortified against the hot weather, the man recovers his energy, his force, and he walks with an elastic step. He drives his work with a will, where before it drove him. His spirits rise, and everything looks bright to him. This food is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which are now known and used the world over—in North and South America, England and the English provinces, Canada, India, So. Africa, France. They are so widely known and their excellent effects in nerve building so much talked about both here and abroad, that it is not necessary for me to enlarge further on the subject. But I can assure you the medical profession everywhere are very glad indeed to avail themselves of this nerve food, so scientifically compounded, and that they use it very largely in their practice."

This was a conversation recently had between our reporter and a noted local physician, whose opinion is very highly regarded in medical circles, and it furnishes a clue for thousands who are suffering during these summer months from weakened nervous force.

To show the results of this nerve food on a special case, to prove the points above made, our reporter made the following interview:—

Henry Gehrke is a thrifty and prosperous German farmer living four miles south of Ballion, in this (Adair) county, Mo. Mr. Gehrke has a valuable farm and he has been a resident of the county for years. He is very well-known hereabouts and well respected wherever he is known. Last week a reporter of the *Journal* stopped at Mr. Gehrke's and while there became much interested in Mrs. Gehrke's account of the benefit she had not long since experienced from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She said she wanted everybody to know what a great medicine these pills are, but as so many people are praising them now-a-days, she modestly doubted whether her testimony could add anything to what others had already said of them. Her only reason for talking for publication about Pink Pills was that the people of Adair and neighboring counties might be convinced, if any doubted, that oft-published testimonials concerning Pink Pills were genuine statements from the lips of persons who have been benefited by the use of them. Speaking of her own interesting experience, Mrs. Gehrke said:

"A little over a year ago I was completely broken down. I had been taking medicine from a doctor but grew worse and worse until I could scarcely go about at all. The least exertion of the most trifling of my body would cause me to have smothering spells, and the suffering was terrible. I thought it was caused by my heart. When everything else had failed to relieve me and I had given up all hopes of ever being anything but a helpless invalid, I chanced to read some testimonials in the *Farm, Field and Fireside*, also in the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* and the suffering of the people who made the statements were so nearly like the suffering I had endured that when I read that they were so greatly benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, I did not hesitate to go at once and purchase two boxes. I took them according to directions and before the first box was used I felt a good bit better. Really the first dose convinced me that it was a great remedy. Before the two boxes were used up I sent my husband after three more boxes, so I would not be without them. When I had used these three boxes I felt like a different woman and thought I was almost cured.

"Since that time I have been taking them whenever I began to feel badly. When I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, I weighed only 113 pounds and after I had been using the medicine for about six months I weighed 122 pounds. I have had a good appetite ever since I commenced taking Pink Pills and instead of mincing along, picking such food as I could eat even with an effort, I eat most anything that comes on the table. I am not the invalid I was. I do not have to be waited upon now as if I was a helpless child, but I work all the time, doing the housework and ironing and working in the garden without that dreadful feeling which comes over a person when they are afraid they are going to have one of those spells that I used to have.

"Work don't hurt me any more. I honestly believe that had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would now be in my grave. I still have what the doctor calls bilious colic but the Pink Pills have made me much better and the spells are not so frequent and are nothing like as painful as before I began to use them. I would not be without the Pink Pills for that disease alone under any circumstances to say nothing of the other diseases for which they are especially recommended. I take pleasure in telling my neighbors the benefits I have received from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and know of several who have taken my advice and have been greatly benefited by them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

TO THE FARMERS.

To the farmers, more than to any other body of our citizens, Mr. Bryan and his free coinage party appeal for votes, with the assurance that a silver standard will benefit the farmer, even if every one else should suffer.

Now, we ask the farmer, how is a silver standard to benefit him? How is free coinage to sell his product? How is a fifty-cent dollar or any other dollar to sell his wheat and corn if our wage earners are not at work?

We ask the farmers of the United States to look carefully at the facts, based upon Government statistics, which prove that the currency thus far has had absolutely nothing to do with their failure to sell their crops at a profit. We ask them further, to study the inevitable result of a continuation of our present tariff law and a change in the form of our currency. If the farmers of this country will examine the facts and figures that are at the disposal of every one who cares to use them, they will see that free coinage of silver, as proposed by Mr. Bryan, not only will not benefit them, but will certainly ruin them.

The reason the farmer can not sell his wheat and corn now at a profit is that, by allowing foreign mills and factories to supply for our consumption articles which under the McKinley law our mills and factories supplied, the Wilson law has thrown so many wage earners out of employment that less wheat and corn, by many millions of bushels, is consumed in this country than when in 1892, for instance, our wage earners had steady employment at full wages. Let us see if this is not so.

In 1892, with every mill and factory running on full time, with every honest man who wished to work steadily employed, the consumption of domestic wheat in the United States amounted to over 380,000,000 bushels, and the consumption of corn to nearly two billions of bushels—to be exact, 1,983,551,-715 bushels.

In 1895, with the deadly Wilson law killing the purchasing power of our wage earners, the home consumption of wheat has fallen to 315,000,000 bushels, and of corn to 1,184,000,000 bushels.

In that brief time the population of the United States had increased 5,000,-000, yet this enlarged population of 70,000,000 consumers was able to buy 70,000,000 bushels less of wheat and 800,000,000 bushels less of corn than our 65,000,000 people bought and consumed in 1892.

Here lies the trouble of the American farmer. He need seek no further for it. He can find it in no other place. It is in the free trade Wilson law, which took away work from our people and gave it to the foreigner; which transferred wages from our labor to the labor of the Old World; which knocked away the foundations of our home markets and put props under the markets of our foreign competitors.

The free silver agitator tells you that there is not enough money in circulation. Well, what is it that puts money in circulation? What is it that sends currency flowing from the mills to the wage earners; from the wage earners to the farmer, the planter, the livestock raiser and the merchants; from these people around the circle again; from buyer to seller, from employer to employee—from man to man?

In 1887, the year before Benjamin Harrison was elected President, the per capita money in the United States—that is, the amount of money to every man, woman and child in the country—was $32.39, and the per capita circulation was $22.45.

In 1892, when the McKinley law was in operation—in its fullest and most unobstructed operation—the per capita money in the country was $36.21 and the per capita circulation was $24.44.

What is it, then, that puts money in circulation? Work for our wage earners. What is it that creates a demand for articles of consumption? Work for our wage earners. What is it that enables you, the farmer, to sell your crops at a profit? Work for our wage earners.

What does Mr. Bryan's free coinage program offer to the country? Mr. Bryan says "if you will compel the Government to coin into silver dollars, at the ratio of 16 to 1, silver bullion, free of charge to the owners of the bullion, giving them back the coined dollars, it will assure to everybody plenty of money."

Well, how will it? Who will have the silver dollars after they have been coined? The men who took the bullion to the mint, will they not? What good will that do you? How will it help you if these men get all their bullion into silver dollars? How are you going to get any of their silver dollars? Ask yourself this question. Ask the silver agitators.

But suppose you do get some of this money, how about it then? You will have to give something for it, will you not? You can't get it for nothing. The mine owner gives you silver pamphlet for nothing, but he will not give you silver dollars for nothing any more than he will give you his silver bullion for nothing. You will have to give your wheat and corn for the money you get, just as you do now.

How would it benefit you if the mine owners of this country took to the mint to-morrow all the silver in the world and had it coined into dollars—fifty-cent dollars, seventy-five-cent dollars, one hundred-cent dollars, or any other kind of dollars? How much of this money would they give you for your farm products? You do not rely on the mine owners to buy your crops. A ten-acre farm would produce enough wheat, corn and potatoes to supply the consumption in farm products of all the mine owners in this country.

You rely on the wage earners of this rely on the men who work for wages and who receive in payment for their daily, weekly or monthly toil over two and a quarter billion dollars a year. They are the people who make your profits when they have the money to buy food, as they made them in 1892, and who make your losses when they haven't the money, as is the case now.

What does Mr. Bryan propose to do for these wage earners? How does he plan to give them more work? What is his scheme to increase their purchasing power? Mr. Bryan's platform declares for a continuation, for an extension, of our present free trade policy. Mr. Bryan himself was a member of Prof. Wilson's Ways and Means Committee that framed our present tariff law. Mr. Bryan was one of those free trade Democrats who favored and worked for even more radical reductions of the tariff. Mr. Bryan has asserted that he would cheerfully die in the cause of free trade.

In order to benefit you, therefore, Mr. Bryan will continue the Wilson law in force, or, worse yet, widen its scope. He will keep out of employment the tens of thousands of your own workmen, whose wages are now going into the pockets of workmen in foreign countries, whereas, in 1892, these wages were paying for your wheat and corn. He will keep our factories closed and our mills dismantled. He will keep away from our workingmen the $200,-000,000 a year which the Wilson law took away from them. He will take more from them and give it to the foreigners, for he wants more free trade than we now have. He will hold the purchasing power of the home market down to where it is, or he will lower it still further.

And where will you be? What will happen to you? The loss of wages to American workingmen under the Wilson law, as you have seen, cut down the consumption of wheat in this country from 380,000,000 bushels in 1892 to 315,000,000 bushels in 1895, and the consumption of corn from 1,983,000,000 bushels in 1892 to 1,184,000,000 bushels in 1895.

Do you think that you can restore the old-time consumption of wheat and corn by voting to maintain the present Wilson tariff law? Do you think that the home market would require 70,000,-000 more bushels of wheat and 800,000,-000 more bushels of corn if you should vote to compel the Government to coin for the mine owners their bullion into silver dollars? Do you think that, of all men in the world, the American farmers can vote for a candidate and a platform that attack American wage earners on two sides—first, by keeping a part of them out of employment, to the advantage of foreign labor; second, by reducing still further the purchasing power of those who are at work, in threatening them with payment in wages of a reduced purchasing power?

Without our wage earners and the two and a quarter billion dollars which they receive in wages annually, our farmers, like the rest of us, must perish off the face of the earth. The farmer who votes for Bryan and free silver, votes against the wage earner. When he votes against the wage earner, he votes against himself. Will the American farmer destroy the value of his crops by voting to reduce the earnings of labor which consume the farmer's product, or will he vote to set all our wage earners to work again, to restore the purchasing power of the home market, and to sell his wheat and corn for honest dollars earned by honest labor?—N. Y. Press.

IT'S PLAIN AS DAY

All those terrible backaches, limb aches, headaches and a dozen other kinds of aches are simply the result of the failure of the kidneys to take the poison out of the blood. No use trying to be healthy with uric acid and other poisons flowing through the system. Sensible thing to do is to get the poisons out.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Regulate and strengthen the kidneys, and good health follows as naturally as night follows day.

"I have been troubled with my kidneys for five years. Had terrible pains in my back and sides; sometimes a dull ache, other times sharp pains. My whole system was affected. Doan's Kidney Pills were recommended, and after taking them for a couple of weeks the pains all disappeared. I am now perfectly well and hearty. No sign of the old trouble. Doan's Kidney Pills did the work."

JAS. ALEXANDER BOYD,
29 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg.

Doan's Kidney Pills Cost 50 Cents at any Drugstore.

Foster-Milburn Co., Sole Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

Swallowed His Brother.

Two big blacksnakes owned by Chris Schread, and on exhibition until Saturday at his cafe, at Park and South avenues, furnished excitement on that day for all who visited the place. Now there is but one on exhibition. They had a lively fight, and the victor proceeded to swallow the vanquished.

The snakes fought savagely for about twenty minutes, writhing and coiling with the rapidity of lightning. Finally the larger one seized its adversary by the head. That settled it. The winner of the scrap at once started in to make a meal of his late antagonist. The process of swallowing was a slow one, and at midnight, when Mr. Schread closed his place, about three inches of tail was still hanging from the other's mouth. The unfortunate snake was not dead, and from time to time wriggled convulsively. The victorious snake was between four and five feet long. The one that succumbed was about three inches shorter.

Mr. Schread, who is something of an ophiologist, says that he never heard of but one previous instance of a snake swallowing another of the same species. That was at the London Zoo, where a python one day ate a smaller companion. Mr. Schread's two snakes were brothers, and the tie of consanguinity makes the deed all the more reprehensible.—Bridgeport Union.

Women who are weak and nervous, who have no appetite and can not sleep, find strength and vigor in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Discovered the Secret.

They had only been married two weeks and had just commenced their life of love in a cottage.

"I'm going to bake some biscuits, dear," she announced. "Won't you help me?"

"Certainly, love," he replied.

They kissed and took down the bread pan.

"Now, let me see, dear; I take a little baking powder. There—a spoonful and a half."

He kissed her rapturously.

"Now a little salt, dear. There, I think that will do. Now, a little pepper—no, how silly of me!"

They both laughed and kissed again.

"Now, some water, dear," and she poured a cupful in the pan and stirred it up.

"O, dear! Now, I've forgotten what else to put in," she sighed.

"Wouldn't a little—er—flour help it out, love?"

"Oh, yes; flour," and they kissed again.

From all accounts Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a Godsend to the afflicted. There is no advertisement about this; we feel just like saying it.—The Democrat, Carrollton, Ky. For sale by Benford's Pharmacy.

Hints on Eating.

Rapid eating is slow suicide.

Plenty of time should be taken.

Dinner should be of a lighter nature in summer than in winter.

Mere gratification of the appetite is very likely to shorten life.

It is not good to dine when in a state of mental or physical weakness.

Two pounds of potatoes contain as much nutriment as thirteen pounds of turnips.

Light soups, light desserts and light meats should have the preference in warm weather.

Fish and oysters are easily digested. An hour or two of rest should be taken after the meal.

Abuse of the stomach at dinner will be repaid sooner or later by that punishment which comes to the glutton.

Vegetables and fruits are to be used most generously at that season of the car in which they naturally mature.—Home Queen.

Hosts of people go to work in the wrong way to cure a **SPRAIN,** when **St. Jacobs Oil** would cure it in the right way, right off.

CHINA'S GREATEST STATESMAN.

He Spends a Few Days this Week in the United States.

Earl Li Hung Chang, the Prime Minister of the Chinese Empire, and the greatest of oriental statesmen, arrived in New York ten days ago on the steamer St. Louis.

Unlike most of his countrymen, Li is a tall, soldierly-looking man, at least six feet in height, with a fine presence and a sharp, alert face. He began life as a poet and philosopher, and his writings made him famous; he became a really fine scholar of the severely classical type. One of the most astonishing things about his astonishing country is the high place in society and politics awarded to literary men. Li was dragged from his Confucius in the early fifties to stamp out the Taiping rebellion. He succeeded, and his success marked him out for high office. At the present moment he is pretty nearly everything that human intelligence can compel a man to be. He is Viceroy of Pe-chee-lee, Senior Grand Secretary of State, Imperial Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Senior Tutor to the Empire, Director-General of the Coast Defense of the North and of the Imperial Navy, Northern Superintendent of Trade, and Ambassador Extraordinary. A man can not well do more for his country than manage the army and navy, her home and foreign affairs.

The day was a beautiful one and the harbor was alive with excursion boats and private yachts to greet him. The official salute was given by the battery on Governor's Island, but the whistles of the steamers and firecrackers from the Chinese tugs gave him a noisy welcome. He rode to his hotel in an open carriage, accompanied by his son, Lord Li, and General Ruger and Assistant Secretary of State W. W. Rockhill, and was escorted by mounted police and three troops of United States cavalry, brought from Fortress Monroe for that special purpose. On Saturday came the official reception by President Cleveland at Mr. Whitney's house. President Cleveland, attended by Secretary Lamont, Attorney General Harmon, Mr. Rockhill, Mr. Thurber, Col. J. H. Wilson, John Russell Young, John W. Foster and Mr. Whitney, stood in the ballroom, which was tastefully decorated with American and Chinese flags. As the Viceroy entered he was presented to President Cleveland by Secretary Olney and shook hands with him. Then came the presentation of the Emperor's letter to the President, and a number of introductions.

On Sunday Li made a visit to Grant's tomb. The Viceroy's regard for General Grant is well known, and it was a beautiful tribute that he paid. He was carried in his chair from the carriage to the stairs and then he slowly entered, followed by Colonel Grant, General Porter and Lord Li, who, however, stood outside while he entered alone. A beautiful garland of bay leaves had been sent by him and placed on the tomb just before he arrived. He stood a little while with bowed head, evidently deeply touched. He expressed his great affection for General Grant, and said that since his death he had never failed to send each year to the Chinese Minister a garland for his tomb. He made many inquiries about his sickness and death, as if to refresh his memory. He was one of the first subscribers to Grant's monument. Grant himself, with generous and pardonable exaggeration, declared Li to be a greater man than Bismarck, Beaconsfield or Gambetta.

Through his interpreter he said he thoroughly appreciated the disinterested motives which prompted the missionaries to engage in missionary work in China. He was especially gratified at the good work accomplished by the medical colleges. Christianity and Confucianism have many points in common. Both taught ideal truths, the one being positive, the other negative. He had not words to express his appreciation of the efforts of Americans to improve the souls, the minds and the physique of his countrymen. In conclusion, he observed that the opium trade and its use was the great curse of the Chinese people. He fully appreciated the efforts made by American missionaries to modify the traffic, and pointed with pride to the fact that no converts were accepted until they had abandoned the opium smoking habit.

Viceroy Li Hung Chang spent six hours in Philadelphia Thursday. He was escorted down Broad and Chestnut streets, with the City Troop as a guard of honor, headed by the mayor and public officials. In Independence Hall the mayor delivered an address of welcome, to which the Viceroy made a speech in reply. After a reception at the Union League, Li Hung Chang and his party left for Washington.

In a recent letter to the manufacturers Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the Spectator, Rushford, N. Y., says: "It may be a pleasure to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of your own State, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, Iowa, was about to visit me a few years since, and before leaving home wrote me, asking me if they were sold here, stating if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be without them." The medicines referred to are Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds and croup; Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the side and chest, and Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quarter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit, and unequaled by any other. They are for sale here by Benford's Pharmacy.

A Diagnosis Complete.

An earnest dissertation on the destiny of nations in general and on that of this country in particular, was interrupted by the advent of the orator's wife.

"Beriah," she said, "would you mind my takin' a hand in the argyment?"

"Tain't no argyment," he answered. "All of 'em agrees with what I say."

"Well, mebbe I could he'p explain."

"I dunno's I see how ye kin."

"Just ez I got here I heard ye say thet we suffer from is havin' too many men lookin' for work an' not findin' it ter do."

"Thet there's the condition of things."

"Well, thet ain't what causes the hull trouble. It's bad enough, but it ain't all."

"What's the rest of it?"

"The rest of the trouble is thet men ez has work ter do 'll look the other way an' set around talkin' politics an' finance, leavin' their wives ter run the farm an' ten' ter the livestock, not countin' the children, the best way they kin. Thet's the rest o' the trouble, Beriah."—Detroit Free Press.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and $1.00 at J. N. Snyder's drug store, Somerset, or at Brallier's drug store, Berlin.

A HELPING HAND

WOMEN suffering from any form of female weakness are requested to communicate promptly with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered **by women only.** A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America. This confidence has induced more than 100,000 women to write Mrs. Pinkham for advice during the last few months.

Think what a volume of experience she has to draw from! No physician living ever treated so many cases of female ills, and from this vast experience surely it is more than possible she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case.

She is glad to have you write or call upon her. You will find her a woman full of sympathy and a great desire to assist those who are sick. If her medicine is not what you need, she will frankly tell you so, and there are nine chances out of ten that she will tell you exactly what to do for relief. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands.

Surely any ailing woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Read the following illustration:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:

In March I wrote you the following letter, asking you if your remedies would aid me:—"I am twenty-eight years old, and have three children. I suffer terribly with pain in the small of the back, dizziness, kidney trouble, nervousness, burning sensation in my stomach, and I am unable to do anything." I received a reply, a very kind helpful letter. I followed your advice. To-day, I am glad to be able to write that I am a well woman. I wish all women in my way afflicted would do as I did, and they will find relief. I think any woman who will continue to suffer with any of these trying diseases peculiar to our sex after hearing what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done in so many cases, is responsible for her own sufferings.

MRS. JAMES J. HAGAN, 3842 Clinton St., Nicetown, Phila., Pa.

Three Books Worth Getting—"Guide to Health," "Woman's Beauty, Peril, Duty," "Woman's Triumph."—These are FREE

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

SOMERSET MARKET REPORT,
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

Cook & Beerits,

Wednesday, April 28 1896.

Apples	per bu	25
	dried, lb	4c
	evaporated lb	10c
Apple Butter, per gal		50 to 60c
Butter	roll, per lb	12c
	fresh keg, per lb	10c
	creamery, per lb	20c
Beeswax, per lb		25
Bacon	country ham, per lb	8 to 12c
	sugar cured ham, per lb	11 to 12½c
	side, per lb	7 to 8c
	shoulder, per lb	7 to 8c
Beans	white navy, per bus	$1.50
	Lima, per lb	5c
Coffee	green, per lb	20c
	roasted, per lb	18 to 25c
Cement	Cumberland, per bbl	$1.50
	Portland, per bbl	4.00
Cornmeal, per lb		2c
Eggs, per doz		12c
Fish, lake herring	½ bbl	$2.50
	¼ bbl	1.15
Honey, white clover, per lb		15c
Lard, per lb		8 to 10c
Lime, per bbl		$1.15
Molasses, N. O., per gal		60c
Onions, per bus		40 to 50c
Potatoes, per bus		20 to 25c
Peaches, evaporated, per lb		10 to 15c
Prunes, per lb		10 to 15c
Salt	N. Y., per bbl	$1.10
	Pittsburg, per bbl	1.00
	Dairy, ½ bus sacks	25c
	" ¼ " "	50c
	" 1 bus sacks	$35c
	ground alum, 180 lb sacks	90c
Sugar	maple, per lb	6 to 8c
	imported yellow, per lb	5c
	white, A, per lb	6c
	granulated, per lb	6c
	Cube, or pulverized, per lb	8c
Syrup	per gal	35c
	maple, per gal	50 to 60c
Stoneware, gallon		8c
Tallow, per lb		3 to 5c
Vinegar, per gal		20 to 30c
Seeds	timothy, per bus	$2.25
	clover, per bus	$5.00 to 5.50
	" crimson, per bus	4.00
	" alfalfa, per bus	9.40
	" alsyke, per bus	7.50
Millet, German, per 100 lbs		1.25
Grain & Feed	barley, white beardless, per bus	1.25
	buckwheat, per bus	55c
	corn, ear, per bus	40 to 45c
	" shelled, per bus	40 to 45c
	oats, per bus	25 to 30c
	rye, per bus	55c
	wheat, per bus	70c
	bran, per 100 lbs	80c
	corn and oats chop, per 100 lbs	80c
Flour	flour, roller process, per bbl	$3.75
	" spring patent and fancy	
	high grade	$4.00 to $4.25
	flour, lower grade, per 100 lbs	$1.25 to 1.35
Middlings	white, per 100 lbs	90c
	red, per 100 lbs	90c

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Trains arrive and depart from the station a Johnstown as follows:

WESTWARD

Western Express	4:53 a. m.
Southwestern Express	6:08 "
Johnstown Accommodation	6:57 "
" Accommodation	9:10 "
Pacific Express	9:24 "
Way Passenger	3:32 "
Mail	5:16 "
Fast Line	9:08 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	9:30 "

EASTWARD.

Atlantic Express	5:04 a. m.
Sea-shore Express	5:40 "
Altoona Accommodation	8:24 "
Day Express	9:40 "
Main Line Express	10:15 "
Altoona Accommodation	12:02 p. m.
Mail Express	4:11 "
Johnstown Accommodation	6:55 "
Philadelphia Express	7:18 "
Fast Line	10:50 "

For rates, maps, &c., call on Ticket Agents or address: Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 900 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. Prevost, Gen. Manager. J. R. Wood, Gen'l Pass Ag

CONDENSED TIME TABLES.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Somerset and Cambria Branch.

NORTHWARD.

Johnstown Mail Express.—Rockwood 7:00 a. m., Somerset 8:00, Stoyestown 9:42, Hooversville 10:00, Johnstown 11:10.

Johnstown Mail Express.—Rockwood 11:05 a. m., Somerset 11:50, Stoyestown 11:58, Hooversville 12:08, Johnstown 12:55 p. m.

*Johnstown Accommodation.—Rockwood 5:00 p. m., Somerset 5:25 Stoyestown 5:35, Hooversville 6:04, Johnstown 6:50.

*Daily.

SOUTHWARD.

Mail.—Johnstown 7:50 a. m., Hooversville 8:28, Stoyestown 8:43, Somerset 9:22, Rockwood 9:45.

Express.—Johnstown 2:10 p. m., Hooversville 2:49, Stoyestown 3:13, Somerset 3:42, Rockwood 4:05.

Sunday Only.—Johnstown 7:50, Somerset 9:22 Rockwood 9:45.

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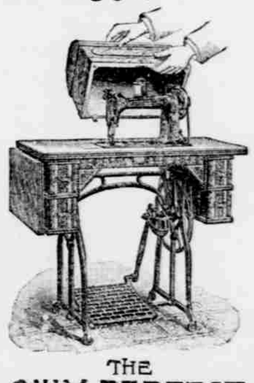

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