Trustee Sales.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made by John Butterfield and Mary Butterfield, his wife, to me, dated the 21 day of October, in the year 1880, and recorded in Trust Deed Book No. 17, page 234, in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Ohio county, West Virginia, I will on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, A. D. 1885,

commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House of said county, in the city of Wheeling, the following described real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary, that is to say: lots numbered 6, 7 and 8 in John Koff and William Chapline's addition to the City of Wheeling, in the State of West Virginia, being the same property conveyed to the said John Butterfield by B. M. Koff, executor, by deed dated December 5, 1868, and recorded in deed book number 65, page 51, of the public land records of Ohio county, West Virginia; also the north half of lot number 138, on the east side of Market street in the Fifth ward of said city, being the same property conveyed to John Butterfield by J. S. Shriver and wife, by deed dated May 22, 1865, and recorded in book 49, page 124, of said public records. The last named parcel of real estate will be sold first.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money of each parcel sold, or so much more of such purchase money as the purchaser may elect to pay, cash in hand; one-third thereof, with interest, in one year, and the residue thereof, with interest, in two years, from the day of sale, the purchaser giving his notes, with good security, for the deferred payments, and the legal title to be retained by the undersigned trustee as further security, until such notes are fully paid.

GEORGE B. CALDWELL, Trustee.
J. CHAMBERS BENNETT, Auctioneer. Oc16

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust made by William Allen and Theresa Allen, his wife, to me, dated October 29, 1884, recorded in Trust Deed Book No. 21, page 474, in Clerk's office of the County Court of Ohio County, West Virginia, I will, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1885,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House of said county, in the city of Wheeling, the following described real estate, that is to say: All that part of out lot number ten (10) lying and being situate in Jacobs' Addition to what was formerly called the town of South Wheeling, but what is now the city of Wheeling, and lying on the east side of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad track, the part of said lot No. 10, being all the remainder of said lot not conveyed by John Archibald and wife prior to July 11, 1871, lying between the part conveyed to A. J. Youkings prior to said date and the northern line of said out lot, then owned by John Handlan and others, said lot having a front on the east side of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad track of seventy-four feet, more or less, and running back about fifty-five feet to Wetzel street, being the same property conveyed to Charles T. Cowen by A. J. Youkings and wife by deed dated March 13, 1876, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Ohio county in Deed Book No. 65, page 66, and by said Cowen and wife conveyed to the said William Allen by deed dated November 9, 1880, and recorded in Deed Book No. 70, folio 569.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash in hand on day of sale.

B B DOVENER, Trustee.
oc22 MW

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust made by Theodore Leudwig and Mary, his wife, to the undersigned trustee, dated the 30th day of September, 1878 and recorded in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Ohio county, West Virginia, in Deed of Trust Book No. 14, page 328, I will sell on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1885,

beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., at the front door of the Court House of Ohio county, at public auction, the following described property, to-wit:

All that piece or parcel of ground lying in Division "F," as designated on the map of the subdivisions of the Joseph Paull estate and addition therefrom to the City of Wheeling, and known as the north half of lot numbered sixty-three (N. ½ of lot No. 63) in said sub-division to the said City of Wheeling, upon which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, containing four rooms and a kitchen. Title believed to be perfect.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half the of purchase money, or as much more as the purchaser may elect to pay, in cash on the day of sale, and the residue in one year from the day of sale, with interest from said day; the purchaser to give a note with approved personal security for the payment of said deferred installments and interest.

ADOLPH KNOKE, Trustee.
W. H. HALLER, Auctioneer. no8

Insurance Companies.

OHIO VALLEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF WHEELING, W. VA.

OFFICE—No. 1209 Main Street.

CAPITAL.....$100,000 00

Does a general Fire Insurance Business. Farm Property and Dwelling Houses and contents insured for three or five years.

DIRECTORS.

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J. V. A. Rodgers, Dr. R. W. Hazlett,
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W. I. McLURE, Secretary. oc7

UNDERWRITERS' INSURANCE CO.

WHEELING, W. VA.,

OFFICE—No. 41 TWELFTH STREET.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $100,000

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J. F. PAULL, GEORGE HOOK,
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ROBERT CRANGLE, President.
J. F. PAULL, Vice President.
ALFRED PAULL, Secretary.
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Insures all kinds of property at reasonable rates mr30

THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO.

OF WHEELING, W. VA.

CAPITAL.....$100,000

Insures against loss or damage by fire and lightning all classes of desirable property, also insures cargoes on the Western waters.

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J. N. Vance, President, M. Reilly, Vice President.
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J. N. Vance, M. Reilly, L. C. Stifel,
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OFFICE—No. 35 TWELFTH STREET.
mr26

Financial.

BANK OF THE OHIO VALLEY.

CAPITAL.....$175,000

WM. A. ISETT.....President
WM. B. SIMPSON.....Vice President

Drafts on England, Ireland, France and Germany.

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Wm. A. Isett, Wm. B. Simpson,
J. A. Miller, John K. Botsford,
E. M. Atkinson, Victor Rosenburg,
Henry Speyer,
mr21 F. P. JEPSON, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK.

CAPITAL.....$200,000

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Drafts issued on England, Ireland, Scotland and all points in Europe.

JOHN J. JONES, Cashier.

Business Cards.

STEPHEN McCULLOUGH,

Carpenter and Builder,

Brick and Wooden Buildings Erected.

Roofs, Valleys, Sky Lights, Counters and Shelving.

All work promptly attended to on reasonable terms.

☞SHOP—Alley 12, rear of Capitol. Residence, No 54 Fifteenth street. Shop in rear. ja3

D. C. LIST, JR.,

PORK PACKER,

26 FOURTEENTH STREET.

oc4

REDMAN & CO.,

General Machinists and Engine Builders,

Cor. Chapline and Eighteenth Streets.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to Repair Work.

Agents for the celebrated Judson Governor.
mr10

Real Estate Agents.

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Real Estate Agent

AND STOCK BROKER.

Special attention given to Collecting Rents and the general management of Real Estate. Can furnish best of references.

mr10 1220 MAIN ST., Wheeling, W. Va.

Attorney-at-Law.

S. G. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC.
No. 1248 Market St., Wheeling, W. Va.
☞Collections attended to and proceeds promptly remitted. my29

HUTCHISON & GARVIN,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Chapline and Twelfth streets, Wheeling, W. Va. Attorneys for the Wheeling Business Men's Collecting Bureau.
oc28 DAW

Medical.

25¢ A BOTTLE
SALVATION OIL
KILLS PAIN

"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain." Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy: Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Stiff Neck, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Sciatica, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, etc. Price 25 cts. a bottle, sold by all druggists. Caution—The genuine *Salvation Oil* bears our registered Trade-Mark, and our fac-simile signature. A. G. Meyer & Co., Sole Proprietors, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

GRAND MEDAL

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents.

CONTAGIOUS

Diseases are Prevalent all over the World.

I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment as an outdoor patient at Nottingham Hospital, England, but was not cured. I suffered the most agonizing pains in my bones, and was covered with sores all over my body and limbs. I had vertigo and deafness, with partial loss of sight, severe pains in my head and neck, &c.—which nearly ran me crazy. I lost all hope in that country and sailed for America, and was treated at Roosevelt in this city as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospitals.

I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial as a last resort. I had given up all hope of being cured, as I had gone through the hands of the best medical men in Nottingham and New York. I took six bottles of S. S. S. and I can say with great joy that they have cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my life. LEARED HALFORD,

New York City, June 12, 1885.

Blood

Is the life, and he is wise who remembers it. But in March of last year (1884) I contracted blood poison, and being in Savannah, Ga., at the time, I went into the hospital here for treatment. I suffered very much from rheumatism at the same time. I did not get well under the treatment there, nor was I cured by any of the usual means. I have now taken seven bottles of Swift's Specific and am sound and well. It drove the poison out through boils on the skin. DAN LEAHY.

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 7, 1885.

Two years ago I contracted blood poison. After taking prescriptions from the best physicians here and at Dallas, I conclude to visit Hot Springs, and on reaching Texarkana a doctor recommended me to try Swift's Specific, assuring me that it would benefit me more than Hot Springs. Although the

Poison

had produced great holes in my back and chest, and had removed all the hair off my head, yet I began to improve in a week's time, and the sores began to heal and were entirely gone inside of eight weeks. WILL J. JONES, Porter Union Pass Depot.

Cisco, Texas, July 13, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., N. Y. Off'c 157 23d St.

For Sale by Laughlin Bros. & Co. and Logan & Co.
oc17 DAW

One Experience of Many.

Having experienced a great deal of "Trouble!" from indigestion, so much so that I came near losing my *Life!*

My trouble always came after eating any food—

However light
And digestible,

For two or three hours at a time I had to go through the most

Excruciating pains,
"And the only way I ever got"
"Relief"
Was by throwing up all my stomach contained!!

No one can conceive the pains that I had to go through, until

"At last!"
I was taken! "So that for three weeks I lay in bed and
Could eat nothing!!!
My sufferings were so that I called two doctors to give me something that would stop the pain.
Their efforts were no good to me.
At last I heard a good deal
"About your Hop Bitters!
And determined to try them."
Got a bottle—in four hours I took the contents of
One!!!
Next day I was out of bed, and have not seen a "Sick!"
Hour, from the same cause since.
I have recommended it to hundreds of others.
You have no such
"Advocate as I am"

GEO. KENDALL,
Alston, Boston, Mass.

Downright Cruelty.

To permit yourself and family to
"Suffer!"
With of knees when it can be prevented and cured so easily
With Hop Bitters!!!

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.
no16 MWFAW

ENDORSED BY THE WORLD.

DR. PETZOLD'S GERMAN BITTERS

THIS GREAT ELIXER OF LIFE

is a Double Distillation of over twenty different kinds of the best German Herbs, this being the only True and Reliable process by which the entire Great Medical Virtues and Curative Properties of the Herbs can be produced. We are confident that this Great German Tonic will be found the most Health-Giving ever placed before the public. As a Reliable and Pleasant Invigorant It is absolutely without a rival, and affords INSTANT RELIEF, and a PERFECT CURE guaranteed in all cases of Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Weakness, Cramps, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Nausea, Diarrhœa, Asthma, Sick Stomach, Billiousness, Ague and Fever and all other Malarial Diseases

This Great Medicine For Sale Everywhere

L. PETZOLD & CO. Prop's, Baltimore, Md.

For sale in Wheeling by Logan & Co. and Richardson, Goodwin & Co., in Bridgeport, Ohio, by J. C. Dent & Co., Druggists. aug4 MWF

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

That terrible endemic, fever and ague, shatters the most vigorous constitution and the after effects of the alkaloid often taken to arrest it, quinine, are scarcely less perilous. The best remedy, not alone in malarial stricken region on this continent, but also in those portions of South and Central America where malarial fevers are most prevalent and malignant—is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Its remedial and preventive effects as an opponent of fevers are owing to its tonic influence. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

All Sorts of

hurts and many sorts of ails of man and beast need a cooling lotion. Mustang Liniment.

A STUDY IN IRON.

THE CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA.

Interesting Record of Thirty-Five Years. The United States the Largest Iron and Steel Consuming Country—Using Annually Over 200 Pounds a Head.

From the elaborate and careful article in the New York *Commercial Bulletin*, the INTELLIGENCER takes the following valuable information and accompanying comments:

In making this computation, the estimates explained in the article on population, published September 29, for the 1st of July each year, are employed except for the years of civil war. In those years a part of the population was not consuming iron imported at ports of which the United States Treasury has record, nor iron produced from mines within the information of the Iron and Steel Association. Accordingly, for those years the consumption is reckoned for the population within the United States military lines, as officially estimated by the Treasury Department, namely, July, 1862, 23,500,000; July, 1863, 24,400,000; July, 1864, 27,000,000; and July, 1865, 30,000,000. For 1861 it is assumed that the consuming population for half the following fiscal year was that of July 1, 1861, and for the other half, that within the military lines July, 1, 1862. In this table, also, the quantity of railroad iron imported is separately stated for all the years, the sum of the two columns, "rails" and "other manufactured" iron, corresponding for years prior to 1867 with the column "other manufactured" iron in the preceding table:

SUPPLY OF RAW IRON, LBS. PER CAPITA.

	Domestic pig.	Imported raw— Pig.	Imported raw— Scrap	Imported raw— Total.	All raw.
1850	54.54	6.49	.81	7.31	61.84
1851	52.69	8.57	.72	9.29	61.98
1852	50.83	10.28	.86	11.14	61.97
1853	49.09	13.56	1.62	15.18	64.27
1854	55.15	8.23	1.28	9.58	64.73
1855	56.89	4.79	1.01	5.80	62.69
1856	62.33	4.09	.65	4.74	67.07
1857	54.77	3.22	.55	3.77	58.54
1858	47.11	5.46	.76	6.22	53.33
1859	51.61	5.22	.66	5.88	60.49
1860	58.59	5.63	.46	6.09	64.69
1861	57.71	1.79	.29	2.08	59.81
1862	67.00	2.95	1.68	4.63	71.63
1863	77.67	9.38	1.57	10.95	88.62
1864	81.14	3.70	1.14	4.88	89.02
1865	62.10	7.56	.99	8.51	70.65
1866	74.8	7.59	2.02	9.61	84.19
1867	82.69	7.12	5.57	12.19	94.87
1868	87.21	8.27	8.59	16.78	103.99
1869	102.43	10.76	8.87	19.93	122.06
1870	96.74	10.92	9.21	20.13	116.87
1871	96.41	13.59	12.72	26.31	122.72
1872	133.74	11.89	10.58	22.47	162.20
1873	135.14	5.21	3.94	9.25	144.39
1874	124.22	3.19	1.90	5.09	129.31
1875	102.11	3.81	1.14	4.95	107.06
1876	92.31	3.58	.39	3.92	96.24
1877	99.52	2.70	.37	3.07	102.95
1878	108.32	4.24	.47	4.71	113.02
1879	126.06	24.6	23.21	51.59	177.65
1880	171.28	23.61	14.16	37.85	209.13
1881	179.11	22.91	10.11	33.04	212.15
1882	199.90	18.05	3.25	21.30	211.20
1883	186.78	11.82	2.31	14.13	200.21
1884	161.16	5.94	.95	6.93	168.09

	Rails.	Imported iron and steel, lbs. per capita— Tin plates.	Other mfd.	Total	All iron lbs per
1850	22.53	2.12	7.89	32.54	94.38
1851	22.9	1.67	12.10	36.69	98.67
1852	27.08	1.91	14.30	44.29	106.23
1853	33.87	1.50	10.52	46.09	110.36
1854	10.69	1.53	14.14	26.36	91.14
1855	11.63	2.06	13.04	27.83	92.52
1856	14.17	2.41	11.50	28.08	95.15
1857	3.81	1.99	8.15	15.94	74.78
1858	5.22	2.69	10.39	18.31	71.64
1859	8.94	2.37	14.51	25.80	86.29
1860	5.31	.24	14.52	16.07	80.66
1861	.49	1.90	4.14	6.61	61.44
1862	1.63	2.61	10.51	14.79	86.42
1863	10.89	2.93	18.98	37.77	116.39
1864	6.19	1.93	5.85	13.97	103.01
1865	5.49	3.76	8.68	17.83	87.98
1866	6.87	3.28	8.17	18.67	106.86
1867	8.87	3.76	7.30	19.93	114.80
1868	13.81	4.73	8.42	26.96	131.28
1869	17.28	8.99	7.45	34.70	150.76
1870	23.96	4.39	8.55	36.90	153.77
1871	28.53	4.96	8.37	41.85	165.58
1872	19.33	5.08	7.59	31.91	194.11
1873	8.77	4.13	3.85	16.75	161.14
1874	2.73	3.96	2.94	9.63	138.95
1875	.67	4.46	1.98	7.11	114.17
1876	.20	4.90	1.91	7.01	103.27
1877	.54	5.21	1.71	6.87	109.56
1878	.12	5.83	1.78	7.73	121.56
1879	4.85	7.78	6.56	18.99	196.61
1880	13.2	7.52	3.83	24.57	233.70
1881	14.25	8.48	4.52	25.25	237.23
1882	3.58	8.45	13.56	25.59	236.79
1883	1.12	9.54	21.98	32.64	232.86
1884	.17	8.90	7.57	16.74	181.83

A NEW WORLD CREATED.

It is difficult to over estimate the importance of the information embraced in these tables. At the first glance they show what a wonderful change has taken place in the condition and habits of the people within the past thirty-five years. Instead of a consumption of 95 lbs. per capita about 1850, we have now a consumption exceeding 230 lbs. yearly, for each of the fiscal years 1881–4 inclusive. Adding for 1879 and the subsequent years the quantities estimated but not precisely known, as above stated, we have a consumption during the fiscal year 1879–80 of 201.84 lbs. per capita, of which 75.78 lbs. were imported; during the fiscal year 1880–81 of 239.40 lbs. per capita, of which 68.12 lbs were imported; during the fiscal year 1881–2 of 244.68 lbs. per capita, of which 65.57 lbs. were imported; and during the year 1882–3 of 238.29 lbs. per capita, of which 48.39 lbs. were imported. In 1883 and 1884, the change in Treasury reports embraced practically all qualities of iron imported, excepting those classes which have been omitted for the entire period of thirty-five years, as substantially balancing the qualities exported. The statement thus prepared, including the estimated quantities for four years, appears to be undoubtedly more nearly correct than any other. But as to the quantities embraced in the above tables, there is no room for doubt; they are established by the official reports. Beyond question, the consumption of iron has risen within thirty-five years from less than 100 to more than 200 lbs per capita, in a year of ordinary prosperity. This means simply the creation of a new industrial and commercial world. Moreover, the tables prove that in the later years the consumption, exclusive of railroad iron imported, has risen above 200 lbs. per capita, while in 1850-53 it was not more than 70 lbs per capita.

Indeed, one of the most remarkable features of the review is the enormous increase which it discloses in the manufacture of iron in this country. The consumption of raw iron, domestic and imported, has risen from about 60 lbs. per capita to over 200 lbs. for four years; and even during the past year of great depression it has been over 168 lbs. per capita. It is not consistent with the object of this paper, which aims to present only uncontroverted facts, to consider the influence of different forms of tariff upon this development. The facts presented, precisely as they appear in the official record, will doubtless be much discussed by advocates of opposing opinions. Here it is enough to call attention to the fact that the proportion of foreign iron consumed in this country has diminished, particularly of late years. For, though the proportion for five years ending with 1871 or 1872, being 34.4 percent for each period, was larger than the average for the last five years under a revenue tariff, namely 31.8 percent for five years ending with 1880, the proportion has been only 21.8 percent for the past five years. It has declined from about 42 percent, in 1850, and an average of 48.05 percent of the entire consumption for the four years ending July 1, 1854, to about 12.8 percent in 1884–5, and an average of 20.58 percent for the four years ending July 1, 1885. To whatever influences this change may be due, the result is one which all Americans may regard with pride.

INDUSTRIAL TIDES.

The feature of the tables which has the broadest interest, however, is the remarkable change which they exhibit in the industrial activity of the country at different periods. After reaching 105 per capita in 1853, the consumption fell to 71 in 1858-9, and after a brief recovery, to 61.44 in 1861-2. Again, after rising to 194 per capita in 1872-3, the consumption fell to 103.27 in 1876-7. Putting aside the period of the war, which must have disturbed the natural ebb and flow of industrial tides, precisely how or to what extent can only be conjectured, it appears that there was a decline of six years and 32 percent from 1852 to 1858, and another decline of four years and 46 percent from 1872 to 1876. The decline which began in 1882 has now lasted about three years, and, reckoning the estimated consumption in 1883, has amounted to about 59 lbs. per capita, or 24 percent of the previous consumption. The obvious inference, however, that the decline in consumption has not yet reached its maximum, is not clearly warranted. For there are no proofs of regularity in the ebb or flow. The shrinkage in consumption is sometimes slow and sometimes rapid; the increase, in one case seven years and another five years, is not regular; and there is nothing to prove that the recent decline in consumption, being little more than the decrease in the quantity of various kinds of railroad iron used, may not be followed by an expansion whenever securities can be sold to provide for more railroad building. Indeed, while the consumption of railroad iron has varied very widely, it is one of the most striking facts elicited by the examination that the consumption of iron in other forms has been so well maintained after a wonderful increase. Since 1881 the consumption of railroad iron has diminished 51½ percent; while the consumption of all other iron has diminished only 10½ percent.

CONSUMPTION IN RAILROADS.

The consideration of the subject would not be complete without a statement of the proposition of the aggregate supply of iron which has been employed in building and maintaining railroads. During the 35 years under consideration, there have been made in this country and imported from abroad over 26,000,000 tons of iron and steel rails, over 10,000,000 tons being of steel. In 1850 the consumption of railroad iron was 26.93 lbs per capita, and it rose to 31.94 in 1852; then declined to 18.79 in 1854 rose to 26.88 in 1856, and declined to 14.36 in 1861. During the war the consumption of iron in building and repairing railroads averaged nearly 30 lbs per capita for the population within the United States military lines. But since the war it has never been less than 31.94 lbs per capita, the quantity supplied in 1866, and from that point it rose every year without a single interruption until it reached 68.28 in 1872, and then declined to 32.92 in 1877. Again it rose without any interruption to 83.43 lbs. per capita in 1881, and has since declined to 49.51 in 1884. At a glance it is evident that the irregularity in consumption for railroad purposes has been to a large extent the cause of the irregularity in the aggregate consumption of iron and steel. Nevertheless, the consumption for repairs of railways has become so large that it constitutes a steady and certain demand for a greater quantity of rails than were ever produced in this country prior to 1871. During the past fifteen years, allowing 100 tons per mile for all new railroads built, the supply of iron and steel rails has exceeded the quantity required for new railroads by 10,720,000 tons, or about 715,000 tons yearly. In each of the last three periods of five years, the excess of the supply of rails over the quantity required in new railway building has been more than 3,000,000 tons. Yet there is no considerable supply of rails remaining unused.

OTHER USES; GREAT INCREASE.

But the most striking conclusion, to which the inquiry leads, is also a most encouraging one to producers. Deducting yearly the quantity of iron supplied in the form of rails, the remaining consumption appears to have increased in a most extraordinary manner, especially within the past ten years. In 1850, the consumption of iron and steel in all other forms excepting rails was 68.05 lbs. per capita, and until the war it did not usually exceed about that quantity, falling below it, indeed, every year from 1856 to 1862 inclusive. Putting aside the war period, as the consumption at that time was largely for temporary purposes, it may be observed that the consumption of iron and steel in other forms than for rails rose from about 75 lbs. per capita in 1866 to 125.83 in 1872, and then declined to 64.32 in 1876, the only year since the war in which the consumption has fallen below that of 1850. But from that point the increase has been astonishing. In 1877 the consumption of other iron than rails was 76.64 lbs. per capita; in 1878, it was 83.34; in 1879, it was 151.30; in 1880, it was 167.89; in 1881, it was 161.25; in 1882, it was 171.76; in 1883, it was 182.54; and even in 1884, with all the depression of industry, the consumption in other forms than rails amounted to 144.32 lbs. per capita. Nor is there reason to suppose that this enormous increase is of a temporary character. The use of iron has been been vastly expanded by recent inventions and devices; enormous quantities are consumed in fencing, and other enormous quantities in building, and in other ways too numerous to mention. In 1881, about one-third of all the iron consumed in this country was in the form of rails, but in 1884 only 22 percent of the entire consumption. This country now consumes a greater quantity of iron and its products for every inhabitant than any other country in the world, notwithstanding the large consumption in the building of ships in Great Britain. The British production is greater than the production in this country, but, deducting exports, the quantity consumed within the limits of Great Britain during the past five years has been *certainly less* than 9,900 million lbs. yearly, while the quantity consumed in the United States has been certainly more than 12,060 million lbs. yearly.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Money on call 2½@3 percent, but spurted to 4 percent late in the day and closed at 2½. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5½ percent. Foreign Exchange fairly active at $4.82½@4.84½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Dull and steady.

STATE BONDS—Fairly active and firm.

RAILROAD BONDS—The market continues very active. Sales to-day $1,520,000.

STOCKS—There was little abatement this forenoon in the great activity which has been one of the features of the stock market for some time, but in the afternoon it became quiet. The sales to-day were 622,000 shares. St. Paul continues to head the list. A large business is being done for Europeans and the London quotations are eagerly watched.

This morning London prices were strong and the New York market opened with a gain of ⅛@¾ percent with exceptional advances. The course of prices was upward. Almost everything on the list is materially higher. Union Pacific closed with a gain of ¾ percent, Pacific Mail is up 1⅛. Lackawana and Michigan Central each 1⅜. Louisville & Nashville 1⅜. Manhattan consolidated 1⅜. Oregon & Transcontinental 2⅜. Wabash stocks active, Common is up 2⅜ percent and preferred 2⅜. Denver & Rio Grande is up 3½ percent. Northern Pacific shows a gain of 2⅜ percent for common and 2⅜ for preferred.

U. S. 4s, 1 2½; U. S. 4½s, 112⅜; U. S. new 4s, 122⅜; Pacific 6s of '95, 123⅜; Central Pacific firsts, 113⅜; Erie seconds, 125⅜; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre, of '9 106⅜; Louisiana consols, 56; Missouri 6s, 10.⅜; St. Joseph, 116⅜; St. P. & S. C. firsts 1.2; Tennessee 6s, old, 51; do new, 12; Texas Pacific Land Grants, 48 do Rio Grande, 64; Union Pacific firsts, 115⅜; do Land Grants 10⅜; do Sinking fund, 121; Virginia 6s, 42; Virginia Consols, extra matured coupons, 54 do deferred 13; Adams Express, 142; American Express, 103; Canada Southern, 45⅜; Central Pacific, 48⅜; Chesapeake & Ohio, 1 ⅜; do firsts preferred, 18⅜; do seconds, 13⅜; C., C., C. & I., 63; Denver & Rio Grande, 23⅜; Erie, 27⅜; do preferred, 51; Fort Wayne, 139⅜; Kansas & Texas, 31⅜; Lake Erie & Western 15; Lake Shore 88⅜; Louisville & Nashville, 60⅜; Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, 36; Memphis & Charleston, 33; Michigan Central, 79⅜; Missouri Pacific, 104⅜; Nashville & Chattanooga, 47; New Jersey Central, 44⅜; Northern Pacific, 30⅜; Chicago & Northwestern, 118⅜; do preferred, 135⅜; New York Central, 106⅜; Ohio Central, 11; Ohio & Mississippi, 20⅜ do preferred, 90; Pacific Mail, 63⅜; Pittsburgh 140⅜; Reading, 24⅜; St. Louis & San Francisco, 23⅜; do preferred, 47⅜; C., M. & St. Paul, 97; do preferred, 11⅜; Texas Pacific, 22⅜; Union Pacific 60; United States Express, 59; W. St. L. & P., 14⅜; do preferred, 24⅜; Wells-Fargo Express, 118; Western Union, 79⅜.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17,—Flour, receipts 29,085 barrels; exports 8,195 barrels; 2,808 sacks; market firm; sales 14,000 barrels; No. 2, $2.30@3.30; common to good extra western and State $3.40@3.60; good to choice do $3.65@5.50; common to choice white wheat $5.00@5.25; fancy do $5.30@5.60; common to good extra Ohio $3.65@5.50; common to choice extra St. Louis $3.40@5.60. Wheat, receipts 70,000 bushels; exports 83,600 bushels; cash about 0 better, but very quiet; options opened heavy and declined ⅜@⅝c, but soon ruled stronger and advanced 1⅜@2⅜c, closing, however, weaker, sales 4,632,000 bushels futures, 65,000 bushels spot; No. 2 spring 90c; ungraded red 94@81 06; No. 2 red 91c; No. 2 red 97½@98c; No. 1 white 99c; ungraded white 98c; No. 2 red November nominal; December 97@99⅜c, closing at 98⅜c; January 99c@$1 01⅜, closing at $1 01⅜; February $1 01@1 03, closing at $1 02⅜; May $1 06@1 08, closing at $1 07¾; June $1 07⅜@1 09⅜, closing at $1 09⅜. Corn, spot advanced ⅜@⅝c and options ¾@1⅜c, closing weak with a slight reaction; receipts 158,700 bushels; exports 70,7.8 bushels; sales 1,372,000 bushels futures; 197,000 bushels spot; ungraded 55⅜@56⅜c; rejected 41c; No 3 48⅜c; spot 48⅜c; November; 46⅜@47c December; No. 1 white 56⅜c; yellow 56c; November 54@55c, closing at 56c; December 55⅜c, closing at 55⅜c; January 54½c; February 53⅜, closing at 53⅜c; May 49⅜@49⅝c, closing at 49⅜c. Oats higher and moderately active; receipts 49,400 bushels; exports 1,997 bushels; mixed western 30@35c; white do 36@40c. Hay firm and in fair inquiry. Coffee, spot fair and weak at 19½c; options 8 shade lower and moderately active; sales 15,750 bags; November 8.75c; December 8.75c; January 8.80c; February 8.85c; March 8.90@8.95c; April 8.95c; May 7.00@7.50c; October 7.20c. Sugar steadier and in better demand; fair to good refining 5 5-16@5 7-16c; refined quiet; yellow 4½c; confectioners A 6⅜@6½c; granulated 6⅝c. Molasses quiet. Rice steady. Turpentine dull at 37c. Eggs firm and fairly active; receipts 4,346 packages. Pork firm and more active; mess $9.70@10.00; family mess $11.00@11.25; clear backs $12.00@12.50. Beef steady. Cut meats steady; pickled shoulders 5c; do hams 8½c. Lard a shade higher but quiet; contract grade spot 6.47½c; December 6.42@6.43c; January 6.44@6.45c; March 6.62@6.65c; city steam 6.20@6.30c. Butter quiet and easy; western 8@27c. Cheese dull and heavy; western flat 8@9½c.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 17.—Values were a little unsettled to-day, the price of wheat for December delivery fluctuating 1⅜c. The opening was undoubtedly soft, while the markets on all sides gave promise of seeking a lower level. The general hope was that there would be no increase in the visible supply, though all entertained some fear that one might be figured out, and had their minds made up to accept about 25,000 bushels. A showing of three times the amount was a little staggering and it opened ⅜@⅝c lower than it closed yesterday. The close was firm at quotations as on yesterday. Flour in better demand and prices firm. Wheat active, excited and weak, early, but strong later, closing at an advance of 1⅜c over yesterday; sales ranged: November 88⅜@90⅜c, closed at 90⅜c; December, 89⅜@90⅜c, closed at 90⅜c; January 89⅜@91⅜c, closed at 91⅜c bid; May 95⅜@98⅜c, closed at 98c bid; No 2 spring 90⅜@90⅜c; No. 3, 72@76c; No. 2 red 93@94c; No. 3, 84@91c. Corn ruled active and higher; sales ranged: 43@44c, closed at 43⅜c November; 40⅜@41⅜c, closed at 41c year and December; 37⅜@38⅜c, closed at 38⅜c January 39⅜@40⅜c, closed at 40@40⅜c May. Oats firm and higher; sales ranged: 27@27 ⅜c November; 27@27⅜c, closed at 27⅜c December; 21⅜@21⅝c closed at 21⅝c May. Rye firm; No. 2, 61c. Barley steady; No. 2, 67c. Flaxseed firm; No. 1, $1 14@1 14½. Mess pork fairly active and irregular early, but closed firm; sales range: $8 50@8 65, closed at $8 70@8 75 December; $9 55@9 75, closed at $9 72½@9 75 January; $9 67½@9 85, closed at $9 82½@9 75 February. $10 05@10 20, closed at $10 17½@10 20 May. Lard moderately active and steady; sales ranged: 6 10@6 12½c, closed steady, December 6.15@6.22½c, closed at 6 20@6 22½c January; 6 22@6 30c, closed at 6.25@6 30c February; 6 50@6 52½c March. Boxed meats easy and a trifle low r; shoulders 5.75@5.90c; long clears 6 85@6.90c; short clear 5.15@5.20c; short rib 4.7 @4 85c. Whisky, $1 14@1 15. Sugar steady; cut loaf 7⅜@7½c; granulated 6⅜c; standard A 6⅜c. Butter dull and unchanged. Eggs steady at 19@20c. Afternoon board—Wheat ⅜@⅝c lower, corn ⅜c higher. Oats ⅜@⅝c higher. Pork 5c lower. Lard 2½c lower.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 17.—Flour dull. Wheat opened weak but closed firmer; No. 2 red November 91⅜@92⅜c; December 92⅜@93⅜c; January 95