BRYAN'S EXPLANATION.

Disputes His Own Position a Year Ago. If He is Hight Now He was Wrong Then-An Absurd Proposition.

New York World (Dem.): Mr. Bryan's exclusive statement in the World to-day of his views on the coincident rise in the price of wheat and fall in the price of sliver presents in a familiar light his audacity as an advocate and his plausibility as a politician.

While nearly everybody is assuming that this coincidence will knock the main underpinning from the free silver argument, Mr. Bryan's first word on the subject is that "the rise in wheat will aid rather than injure the cause of

the subject is that "the rise in wheat will aid rather than injure the cause of bimetallism"—meaning the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. He says truly that "wheat has risen because the foreign crop had been exceedingly short," and boldly declares that "bimetallists contend that the law of supply and demand is universal; they apply it not only to money but to bullion, both gold and silver, to wheat and every other article of value.

This is sound sense. But last year the Chicago platform and Mr. Bryan demanded the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation"—which was equivalent to saying without regard to the law of supply and demand. In his speeches in the east, and agoin in his statement in the World today, Mr. Bryan contends that free coinage by this country alone, by "fixing a mint price for silver," would raise its value to \$1.29 an ounce.

This proposition is no less absurd, and not less contemptuous in its disregard of the law of values which Mr. Bryan now acknowledges, than would have been a resolution affirming the duty and the power of this nation to "fix the price" of wheat at \$1, "without waiting for the consent of any other nation."

Mr. Bryan concedes, as President Mc-Kinley admits and as every sensible man know, that the rise in the price of wheat is due to short crops abroad. How is it possible for Mr. Bryan to ignore the fact that the low price of silver is caused in large part by the greatity increased and cheapened production excrewhere? The world's production of silver in 1885 is had increased to 175,000,000 ounces. The supply has increased out of all proportion to the demand, and the bulk is now obviously too great to enable any nation, standing alone, to raise its commercial value of fity-two and one-half cents an ounce to a coinage value of \$1.29. Some things are impossible to any government or to any faith now existent in this world.

It is perhaps not wholly kind to con-

and one-half cents an ounce to a coinage value of \$1 29. Some things are impossible to any government or to any
faith now existent in this world.

It is perhaps not wholly kind to contrast Mr. Bryan's present arguments
and claims with those advanced by him
last year, and yet if he is to go on with
free coinage as his only issue this is a
comparison to which he must submit.
Following are extracts from his campaign speeches, by number:

191. If you ask us how the gold
standard-affects the farmer, we will tell
you that the gold standard lowers the
price of the products he sells without
lowering his taxes or his debts.

201. The people who raise corn have
a right to protect themselves and to
prevent an additional fall in the price
of corn. The more nations there are
which demand gold the greater will be
the difficulty to get it and the more of
your corn it will buy.

289. The only way to stop falling
prices is to increase the amount of money to be exchanged for property.

138. The only way to stop the outflow
of gold is to adopt bimerallism and
raise the price of wheat and cotton and
pay our debts in produce instead of in
gold.

The course of events has disproved

The course of events has disproved

The course of events has disproved every one of these contentions. Mr. Bryan speaks of a rise in the price of "one great staple—wheat." But there has been a rise in nearly all the great staples. September wheat sold last year at sixty-three cents; it is now worth \$1, and has sold several points higher. Corn has increased from twenty-five to thirty-six cents; oats from nineteen and one-fourth to twenty-three and three-fourths pork from \$5.52 to \$9-and \$5.02.

three and three-fourths pork from \$5 at 0.39-and \$5 on.

Mr. Bryan predicts that the rise is but temporary. But suppose it should be proved that he is wrong again? Is he not perhaps "laying up trouble" for himself by falling to observe the prudent admonition of Hosea Biglow: "Don't never prophesy onless ye know?"

know?"
The fact that Mr. Bryan can "rejoice in the rise while it lasts" shows his buoyant and kindly temperament to excellent advantage. This is the mood of the country, it is willing to accept prosperity without inquiring too captiously into its causes. And so long as there is good money enough to buy the crops and move them, to discharge a great burden of indebtedness and to start again all the wheels of industry, we doubt if even Mr. Bryan's magnetism and eloquence can rekindle the excitement of last year for cheaper money,

A TWO MILE HOLE Being Bored into the Bowels of the

Earth. Philadelphia Inquirer: The deepest hole in the world is being dug just outside of Pittsburgh, under the direction of Professor William Hallock, of Columbia College, and before the cold weather sets in he expects to prove that the in-terior of the earth is a vast furnace, capable of furnishing an inexhaustible

supply of steam.

Already the hole has been bored to s Already the hole has been bored to a depth of nearly 5,000 feet, and by the first of November it is expected that a depth of 10,000 feet will be reached, or approximately, two miles. The second deepest hole in the world is the Schaladaback salt well, near Leipsic, which has a depth of 5,740 feet. A well recently sunk near Wheeling, W. Va., has a depth of 4,500 feet, and the Sperenberg salt well, near Berlin, has a depth of 4,170 feet. In Eastern Silesia boring has been going on for some time in a well which will be enth to a depth of 8,900 feet, but the Pittsburgh hole easily leads them all.

When the boring at the latter place

Pittsburgh hole easily leads them all.

When the boring at the latter place was first begun it was merely for commercial purposes, and both gas and oil were struck in paying quantities a few feet below the surface. The company owning the plant, however, at the solicitation of Professor Hallock, was induced to carry on a series of temperature investigations, and for several months the work has been under the sole direction of the college professor.

There is comparatively little expense attached to the work, as the gas found near the surface is used to operate the powerful engines which do the drilling. There is some outlay, of course, the main expense being the wages of the necessary workmen, but when the hole is completed the company expects to have a bonanza that will endure as long as the world lasts.

Professor Hallock was induced to the plants in the control of the control of the control of the company expects to have a bonanza that will endure as long as the world lasts.

Professor Hallock was induced to try the experiment of finding natural steam by the knowledge of the proven fact that the earth grows steadily hotter the deepthe earth grows steadily hotter the deeper it is penetrated. From the progress already made it is believed that the temperature of the earth is sufficiently hat at usout 9,300 feet below the surface to convert water into steam. In other words, it is believed that the temperature at this point is 312 degrees.

At 19,000 feet, the proposed depth of the well, the temperature is figured to be 228 tegrees. If, however, those estimates are not realized, the drill will be kept working until the truth or falsity of Professor Hallock's theory is proven beyond paradventure.

peradventure.

If natural steam is not encountered Professor Mallock believes that the walle of the well will be so hot that cold water.

can be pumped down and pumped up again in the form of steam. The seconomic value of such a discovery is readily apparent. It would be the birth of the natural power of the future, and in the long run cheaper than any yet discovered, not excepting the power obtained by the harmensing of Niagara.

The observations taken show that the temperature increases on an average one degree for each sixty feet. In certain stages of the work the increase has been greater and in others less than that. At 1,500 feet the temperature was 65 degrees, and at 5,900 feet 136 degrees, an increase of 67 degrees for 4,400 feet.

In the early stages of the boring the increase of the temperature was not as great as that when the well became deeper, and now a sudden change is looked for by Professor Hallock at any moment, which may bring the steam point much nearer than was originally expected.

The heat of the interior of the earth is

The heat of the interior of the earth is The heat of the interior of the earth is shown to be almost uniform by the temperature observations in wells widely separated. In the Sperenberg salt well, near Berlin, the temperature is 110 degrees at a depth of 4,170 feet, while the Wheeling, W. Va., well at a depth of 4,200 feet shows a temperature of 105.55 degrees, and the Pittsburgh well shows 110 degrees at 4,500 feet.

In the Schaladaback salt well, near Leipsic, the temperature at 5,740 feet is

III degrees at 4.500 feet.

In the Schaladaback salt well, near Leipsie, the temperature at 5.740 feet is 135.5 degrees, and in the Pittsburgh well at 5.900 feet the temperature is 136 degrees, showing that the salt well is slightly warmer than the well in the oil country, but the difference is too slight to be material.

Professor Hallock expects the deep hole to develop some new geologic conditions of even greater economic value than the discovery of natural steam, but as these hopes are largely speculative he refuses to say anything until there is some basis for their realization.

It will be possible, when the well is completed, to study the formation of the interior of the earth more comprehensively than has yet been done, and if the outlook is promising for new discoveries, when the 10,000 foot mark has been reached, the drilling will be continued to the limits of mechanical feasibility. Those limits have never yet been reached, and the boring may finally reach a depth of many miles. depth of many miles

ORNAMENTS IN CHICAGO.

Women Wear Diamonds or Chains from Their Finger Natis.

Chicago Chronicle: Diamonds dangling from a woman's finger nails was the novelty that made young men smirk

the novelty that made young men smirk and girls giggle on a State street cable car yesterday afternoon. She boarded the train at Twenty-sixth street. She was garbed in the extreme of fashion. Jewels flashed from the col-lar of her waist; precious stones shone from each ear; costly gems covered her dainty, ungloved hands. There was nothing particularly extraordinary about all that, but there was about her finger tips.

about all that, out there was used. It finger thes.

The strangest thing about it was that the woman was an American. It she had been an Indian or an Egyptian princess the innovation would have been taken as a matter of course. But she wasn't—she was an out-and-out.

been taken as a matter of course. But she wasn't—she was an out-and-out American, and a pretty one at that. Passengers in the same section of the car with her craned their necks and pecked from under newspapers to ferret out the mystery. Once a fly lit upon the woman's face. She raised her hand to brush it away. And then the puzzle was solved.

At the tips of her fingers tiny aper-At the tips of her fingers tiny aper-tures, as big as a pin head, had been bared in her glossy nails. Saugiy clasp-ed on these were little chains an inch long, and on the end of the daugling links were diamond studs, a carat large. The conductor, an old-timer, said it was a "new one on him," and this seemed to be the opinion that prevailed until the victim of the curious glances alight-ed from the ear at Madison avenue. ed from the car at Madison avenue.

Live Stock.

Live Steck.

CHICAGO—Trade in cattle was quite active and prices for cattle of the better class were steady, but others were weaker in some cases, owing to the liberal supply. Sales were on a basis of \$3.75\mathcal{Q}4 00 for the commonest native beef steers up to \$4.75\mathcal{Q}5 25 for pretty good to choice shipping and export cattle, with prime to extra fine steers salable at \$5.30\mathcal{Q}5 50. The bulk of the cattle crossed the scales between \$4.60 \text{Q}5 25. The stocker and feeder trade was again animated with sales at \$3.25 \text{Q}4 35 and a few prime feeding cattle at higher figures. Butchers' and canners stuff was in fally good demand, prices ruling steady for good lots and weak for others. Calves were unchanged. The trade in hogs started off fafrly well, at about steady and unchanged prices, except for common droves, which were weak to a little lower than last Saturday. The market closed unchanged for good lots and weak for others. Heavy packing hogs sold at \$3.80\mathcal{Q}4 40. The supply of sheep and lambs was liberal, but so was the demand, and prices were well sustained as a rule. Lambs were especially active with sales at \$4.50\mathcal{Q}5 15 for western and at \$5.25\mathcal{Q}6 5 99 for natives, culls bringing \$4.90\mathcal{Q}5 15 for feeders and at \$3.25\mathcal{Q}6 25 for head; sheep, 21,000 head; sheep, 21,000 head; sheep, 21,000 head; steady; prime \$5.00\mathcal{Q}5 10; common \$3.40\mathcal{Q}3 70;

EAST LIBERTY — Cattle steady; prime \$5 99@5 10; common \$3 40@3 70; bulls, stags and cows \$2 90@3 75. Hogs steady; prime hogs \$4 55@4 60; best me-dium weights and light Yorkers \$4 50@ 4 55; common to grassers and stubbles \$4 30@4 40; heavy hogs \$4 30 @4 40; roughs \$2 75@3 85. Sheep firm at unchanged prices. Lambs, choice, \$5 10@5 40; common to good lambs \$4 00@5 00. Veal calves \$5 50@7 00.

Foreign Grain Trade.

LONDON — The Mark Lane Express, reviewing the crop situation says to-day: "The weather has been adverse to the completion of the harvest and the quantity of grain still out is considerable. The French wheat crop is estimated at 31,000,000 quarters by the chief writers of the Paris yreas. Correspondents of English business firms state that the crop will amount to from 33,000,000 to 35,000,000 quarters."

OWING to overcrowding and bad ventilation, the air of the schoolroom is often close and impure, and teachers and pupils frequently suffer from lung and thoat troubles. To all such we would say, try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For coughs, colds, weak lungs and brenchial troubles no other remedy can compare with it. Says A. C. Freed, superintendent of schools, Prairie Depot, Chie: "Having some knowledge of the efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who suffer from coughs, lung troubles, etc." For sale by druggists.

TRAVELERS are frequently troubled with dysintery, diarrhoes or other bowel compilants brought on by change of wa-ter and diet. One dose of Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry will bring re-

TO heal the broken and diseased tissues, to soothe the irritated surfaces, to instantly relieve and to permanently cure is the mission of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salvo, Charles R. Goetze, Market and Twelfth streets; Chatham Sinclair, Forty-sixth and Jacob streets; A. E. Scheele, No. 507 Main street; Ext', Bros., Penn and Zane streets; Howie & Co., Bridgeport.

CASTORIA. Mount Chart H. Flitchers

Pillsbury's New Health Flour

The leader of health flours, even as PILLS-BUR!"S BEST is the leader of white flours.

The flour that people call for again after having

The flour which will nourish both brain and muscle thoroughly. The flour which makes bread that is an aid to

The flour which has not the bad after-effects of white flours.

The flour for the dyspeptic. The flour for gems, cookies, pancakes and

fine bread. The flour which you cannot afford to be without.

GERMOS_

All Sorts of Local News and Gossip From the Glass City.

the Glass City.

Abram R, Holmes, a postoffice inspector, a brother of Rev. O. W. Holmes, is in this city. He has just run down a gang of swindlers who robbed the office at Bellmore, Ohlo, last May of a lot of postal orders. The first one turned up in Decatur, Ills., in June, and after following his clue, Mr. Holmes had John E. Ford arrested in Pittsburgh, but he was so clever in his manipulations and statements that he got off with a light line. Immediately afterwards Inspector Holmes found conclusive evidence, but the gang, of which Ford was the leader, continued operations until last week Ford was landed at Wilmington, Del., and there fell into the hands of a detective, and through the evidence of the inspector Ford was convicted. Inspector Holmes says Ford and his pals got many thousands of dollars in Ohlo, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Iillinois on the stolen orders.

Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ilillinois on the stolen orders.

John Laville is in the lockup with a charge of rape against him and-evidence enough to send him over the road. John Conroy is also in jail as his pal, and there is still another party to the crime who has not been apprehended. Laville served one term in the penitentiary, but it does not seem to have cured him of any of his had habits and he, with others of his kind, are a constant source of annoyance to the police. The girl identifies Laville positively and there is evidence to corroborate her. The story of the rape is about as follows: Annie Weber, a German Bohemian girl, works for Lichtig. Her folks live west of town and she spent Sunday with them and was returning to the city in the evening to be ready for her duties early yesterday morning. John Laville was out at the west end of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad yards with two other chaps and seeing her coming along alone, Laville tackled her. She made outcry and a young Bohemian and a man coming along the road attracted by the girl's screams, hurried to the rescue, but Lavilled rove them off. He accomplished his design and the girl came on to town. She filed a complaint before Squire Mason, a warrant was issued and Constable Jack Baugh, with officers James S. Johnston and William Ernst went after Laville and locked him up. He was arraigned yesterday morning and pleaded not gulty and will have a hearing to-day. Conroy was caught yesterday afternoon and he is also in jail, charged with being an accomplice. The water works trustees held a meeting last night and decided to hereafter.

Jail, charged with being an accomplice. The water works trustees held a meeting last night and decided to hereafter place all delinquent water rents upon the tax duplicate to be collected as other taxes are. Superintendent Kirkpatrick had submitted the matter to City Solicitor Armstrong some days ago and at a meeting of the trustees and solicitor last night it was decided upon. The law is plain on the subject and the water works officials will be able to make closer collections by following the plan provided by law. It win bring in more revenue and there will be less annoyance in making collections.

William Hendershot, a prominent

ance in making collections.

William Hendershot, a prominent farmer in Washington township, was killed last Saturday by falling from his wagon in front and the wheels passing over his head. He was dead when picked up, his head being crushed in. He was quite an old man and was hauling a load of fertilizer from the railroad station to his farm, when a jolt of the wagon threw him off with the result given. He was public spirited and enterprising and highly esteemed by all his neighbors. He leaves a wife and family.

family.

The new steel works will start up next week. It is expected they will start on Monday and it will not be later than Wednesday at the farthest. The plant is practically a new one and difficulty may be encountered not now known But it is glorious news that the plant is ready to start and will continue to run all the balance of the year.

Mrs. W. J. McClain, of Chicago, has been in the city for two or three days arranging some business matters, Mr. McClain and son will hereafter operate the stone quarry at McClainwille and have started in on the work now.

J. C. Taliman, the lawyer, is the crack

J. C. Taliman, the lawyer, is the crack squirrel hunter from this city. He brought down fifty-five on his first out-ing, two or three times as many as any of the other bunters from here so far.

Bob Haase, the traveling passenger agent of the Baltimore & Ohio, spent Sunday evening here. He enjoys "sitting beneath the droppings of the sanctuary" in Bellaire.

The miners in this section are divided on the compromise made by their offi-cers, but will send uninstructed dele-gates to Columbus.

George E. Koplin, operator at the Western Union, has resigned to take a similar place in Slagle & Co.'s stock ex-change here. The Woman's Missionary Society of

he First Presbyterian church will meet his evening at the home of Mrs. M. E. W. C. Bergundthal and family re-

turned yesterday from Powhatan, where they spent the summer with rel-atives.

The W. C. T. U. will meet at the home of Mrs. T. A. Rodefer to-morrow after-The bottle works resumed operations yesterday morning with a full force of

"How to Cure All Skin Discuses."

Simply acply "SWAYNE'S OINT-MENT." No internal medicine requir-ions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leav-ing the skin clear, white and healthy, its great besting and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask its great heating and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for BWAYNE'S OINT MENT. (thacky.

Headache and Neuralgia cured by Dr. MILES PAIN PILLS. "One cent a does."

Lightning Hot Drops-What a Funny Name! Very True, but It Kills All Pain. Sold Everywhere, Every Day-Without Rollef, There is No Pay! REAL ESTATE.

++TO LET. ++

New modern eight-roomed houses, with electric light, both gases, furnace heat, Nos. 108, 110 and 112 Fourteenth street. Possession at once.

Store building, suitable for any wholesale or retail business, with ten thousand feet of floor space. Possession can be had at once. With water power elevator. Other dwellings and rooms. Call. Money to loan in amounts from \$500 to \$15,000, on short notice.

ROLF & ZANE. No. 30 Fourteenth Street.

A BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE.

A House and Lot for a Small Cash Payment and Long Time on Balance.

We offer for sale the property known as NO. 68 THIRTY-FIRST STREET (Old LaBelle Street),

consisting of a large two-story dwelling house, with gas and water LOT 50x145 FEET.

If the property suits you, we will make the price and terms satisfactory. MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

RINEHART & TATUM, Telephone 219. City Bank Building.

FOR SALE.

A modern and comfortable house, contains full sized rooms, halls, bath, laundry and large cellar, has hot and cold water, inside water closet, both gases, pienty of cupboards. Lot 42 feet front. Shade trees, shrubbery and all that goes to make a pleasant home. This property situated at No. 8 Vermont street, near South Front street, handy to bridges, street cars, etc. Will be sold at a very low figure, If you are looking for a home it will pay you to look this property up.

G. O. SMITH Exchange Bank Building.

FOR RENT

T. OTO TOTAL 1	
No. 337 Main street, 7 rooms, both gases, new paper and paint. No. 127 Fourteenth street. No. 129 Fourteenth street. No. 131 Fourteenth street. No. 133 Fourteenth street. No. 37 Twentieth street. No. 37 Twentieth street. No. 38 Twentieth street. No. 41 Twentieth street. No. 41 Twentieth street.	23 00 22 00 22 00 23 00 23 00 13 00 10 00
No. 1614 Main street, 4 rooms, both gases No. 1816 Main street, store room. Saleon in Martin's Ferry. 4-roomed house Crescent Place. 3-roomed house Manchester coal property, east of Mt. de Chantai. 3-roomed house Pleasant Valley. No. 2312 Market street, blacksmith	13 00 17 00 12 00 7 00 5 00
shop Stable 1516 Alley 3. No. 2663 Wood street, 3 rooms	5 00 7 00

3½ acres land West Liberty, 3-roomed house and orchard. \$55 No. 1171 High street. 55 6 acres land Peters' run and 4-roomed better.

house.

Store room and dwelling Dillonvale,
\$2,500. Will exchange for a farm.
No. 452 and 444 National Road.
No. 1625 McColloch street.
No. 66 Seventeenth street.

JAMES A. HENRY,

Real Estate Agent, Collector, Notary Public and Pension Attorney, No. 1612 Main street.



WHEELING & ELM GROVE RAILROAD. On and after Saturday, February 1, 1895 trains will run as follows, city time:



Tea Clubs

AMERICAN TEA CO... Pittsburg, Pa. jyl2-mwl&wy

> BRADS astronome, Equipose to the control for fands and Parau Corpe, Lowering for fands and exercise for fands as the control for Apatour Bands. **BRASS BAND** rations, and led ... Amatour le Austructus de Autructus for Amatour le Ly UN & HEALY ... 20 Adams St., Chicago, ill. ap26-m-d&w-eow

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS ADA H. SIMPSON

Will receive a few pupils in the English branches and French, at No. 17 South Penn street. A spe-cial class in English Literature will be formed, to meet on Mon-days, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 2 to 2. The first term begins on Monday, September 13. so?

Linsly Institute, A school for the thorough instruction of boys and young men. Military, Classical,

English.

Ell term begins Monday, September 13, 1971.

For catalogues or other information, address any member of the Board of Trustees, or John M. Birch, Ph. D., Prin-

cipal.

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NEAR WHEELING, W. VA. Studies Will be Resumed at this Academy

September 8, 1897. advantages of this Academy for mental and physical culture are unsur-passed. The day scholars dine and lunch at the Mount, and are taken to and from the motor by a conveyance provided by the Sisters free of charge. For terms and

further information, address
DRECTRESS OF MOUNT DE CHANTAL. All trains stop at the Academy.

MRS. HART'S

School For Young & Ladies and Children.

1316 AND 1315 MARKET STREET, WHEELING, W. VA Seventh Annual Session Will Begin On Monday, September 13, 1897.

This school offers a complete and thorough education in Practical English, Mathematics, English Classics, Latin, Modern Languages and Electrion.

ART STUDIO, conducted by Mrs. Eva Hubbard, offers superior advantages for Pencil, Charcoal, Water Color, Crayon Drawings and Oil Palnitis.

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MRS. M. STEVENS HART, Principal, WHEELING, W. VA.

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FAST · TIME OVER . PENNSYLVANIA SHORT LINES

WASHINGTON

"PAN HANDLE ROUTE."

TAN ARABIB WOLLE.

LEAVE WHEELING 9:45 A. M., CITY
TIME, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Arrive COLUMIUS. 2:25 p. m.
Arrive COLUMIUS. 2:25 p. m.
Arrive ET. LOUIS. 3:10 p. m.
PENNSY LOUIS. 7:00 s. m.
PENNSY LOUIS. 7:00 s. m.
PENNSY LOUIS. 7:00 s. m.
PULLMAN CARS FROM WHEELING
JUNCTION THROUGH WITHOUT
CHANGE.

OTHER TRAINS LEAVE WHIEELING.
For Staubenville and Pittsburgh 125 a.m. week days; for Pittsburgh and the
East and for Columbus and Chicago at
125 p. m. week days; for Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washigton, Mally, for
Bietherville, W. Tommison at 255 p. m.
Bietherville, Titsburgh at 7:00 p. m. week
days; for Pittsburgh at 7:00 p. m. week
days; for Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnatt,
Indianapolis and St. Louis at 9:30 p. m.
week days. City time.
Persons contemplating a trip will find OTHER TRAINS LEAVE WHEELING.

Persons contemplating a trip will find it profitable in pleasure and convenience to communicate with the undersigned, who will make all necessary arrangements for a delightful journer. Tickets will be provided and baggage checked through to destination.

THE INTELLIGENCER PRINTING

RAILWAY TIME CARD. Arrival and departure of trains on and after May 16, 1861. Explanation of Reference Marks: 'Daily, Except Sunday. IDaily, except Monday. Sundays only. 'Saturdays only. Eastern Standard Time.

Depart, H.&O.—Main Line East, Arrive.
**17:15 am Wash, Hal, Phil. N Y
**5:30 pm Wash, Bal, Phil. N Y
**5:30 am Wash, Bal, Phil. N Y
**5:30 pm Grafton Accom.
**10:25 am Washington City Ex.
**10:29 pm Depart. B.40.-C.O. Div., West Arrive am For Columbus and Chi.

Depart. P., C., C. & St. L. Ry
7:125 am Pittsburgh 9:15 pm
72:15 am Steubenville and Wast
72:15 am Steubenville Accom 6:15 pm
72:15 pm Pittsburgh and N Y 13:35 pm
72:55 pm Ex. Cin. and St. Louis
7:12 am
72:35 pm Ex. Cin. and St. Louis
7:12 am
72:35 pm Pitts and Dennison 13:35 pm
72:35 pm Pitts and Dennison 13:35 pm
Depart. C. & P.—Bridgeport. Arrive.

Depart C. & P.—Bridgeport.

C. & P.—Bridgeport.

15:53 am Fort Wayne and Chi.

15:53 am Alliance and Cleveland.

15:53 am Alliance and Cleveland.

15:53 am Steubenville and Pitts.

12:10 pm Fort Wayne and Chi.

12:10 pm Canton and Toledo.

12:10 pm Canton and Toledo.

12:10 pm Canton and Toledo.

12:10 pm Alliance and Cleveland.

12:10 pm Alliance and Cleveland.

12:10 pm Battleore and Wellaville.

15:15 pm Philadelphia and N. X.

15:16 pm Battleore and Walaville.

15:16 pm Saltimore and Walaville.

16:16 pm Saltimore August Alliance and Walaville.

Depart. W. & L. E. Arrive.

\$ 90 amToledo and West. ... \$3.40 pm
\$ 900 am Brilliant and Steuben. \$5.40 pm
4.40 pm Massillon and Canton. \$15.00 am
\$ 140 pm Brilliant and Steuben. \$15.00 am
\$ 1500 am Cleve. Akron & Canton. \$5.40 pm

Depart, C., L. & W.—Bridgyt, Arrive, 77:05 am Cleve, Toledo and Chi. 12:25 pm (12:35 pm Cleve), Toledo and Chi. 12:25 pm (12:35 pm Cleve), Toledo and Chi. 15:05 pm (12:35 pm St. Clairsville Accom. 11:35 pm 12:35 pm St. Clairsville Accom. 12:35 pm 12:35 pm St. Clairsville Accom. 12:35 pm 12:35 pm Local Freight. 11:35 am 11:35 am Depart. Ohio River R. R. Arrive.

*\$:30 am Park. and Way Points *10:30 am

*11:30 am Charleston and Cincin.

*12:40 pm

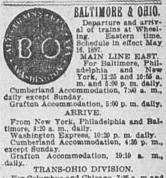
*11:50 pm Cincin. and Lexington

*1:50 pm

Park. and Way Points 18:30 pm

bellaire.
Depart. B: Z. & C. R. R. Arrive.
10:00 am Mail, Express and Pass.
14:00 pm Express and Passenger
2:10 pm Mixed Preight and Passe

RAILROADS.



TRANS-OHIO DIVISION. TRANS-OHIO DIVISION.

For Columbus and Chicago, 7:35 a. m and
3:25 p. m., daily.
Columbus and Cincinnati Express, 10:40
a. m. and 11:40 p. m., daily except Saturday.
Sandusky Mail 10:40 a. m., daily.
St. Clairsville Accommodation, 7:35 a. m.,
and 1:25 p. m., daily, except Sunday.
Cambridge Accommodation, 7:35 a. m.,
except Sunday.
ARRIVE.

Chicago Express, 1:15 a. m. and 11:50 a.
m. daily.
Cambridge Accommodation, 7:30 p. m.,
Cambridge Accommodation, 7:30 p. m.,

m., daily.
Cambridge Accommodation, 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
Cincinnati Express, 5:05 a. m. and 5:05 p.

Clicinnati Express, 5:05 a. m. and 5:05 p. m., daily,
Sandusky Mail, 5:05 p. m., daily,
St. Clairsville Accommodation, 11:59 a. m. and 1:20 p. m., daily, except Sunday.
WHEELING & PITTSBURGH DIV,
For Pittsburgh, 5:16 and 7:16 a. m. and
5:10 p. m., daily, and 1:15 p. m., daily except Sunday.
For Pittsburgh and the East, 5:16 a. m., and 5:16 p. m., daily.

ARRIVE.

From Pittsburgh, 10:35 a. m., 6:50 p. m., and 11:35 p. m., daily, and 12:15 p. m., except Sunday.

cept Sunday.

W. M. GREENE,
General Manager, Baltimore, Md.
D. B. MARTIN,
Passenger Traffic Manager, Baltimore, Md.
T. P. A., Wheeling, W. Va.

OHIO RIVER RAILROAD CO.
Time Table in Effect
June 27, 1871. Fast*Daily Daily Except Sunday.

South Bound. *9 | 11 | *3 | *5

Leave. a.m. a.m. p.m. p.m. Wheeling 6:30 7:20 12:06 4:35 Moundsville 7:00 7:56 12:35 4:45 New Martinsville 7:64 8:55 1:21 5:50 8:67 1:56 9:51 8:14 10:10 8:42 11:10 5:06 11:59 6:12 Point Pleasant ... 12:27 6:51 Via K & M Ry.
Point Pleasant Lv
Charleston Ar
Gallipolis Ar
Huntington 12:29 17:10 5:07 9:25 12:38 7:23 1:35 8:40 Via C. & O. Ry. Lv. Huntington Ar. Charleston... p. m. p. m *1:55

JOHN J. ARCHER, G. P. A. o THE o Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling

RAILWAY COMPANY. Central Standard Time.
Time Schedule of Passenger Trains in effect Sunday, May 16, 1897.
Cleveland Depot Foot South Water Street. DEPART.

Bellaire
Bridgeport
Uhrichsville
New Philadelphia
Canal Dover

ARRIVE.

1 5 p.m. p. m. p. Bellaire
Bridgeport
Unrichwille
New Philadelphis,
Canal Dover
Justus
Maswillon
Warwick
Sterling
Seville
Medina
Lester
Grafton
Elyria
Lorain
Lester Junction
Cleveland

Nos. 1, 5, 4 and 6 daily between Cleveland ond Uhrichsville. Other trains daily exand Unrenover to control of the cont

O. R. WOOD, T. P. A.,