BIG WAGES PAID

To the Workmen of the United States. Department of Labor Tells How Much Better off our Wage-Earners are than Those of Foreign Countries.

"Wages in the United States and Europe—1870 to 1898," is the title of the opening chapter of the bulletin of the National Department of Labor for last September. In the prefacing Commissioner Carroll D. Wright tenders cordial acknowledgement of the co-operation and assistance rendered by H. Llewellyn Smith, head of the Labor Department in England, and M. C. Moron and M. C. Morisseaux, the chiefs of the bureaus of labor in France and Belgium, respectively, through means of which the department was the recipient of very accurate data on the wage question in these countries.

Prices of the essentials of life in connection with the wage rates are not discussed, although the article remarks their tendency since 1892 probably "has been slightly downward," and asks when the wage tables are studied it be considered when "prices are stationary and wages have increased, every increase means greater purchasing power of a day's work," while "if there is a decrease in prices the increase in purchasing power of a day's work is so much greater."

The wage tables include such various occupations as are susceptible of accurate definition in the countries mentioned, and their number is limited to twenty-five occupations by the difficulty of determining the equivalent in foreign countries to the home industries. Regarding the home industries, wage quotations for each occupation were in most instances secured from at least two establishments in the cities of Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Richmond, St. Louis, St. Paul and San Francisco, for the period of "1870 to 1898." Respecting foreign wages the years 1897 and 1898 are not covered by the report, on account of the difficulties and delay experience in obtaining correct data. Data for the wages abroad have been secured from London and Manchester in England, Glasgow in Scotland, Paris in France, and Liege in Belgium. The averages of daily wages for the home occupations, it is explained, do not represent the averages of the items obtained from large industrial centres of the United States, are probably somewhat higher than what prevailed throughout the country.

In order to make accurate comparison of wages in the United States during the period from 1870 to 1878, inclusive, when money was considerably depreciated, and the years from 1879 forward, due allowance has been made for the depreciation in currency, and the figures given for the earlier years are those secured by reduction of the original currency wages to their equivalent in gold. The wages of the foreign countries are, of course, given in gold, and as the reports of wages in Belgium for certain occupations do not cover the entire period, such reports were not used in computing the general average of wages that prevailed there, and for the same reason the report of wages in London for blacksmiths were not made use of in computing the general average of wages for Great Britain.

The reader is cautioned against making use of the summary of results contained in the bulletin for other purpose than tracing the course of wages from year to year, and to avoid instituting comparisons between the wages of the different countries, because each average for the United States represents 255 wage quotations, while each average for Great Britain represents only twenty-seven quotations—ten occupations in London, eleven in Manchester and six in Glasgow—for France only twenty-one quotations, and for Belgium only eleven quotations.

The wage tables tell that in the United States there was a rise from $2 20½, the wages of 1870, to $2 39¼ in 1871, and $2 45 in 1872. A gradual decline, which reached its lowest point—a wage average of $2 18—in 1876, occurred during the four succeeding years. There was a rise to $2 24½ in 1877 and to $2 30¾ in 1878 and a gradual increase up to 1884, when $2 49 was reached. In 1885 a slight decline took place, which continued throughout 1886, but in 1887 the wages that prevailed in 1884 were more than regained, and there was a steady rise in the rates of wages from 1887 to 1892, inclusive, when $2 26, the highest point for that period, was reached. From 1892 to 1898 there was a slight but steady decline, wages for 1898 being $2 43¼, or $0 12½ Below the highest mark they reached in 1892, but above the wages for 1870 by 22¾ cents.

The immense superiority in wages paid to American over foreign workingmen is shown by analysis of the wages tables for and the averages reached in Great Britain, France and Belgium during the entire period.

So far as Great Britain, in which country wages most nearly of all European countries approach the scale paid in the United States, is concerned there was a gradual increase in the averages of wages during the years from 1870 to 1877, the rate being in 1870 $1 20 and in 1877 $1 41½. In 1878 there was a slight falling, which fell further in 1879 and 1880, the average during these two years being $1 37¼. Wages increased to $1 40¼ in 1883, and remained at this rate during 1884, but the years 1885 and 1886 show a slight decrease, after which there was a steady increase until wages reached $1 49 in 1896.

In France, with the exception of 1888, during which year there was a slight decrease, wages showed a gradual increase from $1 06 in 1870 to $1 33 in 1896.

Of Belgium, the tables tell that wages increased from $0 59½ in 1870, to $0 65¼ in 1874. They fell slightly during 1874-5-6-7-8, reaching $0 60½ in the latter year, after which a gradual rise, which continued through 1879-1880-1-2, took place. The five years that followed were ones in which wages decreased, $0 62¼ being reached in 1887. During the years subsequent wages fell and rose, and in 1896 reached $0 66¼.

These are the occupations of which wage data was obtained and have been outlined in the bulletin: Blacksmiths, blacksmith's helpers, boilermakers, boilermakers' helpers, bricklayers, cabinetmakers, carpenters, compositors, conductors, railroad; engineers, railroad; firemen, railroad; hodcarriers, ironmolders, ironmolders' helpers, joiners, street laborers, other laborers, machinists, machinists' helpers, stone masons, house painters, patternmakers, iron workers, plumbers, stonecutters, teamsters.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Refuse all substitutes. ths&w

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Munyon's Headache and Indigestion Cure

is the only remedy on the market that will cure every form of Headache in 3 to 10 minutes, correct indigestion, stimulate the nerves and build up the system. It should be in every home and every traveler's gripsack. At all Druggists, 25 cures, 25c.

OVERREACHED THEMSELVES.

A Democratic Scheme to Get Fish Commissioner Bowers in Trouble Proves to be a Boomerang.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—The Democrats, in their efforts to convict Fish Commissioner Bowers of wrongdoing have overreached themselves. Those who know Mr. Bowers are not disposed to regard him as an ignoramus, politically or otherwise, and the declaration cast broadcast upon the authority of a Washington newspaper of silver proclivities, that he mailed railroad tickets to West Virginia voters in official envelopes, unstamped, is nothing short of absurd.

The plain facts are that here, as elsewhere, there are men employed, who, by reason of heavy domestic expenses, or for other reasons, are unable to expend the money necessary to pay railroad fare for the privilege of voting. To enable these men to go home and cast their ballots for the Republican party candidates, Mr. Bowers purchased railroad tickets, and gave them in charge of his stenographer to mail, postage stamps and the city addresses being provided.

Three of these tickets failed to reach the parties to whom they were addressed, and one was reproduced, in a facsimile, as a text for a sensational article in the Democratic paper mentioned. The envelope containing the ticket was evidently opened by some one who had no authority to do so. The newspaper which did the publishing charged Mr. Bowers with having mailed the ticket, with a letter, in a franked envelope, without prepaying postage, and paraded the information that the penalty therefore was a fine of $300.

Mr. Bowers' clerk is ready to swear that not one of the letters left the office without being properly stamped, and the West Virginia voter to whom the particular letter in question was addressed will make affidavit to the statement that it was never delivered to him. Mr. Bowers declares that he will willingly pay $300 for information that will lead to the conviction of the party who opened another man's letter, the penalty for which, under the United States laws, is imprisonment in the penitentiary. He says the postoffice inspectors will be very apt to discover the guilty party before he (Bowers) is through with the case.

Trust those who have tried.

I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind and never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that.—Oscar Ostrom, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I suffered from catarrh; it got so bad I could not work; I used Ely's Cream Balm and am entirely well.—A. C. Clarke, 241 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.

A 10c. trial size or the 50c. size of Ely's Cream Balm will be mailed. Kept by druggists. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Money on call steady at 1¾@2 per cent; last loan, 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3¼@4¼ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 85¾@4 86 for demand and at $4 82½@4 82¾ for sixty days; posted rates $4 83@4 83½ and $4 86½@4 87; commercial bills $4 81½ and $4 82. Silver certificates 60½@61¾; bar silver 60¾. Mexican dollars, 47¼.

The day's stock market undoubtedly reflected the conviction of operators in securities that with election uncertainties out of the way, the strong condition of the country's industries and business will have their effects, and prices will advance. This conviction, so far as it found reflection in the market, was almost purely a professional one, for the outside interests, as shown by orders through commission houses, was very small. The professional element showed no disposition to take profits, pending the holiday, although there had been sufficient rise in the last two days to turn the balance of operations to that side in any closing up of speculative accounts. The evidence was rather on the side of the covering of the shorts. Trading proceeded in a very desultory manner during the early hours of the day, although the selling for foreign account, which was fairly liberal, was well absorbed, and prices of international stocks firmly sustained. Southern railway preferred was a conspicuous example. But as the day wore on the market gained both in activity and strength, and embraced an increasing list of stocks. The contemplation of the very heavy volume of bank exchanges, and the enormous export business in cereals had their influence on the bullish tendency, as did the continued favorable report of railroad earnings, especially from the west and south. An increase of 4,000 tons in the east-bound freight movement from Chicago was a feature. Handsome increases in earnings were also shown by southern railways, Northern Pacific and Great Northern preferred, the latter showing $386,941 more earned for October than last year. The stocks which are junior to the bonds which were favorites in the heavy bond business today felt the advantage of that movement. Atchison preferred advancing over a point. Tobacco showed the largest activity, and gained over two points. Metropolitan Street Railway and Edison Illuminating of New York are up 2 points or over on talk of advantages to the former from the use of its conduits for electric lighting purposes. Notable movements were an advance of seven points in American Express and of 5½ points in Pullman. Northwest gained nearly two points and Lackawanna 2 points. There were dealings in odd lots of quite a number of high grade stocks.

But the most conspicuous movement of the day was in bonds. In this department there was enormous absorption of the bonds issued for the purpose of reorganization of various companies, and running from fifty to one hundred years. Of these the 4 per cents were the favorites, and the Atchison issues were easily the leaders, gaining 1 per cent in the price on very large demand. There were individual blocks of this bond sold at a par value of $195,000, $105,000 and two of $100,000. The Union Pacific fours were less prominent, but still active, as were Northern Pacific prior lien fours and Norfolk & Western general. The Erie prior liens and the Reading fours, which might be placed in the same class, were heavy. Marked strength and activity was shown also by the new Baltimore & Ohio 4's when issued, and also by the 3½'s. Dealings in Southern consol 5's continue very large. There was a good demand as well for many other bonds of the middle grade, extending in some cases to the purely speculative issues. Total sales, $5,700,000.

United States new 4's coupon and the 2's advanced ¼ per cent, and the old 4's and the new 4's registered and the 5's ⅛ per cent in the bid price.

The total sales of stocks to-day, were 283,400 shares.

BONDS AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

U. S. new 3s	109¾	Ore. R. & Nav.	53
U. S. new 4s reg.	127¼	Pittsburgh	174
do coupon	127¼	Reading	18¼
U. S. 4s	111⅝	do first pre.	39½
do coupons	112	Rock Island	103¾
do seconds	96¾	St. Paul	119⅝
U. S. 5s reg.	112¼	do preferred	161¾
do 5s coupon	113	St. P. & Omaha	82¼
Pacific 6s of '95	102⅝	do preferred	162
Atchison	13	Southern Pac.	28¾
do preferred	36¼	Texas & Pac.	13½
Bal. & Ohio	44¼	Union Pacific	39¼
Can. Pacific	82¼	do preferred	64¾
Can. Southern	53	Wabash	7¼
Central Pacific	25¾	do preferred	20
Ches. & Ohio	22	*Wheel. & L. E.	3
Chi. & Alton	151½	*do preferred	10¾
Chi., Bur. & Q.	116¾	Adams Ex.	110
Chi. & N. W.	133¾	American Ex.	143
do preferred	178¾	U. S. Express	41½
C. C. C. & St. L.	39¼	Wells Fargo	126
do preferred	86	Am. Spirits	11¼
Del. & Hudson	98¾	do preferred	34¼
Del., Lack. & W.	141	Am. Tobacco	140¼
Den. & Rio G.	12¼	do preferred	125½
do preferred	55½	Col. F. & Iron	22½
Erie (new)	12⅝	do preferred	80
do first pre.	31½	Gen. Electric	81
Fort Wayne	174	Ill. Steel, T.R.S.	100¼
Hocking Valley	2½	Lead	33½
Illinois Central	109¼	do preferred	116¾
Lake Erie & W.	13	Pacific Mail	32½
do preferred	62	People's Gas	103½
Lake Shore	192¾	Pullman Pal.	188½
Lou. & Nash.	58¼	Silver Cer.	60½
Mich. Central	107½	Sugar	115⅞
Mo. Pacific	33	do preferred	110¾
N. J. Central	87½	Tenn. Coal & I.	29¾
N. Y. Central	115¼	U. S. Leather	6¾
Northern Pac.	40¾	do preferred	66
do preferred	76	Western Union	92⅝

*Fourth assessment paid.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

CHICAGO—The unwillingness of traders to remain short over the election holiday was the main factor in an advance of ⅝c in wheat to-day. Corn, oats and provisions show no substantial change.

Nearly all of the activity of the wheat market was confined to the first forty-five minutes' trading. There was a very evident unwillingness among big and little shorts to leave the contracts uncovered over to-morrow's election, and the demand from this source, while it lasted, was very potent. The main additional support of the market came apparently from the uneasiness in England over the political situation, as shown by a drop of 3-16d in consols. French routes were also easier. Liverpool, by opening time here, had fully recovered the decline it started with, and cables brought fair acceptances and inquiries for corn and oats for both the United Kingdom and the continent. The session preceding a holiday is always notably dull, and to-day was no exception. After the early demand had been satisfied the market dropped. Domestic receipts were very heavy, and the visible supply was expected to show a large increase. These facts had a good deal of influence in causing a diminution of the demand from those who were buying on the European situation, and by the noon hour a good part of the early advance had been lost. During the last hour trading was excessively dull, but prices held fairly steady, renewed covering by shorts on a small scale being sufficient to sustain the market. May opened ¼@⅜c higher at 66⅛@66¼c. It sold up within a short time to 66½ and gradually declined to 66c. The closing price was 66¼c.

Corn early showed some strength, mostly through sympathy with wheat, but the subsequent weakening in wheat, and the liberal receipts of corn, had influence enough to cause a gradual decline in the price of the coarser cereal. There was a fair shipping demand for corn, and clearances were liberal. May ranged from 33⅞ to 33⅝c, and closed a shade higher at 33⅝@33¾c.

The market for oats reflected the action of wheat and corn. When signs of weakness appeared there was rather free offerings by receivers. Cash demand was limited. May ranged from 24¾@24⅞c to 24½c, and closed a shade lower at 24½@25⅝c.

Provisions were almost at a standstill. The market was firmer, helped by better yard prices and the advance in wheat. What little trading was done was mostly of a scalping nature. January pork closed unchanged at $9 05; January lard a shade higher at $5 00@5 02½ and January ribs unchanged at $4 85.

Estimated receipts to-morrow:

Wheat: 415 cars; corn, 775 cars; oats, 300 cars; hogs, 33,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2.				
Nov.	....	....	....	65
Dec.	65¼	65¾	65⅛	65⅝
May	66⅛	66½	66	66¼
Corn, No. 2.				
Nov.	31½	31¾	31½	31½
Dec.	31¾	32	31¾	31¾
May	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝
Oats, No. 2.				
Dec.	23⅞	24¼	23¾	23¾
May	24¾	24⅞	24½	24½
Mess Pork.				
Dec.	....	....	....	8 60
Jan.	9 07½	9 07½	9 05	9 05
Lard.				
Dec.	4 95	5 00	4 95	4 95
Jan.	5 02½	5 05	5 00	5 02½
Short Ribs.				
Dec.	....	....	....	4 62½
Jan.	4 67½	4 67½	4 65	4 65

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour easier and about 10c lower.

Wheat—No. 3 spring 61¼@64c; No. 2 red 65@66¼c.

Corn—No. 2, 33c; No. 2 yellow 32@32¼c.

Oats—No. 2, 25@25½c; No. 2 white 27¾c; No. 3 white 25½@27½c.

Rye—No. 2, 51½c.

Barley—No. 2, 35@49c.

Flaxseed—No. 1, 98@99c.

Timothyseed—Prime $2 25@2 30.

Mess Pork—Per barrel $8 00@8 05.

Lard—Lard per 100 lbs., $5 00@5 02½

Short Ribs—Sides (loose) $4 95@5 15.

Dry salted shoulders (boxed) 4¾@4⅝c.

Short clear sides (boxed) $5 00@5 10.

Whiskey—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 25.

Sugars — Cutloaf 5.61c; granulated 5.14c.

On the produce exchange to-day, the butter market was steady; creameries 14@21½c; dairies 12½@13c.

Cheese—Quiet at 7¾@9½c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh 18c.

NEW YORK—Flour, receipts 26,000 barrels; exports 6,000 barrels; market quiet and barely steady.

Wheat, receipts 407,900 bushels; exports 106,500 bushels; spot market steadier; No. 2, 75½c f. o. b. afloat; options opened steady; closed easy at ⅛@⅜c net advance; No. 2 red May closed at 70⅝c.

Corn, receipts 221,200 bushels; exports 23,900 bushels; spot market steady; No. 2, 39⅛c f. o. b. afloat; options opened steady; closed unchanged; May closed at 38⅝c; December closed at 37⅝c.

Oats, receipts 232,800 bushels; exports 9,800 bushels; spot market quiet; No. 2, 29½c; options inactive.

Hops firm. Cheese steady. Eggs firm; western fresh 23c. Tallow quiet. Cottonseed oil quiet. Rice steady. Molasses steady.

Coffee, options opened steady; closed steady at 5 points higher; sales 8,750 bags.

Sugar, raw firm and held higher; fair refining 3 13-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 5-16c; molasses sugar 3 9-16c; refined firm.

CINCINNATI—Flour dull; fancy $3 10@3 30; family $2 45@2 70. Wheat easier; No. 2 red 67c. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed 36c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 27c. Rye firm; No. 2 57c. Lard quiet at $4 85. Bulkmeats steady at $5 15. Bacon steady at $6 40. Whiskey firm at $1 25. Butter dull. Sugar active; hard refined $4 22@5 72. Eggs firm at 15c. Cheese active and firm; good to prime Ohio flat 9@9½c.

BALTIMORE—Flour dull; receipts 21,600 barrels; exports 26 barrels. Wheat dull; spot and month 70¼@70⅝c; receipts 86,200 bushels; exports 24,000 bushels. Corn dull; spot and month 36¾@37c; receipts 112,900 bushels; exports 124,000 bushels. Oats firm; No. 2 white 30@30½c; receipts 11,500 bushels. Rye easy; No. 2 western 57¼c; receipts 29,000 bushels. Butter steady. Eggs firm. Cheese steady.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO—Arrivals of cattle to-day were small and prices ruled 10@15c higher. Native beef steers sold at $4 00@4 50 for common, $4 75@5 00 for medium and $5 10@5 70 for good to prime, the greater part selling at $4 85@5 45. The stocker and feeder trade was slow at $2 90@4 50, the latter for prime feeders. Cows, heifers and bulls were active and higher. Calves brought $3 00@7 00. The liberal supply of hogs was well taken at prices averaging 5c higher. Sales were largely at $3 55@3 67½, the extreme range being $3 25@3 80. Pigs hold at $3 50@3 40, largely around $3 00. Hogs averaged fairly well in quality. There was a brisk demand for sheep and lambs and prices advanced 10@15c. Sheep were wanted at $3 00@4 00 for poor to fair up to $4 40@4 50 for choice to prime. Lambs were in demand at $3 75@5 00, feeders selling at $4 60@5 00 and feeding sheep fetching $3 75@4 00. Receipts—Cattle, 12,000 head; hogs, 34,000 head; sheep, 16,000 head.

EAST LIBERTY—Cattle active and higher; extra $5 20@5 40; prime $5 20@5 30; common $3 40@3 80. Hogs ruled only fair; prime assorted mediums $3 65@3 70; best heavy hogs $3 65@3 70; heavy Yorkers $3 55@3 60; common to fair Yorkers $3 50@3 55; pigs $3 40@3 50; roughs $2 25@3 40. Sheep higher; choice wethers $4 50@4 55; common $2 50@3 50; choice lambs $5 50@5 65; common to good $3 50@5 40. Veal calves $7 00@7 50.

CINCINNATI—Hogs lower at $3 00@3 70.

Metals.

NEW YORK—Comparatively little business in metals was done to-day, the market being of the holiday order. But despite the apathy shown on all sides a very firm undertone prevailed with sellers demanding full prices in nearly all instances. At the close the metal exchange called pig iron warrants very quiet at $7 00 bid and $7 20 asked. Lake copper firm at $12 62½ bid and $12 75 asked. Tin dull at $18 30 bid and $18 50 asked. Lead quiet but firm, at $3 72½ bid and $3 77½ asked. Spelter quiet but firm at $5 15 bid and $5 25 asked. The firm naming the settling price for leading western miners and smelters quotes lead at $3 50.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—The chief feature has been the new price named on American shirting prints, three cents, a decline of ¼c from the previous opening price and the lowest hitherto quoted. The general demand for cotton goods was of about average extent, although interest in elections interfered somewhat. Fine printed goods for spring and fine ginghams were in satisfactory request. Heavy brown cottons were firm. Print cloths were steady. Considerable sales of the latter were for southern mills. Woolen goods sold more freely in men's wear fabrics and dress goods, but the ton of the market was without improvement.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY—Credit balances $1 18; certificates no bid and no sales; shipments 150,509 barrels; runs 87,543 barrels.

Wool.

NEW YORK—Wool quiet.

A WOMAN EXTRADITED.

Mrs. Nance Guilford, of Bridgeport, will be the first woman in recent years extradited to this country for murder. Requisition papers have been issued, and "Old Nance" is being held until the arrival of the papers in London. It is expected that she will be brought back to America within the next ten days. Her alleged crime is that of killing Emma Gill, the victim of the Yellow Mill Pond tragedy. One peculiar feature of the case is that Nance Guilford is an exact replica of Mrs. Nack, who is serving a nine years' sentence.

FINANCIAL.

G. LAMB, Pres. JOS. SEYBOLD, Cashier.
J. A. JEFFERSON, Ass't Cashier.

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BEFORE AND AFTER USING.

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Failing or lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. $1.00 per box by mail; 6 boxes for $5.00.

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Parlor Car to Pittsburgh on 3:55 p. m. and 7 p. m. Trains.

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 journey. Tickets will be provided and baggage checked through to destination.

JOHN G. TOMLINSON,
Passenger and Ticket Agent, Wheeling, W. Va. oc2

WHEELING & ELM GROVE RAILROAD.

On and after Saturday, February 2, 1895, trains will run as follows, city time:

Leave Wheeling.			Leave Elm Grove.		
Tr'n No.	T'me a. m.	T'me p. m.	Tr'n No.	T'me a. m.	T'me p. m.
2....	†6:00	3:00	1....	†6:00	3:00
4....	7:00	4:00	3....	7:00	4:00
6....	8:00	5:00	5....	8:00	5:00
8....	9:00	6:00	7....	†9:00	6:00
10....	10:00	7:00	9....	10:00	7:00
12....	11:00	8:00	11....	11:00	8:00
	p. m.	9:00		p. m.	9:00
14....	12:00	10:00	13....	12:00	10:00
16....	1:00	11:00	15....	1:00	11:00
18....	2:00		17....	2:00	

†Daily, except Sunday.

Sunday church trains will leave Elm Grove at 9:43 a. m. and Wheeling at 10:17 p. m.

H. B. WEISGERBER,
General Manager.

THE MONONGAHELA ROUTE IS THE Short Line between Fairmont and Clarksburg. Quick Time—Fast Trains—Sure Connections. When traveling to or from Clarksburg or West Virginia & Pittsburgh railroad points, see that your tickets read via the Monongahela River Railroad. Close connections at Fairmont with B. & O. trains and at Clarksburg with B. & O. and W., V. & P. trains. Tickets via this route on sale at all B. & O. and W., V. & P. R. R. stations.

HUGH G. BOWLES, Gen'l. Supt.

RAILWAY TIME CARD.

Arrival and departure of trains on and after May 15, 1898. Explanation of Reference Marks: *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ‖Daily, except Monday. §Sundays only. ¶Saturdays only. Eastern Standard Time.

Depart.	B. & O.—Main Line East.	Arrive.
*12:25 am	Wash., Bal., Phil., N. Y.	*9:30 am
*4:45 pm	Wash., Bal., Phil., N. Y.	.....
*7:00 am	...Cumberland Accom...	†1:00 pm
*4:45 pm	.....Grafton Accom.....	*10:10 am
*10:25 am	..Washington City Ex..	*11:50 pm
Depart.	B. & O.—C. O. Div., West	Arrive.
*7:25 am	For Columbus and Chi.	*11:15 am
*10:25 am	..Columbus and Cincin..	*3:15 pm
*11:40 pm	..Columbus and Cincin..	*4:30 am
*2:25 pm	Columbus and Chi. Ex.	*11:30 am
†10:25 am	..St. Clairsville Accom..	†11:30 am
†3:25 pm	..St. Clairsville Accom..	†8:15 pm
*10:25 am	.....Sandusky Mail.....	*3:15 pm
Depart.	B. & O.—W., P. B. Div.	Arrive.
*2:25 am	.....For Pittsburgh.....	*10:20 am
*7:13 am	..... Pittsburgh	*4:00 pm
*5:20 pm	..Pittsburgh and East..	*11:20 am
†1:15 pm	..... Pittsburgh	†10:00 am
Depart.	P., C., C. & St. L. Ry.	Arrive.
*7:25 am	..... Pittsburgh	*9:15 pm
*8:45 am	Steubenville and West.	*4:15 pm
*9:45 am	..Steubenville Accom...	*6:15 pm
*1:25 pm	..Pittsburgh and N. Y..	*4:25 pm
*3:55 pm	..Pittsburgh and N. Y..	*11:20 am
17:00 pm	...Pittsburgh Accom...	*9:20 am
	WEST.	
*8:45 am	Ex. Cin. and St. Louis	*7:13 am
19:20 pm	Ex. Cin. and St. Louis	*8:15 pm
*1:25 pm	..Ex., Steub. and Chi..	*3:25 pm
*3:55 pm	...Pitts. and Dennison...	*11:20 am
Depart.	C. & P.—Bridgeport.	Arrive.
*6:53 am	.Fort Wayne and Chi..	*9:25 pm
*6:53 am	...Canton and Toledo...	9:25 pm
*6:53 am	Alliance and Cleveland	*9:25 pm
*6:53 am	Steubenville and Pitts.	*9:25 pm
*10:09 am	Steubenville and Pitts.	*11:05 am
*2:10 pm	..Fort Wayne and Chi..	*6:10 pm
*2:10 pm	...Canton and Toledo...	*6:10 pm
*2:10 pm	Alliance and Cleveland	*6:10 pm
*5:54 pm	Steub'e and Wellsville.	*9:10 am
*5:54 pm	Philadelphia and N. Y.	*9:10 pm
*5:54 pm	...Baltimore and Wash..	*9:10 pm
*5:54 pm	Steub'e and Wellsville.	*9:10 pm
Depart.	W. & L. E.	Arrive.
*6:30 am	Cleve. and Chi. Flyer	*10:15 pm
†11:00 am	Toledo and Detroit Spe.	†4:20 pm
*4:40 pm	Cleve. and M'sillon Ex.	*9:20 pm
†11:00 am	Steub. and Brilliant Ac.	†11:30 am
*4:40 pm	Steub. and Brilliant Ac.	*8:20 pm
Depart.	C., L. & W.—Bridgep't.	Arrive.
*7:05 am	Cleve., Toledo and Chi.	*12:20 pm
*2:25 pm	Cleve., Toledo and Chi.	*9:10 pm
*6:00 pm	....Massillon Accom....	*11:00 am
*8:01 am	..St. Clairsville Accom..	*3:25 am
†10:05 am	..St. Clairsville Accom..	†11:44 am
*2:25 pm	..St. Clairsville Accom..	*4:25 pm
*5:30 pm	..St. Clairsville Accom..	*9:45 pm
*11:40 pm	.....Local Freight.....	†11:00 pm
Depart.	Ohio River R. R.	Arrive.
*8:30 am	Park. and Way Points	*10:30 am
*7:40 am	Charleston and Cincin.	*2:45 pm
*11:45 am	Cincin. and Lexington	6:00 pm
*4:15 pm	Park. and Way Points.	*11:45 am
Depart. Bellaire.	B., Z. & C. R. R.	Arrive. Bellaire.
10:10 am	Mail, Express and Pass.	1:30 pm
5:00 pm	Express and Passenger	9:40 am
2:30 pm	Mixed Freight and Pas.	1:20 pm

RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

Departure and arrival of trains at Wheeling. Eastern time. Schedule in effect May 15, 1898.

MAIN LINE EAST.

For Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, 12:25 and 10:55 a. m. and 4:45 p. m. daily.

Cumberland Accommodation, 7:00 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

Grafton Accommodation, 4:45 p. m. daily.

ARRIVE.

From New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 8:20 a. m. daily.

Washington Express, 11:00