SOME CHINESE PARADOXES.

Curious Contradictions in the Kingdom of the Eastern Emperor—Practical and Unpractical Methods—The Force of Tradition—School and Scholarship—The Reason Why China Stands Still.

New York Post: To those who are interested in the study of character, the Chinese afford fascinating and perplexing problems. It is a favorite conception of modern ethical writers that every man has a universe in which he habitually lives; but what a complicated and obscure realm that must be in which the Chinaman dwells! It is only those who have read about him, or who have seen but little of him, who think they understand him. Those who have devoted years to the study find him bewildering and baffling, and even a moderate observation suffices to disclose some of the difficulties of the subject.

One naturally thinks himself on safe grounds in describing the Chinese as practical. Certainly,no one ever dreamed of calling them idealists. The everyday facts of life are viewed by them without romance or illusion. The bread-and-butter philosophy is the one that makes quickest appeal to them;and the entire discipline of life in so overcrowded a country sharpens the attention paid to the most practical considerations. With hundreds of millions of population, the question always uppermost is how to sustain existence on the smallest amount of food and fuel, and how to obtain that modicum of these necessaries.

Yet experience of life in China will tempt one to exclaim, was there ever a more unpracticable people! Pekin, unlike other Chinese cities, has a system of sewers—an antiquated system, of course. These sewers are open, and it is no unusual thing for persons to be drowned in them on dark nights. They have no adequate outlet, and are periodically inspected by a committee of officials, who at one point see a man descend into the sewer, and then, proceeding to another point, see a man similarly dressed come up from the sewer, who reports to them that he finds the entire system in perfect order. No one is really deceived, but official decorum is observed, and "face"—the universally and significantly coveted appearance by which self-esteem is conserved independently of the reality of things—is satisfactorily sustained.

The roads of North China are in a wretchedly neglected condition. The traveller's cart often disappears from view, the roadway being worn far below the level of the adjoining fields. If two carts chance to meet in such a depression, hours may be consumed in the angry altercation of the drivers, each insisting that the other should back out.

Halting by the roadside one day to eat our midday luncheon, we were met by an old man on foot, carrying festoons of paper money, which is manufactured in immense quantities to burn at graves. Our missionary friend, of a keen and socratic mind, engaged the rustic in conversation, and soon had him admitting that there was no wisdom in thus providing the departed with spending money. "But," he remarked seriously, "we all do it." Our friend resumed his argument, more to furnish us a study than in hope of practical result, and soon had his interlocutor laughing in shrewd appreciation of the thrusts at his unpractical procedure. "But," said the old man conclusively, "we have always done it," and he trudged on to accomplish his task. These two sentences express with absolute fidelity the contradiction between the practical temper of the Chinese and their inveterate prejudice for the prescriptions of antiquity.

We are accustomed to think of the Chinese as a scholarly people, and there is substantial ground for such a characterization. They are unique among the nations in making education the sole avenue of political opportunity; in their reverence for their classic literature, in their admiration for a literary style steeped in classical allusion, in the passionate ardor with which men will attempt the examinations year after year, even until old age brings an honorary degree in consideration of the lifelong effort. Their literature itself is unique in its serious tone and its containing no passages offensive to a fastidious purity.

Yet the Chinese cannot be regarded as an educated people in any modern sense of the term. Their mental powers are not exercised upon the current problems, whether practical or philosophical. Their system of teaching depends unduly upon memory and gives abnormal development to reverence for tradition. It is suggestive of the system that in Chinese schools the pupil when reciting stands with his back to his teacher, the reason being fear lest he may read from the book in the teacher's hand. For the first four years of school life the boy learns simply by rote, no attempt being made to explain to him the enigmatical sayings which he studies in a loud singsong and recites mechanically. As the majority have to leave school before the end of these years, they have absolutely nothing to show for their pains. Much of the interpretative teaching of the more advanced years is scarcely more enlightening.

The scientific spirit seems utterly absent from Chinese scholarship. No attempt worthy of mention is made to coordinate familiar phenomena. How the sun gets back in the east in the morning is a perpetual puzzle. Cobwebs floating in the air are said to be feathers of birds dissolved by flying too high. The practice of medicine is a lamentable system of childish empiricism, in which the elaborate feeling of the pulse in both wrists and both ankles is a prominent feature. It is not customary to give one physician charge of an entire illness, and it is not in accordance with professional etiquette for the physician to make a second call without being especially summoned. Usually, the doctor is given one thwack at the disorder; if that fails to finish it, another is summoned to try his hand. One might about as safely intrust a serious illness to children "playing doctor" as to Chinese physicians.

It is not considered good form to discuss events occurring during the present dynasty; this principle has been regarded as applicable to the history of foreign nations; not unnaturally since all kingdoms have been regarded as subordinate to the "Middle Kingdom." The result is that the schools have taught nothing of the world's life later than about the time of the landing of our Pilgrims.

One of the most striking elements in Chinese life is its solidarity. As is well known, the family has a much larger function than with us. The marriage of a son does not break in upon the family life, but enlarges it, the daughter-in-law becoming incorporated in the family of her husband. Several generations may be welded together in one home, the authority of the elders becoming the more absolute with time. Growing old is certainly robbed in China of some of the terrors it has among us. The older a man grows the more weight is accorded to his wisdom. A girl may be worse than valueless; a young wife is the hapless servant of her mother-in-law; but a mother is sure of honor, which increases with the years, and a grandmother rules the generations with a rod of iron. In the clan the family idea is again extended, and society compacted. The leading members of a clan are held largely responsible for the conduct of the rest, and are often punished for their crimes, although no one may suspect them of personal complicity with the wrongdoers.

Yet in other aspects Chinese society seems individualistic in the extreme. "Am I my brother's keeper?" was never asked in more incredulous tone than by the Chinese, when brother is used in its larger sense. The doctrine of laissez-faire was never pushed to a greater extreme. A man may drown in the sight of scores of bystanders without one of them bestirring himself in his behalf. Civic pride is almost unknown and public spirit cannot be appealed to. Why should a man trouble himself for others or seek to promote the public weal? The nation has no hold upon the imagination or the conscience of the Chinese. The contrast with the Japanese in this respect is fairly startling. While the latter quivers with patriotic feeling, and throws his goods and his life into the scale for his country's glory, the Chinese is not aroused from his apathy by the boom of cannon nor by the disgrace of his dragon-flag.

Such are a few of the contradictory elements that enter into the complex of Chinese character and civilization. It is easy to dispose of them by huddling them under the patronizing or contemptuous epithet "Oriental"; but this is no solution. Does not the true explanation lie in the direction of the consideration that here is a great people into the development of whose life for the last two thousand years have not entered the elements that are formative of the best modern life? Their development has been thwarted and warped because it has not enjoyed the moulding influence of a progressive civilization enriched and empowered by Christianity. The specimens of intelligent Christian manhood and womanhood, which are the product of but two generations of Christian work in China, are splendidly indicative of the possibilities of the regeneration of the empire by the vitalizing touch of the world's best life.

The London Spectator recently characterized the situation in China as a condition of syncope. It is worse than that: it is disintegration. Can these fragments be welded into a compact mass; or better, quickened into conscious and fruitful life? Never was there a more inspiring challenge to Christendom.

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Will Loan Spain Money.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Daily Mail this morning says the Rothschilds will loan Spain $4,000,000 or £5,000,000 on the security of the Almadan silver mines, when the treaty of peace shall have been signed.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters,' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved by life and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at Logan Drug Company's drug store.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Money on call easy at 2½@4½ per cent; last loan 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange easy, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 83¾@4 84 for demand and at $4 81¼@4 81½ for sixty days. Posted rates $4 82½@4 85. Commercial bills $4 80½@4 80¾. Silver certificates 61¼@62c; bar silver 61 5-16c. Mexican dollars 47½c.

Government bonds weak.

State bonds easier.

Railroad bonds firm.

The day's market was largely given over to what are known as the specialties. There was an upward rush of prices in these stocks at the opening,but the evidence of weakness in Sugar, which dominates the specialties quickly bought realizing sales. The tone was rather heavy and at times somewhat feverish for the rest of the day. Traders who had turned bullish on sugar on the supposition that the long reaction was over made up their minds that the recent rise was simply a campaign against the shorts and turned sellers again. Manhattan jumped ⅝ per cent above par on President Gould's talk of early electrical equipment,but the character of the selling at the advance aroused distrust and the bears raided the stock. The extreme range of both of these stocks was more than 4 per cent, and New York Air Brake, which rose over two points in the early dealings, reacted 8¼ per cent. Tobacco also ranged over 3½ points and closed practically unchanged. These are extreme examples of what was going on to a less extent throughout the list. Movements of individual stocks were very erratic and the market was excessively irregular. Meantime the railroad lists were rather sluggish and resisted the depression in the specialties except for a few stocks. The Pacifics were notably heavy, especially Union Pacific preferred. This was partly due to the fact that London had only just arrived at the conclusion, quite definitely formed long ago in Wall street that the dividend on the preferred stock would be only 1½ per cent. The announcement of the dividend caused a rally of about a point, the shorts evidently having awaited the event to cover. The decline of over a point in Northern Pacific was unexplained unless as realizing since the second week's statement showed earnings over $56,000 in excess of last year's high level. The Reading statement for July showing a decrease in net earnings for all the companies of $267,-872 caused some heaviness in the coalers. Northwest's August statement, showing a gross increase of $288,230 over last year's unprecedented earnings, was responsible for strength in the grangers, St. Paul especially being largely absorbed. The process of relief of the New York money market was continued to-day by further large engagements of gold from London by a debit balance against the sub-treasury of $1,271,444, and by demands upon domestic centres. New York exchange in Chicago rose from 10 cents discount to 10 cents premium; call money in London rose ½ per cent; open market discounts there rose ¼@⅜ per cent and the Bank of England raised its minimum rate of discount from 2½ to 3 per cent after having borrowed largely from the market to raise the rate to the level of its own. The demand for silver dollars for shipment to the west has led to the sub-treasury giving notice that the dollars must be paid for in silver certificates or treasury notes, since the supply of coin has been nearly reduced to the amount of outstanding silver certificates.

The bond market continued comparatively dull, but prices were well held. Total sales, $1,220,000.

United States 2s declined ⅝ and the new 4s ¼ per cent, while the old 4s coupon advanced ¼ per cent in the bid price.

The total sales of stocks to-day, were 358,100 shares.

BONDS AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

U. S. new 3s	105¼	Ore. R. & Nav.	56
U. S. new 4s reg.	127	Pittsburgh	169
do coupon	127	Reading	18½
U. S. 4s	110¼	do first pre.	44½
do coupon	111⅝	Rock Island	102½
do seconds	98½	St. Paul	109⅝
U. S. 5s reg.	112¼	do preferred	157
do 5s coupon	112¼	St. P. & Omaha.	80
Pacific 6s of '95	102½	do preferred	160
Atchison	12⅞	Southern Pac.	22¾
do preferred	34⅝	Texas & Pac.	13⅛
*Bal. & Ohio	44	Union Pac., pre.	65
Can. Pacific	86	Wabash	7⅝
Can. Southern	53½	do preferred	27⅝
Central Pacific	23½	Wheel. & L. E.	2¼
Ches. & Ohio	22⅞	†do preferred.	16¾
Chi. & Alton	156	Adams Ex.	113
Chi., Bur. & Q.	115½	American Ex.	130
C. C. C. & St. L.	41¼	U. S. Express	41½
do preferred	85	Wells Fargo	120
Del. & Hudson	107¾	Am. Spirits	12¾
Del., Lack. & W.	149	do preferred	36½
Den. & Rio G.	14	Am. Tobacco	149⅞
do preferred	55½	do preferred	128
Erie (new)	14⅛	People's Gas	104⅛
do first pre.	36⅝	Col. F. & Iron	21
Fort Wayne	171	do pre., off'd.	80
Illinois Central	112	Gen. Electric	49¾
Lake Erie & W.	17½	Illinois Steel	69
do preferred	74⅝	Lead	33½
Lake Shore	189	do preferred	110
Lou. & Nash.	56½	Pacific Mail	33¼
Mich. Central	105	Pullman Pal.	187½
Mo. Pacific	33½	Silver Cer.	61¼
N. J. Central	92	Sugar	120½
N. Y. Central	115⅝	do preferred	109½
Northwestern	130½	Tenn. Coal & I.	29¼
do preferred	175	U. S. Leather	6⅝
Northern Pac.	41½	do preferred	68⅝
do preferred	76¾	Western Union.	92

*Second assessment paid.
†Third assessment paid.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

CHICAGO—Wheat to-day scored the best advance that has occurred in some time, December closing 1¼@1⅜c higher and September 1⅛c higher. Strong cables, higher cash markets and heavy export engagements drove shorts to cover and made a broad, active market. Corn was more active and strong with wheat, closing ⅛c higher. Oats advanced ½c with a big trade. Provisions were dull but steady helped by grain, closing at slight advances.

All the weakness which marked the close yesterday in wheat market had disappeared at the opening to-day and was replaced by strength exceeding that shown for several weeks. Nearly all the features influencing the market were distinctly in favor of the buying side. Liverpool was strong and higher at the opening and continued to advance during the day. Paris was also higher, showing an advance of 25 centimes. Duluth and other outside markets reported materially higher prices for the cash article. Northwest receipts were at first reported at 831 cars against 944 last week and 1,133 a year ago. These figures were afterwards corrected to 931 cars, but the correction had apparently no effect on prices. Opening trades for December ranged from 63⅝c to 64c compared with yesterday's closing price of 63¼c. This was about at call price and selling against those privileges caused the market to hesitate for a short time, a few sales being made at 63⅝@63¾c. That was the low point of the day. The demand from shorts which was good at the opening, grew heavier as the session progressed and as no great amount of wheat came out a steady upward movement took place which did not stop until 64¼c had been bid. At these figures holders began to let go more freely and the advance was checked. Very little recession in prices occurred, however, as offerings were hardly sufficient to satisfy the demand and when fresh bull news was received later in the day the market moved up very easily. Some selling was caused by reports of rains in the winter wheat belt which were badly needed, and receipts yesterday and today of 220,000 bushels of wheat brought here for mixing purposes and was expected to bring to grade 1,000,000 bushels of more low grade wheat was also a slight incentive to sell but not enough to affect prices much. Late in the day the market which for some time previous had been rather quiet, became active again on reports from New York that eighty boat loads had been worked for export. Private London cables reported poor Russian crop prospects. Buying orders became very heavy, after that offerings became still more restricted. Before the close the December price had moved up to 64½@64⅝c and that price was bid as the closing bell rang.

Corn was steady with a somewhat better trade. Shorts were free buyers and there was a good speculative trading for the long account. The market was influenced somewhat by wheat. Receipts were moderate, 598 cars, but heavier receipts were looked for tomorrow. There was a good eastern and export demand. Offerings from west of the Mississippi were extremely light. Prices fluctuated narrowly,ruling slightly higher all day. December ranged from 30c to 29⅝@29¾c, closing ⅛c higher at 29¾@29⅞c.

There was a large trade in oats and prices again advanced sharply. Commission houses who have recently been large sellers bought heavily and elevator people and shorts were also free buyers. The cash demand was excellent. London was 3d higher. Receipts were 258 cars. The strength of wheat was a minor influence. May ranging from 23⅛c to 22⅞c and closing ⅛c higher at 23@23⅛c.

Trade in provisions was light. The firmness of grain markets acted as a check on short selling and though the demand was light offerings were still more so. Shipments were large. The close was steady. December pork 2½c higher at $8 20; December lard a shade higher at $4 75 and January ribs 2½c higher at $4 70.

Estimated receipts Friday:

Wheat 200 cars; corn 800 cars; oats 330 cars; hogs 26,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2.				
Sept.	67	67½	66⅝	67⅛
Dec.	63⅝	64⅛	63⅝	64½
May	65⅛	66⅝	65	65⅞
Corn, No. 2.				
Sept.	29¾	29⅞	29½	29⅝
Dec.	29⅝	30	29⅝	29⅞
May	31⅝	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞
Oats, No. 2.				
Sept.	21⅝	22	21⅝	22
Dec.	20⅞	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛
May	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23
Mess Pork.				
Oct.	8 10	8 15	8 10	8 10
Dec.	8 17½	8 25	8 17½	8 20
Jan.	9 10	9 15	9 07½	9 07½
Lard.				
Oct.	4 70	4 75	4 70	4 72½
Dec.	4 72½	4 77½	4 72½	4 75
Jan.	4 80	4 85	4 80	4 85
Short Ribs.				
Oct.	5 25	5 27½	5 25	5 25
Jan.	4 65	4 72½	4 65	4 70

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour firm.

Wheat—No. 3 spring 63@65½c; No. 2 red 66⅞c.

Corn—No. 2 30@31¼c; No. 2 yellow 30¼@30⅝c.

Oats—No. 2 22¼@22¾c; No. 2 white 24⅝@26c; No. 3 white 24¼@24½c.

Rye—No. 2 49c.

Barley—No. 2 33@42c.

Flax seed—No. 1 91½@92c.

Timothy seed—Prime $2 00@2 10.

Mess Pork—Per bbl. $8 15@8 20.

Lard—Per 100 lbs. $4 75@4 77½.

Short ribs—Sides (loose) $5 15@4 35; dry salted shoulders (boxed) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides (boxed) $5 40@5 50.

Whisky—Distillers' finished goods per gallon $1 25.

Butter—Steady; creameries 13@20c; dairies 11½@17c.

Cheese—Steady at 7@7½c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh 14@14½c.

NEW YORK — Flour, receipts 25,110 barrels; exports 1,799 barrels; firm and held higher on all but spring patents.

Wheat, receipts 212,750 bushels; exports 348,113 bushels; spot strong; No. 2 red 76⅛c f.o.b. afloat; options were active and strong all day, closing ⅝@1⅜c net higher, the latter on September through heavy covering; No. 2 red September closed at 75c; December closed at 69½c.

Corn, receipts 93,100 bushels; exports 27,714 bushels; spot firm; No. 2 35⅝c f.o.b. afloat; options firm and moderately active all day and closed ¼@⅜c net higher; September closed at 34⅝c; December closed at 34⅞c.

Oats, receipts 197,500 bushels; exports 130,809 bushels; spot firmer; No. 2 25½ bid; No. 2 white 28½@29c; options dull and nominally higher.

Hops steady. Cheese steady. Tallow quiet. Cottonseed oil dull. Rice quiet. Molasses steady.

Coffee, options opened steady and closed steady and unchanged to 10 points lower; sales 16,750 bags.

Sugar, raw quiet and about steady; refined firm.

BALTIMORE—Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts 11,000 barrels; exports 32,000 barrels. Wheat strong; spot and month 72¼@72⅜c; October 71½@71⅝c; receipts 39,000 bushels; exports 72,000 bushels. Corn strong; spot and month 33⅝@33⅞c; October 33⅝@34c; receipts 5,600 bushels; exports 25,000 bushels. Oats firm;No. 2 white western 27@27½c; receipts 14,100 bushels; exports none. Butter steady; store packed 12@13c. Eggs firm; fresh 16c. Cheese active.

CINCINNATI—Flour steady. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red 70c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 31. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 mixed 25c. Rye firm; No. 2, 48c. Lard firmer at $4 60. Bulkmeats steady at $5 37½. Bacon steady at $6 50. Whisky quiet at $1 25. Butter steady. Sugar steady. Eggs quiet at 13c. Cheese firm.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO—Cattle firm; native beef steers basis of $4 00@5 00 for common to pretty good lots up to $5 50@5 65 for prime shipping cattle with extra lots salable at $5 70@5 85. The bulk of the natives sold at $4 90@5 50, and exporters were free buyers. Cows and heifers sold better, some prime yearlings, 700 to 850 pound heifers fetching $5 and a few extra bulls brought $4 30@4 40. Calves were active at $6 00@7 50 for best grades. Hogs sold largely at $3 80@3 95; coarse heavy packers selling at $3 45@3 65 and good to prime hogs at $3 90@4 00. Pigs sold at the usual wide range of prices, little fellows going at $2 90@3 90 and stronger weights at $3 40@3 80. Trade in sheep and lambs was only fairly active at a further reduction from the prices lately paid. Lambs sold at $3 75@5 75 for poor to choice flocks, feeders selling at $4 50@4 80. Extra choice native lambs were quotable at about $5 90. Sheep were rather slow at $3 00@3 50 for common up to $4 20@4 50 for choice natives, culls selling at $2 45@2 75 and feeders at $3 90@4 00. Sheep sold slowly at $3 60@4 20. Receipts—Cattle, 11,000 head; hogs, 30,000 head; sheep, 14,000 head.

EAST LIBERTY—Cattle steady; extra $5 35@5 50; prime $5 20@5 30; common $3 75@4 00. Hogs steady; prime mediums $4 15@4 20;best Yorkers $4 10@4 15;common to fair Yorkers $4 00@4 05; heavy hogs $4 10@4 12½; pigs $3 70@4 00; roughs $2 50@3 60. Sheep active; choice $4 60@4 65; common $3 25@3 75; choice spring lambs $5 60@5 75; common to good $3 75@5 50; veal calves $7 00@7 50.

CINCINNATI—Hogs easier at $3 00@4 10.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—Dry goods were quiet to-day and little interest was manifested in any branch of the market except the silk division, where the interest in the auction sales was quite marked. The practical decline in print cloths was a source of depression on the part of operators, though it was not altogether unlooked for. Extras sold at 2c outside the market, have made it impossible to secure any better offers than this, so that the quotation on extras 2 1-16c less ½ of one per cent, remains a purely nominal one.

Odd goods were also less firm. Sales were not heavy in either division on the print cloth market. Locally there was little or nothing new in the situation. Ginghams and other women's woolen fabrics essentially winters were the lively portions of the cotton goods market. In woolen and worsteds there was no change.

Metals.

NEW YORK—Buyers and sellers alike were apathetic to-day and in the absence of support of any description, prices in some instances sagged off slightly. The decline was largely nominal. At the close the metal exchange called pig iron warrants unchanged at $6 65 bid and $6 95 asked; lake copper quiet at $12 25 bid and $12 37 asked; tin quiet at $16 15 bid and $16 22½ asked; lead dull and easy at $3 97½ bid and $4 02½ asked; spelter unchanged at $4 82½ bid and $4 87½ asked. The firm naming the settling price for leading western miners and smelters quotes lead $3 85.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY—Credit balances $1 02;certificates $1 02¼ bid for cash; no sales; shipments 93,476 barrels; runs 93,424 barrels.

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Mott's Nerverine Pills

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. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Prop's, Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by C. H. GRIEST & CO., 1139 Market street. d&w

INSURANCE.

REAL ESTATE

TITLE INSURANCE.

If you purchase or make a loan on real estate have the title insured by the

Wheeling Title and Trust Co.

NO. 1315 MARKET STREET.

H. M. RUSSELL..................President
L. F. STIFEL..........................Secretary
C. J. RAWLING..............Vice President
WM. H. TRACY..........Ass't. Secretary
G. R. E. GILCHRIST..Examiner of Titles
del7

STEAMERS.

Wheeling, Sistersville & Matamoras Trade.

Steamer Eloise

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock a. m. Leaves Matamoras every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock a. m.

S. BRADY MORGAN,
jy26 Master.

RAILROADS.

FAST · TIME

• OVER •

PENNSYLVANIA SHORT LINES

"PAN HANDLE ROUTE."

LEAVE WHEELING 9:45 A. M., CITY TIME. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Arrive COLUMBUS.............. 2:10 p. m.
Arrive CINCINNATI.............. 5:45 p. m.
Arrive INDIANAPOLIS.......... 10:00 p. m.
Arrive ST. LOUIS................ 7:00 a. m.
PENNSYLVANIA STANDARD COACHES.
PENNSYLVANIA DINING CAR.
PULLMAN CARS FROM WHEELING JUNCTION THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE.

OTHER TRAINS LEAVE WHEELING.

For Steubenville and Pittsburgh 7:25 a. m. week days; for Pittsburgh and the East and for Columbus and Chicago at 1:25 p. m. week days; for Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York at 3:55 p. m. daily; for Steubenville and Dennison at 3:55 p. m. daily; for Pittsburgh at 7:00 p. m. week days; for Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis at 9:30 p. m. week days. City time.

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. oc3

WHEELING & ELM GROVE RAILROAD.

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

Leave Wheeling. Tr'n No.	T'me a. m.	Tr'n No.	T'me p. m.	Leave Elm Grove. Tr'n No.	T'me a. m.	Tr'n No.	T'me p. m.
2	†6:00	20	3:00	1	†6:00	19	3:00
4	7:00	22	4:00	3	7:00	21	4:00
6	8:00	24	5:00	5	8:00	23	5:00
8	9:00	26	6:00	7	19:00	25	6:00
10	10:00	28	7:00	9	10:00	27	7:00
12	11:00	30	8:00	11	11:00	29	8:00
	p. m.	32	9:00		p. m.	31	9:00
14	†12:00	34	10:00	13	12:00	33	10:00
16	1:00	36	11:00	15	1:00	35	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 12:17 p. m.

H. E. WEISGERBER,
General Manager.

THE MONONGAH 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.	*8:20 am
*4:45 pm	Wash., Bal., Phil., N.Y.	....
†7:00 am	...Cumberland Accom...	†4:00 pm
*4:45 pm	....Grafton Accom.....	*10:10 am
*10:55 am	..Washington City Ex..	*11:00 pm
Depart.	**B.&O.—C.O. Div., West**	**Arrive.**
*7:35 am	For Columbus and Chi.	*1:15 am
*10:25 am	..Columbus and Cincin..	*5:15 pm
*11:40 pm	..Columbus and Cincin..	*5:20 am
*3:25 pm	Columbus and Chi. Ex.	*11:50 am
†10:25 am	..St. Clairsville Accom..	†11:50 am
†3:25 pm	..St. Clairsville Accom..	†6:15 pm
*10:25 am	.....Sandusky Mail.....	*6:15 pm
Depart.	**B. & O.—W., P. B. Div.**	**Arrive.**
*5:25 am	.....For Pittsburgh.....	*10:20 am
*7:15 am	.... Pittsburgh	*6:20 pm
*5:20 pm	..Pittsburgh and East..	*11:30 pm
†1:15 pm	.... Pittsburgh	†10:00 am
Depart.	**P., C., C. & St. L. Ry.**	**Arrive**
†7:25 am	.... Pittsburgh	†9:15 pm
†9:45 am	Steubenville and West	†6:15 pm
†9:45 am	..Steubenville Accom...	†6:15 pm
†1:25 pm	..Pittsburgh and N. Y...	†3:25 pm
*3:55 pm	..Pittsburgh and N. Y...	*11:30 am
†7:00 pm	...Pittsburgh Accom...	†9:00 am
	WEST.	
†9:45 am	Ex., Cin. and St. Louis	†7:12 am
†9:30 pm	Ex., Cin. and St. Louis	†6:15 pm
†1:25 pm	..Ex., Steub. and Chi..	†3:25 pm
*3:55 pm	..Pitts. and Dennison...	*11:30 am
Depart.	**C. & P.—Bridgeport.**	**Arrive.**
†5:53 am	.Fort Wayne and Chi..	†3:35 pm
†5:53 am	...Canton and Toledo...	†3:35 pm
†5:53 am	Alliance and Cleveland	†3:35 pm
†5:53 am	Steubenville and Pitts.	†3:35 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	†1:35 pm
†3:58 pm	Steub'e and Wellsville.	†3:58 am
†5:54 pm	Philadelphia and N. Y.	†6:10 pm
†5:54 pm	..Baltimore and Wash..	†6:10 pm
†5:54 pm	.Steub'e and Wellsville.	†6:10 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.	†4:20 pm
†11:00 am	Steub. and Brilliant Ac.	†11:30 am
†4:40 pm	Steub. and Brilliant Ac.	†4:30 pm
Depart.	**C., L. & W.—Bridgep't.**	**Arrive.**
†7:05 am	Cleve., Toledo and Chi.	†2:30 pm
†2:25 pm	Cleve., Toledo and Chi.	†9:10 pm
†6:00 pm	....Massillon Accom....	†11:00 am
†6:01 am	..St. Clairsville Accom..	†8:28 am
†10:08 am	..St. Clairsville Accom..	†1:14 pm
†2:25 pm	..St. Clairsville Accom..	†4:28 pm
†5:30 pm	..St. Clairsville Accom..	†6:43 pm
†1:40 pm	......Local Freight......	†11:30 am
Depart.	**Ohio River R. R.**	**Arrive.**
*6:30 am	Park. and Way Points	*10:50 am
†7:40 am	Charleston and Cincin.	*3:45 pm
*11:45 am	Cincin. and Lexington	6:50 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.	3:30 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 p. m. daily.

Cumberland Accommodation, 4:00 p. m., except Sunday.

Grafton Accommodation, 10:10 a. m. daily.

TRANS-OHIO DIVISION.

For Columbus and Chicago, 7:35 a. m. and 3:25 p. m. daily.

Columbus and Cincinnati Express, 10:25 a. m. and 11:40 p. m. daily.

St. Clairsville Accommodation, 10:25 a. m. and 3:25 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

ARRIVE.

Chicago Express, 1:15 a. m. and 11:50 a. m. daily.

Cincinnati Express, 5:20 a. m. and 5:15 p. m. daily.

Sandusky Mail, 5:15 p. m. daily.

St. Clairsville Accommodation, 11:50 a. m. and 5:15 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

WHEELING & PITTSBURGH DIV.

For Pittsburgh, 5:25 and 7:15 a. m. and 5:20 p. m. daily, and 1:15 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Pittsburgh and the East, 5:25 a. m. and 5:20 p. m. daily.

ARRIVE.

From Pittsburgh, 10:20 a. m., 6:20 p. m. and 11:30 p. m. daily, 10:00 a. m., except Sunday.

T. C. BURKE,
Passenger and Ticket Agent, Wheeling.
W. M. GREENE, D. B. MARTIN,
General Manager. Manager Passenger Traffic.
Baltimore.

OHIO RIVER RAILROAD CO.

Time Table in Effect June 26, 1898. Eastern time.

*Daily. †Daily Except Sunday.

South Bound.	*7	†1	*3	*5
Via P.,C.,C.&St.L.R.			a. m.	p. m.
Pittsburgh, Pa...Lv		Cin. Fast Line	9:10	12:45
Wheeling ....Ar			11:25	3:25
Leave.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Wheeling	6:30	7:40	11:45	4:15
Moundsville	6:57	8:03	12:17	4:47
New Martinsville	7:51	8:44	1:13	5:53
Sistersville	8:12	9:02	1:53	6:15
Williamstown	9:33	9:55	3:00	7:53
Parkersburg	10:00	10:15	3:25	8:20
Ravenswood		11:10	4:30	
Mason City		12:00	5:30	
		p. m.		
Point Pleasant		12:28	6:21	
Via K. & M. Ry.				
Point Pleasant...Lv		†2:05	†7:10	
Charleston ....Ar		5:07	9:25	
Gallipolis ....Ar		12:38	6:33	
Huntington		1:35	7:43	
Via C. & O. Ry.			a. m.	
Lv. Huntington		†2:35	*2:30	
Ar. Charleston		4:27	3:45	
		p. m.	p. m.	
Kenova ....Ar		1:50		
Via C. & O. Ry.				
Lv. Kenova		*1:55		
Cincinnati, O......Ar		5:15		
Lexington, Ky....Ar		5:20		
Louisville, Ky.....Ar		8:15		

JOHN J. ARCHER, G. P. A.

• THE •

Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling

RAILWAY COMPANY.

Schedule in Effect May 15, 1898.
Central Standard Time.

ARRIVE.

Lorain Branch.	11 a. m.	13 p. m.	15 p. m.	9 a. m.
Lorain	6:27	2:20	4:25	9:38
Elyria	6:44	2:39	4:40	10:06
Grafton	7:04	2:55	4:56	10:21
Lester	7:23	3:12	5:15	10:40
Main Line.	**1 a. m.**	**3 p. m.**	**5 p. m.**	**7 a. m.**
Cleveland	7:20	2:25	5:30	
Brooklyn	7:36	2:41	5:47	
Lester	8:22	3:26	6:42	
Medina	8:30	3:35	6:52	
Chippewa Lake	8:41	3:46	7:05	
Seville	8:50	3:55	7:14	
Sterling	8:56	4:01	7:20	
Warwick	9:18	4:22	7:42	
Canal Fulton	9:24	4:29	7:49	
Massillon	9:45	4:46	8:09	6:30
Justus	10:02	5:02	8:25	6:46
Canal Dover	10:34	5:31	8:55	7:16
New Philadelphia	10:41	5:38	9:02	7:22
Uhrichsville	11:25	6:05	9:20	7:44
Bridgeport	1:30	8:10		10:06
Bellaire		8:25		

DEPART.

Main Line.	2 a. m.	4 a. m.	6 p. m.	8 p. m.
Bellaire		5:50		
Bridgeport		6:05	1:40	5:00
Uhrichsville	4:45	8:10	3:45	7:13
New Philadelphia	5:04	8:28	4:03	7:28
Canal Dover	5:11	8:36	4:10	7:36
Justus	5:41	9:08	4:39	8:03
Massillon	6:00	9:23	4:54	8:18
Canal Fulton	6:18	9:40	5:11	
Warwick	6:25	9:49	5:18	
Sterling	6:48	10:12	5:40	
Seville	6:55	10:18	5:46	
Chippewa Lake	7:04	10:26	5:55	
Medina	7:16	10:37	6:07	
Lester	7:29	10:49	6:19	
Brooklyn	8:14	11:34	7:01	
Cleveland	8:30	11:50	7:15	
Lorain Branch.	**12 a. m.**	**14 a. m.**	**16 p. m.**	**10 p. m.**
Lester	8:25	10:50	6:40	3:25
Grafton	8:43	11:07	6:58	3:43
Elyria	9:00	11:21	7:16	3:57
Lorain	9:15	11:35	7:30	4:10

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 daily between Cleveland and Uhrichsville. All other trains daily, except Sundays.

Electric cars between Bridgeport and Wheeling and Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry and Bellaire.

Consult agents for general information as to best routes and passenger rates to all points.

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A.