THE WOMEN OF FAYAL.

The Industries and Occupations of the Peasant Class—A Simple and Effective Dress—All Their Work Well Done—The Truely Christian Spirit of Two Rudely Treated Girls. Weaving and Embroidoring.

New York Post: West of Lisbon, northwest of Africa, lies the group of Azore islands.

Fayal, one of the most favored of the group, is perhaps best known to Americans. This is not the place for a description of the wonderful combination of sea and mountain, river and valley, cave and crater, garden and orange grove, which in fertility, picturesqueness and coloring rivals many more popular winter resorts. Yet this paradise, in spite of all its charms, is after all but earthly, for there is much poverty and some suffering among its inhabitants, which falls, as usual, most heavily upon the weaker set, both in human and in the brute creation. A Fayal lady visiting America hailed it as the paradise of women and cows, as well she might, for here she enjoyed her first experience of walking unattended through city streets, a thing till recently unheard of among the higher classes in the Azores, and for the first time she saw "the milky mothers of the herd" lazily chewing the cud in shady pastures or standing knee deep in meadow brooks, their only care being to whisk off the flies from their sleek sides. For in Fayal the cows not only supply the population with blue milk, but they also draw the antiquated ploughs and squeaking carts, doing the duty of oxen or horses in other more enlightened lands.

The Fayal ladies are attractive and gracious, and in many cases accomplished—but it is of the peasant women that I would write to-day. They are not a handsome race, but are gentle-mannered, honest and industrious. The usual dark southern type is pleasantly varied in one mountain village called Flemingoes, which years ago was settled by a colony of Flemings, where, in spite of intermarriage with the Portuguese and long residence in an almost tropical climate, the villagers still retain the fair hair and eyes of the northern race.

The dress is generally a dark cotton skirt with a loose sacque waist of lighter color, and bright handkerchiefs for neck and head. The feet are ordinarily bare, and the long black cloth cloak, with whalebone-stiffened hood standing out, balloon-like, around the head, is the favorie garment of a Fayal woman, and she will work hard and save long to purchase one. It forms a perfect disguise, covers all deficiencies of dress, and is apparently suited to all seasons and temperatures.

These women bring to a high degree of excellence the ordinary feminine occupations of housework and plain sewing. As servants they are painstaking and ambitious, considering it a slur upon their ability to bring in outside help for extra work. What a contrast to our domestics, who, year by year, demand higher wages and lighter work. The total absence not only of luxuries, but of what seem to us the necessities of life, would surprise our more fortunate laboring class. Many of the peasants taste meat only once a year, on Whitsunday, when tables are spread in the streets of Horta, and the people feast at the public expense.

I was one day walking through the principal street, when my atention was attracted by an open carriage, drawn, as usual, by mules. In the middle of the back seat was an old peasant woman, who, while she bowed and smiled to her acquaintances most affably, was firmly clutching the sides of the carirage in evident fear of falling out. The expression of mingled pride and terror was so amusing that I was moved to make inquiries, and heard that the old woman had delivered some work to a lady who had just returned from a drive and who kindly invited her to go home in the empty carriage. This was an extraordinary honor, too tempting to be refused, yet a fearful one; for the old peasant had never before been in any sort of a carriage and was so terrified at clattering rapidly over the paved streets that her first and last drive was not one of unmixed pleasure, though an event to look back upon with ever-increasing pride.

The women are very devout—far more so than the men—and the churches are thronged with worshippers. On the occasion of a visitation from the bishop the holy week ceremonies were so crowded that it was found necessary to issue admission tickets on Good Friday. A kind mistress secured excellent seats for two of her maids, but some ladies of position, arriving at the church without tickets, were ushered into them and the servants hustled to the back of the church. Their mistress, indignant at this injusice, exclaimed:

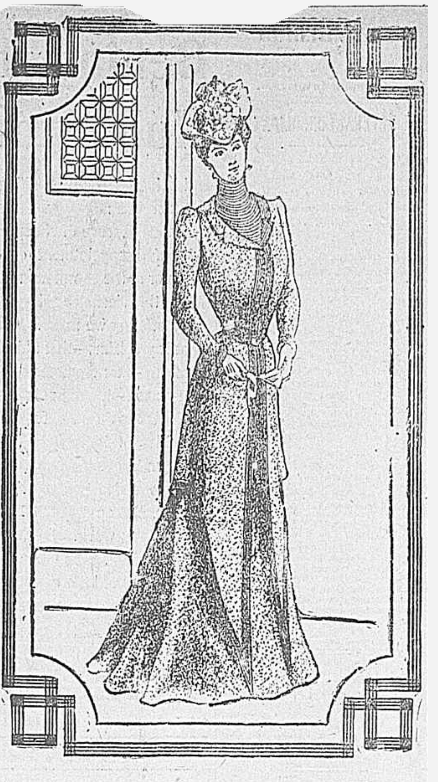
'Did you not protest?"

One of them answered:

"This was the day upon which our Lord suffered insult and humiliation, and we felt that this trial was little to bear for His sake."

Besides fulfilling the ordinary vocation of wife, mother, and household drudge, the peasant woman is a bread-winner—though the compensation for the amount of labor expended is pitiably small. She excels in various branches of handiwork, among others the crivo, which somewhat resembles our drawn work. It is done on any cotton or linen material, from the coarsest sheeting to the finest handkerchiefs. The threads are drawn with exactitude and to make the operation easy, the experts in this branch of work let the nails of the thumb and first finger of the right hand grow very long. I have seen these hornlike excrescences extending fully an inch from the finger-tips. The remaining threads are then woven together so as to form a square-meshed canvas, upon which designs are worked in thread. This is effective on towels made of the native linen, but when done on fine lawn or cambric, it has a most delicate and lace-like appearance. It is very strong, and will outwear ordinary dress materials—one set often lasting to trim two or three successive gowns.

Fayal linen is a purely feminine production. The flax fields, lying heavenly blue on the hillsides, are cultivated by women, who gather the plant, rot it, and spin it on their quaint distaffs into strong thread, which again is woven on the primitive hand-looms into the heavy linen for which the island is famous. These distaffs deserve particular notice. They are made of the canes which grow everywhere, especially along the river banks, the straight stem crowned with a bunch of gray-green leaves. When dry, the stems are very hard. A lover, eager to please his mistress, will present her with a distaff carved in points at the end, and decorated with bright ribbons. The women are very picturesque, when seated in their doorways, twirling the spindle with great rapidity. But the weaving is a different matter. The looms are large and awkward, nearly filling an ordinary room in a peasant's house. Here, hour after hour, a woman stands, bending over the huge frame, in a small, ill-ventilated room, weaving the firm, durable linen, which brings a high price in America, but for which she is sadly underpaid. I remember visiting one of these houses and watching a sad-faced woman toiling uncomplainingly in a stifling atmosphere and semi-darkness, while out of doors the sun was flooding sea and mountain with radiance and the air was filled with the canaries' song. It seemed hard that in the midst of such ineffable beauty a life should be spent in dreary labor for a mere pittance, barely enough to keep body and soul together.



Green Cloth Street Costume From Harper's Bazar.

A simple but very handsome walking costume, is designed in green cloth. The bodice is tight fitting, simulating a coat; the narrow turned-down collar reveals a tucked cream-white vest with big standing collar. The skirt, made with a pointed tunic, is joined to the bodice by a narrow stitched belt of the material, so that the effect is that of a princesse gown. Rows of machine stitching and crystal buttons form the sole trimming. The machine-stitched cuffs are lined with cream-white silk, as is also the tunic. In cutting the material for this dress, the design of which we have reproduced from Harper's Bazar, the use of the cut paper patterns published by that periodical will be necessary.

DOLLY REYNOLDS, THE MURDERED WOMAN.

This is Dolly Reynolds, the gay and beautiful young woman who was murdered in the Grand Hotel, New York, last fall. The trial of her alleged murderer comes up in New York this week. Miss Reynolds had in her possession a large check, which the murderer tried to secure, but failed to find, as it was in her corset.

But, though Fayal women work hard and grow old prematurely, their lives on the whole are not sad. There are many who earn their bread by doing embroidery of different kinds. When a girl develops a talent for fine work she is allowed to devote her time to it, and is relieved from the household labor which might roughen her hands and unfit them for delicate employment. The ladies of the American family who for so many years lived on the island, and were benefactors to the whole population, developed two special branches of work—the open-work stockings, knit on the finest steel needles, and the white embroidery, unsurpassed in evenness and durability. The embroiderers are faithful copyists, and can reproduce intricate designs with absolute accuracy and exquisite finish.

Another industry is the lace made from aloe pith, split into threads of extreme delicacy, but great strength. They do not exceed a yard in length, but are so deftly joined that the knots cannot be detected. This thread is then knitted into cobwebby lace of many designs and forms—as shawls, jackects, caps, edgings, etc. It is strong, lasting for years, in spite of its delicate, filmy appearance.

Fayal straw is noted for its fine quality and lustre, and here again the industry of the women is admirable. The braids for hats, bonnets and fancy work are infinite in variety. Tulle is also decorated with fine straw embroidery, either in dots or designs more or less elaborate, both sides of which are exactly alike. Ball dresses made of this straw-spangled lace are extremely pretty.

With one more branch of work this list of industries ends—the flowers made from the pith of aloes and other plants. Of course, this requires most delicate and skillful handling. Long experience has taught the workers how best to choose materials from the many plants which grow in tropical luxuriance on this garden-island. The sun flower and rice plant furnish a pithy film which is used for very delicate parts, such as the flower petals, while again the stems are made from coarser fibres. Some of these women have true artistic enthusiasm, carefully studying the different flower forms and reproducing them with marvelous exactness.

These, then, are the industries of our clever Fayal sisters, and when one considers their many limitations, one cannot fail to be astonished at the results of their faithful labor.

A Sewing Crow.

Cornhill Magazine: Perhaps of all my birds the one I called the sewing crow was the most amusing. It was a glossy black bird about the size of a thrush, with pale-yellow tail and wing feathers and curious light blue eyes with very blue rims. It was brought from Venezuela, and its local Spanish name means "the rice bird," but it never specially affected rice as fool, preferring fruit and meal worms. I had several of these crows, but one was particularly tame, and rambled about the house seeking for sewing materials. I found it once or twice inside a large work-bag full of crewels, where it had gone in search of gay threads, with which it used to decorate the wire walls of an empty cage kept in the veranda outside my own sitting room. The extraordinary patience and ingenuity of that bird in passing the wool through the meshes of the wire can hardly be described. I suppose it was a reminiscence of nest-building, because it always worked harder in the springtime. It had a great friend in a little "moriche," black and yellow also, but of a more slender build, and with a very sweet whistle. The "moriche" was perfectly tame and flew all about the house, and it was very comic to watch its efforts at learning embroidery from its friend. It arrived at last at some sort of cage decoration, but quite different from that of the crow, who evidently disapproved of it, and even ruthlessly pulled the work of a laborious morning on the "moriche's" part to pieces. Now, the "moriche" knew better than to touch the crow's work, though he often appeared to carefully examine it.

One day the crow must have persuaded the "moriche" to help him to roll and drag a reel of coarse white cotton from the corridor of the work room, across the floor of my sitting room into the veranda. I saw them doing this more than once, and had unintentionally interfered with the crow's plans by picking up the reel and returning it to the maid's work basket. However, one afternoon the crow got rid of me entirely, and on my return from a long expedition I found both the crow and "moriche" just going to roost in the empty cage, which was really only kept there for them to play in. I then perceived what the reel of cotton, which was again lying on the veranda floor, had been wanted for. The crow had sewn a straw arm chair with an open-patterned seat securely to the cage by nine very long strands, contemplating the work with great satisfaction. It was quite easy to see how it had managed, once a start was made with the cotton; but it must have entailed a great deal of flying in and out with the end of the cotton, for it had not been broken off. Of course I left the chair in its place, and it remained untouched for some months; but I always had to move it myself, lest anyone should move it too roughly and so break the connecting strands which had cost my little bird so much labor and trouble.

STUBBORN COLDS

A stubborn cold is easily taken; it sticks to some people all winter and very often develops into bronchitis or consumption. You should cure a cold promptly by taking Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. This celebrated remedy is acknowledged to be most efficient and reliable for all affections of the throat and lungs. It cures a cold at once.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Promptly cures Stubborn Colds.

Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts. At all druggists.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

February 5, 1899. John IV: 34-54.

The Nobleman's Son Healed.

Galilee was a populous, commercial and comparatively unconventional district. It was more in touch with the great world of art and traffic. An infusion of foreign elements in its population, and its distance from the seat of national ecclesiasticism had a liberalizing influence. All tended to make it a favorable field for Jesus' ministry. Here He spent most of His time, worked most of His miracles, preached most of His sermons.

One obstacle stood in His way. He was Himself a Galilean. He diagnosed the case when He said a prophet is not honored in his own country. Familiarity with him breeds contempt of him. But Jesus had forestalled this by His brief career at Jerusalem. His honor was an exotic transplanted from Judea to Galilee. The Galilean pilgrims brought His fame back with them. So He was "received."

At the very scene of His first miracle came an importunate appeal for the working of another. A father's heart, wrung by anguish, forgetful of rank and station, makes its pitiful appeal. What recks it if he was a king's officer to Herod Antipas? Shall he stand upon any ceremony while his son lies at the point of death?

Thus early in His career Jesus announces a fundamental principle which shall guide him in the use of miraculous power. His signs and wonders are not wrought to extort faith from others. On the contrary, it shall be faith that extorts them from Him. This faith the nobleman shows in his journey of twenty miles, and in the language of his appeal. The strength of his faith is further manifest in the way it endures an unexpected and severe test. Healing in absentia was not so much as dreamed of. Yet, when Jesus spoke the word the man "believed" and "went." There was no dubious hesitation or further appeal for Jesus' own presence.

But on the morrow the nobleman's faith was destined to sweep out in a wider circle, to embrace the Miracle-Worker in a new and diviner office. When, by comparison of hours, it was discovered that the moment of the child's recovery was identical with that in which Jesus uttered the word of power, "Thy son liveth," then the nobleman believed His divine nature and messiahship. In this faith his whole house shared. So we have the lovely spectacle of the first converted family.

The Teacher's Lantern.

(1). The miraculous character of this deed cannot be discounted. This is not an instance of the "inspiration of hope" into the patient by the Healer's presence. Jesus was twenty miles away. For the same reason the infusion of nervous power by personal contact was impossible.

(2). The nobleman thought Jesus' presence indispensable to the healing. But when put to it his faith stood the test. When the word was spoken he believed it efficient.

(3. The cure was instantaneous. The father expected the child to begin to mend and that recovery would be gradual. But it was more than a trn for the better. The fever left him. What Jesus does is done well.

(4). Jesus' miracles were never mere wonders; they were signs as well. Symbols of heavenly truth, parables in action.

(5). No sense of spiritual need brought the nobleman to Jesus—a father's heart impelled him. He came for bodily healing. But it was the means by which a greater need was discovered. It paved the way to the supply.

EVERYBODY'S liable to itching piles. Rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one sure cure. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail. 4

EXCURSION TO NEW ORLEANS.

Mobile and Birmingham Account Mardi Gras via Baltimore & Ohio.

February 6 to 13, inclusive, the Baltimore & Ohio will sell excursion tickets to the above points at rate of one fare for the round trip, valid for return passage until February 28, inclusive. For tickets and full information, apply to T. C. BURKE,
City Passenger and Ticket Agent.

It Beats the Band.

The newest and most inspiring piece of sheet music, arranged for piano, is "The Pioneer Limited March," composed by Capt. Frederick Phinney, Bandmaster United States Band, published by S. Brainard's Sons Co., Chicago, Ill.; distributed only by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Enclose fifty (50) cents and address, George H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, 555 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure. It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by R. H. List, druggist, Wheeling, W. Va. tf&s

IT has been fully demonstrated that Ely's Cream Balm is a specific for Nasal Catarrh and cold in the head. This distinction has been achieved only as the result of continued successful use. A morbid condition of the membrane in the nasal passages can be cured by this purifying and healing treatment. Sold by druggists or it will be mailed for 50 cents by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York. It spreads over the membrane, is absorbed and relief is immediate.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Money on call firmer at 2½@3 per cent; last loan 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 2½@3¼ per cent. Sterling exchange eisier with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 85¼@4 85½ for demand and $4 83¼@4 83½ for sixty days; posted rates $4 84½ and $4 86½; commercial bills $4 82½. Silver certificates 59½@60½c. Bar silver 59¼c; Mexican dollars 47c.

Stock values received a severe test to-day, the market at one time bordering on the panicky stage through the enorfous outpouring of stock from the professional and commission house sources, but the day left off with irregular changes of a fraction either way, with the tone strong. Before the opening it was argued that yesterday's market showed that a reaction was under way, but it was contended that the forces resisting a decline in the absence of extremely unfavorable news would not likely allow prices to recede very far The absence of decided tone to the early market was in part due to the expression of a prominent bull leader that the market had a tired look, but the people did not know what to do with their money, and if the market rested a week or two 1 per cent would be probable. The market opened rather irregular, the grangers showing a moderately good tone on St. Paul's increase of $161,000 for the fourth week in January. The specialties were inclined to sag, and commission house support was only moderate. Such strength as there was in the market disappeared under professional pressure. There was an absence of support from large interests, and realizing set in, which gave the bears encouragement for a vigorous demonstration which, after a feeble rally, resulted in many stop loss orders being caught. It was said on the floor that heavy selling came from Washington and the rumor gained currency that the ratification of the peace treaty was in jeopardy. The market felt the effects of the heavy realizing that took place last week and this. The lowest points of the day were shortly after noon. The grangers were down from 1⅜ per cent in St. Paul to 2½ per cent in Burlington; the coalers from 1½ per cent in New Jersey Central to 2½ per cent in Reading first preferred. In the Pacifics the range was from 1¼ to 2½ per cent, the maximum loss in Southern Pacific. The specialties had declines even more pronounced, ranging from about 2 points in Sugar and Tobacco to 5 in New York Air Brake. In this group Manhattan and Tennessee Coal each lost 3¾, People's Gas, Brooklyn Transit and Federal Steel about 3 each and Consolidated Gas 3¾ per cent. Lake Erie preferred dropped 4¼ and the preferred stocks of Great Northern and Iowa Central about 3 points each. The declines were very general and embraced almost everything of consequence, as is indicated by the above details. Large orders appeared when the bear movement appeared to have lost its force and liquidation quickly ceased. The bull leaders took hold of their various specialties and helped the recovery, which continued practically to the close, with only a momentary slight recession on profit taking. Traders generally took the long side for a turn, on the idea that much of the weak held stocks had been transferred to stronger interests. Among the stock which responded most readily to the recovery were New York Central, Pennsylvania, St. Paul, Burlington, Sugar, Reading first preferred, Atchison preferred, Tennessee Coal, Consolidated Gas and Manhattan. Metroplitan Street Railway made a very handsome gain for the day. It rose a point on the initial dealing, broke 3 and rallied 10½ per cent. The buoyancy in this stock, together with the resistance shown by New York Central on the break, made them leaders in the recovery. The advance in Metropolitan street railway was said to be based on the belief that the Metropolitan company had obtained control of the Third avenue line. Standard Oil stock dropped from 450 bid last night to offered at 412 on curb to-day with transactions of 415 and then rose to 440 and closed at 435@438. The opinion was entertained in some quarters that the extra dividend on the stock would be considerably greater than the actual allowance of 3 per cent. which was made. Consequently disappointed holders who had bought previously in expectation of a handsome distribution offered their stocks, and in the absence of a market speedily brought about the slump.

The bond market yielded sympathetically with stocks, but did not display much recuperative power when the stocks rallied. Total sales, $4,460,000.

U. S. new coupon declined ⅛, and the 5s advanced ¼ per cent.

Total sales of stocks to-day were 937,400 shares.

BONDS AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

U. S. new 3s	107	Ore. R. & Nav.	46
U. S. new 4s reg.	128⅞	Pittsburgh	180
do coupon	128⅞	Reading	21⅞
U. S. 4s	112½	do first pre.	60¾
do coupon	113¼	Rock Island	118⅝
do seconds	99	St. Paul	127¾
U. S. 5s reg.	112¼	do preferred	168
do 5s coupon	112¼	St. P. & Omaha.	95¼
Atchison	22¾	do preferred	170
do preferred	62⅜	Southern Pac.	40½
Bal. & Ohio	70	Texas & Pac.	23¼
Can. Pacific	87	Union Pacific	47⅜
Can. Southern	58½	do preferred	80
Central Pacific	51¼	Wabash	8¼
Ches. & Ohio	30¼	do preferred	22⅝
Chi. & Alton	172½	Wheel. & L. E.	11½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	135⅜	do preferred	33¼
Chi. G. W.	16½	Adams Ex.	109½
Chi. & N. W.	148¼	American Ex.	140
do preferred	190	U. S. Express	55
C. C. C. & St. L.	60¼	Wells Fargo	125
do preferred	99	Am. Spirits	13⅜
Del. & Hudson	111½	do preferred	36
Del., Lack. & W.	156	Am. Tobacco	145
Den. & Rio G.	24½	do preferred	136
do preferred	74⅜	Col. F. & Iron	34⅝
Erie (new)	15⅝	do preferred	96
do first pre.	39⅝	Gen. Electric	111¼
Fort Wayne	178	Lead	37⅞
Hocking Valley.	3	do preferred	113
Illinois Central	116¼	Pacific Mail	53⅜
Lake Erie & W.	19	People's Gas	114
do preferred	66¼	Pullman Pal.	153
Lake Shore	200½	Silver Cer.	59½
Lou. & Nash	66½	Sugar	133⅞
Mich. Central	115	do preferred	112½
Mo. Pacific	46½	Tenn. Coal & I.	43⅝
Mobile & Ohio	40	U. S. Leather	7⅜
N. J. Central	100½	do preferred	73
N. Y. Central	135¼	Western Union.	95⅞
Northern Pac.	51½	Federal Steel	51¾
do preferred	80¼	do preferred	80¾

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

CHICAGO—Under pressure of heavy liquidation to-day wheat declined 1⅝c from the top price of the session. Near the end, however, heavy export takings brought about a reaction and May left off with a net loss of ⅝c. Corn declined ⅝c and oats ¼c. Pork lost 22½c; lard 10@12½c, and ribs 7c.

Apparently everything was against the price of wheat at the outset, but the market nevertheless started quite firm. Argentine shipped 624,000 bushels of wheat during the week, against 40,000 bushels the week preceding, and Liverpool was 1d lower for spot wheat and ¾d lower for futures, while outside markets all showed considerable weakness. Owing to the sharp decline of the last few days, a profitable shortage had been created which the more experienced traders tried to secure under cover of the bearish news, enabling them to execute the manoeuvre without attracting notice. May opened a shade higher at 73⅝@73¾c, and as some of the bulls who stand in got out near the top of the recent advance were ready to try another investment, May was bid up to 74c. The market kept up pretty well for an hour and a half. At the end of that time, buyers seemed to have enough, but there was still wheat for sale. After dragging slowly for a time between 73⅜c and 73⅝c, the market began to yield a little. No sooner had the price touched 72¾c than everybody seemed to have wheat for sale at once, so that from that point down to 73c very little could be disposed of and not until May reached 72⅝c did the buying become urgent enough to cause a slight reaction. Chicago received ninety cars, of which five was

graded contract. Minneapolis and Duluth got 410 cars, compared with 432 a year ago. Aggregate receipts at western primary markets was 640,000 whereas only 464,000 were received the corresponding day last year. Atlantic port clearances of wheat and flour were considerably less than the recent average, amounting to only 44,000. In the final dealings shorts covered freely, while there was some buying for the long account on reports that seventy boat loads had been taken at the seaboard for export and May improved to 72@73⅛c, the closing price.

The weakness of wheat extended to corn and caused a good deal of liquidation. Receipts 713 cars. May opened a shade lower at 38⅛@38¼c, declined to 37⅝c and closed at 37⅝c buyers.

Trade in oats was large and prices a shade lower on heavy selling by elevator people. Receipts 184 cars. May started unchanged at 28⅝@28¾c, sold off to 28c and closed at 28⅛@28¼c.

General outside liquidation through commission houses weakened provisions. A good many stop loss orders were encountered on the break and this led to sharp declines throughout the list. May pork opened 2½c lower at $10 40, fell to $10 15 and closed at $10 22. May lard started unchanged at $5 85, sold down to $5 72½, and closed at $5 72½. May ribs began a shade lower at $5 15@5 17½, declined to $5 07½ and closed at $5 10.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2.				
May	72⅞	74	72⅜	73
July	71¾	72	70⅞	71
Corn, No. 2.				
May	38⅛	38¼	37⅝	37⅝
July	38⅜	38½	37¾	37⅞
Sept.	39	39⅛	38⅝	38½
Oats, No. 2.				
May	28⅝	28½	28	28⅛
July	26½	26⅝	26⅜	26½
Mess Pork.				
May	10 40	10 40	10 17½	10 20
Lard.				
May	5 85	5 85	5 72½	5 75
July	5 95	5 95	5 85	5 85
Short Ribs.				
May	5 15	5 17½	5 07½	5 10
July	5 25	5 25	5 22½	5 22½

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour dull and neglected.

Wheat—No. 2 spring 69@71c; No. 3 spring 64@70c; No. 2 red 71⅛@73c.

Corn—No. 2, 36@36¼c; No. 2 yellow 36@36½c.

Oats—No. 2, 27¾@28c; No. 2 white 30½@31c; No. 3 white 29¾@30½c.

Rye—No. 2, 55c.

Barley—No. 2, 41@52c.

Flaxseed—No. 1, $1 14¾; N. W. $1 18¾.

Timothyseed—Prime $2 35@2 40.

Mess Pork—Per barrel $10 00@10 10.

Lard—Per 100 lbs., $5 55@5 57½.

Short Ribs—Sides (loose) $4 80@5 00.

Dry salted shoulders (boxed) 4¼@4⅜c.

Short clear sides (boxed) $5 10@5 20.

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

Butter—Firm; creameries 13@18½c; dairies 10½@16c.

Eggs—Steady; fresh 17½c.

Cheese—Steady and unchanged.

NEW YORK—Flour, receipts 32,500 barrels; exports 20,000 barrels; market entirely neglected and 5@15c lower to sell; Minnesota patent $4 00@4 25; winter patents $3 85@4 10; winter straights $3 60@3 70; winter extras $2 70@3 00.

Wheat, receipts 128,800 bushels; exports 50,000 bushels; spot market steady; No. 2 red 82¼c f. o. b. afloat to arrive; options were weak throughout practically the entire day; closed weak at ⅝@¾c net decline; March closed at 80c.

Corn, receipts 83,800 bushels; exports 51,000 bushels; spot market steady; No. 2, 44⅛@44⅝c f. o. b. afloat for new and old; options also developed weakness and closed weak and 1⅛@1⅝c net lower; May closed at 42⅜c.

Oats, receipts 44,400 bushels; exports 13,800 bushels; spot market steady; No. 2, 34½c; No. 2 white 36c; options dull.

Hops steadier. Hides firm. Cottonseed oil firm. Rice firm. Molasses steady.

Cottonseed oil prices continued to advance.

Coffee, options opened steady and unchanged; closed quiet and unchanged to 5 points lower; sales 8,750 bags.

Sugar, raw strong and higher; refined strong and higher.

BALTIMORE—Flour dull and unchanged; receipts 4,200 barrels; exports 4,600 barrels. Wheat weak; spot and month 75@75⅛c; March 76@76¼c; receipts 14,600 bushels. Corn easy; spot and month 39⅞@40c; March 40¼@40½c; receipts 209,000 bushels; exports 8,500 bushels. Oats steady; No. 2 white 35½@36c; No. 2 mixed 33¼@34c; receipts 1,000 bushels. Butter steady. Eggs firm. Cheese steady.

CINCINNATI — Flour dull. Wheat easier; No. 2 red 73½c. Corn dull and easy; No. 2 mixed 37c. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 30c. Rye firm; No. 2 65c. Lard steady at $5 37½. Bulkmeats quiet at $4 90. Bacon dull at $5 75. Whisky steady at $1 26. Butter quiet. Eggs easy at 15c. Sugar steady. Cheese firm.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO — The small supply of cattle to-day was disposed of at generally unchanged prices. Fancy cattle $6 00@6 30; choice steers $5 60@5 95; mediums $5 00@5 25; beef steers $4 00@4 85; stockers and feeders $3 00@4 80; bulls $2 70@4 25; cows and heifers $3 30@4 00; calves $4 00@7 25. There was a good demand for hogs and prices ruled stronger with sales at $3 55@3 97½, the greater part selling at $3 75@3 90. Pigs sold largely at $3 50@3 60, the heavier weights selling the highest. Trade in sheep was active at steady prices. Inferior to prime sheep $2 50@4 30; yearling wethers $4 20@4 50; lambs $4 00@5 00. Receipts—Cattle 2,500 head; hogs 29,000 head; sheep 5,600 head.

EAST LIBERTY—Cattle light; extra $5 50@5 75; prime $5 25@5 50; common $3 50@4 00. Hogs steady; prime heavy and mediums $4 00@4 05; heavy Yorkers $3 95@4 00; light Yorkers $3 85@3 90; pigs $3 65@3 80; roughs $2 50@3 50. Sheep slow; choice wethers $4 35@4 40; common $2 50@3 50; choice lambs $5 05@5 15; common to good $4 00@5 00. Veal calves $6 50@7 50.

CINCINNATI — Hogs active at $3 30@3 95.

Metals.

NEW YORK—There was a halt today in the upward movement in metals and more or less hesitation was manifested by buyers. While cable advices and dispatches from primary point demonstrated beyond question that the general situation was a firm one, the unsettled state of leading speculative markets here and abroad tended to inspire caution all around. At the close the metal exchange called pig iron warrants nominal at $8 50; lake copper unchanged at $17 50 bid and $17 75 asked; tin easier at $24 50 bid and $24 75 asked; lead unchanged at $4 70 bid and $4 75 asked; spelter firm at $5 80 bid and $5 90 asked. The brokers' price for lead is $4 30 and for copper $18 00.

Educational.

Mont de Chantal Academy,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
SISTERS OF THE VISITATION.

First-class tuition in all branches. Excellent accommodations; home comforts; good table; large and healthy rooms; extensive grounds; pure air.

For terms and other information, address . . . .

Directress of Mont de Chantal Academy

Wheeling, W. Va.

West Virginia Conference Seminary.

Thorough, practical, economical.
Thirteen competent instructors.
Moral influences the best..........

COURSES—

Classical, Scientific, Literary, Normal, Music, Art, Business, Elocution.

LADIES' HALL furnished throughout with steam heat, electric lights, bath rooms—an IDEAL CHRISTIAN HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES. Room and board in this Hall per week $3.00; per year, including tuition, $140.00. Special inducements to TEACHERS.

Expenses of Young Men per year $125.00.

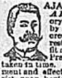
Winter term begins November 15; Spring term March 8.

For particulars write

S. L. BOYERS, President,
oc21 Buckhannon, W. Va.

Medical.

MADE ME A MAN



AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE *ALL Nervous Diseases*—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. *They quickly and surely* restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure **50 CTS.** in each case or refund the money. Price per package; or six pkges (full treatment) for $2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circular free. **AJAX REMEDY CO.,** 79 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

fe4-tth&s

PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price. 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.

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

WILLIAMS' ARNICA AND WITCH HAZEL SALVE.

SURE CURE for CATARRH

COLD IN THE HEAD

and all SKIN ERUPTIONS—like Pimples, Black Heads, Rough Skin, Sunburn and Tan. 25c per box by mail or from OUR AGENT. Williams Mfg. Co., Props., Cleveland, O.

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

KEELEY CURE.

LIQUOR AND OPIUM HABITS.

The only Keeley Institute in Western Pennsylvania. Booklet Free.

The Keeley Institute, 4246 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

no9-mw&f

Railroads.

Pennsylvania Stations.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

Trains Run by Central Time.
As Follows:

•Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. °Sunday only.

Ticket Offices at Pennsylvania Station on Water street, foot of Eleventh street, Wheeling, and at the Pennsylvania Station, Bridgeport.

SOUTHWEST SYSTEM—"PAN HANDLE ROUTE."

	Leave.	Arrive
From Wheeling to	a. m.	a. m.
Wellsburg and Steubenville.	† 6:25	† 6:07
		p. m.
McDonald and Pittsburgh..	† 6:25	† 8:15
Indianapolis and St. Louis..	† 8:45	† 5:15
Columbus and Cincinnati...	† 8:45	† 5:15
Dayton	† 8:45	† 6:15
Wellsburg and Steubenville.	† 8:45	† 5:15
McDonald and Pittsburgh..	† 8:45	† 5:15
Pittsburgh and New York..		°10:25
	p. m.	
Philadelphia and New York	†12:25	† 2:25
Steubenville and Pittsburgh.	†12:25	† 2:25
Columbus and Chicago......	†12:25	† 2:35
		a. m.
Philadelphia and New York	• 2:55	† 9:55
Baltimore and Washington.	† 6:00	† 9:55
Steubenville and Pittsburgh.	• 2:55	† 8:30
McDonald and Dennison....	† 2:55	† 8:30
		p. m.
Pittsburgh and New York..	† 6:00	† 8:15
		a. m.
Indianapolis and St. Louis.	† 8:30	† 6:07
Dayton and Cincinnati......	† 8:20	† 6:07
Steubenville and Columbus.	† 8:30	† 6:07
Pittsburgh and East........	† 8:30	† 9:55

NORTHWEST SYSTEM—CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

Trains Run Daily, Except Sunday, as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive
From Bridgeport to	a. m.	p. m.
Fort Wayne and Chicago...	4:53	8:35
Canton and Toledo...........	4:53	8:35
		a. m.
Alliance and Cleveland......	4:53	7:58
Steubenville and Pittsburgh.	4:53	9:40
		p. m.
Steubenville and Wellsville.	9:09	12:40
Steubenville and Pittsburgh	9:09	12:40
	p. m.	
Fort Wayne and Chicago...	1:10	8:35
Canton and Crestline........	1:10	12:40
Alliance and Cleveland......	1:10	8:35
Steubenville and Wellsville.	1:10	4:54
Philadelphia and New York.	1:10	4:54
		a. m.
Toronto and Pittsburgh....	1:10	9:40
		p. m.
Baltimore and Washington.	1:10	4:54
		a. m.
Steubenville and Wellsville.	2:58	7:58
		p. m.
New York and Washington.	4:54	4:51
Steubenville and Pittsburgh.	4:54	4:51

Parlor Car Wheeling to Pittsburgh and 2:55 p. m. and 6:00 p. m. train. Central time. (One hour slower than Wheeling time.)

J. G. TOMLINSON,
Passenger and Ticket Agent.
Agent for all Steamship Lines.

Wheeling & Elm Grove Electric Railway.

Cars will run as follows, city time:

WHEELING TO ELM GROVE.

Leave Wheeling.		Leave Elm Grove	
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
5:30	2:30	5:45	2:45
6:00	3:00	6:15	3:15
6:30	3:30		

RAILWAY TIME CARD.

Arrival and departure of trains on and after November 20, 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..	†3:50 pm
•4:45 pm	.....Grafton Accom.....	•10:20 am
•10:50 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
•10:30 am	..Columbus and Cincin..	•5:15 pm
•11:40 pm	..Columbus and Cincin..	•5:20 am
•3:15 pm	Columbus and Chi. Ex.	•11:40 am
†10:30 am	..St. Clairsville Accom..	†11:40 am
†3:15 pm	..St. Clairsville Accom..	†5:15 pm
•10:30 am	.....Sandusky Mail.....	•5:15 pm
Depart.	B. & O.—W., P. B. Div.	Arrive.
•5:25 am	.....For Pittsburgh.....	•10:25 am
•7:15 am	.... Pittsburgh	•6:25 pm
•5:20 pm	..Pittsburgh and East..	•11:30 pm
•2:40 pm	..Pittsburgh and East..	•11:10 am
Depart.	P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. East.	Arrive.
†7:25 am	.... Pittsburgh	†9:20 am
†9:45 am	.... Pittsburgh	†6:15 pm
†1:25 pm	Pitts., Phila. and N. Y.	†3:25 pm
•3:55 pm	Pitts., Phila. and N. Y.	†9:15 pm
†7:00 pm	Pitts., Bal., W'sh., N.Y.	†10:55 am
†9:30 pm	Pitts., Bal., W'sh., N.Y.	°11:25 am
	West.	
†7:25 am	..Steub. and Dennison..	†9:30 am
†9:45 am	Steub., Col., Cin., St. L.	†7:07 am
†1:25 pm	..Steub., Col. and Chi..	†3:25 pm
†3:55 pm	..Steub. and Dennison..	†9:15 pm
†9:30 pm	Steub., Col., Cin., St. L.	†6:15 pm
Depart.	C. & P.—Bridgeport.	Arrive.
†5:53 am	..Fort Wayne and Chi..	†9:35 pm
†5:53 am	...Canton and Toledo...	†9:35 pm
†5:53 am	Alliance and Cleveland	†9:35 pm
†5:53 am	Steubenville and Pitts.	†9:35 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.	†8:58 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.	C., L. & W.—Bridgep't.	Arrive.
†7:05 am	Cleve., Toledo and Chi.	†2:30 pm
†1:45 pm	Cleve., Toledo and Chi.	†8:00 pm
†5:25 pm	....Massillon Accom....	†11:00 am
†8:01 am	..St. Clairsville Accom..	†9:28 am
†10:08 am	..St. Clairsville Accom..	†1:34 pm
†2:25 pm	..St. Clairsville Accom..	†5:07 pm
†5:55 pm	..St. Clairsville Accom..	†7:10 pm
†12:45 pm	......Local Freight......	†11:50 pm
Depart.	W. & L. E.	Arrive.
•6:30 am	..Cleve. and Chi. Flyer..	•10:25 pm
†11:00 am	Toledo and Detroit Spe.	†4:25 pm
†11:00 am	Cleve. and M'sillon Ex.	†4:25 pm
†5:00 pm	Cleve. and M'sillon Ex.	†10:20 am
•9:15 am	Steub. and Brilliant Ac.	•7:35 am
•3:20 pm	Steub. and Brilliant Ac.	•12:05 pm
•6:20 pm	Steub. and Brilliant Ac.	•6:05 pm
•9:20 pm	Steub. and Brilliant Ac.	•9:05 pm
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.	11:45 pm
•4:15 pm	Park. and Way Points.	†6:50 am
Depart. Bellaire.	B., Z. & C. R. R.	Arrive. Bellaire.
10:10 am	Mail, Express and Pas.	3:15 pm
5:00 pm	Express and Passenger.	9:40 am
2:25 pm	Mixed Freight and Pas.	1:20 pm

Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Departure and arrival of trains at Wheeling. Eastern Time. Schedule in effect November 20, 1898. Station corner of Twentieth and Water Streets.

	Leave.	Arrive
From Wheeling to	a. m.	a. m.
Grafton and Cumberland...	•12:25	• 8:20
Washington and Baltimore.	•12:25	• 8:20
Philadelphia and New York	•12:25	• 8:20
		p. m.
Pittsburgh and Cumberland	• 5:25	•11:30
Washington and Baltimore.	• 5:25	•11:30
Philadelphia and New York	• 5:25	•11:30
Grafton and Cumberland...	† 7:00	† 3:50
Washington (Pa.) and Pitts.	• 7:15	• 6:20
		a. m.
Zanesville and Newark......	• 7:35	• 1:15
Columbus and Chicago......	• 7:35	• 1:15
		p. m.
Zanesville and Columbus...	•10:30	• 5:15
Cincinnati and St. Louis...	•10:30	• 5:15
Grafton and Cumberland...	•10:50	•11:00
Washington and Baltimore.	•10:50	•11:00
	p. m.	a. m.
Washington (Pa.) and Pitts.	• 2:40	•11:10
Philadelphia and New York	• 2:40	•10:30
Zanesville and Newark......	• 3:15	•11:40
Columbus and Chicago......	• 3:15	•11:40
Grafton and Cumberland...	• 4:45	•10:20
Washington and Baltimore.	• 4:45	
Pittsburgh and Cumberland	• 5:20	•10:30
Washington and Baltimore.	• 5:20	•10:30
Philadelphia and New York	• 5:20	•10:30
Zanesville and Columbus....	•11:40	• 5:20
Cincinnati and St. Louis....	•11:40	• 5:20

•Daily. †Except Sunday.

Pullman Sleeping or Parlor Cars on all through trains.

T. C. BURKE,
City Passenger and Ticket Agent, Wheeling. Agent for all Steamship Lines.

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager. D. B. MARTIN, Mgr. Pass. 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	9:10	12:45
Wheeling ....Ar		Line	11:35	3:28
Leave.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Wheeling	6:30	7:40	11:46	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.....		†12:35	•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 November 13, 1898.
Central Standard Time.
ARRIVE.

Lorain Branch.	a. m. 11	p. m. 13	p. m. 15	a. m. 9
Lorain	7:00	1:05	4:25	9:50
Elyria	7:15	1:20	4:40	10:05
Grafton	7:31	1:38	4:56	10:21
Lester	7:53	1:57	5:15	10:40
Main Line.	**a. m. 1**	**p. m. 3**	**p. m. 5**	**a. m. 7**
Cleveland	7:20	1:00	4:45	
Brooklyn	7:36	1:16	5:01	
Lester	8:19	2:02	5:54	
Medina	8:28	2:11	6:04	
Seville	8:47	2:30	6:25	
Sterling	8:54	2:36	6:32	
Warwick	9:16	2:58	6:55	
Canal Fulton.........	9:22	3:05		
Massillon	9:41			

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—The market for cotton goods continues strong in all directions. Business is on a gradually improving scale, and the tendency of prices is still upwards. Advances of ⅛c reported in Indian Head brown sheetings and in Erwin denims. Prints selling at full recent advances. Print cloths not offered at 2½c for regulars. Burlaps strong, improved demand and prices up ⅛c for both Dundee and Calcutta goods. Woolens in better demand and tone more cheerful.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY—Credit balances $1 15; certificates, nobids or sales, shipments 63,396 barrels; runs, 115,673 barrels.

Wool.

NEW YORK—Wool firm.

BOOK PRINTING—
Illustrated Catalogues, plain or in colors. Printing from Half-Tone Engravings finely executed.

JOB PRINTING—
Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars and all kinds of Job Work done at reasonable prices. The best colors only used in the printing of all work.

THE INTELLIGENCER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

		6:45	3:45
7:00	4:00	7:15	4:15
7:30	4:30	7:45	4:45
8:00	5:00	8:15	5:15
8:30	5:30	8:45	5:45
9:00	6:00	9:15	6:15
9:30	6:30	9:45	6:45
10:00	7:00	10:15	7:15
10:30	7:30	10:45	7:45
11:00	8:00	11:15	8:15
11:30	8:30	11:45	8:45
		p. m.	
12:00	9:00	12:15	9:15
p. m			
12:30	9:30	12:45	9:45
1:00	10:00	1:15	10:15
1:30	10:30	1:45	10:45
2:00	11:00	2:15	11:00

Extras from Wheeling to Park and Return:

LEAVE WHEELING.

a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
6:45	3:55	4:55	5:45
7:45	4:15	5:15	

THE MONONGAH ROUTE IS THE Short Line between Fairmont and Clarksburg. Quick Time—Fast Trains—Sure Connections. When travelling to or from Clarksburg or West Virginia and 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.

THE INTELLIGENCER PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT DOES NEAT, ACCURATE AND PROMPT WORK.

			7:02	
		3:23	7:21	6:31
Justus	9:58	3:40	7:36	6:41
Canal Dover	10:31	4:11	8:08	7:16
New Philadelphia	10:38	4:18	8:16	7:22
Uhrichsville	11:25	4:50	8:35	7:44
Bridgeport	1:30	7:00		10:00
Bellaire		7:15		

DEPART.

Main Line.	a. m. 2	a. m. 4	p. m. 6	p. m. 8
Bellaire		5:50		
Bridgeport		6:05	12:45	4:25
Uhrichsville	5:20	8:10	2:45	6:37
New Philadelphia	5:38	8:28	3:03	6:56
Canal Dover	5:45	8:36	3:10	7:05
Justus	6:14	9:07	3:40	7:36
Massillon	6:30	9:22	3:58	7:50
Canal Fulton	6:48	9:40	4:16	
Warwick	6:55	9:49	4:23	
Sterling	7:17	10:12	4:47	
Seville	7:24	10:18	4:54	
Medina	7:45	10:37	5:17	
Lester	8:00	10:49	5:30	
Brooklyn	8:48	11:34	6:18	
Cleveland	9:05	11:50	6:35	

Lorain Branch.	a. m. 12	a. m. 14	p. m. 16	p. m. 10
Lester	8:20	10:50	5:55	2:05
Grafton	8:38	11:07	6:13	2:23
Elyria	8:55	11:21	6:30	2:40
Lorain	9:10	11:35	6:45	2:55

Sunday trains between Uhrichsville and Cleveland. Other trains daily except Sunday.

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.