

THE INTELLIGENCER.

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WHEELING, W. VA., MARCH 22, 1882.

The low rates which prevailed during the last six months have held heavily upon Jay Gould's Mississippi River large lines. The following statement, showing the amount of freight, in tons, shipped from St. Louis by railroad and river for 1881 and 1880, gives an idea of the fact that the low rates have had upon the Mississippi large lines:

	1881.	1880.
Total by rail.....	3,862,312	2,550,000
By river.....	4,000,000	1,000,000
Total.....	7,862,312	3,550,000

This shows that the Mississippi River large lines can compete effectively against the railroads only when the rail rates are high. When rail rates are low they have but little show.

Business Prospects.

The public sentiment of this country is still influenced by the panic of 1873. Those who were in business then for themselves, or employed by others, have not forgotten it, and the recollection of it makes them apprehensive that we may experience something of the same sort this year, or next year, or almost any day when we are not expecting it. Perhaps it is just as well that this apprehension prevails, as it operates to induce more or less conservatism among business men. The extended lines of lengthened and attenuated credit, such as covered the country like so much gossamer net work in 1873, have been guarded against, and every man meets in not in debt either for goods bought or for money borrowed for the holding or development of some speculative property.

Not only is this the case, but the wealth of the country is vastly increased since 1873. There is not only more money per capita in the aggregate, but more of it in the hands of the individual per capita of the country. The farmers, for instance, instead of being in debt for lands or stock, or, worse still, for idleness brought on by the inflation and demoralization of the war, in which they lived at the expense of the country merchant, who was carried by the jobber, have, as a class, pulled out, paid off their debts, and are now fully on their feet. Their lands are very nearly back to old selling prices, and in some cases beyond them. There is an inflation of real estate going on all over the country, and it is almost the inviolable rule that a very decided real estate inflation precedes a panic. As yet this inflation has not been decided and excessive. People are not so easily bit as they were prior to 1873, and they do not borrow money now-a-days to buy land. It is surplus and idle money that is now going into real estate. This is why its rise has been quiet and gradual for the last year. Credit has not been inflated. Jones has not sold his land on credit to Johnson, and Johnson, in his turn, has not bought the lands of Thompson on credit. Such inflation of land has resulted thus far comes of good crops, good prices and surplus money.

We expect to see this inflation go on. With the present large volume of money, constantly increased every month by over two millions of silver, and also an increasing bank circulation, it cannot be, except in the event of disaster to the crops, that we can have a general decline in values. An inflation of money—even of good money—begets an inflation of values—first of volatile values and then of real estate. We are now some distance in a real estate inflation, having had the volatile inflation for the last two years.

The present decade is going to be an exceptional one in its character. An immense railroad development is going on supported by an unprecedented immigration. A million of people are expected from Europe this year. Already they are landing in myriads on our shores and wending their way West, to Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Dakota and Montana. Thousands of them are following the line of the new Northern Pacific, tempted there by cheap wheat lands and a climate somewhat similar to their own. These people are not luzzarons, but hardy, thrifty and industrious population, possessed of some money and full of anxiety and determination to work and save. Before the year is out thousands and tens of thousands of them will have new homes, partly paid for with their ready cash, and next year they will all rise crops, and two years from now the railroads will be crowded with their produce and with return merchandise. The wealth producing capacity of such a people is simply incalculable. The West beyond the Mississippi will indeed be the seat of American empire in 1890. By the close of this century not all the golden dreams of the Orient will equal its wealth and power.

The recent check in business activity—indeed there has really been a decided check—has resulted from 'causes partly artificial. An unwise grain speculation, the greatest and most protracted this country has ever seen, has cut down our natural exports, and the golden tide that has been running in so strong for two years on our shores has been turned. This fact, together with an excessive inflation in railroad securities, and the creation and partial absorption of a vast crowd of new securities, has begotten distrust in values based on this excessive diversion and absorption of capital, and has shown itself in the iron and railroad material markets. The increased imports from Europe of iron and iron goods have caused dealers and speculators to pause for the moment. This pause has thrown a damper on all sorts of partly matured and doubtful projects, and hence a general check, such as this, has followed all along the line.

Without belittling or undermining the influences that have produced this check, we may call it for the time being artificial. The fact that we have had bank failures and defalcations, some large and important ones among them, and that no panic was begotten in consequence—not even a semi-panic—shows that everybody is still able to walk up to the Captain's office and settle. In other words there was no widely and thinly spread inflation of credits to be rudely snuffed. That time is not yet. We have tried our fastenings during the last few months and found them still equal to

the strain of a large inflation in the volatile speculations of the country. It is therefore the general belief of the highest authorities in this country and Europe that American credit is sound, and that we are still headed for a career of prosperity.

FURTHER FROM JONES

In regard to the Virginia and West Virginia Debt Settlement.
 Editors Intelligence:
 We epitomize the concluding paragraphs of the *Register's* editorial on the 14th: "West Virginia should not remain quiet and do nothing, but should raise her share of the Virginia debt. Some action should be taken to set the State right before the outside world. A few 'whereas' will explain her exact position towards this debt and her willingness to meet every just liability."
 This sounds pretty well, but it is as hollow as a drum. "A few 'whereas'" and a resolution that the Legislature has determined to pay an equitable part of the debt may check, for a while, the downward tendency of the certificates, but it does not remove the cause of the trouble. The stubborn facts demonstrate that such action will bring lasting ridicule upon this State.

We present the facts briefly: Old Virginia owed, with interest, forty-five million; she was divided into two States; the question was, what proportion of the debt should be assumed by each State? People differed about this proportion and while they differed, Virginia passed a funding bill of 1871. This bill, as accepted by thirty millions of her bondholders, fifteen millions did not accept. Those who accepted, of course, bound to abide the consequences. The funding bill offered, in exchange for the old bonds, a new bond for 60 cents and a certificate for the balance. This certificate declared that it will be paid by Virginia "in accordance with such settlement as may be had with West Virginia." As between herself and her creditors, she undertook to determine this question for West Virginia. Of course this was not a resolution that it was not to be paid by West Virginia. The old Commonwealth (God bless her, in her misfortunes) was trying to compromise, as best she might, with her creditors. She agreed to divide among the holders of the old bonds the new bonds, and the new bonds were certificates whatever might be paid by West Virginia. If this State assumed one-third, the holders would receive the face value of their certificates. If she assumed only one million, they would receive only a fourth of the face value. Having accepted the funding act, the holders of certificates have not the semblance of any claim upon this State. They look exclusively to Virginia. Hence it would be the very light of folly for our Legislature to undertake to fight the battles of those who have been speculating in these certificates. We might as well clamour the cause of any other class of the creditors of Virginia. It will be remembered the funding act set apart one-third of each bond as the share of West Virginia, and that \$3,000,000 have never been refunded; hence (for all the purposes of this paper) the present debt of Virginia is represented by \$3,000,000 of bonds issued in 1871; 10,000,000 of certificates issued in 1871; and 15,000,000 of bonds issued before the war.

It will be observed also that the portion set apart for this State is represented by 10,000,000 of certificates, with interest since 1871, and one-third of the 15,000,000 (un-refunded) bonds issued before the war. In respect to these 15,000,000 note-vouchers, there is this curious complication. The act of 1871 has been repealed; hence they can not be funded, and consequently the holders cannot obtain certificates for the 5,000,000 which the Virginia issues pay. As, since the holders have never agreed to accept their *pro rata* of what may be paid by West Virginia, the old State, in respect to this 5,000,000, is in a dilemma. Should she accept from West Virginia less than the one-third, and the holders of these bonds should demand *pro rata*, she would be obliged to reschedule this 5,000,000. Hence, it is the merest trifle to talk about a "funding settlement," unless and until a law is first passed by the Legislature of Virginia to enable the holders of these fifteen millions to accept the provisions of the funding act. For example, suppose a compromise is effected and West Virginia pays to old Virginia \$1,500,000, the holders of the certificates will be entitled to \$1,500,000 and there is left only \$3,500,000 with which to pay the five million. The holders of certificates must accept payment "in accordance with this settlement," but the holders of the bonds may refuse to receive the same on the ground that the State of Virginia would be confronted with the alternative of either taking up four and a half millions which she has laid down, or, else, directly and unequivocally repudiating this portion of her debt. We repeat, it is absolutely impossible for the two States to compromise, until some arrangements are first made with the holders of these bonds. These familiar facts are, or ought to be known to those who presume to denounce the Legislature of the State; these facts are, or ought to be known to gentlemen who pretend to possess special and peculiar information as to what is thought about us "outside the State"; but in view of these facts, how supremely ridiculous is the suggestion that the Legislature should make an *ex parte* settlement. Overly the faculty some men possess of making themselves publicly ridiculous is truly phenomenal. If it was wrong for Virginia to make and publish her *ex parte* determination of the proportion which this State ought to assume, why is it not equally wrong for West Virginia to publish an *ex parte* decision? But worse yet; that what the honest-minded part of what "outside world" think of us, if we take advantage of the State of Virginia, and attempt to repudiate her fifteen millions unfunded and make this vain, unmeaning and impracticable proposition, "to pay as much as we consider our equitable share." Aye! at a time like this, when a single creditor has solicited any action by West Virginia, and when poor old Virginia is being tortured to a degree almost beyond human endurance, what will that "outside world" think of us, if we volunteer to increase the confusion and aggravate the disaster?

Our next communication will offer some "suggestions" concerning "the be-lievable reputation of West Virginia."

Piles! Itching Piles!
 The symptoms of itching piles are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, not at night, seems as if pin worms were crawling in or about the rectum. The more you scratch the worse they itch; very distressing. The private parts are often affected. Dr. Swaine's Ointment is the most effective remedy for itching piles, hemorrhoids, skin eruptions. Here is the proof: "Cured the best remedy ever used in my practice,"—Dr. Gorton, Woodstock, Vt. "Troubled with itching piles for over twenty years, cured me completely."—J. L. Moser, Enfield, Me. Sent for fifty cents (in three-cent stamps); three boxes, \$1.25. By Dr. Swaine, Sole Philadelphia Agent, 111 N. 2nd St. Philadelphia. Sent by all druggists in Wheeling and elsewhere.

A Royal Gift of \$1,000,000.
 The celebrated Charity Hospital will engage the attention of the many visitors who will throng to New Orleans this summer to the bi-centennial landing of the first sale at New Orleans. It is a historical institution, and has by the Divine blessing saved the lives of innumerable thousands of maimed, wounded, injured, and sick soldiers of all nations, of all religions, races and colors. It is now, and has been, supported by the royal gift of \$1,000,000 made by the Louisiana State Lottery Company in quarterly payments. For all information about the Hospital or the Lottery Drawing, write before the next one on April 11th to Mr. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

John Roemer
 Has received twenty more pieces of these beautiful Mohair Brocade, in all colors, worth 20c, for 12 1/2c, and many other goods in same proportion. Call soon if you wish great bargains in Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, Wall Papers, Window Blinds, etc. Nos. 2019 and 2021 Main street, Corner Wheeling and Va.

PROVERBS.
 Pride feels no cold.
 Fortune favors fools.
 No fool like the old fool.
 A dow will have an ebb.
 Lightly come, lightly go.
 Two of a trade seldom agree.
 Quick at meat, quick at work.
 Little pitchers have great ears.
 Venture not all in one bottom.
 Vice ruleth where gold reigneth.
 Poverty parteth good fellowship.
 A liar must have a good memory.
 Forecast is better than hard work.
 A little more breaks the horse's back.
 To forget a wrong is the best revenge.
 Adversity makes a man wise not rich.
 All are not hunters that blow the horn.
 Friendship is not to be bought at a fair.
 One man's breath, another man's death.
 Idleness must thank itself if it goes bare-foot.
 A fox should not be one of a jury at a goose trial.
 He is poor indeed that can promise nothing.
 He that reckons without his host must reckon again.

Among others referred to in a recent issue of the *Norristown (Pa.) Herald*, were the following cases of special interest. They are their own commentary. Mr. Samuel C. Nye, resides at 308 Marshall street, and holds the responsible position of journal clerk in the Pennsylvania Legislature, at Harrisburg. While Mr. Nye and family were in the country recently, his boy, aged three years, fell and broke a limb. He recovered, but a very troublesome stiffness set in and he could scarcely use the leg. The injured limb was rubbed several times with St. Jacobs Oil, and the stiffness was so much reduced that the boy was able to use his leg freely. Dr. Knipe said it was the use of St. Jacobs Oil that cured the stiffness. Mr. Nye himself used the Great German Remedy for toothache with good effect, and also for a sprain and pains of a rheumatic nature, and always with good effect. Mrs. Nye also says she thinks the Oil is a splendid thing, and she always keeps it on hand.

Bargain in a Piano.
 Good 7 1/2 octave rosewood piano, nearly new, used but a short time, will be sold at a great bargain. Call and examine at Lincum Music Store, 1142 Main street.

ST. JACOBS OIL.
 TRADE MARK.
 THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,
 Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Cough, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Daily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial will convince the comparatively trifling outlay of 25c. Cent. will amply repay you with gain and have cheap and positive proof of its claims. Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
 Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.
 DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—WHEELING TIME.
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 C. & P. 1:15 A. M. 1:45 P. M.
 B. & O. R. R. 1:20 A. M. 1:50 P. M.
 C. & P. 1:30 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
 W. & P. 1:45 A. M. 2:15 P. M.
 C. & P. 1:55 A. M. 2:25 P. M.
 B. & O. R. R. 2:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
 C. & P. 2:10 A. M. 2:40 P. M.
 W. & P. 2:25 A. M. 2:55 P. M.
 C. & P. 2:35 A. M. 3:05 P. M.
 B. & O. R. R. 2:40 A. M. 3:10 P. M.
 C. & P. 2:50 A. M. 3:20 P. M.
 W. & P. 3:05 A. M. 3:35 P. M.
 C. & P. 3:15 A. M. 3:45 P. M.
 B. & O. R. R. 3:20 A. M. 3:50 P. M.
 C. & P. 3:30 A. M. 4:00 P. M.
 W. & P. 3:45 A. M. 4:15 P. M.
 C. & P. 3:55 A. M. 4:25 P. M.
 B. & O. R. R. 4:00 A. M. 4:30 P. M.
 C. & P. 4:10 A. M. 4:40 P. M.
 W. & P. 4:25 A. M. 4:55 P. M.
 C. & P. 4:35 A. M. 5:05 P. M.
 B. & O. R. R. 4:40 A. M. 5:10 P. M.
 C. & P. 4:50 A. M. 5:20 P. M.
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 B. & O. R. R. 5:20 A. M. 5:50 P. M.
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 C. & P. 5:55 A. M. 6:25 P. M.
 B. & O. R. R. 6:00 A. M. 6:30 P. M.
 C. & P. 6:10 A. M. 6:40 P. M.
 W. & P. 6:25 A. M. 6:55 P. M.
 C. & P. 6:35 A. M. 7:05 P. M.
 B. & O. R. R. 6:40 A. M. 7:10 P. M.
 C. & P. 6:50 A. M. 7:20 P. M.
 W. & P. 7:05 A. M. 7:35 P. M.
 C. & P. 7:15 A. M. 7:45 P. M.
 B. & O. R. R. 7:20 A. M. 7:50 P. M.
 C. & P. 7:30 A. M. 8:00 P. M.
 W. & P. 7:45 A. M. 8:15 P. M.
 C. & P. 7:55 A. M. 8:25 P. M.
 B. & O. R. R. 8:00 A. M. 8:30 P. M.