SHERMAN'S SPEECH

In the Interest of McKinley and an Honest Dollar

AT PAULDING, OHIO, YESTERDAY.

It Was a Great Meeting, and a Little Rain Did Not Prevent Thousands from Hearing Him---Some Pertinent Points for Free Silver Agitators to Take Home and Sleep Over---A Dollar is Worth Just What the People Will Give for it.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PAULDING, OHIO, Aug. 27.—Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, than whom there is no more authorative person in the United States, so far as finance is concerned, made his first speech in the McKinley-Campbell campaign to-day.

It rained in the morning, but no such little matter as that could keep Paulding county's intelligent people from hearing what the great financier had to say.

It was by a crowd of 6,000 people that he was greeted when he rose on a covered platform, decorated with flags and bunting, and upon which sat nearly a hundred of the notable business men, farmers and public spirited men of this county. His movement to the front of the platform was the signal for a burst of applause that lasted fully five minutes. The old man hardly knew whether to sit down and wait for the audience to quit or to stand and bow.

Senator Sherman is not an orator, and he knows it, and never attempts to say anything flowery. He has a head full of solid, business-like facts which he can put in the most logical form, and, which given out in his plain, almost conversational tone, carry great weight with them.

It was three o'clock when he began to speak and he talked nearly two hours. In the evening, after dinner at the Thompson house, he was tendered a reception which was attended by people of all parties, the business-man element predominating.

It was the universal verdict that his clear exposition of the silver question did himself and Major McKinley untold good.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

A Masterful Argument by a Great and Profound Man.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I am much gratified that I am called upon to open my part of the political canvas in Ohio in the county of Paulding. I am fully advised of your resources and your remarkable growth within the past ten years. Your population has nearly doubled during that period, showing a larger percentage of increase than any other county in Ohio. You now have a representative in the Legislature all to yourselves.

It has been said by many persons of both political parties that this is to be a campaign of education. I believe it ought to be so, for the leading questions involved are purely business questions affecting material interests common to men alike of all parties.

Upon two great measures of public policy the Republican and Democratic parties have made a formal and distinct issue, and these are to be submitted to the people of Ohio in November, and your decision will have a marked effect upon public opinion throughout the United States. One is whether the holder of silver bullion may deposit it in the treasury of the United States and demand and receive for it one dollar of coined money for every 371 grains of fine silver deposited. The market value of so much silver bullion is now about 77 cents, varying, however, from day to day like other commodities, sometimes more and sometimes less. The other question is whether the policy of taxing imported goods by the government of the United States embodied in our existing tariff law known as the McKinley tariff is a wise public policy or whether it should be superceded by what is called a tariff for revenue only as embodied in what is known as the Mills bill, which passed the House of Representatives in 1888 and was rejected by the Senate.

IT'S ALL GOOD MONEY.

Now, you all know that the money in circulation in the United States—all of it—is good, as good as gold. It will pass everywhere and buy as much as the same amount of any other money in the world. Our money is of many kinds—gold, silver, nickel and copper are all coined into money. Then we have United States notes, or greenbacks, gold certificates, silver certificates, treasury notes and national bank notes. But the virtue of all these many kinds of money is that they are all good. A dollar of one is as good as a dollar of any other kind. All are as good as gold. But, and here comes the first difficulty, the silver in the silver dollar is not worth as much as the gold in the gold dollar. The nickel in that coin is worth but a small part of five cents' worth of silver. And the copper in the cent is not worth one-fifth of the nickel in a five cent piece.

The reason of all this is that the United States limits the amount of all the coins to be issued except gold, which, being the most valuable, is coined without limit. If coinage of all these metals were free, and any holder of copper, nickel, silver or gold could carry it to the mint to be coined, we would have no money but copper and nickel, because they are the cheaper metals, worth less than one-fourth of what, as coin, they purport to be. For the same reason, if the coinage of silver was free at the ratio of sixteen of silver to one of gold, no gold would be coined, because sixteen ounces of silver are not worth one ounce of gold. A holder of both silver and gold would take his silver to the mint and get a dollar for every 371 grains. He would sell his gold in the market or export it and get 25 per cent. more dollars for gold than he could mint. As a matter of course he would not take his gold to the mint.

REPUBLICAN DECLARATIONS.

The Republican party declares that:

"Thoroughly believing that gold and silver should form the basis of all circulating medium, we endorse the amended coinage act of the last Republican Congress, by which the entire production of the silver mines of the United States is added to the currency of the people."

This act was passed by a Republican Congress and was voted for by every Republican member and Senator, including every one from the States producing silver bullion.

We were not legislating for gold nor for silver. Both are essential for use as money. We wanted to frame the law so that both could be used as money. The bill declares "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law." If we had provided that all silver brought to the mint should be coined into dollars, no gold would be coined, for an ounce of gold is worth more than sixteen ounces of silver. Gold would cease to be money and would be hoarded or exported. No man would be fool enough to deposit an ounce of gold for coinage into sixteen dollars, when his ounce of gold he could buy enough silver bullion and have it coined without cost into twenty dollars. Therefore, Mr. Stewart was quite right in saying that free coinoge is impracticable. It is all nonsense and men were dishonest who wanted it. To avoid this and to keep both gold and silver as money we provided that the United States should buy silver at its market value and coin it only as the people needed it.

Under this law the United States is now purchasing monthly more than the entire product of silver bullion in the United States, and all this bullion is represented in our currency by either silver coin or legal-tender treasury notes of the United States. We expended under this act in the purchase of silver bullion prior to August 1 of this year, $55,191,821, and issued that amount of treasury notes which are now in circulation.

MARKET VALUE ONLY.

The one distinctive, striking feature of this law is that the United States will not pay for silver bullion more than its market value. And why should we? What is there about silver bullion that distinguishes it from any other product of industry that the government needs? When the government needs food and clothing for the army and navy it pays only the market price to the farmer and manufacturer. The value of silver produced is insignificant compared with the value of any of the articles produced by the farmer, the miner and the manufacturer. Nearly all the silver produced in the United States is by rich corporations in a few new States, and its production at market price is far more profitable than any crop of the farmer, and yet it is the demand of the producer of silver bullion that the United States should pay him 25 per cent more than its market value. That lies at the foundation of the difference between the Republican and Democratic parties.

What is the Democratic position? I will read it precisely as stated in their Ohio platform.

"We denounce the demonetization of silver in 1873 by the party then in power as an iniquitous alteration of the money standard in favor of creditors and against debtors, taxpayers and producers, and which, by shutting off one of the sources of supply of primary money, operates continually to increase the value of gold, depress prices, hamper industry and disparage enterprise, and we demand the re-instatement of the constitutional standard of both gold and silver, with the equal right of each to free and unlimited coinage."

The act of 1873 was the act of all parties. It was voted for by Republicans and Democrats after full consideration. It substituted the trade dollar for the old silver dollar which had not been coined for thirty years. This was done at the request of the Legislature of Califarnia and on motion of its Senators. The silver dollar was then worth more than the gold dollar, for the production of gold was then greater than the production of silver. The silver dollar had been effectually demonetized by the act of 1853, passed by a Democratic Congress, which substituted for the silver dollar the fractional silver coins with which we are familiar. Neither gold nor silver was in circulation in 1873, but only greenbacks and fractional notes. In 1875 the Republican party, by a party vote, provided for the resumption of specie payments, first by substituting silver coin for the fractional notes, and on January 1, 1879, by the redemption of greenbacks in gold and silver when demanded.

IT'S THE SAME QUESTION.

The question then came before Congress whether the United States, then, as now, in favor of the use of both metals for money, should buy silver bullion for coinage at its market value and cover the apparent profit into the Treasury for the common benefit of the people or receive it at its coinage ratio of sixteen ounces of silver for one ounce of gold, the ratio adopted fifty years ago, thus giving to the producer of silver more than its market value. This was the question then, as it is the question now. Congress then decided that the United States should buy at its market value not more than four million dollars worth of silver a month, and not less than two millions, and to coin it into legal-tender silver dollars. That act has been fairly and fully executed.

Our Democratic friends differ from us in this particular. They are in favor of allowing any holder of silver bullion, foreign or domestic, any old silverware or melted teapot, any part of the vast accumulated hoard of silver in India, China, South America or other countries of the world, estimated by statisticians to be $3,810,571,346, to present it to the treasury of the United States and demand one dollar of our money, or our promise to pay money, for 371 grains of silver, or any multiple of that sum, though this amount of silver is now worth only seventy-seven cents, and has for a period of years been as low as seventy cents. If with free silver we receive only the quantity of silver we are required to purchase by existing law, the United States would pay over $13,000,000 a year more than if purchased at the market value, and this vast sum would be paid annually as a bounty to the producers of silver bullion.

TO BEAR THE WORLD'S LOAD.

The Latin nations, including France, have been trying to maintain the value of silver, but the Latin Union is now dissolved, and each of these nations are now seeking for gold to replace of silver.

We have been trying by negotiations to induce the chief powers of Europe to join us in an effort to maintain silver ta a parity with gold at the old ratio. This free coinage scheme is the very thing that stands in the way of negotiation. As a matter of course these nations would gladly see us take this load on our shoulders. They will gladly give us their silver at the rate of sixteen to one and take our gold. And yet the Democratic party, proposes that the United States alone, without co-operation with any power shall take all the silver of the world at twenty-two cents an ounce more than its market value.

They said that foreign silver would not come to us. Yet our purchase of 4,500,000 ounces, troy weight, or 187 tons of silver a month at market price brought into the United States large amounts of silver from all parts of the world. If that is the effect of limited purchases at $1 an ounce, the market price, what will be the probable effect of unlimited purchases at 29 cents an ounce more than market price? It would inundate us with the vast hoards of silver and draw to us all the production of silver mines in the world.

With free coinage the market value of the bullion fixes the value of the dollar. The Mexican dollar contains more silver than the American dollar and yet the Mexican dollar is worth about 78 cents because in Mexico coinage is free. And the American dollar is worth 100 cents because in the United States coinage is limited. The free coinage of silver in either would stop the coinage of gold.

AN INCONSISTENCY.

But it is said if we adopt the silver standard we will get more money for our labor and productions. All experience proves that labor and the productions of the farm are last to advance in price. Even if, after a long struggle, wages and wheat should advance as silver falls, what benefit does the farmer or laborer get? None whatever. He will get more dollars with less purchasing power. Silver dollars worth 77 cents in gold will buy no more food and clothing than 77 cents of our money now. The capitalist and speculator can protect themselves from loss by stipulating for gold payments. This is almost universally done now in California and other silver countries and is generally done in all railroad and other securities running for a long time. The owner of land and other property can advance his price as the silver falls. The whole burden of this policy fall upon those who depend upon their daily labor for their daily bread and for the benefit of those who hope, by cheapening money, to pay their debts with money less valuable than the money they agreed to pay. The people of the United States are requested in this way to participate in a fraud. I cannot believe it they understand it, they will do it.

If an increase of currency is desired you can have it under existing law. Modern devices have largely superseded coin in actual use, its proper representatives and the use of checks, drafts, building associations, postal orders, savings banks and the like enable our people in all conditions of life to conduct their business with less money than formerly. No one now thinks of keeping his money in the clock or in stockings, as of old, and most well-to-do-farmers either have or ought to have their money on safe deposit subject to check.

SIXTEEN TO THE POUND.

With free coinage they must either receive and hoard silver dollars weighing about sixteen to a pound, or treasury notes precisely in form such as we now have, but both of less purchasing power than the gold dollar or treasury notes payable in gold.

I can see now under free coinage a producer of silver can at first get a dollar for 371 grains of silver, while now he has to deliver 480 grains for a dollar, but his new dollar will soon be measured by its intrinsic market value.

But how can a farmer or laborer or other producer be benefitted by a cheap dollar? The dollar is the measure of his toil. It is only useful to him to buy the necessaries of life or to accumulate property for advancing age. Its value is measured by its purchasing power. Cheaper dollars make more dollars necessary for his wants. The relative market value of all commodities will rise or fall with the market value of the dollar, and unless the silver dollar is worth as much as the gold dollar it will not buy as much hog and hominy as the gold dollar. No government is powerful enough to fix the price of anything. We tried that during the war, but the price went up as the dollar went down. In the North the greenback dollar, the sacred promise of a nation, would at one time buy only as much as forty cents in coin. In the South the dollar of the Confederacy went down to the value of rags. A government may say what shall be money and may call it a dollar or a dime or a cent and make it legal tender, but no one but the owner of property, from a cup of milk to an improved farm, can say how many dollars or dimes or cents can buy the milk or the farm.

And so Congress may say that 371 grains of silver or 206 grains or 50 grains shall be a dollar, and the standard of value, but the farmer can say how many such dollars he will take for his wheat, or the laborer how many he will take for his day's wages. Neither of them can be benefitted by cheapening the dollar.

CLEVELAND DIDN'T TRY IT.

While Cleveland was President, with a Democratic House of Representatives in Congress, no such measure was proposed. President Harrison is known to entertain the same opinions. Yet, now, under strange leadership, this scheme to change the standard of value is pressed into our State canvass.

I believe it is the result of a bargain between what is called "the national executive silver committee," composed of representatives of the great silver mining corporations of the United States, with some of the leaders of the Democratic party, by which a portion of the profits of these corporations is to be invested in this Ohio canvass to defeat the Republican party, and especially "to down John Sherman" on the issue of the free coinage of silver. As for myself, it is a matter of little importance. I have had some experience in such contests before. I am very willing to abide by the judgment of the people of Ohio. But what I do care for is that the State of Ohio shall not in any way be responsible for the adoption of the policy proposed by this combination, or for the evils that will surely flow from it.

After the panic of 1873 we had the courage to resume specie payments. We are familiar with the outcries against this policy by the very class of men who now demand free coinage of silver, but resumption scattered to the winds all their gloomy prophecies and was followed by the most prosperous era in our history, or perhaps in the history of any country. They now invite us to change the standard of value, to cheapen our dollar, to open up a new period of speculation and doubt, in which the steady worker in the shop and on the farm will be at a great disadvantage, and the gambler in futures will play his cards with more chances in his favor than are now held by the dealer in baccarat or faro or poker. As we now are we know that our money is all good, wages are fair, crops and prices are good, productions of all kinds are increasing, our country is prosperous. The South, freed from its chains and slavery, and conscious of its great resources, is inviting us to help them in their development. Our home industaies, under the influence of the tariff, are extending to new fields, and many articles now imported will be added to home productions. It is for you to say whether it is not better for us to retain the good we have than to embark in a dangerous experiment that may leave all our industries on a silver basis, constantly falling in value, with gold demonetized, all contracts disturbed, and an indefinite issue of treasury notes, limited only by the silver of the world.

West Virginia Postmasters.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—G. A. Thompson has been appointed postmaster at Lucile, Wirt county, vice C. A. Daniel, jr., removed.

SOME people are constantly troubled with boils—no sooner does one heal than another makes it appearance. A thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best of blood purifiers, effectually puts an end to this annoyance. We recommend a trial. D&W

A ROUSING MEETING

Of the Lincoln Memorial Club—A Badge Selected.

The Lincoln Memorial Club had a good meeting last night, at which Dr. W. D. Clinton presided. A. B. Rice was elected secretary pro tem. in the absence of G. W. Brunswick, the regular secretary. The proceedings opened with the singing of "My Country, 'tis of Thee," after which Rev. J. J. Jones uttered a fervent invocation. A committee was appointed to procure badges, and it was decided to have a badge with the national colors and the letters "L. M. C." The proceedings closed with the benediction by Rev. J. J. Jones.

The members of the club are prominent young colored people, and are taking a deep interest in the arrangements being made for the proper celebration of Emancipation Day.

A committee of which Rev. Mr. Jones was chairman and Henry Allingsworth secretary, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The signing of the emancipation proclamation by Abraham Lincoln, was an event that brought relief to the entire country, as well as freedom and liberty to the slave, and as every citizen can rejoice in consequence of the curse and shame removed from the country by this event, because it was of national importance, done by the President of the United States, of interest to the whole people, touching the vital issues of the nation's life; involving as it does, a period in the history of the country, when mothers were made widows and sons and daughters orphans, when carnage and war raged, when strong men become weak and tremble, when heroism, soldierly valor, bloodshed and sacrifice, in the defense of the country was at a high premium; all this makes the thirtieth anniversary of the birth of our freedom worthy of the highest consideration by all the people, therefore,

Resolved, That we petition Mayor Seabright to issue a proclamation to the citizens of Wheeling to close business so far as possible on September 22, that all may be able to join in the emancipation celebration.

Resolved, That the Mayor and his staff be invited to an honored place in the procession, and that a deputation of city police be furnished us that day to lead the procession and to be with us on the fair grounds.

Resolved, That the business men of Wheeling be hereby petitioned to help make this celebration worthy of the event it commemorates, and one worthy of the city of Wheeling, by giving their employes a vacation that day.

Resolved, That we give ourselves earnestly to the work of making this celebration a grand success, and give no place to personal feelings, nor make it an occasion for venting personal revenge, that no personal bitterness caused by any passed misunderstanding or mistakes shall hinder perfect harmony and unity in the effort of all the people to make this celebration a memorable success.

Resolved, That this event is above all personal matters or interests, national and patriotic in its character, and no Afro-American who has a drop of patriotism in his body, and has any appreciation for his freedom and liberty as a man and citizen can afford to allow any small matters to keep him from taking an active part in the proper observance of this day.

Resolved, That we appeal to the citizens of Wheeling and all neighboring towns in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia to turn out in full force and give ex-Senator B. K. Bruce a most hearty welcome among us.

Resolved, That we respectfully invite our white friends everywhere to come and hear one of the most distinguished men of our race, Hon. B. K. Bruce, at 2 p. m., September 22, on the Wheeling Fair Ground; that we so far as possible make a full expression of sympathy and love for the widowed mothers and orphan children of both races who lost their loved ones in the struggle which brought to us liberty, and salvation to the country, and that we do appropriately express our appreciation for the rights of citizenship that come to us as the result of the struggle which cost the country such a flow of precious blood from her heroic sons, and such enormous sums of money.

Resolved, That we thank God and rejoice that, notwithstanding the great loss of life and money to the country in the war, we have our freedom. God has advanced the country more than a thousand fold, and that we are living in the best country and among the happiest people on earth.

Resolved, That we do hereby pledge ourselves to do nothing that will in any way detract from the pleasure of the celebration, and that each member of the club do all in his power to add to the pleasure and comfort of our visitors.

Resolved, That we invite the newspaper men to a place in our procession with the honored guests, and that this resolution serve them notice of such invitation.

West Virginia Pensions.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—West Virginia pensions: Original—Charles W. Blume. Additional—Lewis E. Leslie, John Buzzard. Increased—Edward J. Fleming, Isaac B. Cox, James M. Casta. Reissue—Robert Daulton.

HENRY SCHOENHALS, foreman Henry Krug Packing Co., St. Joseph, Mo., uses Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil with his men for sprains, cuts, bruises, chapped hands, etc. It is the best. D&W

Dyspepsia

Few people have suffered more severely from dyspepsia than Mr. E. A. McMahon, a well known grocer of Staunton, Va. He says: "Before 1878 I was in excellent health, weighing over 200 pounds. In that year an ailment developed into acute dyspepsia, and soon I was reduced to 162 pounds, suffering burning sensations in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, nausea, and indigestion. I could not sleep, lost all heart in my work, had fits of melancholia, and for days at a time I would have welcomed death. I became morose, sullen and irritable, and for eight years life was a burden. I tried many physicians and many remedies. One day a workman employed by me suggested that I take Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it had cured his wife of dyspepsia. I did so, and before taking the whole of a bottle I began to feel like a new man. The terrible pains to which I had been subjected, ceased, the palpitation of the heart subsided, my stomach became easier, nausea disappeared, and my entire system began to tone up. With returning strength came activity of mind and body. Before the fifth bottle was taken I had regained my former weight and natural condition. I am today well and I ascribe it to taking Hood's Sarsaparilla."

Intense Suffering 8 Years

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other

Hood's Sarsaparilla

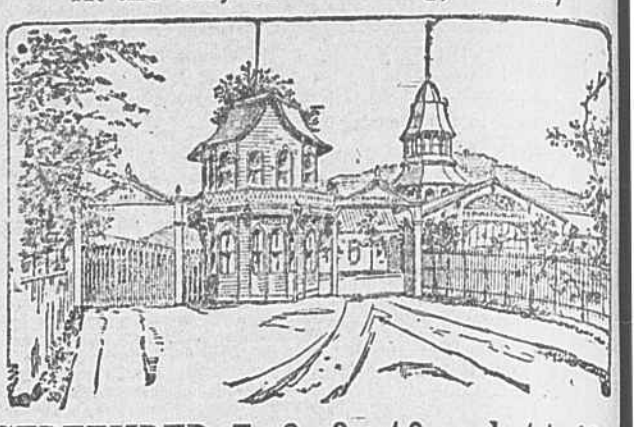
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ATTEND THE GREAT

West Va. Exposition and State Fair

At the City of Wheeling, W. Va.,



SEPTEMBER 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, '91

Fourteen Great Races.

A Magnificent Display of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry and Products of the Farm and Fireside.

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION AND PARACHUTE JUMP, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, by the Famous Jewell Brothers.

Speed Entries Close August 31 at 11 p. m. Entries in all Other Departments Close September 3.

This will be Wheeling's Most Fashionable Event of the Season.

Address Secretary for Premium List or Other Information.

EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILWAYS.

A. REYMANN, President. GEO. S. OTTE, Secretary. GEO. HOOK, Treasurer.

au4-D&W

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS.

J. S. Rhodes & Co.

NEW

Fall Dress Goods

NOW OPENED.

Colored and Black Bedford Cords.

Colored and Black Whip Cords.

ALL THE NEW SHADES IN

Henrietta and Serges.

Special Attention Called to our Beautiful Assortment of

ALL WOOL DRESS GOODS,

In Plain and Fancies, 40 Inches Wide,

AT 50C. A YARD.

J. S. Rhodes & Co.

GENERAL NOTICES.

A CARD.

The number of reconciliations effected between estranged wives, husbands and lovers through the aid of

MADAM MITCHELL

is something wonderful. Some of the best people of Wheeling can testify. Residence, No. 1027 Market street, third floor. au27

NOTICE

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

We are prepared to furnish the best quality of BANK SAND for building purposes at reasonable rates. Prices on application.

MARSH & DUBOIS,

Telephone 727. fy25 Bellaire, O.

Board of Equalization and Appeals

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY OF WHEELING.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the assessors elected by the Council of the City of Wheeling have completed their assessment for the year and made return thereof to my office. Any person wishing to appeal from said assessment or desiring any corrections made will appear at the City Building before the Board of Equalization and Appeals on the following days at 10 o'clock a. m., as the said Board will meet at such times at the said City Building to hear all objections to said assessment and revise and correct the same:

First Ward—Tuesday, August 25.
Second Ward—Wednesday, August 26.
Teird Ward—Thursday, August 27.
Fourth Ward—Friday, August 28.
Seventh Ward—Monday, August 31.
Fifth Ward—Tuesday, September 1.
Sixth Ward—Wednesday, September 2.
Eighth Ward—Thursday, September 3.

THOMAS F. THONER,
au25 City Clerk.

Mayor's Proclamation!

IN REGARD TO THE

Labor Day Celebration

The annual observance of the last Saturday in August as Labor Day having established it as a local holiday, it is hereby ordered that all city business be suspended at noon on August 29, 1891. I also earnestly request all manufacturers and business men having members of labor organizations in their employ to suspend operations for the whole of that day, in order that their workmen may be permitted to participate in the parade and picnic to be given under the auspices of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly.

Wheeling, perhaps more than any other city in the United States, owes her reputation and riches to her sons of toil, and it is hoped that a proper appreciation of the organized workingmen's festal day will be shown by our citizens in the manner of decorating residences and business houses along the line of march and otherwise demonstrating their recognition of the worth of our great body of toilers.

C. W. SEABRIGHT,
au25 Mayor of the City of Wheeling.

IF your name is not on the INTELLIGENCER'S Subscription Books make haste to get it on the list. Notwithstanding increased size and general improvement there is no increase in price. Still better things are to come.

WANTED.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED Clothing Salesmen for Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Arkansas. Must have established trade. Address with reference from clothing houses only. C. W. KAHN, 421 N. Gay street, Baltimore. au25-w4t

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY, able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 35 years. Good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance. Applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits. Apply at 1131 Main street, Wheeling, W. Va. jy4-w3m

WANTED—Agents to sell the Finless Clothes Line; the only line ever invented that holds the clothes without pins; a perfect success; patent recently issued; sold only by agents, to whom the exclusive right is given; on receipt of 25 cents we will send a sample line by mail; also circulars, price list and terms to agents; secure your territory at once. Address The Finless Clothes Line Co., 17 Hermon Street, Worcester, Mass. my27-w4s

GENTLEMEN OF FIRST-CLASS capacity as organizers can make liberal contracts for exclusive charge of territory as general agents for the National Assured Building Loan and Conso Association. Requires ability to handle the business successfully and first-class reference. Address, DIRECTOR of AGENCIES, P. O. Box 69 Savannah, Ga. fy7

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.

A large Business Room now being constructed, fronting 67 feet on Main street, the same on Market Square and 200 feet on Tenth street. If it cannot be rented as a whole it will be divided to suit tenants. The cellar and the second story, both being same dimensions as the store room, are also for rent. Inquire of

JAMES L. HAWLEY,
je24 No. 1120 Main street.

FOR SALE.

STOCKS FOR SALE.

20 shares Block Pitts. Mail Pouch Tobacco Co.
20 shares Street Railway Co.
10 shares Wheeling Ice and Storage Co.
5 shares Peabody Insurance Co.
10 shares Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
20 shares Ætna Iron and Steel Co.
10 shares LaBelle Nail Mill.

R. S. HEWES,
au25 Broker, No. 24 Twelfth street.

STOCKS, BONDS AND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

25 shares Street Railway.
60 shares Wheeling Pottery.
10 shares Commercial Bank.
25 shares Jefferson Insurance Co.
20 shares Franklin Insurance Co.
20 shares Warwick China Co.
A building lot on South Chapline street

THOMAS O'BRIEN, Broker,
Telephone 439. No. 1147½ Main street.

FOR SALE.

LARGE LOT,

corner Market and Twenty-fourth streets desirable for manufacturing site.

SEVEN ACRES

near Elm Grove; desirable for gardening

W. V. HOGE & BRO.
de6 1109 Market street.

OLD AND RARE VIOLINS

FOR SALE.

Prof. Vass has left two very fine old violins with us to dispose of. One a copy of the Stradivarius model, the other a Steiner model. Also a silver plated E flat Cornet, made by H. Lefnert. These instruments are offered at bargains.

F. W. BAUMER & CO.
je1

SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY. I will sell at private sale the following property belonging to the estate of Isabell Campbell, deceased, to-wit: The Robert Campbell homestead, No. 11 South Penn street, the property occupied by Mr. J. R. Moore, corner of South Penn and Zane streets; the west half of lot 43 in D. Zane's addition on the north side of Virginia street, occupied by R. B. Burt, druggist, and other tenants; house No. 25 on east side of South Penn street, occupied by Mr. Zanone; the house No. 28 on same street, occupied by Mr. Charles J. Welty, and house No. 30 on same street, occupied by Mr. John P. Smith. For prices and terms apply at the office of Caldwell & Caldwell, attorneys-at-law, over German Bank, Wheeling, W. Va.

ALFRED CALDWELL,
jy10 Administrator.

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