

THE LABOR ASSEMBLY

Legislative Committee Makes a Statement Regarding

THE STREET CAR STRIKE SITUATION.

Advancing Reasons Supporting the Present Position of the Electrical Street Car Workers' Union and Organized Labor Regarding the Street Car Strike.

To the Citizens of Wheeling: Much has been said about the present car strike now going on in our city, and as it not only affects those directly engaged, also the business interest, as well as the traveling public in general, a few facts will not be amiss.

The Street Car Company's side has been defended by different patriotic "Americans," "Old American Citizens," who have nobly defended the great American principle of every man doing as he pleases; and in the two and a half column article in the INTELLIGENCER of the 22nd inst., the company's side of the case has been well presented by two (?) gentlemen; one not well posted, and the other instructive him, the article reminds one very forcibly of the dialogue of the organ grinder and the monkey discussing the merits of the late Jay Gould—the monk, in the main, agreed with his master.

It was the general conclusion of the street car workers when Mr. A. M. Jolly came into the management that trouble would soon result. They were forced to that conclusion from the manner in which things were managed. The company contended for two days with the men over the length of time for which the contract should be drawn, they only desiring to enter into an agreement with the men for the term of six months, while it is generally the desire of employers when making agreements with unions to have them run as long as possible, to avoid the danger of trouble by a change of conditions that might be demanded at the expiration of the old contract. During Superintendent Harrington's administration a rule book was issued governing the conduct of the men.

Upon the reinstatement of Supt. Loftis these rules were abolished, and the road, so far as rules were concerned, was "running wild." Sometimes the orders as to the time of running around the loop would be changed three times in one day. Supt. Harrington had signs made informing the public when cars were compelled to run past a street crossing; these were discontinued under the new management. Also in the matter of carrying packages there were many conflicting orders; encouragement was given to the men to use their judgment as to the kind of packages they would carry, while by the public, in any controversy over the matter, the employees would be censured. We do not claim the men were blameless. No doubt there were violations of rules, discourteous conduct to the public, which could all have been remedied. No labor union holds that an employer cannot discharge an employe for good cause. Such a claim would be absurd. But, on the other hand, where the employe has reason to doubt the honest intention of an employer, and an episode like the Williams and Murrin affair furnishes him a plausible pretext to justify anything he may desire to do, the employe will zealously guard their interests.

In the adjustment of difficulties like these, where labor is pitted against combined capital, a body without a soul; and intelligence without heart, capital is an entity recognized and protected by law, while the laborer stands alone as an individual endeavoring to adjust the rights of the whole by and through his individual efforts. When a labor organization forces an increase of wages for its members or any condition that workmen are fairly entitled to, an increase they could not get without their union, are they transgressing the civil rights of their employers? Certainly not; the government would not allow labor unions to exist for a moment if there was the least suspicion that they transgressed the civil rights of the employers of labor; labor organizations merely secure for their members that which it is not denied they are entitled to.

Well, now, are we not forced to the strange conclusion that these organizations assume one of the functions of government? For if they secure for their members a larger product than they would themselves get, without transgressing the civil rights of employes, then employers, by retaining in their own possession this product, acknowledged to be the property of the laborer, have they been transgressing their (the laborer's) civil rights? And upon the theory of protecting the rights of all its subjects, the government is as much bound to interfere in the one case as in the other. There is no escape from this conclusion.

If any phase in the labor movement is stronger than another it is the ethical side of it. No class of society is less able to defend themselves than the productive workers, and yet they are the foundation upon which the supreme structure is erected.

The class who own the earth from whence the material is obtained, the class who own the capital and tools by which production is aided, can both maintain their claims as against the workman, who is the active and most important factor of the three, and this by virtue of private ownership in land and property rights. Now the workmen only ask for justice; accord to him that which justly belongs to him. That will forever settle the labor question.

If the workmen have any claim upon any particular class in society it is the moral teachers, and when we read of ministers expressing opinions such as the Rev. J. A. Fullerton is quoted as expressing in an interview with a newspaper man, condemning the action of the street car workers without investigation, and as a means of ending the matter, recommends force, is the laxity and irreverence among workmen toward the church to be wondered at when its ministers defend the heartless commercialism of to-day, a system built upon the principle of the "survival of the fittest," and defend its acts in the name of Christianity? then we no longer wonder when workmen give expression to their feeling, as set forth by Bishop Huntington, of central New York, in a Forum article, entitled "Social Problems and the Church." He said, "when a great mixed audience in one of the public halls in New York cheered the name of their Jesus and hissed the name of the church, it settled no questions; solved no problem but it was a significant as half the sermons that are preached." The reverend gentleman is quoted as saying, "Arbitration is out of the question, as the matter of wages is not involved." Less than one year ago, the Lantern Workers had a strong union of their craft; when the new Stamping Works went into operation, they gave the members the ultimatum to quit their union as a condition of employment. That, in the eyes of some persons, was a very

harmless demand, but, mark the result. Since then wages have been reduced right along at the will of the company, and no later than in Sunday's Register of February 19th, is an account of a difficulty in that factory with the buffers or polishers, who, the account says, are receiving from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per day, and are asked to pay, out of their wages each week, \$1.30 for two wheels, and 39 cents each day for polish; total, \$4.69. If the reverend gentleman will accompany us, we will take him to the home of a workman employed there, who with a wife and child, comprise the family, and a cheerless home it is, for this American workman is expected to support this family, buy food and clothing, pay rent and pay all the hundred incidentals necessary to make life tolerable on the princely sum of five dollars per week. A single man tells us he receives five dollars per week, pays four dollars for board, 40 cents for washing, and 10 cents for a shave. Now he has the sum of 50 cents per week to save or squander; to buy tailor made suits, or, unless he attends Rev. Riker's Sunday afternoon lectures, to spend in dangerous dissipation, and mark you, all in "Free America."

No wonder the doctors have a black list of delinquents, the merchants their collective agency, etc. Wheeling is an industrial city and its prosperity is closely related with the welfare of its hundreds of workmen and the professional man and the merchant know full well that a dollar in the pockets of its workmen is worth more to them than if that dollar went into the pockets of the construction company.

The Trades Assembly has ordered the names of the persons who please to ride on the street cars, and who assist this company to distress its workmen, to be printed and put in the hands of every workman in the city, and whether they be merchant, professional man or politician this workman will find it to his interest to exercise that American principle they talk so much about, and have nothing more to do with him. It was ordered to hold a mass meeting if necessary to arouse the workmen to the gravity of the situation.

Our City Council was some time ago requested to take action tending toward terminating this difficulty, and we certainly expect them to show the same alacrity in coming to our assistance as was shown in protecting the company's property. Is property of more value than the lives and welfare of its citizens? The workmen of Wheeling demand a fair and equal recognition at the hands of our city government.

We thank those citizens who have stood by these street car workers, and hope they will continue to do so until a settlement is effected.

In seeking to raise wages, to improve the condition of labor, we are not seeking the good of a class, but the good of the whole. The number of those who can live on the labor of others is and can be but small as compared with the number who must labor to live, and where labor yields the largest results to the laborer, where the production is largest and its distribution most equitable, then the man who has nothing but his labor is surest of making the most comfortable living best providing for those whom nature has made dependent upon him, there, we believe, will be the best condition of life for all—there will be that condition, that so many speak of. Free American citizenship, that alone will make this government great and strong, most abundant.

Respectfully,
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE,
O. V. T. & L. A.

THE LEGISLATURE.

No Business Whatever Done by the Senate. The Appropriation Bill Not Reported. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 27.—The senate met at 10 o'clock this morning, took a recess until two, when it reconvened and took a recess until 4 o'clock. At that hour it was again called to order and on motion of Senator Marcum, adjourned. The finance committee is busily engaged in considering the appropriation bill and from the progress made so far, it does not seem likely that it will be reported to the senate before to-morrow afternoon. However, every item is being carefully considered and it is thought the bill will be passed pretty much as reported. The general idea seems to be that time can be saved by letting such changes as may be decided upon be made in the committee room and ratifying their action with as little discussion as possible. Considerable reduction will be made from the appropriations favored by the house, but to what extent it is impossible to say at present. There seems to be a disposition on the part of some to cut down the proposed appropriation for the World's Fair, but it may be that no effect will be made in this direction.

It is likely that the session will end Thursday night. There does not seem to be as great a disposition to rush matters as was generally expressed a few days ago. It is likely that most of the members will be here at the inauguration of Governor-elect MacCorkle.

Norvin Green's Property.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 27.—The late Dr. Norvin Green did not leave a will. His estate will be settled as the law provides in such cases. His widow has qualified as executrix. It is reported that Dr. Green left a fortune of about \$750,000. Under the Kentucky laws one-third of that goes to his widow, which leaves \$500,000 to be divided between his six children, four sons and two daughters. They will receive about \$75,000 each, unless the reports of the value of the estate have been overestimated.

Shot Without Warning.

ALLEGAN, Mich., Feb. 27.—Burt Moore, a single man about 28 years old, was shot and almost instantly killed in Whitney's saloon about 11 o'clock this morning. Albert Reynolds, of Great Falls, Montana, is the murderer. He went immediately to jail and gave himself up. Moore came from Great Falls shortly before Christmas with Reynolds' wife. Reynolds followed and had both arrested for adultery, but withdrew the complaint before the case came to trial. Moore was shot without warning.

Col. R. C. Clowry Denies It.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Col. R. C. Clowry, vice-president and general superintendent of the central division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, declares that there is no truth in the rumor that he is to succeed Dr. Greene as president of the company. This denial has been received from Colonel Clowry by his chief clerk, S. C. Mason.

A Naval War Threatened.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 27.—Blood may be shed in Virginia waters this week. The Maryland oyster men insist on despoiling the oyster beds on the Virginia boundary and the Virginia oyster pollee now threaten to shoot to kill. Two Maryland vessels have already been captured and the Virginia police force has been ordered to the scene.

IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Forger Macdonnell in Jail in France for Giving a Bogus Check. New York, Feb. 27.—George Macdonnell, the notorious Bank of England forger, who was pardoned in August last after serving nearly twenty years of a sentence of life imprisonment, and whose pardon was granted on the ground that he had reformed and also on his promise to leave England forever, is a prisoner once more in Lisle, France. Macdonnell, had or believed he had, a large sum of money deposited in a French bank. He said he had placed it there under a false name before he received his life sentence and he made up his mind after nineteen years to go back to France and see if he could find it. He expected to recover the entire sum with interest. He sailed for France only a few weeks after his arrival here. His friends expected to hear from him daily and when two months had expired and no word had been received his sister set out for France to find him.

Word came back from her that Macdonnell had been arrested and sent to prison. The cause for his arrest she did not state, but she wrote that he protested he had no guilty intent in committing the offense for which he had been apprehended. The cause of Macdonnell's arrest has since been learned. When he set out for France Macdonnell had very little money for the trip. He spent some going to different banks in France making inquiries until he found that he had about run out of ready cash and that his hotel bill had reached generous dimensions. His landlord asked him to settle. As the report comes to this country, Macdonnell gave his landlord a check for a sum of money, about \$5 in excess of his hotel bill and received the difference in cash. With the five pounds and the cash in his pocket, Macdonnell intended returning to America, but the check turned out to be worthless and he was arrested, tried and convicted. A remarkable fact in connection with Macdonnell's latest trouble is that it has not until now reached the ears of the American public.

UNION SWITCHMEN

Fighting the Effort to Employ Non-Union Men to go to Chicago.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The union switchmen of this city are actively opposing the hiring of men here to fill the places of the Chicago strikers. The Boyd detective agency, of Detroit, has been given the contract for supplying new men to take the strikers' places and they have an agent here collecting all the non-union men willing to go to Chicago. A batch of these men left here Saturday night and another batch followed yesterday. A short time before the train started yesterday a delegation of union switchmen waited on the Detroit agent at the depot and protested against his hiring of men to fill strikers' places. The agent replied that it was none of the delegation's business and a heated altercation ensued, one pugilistic union man threatening the agent with violence. It is believed there will be trouble if the agent continues his work here.

Barry and Fay at Out.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 27.—Barry & Fay have dissolved partnership here, after thirteen years' association. The sheriff attached the box receipts on Saturday night to satisfy a claim of Edgar Sheldon, author of "McKenna's Flirtation," who alleges he had not been paid certain royalties. Barry will go to California and bring out "The Rising Generation." Fay has no plans.

This Menus Business.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 27.—Rev. Dr. Kempshall, of the citizens' league, has sent out the following to all anti-race track leagues in the state: "Repealers will be introduced in both houses tonight. A mass meeting of citizens from all parts of the state will be held at the state house in Trenton Wednesday noon to demand their passage."

Carlyle Harris's Case.

New York, Feb. 27.—Argument for a new trial in the case of Carlyle W. Harris, now imprisoned in the Tombs, convicted of the murder of his young wife, Helen Potts, was made before Recorder Smythe to-day. Evidence tending to prove that the girl was an opium user was presented.



Joseph O. Lopez of Maryland, Md.

Younger and Better A War Veteran's Story

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gives Strength and Overcomes Rheumatism.

"There is nothing I have ever taken in my life that did me so much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was in the Union army from '61 to '65, and was confined in Andersonville prison eight months, and the diseases contracted there still linger. I had chills and fevers for years, and my doctor told me that I must take 40 grains of quinine a day for a long time. I did so, but after a time it did me no good, and then he ordered hot tea, which was as bitter as gall and made me sick. Rheumatism then came in in my left leg and I could not move it. The doctor said:

I Had Malaria. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I have taken it ever since and it always does me good. My friends tell me I look younger and

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

better than I did ten years ago. This makes me feel proud and I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough. My case was a bad one, but Hood's Put Me on My Feet and I am naturally very grateful to it. I recommend it to all the people whom I hear complaining of feeling weak and tired and for other troubles, and know of many who have been benefited by it. I am a living witness to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla." JOSEPH O. LOPEZ, Maryland, Md.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache, etc.

DRY GOODS—GEO. R. TAYLOR.

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Promises well, even better than 1892. More fine Dress Goods are being sold than last spring and at fairly remunerative prices. Dress Goods this Spring are exceptionally attractive and at the same time reasonable in price.

GEO. R. TAYLOR'S Dress Goods Department occupies the whole of one side of his store, and embraces nothing but All Silk, All Wool, or Silk and Wool fabrics. No cheap cotton and wool goods in this department.

He opens and places on sale also this morning a magnificent stock of

Parasols, Spring Jackets, Lace Curtains, Embroideries, Laces, Organdies, Zephyr Gingham, India Silks, Grenadines, Ladies' Ready Made Suits, Also a fine line of DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, &c., to match his own goods.

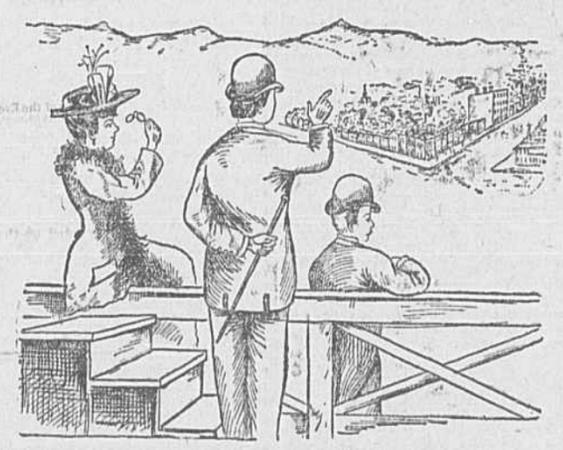
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Choice and Appropriate, Always on Hand!

Business Closes at 6 p. m., except on Saturdays, when Store will be open until 9 o'clock.

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DR. MOTT'S NERVE PILLS FOR MEN Are sold with a written guarantee to cure all nervous diseases of the generative organ, highly sensitive, nervous prostration, lost manhood, impotency, which soon lead to an early grave or insanity. Dr. Mott's Nerve Pills has saved thousands. It will save you, reader. \$1 by mail or a box for \$5.00. Dr. Mott's Chemical Company, Cleveland, O. For Sale in Wheeling by the LOGAN DRUG CO., Main and Tenth streets.

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WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework; best of wages to right party. Inquire at 229 Chapline street. WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL family at Pleasant Valley on a small farm. Good wages to proper person. Answer—this office. WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE Grand St. Patrick's Day ORANGE, 10¢ to \$50 made without trouble. Two dollars per week. Investigate now. M. HART, Cleveland, Ohio. SALESMEN—WE MAKE A LIBERAL offer to traveling and local salesmen in every State who call on retail grocers. ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR CO., 135 Lakeside Chicago, Ill. AGENTS—SALARY AND COMMISSION. Best Fraternal Order. Assets \$1,000,000. Both Life and Endowment Classes. Gift every respect. Some District Agents wanted. A rare chance. Address KING & O'J., 300 Broadway, New York. WANTED. \$3,500 on Ohio County Real Estate. Worth double the amount. Six per cent cost of all expenses. G. O. SMITH, Real Estate Agent, 1229 Market Street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—SOME OF THE BEST rooms in our new building. THE CITY BANK OF WHEELING.

FOR RENT—MARKET GARDEN—One mile above the Top mill, possession immediately. Apply at No. 48 Filbert street, to JOHN P. GILCHRIST.

FOR RENT—THE BANKING ROOM No. 1229 Main street, now occupied by the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad Company. Possession April 1, 1893. Apply to P. H. B. BANK.

FOR RENT. Very complete upstairs dwelling, second floor, six rooms, hall and bath room, on Tenth street. Also very complete barber shop, with bath, in basement corner Tenth and Main streets. All in new building never get occupied. Immediate possession. Inquire of JAMES L. HAWLEY, 1229 Main street.

FOR SALE.

STOCKS FOR SALE. 30 shares Wheeling Ice and Storage Company, 10 shares Wheeling Tile and Terra Company, 10 shares Peabody Insurance Company, 10 shares Ohio Valley Bank, 50 shares Zeina Iron and Steel Company, 10 shares First National Bank of Wheeling, 50 shares Wheeling Pottery Company, 50 shares Franklin Insurance Company, 25 shares Wheeling Steel and Iron Company. R. S. HAWIN, Broker, No. 24 Tenth Street.

FOR SALE. Two two-story frame dwelling houses, one in two-story frame dwelling house in Braxfield addition to Bridgeport, cheap and on easy terms. Also money to loan. R. T. HOWELL, Insurance and Real Estate Agent, Bridgeport, W. Va.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CHOICE LOTS AT EDGINGTON. Cheap and on Easy Terms. W. V. HOGE, 606 City Bank Building, 1300 Market Street.

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TO LET.

Country residence on National Pike only six minutes' ride from city on Elm Grove main line; rare 5c; house contains eight rooms; acres of ground, good stable and splendid view. Possession at once or April 1. A splendid seven-room dwelling, 125 South Broadway. This property has large and beautiful yard; good location. A modern brick dwelling, seven rooms, hot and cold water, gas, hot and cold water, water closet, at 10 Zane street, close to bridge. \$1250, four-roomed dwelling, 2342 Market street. \$2500, seven-roomed dwelling, large yard, 6th Ohio street. \$2000, eight-roomed dwelling, 79 Maryland street. \$1000, five-roomed dwelling, 177 Twenty-ninth street. \$1700, six-roomed dwelling, 49 North York street. \$1700, seven-roomed house, 21 Virginia street. \$800, three-roomed house, 1118 McClellan street. Store room, 49 Eleventh street. Modern houses, ready to rent, on whole or in part. Lawyer's office, best in the city. G. O. SMITH, Real Estate Agent, 1229 Market Street, one Wheat & Hancher's Jewelry Store, 125.

FOR SALE.

A flour mill, with roller process, twenty-five barrel capacity. Water and steam power, set and planer also attached; doing good business in the country. This is a bargain. Coal with 200 feet. Has a large acre of land. Will sell all together or mill separate. No. 272 1/2 East street, frame house, six rooms large cellar, alley corner. Easy terms. No. 1729 East street, 2 1/2 story house, six rooms and hall, good location. Cheap. Easy terms. No. 33 Thirty-fifth street, half lot, four rooms with summer kitchen and large attic. \$2,100. Three houses on Wood street, high grade. No. 3518, 3520 and 13521, \$833 each. Two houses on Twenty-ninth, four rooms each, \$1,600 each. No. 534 Wood street, lot 30x100 feet, six rooms. A good farm of 7 1/2 acres, one and a half miles from the city. A good orchard, six acres of grapes has a five-roomed house, stable, etc. and the best of water. Will sell on easy terms, trade for city property. Lots in Hoffman's addition, the best value in the Eighth ward on very easy terms for a while. No. 41 Thirty-eighth street, six rooms, new, 150 Brick house, four rooms and hall. Forty-first and Woods streets, full lot.

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