

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS.

The Unenviable Light in Which They Have Been Placed in

CONNECTION WITH THE SCANDAL.

The Parisian Press Compared With The American—The Blame for its Shortcomings—The Parisian Mind Responsible—In Quantity Out of Proportion to Their Quality.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligence.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Among the many institutions more or less discredited by the great Panama scandal there is not one which appears in a worse light than the French press. This medium of popular enlightenment, the guide and guard of the people, as it ought to be, is shown to have been subsidized in the interests of a mammoth fraud by which money has been sucked in millions out of the pockets of rich and poor alike. Not only this, but it is convicted morally of levying blackmail upon the promoters of this fraud. It did more than receive that which was offered to it. It was not passively bribed to puff this enterprise; it was an aggressive claimant for bribes. It seems really to have been a leader in that band of social brigands who, as Charles de Lesseps so graphically put it, went at the directors with drawn knives, and in true highway style demanded their money or their lives. Happily this does not apply to all the Parisian newspapers. There were honorable exceptions. Not enough, however, to redeem the craft from disgrace, or to turn the sharp edge of censure from the French press considered as an institution.

To American thought these revelations are all the more astounding, because, as it appears at present, no steps are to be taken to punish them. The papers involved pursue their career as though nothing had happened. Editors and publishers, so far from feeling themselves disgraced, seem rather to be taking pride in the excellent management they have displayed. We have not discovered either that there is any marked indignation towards them on the part of the French public. Popular sentiment may change after a time, but at present it seems to look upon this latest exposure of the vanity of the press with remarkable leniency; almost, in fact, with indifference. Nor is it difficult to account for this. Judged by its own recognized standards the French press has only acted in this instance as it usually acts, and has done nothing but what it is strictly proper. Its columns are always for sale. Between advertisements and editorial puff the line of demarcation is very dim, and in many papers it vanishes completely out of sight.

It could hardly be said, perhaps, that it is customary for French newspapers to sell their influence to schemes of fraud. But they constantly sell it for ordinary business purposes, and many of them are bought up regularly by agents of the government. This is no secret, and we have not heard that either the government, the newspapers, or anybody else concerned, has any feeling of shame on the subject. As regards the papers, they openly advertise that they will publish what is sent to them, and the rates are given. The tariff in ordinary cases is from three dollars to eight dollars a line, and it is understood, of course, that what is put in at these rates will appear as ordinary reading matter, with the tacit indorsement of the journal which publishes it. Even society and the great world of art are subsidized in this fashion. You may be quite sure that every notice you read of a wedding party, a society ball, or a theatrical performance, has been paid for at a steep rate, and as to the many disguised mercantile "ads" which the papers palm off upon the reading public, everybody understands—at least every well informed person in France does—that as a rule they will be indifferent, effusive or superlative in their terms according as the client may have approximated to these degrees in the necessary cheque furnished for prepayment.

Here is a good introduction, though not a very flattering one, to a few notes upon the French press in general. By this we mean emphatically the Parisian press, for whether Paris is France in any other sense or not, it certainly is in this. Outside of the city there are scarcely any papers worth naming, and what is more to the point, we should find none in Paris itself worth naming if we judged them by American ideals. The ordinary size is four pages, the paper used being wretchedly poor, and the appearance and makeup hardly equal to that of our average Shantytown Gazette. Parisian newspapers have been divided into two classes, the grave and the gay, with *Temps* as the representative of the former and *Figaro* as the best type of the latter. Needless to say that in the gay capital of France newspapers of a decidedly frivolous bent are largely in the ascendant, and it may be taken equally as a matter of course that the sort of gaiety which is most predominant has a decidedly personal flavor, with a little admixture of scandal in it.

As to the serious journals, those which make a pretence of being real newspapers and of keeping their readers in touch with current events, one can only say, judging again from the American standpoint, that the Paris newspapers which aim at this object fall woefully wide of the mark. Enterprise and freshness are two words of which they seem quite ignorant. For foreign and provincial items they depend almost entirely upon news agencies. In fact only a few are subscribers even to these; the great mass get what little outside news they desire to publish by clippings which are often venerable with age. Not one of them has a correspondent in the United States, and when the reader only thinks that representatives of the American press are to be found in every country under the sun, and that the columns of American papers teem with European correspondence, much of it from France, he will have before him the data for a fair comparison between American newspaper enterprise and that poor apology for the real thing which goes by this name in the largest city of the European continent.

We had thought the English papers slow enough, and everybody knows they are heavy enough, with their ponderous leading articles, their solemn regard for unimportant details, and their page after page of closely set advertising matter. The English papers, however, do at least give you the news of the day. In fact they give you a fair resume, excepting from our side of the Atlantic, of the news of the world. But the Parisian press does not give anything like a fair summary of the news of France; not even of Paris. It is against its policy to do so. With these French papers news is a mere incident. The great thing is to make a sensation, and the next, to afford examples of fine writing, while another very obvious

purpose is to enable scribblers to write themselves into notoriety, which they can do more easily in France than either in England or America, because, as a rule, all articles here are signed. Perhaps, though, we ought to revise this classification, and say that French papers are run chiefly to make money, and to do this by whatever means may promise the surest and quickest returns. Speaking of the advertisements in English papers, it is anything but pleasant to take up the London *Telegraph* and find its eight pages, as we have done many times—divided off into five for advertising matter and three only for what a fellow wants to read. It is also exasperating to find long-winded editorials where you would like to see bright allusion to passing events. But in England you are never puzzled to know where the advertisements break off and the editorial opinions begin, whereas in France this is a form of perplexity which, like the poor, is with you always.

But the blame for their apparent shortcomings must not be charged exclusively upon the newspapers themselves. What we find in the press of France is only another instance of like priest like people. The Parisian public knows what it wants, and so evidently do Parisian editors. Some one has said that to the people of Paris an accident to a dog on the boulevard is more interesting than a European catastrophe. So it is in one sense, and they insist that their press shall tell them of such small happenings as these, no caring apparently for much beside. That the people of a city so large and so cosmopolitan should be so very narrow in their views and sympathies, is one of the things that has astonished us. To the Parisian mind, not only is Paris France, but France, it would seem, is nearly all there is of the world, and it is of France, therefore, which is only another name for Paris, that they want to hear in the columns of their daily press.

And what they read must have the genuine Parisian flavor about it. That is, it must be very highly colored, must deal largely with intrigue, must mirror in a light fashion the gossip and movements of society, and must be interesting and piquant, even if facts have to be perverted to make it so. For what Parisians desire to have served up to them is not facts principally, but articles which, with just enough basis to give an air of probability to what is said, shall gratify a prurient taste and appeal strongly to the imagination. And one cannot help observing, apropos of this, that if the naked truth were more common in Parisian papers, and the nude figure less so in its art galleries and print shops, this big city would have more to boast of than she has at present; certainly so on the score of morals.

Which reminds us, however, that salacious court proceedings are not nearly so much a feature in French newspapers as they are in English. This, because the law interposes in France to prevent such degrading publications. The testimony in divorce suits is never published, and readers alike have to content themselves with the findings in such cases. In England, on the contrary, you get such slush by the wagon full, the newspapers there—even the best of them—going to such lengths, when the law on the publication of evidence allows them, that they are called to order sometimes by even the salacious press of this city on the Seine.

Doubtless, though, it is a case of sour grapes with these Paris editors. It certainly must be, for the brightest reporters in Paris are constantly on the alert for just such "copy" barring names and dates, and it is not too much to say that matter pertaining to domestic discord and illicit affection, or at any rate having a decided trend toward such things, forms the staple of Parisian newspaper reading, whether you judge of it by the serials offered for perusal, or by the columns devoted to real or fancied happenings in daily life. The newspapers of Paris are in quantity altogether out of proportion to their quality. Their name is Legion, and when one thinks how venomous many of them are, how spiteful in their attacks on character, and how destitute of high moral tone, it is impossible not to think of those malign agencies, by whom, as a certain good book tells us, that name was first appropriated. But it is a diabolical Philistinism can ever be excused, Parisian newspaper men may surely plead a partial palliation in the fact that they hold themselves personally responsible for what they write. The trouble about duels, however, is that they kill off so few. We used to think dueling a horrible practice; since studying it in France we are convinced that it is harmless, quite so, to the participants, and to the general public a decided source of amusement. The only pity is that too often editors are treated to the safe diversion of a "personal encounter" when they would be more properly treated if they were hurled behind prison bars or subjected to a heavy fine.

It is probable that most of the excesses of French journalism are due to its newly found freedom. It was only emancipated about ten years ago, and like the nation itself, it has come into the possession of liberty by without knowing exactly how to use it. On this principle we may hope for improvement as time passes, and of course there are some papers even now which are as ably conducted—with allowance for different national standards—as any of our own. With other improvements it is to be hoped that the poor reporter will be better remunerated. At present he works mostly on approval; that is, he gets so much a line if his copy is accepted. A newspaper reporter in Paris, who gets from \$50 to \$75 a month by legitimate means, is well off. To do this he must have several papers on his list, and as things go now, must turn out a very spicy article of work.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Buckley's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by Logan Drug Co.

FOR DYSPEPSIA. Indication, and stomach disorders, take BUCKLEY'S ARNICA SALVE. All dealers keep it, 25c per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

CONFIDENCE AT THE TREASURY.

The Cause of the Decline of Gold—A Better Feeling.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—A feeling of confidence pervades the treasury department. So far as known only \$350,000 in engaged has been engaged from the sub-treasury at New York for shipment to-morrow. The free gold on hand is more than \$4,000,000. Treasurer Nebeker, speaking of the decline of gold that has been going on for the past year or more, said it was largely the work of speculators in the New York stock exchange. The export of gold had the effect of bearing stocks by selling stocks and then exporting gold. The profit made on their stocks not only compensated for the freight charges, insurance, etc., on the gold shipped, but left a profit. Then, too, as France and Austria were in the market after gold, the specie found ready sale on the other side.

THE WHISKY TRUST.

Mr. Veasey's Suggestions for Securing a Better Article.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The whisky trust investigation closed today. James M. Veasey was recalled and concluded his testimony. He said that there being no vinous malt, or spirituous liquor produced in this country which is in any way improved by any change or adulteration permits by the governments to make such change should not be issued. Amend the internal revenue laws so as to abolish the issue of rectifiers' license to liquor dealers. Make it a felony to use oils or essences, or colorings in adulterating or changing products, vinous, malt, or spirituous liquors produced in this country.

A bonded period was of no importance to producers of alcohol. Let the bonded period be made five years instead of three. The sub-committee will probably submit its findings to the full committee to-morrow.

Evidently Insane.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 27.—Miss Julia Force, the murderess, is yet a prisoner. She has surrendered to the chief of police a written statement about the matter. The statement covers about twenty pages of foolscap and says that she killed her sisters because she was jealous of the attention her mother and brothers were showing them. The statement shows evidence of the writer's insanity. The Force brothers have employed the best legal talent in the state to defend the murderess, and will make a stubborn fight for her.

Machinists Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 27.—Fifty machinists employed in Carnegie's, Twenty-ninth street mill struck for nine hours a day. They have been working ten hours for nine hours pay. The men worked during the big strike and many have been in the company's employ for ten years. The moulders at Marshall's Construction Plant struck to-day to forestall a reported reduction in their wages. The firm desires that any reduction was contemplated. About fifty men went out.

Vandalia Switchmen Strike.

DECATUR, Ills., Feb. 27.—All of the Vandalia switchmen on the Peoria division of the road in Decatur have struck for higher wages. The demand was for 15 increase for the foremen and 20 cents an hour for the helpers. The demand was refused and the men quit work.

Rolling Mill Fails.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 27.—The Reading Rolling Mill Company passed into a receiver's hands this afternoon upon a bill of equity filed by the Wellman Iron & Steel Company. The bill alleges that the mill company is insolvent and unable to meet its obligations. Joseph H. Coffrode and Ellis Ames Ballard were appointed receivers.

Cholera in Pennsylvania.

Swickley, Penn.: We had an epidemic of cholera, as our physicians called it, in this place lately, and I made a great hit with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I sold four dozen bottles of it in one week and have since sold nearly a gross. This remedy did the work and was a big advertisement for me. Several persons who had been troubled with diarrhoea for two or three weeks were cured by a few doses of this medicine.

P. P. KNAPP, Ph. G. 25 and 50-cent bottles for sale by C. R. Goetze, W. W. Irwin, W. S. McCullough, C. Menkemeller, S. L. Brice, J. Coleman, C. Schnepf, W. C. Armbricht, the Kurtz Drug Co., Lincoln & Co., W. E. Williams, John Klari, A. E. Scheele, and W. H. Williams, Wheeling; Bowie & Co., Bridgeport, O., and B. F. Peabody, Benwood, W. Va.

The Widow—"Did you marry in haste and repent at leisure?" The Divorce—"Not much—we married at leisure and repented in haste."—Truth.

The Trouble Over.

A prominent man in town exclaimed the other day: "My wife has been wearing out her life from the effects of dyspepsia, liver complaint and indigestion. Her case baffled the skill of our best physicians. After using three packages of Bacon's Colery cure, she is almost entirely well." Keep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this great vegetable compound. Call on Logan Drug Co., sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large size 50c.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

"Harold, papa calls you a fortune hunter, I'm sorry I'm rich." "So am I. Everybody will say that you bought me."—Life.

Every Month many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they do not know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try Bradfield's Female Regulator. A Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED AND IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION. Book to "WOMAN" mailed free. BRADFIELD'S REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga. Sold by all Druggists.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA. A WORD TO THE WISE. CERTAIN ADVERTISEMENTS FROM TRADE RIVALS, who fear the phenomenal success of Van Houten's Cocoa. In America, certain innuendoes against it, and appeal to the authority of Dr. SYDNEY RINGER, Professor of Medicine at University College, London. Author of the Standard Handbook of Therapeutics. This eminent physician ACTUALLY writes as follows:—"From the careful analyses of Professor ATHERTON and others, I am satisfied that Messrs. VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA is in no way injurious to health, and that it is decidedly more nutritious than other Cocoas—it is certainly 'Pure' and highly digestible. The quotations in certain advertisements from my book on Therapeutics are quite misleading and cannot possibly apply to VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA. The false reflection on VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA in that effectually repudiated and the very opposite of the truth is, has thereby been prompted to give it a very handsome testimonial."

SAPOLIO. "DIRT DEFIES THE KING." THEN SAPOLIO IS GREATER THAN ROYALTY ITSELF.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription I know of." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. "The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTIN, M. D., New York City. Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church. "Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication. 'For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results.'" EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., "The Winthrop," 120th Street and 7th Ave., New York City. THE CHESTNUT COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

"A merciful man is merciful to his beast." Keep a supply on hand. Every Farmer—Every Stockman should be well supplied with the famous panacea LIGHTNING HOT DROPS. HORSES, CATTLE, FOWL, Such as Bloating, Bots, Broken Wind, Cracked Hoofs, Distemper, Flux, Colic, Galls, Chicken Cholera, Hog Cholera, Old Sores, Scratches, Spavins, Wind Galls, etc. Sold by all dealers on the guarantee, No Relief—No Pay. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. HERB MEDICINE CO., Weston, W. Va.

Want to Reach a Growing Region? ADVERTISE IN THE Wheeling Intelligencer. COVERS THE WHOLE FIELD.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC. OIL CLOTHS GAS RADIATOR. Bears Illuminating Gas and Natural Gas. LINOLEUMS, IN GREAT VARIETY AND ALL WIDTHS. LOUIS BERTSCHY'S 1116 Main Street. CLOTHING, ETC. WANAMAKER & BROWN. J. W. FERRELL, Agent. Will open his store, corner Main and Twentieth streets, on Monday morning, September 25, loaded down with their Foreign and Domestic samples of Cloths and Cassimeres for Gent's Overcoats and Suits for Fall and Winter use, which far exceed anything before in quality and price. Public will please call and examine for themselves.

PHOTOGRAPHY. MYLES' ART STUDIO. PHOTOGRAPHERS. Portraits in Pastel, Oil, Crayon, Water and Ink. 2154 MAIN STREET. ARTISTIC RESULTS. Are attained only at Parsons' Gallery. The high-class work now being executed is beginning to tell. The gallery is frequently crowded with patrons. The real fall will soon be on the fair and the holidays. Order your work now, so that you will get it promptly. Call and see us. PARSONS' GALLERY. No. 98 TWELFTH STREET.

PHOTOGRAPHS. HIGGINS' GALLERY. 42 Twelfth Street. ONLY THE BEST QUALITY OF STATIONERY. THE FINEST INK AND THE NEATEST TYPE are used in the Commercial Printing done by THE INTELLIGENCER JOB OFFICE.

WILLIAM HARE & SON. Practical Plumbers, Gas & Steam Fitters, No. 98 TWELFTH STREET. All work done promptly at reasonable prices. GEORGE HIBBERD & SON. (Successors to Thompson & Hillbert) PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, BRASS FOUNDERS. Specialties: Natural Gas Supplies, Steam Heating and Ventilation. 2814 MARKET ST. WHEELING, W. VA. All work promptly done at most reasonable prices.

STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.

BLANK BOOKS! Foreign and Domestic Stationery Office Supplies of All Kinds. NEW WALL PAPER For 1893. BABY CARRIAGES! Largest Stock and Greatest Variety in the City. Sold Retail at Wholesale Prices.

JOSEPH GRAVES, 26 TWELFTH STREET. Writing Paper. If you have not tried the 15-cent IRISH LINEN paper we are selling get a box before it is all gone. 'T is the best value for the money you ever had.

CARLE BROS., 1508 MARKET STREET, Second door south of New City Bank. VALENTINES, FINE AND COMIC. At Wholesale and Retail. Mail Orders Promptly Filled. Books, Stationery, Weekly Papers, Magazines and Notions. C. H. QUIMBY, No. 1414 Market Street. FINANCIAL. G. LAMB, President. JOS. SHYBOLD, Cashier. J. A. JEFFERSON, Assistant Cashier.

Bank of Wheeling! CAPITAL \$200,000, PAID IN. WHEELING, W. VA. DIRECTORS: A. J. Clarke, James Cunningham, Hannibal Forbes, Gibson Lamb, Interest paid on special deposits. Issues drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland. J. W. JEFFERSON, Cashier.

CALL AND GET A Nickel Plated Savings Bank. AT THE Wheeling Title and Trust Co.'s, 1315 MARKET STREET.

BANK OF THE OHIO VALLEY. CAPITAL \$175,000. WILLIAM IRETT, President. WILLIAM B. SIMPSON, Vice President. Directors on England, Ireland, France and Germany. DIRECTORS: William A. Inest, Mortimer Pollock, J. A. Miller, William B. Simpson, E. M. Atkinson, John K. Buford, Henry Speyer, Victor Rosenberg, Jacob C. Thomas, F. P. JEFFERSON, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK. CAPITAL \$200,000. J. N. YANCEY, President. I. S. DEKALFMAN, Vice President. DIRECTORS: J. N. Yancey, George K. Stiffel, J. A. Brown, William B. Simpson, L. R. DeKalman, A. W. Kelley, John Frow, John Jones. Drafts issued on England, Ireland, Scotland and all points in Europe. JOHN J. JONES, Cashier.

EDUCATIONAL. A WORD To Those who Contemplate Studying Shorthand. You will make a GRAVE MISTAKE if you undertake to prepare thoroughly for filling first-class positions as amanuensis outside of a school supplied with all NECESSARY FACILITIES for TEACHING and with an OLD AND WELL ESTABLISHED REPUTATION, where you can be thoroughly drilled in Grammar, Spelling, Punctuation, use of Capitals, etc., as well as efficiently prepared in Bookkeeping and Office Work, as business men now require. The REPUTATION of such a school is worth to you, IN OBTAINING A STRAIGHT, the entire cost of tuition with a private party in a so-called shorthand school. Do not MAKE THIS MISTAKE. Call and see us first. WHEELING BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Mrs. M. Stevens Hart's School For Young Ladies and Children, 1315 AND 1316 MARKET STREET. Second annual session begins September 14, 1893. Course of instruction includes Elementary English, English Classics, Latin, Higher Mathematics and Modern Languages. Mrs. Hart is assisted by a full corps of efficient and experienced teachers. For circulars and further information, address the Principal, MRS. M. STEVENS HART, No. 77 Main Street.

MRS. HART'S SCHOOL. To accommodate young ladies who may wish to pursue a course of study outside of the regular school regimen, elective classes or private instruction will be provided in English, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish and Chinese. These classes will meet at stated hours in the school parlors and will be conducted as specialties by the several members of the faculty connected with our school. MRS. M. STEVENS HART, Principal. ART INSTRUCTOIN.

An Art Studio, conducted by Miss Rose M. SWENNEY, will be opened in connection with Mrs. Hart's School, September 14, in the school building. Pastel, Charcoal and Crayon Drawing, Oil and Water Colors and Chino Painting, Pastel, Clay-modeling and Art Enameling will receive special attention. Miss Swenney has been conducting Art Classes with marked success in the past five or six years. Further inquiry may be made of MISS M. SWENNEY, 723 Main Street, or of Mrs. Stevens Hart, 77 Main Street, or at the school rooms on and after Monday, September 14, 1893.