

## The Intelligencer.

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## The Intelligencer

WHEELING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1894.

## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.

First District—D. B. DOVNER, of Ohio County.  
 Second District—A. G. DAYTON, of Barbour Co.  
 Third District—J. H. HULING, of Kanawha Co.  
 Fourth District—WARREN MILLER, of Kanawha Co.

FOR STATE SENATOR—FIRST DISTRICT.

N. E. WHITAKER.  
 FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

JOSEPH C. BRADY.  
 ABRAHAM STAMM.  
 ALEX. R. CAMPBELL.  
 S. G. SMITH.

FOR JUDGE OF THE CRIMINAL COURT.  
 T. J. HUGGS.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.  
 JAMES C. LEWIS.

## Wool Prices and the Duty.

Free traders are making a desperate effort to convince wool growers that they derived no benefit from the duty on wool. They point to the fall in price under the duty and exclaim triumphantly—There! This is very good from a free trade point of view if the wool grower happens to know nothing of all that has been going on in the wool world.

No protectionist has ever claimed that a duty of wool would hold up the price of wool the world over, that it would arrest the remarkable increase in the production on foreign wools, or that it would maintain under all circumstances a dead level of price for American wool. The protectionist who understands the question admits readily that the price of American wool fell under protection, but he points to the record to show that foreign wool fell more than American wool, and he shows easily that the wool duty made the difference.

There is no trouble to cite authorities. In this case Democratic authorities are preferable. In the latest wool report of the bureau of statistics it is said that "the fall in the United States from 1884 to 1892 has been 18.7 per cent, in the English prices, 27.7 per cent," or a third more in England than in the United States. Where the American grower had to take \$18.70 less for a given amount of wool the foreign grower had to take \$27.70 less.

In "Replies to Tariff Inquiries," solicited and published by the finance committee of the senate, D. W. Voorhees chairman, is a statement wherein it is said that "the London prices have fallen steadily, and the difference between these prices and those of the American clip has approached the point where it consists only of the duty on wool and the charges of transportation; and this difference is frequently less than the amount of duty and charges."

In the same statement is a comparison of the import price of Australasian wool and the market price of Ohio fine washed fleeces, such as is quoted in the market reports as "Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above." The comparison is based on the prices of 1891, when in seaboard markets our wool averaged 31½ cents and "Port Phillip good average crease" 20 cents a pound: Ohio fine washed fleeces, costing 21½ cents in 1891 and shrinking 55 per cent, averaged to cost 10½ cents per scored pound. Port Phillip good average crease, costing in London in 1891, 20 cents, and also shrinking 55 per cent, averaged to cost in the United States duty and charges paid, 7½ cents per scored pound, as follows:

Wool.....\$0.20  
 Duty......01  
 Charges......01

Cost......3250  
 Or 72½ cents per scored pound.  
 Cost in London, 4½ cents per scored pound. The difference between 72½ cents and 4½ cents, or 68 cents, is the amount by which the price of Ohio fine washed fleeces is enhanced because of the duty and charges. This on fine Ohio, shrinking 55 per cent, is equivalent to 11½ cents in the washed condition.

Here the duty of 11 cents a pound appears clearly, and the home producer had the advantage of it. He does not have that advantage now. Nothing stands between him and the foreign price except the inconsiderable charge of bringing the foreign wool to this country.

It is, therefore, perfectly plain why American wool fell in price while there was a duty on it, equally plain that whatever be the price of the wool of the world that is now just about the price which the American grower can hope to get for his wool. The comforting difference of 11 cents a pound has been taken from the domestic producer and laid on the altar of free trade.

It is understood that the New York Democrats will nominate a ticket by way of holding on to some show of an organization. There is nothing more in it for them this year.

It is true that the captain of every Japanese vessel in the late encounter with the Chinese was educated at Annapolis, the Japanese success reflects credit on our naval academy. It suggests also that in a lively brush at sea our commanders

would give a good account of themselves under modern conditions, as their predecessors did in their day under other conditions.

## Can't Run the Government.

In President Cleveland's letter to Mr. Wilson, urging him to stand out against the Gorman tariff bill—which Mr. Wilson and the rest of them afterwards bolted at a gulp—occur these pregnant words: "There is no excuse for misapprehending the feeling and the temper of the rank and file of the Democratic party. They are downcast under the assertion that their party fail in ability to manage the government."

Mr. Cleveland interpreted correctly the feeling of his party, shared by every observer of events. It is because this feeling is abroad in the land that the Democratic party is going to be whipped out of the house of representatives this year. Democrats are going to help to do it, for there are in that party self-respecting men who are ashamed to act longer with a party which, having full power, "fails in ability to manage the government."

The failure has been conspicuous. The rebuke will be emphatic. If the Democratic party be guilty of nothing else it is convicted of pitiable imbecility, and it will have to go.

SPEAKING of the Second district "joke," here is another good one. Col. Tom Davis, brother of ex-United States Senator Davis, a man of influence beyond his own county of Mineral, a lifelong Democrat, desires the defeat of Mr. Wilson and is supporting Mr. Dayton, the Republican nominee. Capt. George W. Harrison and his son of the same name, both active Democrats, are in the same boat. And "there are others."

The protectionists of the district are aroused and will be heard from.

## KNOCK-ABOUT NOTES.

William F. Peterson, in his day one of Wheeling's active business men, father of William F. and B. Walker Peterson, of this city, took a keen interest in public affairs, and had a wide acquaintance with public men. Mr. Peterson was a New Hampshire man, born near the birth place of Daniel Webster, at whose birth Mr. Peterson's father, a medical man, assisted in an important capacity. The son, who came to Wheeling, was educated for the medical profession, but turned his attention to commercial pursuits. Mr. Peterson had correspondence with the noted men of his time, and he had the wisdom to take care of some letters of very great interest now. Mr. Peterson was an ardent Whig and a thorough-going Henry Clay man. Wheeling was on the way from Mr. Clay's Kentucky home to Washington.

*But the power Jackson age and means of the Federal government render the contest very unequal. Still our friends are very confident of success.*

*With great respect  
 I am your obedient  
 Wm. F. Peterson  
 W. F. Peterson*

ton. He liked to meet Wheeling friends, among them Mr. Peterson. So there was intimacy and intimate correspondence.

Among the letters is one written by Mr. Clay from his Ashland home in August, 1831, sixty-three years ago and thirty years before the civil war. The letter has been through flood and fire, time has faded the ink and the handwriting is unusually small for a man's, but it is as neat as it is small and every character is legible. Whether Mr. Clay acquired this exceptionally good chirography while he was a copyist in the court of chancery at Richmond, or whether he was thus employed because of the neatness of his hand-writing, I do not recall, if I ever knew. Mr. Clay was fifteen years old when he became court

copyist. He was fifty-four when he wrote this letter. He had been speaker of the Kentucky house, six times speaker of the national house of representatives, six years before was defeated for the presidency, was secretary of state under John Quincy Adams, was now United States senator, the idol of his party and a strong presidential possibility. Mr. Peterson had written to him on the presidential matter and this was Mr. Clay's reply:

ASHLAND, 1st August, 1831.

DEAR SIR:—I rec'd your obliging letter of the 18th ulto. with its enclosure. I am thankful for the sentiments of friendship which prompted it, and for the information which it contains.

In respect to a northern visit this summer, with a view to promote my election, I must candidly say that my judgment continues opposed to it upon grounds both of principle and policy. I will not trouble you with the details which have brought me to this conclusion. Without reference to that object I have been desirous of visiting Niagara, Saratoga and Canada, but it will not be in my power to do so this summer. Whatever may have been the wishes or intentions of Mr. Webster or his friends last winter, I have been induced to believe that no purpose exists, at present, nor has there for some weeks past, to offer him as a candidate for the Presidency. But such a purpose is untenable. I do not know that I can do anything to prevent it. Every American citizen has the right to offer himself for any office, under government, or any portion of the people may present his name, if they think proper to present it for the public suffrages. All the considerations, and all the consequences, of there being two candidates belonging to that party which is de-

aired of sustaining certain great measures of policy, must be perfectly obvious. I could not add to them.

I have received strong proofs of the zeal and attachment of Mr. S. and I have no doubt that his suggestions proceed from the most friendly motives.

Our elections commence this day and terminate on Wednesday evening. Both parties are making great exertions, but the power, patronage and means of the general government render the contest very unequal. Still our friends are very confident of success.

With great respect,  
 I am your obt. serv't,  
 H. CLAY.

William F. Peterson, Esq.

Mr. Webster was not in Mr. Clay's way. The National Republican convention which met in Baltimore in the following December nominated the Kentucky statesman for the presidency and he went to his second defeat. These National Republicans became the Whigs of our history. The "general government" which was using its "power, patronage and means" to influence elections was the Jackson administration. Mr. Clay was at dagger's point with Andrew Jackson personally as well as politically. Any mention of Henry Clay recalls the disaster and disappointment of 1844, which broke so many Whig hearts. Men swore that they would not share until Henry Clay became President of the United States, and there were some flowing beards in consequence. Others vowed that they would never vote again, that a country that would not prefer Henry Clay above all other men was not fit to have anything to do with. Polk's popular majority was 238,281 in a total vote of 2,894,108. In 1892 12,000,000 votes were cast for President, an enormous increase in forty-eight years even in a country of rapid development. In what respect would the history of our country have been different if Clay instead of Polk had been chosen President in 1844? This question offers wide scope to an agile fancy.

Among the Peterson letters is one from John Quincy Adams of local interest. The presidential campaign of 1824 brought Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams into peculiar and close relations. Both had been candidates for the presidency in that year, as had been also Jackson and Crawford, all of them Democrats. Jackson had the highest electoral vote, but he had not enough, and the election was thrown into the house. Mr. Clay threw his influence to Mr. Adams, who received the votes of thirteen states and was elected. The defeat was intensely humiliating to the Jackson men, who set up the cry of "bargain and corruption," to which some color was given by Mr. Clay's appointment as secretary of state in the Adams administration. For speaking of the affair as a "combination between the Puritan and the blackleg" John Randolph had to exchange shots on "the field of honor" with Mr. Clay. There was no corrupt bargain. Under the circumstances Mr. Clay's support of Mr. Adams was altogether logical.

At the time of writing the letter given below Mr. Adams was seventy-three years of age and a member of the house of representatives, had represented his country at three foreign courts and in the treaty of Ghent, had been a senator secretary of state, the President of the United States—and a Harvard professor. He had made his mark early. His fame rested on the solid foundation of strong common sense, unusual accomplishments and patriotism of the first

order. Honors of all sorts had been heaped upon him, yet he was at great pains to tell how deeply he regretted the circumstances which forbade him to receive the additional testimony of favor and confidence which the people of Wheeling desired to express in the form of a public reception. The trembling hand in which the letter is written shows that it was no easy task for the "old man eloquent" to produce it, and yet there is no sparing of words. Mr. Stearns, spoken of in the letter, was Lewis Stearns, who represented the Wheeling district in Congress from 1839 to 1845:

William F. Peterson, Esq., Wheeling, Virginia:  
 WASHINGTON, 16 May, 1840.

SIR:—I have received your letter of 26 ulto. together with the copy of the proceedings of the citizens of Wheeling

order. Honors of all sorts had been heaped upon him, yet he was at great pains to tell how deeply he regretted the circumstances which forbade him to receive the additional testimony of favor and confidence which the people of Wheeling desired to express in the form of a public reception. The trembling hand in which the letter is written shows that it was no easy task for the "old man eloquent" to produce it, and yet there is no sparing of words. Mr. Stearns, spoken of in the letter, was Lewis Stearns, who represented the Wheeling district in Congress from 1839 to 1845:

intended as tokens of their kind and generous hospitality which can never be obliterated from my memory, and which are but more deeply impressed upon my heart for the untoward accidents which deprived me of the happiness of meeting them in person at their home, and of expressing to them so much as words could convey the deep sensibility which their kindness has excited in my bosom and which no words could in its full extent disclose. From the statement made to you by Judge Wright, I have no doubt that he delivered to me, or to one of the friends who accompanied me, your letter, at Lebanon. He was one of several gentlemen who came out from Cincinnati to meet me there—but the whole time that I passed at Lebanon, and several days before and after until I left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, was a scene of such constant tumult and agitation that if I did receive and read your letter, my attention must have been so much engrossed by other objects, that it escaped immediately from my recollection and the letter itself must have been mislaid.

The steamer in which I had embarked at Cincinnati passed by Wheeling after staying a few minutes after or soon after midnight. On rising the next morning I heard of the honor which it had been intended to confer upon me by a public reception there, and deeply regretted the disappointment to those who had intended it and to myself. On meeting Mr. Stearns at the commencement of the session of Congress he mentioned to me the meetings which had been held and the expectation that I should have been banded to meet the friendly greeting of my fellow citizens there, but the extent of their most kind benevolence was only disclosed to me by your letter of

26 ulto. and its enclosure. I tender to you and to all the citizens of Wheeling my warm and faithful acknowledgments. It is probable I may never enjoy the opportunity of seeing them in person, but the sense of their kind intentions to me will thrill with gratitude with the last pulsations of my heart—and with them go the supplication to heaven for their Peace and Prosperity, from the inmost soul of

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

In the same collection is a letter of another sort of interest. It was written by Thomas W. Perkins, in his day one of the merchant princes of Boston. At the time of the writing Mr. Perkins was on a visit to Wheeling. At the request of Mr. Peterson, to whom he had related the story of his visit to Cobb, Mr. Perkins made this statement in writing:

In 1836 I visited A. M. Cobb, who was then 107 years of age. He resided at Kingston, which had formerly been a part of the town of Plymouth, the landing place of the Pilgrims. Cobb lived a short distance from Peregrine White, who was born at Cape Cod on 20 December, 1620. He lived to be 80 or 87 years of age. When 10 years of age Cobb remembered to have been spoken to by White and had a perfect recollection of his appearance. Cobb served in Queen Anne's wars, and was at the taking of Louisbourg from the French. White was the first white child born north of the settlement of Smith on the James river.

These three lives give you the beginning of our new great Empire!!!  
 Your obt'd serv't,  
 T. W. PERKINS.  
 To William F. Peterson, Wheeling, Va.  
 (Note by Mr. Peterson.)

I was 42 years of age when this interview took place.

It is a far cry from the landing of the Pilgrims to this day, and yet how few the links that make the chain that stretches over two centuries and three-quarters. White, Cobb, Perkins, two generations of Petersons—in all five lives from 1620 to 1894; from a feeble, uncertain, but always sublimely trustful, beginning, to the mastery of a continent and a place among the powers of the earth! "Behold what God hath wrought!"

C. B. H.

Salvation for the Heathen.

Bishop Foster, preaching before the Pittsburgh M. E. conference on Sunday last said:

If he finds amid the darkest heathenism a heathen trying according to the light which God has given him to overcome those impulses to wrong he finds righteousness in that man. According to some application of the saving power of Christ he will be received to the throng of the redeemed. I have heard it said that not one man from the millions of those who sit in darkness will ever see the light of eternal glory. Will they be lost if they live up to the light they have and reach out through the darkness around them and feel for God? If I were compelled to believe that the God whom I worship and whom I love would send 1,200,000,000 of heathen men and women who know not their right hands from their left to hell, I wouldn't go into heaven if I could. I would go to join the hosts of hell and help them in rebellion against such a government.

Probability of Wilson's Defeat.

Pittsburgh Dispatch (Ind.)

Considering that Mr. Wilson had but a very close margin in a year when the tariff reform stamp was universal, it re-

quires no prophetic vision to foretell that his chances this fall are the reverse of rosy. He is perhaps a creditable candidate, irrefragable in the sincerity of his convictions and able in his advocacy of them. But he represents and typifies the policy that has held business in dull suspense for the past year. Beyond that he has declared himself in favor of prolonging and aggravating the material injury by further tariff agitation. The people of the Second West Virginia district will vote this fall on the policy he represents and not on his estimable personal characteristics.

It is not hazardous to assert the probability of Mr. Wilson's defeat. That defeat will not be derogatory to his individual qualities, nor will it be on account

of false security among the Democrats. It will be a declaration of the people of his district that their experience of tariff tinkering is such that they do not want any more of it.

PIERCE Guar-antees a CURE to every nervous, delicate woman, suffering from "female complaint," irregularity, or weakness. In every exhausted condition of the female system, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an invigorating restorative tonic, fitted to the needs of nursing mothers, and women approaching confinement.

South Bend, Pacific Co., Wash.  
 DE. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:  
 Dear Sir:—I began taking your "Favorite Prescription" the first month of pregnancy, and have continued taking it since confinement. I did not experience the usual or any of the ailments due to pregnancy, after I began taking your "Prescription." I was only in labor a short time, and it has done a world of good for me.

Sincerely yours,  
 Mrs. W. C. BAKER.

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 —FOR—  
 ONE YEAR.

## OH! FOR STRONG NERVES.

What Does That Dreadful Feeling Mean?

Can It Be That Insanity Is Staring Me In the Face?

That Tired and Exhausted Feeling Means More Than You Think.

The nervous system is fearfully delicate. It is easily deranged, and when it is, bowen. The symptoms are debility, tired feeling, inability for much work, trembling, anxiety, depression of mind, nervousness and often sleeplessness and dull feeling head in the morning.

These lead to a terrible risk in neglecting any of these symptoms. You can be cured now. If you neglect yourself, you will soon become a hopeless wreck, as Mrs. W. A. Tinkham, of Stone, Vt., did. She writes the following about herself:

"About six months ago I found myself in an extreme nervous condition. This had been gradually growing upon me for several years and I cannot tell what I suffered. It was beyond description. I got no rest or sleep nights and my work was done in constant agony."

"I imagined there was some impending evil constantly hanging over me and could not rid myself of the idea that insanity was in store for me. I knew better than to do lots of things that I did but could not help it."

"It was indeed a wreck and was on the point of giving up in despair. I employed physicians who did me no good and my condition continually grew worse."

"Finally a friend advised me to try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I commenced taking it and before using the first bottle up there was decided improvement. I have now used most three bottles and am entirely cured of all my troubles."

"I sleep well and my work is easily and comfortably done. In fact, I do all my work for a large family, which I was unable to do before and have not done for five years before taking Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy."

"I attribute my cure entirely to this wonderful medicine and most cordially recommend it to all mankind. Please publish this letter for the good of others."

There are countless numbers of persons in different stages of nervous complaints. They are not sick, but are just out of order, have weak nerves and tired blood. You are one of them and you need Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It cures all such diseases quickly and permanently. Try it and feel your nerves grow strong and your health restored.

It is the discovery of Dr. Greene, of 35 West Fourth street, New York City, the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. He can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

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MOZART SYMPHONY CLUB!

Of New York, one of the finest musical attractions traveling, will give two performances.

Sets on sale at House's music store Monday, September 24. Matinee, 50c. Night, 75c. \$61

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FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 28.

The most notable production of the season. The most supremely delightful of all Comic Operas.

THE FENCING MASTER

—50 ARTISTS—

By De Koven & Smith, authors of "Robin Hood," "Rob Roy," etc. Given with a complete Company, Scenery and Effects entire, prodigality of Costume, and the Fencing Master Orchestra

Prices—Reserved seats, \$1.00. Admission, 75c. and 50c. Sale of seats commences Wednesday, September 26, at C. A. House's Music store. \$61

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MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY and WEDNESDAY MATINEE, Sept. 24, 25 and 26.

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Night prices, 15, 25, 35 and 50 cents. Matinee prices, 10, 25 and 35 cents. \$61

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—In the Laughable Farce Comedy—

THE OLD SOBER.

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FOR SALE—A MOVEABLE HOIST. ING engine with boiler, in good order. Cheap. Inquire at ROSENBERG'S shoe and Corner Twenty-eighth and East streets.

NOTICE.

The North End Republican Club will have a special meeting on Wednesday evening, Sept. 26, 1894, at 8 o'clock, and all Republicans of that district are requested to be present by order of the President.

JAMES H. RIDGE.

NEW GOODS.

NEW OUNDURA LAYER RAISINS, NEW SULTANA RAISINS, NEW SELECT CITRUS.

ALBERT STOLZE & CO., 1117 Market Street.

Sealed proposals for scraping, repairing and whitewashing the second Ward Market House, including Market Hall, will be received at the office of the City Clerk up to Saturday, September 29, 1894, at 4 o'clock p. m., and read to the Chairman of the Committee on Markets.

C. W. KREITER, Chairman.

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