

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Beginning To-Day a Night Session Will Be Held.

WORK TRANSACTED YESTERDAY.

The Different Measures Acted Upon and the New Ones Introduced.—Mr. Smith's Mechanics' Lien Law Passes the House—The School Book Bill a Special Order For Thursday.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 5.—In the house Mr. Blue presented the petition of O. P. Stroh and thirteen others, of Taylor county, asking that the corporate limits of Grafton be extended. Mr. Collins presented a petition of A. L. Rymer and twenty-two others, of Putnam county, asking the enactment of a law requiring boards of education to purchase United States flags for school houses. Mr. Martin presented the petition of M. Levi, asking for an appropriation of \$383 for the completion of his contract to put up the capitol elevator. Mr. Porter offered a resolution that the committee on roads and internal navigation be directed to prepare a bill embodying the features of an alternate road laid suitable to the present roads of the counties of the state, which was adopted.

The committee on counties, districts and municipal corporations reported favorably on house bill 71, amending the charter of Sistersville.

Bills introduced: 278, by Smith, of Ohio, amending the law pertaining to support of the poor. On his motion the rules were suspended and the bill was read the first time and ordered to a second reading; 279, by Pipes, relating to fees of constables; 280, by Pipes, relating to fees of justices of the peace; 281, by Pipes, prohibiting free lunches where intoxicating liquors are sold; 282, by Rinehart, relating to work on roads; 283, specifying tolls that may be charged on turnpikes; 284, by Blue, amending the charter of Grafton, which, on his motion, was read a first time and ordered to a second reading, under a suspension of the rules; 285, by Staebton, providing for the appointment of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States; 286, by Brady, relating to the payment of the fees of justices and constables in criminal cases, was read and ordered to a second reading.

House bill 37, amending the game law, was made a special order for 11 o'clock to-morrow, on motion of Mr. Brady, and house bill 117, on the same subject, for 11:30 to-morrow.

House bill 19, militia law, was made a special order for 10:30 Friday, on motion of Mr. Fleming.

House bill 126, the school book bill, was made a special order for 2:30 Thursday, on motion of Mr. Morris.

RULES PASSED. House bills 55, Smith's mechanics' lien law, and 110, establishing a bureau of labor statistics and board of arbitration.

Bills advanced to second reading: House bills 240, defining trusts and to promote free competition; 128, allowing assessors to make reductions on real estate in certain cases; 30, requiring the auditor and secretary of state to pay one-half of all fees received into the state treasury; 250, concerning the examination of state banks; 181, to regulate the practice of dentistry; 260, providing for the appointment by circuit courts of committees to inquire into municipal affairs of incorporated towns; 272, prohibiting railroad companies from engaging in the coal or coke business; 244, relating to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, etc.; 209, to provide for supplying lost records by county clerks; 107, authorizing county courts to issue bonds for the purpose of funding their indebtedness; 259, enlarging the powers of Parkersburg as to the taxation of certain property; 71, amending the charter of Sistersville.

Advanced to third reading: House bills 21, relating to the state board of health, and the qualifications necessary to practice medicine; 195, allowing Harrisville, Ritchie county, to borrow money for oil and gas purposes; 135, requiring the secretary of state to keep and publish records of incorporations, increase and decrease of stock, changes of name, etc.; 85, changing the time for holding the Kanawha, Mason and Putnam circuit courts; 148, providing for two assessment districts in Boone county and one for Logan county, 150 relating to the correction of erroneous assessments; 135, concerning grand juries.

Mr. Morris offered a resolution providing for three sessions to-morrow, one beginning at 10, one at 2, and one at 7:30, adopted. House bill 70, amending the charter of New Cumberland, was indefinitely postponed on motion of Mr. Clark.

Senate Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 5.—The senate finance committee reported favorably on house joint resolution 10, refusing a conference on the Virginia debt question.

The committee on education reported favorably on house bill 31, relating to the school district of Parkersburg.

Bills introduced: 131, by Patton, con-

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what a comfort it is to have ready at hand a remedy that never fails to relieve Constipation, and that, without pain or discomfort, and almost immediately cures headaches, and dispels every symptom of Dyspepsia. Such a remedy is found in Simmons Liver Regulator—not a sweetened compound to nauseate, or an intoxicating beverage to cultivate an alcoholic appetite, but a medicine pleasant to the taste, and perfectly harmless when given to the smallest child. S. L. R. never disappoints. It possesses the virtues and perfections of a reliable remedy of the kind endorsed by eminent physicians.

It affords me pleasure to add my testimony to those who receive annually in reference to your valuable medicine. I consider Simmons Liver Regulator the best family medicine on the market. I have prescribed it with excellent results.—W. F. FARR, M. D., Tracy City, Tenn.

cerning the assessment of taxes; 132, by Hughes, concerning the sale of unclaimed articles for charges by railroads and transportation companies; 133, by Furber, the eight hour law.

Advanced to third reading: Senate bills 33, amending the school law; 90, for the relief of the trustees of J. A. Williamson, late sheriff of Barbour county; 95, relating to the state board of examiners; house bill 1, the Morris divorce law.

Advanced to second reading: Senate bill 61, compulsory education bill; 92, amending the Baywood charter; 102, concerning joint stock companies to lock and dam streams; house bill 28, for the filling of vacancies in municipal governments; 33, empowering districts to levy for school purposes; 53, authorizing Moundville to issue bonds; 64, establishing the independent school district of Bridgeport; 68, amending the act creating the school district of Weston; 16, amending the act establishing free schools for Moundville; 75, concerning salaries of county superintendents; 114, empowering Lincoln district, Grant county, to issue bonds; 106, requiring the clerk of the house to publish condensation and index of the acts of the legislature; 18, concerning the appointment of regents of the state university and normal schools; 81, concerning a husband's liability for his wife's debts; 182, amending the charter of Bluefield; senate joint resolution 3, proposing an amendment to the constitution in relation to public schools.

A number of house bills were referred to appropriate committees.

Adjourned.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED

For the Present Condition of the Nation's Finances.—The President's Duty. To the Editor of the Intelligence.

Sir:—The President's message of January 28, unlike all his previous official communications, is burdened with a sense of humiliation. He admits his lack of confidence in the ability of his own party to devise and adopt ways and means for the relief of the present distressed condition of the country, and for the first time appeals to the non-partisan patriotism of Congress to come to his relief. But he fails utterly to comprehend, or present, the full status of the case. His diagnosis of the disease is only superficial and poetical, and his remedies intended to treat and relieve symptoms without removing the cause.

He ignores entirely the idea that the deficiency of revenue under the present tariff lies at the bottom of all the present trouble. This is the prime cause of the lack of confidence and apprehension, of which he speaks, that the government will not continue to redeem its obligations in gold. When the expenditures of an individual or nation exceed the income and can be met only by borrowing, it requires but a superficial knowledge of domestic or political economy to foresee the end. The lack of revenue is the cause, the withdrawal of gold from the treasury an effect; yet he offers no remedy for the cause, but would relieve the effect by periodical doses of increase of the public debt. But another and equally important effect, first of apprehension as to what his party would do, and now of certainty that it will do nothing for relief, is the prostration of the internal industries and business of the country. This he persistently refuses to see, though his blindness, while appealing to the patriotism of the country, savors suspiciously of partisanship.

The first step toward relief both for the business interests of the country, demanded by the patriotism of the country, is provision for more revenue. But it does not require a prophet to foresee that this will not be provided by the present Congress. If the President can so far sink the partisan into the patriot as to call the Fifty-fourth Congress in extra session promptly after the 1st of March; the prompt repeal of the Wilson-Gorman-Brice tariff act, and the re-enactment of the McKinley act, would cause an immediate revival of business and, with it, a flow of money into the treasury. This accomplished, the next step should be to temporarily sustain the gold reserve in the treasury, by requiring the duties on imports to be paid in gold—say for two years, or even indefinitely on imports from countries having a single gold standard.

Next: Providing for the issue of 5 per cent fifty year bonds to redeem and cancel the outstanding United States notes and the treasury notes, and to refund the present bonded indebtedness; to form a basis for national bank issues to the full value of funds deposited. These measures, being distinct in their nature, should each stand upon their own merits. The McKinley tariff, while administered by the Republican party, was producing not only sufficient revenue for the current expenses of the government, but a small surplus. If promptly re-enacted, it would accomplish the same again, the disturbed business conditions would re-adjust themselves to it at once, and in three months the country would be aglow with the revival of prosperity, with employment for all who wish to work and a speedy return to the Republican standard of wages. If experience has shown defects in the McKinley tariff, they could be remedied at leisure, and without disturbing any interest.

With respect to the second proposition it is unwise, under normal conditions, for the government to discriminate between the different media of currency in circulation among the people; but Cleveland's "object lesson" of the spring of '93 has culminated into such an abnormal condition that a temporary departure from ordinary methods seems now to be not only justifiable, but absolutely necessary. This should not be adopted as establishing a policy to be adhered to, but only as a temporary "make-shift" to bridge the yawning and widening chasm, until it can be otherwise closed.

The third proposition in the above outline proposes no increase in the public debt. With the other two propositions adopted, no increase is, or will be necessary. The gold reserve is already provided for. There should be no compulsory redemption of the "greenbacks" and treasury notes, but as redeemed either with gold or bonds they should be cancelled. They seem to have outlived their usefulness, and have become a disturbing element in the financial system of the country, when known that they would not be re-issued after reaching the treasury through any channel, they would be kept in circulation as long as possible, so that there would be no sudden contraction of the currency; and with the encouragement given national banks by this proposition it is likely that national bank issues would increase faster than the "greenbacks" and treasury notes would be redeemed; and thus a safe, sufficient and efficiently elastic currency would be provided for almost two generations. Legislation in the interest of silver should be distinct and stand upon its own merits as these propositions do.

G. H. L. Buchanan, W. Va., Feb. 4, 1895.

Patent Established.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—A post-office has been established at Millor, Brooke county, and George W. Miller has been appointed postmaster.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

Read Before Parliament and the Two Houses Opened for the Session.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The fourth session of the thirteenth Parliament of Queen Victoria opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Previous to the opening of the session the lord chamberlain, Lord Carrington, accompanied by ten yeomen of the guard, four marshals, etc., and a number of policemen, made the customary Guy Fawke's search of the vaults of the houses of parliament in order to see that no preparations had been made to blow up the buildings.

In the house of lords, Lord Welby moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne and Lord Batterside seconded the motion.

In the house of commons, Mr. Rob-houso moved the address and Mr. Holland seconded it.

The queen's speech was as follows: "MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: My relations with the foreign powers remain friendly and on a satisfactory footing. An agreement has been concluded, after protracted negotiations, between my government and that of the French republic for the settlement of the frontier between my colony of Sierra Leone and the neighboring French possessions.

"I regret to say that the war between China and Japan still continues. I have maintained a close and cordial understanding with the powers interested in those regions and I shall lose no favorable opportunity of promoting a peaceful termination of the contest.

"In consequence of reports which have reached my government of excesses committed by British troops, regular or irregular, on Armenians in a district of Asia Minor, I thought it right, in conjunction with other powers, to make representations to the Porte. The sultan has declared his intention of severely punishing any of his officers or soldiers who have been guilty of such acts and has sent a commission to conduct an investigation on the spot. Delegates from the powers which have consents at Erzeroum will accompany this commission.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons, the estimates will be submitted to you without delay.

"My Lord and Gentlemen:—I am happy to observe the striking fact that in Ireland offenses of all kinds against the law have sunk, during the past year, to the lowest level hitherto marked in the official records. Proposals will be submitted to you for remedying defects which experience has brought to light in the working of the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland and for dealing with certain evicted tenants whose situation still constitutes peril to social order.

"A bill will be presented to you dealing with the church establishment in Wales. Bills will also be submitted for the popular control of the liquor traffic and the abolition of plural voting and a provision for the payment of the charges of returning officers at elections.

The speech further says: "Bills for the unification of London and facilitating the construction of light railways, which I trust will benefit the rural districts in view of the agricultural depression; a bill for the promotion of conciliation in trade disputes and an amendment to the factory acts; a bill for the completion of the system of county government of Scotland and for further legislation for the crofters will be submitted to you.

"I pray that the blessing of God will rest during the year on your arduous and responsible labors."

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Formal business was resumed in the house of commons at 4 o'clock with the swearing in of new members, etc. The party leaders were cheered on taking their seats. The various ministers gave notice that they would introduce on Thursday next the different bills mentioned in the queen's speech.

Patents to West Virginians.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Patents granted: Festus D. Barnett, Mannington, box mover; Judson J. Hilton, Murrayville, combined whisk-broom and coat hook; Albert A. McHugh, Wheeling, farrier's shoeing stand.

How the Wind Blows!

How the vessel tows at sea! Reader, did you ever cross the "briny?" If so, we will bet a good cigar you were sea sick. Don't deny the soft impeachment. If you had Hostetter's Stomach Bitters with you, you were all right, otherwise not. This medicinal cordial relieves every disturbance of the stomach, liver and bowels; malaria, rheumatism and kidney trouble and is highly recommended by tourists and commercial travelers.

EVERYBODY is drinking ale now—best winter drink.

The new Conservatory of Music in Moscow is nearly finished. Its construction will cost about \$3,000,000.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, and also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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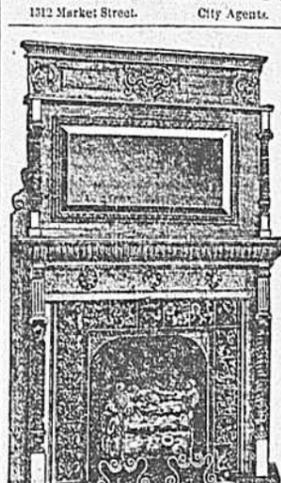
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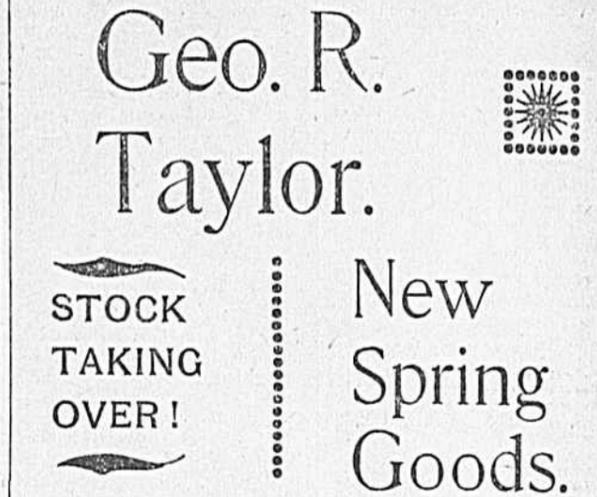
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