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WHEELING, APRIL 30, 1895.

Monopoly's Fight.

The Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph, speaking of the underground wire ordinance which is being pressed in that city, says:

There could not be a plainer issue between private interest and public welfare than is presented by this ordinance. Nothing can be more obvious than that as long as wires are allowed above ground at all, all wires should be upon the same footing. The clause which limits the occupancy of the principal thoroughfares to the company in possession of the field is a bold proposition to shield it from the competition which is now starting up. We have here an explanation of the fact that while elsewhere telephone companies show a disposition to head off competition by lowering rates and giving better service, since the expiration of patent rights has opened the field to competition, the Pittsburgh company shows no intimation of a change of policy. If the force of public opinion can prevail upon councils to show the management that monopoly need not expect to receive protection against competition, there will probably be a change of policy.

The company which had the telephone monopoly in Pittsburgh is the company which has the telephone monopoly in Wheeling. It has maneuvered here to keep out competition and it is trying to accomplish still more there.

The telephone question is not a question between rival companies. It is a question between the users of telephones on one hand and all who solicit their patronage on the other. If the people wish to be tied up forever to a monopoly all they have to do is to allow it to shape their legislation for them, and they will be helpless, bound hand and foot.

Everybody knows that it would be better and more sightly to have all wires, telephone, telegraph, electric light and trolley, under ground; and everybody knows that it will be a long while before they go there.

Meanwhile if local legislative bodies permit themselves to be induced to put on new companies conditions never put on the old, the people will be entirely at the mercy of existing monopoly. There is no escape from it.

When Great Britain gets through with Nicaragua perhaps she will feel like tackling something nearer her own side.

Silver and Farm Products.

It is a favorite argument of the free coinage men that "the crime of 1873," by which silver was demonetized, is responsible for the fall in the price of silver and of farm products as well. They take into no account the increased production of silver and its relation to gold then and now; they are not impressed by the action of other countries in respect of silver; and they overlook some essential things with regard to the range of prices of farm products.

Silver is to-day lower by a cent an ounce than its average price in the fiscal year 1894, yet there has been a general rise in the prices of farm products. Wool is a notable exception to the rule, having reached in this country the lowest price on record; but this is because wool has been stripped of all tariff protection and must take its chance against the wool of the world. While silver has been falling there has been a rise in the price of wheat, corn, oats, hay, pork, lard, beef, cotton and petroleum.

Anyone who will take the trouble to compare prices of farm products with the price of silver since 1873 or any later period will fail to find any relation between them. He will find silver falling, the general range of farm products going up and going down, certain farm products breaking away and going up while others remain stationary or go down, and vice versa.

The record of the past and the experience of the present show that silver and farm products do not move up or down together any more than all farm products are moved by a common impulse in a certain direction.

The conclusion is irresistible that in the market for farm products silver is not the motive power. It would be as reasonable to say that the low price of silver put up recently the price of coke and iron ore and petroleum as to say that it is responsible for wheat selling at just about a dollar a bushel or at any other unsatisfactory price.

Those who eat no beef do not help to keep up the price. Beef is a good meat, but there are others.

Conquering a Dread Disease.

Fortunately for mankind, small pox is not the dread scourge it used to be, when a third of the deaths were due to that disease. Vaccination and better sanitation, public and private, have wrought a change for the better.

By strict laws strictly enforced Germany has shown what can be done to root out the disease. Elsewhere in Europe and in this country great pro-

gress has been made. Anybody of middle age will recall that pock-marked faces used to be much more common than now.

If a low case appear in a community it does not mean that the disease is certain to spread beyond help. It means, however, that the health authorities must do all that good practice advises to protect the people, and it means that the people must use ordinary common sense to protect themselves.

It goes without saying that they should be vaccinated and that they should look to the cleanliness of their persons and their premises. They should avoid, also, large gatherings of any kind, for these contribute to the spread of the contagious disease and make more difficult the effort to stamp it out.

Gigging, looping and seining for fish go on in the creek just as though there were no law to forbid each of those ways of taking fish. Where are the sportsmen with their organization? Are they in the field or laid up for repairs?

Practical Temperance Work.

There was a great temperance meeting in Pittsburgh on Sunday night. Protestant ministers of various denominations and Roman Catholics priests, including a bishop, spoke from the same platform, always a pleasing sight. Bishop Phelan expressed the sound opinion that if treating were stopped there would be much less intemperance.

It is true beyond question that many a man drinks to excess because of the treating habit. He does not care so much for the drink, he does not enjoy the effect, he is not in love with waking up the next morning to find that he has a head as big as a flour barrel.

He likes companionship, likes to be sociable, likes to "set 'em up" and to join others whose idea of good fellowship runs on that line. In the beginning he would as soon think of jumping in the river as of going off by himself to get drunk. That comes later when drink has got a firm grip on him and manhood has been swept away.

Everybody knows that the man who takes no alcoholic stimulant whatever is safe, but if one will drink some, let him buy his own drink and let his friends and barroom acquaintances buy theirs. This is the next best way.

Bishop Phelan, in his address on Sunday night, recognizing that any approach to a temperate life is a gain, said that if a man will not pledge himself to abstain totally to get him to pledge himself to take only five drinks a day or only one drink.

His idea was to get as near as possible to the ideal but to accept something as being better than nothing. This is a common sense way to go about it.

A physician of this city has been arrested and fined for failing to report as small pox a case which he and another capable physician of good standing do not think was a case of that kind. The authorities should be vigilant in the discharge of their duties, but this is carrying vigilance too far. It goes beyond the spirit as well as the letter of the ordinance.

A Job For Secretary Gresham. Secretary Gresham for president of the Pullman Palace Car Company? This strikes us with favor. It would open the way for President Cleveland to select for secretary of state a person having some qualifications for the place, one who would view a foreign question once in a while from the point of view of the interests and the dignity of his own country. This would be something to which we have not been accustomed since Mr. Gresham became secretary of state.

Whether Mr. Gresham would be an efficient and acceptable head of the Pullman company is not the question. Nor is it material. The company is big enough and rich enough to take its chances. The country is the thing. My country 'tis of thee, Sweet land of Liberty, Of thee I sing.

The law may say that sixteen ounces of silver are equal to one ounce of gold, but the law cannot make this so while in the market places it takes thirty-two ounces of silver to buy one ounce of gold. The law might declare two feet to be a yard, but buyers would not give so much for that yard by a third as they would for the yard of three feet. A two-foot yard might go, but it would go as two feet, not as three.

It is to be hoped that Great Britain may agree to the proposed compromise with Nicaragua. Then she will save us the humiliation of having to see her in possession of more territory on the American continent. We can't do anything with this administration in the saddle. Its backbone is paste.

PRICE OF WOOL.

The Political, Executive and Trade Authorities are quoted by itself. Register Editorial, Non-Resistant Market Report, April 29, 1895. It has not dropped below 21¢, to the lowest price on the American Wooland record under a policy of free wool. The price of wool in the market at the close of the week ending April 29, 1895, was 21¢. The price of wool in the market at the close of the week ending April 22, 1895, was 21¢. The price of wool in the market at the close of the week ending April 15, 1895, was 21¢. The price of wool in the market at the close of the week ending April 8, 1895, was 21¢. The price of wool in the market at the close of the week ending April 1, 1895, was 21¢.

The best gatus 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 per box. For sale by Logan Drug Company.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WAGES AND GOLD STANDARD.

A Favorite Plea of the Free Silver Men Answered.

A favorite plea of the free silver demagogues with American workmen is that wages are never so high as when currency is cheap and redundant. In support of this theory its advocates constantly refer in the prosperous conditions of wage-winners during the green-back inflation period of the civil war. They make no allowance, of course, for the scarcity of labor, and consequent rise in wages, caused by the withdrawal of upward of a million of men from industrial pursuits. But giving the champions of cheap money all the benefit of this exceptional condition, the indisputable facts completely refute their position. Whilst the wages of labor nominally rose with the depreciation of the currency, the rise was by no means commensurate with the advance in the prices of the necessities of living.

In the Forum for April is an article by Edward Atkinson, the eminent economist, on the "Battle of Standard and Fall of Prices," which overthrows not only the position of the inflationists as to the prosperity of workmen in periods of monetary depreciation, but the pretense that the decline in prices has been caused by the demonetization of silver in 1873. The article gives a table of prices and wages from 1845 to 1890, computed under the direction of Commissioner Carroll D. Wright for the finance committee of the senate. Another table of prices and wages in London from 1846 to 1891, compiled by Mr. Augustus Sauerbeck, is also given. The prices and wages have been computed and compared on the unit of 100 in 1860 by Professor Robert P. Falconer, of Johns Hopkins university.

We have no space here for these elaborate tables, and can give only an abstract of them. On the unit of 100 in 1860 the average of prices of all articles, including meat, bread, clothing, tools, lumber and building materials, drugs and chemicals and housefurnishings goods was:

Table showing average of all wages was: 1845-102.8, 1850-102.2, 1855-113.1, 1860-100.0, 1865-100.2, 1870-102.8, 1875-112.0, 1880-112.5, 1885-106.9, 1890-92.3

It is seen that while nominal wages took a sudden rise in 1865, it was by no means proportionate with the advance in prices of all the necessities of living. But nominal wages in depreciated currency and the purchasing power of wages are two quite different things. The tables show that the purchasing power of wages on the unit of 100 in 1860 was in 1845, 81.4; in 1850, 90.6; in 1855, 86.6; fell to 66 in 1865, rose to 114 in 1870; was 124 in 1875; 132 in 1880; 162 in 1885, and 172 in 1890. Paper money, which was at 100 or par in 1845, 1850, 1855 and 1860, fell to 49.5 in 1865, was at 81 in 1870, at 88 in 1875, and rose again to par with the resumption of specie payments in 1879. From January, 1879, to April, 1893, when the silver panic arose, the gain of workmen in wages was rapid, while the prices of commodities were greatly reduced. But from the reversal of 1893, the gain of workmen in wages was rapid, while the prices of commodities were greatly reduced. But from the reversal of 1893, the gain of workmen in wages was rapid, while the prices of commodities were greatly reduced.

As to the pretension that the decline in prices is due to the demonetization of silver in 1873, Mr. Atkinson clearly demonstrates in this article that the decline has a very different causation. He challenges the champions of bimetalism to point to a single article of agriculture or manufacture in which the reduction in the cost of production or distribution will not more than account for any reduction in price which had occurred between 1873 and 1892. It is admitted that the attack on the honest money standard by the advocates of free silver in 1893 depressed prices below the cost in the paralysis of trade and industry. The challenge has stood open for some time, and the advocates of bimetalism have not taken it up. Mr. Atkinson will wait a long while before they venture into a field in which economic facts and arguments must be met with something more substantial than mere assertions and wild predictions.

The upshot of the matter is that the orderly and beneficent fall in prices of most of the necessities of living since 1870 has been accompanied by a correlative rise in wages not only in the United States but throughout the industrial world. In 1865 the purchasing power of wages lost more than one-third from 1860, and American workmen continued to suffer from depreciation of the currency until the safe standard of gold was reached in 1873. In the face of all experience, the champions of bimetalism invite the wage-winners of the country to overthrow this standard and precipitate an era of monetary depression and industrial distress of which past financial history can afford no example.

B. H. Bowman, publisher Enquirer, of Bremen, Ind., writes: Last week our little girl baby, the only one we have, was taken sick with croup. After two doctors failed to give relief and life was hanging on a mere thread, we tried One Minute Cough Cure and its life was saved. Logan Drug Co., Wheeling, W. Va., B. F. Peabody, Benwood, and Bowie & Co., Bridgeport, O.

Those who never read the advertisements in their newspapers miss more than they presume. Jonathan Kenison, of Bolan, Worth county, Iowa, who had been troubled with rheumatism in his back, arms and shoulders, read an item in his paper about how a prominent German citizen of Ft. Madison had been cured. He procured the same medicine, and to his own words: "It cured me right up." He also says: "A neighbor and his wife were both sick in bed with rheumatism. Their boy was over to my house and said they were so bad he had to do the cooking. I told him of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and how it had cured me, he got a bottle and it cured them in a week. 50-cent bottles for sale by Geo. E. Goetze, Will W. Irwin, John Klari, Wm. E. Williams, C. Monkemoller, Wm. H. Haege, H. C. Stewart, A. E. Schoele, J. Coleman, C. Schnopf, Wm. Monkemoller, Wheeling, W. Va.; Bowie & Co., Bridgeport; B. F. Peabody & Son, Benwood.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PAIN BANISHED SLEEP.

A Rheumatic Tells a Wonderful Story.

Less Than Half a Bottle of Munyon's New Remedy Restored Him to Health.

James Buckley, 215 Washington street, Newark, N. J., says: "I have been suffering from rheumatism for a number of years. The pains were exceedingly severe and I could not sleep nights. The remedies I obtained did me little or no good, nor did the doctors whom I consulted. This had gone on, each recurring attack being more painful and prolonged than the previous one. I could not get relief until I commenced taking Munyon's Rheumatism Cure. Less than one-half a bottle drove all the rheumatism out of my system and I am as well and strong as I ever was in my life. I consider the remedy a wonderful one and take pleasure in recommending it."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body. Acute or muscular rheumatism cured in from one to five days. It never fails to cure shrap, shooting pains in the arms, legs, sides, back or breast, or soreness in any part of the body in from one to three hours. It is guaranteed to promptly cure lameness, stiff and swollen joints, stiff back, and all pains in the hips and loins. Chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago or pain in the back are speedily cured.

Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Company, of Philadelphia, put up specifics for nearly every disease, which are sold by all druggists, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

Those who are in doubt as to the nature of their disease, should address Professor Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, giving full symptoms of their disease. Professor Munyon will carefully diagnose the case and give you the benefit of his advice absolutely free of all charge. The Remedies will be sent to any address on receipt of retail price.

THE MICHIGAN IDEA.

A Composite Dollar of Gold and Silver Fused in One Coin.

More than nineteen months ago the Detroit Tribune suggested two plans for a scientific solution of the problem. The one most easily carried into effect and with the least disturbance to the business of the country was that of the composite dollar.

It was proposed that all existing coinage laws should be repealed and in place thereof there should be enacted a law creating a new American dollar, which should be the sole standard coin of the nation, the dollar to be composed of 200 grains of standard gold fused together and struck into a handsome coin about the size of the present half-dollar.

As the practical difficulties surrounding bimetalism have become more deeply impressed on the public mind, the plan suggested has received kindly attention in many quarters.

It would certainly be a just compromise between the two single standards. The coin would be of a convenient size. For use in large transactions the treasury department might issue certificates based on the actual deposit of the proper proportions of gold and silver bullion or of coined dollars.

The coin could not be of absolutely stable value for in case of disparity at any time in the commercial values of gold and silver what was lost by the depreciation of one metal entering into the composition would be made up by the exactly corresponding appreciation of the other.

It is not an unnatural combination, for it is well known that almost all silver mined contains in its natural state a greater or less percentage of gold.

The question is asked would the new dollar be available for export. It is replied all coin exported is treated by foreign nations simply as bullion. It does not enter into circulation, and if needed for circulation is first recoined. But it would not be necessary to export the coin while uncoined gold could be procured which would be just as available. If at any time it became necessary to separate the gold from the silver it could be done at the United States mint at a cost of less than 1 per cent. This very cost would be a protection against the export of coin while uncoined bullion was attainable.

That the plan has a rational, scientific basis is evinced by its being recently advocated by R. P. Rothwell, editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal, though his proposal was the insertion of a small disc of gold in the center of the silver coin, each being of half the value respectively of gold and silver dollars.

Some of the best thinkers in Michigan have weighed this plan and given their adherence to it.

Dr. H. R. Fish, of Gravois Mills, Mo., a practicing physician of many years' experience, writes: Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve has no equal for indolent sores, scalds and burns. It stops pain instantly, heals a burn quickly and leaves no scar. Logan Drug Co., Wheeling, W. Va., B. F. Peabody, Benwood, and Bowie & Co., Bridgeport, O.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives the best satisfaction of any cough medicine I handle, and as a seller leads all other preparations in this market. I recommend it because it is the best medicine I ever handled for coughs, colds and croup. A. W. BALDWIN, Millersville, Ill.

Best is Cheapest. Every one admits this theoretically, and yet many continue to use inferior articles because they think they save a few cents.

Allcock's Porous Plaster is the ideal remedy for lame back, sciatica, pleurisy, rheumatism, pneumonia and similar complaints.

Brandreth's Pills by purifying the blood assist nature. They are purely vegetable.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SHOES-ALEXANDER.

HOW ABOUT THAT PAIR OF TAN SHOES?

ARE YOU GOING TO WEAR THEM? We'd like to show you our line if you are, but if not, we are just as well prepared to fit you out in black. There's nothing new under the sun THAT WE HAVE NOT GOT, and we also retain all of the less modern shapes that had desirable qualities. So no matter what you want.

We Have It! Alexander THE SHOE-SELLER. 1049 MAIN STREET.

FANCY SILKS-J. S. R. & CO.

NEW FANCY SILKS. Fifty pieces choice styles. Latest designs in Silks for waists and dresses just received.

PRINTED LINEN LAWNS. IN NEW PATTERNS JUST OPENED.

J. S. Rhodes & Co. HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers.

Nesbitt & Bro. 1312 Market St. Agents for White Mountain Freezer Co.

White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers. All sizes of Family and Confectioners' Freezers now in stock. Prices lower than ever before.

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Do you like good WRITING PAPER? If you do we carry the finest line in the city. Have just opened a full line of Hurd's Fine Writing Papers. These are the best made.

CARLE BROS., 1208 Market Street.

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WHEELING ICE & STORAGE CO. Telephone No. 521.

ALBANY DENTIST. Best Set of Teeth on Rubber. No better made, no matter how much you pay for them, or where you get them.

WOOD AND SLATE MANTELS! STEEL RANGES. B. F. Caldwell & Co., 1508 and 1510 Market St.

CLOTHES HORSES - AND Step Ladders. A Full Stock of the Different Sizes at GEO. W. JOHNSON'S SOXN, 1210 MAIN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS. GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Matinee. April 23 and 29 and May 1. Return of CHAS. E. HAYNEY'S Big Fat Cow Comedy Success. "A BAGGAGE CHECK." Night Prices, 15c, 25c and 50c. Matinee 10c, 15c and 25c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED - AN INTELLIGENT man for permanent position as night watchman at Hotel. Call Room 7, Vanhooken House.

OPERA HOUSE. THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 2, 1895. WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE GLEE, BANJO AND MANDOLIN CLUBS.

FOR RENT. Office Room, Second Floor, McClain Block, TWELFTH STREET.

SARATOGA CHIPS. We have received a fresh supply of Home made Saratoga Chips.

FRENCH SARDINES. They are good. They are cheap. Packed in pure olive oil. Key opener.

TO KNOW A GOOD THING. When you see it, and know how to use it, take good care of it, when you can get it at a low price is a point in favor of a good thing.

FRESH VACCINE VIRUS! Have just received it fresh from the best producers in the country.

THE KRAKAUER PIANO. Could not be made any better if you paid \$1,000 apiece for them.

NEW BUILDING ASSOCIATION. The Citizens' Mutual Loan Association will commence to receive dues Saturday evening, May 4, at 1147 Main street.

Disinfectants! Disinfectants!

R. H. List's Drug Store, 1010 Main St.

WANTED. TO BUY BANK STOCK. Any of our Wheeling banks. Must be cheap.

MONEY TO LOAN, on real estate security, in amounts to suit, from \$50 to \$5,000. No delay and business done strictly private.

ROLF & ZANE, 30 FOURTEENTH STREET. Telephone 564.

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