

THE INTELLIGENCER.

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Intelligencer Publishing Company, 25 & 27 FOURTEENTH STREET.

TERMS: Per Year, by Mail, Postage Prepaid. DAILY (SIX DAYS IN THE WEEK).....\$8 00 DAILY (THREE DAYS IN THE WEEK)..... 4 00 DAILY (TWO DAYS IN THE WEEK)..... 2 75 DAILY (ONE MONTH)..... 85 WEEKLY (ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE)..... 1 00 WEEKLY (SIX MONTHS)..... 60

Persons wishing to subscribe to THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER can do so by sending in their orders to the INTELLIGENCER office on postal card or otherwise. They will be punctually served by carriers.

Tributes of Respect and Obituary Notices, 50 cents per line.

Correspondence containing important news solicited from every part of the surrounding country. Rejected communications will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

[The INTELLIGENCER embracing its several editions, is entered in the Postoffice at Wheeling, W. Va., as second-class matter.]

TELEPHONE NUMBERS: Editorial Rooms 833, Counting Room 833.

The Intelligencer.

WHEELING, JANUARY 8, 1896.

The Popular Loan and the Cuckoo.

Those cuckoo organs that were taken by surprise by the notice from the treasury department that the new bonds would be placed on public sale to the highest bidder, after they (the cuckoos) had been led to believe that another syndicate deal had been arranged for, are in an embarrassing frame of mind. In their ardent desire to stand in with the administration, right or wrong, because, in some cases, they were under obligations for favors received, they were ready to, and did, denounce the pressure that was being brought to bear on the President to pursue an honest method of disposing of government securities. When Senator Elkens introduced his resolution in the senate protesting against a secret sale to a syndicate they pounced upon him and declared confidently that the President would treat the effort to turn him from his course "with the contempt it deserved." Fortunately, however, the number of sycophants was small, compared with the overwhelming number of papers and people in every section of the country that were demanding that the national credit should be vindicated by using it at the highest market rate.

President Cleveland, having learned from experience that public sentiment cannot be safely ignored, concluded at the last moment to heed the popular demand to crush the Wall street ring that was about to get another clutch on the throat of the country, and proved himself worthy of his high office by doing the thing which would avoid a disgraceful scandal. Now the comparatively few cuckoos are in a distressful situation. They cannot approve of the smashing of the ring without convicting themselves of insincerity when they were denouncing the popular loan idea, and they are afraid to apply to the President the abuse which they heaped upon the opponents of the secret bond deal. Some of them are skillful enough to get out of the predicament gracefully, but others are floundering hopelessly in the slough of Despond. Others, as, for instance, the Wheeling Register, comfortably assure themselves that, after all, "the popular loan will amount to the same thing as a syndicate deal, since the syndicate, which has cornered the gold of the country, will eventually get all the bonds."

Granting that this may turn out to be true, what does it matter? The point is not who shall eventually hold the bonds, but what the government receives for them. The advocates of a popular loan are not concerned as to who shall become the government's creditor, but they are concerned that whoever becomes the creditor shall pay the highest market price for the government's securities in open market; that there shall be no more secret contracts by which the syndicate gaining possession of the securities is favored to the extent that it is permitted to make an enormous fortune in a few days off of the government's credit; that the bonds shall not be sold to a syndicate on the syndicate's own terms, but that they shall be sold to the highest bidder, whether the bidders be the syndicates, or the banks, or private investors.

The bonds will be sold on these terms and they will be sold at a premium that will show that the people of the United States have a higher regard for the nation's credit than those who prefer to see that credit impaired by dark lantern deals with favored millionaires.

The Cuban War.

It is not surprising to read in dispatches from Madrid that the Spanish military authorities severely criticize Captain General Campos's conduct of the Cuban campaign. It has certainly been a failure so far, and has shown either incapacity on the part of the general or impotency on the part of the troops. It will be remembered that when the Spanish commander arrived in Cuba he landed with a great flourish of trumpets and boastfully announced to the world that the insurrection was only an insignificant uprising of a handful of brigands which would be suppressed in a few days.

Campos brought a considerable army with him, but he hadn't been in Cuba very long before he sent for reinforcements, still maintaining, however, that the rebellion was a very small affair. Thus matters have gone on for many months, the army being augmented by fresh troops from Spain from time to time, until now the Spanish general has more than a hundred thousand men at his disposal and the announcement is made that the government is about to send him another installment. All this to say nothing of the modern implements of war with which this great army is equipped.

In the meantime, and in the face of this apparently overwhelming opposition, the "little band" of patriots has gone on conquering everything before it. Against odds that no struggling people ever faced before they have succeeded in gaining the entire island and

have practically hemmed in the whole Spanish army in and about Havana. What the result will be no man can tell, but, judging the future by the past, there is little doubt that the consummation of the purpose of the revolutionaries will not be long delayed.

Campos's early boasts of what he was going to do with that "insignificant and scattered" body of insurgents, with what since occurred, have placed him in a ridiculous light among military men. On the other hand rare genius has been displayed by the Cuban commanders and rare endurance and patriotism exhibited by their followers. With a determination which has ever characterized the human race when fighting against oppression and unspeakable wrongs, and nerved by the repeated successes with which they have met, they have swept over the island from one province to another until they have arrived in the very stronghold of their oppressors, and may yet be able to dictate terms to the commander of the great army—the distinguished general who some months ago sneered at the idea of their accomplishing anything.

The insurgents and their cause had the sympathy of liberty loving people everywhere from the start and nowhere more than in the United States, and it is the consciousness of this fact that has helped to nerve the leaders to make their boldest strokes. If they fall death awaits them. If they succeed freedom and quick recognition by the powers of the world will be theirs. It has been a cause worth fighting for with all the desperation they have shown. All Americans will hope that the news that they have almost reached the goal of their ambitions will be followed soon by news that the Cuban republic is a fact.

Reliable News.

In its effort to discredit the excellent news service of the Associated Press the United Press does not hesitate to misrepresent the facts. Yesterday the latter organization sent out to its afternoon clients a denial of a bulletin printed in the morning papers, to the effect that the Cuban insurgents had captured Havana, stating that it was an Associated Press dispatch and the United Press paper in this city editorially remarked: "Although the insurgents have been trying for months to capture Havana, the gigantic Associated Press won it last night with a stroke of the pen."

Here we have a case of rank dishonesty of purpose. The untruthful bulletin referred to, which appeared in all the Associated Press papers, was credited as a Boston Traveller special, was dated at Boston, and in no paper publishing it did it appear as vouched for by the Associated Press. On the contrary, it was accompanied by a dispatch from the Associated Press' Havana correspondent denying the reported capture, and giving in detail the situation at the seat of war up to a late hour last night.

The only motive the Intelligencer has in calling attention to the United Press' method of misrepresenting a rival news association is to emphasize what all newspapers know to be a fact—that the Associated Press has been ahead of all other news associations in giving the public prompt and reliable information concerning the stirring events in all parts of the world during the past year. As an instance in proof of this statement, it has been a matter of universal comment that the Associated Press reports from Turkey have contained in advance of all others all the important developments of the Armenian question, and it was the Associated Press correspondent at Constantinople who was the first to give to the world the details of the massacres that have occurred in Armenia. Associated Press papers were publishing daily reports of these startling occurrences for weeks, while the United Press was busily engaged in discrediting them. So it has been with the Cuban news. The daily dispatches to the Associated Press have been and still are the most complete and reliable of any received in this country, and have kept the American public thoroughly posted on the progress of the rebellion ahead of all competitors.

Will England and Germany Fight?

The bitter feeling between Germany and England, growing out of the Transvaal crisis, has brought about a situation that is positively alarming. The tone of the press of both countries is hostile in the extreme and has a warlike sound. The news published this morning to the effect that the English war office has resolved to make preparations for an emergency, and that the English people are expressing bitter hatred of the emperor of Germany is not calculated to allay the apprehensions of a very serious crisis. The declaration yesterday by Emperor William that he would recognize no claim of suzerainty in the Transvaal renders an already serious state of affairs still more critical.

England seems to have gotten into very hot water, which is all the hotter in view of the relations which have heretofore existed between her and Germany. If the worst comes to the worst she will find that Germany can much better afford to go to war than she can. On the other hand the inconsistency of the German emperor's position cannot fail to impress itself on the minds of the people of this country. But two weeks since German sympathy was strongly against the American stand for the Monroe doctrine as applied to the Venezuelan question. Now the Transvaal developments have resulted in Germany adopting a similar position regarding the South African republic. The circumstances are somewhat similar and the German position is as justifiable as that of the United States.

Now that the German ruler has seen fit to apply a "Monroe doctrine" himself with regard to Africa, he may be expected to better appreciate this country's attitude with regard to South America.

Good Reasons.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch enumerates several cogent reasons why the banks should make bids for the loan offered by the government. Among them are: First, it is good banking policy, because it is wise to show a readiness to support the treasury in measures to support the public credit. Second, because the measure is for the maintenance of the currency on a stable stan-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

dard. Third, because it is patriotic to back up the government with its resources in all legitimate purposes.

These are reasons enough, and it is pleasant to note that the banks in the money centres are already showing an abiding confidence in the credit of the country. It is in their hands to maintain the financial integrity of the United States and they will not be found wanting now any more than they have in the past.

Should Post Itself.

By the way, what has become of Roaring Bill Chandler, of New Hampshire? Nor have we heard of Fighting Cabot, of Massachusetts, lately. In there no familiar jingo trumpet to break this awful silence?—Register.

The Register should read its Washington news more carefully. Within a week Mr. Lodge delivered one of the ablest speeches on our present trouble with England ever heard in Congress—one which was favorably commented on by the press of the whole country, regardless of party, while it was Mr. Chandler who led the enthusiastic applause in the United States senate commending a Democratic President's stand for the Monroe doctrine. The Register so bitterly hates Republican leaders it can not avoid abusing them, even when there is no cause.

It is said that the President and Secretary Carlisle hesitated before issuing the bond circular, not because they thought the banks and the people would not care to invest in low interest securities, but because the syndicates having the gold would after all get hold of them. That may be true, though we doubt it, but the fact remains that when advertised for open sale whoever gets the securities will be obliged to bid higher than any one else and there will be no favored few. It is a satisfaction to know that another disgraceful scandal has been averted.

The New York World publishes several columns from bankers and investors in every part of the country declaring that they are ready to take millions of the new government loan at a fair price. This indicates that it is wiser to sell bonds in this way than to dispose of them secretly to a syndicate at a price below their value, to the injury of the credit of the nation.

In the inaugural ceremonies at Salt Lake City the governor of the state, who is a Mormon, was sworn in by the chief justice who has sentenced hundreds of Mormons to the penitentiary. It was one of the eccentricities of American politics that this could come to pass.

IRON AND STEEL FACTS.

The Justification of the Protective System Rests on Its Achievements.

New York Press: The justification of the protective system may safely be permitted to rest upon its achievements. The distinct promise of what it may do can be discerned in the demonstration of what it has done. Fifty years ago we held the third or fourth place among the manufacturing nations. To-day we stand inconceivably first, and we are so far in the advance that there seems small chance of success for any attempt to overtake us.

Thirty-five years ago the production of pig iron in the United States was only \$21,223 gross tons. Last year it was 6,557,388 tons. Meantime the product of Great Britain just about doubled. In 1853 we produced 8,075 tons of steel of all kinds. In 1894 our product was 4,412,032 tons. Within the same period the domestic output of steel rails expanded from 246,221 tons to 1,982,772 tons. In pig iron Great Britain made as much in 1860 as we made in 1890; in 1890 we had run so far ahead that we produced more than Great Britain has produced before or since that year.

In the race for supremacy in the making of steel rails we overtook Great Britain in 1879, and we have remained in advance, with small fear that we shall ever again take the second place.

In 1855 (according to Mr. Swank, who supplies these figures) we made more than nine million tons of pig iron and more than five million tons of steel-rails. Of the world's production of pig iron 25 per cent came from America; that of the world's production of steel rails 34.7 per cent are rolled in American mills. Producing thus one-third of the total product of iron and steel, the indications are that we consume nearly one-half. What a record for a nation whose population is probably not more than one-twentieth of that of the globe! What a record of the results of thirty-five years of continuous tariff protection!

A country with such consuming capacity has no need to concern itself greatly with the task of seeking foreign markets; and so we find that the exports of iron and steel in what may be called their first forms is not large, nor is it fast increasing. Our exports of iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, amounted in 1871 to \$14,185,269; in 1888 to \$11,855,057. In 1891 they reached the sum of \$20,762,507, and in 1894 of \$29,943,729. The larger part of the exports is composed of manufactured articles in making which we have pre-eminence. These include sewing machines, agricultural machinery, locomotives, hardware, saws, tools and wire. The indications are that we shall not greatly expand the exports of wares of this class until we shall have returned to the reciprocity system.

Six years ago no tin plate was made in this country. The first year of the industry gave a product of 6,692 tons. Last year we produced 86,618 tons. Had the duty of the McKinley act remained in operation, and had the country escaped the general depression produced by Democratic misgovernment, the figures undoubtedly would be much larger.

These are a few figures representing a single American industry. All the authentic figures representing all the protected industries would tell a tale of growth and development under the operation of that policy which would surpass in its wonderful character any other narrative of the movement of progressive civilization.

OUR GREAT CITIES.

Indianapolis is well off, being worth \$103,000,000 and owing but 1,884,500.

The assessed valuation of property in New York city is \$1,613,057,735.

Cincinnati is worth \$188,751,350, and has a debt of \$26,240,197.

The debt of Chicago at the beginning of 1895 was \$17,772,550.

Pittsburgh is worth \$275,650,166, and owes \$8,483,994.

The public debt of Cleveland is \$6,111,450 and the taxable property is valued at 128,745,710.

The public debt of New York city, not including the floating obligations, is \$105,949,466.

The bonded debt of Philadelphia is \$52,768,845, and the assessed valuation is \$769,930,542.

Denver is the only city with natural streams of water flowing through the gutters in its streets.

Detroit owes \$2,177,483, but is well able to pay, having an assessed valuation of \$208,151,220.

Baltimore has property valued by the assessors at \$300,000,000, and a public debt of \$34,103,475.

The assessed valuation of all taxable property in San Francisco is \$342,613,179, and the bonded debt of the city is \$617,914.

Columbus, O., has a large debt in proportion to its assessment, the former being \$5,796,000 and the latter \$59,400,205.

St. Louis has an area of sixty-one and one-third square miles; an estimated population of 500,000, and a public debt amounting to \$21,196,712.

FROSTY WEATHER.

Keen, Cold Days and Nights Ahead—Bad Work of Jack Frost—His Nipping and Biting Brings Soreness and Distress—A Ready Remedy for Winter Ills.

That mythical gentleman, Jack Frost, is abroad in the land.

His icy breath has woven fairy fabrics over shrub and bush, and stilled the murmur of the rippling streams.

Biting and nipping, he has made his presence felt—has left with of his wanton mischief in frosted ears and noses, hands and feet.

How they itch, how they tingle, how they burn! Puffed and swollen, red and sore, they drive us to the verge of distraction.

Lightning Hot Drops cures frost bites. It cures them rapidly and painlessly. Direction sheet around the bottle tells how.

Lightning Hot Drops does more. It cures chilblains, corns and bunions. It is a panacea for winter ills. It breaks up colds, influenza and influenza. It cures rheumatism and neuralgia, all aches and pains, and heals flesh wounds of all kinds, even to the chaps and cracks wrought by winter's winds.

Lightning Hot Drops is the best Jack Frost antidote known. Try it, and you will say so, too.

Many doctors prescribe it. R. T. Griffin, M. D., Day's Gap, Walker Co., Ala., writes: "I have practiced medicine for twenty years, and take pleasure in saying Lightning Hot Drops has fully given satisfaction when prescribed."

Druggists sell it. 50c size contains 2 1/2 times as much as 25c size.

If you have back ache, pain in the side, scant, highly colored urine, with other symptoms of kidney trouble, try Lightning Kidney and Liver Remedy.

'Tis the sovereign cure for kidney ill. \$1.00 a bottle, of druggists. A book on the uses of Lightning Hot Drops sent free to any address. Herb Medicine Co., Springfield, Ohio.

A New Year's Carol.

Atlanta Constitution. Where's the vow I made last year? Gone where the woodbine grows! Fine resolves of friends so dear? They're where the woodbine grows!

Where's my resolution now? Stamped with courage high and strong? Lost forever in the throng?—Gone where the woodbine grows!

Let it go! The skies are blue, Even where the woodbine grows! Here's another chance for you, Even where the woodbine grows! Right face, fellows! Wheel about! Wave your flags and shout your shout! Treat your resolutions out! (Gone where the woodbine grows!)

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house, and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and that it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottles free at Logan Drug Co.'s Drug store. Regular size, 50c and \$1.

MONEY saved on Linens. See Stifel & Co.'s ad.

Headache cured in 20 minutes by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. "One cent a dose." At druggists.

COME to Stifel & Co.'s at once. Read ad.

NOT a few who read what Mr. Robert Howls, of Hollands, Va., has to say below, will remember their own experience under like circumstances: "Last winter I had a gripe which left me in a low state of health. I tried numerous remedies, none of which did me any good, until I was induced to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first bottle of it so far relieved me that I was enabled to attend to my work, and the second bottle effected a cure." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Chamberlain's Remedy is sold throughout the world. Beware of cheap imitations. Put up in Glass Bottles, with Paper Labels. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Chamberlain's Remedy is sold throughout the world. Beware of cheap imitations. Put up in Glass Bottles, with Paper Labels. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Chamberlain's Remedy is sold throughout the world. Beware of cheap imitations. Put up in Glass Bottles, with Paper Labels. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Chamberlain's Remedy is sold throughout the world. Beware of cheap imitations. Put up in Glass Bottles, with Paper Labels. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Chamberlain's Remedy is sold throughout the world. Beware of cheap imitations. Put up in Glass Bottles, with Paper Labels. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Chamberlain's Remedy is sold throughout the world. Beware of cheap imitations. Put up in Glass Bottles, with Paper Labels. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Chamberlain's Remedy is sold throughout the world. Beware of cheap imitations. Put up in Glass Bottles, with Paper Labels. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Chamberlain's Remedy is sold throughout the world. Beware of cheap imitations. Put up in Glass Bottles, with Paper Labels. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Chamberlain's Remedy is sold throughout the world. Beware of cheap imitations. Put up in Glass Bottles, with Paper Labels. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Chamberlain's Remedy is sold throughout the world. Beware of cheap imitations. Put up in Glass Bottles, with Paper Labels. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Chamberlain's Remedy is sold throughout the world. Beware of cheap imitations. Put up in Glass Bottles, with Paper Labels. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Chamberlain's Remedy is sold throughout the world. Beware of cheap imitations. Put up in Glass Bottles, with Paper Labels. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Chamberlain's Remedy is sold throughout the world. Beware of cheap imitations. Put up in Glass Bottles, with Paper Labels. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Chamberlain's Remedy is sold throughout the world. Beware of cheap imitations. Put up in Glass Bottles, with Paper Labels. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Chamberlain's Remedy is sold throughout the world. Beware of cheap imitations. Put up in Glass Bottles, with Paper Labels. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

SHOES—ALEXANDER.

LOGIC.

If a friend should tell you that our THREE DOLLAR Shoes would give you the same wear and as much style as those usually sold at \$4 and \$5 you would believe him.

We tell you this and you are apt to pay no attention to it. We have everything to lose by mis-statement. Why not believe us? Make a test—buy a pair from us, and your money refunded if your experiment proves a failure.

We fit you correctly.



STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

ASK TO SEE OUR

Latest Improved Line

STOVES

RANGES.

No Such Goods Ever Offered!

Sold by all Dealers.

Made by

BENJAMIN FISHER,

1816-1820 Market Street.

J. S. RHODES & CO.

HALF PRICE

Jacket Sale!

Our aim is not to carry over a single garment, and we have

CUT THE PRICE IN TWO!

ON ALL NEW JACKETS!

THIS SEASON'S STYLES!

If you want wear and comfort and don't care for style, we carried over from last year 150 Jackets that sold from \$9 to \$26 each, many of which will be sold as low as \$2.00 each.

Misses' Long Coats, with or without capes, \$1.50 to \$3.50 each, in many cases not one-sixth the original cost.

Fur Capes, Cloth Capes, Velour Capes, at low prices to close.

J. S. Rhodes & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE

ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8.

The most successful farce-comedy of the age, from Hoyt's Theatre, New York City.

CHAS. H. HOYT'S

A Trip to Chinatown.

With Miss Laura Bigger as "The Widow" and Mr. Burt Haverly as "Welland Stone." Everything new. Last time. Reserved seats \$1.00; admission 50c and 75c. Seats on sale at C. A. House's music store Monday, January 6. 3a2

OPERA HOUSE

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10.

Clement Bainbridge's famous New York Company will present Augustus Thomas' masterpiece.

ALABAMA

A STORY OF THE SOUTH.

Produced with the same beautiful effects designed for the original production at A. M. Palmer's Theatre, New York. Presented by the Great Original Company. Plantation Melodies by the Alabama Quartette.

Reserved seats \$1.00; admission 75c and 50c. Seats on sale at C. A. House's Music Store Wednesday, January 8. 3a4

OPERA HOUSE

NEXT MONDAY, JANUARY 13.

The Great Comic Opera Success.

PRINCESS BONNIE.

Words and music by Mr. Willard Spencer. Magnificently Staged. Great Cast. Chorus of Fifty. Augmented Orchestra. Direction of D. W. Travis & Co.

Reserved seats on lower floor \$1.50; admission 50c. Seats on sale at C. A. House's Music Store Friday, January 10. 3a7

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 6, 7 and 8. Wednesday Matinee. Herbert Hall Winslow's latest and best comedy-drama.

The greatest hit of the season in the comedy line. Night Prices—15, 25, 35 and 50 cents. Matinee Prices—15, 25 and 35 cents.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—THURSDAY.

Friday and Saturday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee, January 9, 10 and 11. The Peerless Character Comedian, CHARLES SWANSON, in his great Vaudeville Comedy-Drama, "A COUNTY MERCHANT," supported by a Pickens Company of Players, with Special Secretary—Night prices—15, 25, 35 and 50c. Matinee prices—15, 25 and 35c. 3a8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, January 4, a diamond stud. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at this office.

WANTED—TO RENT FARM, NOT less than 20 or more than 100 acres with dwelling. Must be within easy reach of Wheeling. Address, with full particulars, P. O. Box 231, Wheeling. 3a1

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Henry Club will be held at the club house on Monday evening, January 8, at 8 o'clock.

EDWARD B. FRANZHEIM, Secretary. 3a-w

NOTICE—W. U. B. SOCIETY. The regular monthly meeting of the society will be held at the Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday afternoon, January 8, at 8 o'clock. Election of officers and business of importance will be transacted.

MRS. W. J. W. COWDEN, Secretary.