

THE INTELLIGENCER.

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THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, APRIL 9, 1897.

Believing the Flood Losses. There has been great loss of life and property in the lower Mississippi valley. How many lives have been lost and what value of property has been destroyed are questions not to be answered accurately at this time. In addition to this loss is a very great suffering among thousands of people in the flooded region.

It is all so bad that the President of the United States has thought it necessary to submit to Congress a special message and Congress has at once appropriated \$300,000 for relief purposes. The recommendation of the President and the action of Congress will be appreciated by a very large majority of the people.

Has Congress any right to appropriate money for this purpose? General Catchings, the southern Democrat who offered in the house the resolution to appropriate \$300,000, being asked to show why Congress should take this action, replied that under their constitutions the states swept by the floods have no right to disburse money for such purposes.

General Catchings did not attempt to show the authority of Congress. Nor is that authority to be found except possibly under the "general welfare" clause. No specific grant of such authority will be found in the constitution of the United States. The strict constructionists would certainly deny that the authority is to be found in the constitution, and this being true, the authority is not in Congress.

The school of strict constructionists of the constitution has dwindled so that now it represents a very small element of the people. It is significant on this line that the relief resolution was presented in the house by a southern Democrat and in the senate by another southern Democrat, men coming from states in which the strict construction idea used to be uppermost. What respect could anybody have for a government of a great country so hampered as to be powerless to save its people from starvation in an emergency of this kind?

This question suggests another. Why is it that states permit themselves to be hampered in this way? Public benevolence does not always respond promptly and in sufficient volume to relieve the distress resulting from great disasters. It is so in the very case under consideration. If then Congress does not step forward no relief could come from any source, if not from the legislatures. Not one of the flooded states has authority to appropriate one dollar for relief.

Certainly state governments should save and should exercise this authority as well as the national government. The state government comes closer to the people than the national government and should be as quick to see and prompt to relieve their necessities.

Needs Straightening Out. Mr. Cleveland went so far with his ideas of civil service reform as to leave behind the impression that his chief aim was to reform Republicans out and Democrats in. When officers in high positions and under large bond cannot select the men who handle the money and other valuables, it must be apparent to anybody that the civil service reform cloak has been stretched too far.

The officers going in under President McKinley find just this state of affairs and, of course, they complain of it. It is quite probable that steps will be taken to reform this deformed matter of civil service.

No business man in conducting his private affairs would be willing to have subordinates forced on him, as Mr. Cleveland sought to force subordinates upon officers of the government who might go along after he went out. The people of this country will approve any measure looking to the straightening out of this very crooked piece of business.

In the Days of Tweed. Twenty years ago Andrew J. Garvey was one of the Tweed ring. Garvey has just died in London where he lived the life of a retired millionaire. Tweed took up Garvey and made him part of the ring that plundered the great city of New York. When the collapse came Garvey fled to Europe, returning on promise of immunity. He turned state's evidence and told the whole story. Among other things he told that at first he was required to raise the contract price of work for the city by fifteen per cent.

Later, emboldened by success and having tasted of the sweetness of having money, the bills presented for city work represented one-fourth work and three-fourths plunder. The plunder was divided among members of the ring. Garvey's conscience did not seem to be a troublesome article, for as soon as he got out of his scrape he went abroad again and has there lived in luxury.

One by one the Tweed ring plunderers are passing away. Few of them are left. It is often said that the Tweed performance could not be operated again in New York, but this is doubtful. As shrewd, determined and reckless men as Tweed

and his gang could probably repeat their performance with equal perfection. Exploits of this character would be impossible if the people would always look well to their interests. It would hardly be expected. Certainly it is an evidence of self-interest rarely seen in conducting the affairs of our great city.

The plunderers give close attention to the public business because their private interests are involved therein. The public sees little relation between its public business and its private affairs, and so the public business falls into the hands that will take it. It is as largely true in small cities as in great, but we hear more of the stealing in great cities, because when the bottom is sounded and the truth revealed there is more to talk about and so a greater impression is created.

On American Lines. There is a surprising rushing to the front with foreign protests against one schedule and another of the pending tariff bill. We also hear of threats of retaliation. None of these things need move us. The business of Congress is to pass the tariff bill in the interest of American people. If foreign countries retaliate that will be their right and that kind of a movement can be met on its merits as it comes.

As for Great Britain, it cannot retaliate. Great Britain is in the unfortunate position of a country that cannot feed its people and must buy of other lands the food it likes. British interests may be prostrated and may clamor for protection, but there will be no protection. Manufacturing is Great Britain's stronghold. She must keep turning the wheels of industry and anything that stands in the way of this must be pushed aside.

The Congress of the United States need not be disturbed by any beating of tom-toms. Let it go ahead on a straight line of legislation for American interests and it will have the approval of the American people. This will be returned to for the approval of all the rest of the world.

As the Red Man Sees It. Canadian Indians have asked the government to relieve them of the duty of voting, assigning as a particular reason the fact that since they have had franchise ill feeling has been engendered among them. The same condition has been noticed among white men as a result of the use of the ballot. The untutored savage has, however, an idea beyond the bitterness of partisan strife. He knows that with the electoral franchise go certain duties and responsibilities, among them tax-paying. This is where the shoe pinches him, and before he gets through with his appeal for disfranchisement he makes a clean breast of the whole matter. He explains that he is unable to pay taxes and pretty soon his land will fall into the hands of the sheriff.

Since the red brother has no chance to get into office, he sees no reason why he shall help other men at the cost of having to pay taxes. This true story teaches us that the red man is not so slow. He is sufficiently advanced to appreciate some of the features of civilization and to know the value of land and money. In time he may learn that there is a real advantage in soap, and that an occasional bath is elevating to any race.

Spain denies stoutly that she is having any secret negotiations with the United States or any other country having in view the solution of the Cuban trouble. Spain is probably telling the truth. There is no reason to suppose that she has sense enough to recognize the inevitable and to make some sort of terms while she can.

Of course one or more rump newspaper concerns will try to enter the field of the defunct United Press, but it may be difficult to get the telegraph companies in so pliant a mood as before. The loss of a matter of about \$300,000 for unpaid telegraph bills may be regarded as in the nature of an impressive thought.

President Kruger, the hard old head of the Dutch republic of South Africa, will have his grandson prosecuted for saying ugly things about Queen Victoria. It is a good guess that Oom Paul will not have the youngster broken on the wheel. The old gentleman is supposed to be entirely wanting in humor, but he is not.

Boss Cox, of Cincinnati, will have the opportunity to go into retirement and congratulate himself over his good fortune in laying up treasures while the weather was fair. Cox has had rather a great career, but the demand for his services has been cut short. This will not be a great loss to Cincinnati.

There seem to be a great many "easy marks" in this country, since a concern utterly unknown can gather in a million dollars from confiding persons. This is what the Dean concern has accomplished, and it is said that the head of that business is a woman. Thus woman's sphere goes on enlarging.

It seems that Sanguilly, whose case gave this country so much concern, has determined to tempt Providence. If he falls again into the hands of the Spaniards in Cuba it will freeze him to see the cold interest which this country will take in his case.

Mr. Bailey may turn his back on the claw-hammer coat, but Jerry Simpson is rapidly coming back to civilization. Beginning with socks, he has flowered out in golf stockings of a kind that dazzles the beholder.

Some things did not go well in Ohio a day or two ago, but your Uncle Mark Hanna points with pardonable pride to his own city of Cleveland, and goes on smiling as of yore.

Mr. Bailey refuses to appear in evening dress, but it is chronicled that he wears jeweled cuff buttons. Where is the Democratic statesman who will say that jeweled cuff buttons stand for Jeffersonian simplicity?

Europe may pool its issues with the Turks and whip little Greece, but Europe and the Turks cannot frighten Greece. This is the kind of grease that does not run under fire.

If the Democratic rooster has done any crowing over Rhode Island we have failed to hear his chattering notes.

Imported in American ships, ought to have great weight with our financial committee, now considering the tariff bill. Under such a duty imposed by the First Congress the American ocean-carrying trade grew rapidly. Since its repeal, in 1829, American ships have never carried the same proportion of our exports and imports as they did in the preceding thirty-eight years. The movement to have this duty restored found favoring expressions last year in many Republican state conventions and the Republican national convention. Senator Elkins' speech is an exceedingly able presentation of the grounds on which this discrimination is asked. The facts and the arguments which he presents in support of his proposition will give the finance committee solid food for reflection and ought to lead it to incorporate his amendment in the pending tariff bill.

RANDOM POLITICAL NOTES.

The promptness with which the Bryanite organs began to ring the changes on the "significance" of the recent municipal elections in Ohio and two or three other states is not so surprising as some of the queer assumptions in their comments. Some of the editorial utterances of these papers exhibit either a desire to lead their readers astray or a crass ignorance of the conditions under which the campaign was conducted in the leading cities. The amount of "vote" about the result in Cincinnati and Chicago, for instance, being of national significance, as showing that the people are desirous of "another change" in the national administration, like that they voted for in 1892, perhaps, and that they are sorry they voted down the Populistic fallacies and free silver heresy last November, is based on simply nothing but the desire to raise the hopes of a disorganized and ruined party.

Thoughtless people, who had not had the inclination or the time to keep posted on the events of the local campaigns in the two cities named and in many other of the larger towns in our neighboring states of Ohio, are apt to be affected by the claims of the Populistic organs and political demagogues, who pretend to see in the results of a campaign on purely local issues a reaction of public sentiment. The fact is carefully suppressed that in Cincinnati it was not a Democratic ticket, nominated by a free silver platform that won, and that the sacred cause of bi-metallicism, or the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the question of the tariff, were no more connected with the campaign than was the Greco-Turkish trouble. The winning ticket was a fusion ticket, composed of Democrats and Republicans, and the sole issue was municipal reform and the defeat of a local boss who had become offensive to many Republicans. It received the votes of thousands of Republicans, who stand as firmly on the national Republican platform to-day as they did on the 6th day of last November. This is the plain, unvarnished truth, and all the claims of all the erratic and dishonest Populistic organs in the country, including the one in Wheeling, cannot pull the wool over the eyes of an intelligent public.

Now, let us see about Chicago. In that city the conditions were peculiar. There was but one single feature which had anything like a national political interest, and that was whether the Silver Democracy would pull as large a vote as it did in November, which was 145,000, as it was making an effort to do, in order to keep up its organization. It did not do so, although its candidate for mayor, Carter H. Harrison, received a total vote almost reaching that figure. Thousands of the votes he received, however, were drawn from other parties on the purely local question of a "liberal" administration of the local Sunday laws and the modifying of the local civil service law, under which the past administration has been trying to give the city government more efficient service. Bear this in mind, that the only thing approaching a national organization in the field was this Silver Democracy. The opposition, which may be said to have given McKinley his victory in November, was split into three local bodies, differing, not on national questions but on local issues like the ones above mentioned, solely. Two of these bodies put up "citizens' tickets." The third body was the Cook county Republican machine, a sort of Tammany organization. Republicans only in name, and discredited by the respectable Republican press of the city. The original McKinley Republicans did not support it.

To quote a recent article regarding this Cook county machine and its record: "Its most crushing defeat within the party was picked up on the shoulders of the McKinley Republicans of Illinois. Controlling last year's state convention, it made 'Mart' Madden chairman thereof in order to defeat by means known to the parliamentary practice of the Chicago board of aldermen the choice of McKinley delegates to St. Louis. After 'Mart' was picked up on the shoulders of the McKinley Republicans, the McKinley cyclone had lifted him, the sage Cook county Republican organization thought to reward his heroism and reduce his contusions by placing him in the United States senate. The world knows the result of that attempt also. It was due to the President's support of McKinley." This shows the esteem the machine which had for its purpose plunder only enjoyed in the minds of respectable Republicans. It did not receive the support of the Republicans. The result did not show a "reaction of national political sentiment," but a determination of good citizens to crush the McKinley ring in order that a respectable Republican organization might be built over its grave.

It is to be regretted that the bodies representing the vote cast for McKinley could not come together on one good ticket and a common local platform. But the three elements had their various ideas of local reforms, regardless of the united sentiment on national issues, and they split. This meant the disorganization which always means defeat. It made possible the triumph of an element in Chicago local politics that holds out no encouragement to the advocates of pure city government, and already steps have been taken to form a united organization which shall have for its purpose good government and to work irrespective of national issues, similar to the one which swept Tammany from power in New York City. Our Populistic friends are asking that pains not to deal frankly with the Chicago election and to talk with their readers the real facts and conditions. Instead, they indulge in the blatant cry that the whole affair was a blow at the national administration by "the people."

Who were "the people" who aided the silver Democrats to elect Carter Harrison? Let the Register, for instance, quote for the benefit of its readers some of the articles that appeared in the Chicago papers during the campaign, showing who his supporters were. There were some good people among them, but the overwhelming majority threw its strength to him represented the classes in all parties that wanted a restoration of the "wide-open" town of past Democratic days in Chicago—the lawless classes who remember when they were unchecked, when the gamblers and the crooks ran the town, and police bribery was a common scandal. While the Register of this city, yesterday, was "taking off its hat" editorially to Chicago for a result which it (the Register) foolishly attributed to the fact that greater prosperity had not come in the four or five weeks since the election of a Republican President, its telegraph editor was inserting the following statement from Carter Harrison, the successful candidate for mayor: "I attribute the success of our ticket to the fact that we made an honest, above-board, bright on the question of municipal reform. I do not feel that the issue that contributed most largely to our success are from the natural desire of Democrats to support

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their regularly nominated ticket, the disgust of the people with the abuse by the present administration of the civil service law, and a general desire for a greater degree of personal liberty."

Not so much as an intimation here from the Democratic leader that the election had the slightest degree of national political significance. On the contrary, Mr. Harrison said further that he received a big share of the votes of Gold Democrats and McKinley Republicans—men who doubtless favored the "greater personal liberty" or desired to down the Cook county ring. It may occur to some readers that before the estimated Register enters upon the task of misconstruing the significance of a local election result, it should carefully read its news columns, or, perhaps, suppress unfavorable news, as it sometimes does, or reports showing a gradual increase of business, or as it did the portion of the news of the Rhode Island state election of Wednesday stating that the Republicans carried the state by the largest proportionate plurality ever given.

It is doubtless true that in a number of the towns in which municipal elections have occurred there were voters of the impatient and unreasoning sort who prospered not coming with a hop, skip and a jump, in the four weeks of Republican administration, and before there has been a repeal of the legislation under which we have had more than three years of deficient revenues and depression, and this may have affected in some degree the result. But analyze local conditions, as in the case of the larger cities, and you will find in nine towns out of ten that national political questions have little to do with the selection of municipal officers. It should not be forgotten that eighteen months must elapse before the people have a chance to again vote on national questions—time enough to determine whether a mistake was made last November or not. G. A. D.

A PECULIAR FACT.

Thousands of People Have Dyspepsia in Its Worst Form and Do Not Know It. A weak stomach is the cause of about nine-tenths of all disease, yet in most cases the wrong thing is treated and the true cause overlooked.

This is because a weak digestion produces symptoms resembling nearly every disease because it weakens and disturbs the action of every nerve and organ in the body; poor digestion causes heart trouble, kidney troubles, lung weakness and especially nervous breakdown or nervous prostration, the nerves cannot stand the wear and tear unless generously fed by well digested, wholesome food. Keep the digestion good and no one need fear the approach of disease.

Mrs. H. M. Lee, of Rochester, N. Y., writes: For the sake of suffering humanity I want to say that from a child I had a very weak stomach, threw up my food very often after eating and for a few years nervous dyspepsia resulted and for more than twenty years I have suffered incessantly. I tried many physicians and advertised remedies with only temporary relief for nervous dyspepsia and not until I commenced taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets last September, six months ago, have I been freed from suffering caused by the condition of my nerves and stomach; in short, chronic nervous dyspepsia. I have recommended Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to many of my friends and now I want in a public way to say they are the safest, pleasantest and I believe most effective for stomach and nerve troubles. I write my honest opinion and I will gladly answer any letter of inquiry at any time and feel that I am, in my small way, helping on a good cause. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is not a patent medicine, but they contain only the fruit salts, digestive acids and pepsin necessary to help the weak stomach to promptly and thoroughly digest food. All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents for full sized package and anyone suffering from nervous dyspepsia, sour stomach, headaches, acidity, gases, belching, etc., will find relief not only a quick relief, but a radical cure. Send to Stuart Company, Marshall, Mich., for little book describing cause and cure of stomach troubles, giving symptoms and treatment of the various forms of indigestion.

WALL PAPER is a bolt at Chew's. AFTER using a 10 cent trial size of Ely's Cream Balm you will be sure to buy the 50 cent size. Cream Balm has no equal in curing catarrh and cold in the head. Ask your druggist for it or send 10 cents to us. ELY BROS., 56 Warren st., N. Y. City. I suffered from catarrh three years; I got so bad I could not work; I used two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm and am entirely well; I would not be without it.—A. C. Clarke, 341 Shawmut Ave., Boston.

WALL PAPER is a bolt at Chew's. Important Change in Time. On and after Sunday, March 28, passenger trains of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company will leave Wheeling as follows: Train No. 6, for Massillon, Canton, Akron, Cleveland, Toledo and points east and west at 8:50 a. m. Central time. Train No. 8, Massillon accommodation, for all points between Wheeling and Massillon, at 3:30 p. m. Central time. For further particulars see time tables, or apply to agents of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. mw/aw.

Gail Borden Eagle Brand CONDENSED MILK. BEST INFANT FOOD.

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Spring Dress Goods. Plain and Fancy, Black and Colors. The largest assortment in our business history, 12 1/2c to \$4.00 a yard.

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WALL PAPER NEWEST SHADES Sealing Wax Reds, Olive Green, Delft Blue, etc. Lincruiter and HandMade Papers, MOULDINGS AT JOS. GRAVES' SON'S. NO. 26 TWELFTH STREET.

AMUSEMENTS. OPERA HOUSE SATURDAY, APRIL 10, AND SATURDAY MATINEE. D. W. TRUSS & CO. The Most Successful of American Comic Operas.

WANG. More superb than ever in its Spectacular Splendor. A CHORUS OF 50 VOICES. Matinee prices—75, 50 and 25 cents. Night prices—\$1.00, 75 and 50 cents. Seats on sale at C. A. House's Music Store Thursday, April 8, ap5

OPERA HOUSE. TUESDAY, APRIL 13. Denman Thompson's Famous Play. The Old Homestead. Under the Management of Frank Thompson and Wm. Warrington. The Original Old Homestead Double Quartette. Select Company of Twenty-three Players. Wonderful Electrical Effects. Reserved seats \$1.00; admission 75 and 50 cents. Seats on sale at C. A. House's Music Store Saturday, April 10. ap7

THE DAZZLER. More dazzling than ever. A grand cast, comedians, singers, dancers. Night prices, 15, 25, 35 and 50c. Matinee prices, 15, 25 and 50c. ap9

ALABAMA Presented by the Clement Blairbridge Company of Metropolitan Players. Night prices—15, 25, 35 and 50c. Matinee prices—15, 25 and 50c. ap8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STORAGE FOR MERCHANDISE AND household goods, at 181 Main street. WANTED—POSITION BY A YOUNG man, traveling salesman or in store or office. Strictly temperate, good address, and not afraid of work. Excellent references. Address HURLER, Intelligencer office. ap9

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Savings and Loan Building Association will be held on Monday, April 13, 1897, at 7 o'clock p. m., at its office, No. 112 1/2 Market street, in the city of Wheeling, to elect a board of directors and transact such other business as may come before them. JOHN E. SCHELLHAUSE, Secretary. ap8

BOSTON SHOE REPAIRING CO., 1741 Market Street. PRACTICAL SHOEMAKERS. Shoes neatly repaired and half soled while you wait. HALF-BOLING AND HEELING. PEGGING . . . 50c. 1741 Market Street.

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ALBERT STOLZ & CO. SAVE TIME AND STRENGTH. By using Anti-Rub Washing Preparation, you will not turn the clothes yellow; will not injure the finest fabrics. HUEBEL'S GROCERY HOUSE, 224 Market Street.

\$100 REWARD. One hundred dollars reward will be paid to the person or persons, recovering the body of William Falloure, who was drowned in Wheeling creek, between the Market and Main street bridges, on Friday night, March 27, 1897. MRS. W. M. FALLOURE. DR. W. S. HUTCHINS Has moved his office and residence from 84 T welfth to 910 Main street. Easter Cards and Booklets. We have a very choice line of PRANG'S and DUTTON'S Cards and Small Booklets, and advise those wishing to supply CLASSES or SCHOOLS to come soon, and in case our stock of any selected item is not large enough to fill your order, we can have them sent from the publisher.

STANTON'S OLD CITY BOOK STORE. BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. Wheeling, W. Va. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. This is to notify our patrons that the following schedule of prices has been adopted by the Ice Exchange, for one year, from April 1, 1897:

FAMILY TRADE. 30 to 200 pounds, daily deliveries, 50 cents per 100 pounds. 25 to 100 pounds, daily deliveries, 40 cents per 100 pounds. Hereafter no ice will be delivered on Sunday. WHEELING ICE EXCHANGE.

Quarter-Day Extended AT THE MUTUAL Savings Bank, 1521 Market Street, UNTIL SATURDAY, APRIL 10. This means that all money deposited on or before that day will share in the July Dividend, the same as if deposited before April 1st. Depositors receive 4 per cent a year on their quarterly balances.

STOCKS FOR SALE. 10 shares Bank Ohio Valley. 15 shares Riverside Glass Co. HOWARD HAZLETT, EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING. STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENTS. CARLE BROS. Blank Books, Office Supplies, Stationery, Etc.

1308 MARKET ST. FOR SALE. The National Collection Agency, of Washington, D. C., will dispose of the following judgments: WEST VIRGINIA.

Table listing names and amounts for West Virginia judgments, including Belington Cook and Coke Co., Gilpin & Son, Berkeley Springs, J. P. Gillespie & Co., Erets, Farrel, Nargan & Co., Brookville, J. B. Bowmaster, Bruceton, Aug. Schutte, Charlestown, C. E. Christian, Dingess, G. H. Benedict, East Bank, G. B. Harvey, Elkins, G. J. Baker, Fettesman, J. B. Cowan, Greenwood, M. Parsons, Hendricks, H. G. Hughes, Hinton, J. R. Ramsey, Hoffman, P. A. Lyons, Lyons, C. E. Haswood, Martinsburg, Late & Bennett, Neaterville, D. Kennedy, Pearyville, Payne & Heaver, Pearyville, R. Parsons, Petersburg, E. F. Pinkus, Rock Run, J. M. Womford, Phillip, C. W. Wheeler, Rowlesburg, J. B. Cowger & Co., Tiddle, T. A. Douglas, Rusk, C. A. Ogden, Sardis, J. B. Hatcher, Wheeling, Bartlett Bros. Triplett, M. Schenberger, Wheeling, J. D. Adams, Yorkville.

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