

Interests, besides throwing enhanced burdens of neutrality upon this government. In 1875 peace was brought about by the truce of Zanjón, obtained by negotiation between the Spanish commander, Martínez de Campos, and the insurgent leaders.

The present insurrection broke out in February, 1895. It is not my purpose at this time to recall its remarkable increase or to characterize its tenacious resistance against the enormous force massed against it by Spain. The revolt and the efforts to subdue it carried destruction to every quarter of the island, developing wide proportions and defying the efforts of Spain for its suppression. The civilized code of war has been disregarded, no less so by the Spaniards than by the Cubans. The existing conditions cannot but fill this government and the American people with the gravest apprehension. There is no desire on the part of our people to profit by the misfortunes of Spain. We have only the desire to see the Cubans prosperous and contented, enjoying that measure of self-control, which is the inalienable right of man, protected in their right to reap the benefit of the exhaustless treasures of their country.

The offer made by my predecessor in April, 1896, tendering the friendly offices of this government, failed. Any mediation on our part was not accepted. In brief, the answer read: "There is no effectual way to pacify Cuba unless it begins with the actual submission of the rebels to the mother country."

**A CRUEL POLICY.**  
Then only could Spain act in the promised direction of her own motion and after her own plans. The cruel policy of concentration was initiated February 16, 1896. The productive districts controlled by the Spanish armies were depopulated. The agricultural inhabitants were herded in and about the garison towns, their lands laid waste and their dwellings destroyed. This policy of the late cabinet of Spain was justified as a necessary measure of war and as a means of cutting off supplies from the insurgents. It has utterly failed as a war measure. It was not civilized warfare. It was extermination.

Against this abuse of the rights of war I have felt constrained on repeated occasions to enter the firmest and earnest protest of this government. There was much of public condemnation of the treatment of American citizens by alleged illegal arrests and long imprisonment awaiting trial or pending protracted judicial proceedings. I felt my first duty to make instant demand for the release or speedy trial of all American citizens under arrest. Before the change of the Spanish cabinet in October last, twenty-two prisoners, citizens of the United States, had been given their freedom.

For the relief of our own citizens, suffering because of the conflict, the aid of Congress was sought in a special message and under the appropriation of April 4, 1897, effect was given to the release of American citizens in Cuba, many of them at their own request having been returned to the United States.

The instructions given to our new minister to Spain before his departure for his post, directed him to impress upon that government the sincere wish of the United States to lend its aid toward the ending of its war in Cuba by reaching a peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable alike to Spain and to the Cuban people. These instructions recited the character and duration of the contest, the widespread losses it entails, the burdens and restraints it imposes upon us, with constant disturbance of national interests and the injury resulting from an indefinite continuance of this state of things. It was stated that at this juncture our government was constrained to seriously inquire if the time was not ripe when Spain of her own volition, moved by her own interests and every sentiment of humanity, should put a stop to this destructive war and make proposals of settlement honorable to herself and just to her Cuban colony. It was urged that as a neighboring nation, with large interests in Cuba, we could be required to wait only a reasonable time for the mother country to establish its authority and restore peace and order within the borders of the island; that we could not contemplate an indefinite period for the accomplishment of this result. No solution was proposed to which the slightest idea of humiliation to Spain could attach and indeed precise proposals were withheld to avoid embarrassment to that government. All that was asked or expected was that some safe way might be speedily provided and permanent peace restored. It so chanced that the consideration of this offer, addressed to the same Spanish administration, which had declined the tender of my predecessor, and which for more than two years had poured men and treasure into Cuba into the fruitless efforts to suppress the revolt, fell to others. Between the departure of General Woodford, the new envoy, and his arrival in Spain the statesman who had shaped the policy of his country fell by the hand of an assassin, and although the cabinet of the late premier still held office and received from our envoy the proposals before, that cabinet gave place within a few days thereafter to a new administration under the leadership of Sagasta.

**THE REPLY OF SPAIN.**  
The reply to our note was received on the 23rd day of October. It is in the direction of a better understanding. It appreciates the friendly purposes of this government. It admits that our country is deeply affected by the war in Cuba and that its desires for peace are just. It declares that the present Spanish government is bound by every consideration to a change of policy that should satisfy the United States and pacify Cuba within a reasonable time. To this end Spain has decided to put into effect the political reforms heretofore advocated by the present premier, without halting for any consideration in the path which the government leads to peace. The military operations, it is said, will continue but will be humane and conducted with all regard for private rights, being accompanied by political action leading to the autonomy of Cuba while guarding Spanish sovereignty. This, it is claimed, will result in investing Cuba with a distinct personality; the island to be governed by an executive and by a local council or chamber, reserving to Spain the control of the foreign relations, the army and navy and the judicial administration. To accomplish this the present government proposes to modify existing legislation by decree, leaving the Spanish cortes, with the aid of Cuban senators and deputies to solve the economic problem and properly distribute the existing debt.

In the absence of a declaration of the measures that this government proposes to take in carrying out its proffer of good offices it suggests that Spain be left free to conduct military operations and grant political reforms, while the United States for its part shall enforce its neutral obligations and cut off the assistance which is asserted the insurgents receive from this country. The supposition of an indefinite prolongation of the war is denied. It is asserted that the western provinces are already well nigh reclaimed; that the planting of cane and tobacco therein has been resumed and that by force of arms and new and ample reforms very early and complete pacification is hoped for.

**COST OF MAINTAINING NEUTRALITY.**  
The immediate amelioration of existing conditions under the new administration of Cuban affairs is predicted, and therewithal the disturbances and all occasion for any change of attitude on the part of the United States. Discussion of the question of the international duties and responsibilities of the United States as Spain understands them, is presented with an apparent disposition to charge us with failure in this regard. This change is with-

out any basis in fact. It could not have been made if Spain has been cognizant of the constant efforts this government has made at the cost of millions and by the employment of the administrative machinery of the nation at command to perform its full duty according to the law of the nations. That it has successfully prevented the departure of a single military expedition or armed vessel from our shores in violation of our laws would seem to be a sufficient answer. But of this aspect of the Spanish note it is not necessary to speak further now. Firm in the conviction of a wholly performed obligation due response to this charge has been made in diplomatic course.

Throughout all these horrors and dangers to our own peace this government has never in any way abrogated its sovereign prerogative or reserving to itself the determination of its policy and course according to its own high sense of right and in consonance with the dearest interests and convictions of our own people should the prolongation of the strife so demand.

Of the untried measures there remain only: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation for that cannot be thought of. The very code of morality would be criminal aggression. Recognition of the belligerence of the insurgents has often been canvassed as a possible if not inevitable step both in regard to the previous ten years struggle and during the present war.

#### BELLIGERENCY RESOLUTIONS.

I am not unmindful that the two houses of Congress in the spring of 1896 expressed the opinion by concurrent resolution that a condition of public war existed requiring or justifying the recognition of a state of belligerency in Cuba, and during the extra session the senate voted a joint resolution of the like import which, however, was not brought to a vote in the house of representatives. In the presence of these significant expressions of the sentiment of the legislative branch it behooves the executive to soberly consider the conditions under which so important a measure must needs rest for justification. It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor. Possession, in short of the essential qualifications of sovereignty by the insurgents and the conduct of the war by them according to the received code of war are no less important factors toward the determination of the problem of belligerency than the independence and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state.

The wise utterances of President Grant in his memorable message of December 7, 1875, are signally relevant to the present situation in Cuba and it may be wholesome now to recall them. At that time a ruinous conflict had for seven years wasted the neighboring island. During all those years an utter disregard of the laws of civilized warfare and of the just demands of humanity, which called for the expressions of condemnation from the nations of Christendom, continued unabated. Destruction and ruin pervaded the land, and the people were driven to the sea. The commerce of the island was completely paralyzed. The commerce of all commercial nations, but that of the United States more than any other by reason of proximity and larger trade and intercourse. At that juncture General Grant uttered these words, which now, as then, sum up the elements of the problem:

#### GRANT'S WORDS RECALLED.

"A recognition of the independence of Cuba being in my opinion, impracticable and indefensible, the question which next presents itself is that of the recognition of belligerent rights in the parties to the contest. In a former message to Congress he had occasion to consider this question and reached the conclusion that the conflict in Cuba, dreadful and devastating as were its incidents did not rise to the fearful dignity of war. It is possible that acts of foreign powers, and even acts of Spain herself, of this very nature, might be pointed to in defense of such recognition. But now, as in its past history, the United States should carefully avoid the false lights which might lead it into the mazes of doubtful law and of questionable propriety, and adhere rigidly and sternly to the rule, which has been its guide, of doing only that which is right and honest and of good report. The question of according or withholding rights of belligerency must be judged in every case, in the view of the particular attending facts. Unless justified by necessity, it is always and justly, regarded as an unbecoming act and a gratuitous violation of moral support to the rebellion. It is necessary, and it is required, when the interests and rights of another government or of its people are so far affected by a pending civil conflict as to require a definition of its relations to the parties thereto. But this conflict must be one which will be recognized in the sense of international law as war.

"Belligerence, too, is a fact. The mere existence of contending armed bodies, and their occasional conflicts, do not constitute war in the sense referred to. Applying to the existing condition of affairs in Cuba, the tests recognized by publicists and writers on international law, and which have been observed by nations of dignity, honesty and power, when free from sensitive or selfish and unworthy motives. I fail to find in the insurrection the existence of such a substantial political organization, real, palpable and manifest to the world, having the forms and capable of the ordinary functions of government toward its own people, and to other states, with courts for the administration of justice, with a local habitation, possessing such organization of force, such material, such occupation of territory as to make the contest one of the category of a more rebellious insurrection or occasional skirmishes, and place it on the terrible footing of war, to which a recognition of belligerency would aim to elevate it.

#### RECOGNITION OF BELLIGERENCY UNWISE.

"The contest, moreover, is solely on land; the insurrection has not possessed itself of a single seaport whence it may send forth its flag, nor has it any means of communication with foreign powers except through the military lines of its adversaries. No apprehension of any of those sudden and difficult complications which a war upon the ocean is apt to precipitate upon the vessels, both commercial and national, and upon the consular officers of other powers, calls for the definition of its relations to the parties to the contest. Considered as a question of expediency, I regard the accordance of belligerent rights still to be as unwise and premature as I regard it to be, at present, indefensible as a measure of right.

"Such recognition entails upon the country according the rights which flow from its difficult and complicated duties, and requires the exertion from the contending parties of the strict observance of their rights and obligations. It confers the right of search upon the high seas by vessels of both parties, and would subject the carrying of arms and munitions of war, which now may be transported freely and without interruption in vessels of the United States to detention and to possible seizure; it would give rise to countless vexatious questions, would release the parent government from responsibility for acts done by the insurgents and would invest Spain with the right to exercise the supervision recognized by our

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## WISE WOMEN.

### Those Who Heed the First Symptoms of Nervous Derangement.

Special from Mrs. Pinkham.

A dull, aching pain at the lower part of the back and a sensation of little rills of heat, or chills running down the spine, are symptoms of general womb derangement.

If these symptoms are not accompanied by leucorrhoea, they are precursors of that weakness.

It is worse than folly to neglect these symptoms. Any woman of common sense will take steps to cure herself.

She will realize that her generative system is in need of help, and that a good restorative medicine is a positive necessity. It must be a medicine with specific virtues. As a friend, a woman friend, let me advise the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If your case has progressed so that a troublesome discharge is already established, do not delay, take the Vegetable Compound at once, so as to tone up your whole nervous system; you can get it at any reliable drug store. You ought also to use a local application, or else the corrosive discharge will set up an inflammation and hardening of the parts. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is put up in packets at 25 cents each. To relieve this painful condition this Sanative Wash is worth its weight in gold.

Mrs. GEORGE W. SHEPARD, Watervliet, N. Y., says: "I am glad to state that I am cured from the worst form of female weakness. I was troubled very much with leucorrhoea, bearing-down pains and backache. Before using Mrs. Pinkham's Remedies it seemed that I had no strength at all. I was in pain all over. I began to feel better after taking the first dose of Vegetable Compound. I have used five bottles, and I feel like a new woman. I know if other suffering women would only try it, it would help them."

#### THE WHEELING PARK

Association Stockholders Hold Their Annual Meeting.

Last night the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wheeling Park Association was held, Judge G. W. Jeffers presiding. The old board of directors was re-elected, as follows: Anton Reymann, August Rolf, Henry Bieberson, L. F. Siffel, H. F. Behrens, E. Laupp, Paul O. Reymann, F. Rikser, Conrad Hirsch, John A. Hess, George Hook.

The directors elected the present officers, as follows: President—Anton Reymann, Manager—August Rolf, Secretary—Conrad Hirsch, Assistant manager—Ernest Krieger. Plans for certain improvements at the park next season were discussed at the stockholders' meeting, but nothing definite was determined. Receipts the past season showed a comfortable increase, but there was also an increase in expenses. The net result was also an increased profit.

#### A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

The Dance Given by Mr. Jule Hearne in Honor of Visitors.

The dance given at the Carroll Club last night by Mr. Jule Hearne in honor of Mrs. Clark Armour and Miss Tough, of Kansas City, was a brilliant affair, and was attended by a notable assemblage. The entire club house was given over, and was transformed into a wealth of light and flowers. Assisting Mrs. Armour and Miss Tough in receiving were Mrs. William Hearne and Mrs. G. A. Anckman.

The auditorium was the scene of the terpsichorean pastime, the Opera House orchestra making the melody. Easy chairs distributed judiciously gave a pleasing air of comfort, and the other parts of the building were as tastefully furnished. Ziegenfeller was the caterer.

#### AT HEARNE TABERNACLE.

The members and friends of the Hearne tabernacle congregation last night were treated to the illustrated lecture "Greenland's Ice Mountains," delivered by Rev. R. R. Elger, of the Third Presbyterian church. Over 300 people were present, forming an audience that was delighted with the lecture, which was a success in every respect. The views, about fifty in number, were quite realistic. The lecture will be repeated at the Third Presbyterian church to-night.

#### AT MT. DE CHANTAL.

The dramatic club of the Mount, gave for last week's Saturday entertainment, "The Minstrels." The following young ladies rendered a delightfully humorous programme of songs and dancing, closing with a genuine Blackville cake walk: Miss Blanche Loughney, Miss Manette Joyce, Miss Kate O'Brien, Miss Florence Umberger, Miss Francis McQuaid, Miss Julia Montague, Miss Mary McHenry, Miss Stella Steinmeyer, Miss Mabelle Ashmore and Miss Marian Aukenhell.

#### RECEPTION AT ST. MATTHEW'S.

A reception will be tendered this evening to the new rector of St. Matthew's P. E. church, Rev. N. S. Thomas, his wife and mother. The reception will occur in the basement at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to the clergy and members of other churches to be present.

#### How to Prevent Pneumonia.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine, is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively, and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olah, Ind. Ter. Chief.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among many thousands who have used it for colds and flu, we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by druggists.

HIVER are not dangerous to life, but they are a prolific breeding of misery and prostration. Doan's Kidney Pills give instant relief, even to the worst cases of this and other exasperating diseases of the skin.

HAVE you noticed the extra size of the Elderdown Quilt in Stifel & Co.'s ad?

GO and hear Wheeling's finest singers at King's Dancers' concert and social at Pythian castle to-night, beginning at 7:45 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

## BOTH CONFIDENT.

### State Says it will Convict Wiley Bowers of Murder

#### WITHOUT A PARTICLE OF DOUBT

Attorney Schuck is Just as Sure of the Innocence of

#### HIS CLIENT, THE PRISONER.

Who was Recently Indicted for the Murder of Dairyman Henry Kiel—The Trial Opened in Criminal Court Yesterday Morning and is Likely to Continue Throughout the Week—The Day Spent in Efforts to Complete the Panel—Jury Completed at Last Night's Session, After Which Opening Statements Were Made.

It was a busy day in the criminal court. Sessions were held morning, afternoon and evening, and when court adjourned for the day at 8:45 p. m., the jury in the case of the state vs. Wiley Bowers, accused of the murder of Henry Kiel, had been secured and the opening statements by state and defense were made. Judge Huges intimates that night sessions will be held throughout the week, it being thought nearly certain that even with night sessions the trial will hardly reach its conclusion next Saturday.

Bowers, of course, was in the court room yesterday while the jury panel was being filled, and he maintained the same stolid and indifferent demeanor that has been a remarkable phase of his conduct since arrested, over a month ago.

The concluding feature of the day was the statement of the case to the jury by Mr. Meyer, for the state, and Mr. Schuck, for the defense. This morning the taking of testimony will begin. As usual, the state will open and its first witness will likely be young George Bowers, upon whose testimony depends in a large measure the conviction of Bowers. The defense has eighteen witnesses, and its greatest effort will be to set up an alibi in favor of Wiley Bowers. It is alleged that Bowers was in Fulton at the time the murder is claimed to have been committed.

#### THE MORNING SESSION.

Considerable Progress was Made in the Matter of Securing a Jury.

The morning session of the court was called to order at 9:30 o'clock, Judge Huges on the bench. Most of the session was devoted to securing the jury. Several venire facias were necessary before the twenty acceptable jurors were had. The following were found wanting:

Alex Beabout, opposed to capital punishment.

C. H. Wheeler, expressed a disinclination to serve.

John McCrum, would not change his opinion.

James Bogard, could not serve.

George Plues, his opinion might interfere.

Henry Rempe, could not find a verdict from the evidence alone.

Louis Neibergall, had formed an opinion.

Edward Morren, sr., his sympathy prevented service on the jury.

Louis Hausman, prejudice.

Fred Schaub, had formed an opinion.

Jack Hunter, could not change his opinion.

George W. Merchant, could not give the accused a fair trial.

Ralph Hayman, could not change his opinion.

Fred Harper, prejudice.

Alex O. Maxwell, excused on account of sickness.

Frank M. Carlin, could not give accused a fair trial.

A. S. Kraft, nothing would change his opinion.

Just before noon adjournment of the state handed in the following list of its witnesses:

Lizzie Kiel, John E. Smith, Mrs. D. E. Paxton, Elsie Steel, Mrs. John Johnson, Mrs. William Purcell, Mrs. Charles Hess, Jacob Yoss, William Tubaugh, Dr. W. P. Megall, Dr. J. A. Campbell, Mrs. John Treiber, David Campbell, Mrs. Charles Thonum, Jacob Heyman, Mrs. William Chatterback, A. A. Franzheim, Henry Brooks, Miss A. Schoenhoe.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Still one Lacking of the Panel Quota of Twenty.

The afternoon session of criminal court opened at 2 o'clock sharp, and the making up of the jury was resumed.

The following were found wanting:

John Reed, had an opinion.

Adam Hess, could not give defendant a fair trial.

Alex Durst, excused on the strength of a physician's certificate of sickness.

George L. Durst, had an opinion.

J. M. Weistling, prejudice.

Z. A. Henick, prejudice.

The defense had the following witnesses subpoenaed:

Mrs. Michael Stein, Miss Guslie Stein, Mrs. Mary Miller, Miss Emma Yacke, Isaac Bogard, Mrs. Hill, of Fulton; Charles Stein, of Pleasant Valley; Ben Dunlap, Jr., Dan Meyers, Jacob Heyman, Alonzo Selts, Alf Lewis, of Wheeling; Mrs. Happs, of Sistersville; John Smith, Mrs. Amelia Hess, Mrs. Purcell, Mrs. Schwanz, Jacob A. Yoss, of Stackyard Hollow.

The papers were given to deputies by Sheriff Richards, who at once proceeded to serve them.

The examination of applicants for jury honors from the second venire facias was continued, only one being needed. The first was Henry Merkel, whose bias was a sufficient excuse. After a wait of fifteen minutes, F. S. Bassett appeared and was examined in the usual form by Judge Huges.

In this case, he was acceptable and the twentieth man had been secured, completing the panel.

Judge Huges then asked if any had conscientious scruples against the infliction of the death penalty. To this question, three answered in the affirmative, W. C. Hanes, J. E. Hanes and John W. Norrington. This left seventeen on the list, as follows:

William Reitz, W. C. Jones, H. J. Mendel, J. F. Potter and T. S. Bassett.

Those struck off by the state were:

William Hervey, J. T. Stone, G. H. Medick and John Smith, Jr.

This left the Bowers jury composed of the following:

J. W. Bier, George Hawkins, Albert Stolz, Charles H. Herwig, B. W. Peile, James White, J. M. Dunlap, E. C. Harry, A. J. Seifert, W. A. Miller, Daniel Brown.

It was shortly after 8 o'clock when the jury had been announced. Then Prosecuting Attorney William C. Meyer addressed the jury, making the opening statement of the case on behalf of the state. Mr. Meyer said, in effect:

Wiley Bowers has been charged with the taking of a human life. The jury should carefully weigh the evidence adduced in this trial and seek for the motive that prompted this crime. If the state produces evidence of a direct nature, showing that Henry Kiel met a violent death and that the defendant intended to kill him with malice aforethought, leveled that gun and sent the bullet speeding through Kiel's body, then the jury must find a verdict of guilty. This will be proved by positive and direct evidence, which will be amply corroborated.

Mr. Meyer then quoted from the West Virginia code the sections regulating the punishment for murder, and said the evidence would justify a verdict of first degree murder.

The speaker then described the murder in all its harrowing detail, and said the state would prove Bowers had killed Kiel without the least provocation. The act, he said, was incited by the dictates of a depraved nature, a depravity so deep that the man was lost as all sense of the duties man owes to man and to society. The crime had been committed in ambush. Bowers had knelt on the ground, and here lying in wait, with no one but his own younger brother, shot Mr. Kiel in the back and then robbed him. From this the speaker advanced the claim of wilfulness, premeditation and deliberation.

Proceeding, Mr. Meyer detailed the movements of Bowers and his brother on that fateful second of November, a little over a twelve-month ago, and showed how careful Bowers had been to take steps to conceal his connection with the crime. The crime was committed by a man well acquainted with the surrounding country. Bowers often hunts over this same ground. He did not kill Kiel at night because his habit was to remain indoors then.

Mr. Schuck, for the defense, made his statement to the jury. The innocence of the accused must be presumed until the state has proven him guilty. He must be proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, and it should be remembered that at all times the burden of proof is upon the state. If there is the least doubt, the jury must acquit the accused man. The defense, he said, would prove beyond doubt the innocence of Wiley Bowers. The defense would also prove that the charge against Bowers is a trumped up affair, the motive being to bar the reward offered for the capture of Kiel's murderer.

Court adjourned this morning.

Circuit Court.

Before Judge Hervey, yesterday, in the case of the Oil Well Supply Company vs. John E. Clator, there was a verdict for plaintiff for \$495.00.

In the case of Nell & Ellingham vs. D. J. McKee, there was a confession of judgment for \$42.

The case of William Carey vs. city was reset for February 1.

James Boyce of Pittsburgh, was admitted to practice.

HERBERT SPENCER, famous one time, can now be bought for just one dime.

EDERDOWNS make elegant Xmas presents. Read Stifel's ad.

Old Stock Cream Ale and Porter, made at home by house labor. Call for it. All first class saloons furnish it.

J. J. RENNEY, City.

## WHAT IS LIFE?

A Discovery by Prof. Gates, of Washington, Which Answers the Question.

#### AN INTERESTING SUBJECT.

"What is life?" This question has been asked during all ages, but it has never until now been successfully answered. Professor Elmer Gates, of Washington, who has been making great experiments with the microscope, has made virtually a double microscope; in other words, he brings the image of the first microscope on the lens of the second microscope so that many things which it is impossible to see with an ordinary microscope are revealed. In this way he is able to see the smallest cells of the body in an exceedingly large form. He says: "Cut a piece of protoplasm into number of pieces and each piece will still be alive," thus proving that the germs of life exist in even the minutest particle of the body.

But he goes farther and says that he believes mind is life, and that mind is present in every particle of the body. This is a new, a startling, a wonderful theory and it may lead to a revolution on the subjects of disease, health and happiness. It explains clearly one thing and that is, why the mind is frequently affected when the body is disordered, and it brings home the question of health or disease very forcibly.

It becomes plain that in order to have a clear head and a strong mind, one must have a body that is in perfect condition. When the body is deranged the mind cannot work rightly. With pains in the back, nausea, weariness, bearing down sensations and all the symptoms indicating a weakened condition of the kidneys and urinary organs, there is certain to be a clouding of the intellect which calls for immediate action. This action can only be successfully taken by using some great, modern discovery that is certain to put the cell tissues in perfect shape. There is such a discovery and it is doing more to counteract pain and establish health than anything known to modern times. In speaking of it Dr. William Edward Robson, of London, says: "I emphatically state that I have been able to give more relief and effect more cures by the use of Warner's Safe Cure than by all the medicines in the British pharmacopoeia." Doctor R. A. Gunn, dean of the United States Medical College, says: "I prescribe and use Warner's Safe Cure in both acute and chronic Bright's disease and commend it most frankly."

Such statements should convince any man or woman that there is no need of further suffering, if a prompt use is made of the remedy that is commended so highly.

#### THE RIVER.

**YESTERDAY'S DEPARTURES.**

Parkersburg, BEN HUR, 9 p. m.  
Sistersville, RUTH, 3:30 p. m.  
Clarksburg, LEROY, 3:30 p. m.  
Steubenville, T. M. BAYNE, 2:30 p. m.

**BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.**

Cincinnati, KEYSTONE STATE, 8 a. m.  
Pittsburgh, QUEEN CITY, 5 a. m.  
Parkersburg, ARGAND, 11 a. m.  
Matamoras, LEXINGTON, 11 a. m.  
Sistersville, LEROY, 3:30 p. m.  
Steubenville, T. M. BAYNE, 2:30 p. m.

**BOATS LEAVING TO-MORROW.**

Charleston, KANAWHA, 6:30 a. m.  
Pittsburgh, BEN HUR, 8 a. m.  
Clarksburg, LEROY, 3:30 p. m.  
Sistersville, RUTH, 3:30 p. m.  
Steubenville, T. M. BAYNE, 2:30 p. m.

**Along the Landing.**

The marks at the landing showed 4 feet 9 inches and rising.

The Ben Hur is due down to-night for Parkersburg.

The steamer Will J. Cummins will leave Wheeling next Saturday and arrive Saturday night at Parkersburg.

Cincinnati and intermediate