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THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, JUNE 9, 1898.

Flag of the free heart's hope and home!
By angel hands to valor given;
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in Heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us?

—Joseph Rodman Drake.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The First Congressional District Republican Convention will be held in the Park Casino, Wheeling, on Thursday, July 14, 1898, at 11 o'clock a. m., to nominate a candidate for Representative in the Congress of the United States, to be voted for at the election to be held in November next. The counties of the district shall be entitled to choose delegates to said convention as follows:

Brooke	9	Lewis	18
Braxton	15	Marshall	36
Doddridge	17	Ohio	67
Gilmer	10	Tyler	24
Harrison	30	Wetzel	17
Hancock	8		

By order of the committee.
C. D. ELLIOTT, Chairman.
W. J. W. COWDEN, Secretary. ej8

More Defenses Demolished.

The report, not yet officially confirmed, that five American warships destroyed the fortifications at Camarnama, Cuba, and drove the Spanish troops and the inhabitants from the town, comes from Cape Haytien, whence many reliable reports heretofore have come. If the battle and its alleged results occurred it was probably another move by the American fleet in the general plan to pave the way for the landing of troops.

The statement in the report that the Spanish commander issued orders to burn the town before surrendering is another evidence of the desperate resorts that the Spaniards are willing to adopt rather than to yield spoils of war to a victor. This was first noticeable in the Manila battle, and it is intimated that even Cervera's fleet will be destroyed by him rather than to permit the vessels to fall into the hands of the United States.

The engagement now reported is also an additional evidence of the inadequacy of the Spanish defenses in Cuba against the attacks of the American war fleets, insuring the comparative ease with which the obstacles in the way of landing the invading army can be overcome. We may hope that the news from Cape Haytien will be officially confirmed, and add another strong point in the direction of an early and favorable outcome to the war.

A Victory of Peace.

The war isn't interfering with the rapid advance of the United States into the markets of the world, and it may be incidentally said that neither is the "Dingley monstrosity," proving a "menace to our export trade." It is stated from Washington, and the basis is the official record, that the manufacturers of this country are making in the fiscal year which closes this month their "greatest record in competing for the markets of the world," and, be it also said, that they are also managing to supply the home market without any increased assistance from foreign manufacturers. A statement, which is verified by the figures, is to the effect that the exports of manufactured products during the fiscal year will not only exceed those of all previous years, but that, for the first time in the history of the United States, they will exceed the imports of manufactures. The dispatch which contains this information of so much interest to this country at this particular time when resources are being called upon to conduct a costly war, gives some instructive and significant statistics that disprove some of the confident prophecies made by calamity howlers some months ago. They are not indulging in such calamity talk now, to any great extent, for the invincible logic of facts has silenced them.

According to the statistics in the record of the year by the bureau of statistics the exports of manufactured goods exceed by $40,000,000 the value of those imported. This is expected to be increased to $50,000,000 by the end of the month. This is a remarkable showing when it is considered that in the three previous years the imports exceeded the exports of manufactures, in 1895 by $121,000,000, by $105,000,000 in 1896, and by $27,000,000, in round numbers, in 1897.

It is agreeable to note in this connection that the growth in sales of our manufactured products to the world at large does not represent any particular branch of industry alone, but that nearly every branch has shared in the showing. A summary of the report of the bureau of statistics now being completed contains these significant figures:

Nearly every branch of great manufacturing industries has shared in this growth of our sales to other parts of the world. The exports of agricultural implements, for instance, which in 1888 were about $2,500,000, will in the year 1898 be, in round numbers, $6,000,000. Locomotive engines, whose exportation in 1888 was less than $500,000, will in 1898 reach probably $4,000,000. Bar iron, of which we exported 1,500,000 pounds in 1888, will amount to 10,000,000 pounds of exports in 1898. Builders' hardware, the exports of which in 1888 were valued at $1,442,635, were last fiscal year $4,152,836 in value.

The total value of the exports of manufactures of iron and steel, which in 1888 amounted to $17,763,034, will in 1898 exceed $65,000,000. The exports of leather and manufactures thereof, which in 1888 amounted to less than $10,000,000, will in 1898 exceed $20,000,000 in value. Soap increases from 19,000,000 pounds in 1888 to 27,000,000 in 1898; glass and glassware from $881,628 in 1888 to $1,208,187 in 1897; manufactures of rubber from $866,867 in 1888 to $1,807,145 in 1897. Manufactures of cotton show an increase of 50 per cent in the value of their exports in the last ten years; exports of chemicals have also increased 50 per cent in value in the same time. Manufactures of brass have increased from $308,124 in 1898 to $1,400,000 in 1898, while manufactures of copper, including ingots and bars, which in 1888 were $3,812,798, were last year $31,621,125, and seem likely to exceed that sum in 1898.

The total exportation of manufactures in 1888 amounted to $130,300,087, and in 1898 seem likely to reach nearly or quite $290,000,000.

The figures carry with them their own eloquent comment. They show what it is that is exciting jealousy of the United States in some quarters of Europe and what it is that is attracting propositions for friendly alliances from other quarters. The triumph of this country, commercially and industrially, is assured, and the commerical and industrial interests of Europe are the first to feel the influence and the power of the great competitor of the western hemisphere. Its victories in this material way are greater and will continue greater than the triumphs of war can possibly be.

Such a showing as the country is making in extending its markets represents no famished condition of Europe, no failure of foreign crops, nothing but the steady march and increased demand for the products of American skill, American invention and American enterprise, all fostered by policies that were opposed by half our own people, but which have prevailed in spite of all. Our greatness as a commercial and industrial nation is only begun.

An Important Feature.

Elsewhere is a letter from Glenville reviewing some of the interesting features of the trial of Mrs. Atkinson, in which are involved unusual points, and on that account are attracting the attention of the legal fraternity. One point in particular which would have a vital bearing on the case as it would affect the defendant is that of a proper definition of what constitutes forgery. A concise argument by Judge Brannon delivered last October during the first trial, in which he held that a paper signed by the name of a person, "per" some one else, could not be a forgery, attracted some attention, although the question was not a new one to attorneys, and an exhaustive brief prepared by Mr. Brannon on the subject was extensively published. Upon this point seems to hang the important technical feature of the case, and the correspondent remarks that the difficulties are in getting this and other points involved before the supreme court.

Both the grand jury that reindicted Mrs. Atkinson and the jury that tried the case of Owens, acording to the press dispatches, have shown an astonishing ability to confuse the cases on both sides by changing their minds under slight provocation, and this feature has somewhat confused the minds of those who have been watching the progress of the trials. Under such circumstances, and in view of decisions made by the court of trial, it would seem that a review of the case by the supreme court, should opportunity offer, would be of interest as not only affecting the technical points at issue, but also the merits of the case in which the wife of the governor of the state is fighting for a vindication from a charge of grave character, a contest in which the people of West Virginia sincerely hope she may succeed. The old saying concerning the uncertainty of juries has had its exemplification at Glenville in this notable instance and to a remarkable degree.

An Invisible Panic.

Even the London Times occasionally permits itself to indulge in statements that show a lack of information regarding conditions in this country. That great British journal a day or so ago somewhat marred a friendly and appreciative article concerning the United States naval operations by saying: "Admiral Cervera's period of evasion is now ended, and beyond creating an unreasoning panic in America, he has accomplished nothing."

This is a statement of fact with a misapprehension injected into it. The Times should be better posted on the temperament of the American people than to assume that there has ever been at any time an "unreasoning" or any other sort of panic in America over the elusive policy that was practiced by Cervera. If there has been at any moment any excitement, even of the mildest sort, in this country through fear of a Spanish attack, the disturbance was so carefully concealed that no one on this side of the Atlantic was ever able to discern it.

Is it possible that the dignified, conservative and usually reliable London Times has been victimized by some conscienceless American yellow journalist? There are something over 70,000,000 of human beings within the boundaries of the United States of America, and if any one of the whole number has at any time lost so much as a moment of sleep through fear of an attack from Spain he must have kept the matter very quiet. It will require something more than Spanish bombast and dodging Spanish war fleets to create an "unreasoning" or any other kind of panic in Uncle Sam's domain.

A feature of the bond issue for carrying on the war is that it will be, so far as possible, in the nature of a popular loan. It will not be given in a lump to a syndicate, but small bidders in every part of the country will be given an opportunity to show their confidence in the government by investing their savings in the bonds at their par value. This will be done through the national banks, the postmasters at every money order office, and through express companies, and allotments are to be made at once for the full amounts of all bids for $1,000 or less. Two hundred millions of dollars in bonds will be offered at once in this manner.

It is suggested in Spain, in response to the propositions of statesmen for peace negotiations, that the Spanish "honor" cannot be satisfied until there is more bloodshed. This is the Spanish *idea of satisfying Spanish honor.* Those who will be called upon to furnish the blood to cleanse the honor doubtless appreciate the humor of the suggestion.

Wheeling will welcome the convention of the First district Republicans to nominate a candidate for Congress. As an entertainer and a convention city of the first class Wheeling has proven her standing so well that she is getting them from all directions this year. The Republicans of the First district will find the door of hospitality wide open.

The report that Col. William Jennings Bryan's regiment is to be sent to the Philippines lacks official confirmation, but if it should prove true it will probably be welcomed by the colonel himself. While he is attending to his military duties there he may, incidentally, have abundant opportunity to study the workings of the silver policy.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

The meaner a man is the more agreeable he tries to be.

A chainless wheel is far more desirable than a chainless dog.

Hope for the best, prepare for the worst and take what comes.

A poet says that hunger acts as a stimulant to original thought.

The young woman who possesses a million certainly has a good figure.

There is nothing so apt to make a man economize as the lack of money.

It takes a clever woman to obtain information without asking questions.

Some girls sing like nightingales, and some like gales in the night.

It is a pity that a man can never see himself in a poker game as others "see" him.

An Ohio cyclist claims to have completed ten centuries in four days. This lowers Methuselah's record.

The first thing a widow does after making up her mind to appoint her late husband's successor is to make up her face.

It is harder for a photographer to make a baby look pleasant than it is for the baby to make the photographer look unpleasant.—Chicago News.

Interesting Experiment.

If any boy doubts that the earth is constantly moving let him prove it by means of a long pendulum. Not only does the earth move, but it moves so forcibly that if a long pendulum is allowed to swing through the air it will soon be found to alter the direction in which it was first swung. That is if the pendulum is set swinging north and south it will in a short time change over to a course more to the northeast and southwest. In order to test this the pendulum must be at least forty feet long. An old hay loft or any other room with a very high ceiling is a good place in which to try it, or a tree with very thick branches on a day when no breeze is blowing might also be a good agent, only you must be sure that no movement of the tree will affect the pendulum. A metal ball hung by a thin wire makes a good pendulum. Having hung it, you must be sure to start it without imparting to it any motion which might slightly incline it to one side. The best way is to tie a thin thread around the center of the ball and then secure the thread to the walk of the loft or a neighboring tree near what you think will be the end of a swing of the pendulum. Having tied it up it will soon come to rest. To set it in motion take a match and burn the string. By doing so you avoid imparting any side motion to the pendulum. It will swing back and forth for a while in a line directly north and south. Very soon it will begin to veer to one side, and you will know that the earth is helping you to swing your pendulum.

Who Suffers Most!

The cars are ready. Knapsacks are packed and haversacks filled. The final order has come. The bugle sounds. "Fall in!" is heard along the line. There is a mother with each arm encircling a boy and covering their brown faces with mother kisses and mother tears. I heard her say, as she straightened up, burshed away her tears and forced a smile: "My boys, be as brave, hopeful and prayerful as I am," writes J. A. Watrous in the Chicago Times-Herald.

I am glad her boys did not see her half an hour later, sitting on the grass outside the camp, crying as though her heart was breaking. It would have been harder for them to leave her.

Yonder is a soldier parting with his wife and baby. As he kisses them and steps into the line the little one reaches its fat hands towards him and crows, and the brave woman smiles at him through her tears. A tanned hand passes over the soldier's eyes, and the parting is over, but not the heartaches. Such is war.

Sweethearts had parted before the bugle sounded. They had, in the main, been conducted to the gate, where the final words were spoken.

Who are making the greatest sacrifices?

The Mortgage Crop.

O, holy Moses! How it grew!
I thought I'd try a bit
To help us out, but fust I knew
The farm was full of it.
The rains may flood—the gales may tear,
And droughts may burn the ground;
Still that will smile and flourish there,
And green the whole year round.

The trouble is to harvest it.
I'd dig and pull and whack,
Till everything but life would split,
And even that would crack.
But when at last I cleared the field,
I said, "Be this an adage:
'We're ne'er so happy with our yield
As when we raise a mortgage.'"

—John C. Murray.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

Soulful Youth (at the piano)—"Do you sing 'For Ever and Ever?'" Matter-of-Fact Maiden—"No; I stop for meals."—Tit-Bits.

Worth the Money.—"Why do you always give that blind man a nickel?" "He knows me and always winks at me."—Chicago Record.

Her Exception.—"He is flippant. He can't be serious if he tries." "Yes he can. He is very serious when he tries to be funny."—Harlem Life.

A Question.—Mike—"Ut's twins, Pat; wan bhoy an' wan gur-rl." His Brother—"Begorra, thin am OI an uncle or an aunt, OI dunno?"—Puck.

Ironical Fate.—"What was the greatest disappointment of your life?" asked her dear friend. "When a deaf and dumb man tried to tell me he loved me in a dark hallway."—Boston Traveler.

The Office Boy's Romance.—"Mr. Jenkins, I've got an uncle, a brother and two cousins in this war." "I see; you're fixing to get off to a base ball game every time we hear rumors of a battle."—Chicago Record.

Yeast—"I see by the paper that two army mules demolished a provision wagon at Tampa the other day." Crimson—"So the soldiers are not the only ones who are kicking against the poor fare."

To Make Her Happy.—"Ah, yes," she cried, "I shall grieve for you when you are far away; but still you can do something that will make me very happy." "What is it?" he asked. "Do not say that you would have me desert. Do not ask me to bring disgrace upon——" "No," she interrupted, "it is not that; but send me your belt buckle as soon as you get a uniform. All the girls are wearing them now."—Chicago News.

Avoid the law by acting in a way that will cause the law to avoid you.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE BAER SONS GROCER COMPANY IN THE STATE OF OHIO:

You are hereby notified that the undersigned has been, by the United States circuit court for the Southern District of Ohio, in the suit in equity therein pending wherein B. S. Baer and others are plaintiffs, and The Baer Sons Grocer Company and others are defendants, appointed receiver for said Baer Sons Grocer Company and all its property, real and personal, in the state of Ohio. And you are hereby notified and requested to file with me within ninety days from this date your claims against said defendant company for adjustment and payment.

MORRIS HORKHEIMER,
June 9, 1898. Receiver.
je9-th

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE BAER SONS GROCER COMPANY:

You are hereby notified that the undersigned have been, by the United States circuit court for the District of West Virginia, in the suit in equity therein pending wherein B. S. Baer and others are plaintiffs, and the Baer Sons Grocer Company and others are defendants, appointed receivers for said Baer Sons Grocer Company and of all property, real and personal, and you are hereby notified and requested to file with us at as early a day as practicable your claims against said defendant company for adjustment and payment.

MORRIS HORKHEIMER,
BERNHARD HORKHEIMER,
Receivers.
Wheeling, W. Va., June 9, 1898. je9

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE BAER'S SONS GROCER COMPANY IN PENNSYLVANIA:

You are hereby notified that the undersigned has been, by the United States circuit court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the suit in equity therein pending wherein B. S. Baer and others are plaintiffs, and the Baer Sons Grocer Company and others are defendants, appointed receiver for the property of said company in the Western District of the state of Pennsylvania, and you are notified and requested to file with me at as early a day as practicable your claims against said defendant company for adjustment and payment.

MORRIS HORKHEIMER,
June 9, 1898. Receiver.