

THE INTELLIGENCER.

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THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, MAY 4, 1899.

Public Patience Exhausted.

Those who have expected that an ar-
bitration of the street car strike was
possible, and that the intolerable situa-
tion, under which the business interests
of the city have been suffering for near-
ly a month, might be brought to an am-
icable end, had their confident hopes
dissipated on the refusal of the strikers
to confer upon any other basis than the
one last named to the company, namely
"nineteen cents and nine hours or noth-
ing." This information was conveyed
to a conference of a committee from the
chamber of commerce, in response to
their invitation to the strikers to meet
three local directors of the road and
confer with a view to bringing about a
settlement. The directors were present,
but a committee from the strikers did
not appear, though two representatives
brought the ultimatum to the hall-way
outside of the conference room.

In the news columns of the Intelligencer
are the details of this endeavor to
end a very bad condition of affairs.
There is to be no arbitration nor no re-
ceding by the strikers. It seems that
there is absolutely nothing else that can
be done by those who have impartially
sought to bring matters to a conclusion.
The action of the strikers has made the
last organized effort of business men
fruitless and by refusing arbitration
has rejected the principle laid down
by many labor organizations in such a
situation.

With this condition of affairs there is
nothing else to be done. The question
now is, are the public patience, the pub-
lic interests, the welfare of the business
community to continue indefinitely un-
der the present strain, without a possi-
bility, even, of the company and the
striking motormen and conductors ever
coming together? The statement that
no proposition for arbitration will be
considered leaves no door open.

In the meantime the matter is in the
hands of the public. It cannot stand
the strain of suspension of the use of a
great public convenience and necessity
much longer. A month has brought in-
calculable loss to trade. Great patience
and sympathy have been shown to the
advantage of the strikers, but it has ac-
complished nothing. What more is ex-
pected, or can be expected? There is a
time when patience ceases to be a vir-
tue in a great community which has
suffered as this has from large loss of
business in a busy season of the year.

Edward Atkinson's Seditious.

Those who are criticizing the official
action at Washington prohibiting three
pamphlets prepared by Edward Atkin-
son from the mails for the Philippines,
seem to construe that it interferes with
Mr. Atkinson's rights as a citizen, and
is an arbitrary act of censorship. Their
defense of Mr. Atkinson, like his own
defense, is based on the fact that the
pamphlets he has been mailing to the
Philippines, to be read by our troops
and the Filipinos, are "compilations of
speeches delivered in Congress." This
is a wrong statement of the case in
some particulars.

The government does not deny the
right of any one to circulate speeches
delivered in Congress, or articles con-
tained in newspapers. It was the man-
ner in which these speeches were com-
piled, the comments upon them in the
pamphlet, and the headlines couched in
seditious language, that caused the ac-
tion to be taken. These were the fea-
tures that caused the authorities to pro-
hibit their circulation in the Philip-
pines, and not the fact that the pam-
phlet contained speeches of public men
delivered in Congress and on the rostrum.

Postmaster General Charles Emory
Smith makes this point so plain that it
is a wonder that the matter is being so
misrepresented.
The pamphlets prepared to be read by
our troops in the Philippines are re-
garded as seditious, and calculated to
incite mutiny, because of their titles
and the accompanying comments. The
titles are suggestive enough. "Crim-
inal Aggression by Whom?" is one. This
"compilation of speeches" is accompa-
nied by comments designed to make our
brave soldiers believe they are com-
mitting a crime of aggression in giving
the government their services to aid in
carrying out the sacred obligations of
this big nation to restore peace and
order in territory which it is under ob-
ligations to control until its disposition
is provided by the representatives of
the people in Congress.

Another pamphlet's title is "The Cost
of a National Crime." Note how the
word "crime" figures in the literature to
be circulated among our faithful regu-
lar and volunteer soldiers as ever fol-
lowed the flag of the Nation. Another
title is "The Hell of War and Its Penal-
ties." Do Mr. Atkinson and his sup-
porters sincerely believe that the gov-
ernment should permit such literature
to be circulated among the nation's
troops at a critical time, when their

work is about accomplished? What ef-
fect do they suppose it would have?
Is it Americanism and patriotism in
this leading spirit of the Boston anti-
imperialist society and those who ap-
plaud him to deliberately conspire to
incite to mutiny the soldiers of the
country, the defenders of the honor of
the flag pledged in an international
treaty? Is it not seditious to circulate
among the troops literature designed to
induce them to disobey orders, and thus
indure the discipline of the army? Is
not the circulation of these pamphlets
with the startling titles, and comments
denouncing the government of the
United States, likely to incite the troops
to embarrass and resist the government
they are serving?

If these are not the purposes of the
pamphlets what are they being sent to
the Philippines for? What is the pur-
pose of Mr. Atkinson and his officers of
the misnamed "anti-imperialist soci-
ety," if it is not to sow dissensions in
the ranks of the army at Manila? Could
any other effect be possible, and what
other reason could the circulators of
this "compiled" and "edited" literature,
with the miscellaneous titles and construc-
tive comments, have?

In criticizing the authorities in stop-
ping these mails to Manila the main
points and the possible effects should
not be overlooked in discussing the
merits of the case.

A National Law Needed.

The importance of national laws regu-
lating business that is national in its
character is exemplified by the ruling of
the Missouri court of appeals uphold-
ing a state law which virtually denies
to combinations or trusts the right to
collect debts that are due them in that
state. A recent decision by the United
States attorney general was to the ef-
fect that the national anti-trust law
was inefficient owing to the fact that
the control of combines was within
state jurisdictions. As the states have
various sorts of laws on this subject,
and they are anything but harmonious
in their workings, a manufacturing
combination doing business in many
states cannot avert a confusion which
interferes with trade.

In the Missouri case a just debt was
outlawed by a state statute which had
for its main and proper purpose render-
ing illegal a combination in restraint of
trade. In other states similar laws pre-
vail; in one or two trusts cannot do
business; in others, the laws are of
doubtful construction, and there is en-
dless confusion.

Congress was years passing a national
bankrupt law, which was badly need-
ed owing to the incongruity of the state
laws which made it unsafe and confus-
ing for firms doing large inter-state
business, and led to many complications
in cases of bankruptcy. A national
bankrupt law was an absolute neces-
sity. The same necessity arises, in view
of the decision of Attorney General
Griggs, with reference to the need of a
national regulation of business which
is national in its character, and confined
to no particular state or states. When
each state has its own laws affecting
this sort of business and they vary from
each other, and widely differ in their
purposes and effects, it seems that some
remedy can be provided by Congress.

Have Begun Early.

Yesterday the Intelligencer contained
an editorial concerning a Parkersburg
dispatch in the Register about an al-
leged conference of some Republican
leaders in this city to arrange a slate
for next year's campaign. The Intelligencer
ridiculed the absurd story. Mr.
A. B. White was alleged to be one of
the alleged conferees here, as "the rep-
resentative of Mr. Elkins." The story
was of whole cloth. The following para-
graph from the Parkersburg State
Journal, Mr. White's paper, gives the
source of the story and confirms the
Intelligencer's estimate of it:

The Sentinel has a cock-and-bull story
about an alleged conference of some three
or four Republicans in Wheeling recently.
So far as Mr. A. B. White is concerned, he
authorizes us to say that there is not a
word of truth in the story. It is an ab-
surdity, concocted out of the imagination
of the writer for purposes purely of mis-
chief making.

This indicates the methods that are
already in motion to create mischief
among Republicans with a view to of-
fsetting the disorganized condition of the
Democracy of West Virginia. The fab-
ricators are beginning their work early.

Cubans Want to Work.

In an article in the current issue of
the North American Review, General
Wood, military governor of the prov-
ince of Santiago de Cuba, says that the
condition of the people of Cuba to-day
is one of extreme poverty, and in many
provinces there is suffering for want of
food. "The people," says General
Wood, "contrary to the statements of
those who are fond of charging the Cubans
with being lazy and unwilling to work,
are not only willing but anxious to
work."

This confirms reports from other un-
biased writers. Cuba has been devas-
tated by long years of rebellion, and
now that peace has come, and freedom
assured, the dire effects are to be over-
come. Within a brief time the land, so
wonderfully rich, will be regenerated
and resume its productiveness through
the industry of the people.

The President's prompt promotion of
Colonel Funston, of the Twentieth Kan-
sas regiment, to be a brigadier general,
in recognition of his gallant services in
the Philippines, and his great skill and
heroism in crossing the Rio Grande
river, by which remarkable feat he as-
tounded the Filipinos and won a great
advantage, is being generally endorsed.
General Funston, is a remarkable sol-
dier in more ways than one. Not only
is he a genuine hero, and ready to face
any emergency—a born military genius
—but he is notable for his size. Fun-
ston is said to weigh but ninety-six
pounds. Like General Joe Wheeler, he
is small, but can do strong and mighty
things when in the line of duty. The
whole country will applaud his promo-
tion.

The next Bryanite dinner will be an
anti-trust dinner, to be held at St. Louis
on May 20. An enthusiastic Kansas
City paper says it's going to be the most
significant dinner of all that have been
held, and one of the best dinners in
point of quality in the list of those that
have been held, and have been the sub-
ject of so much discussion, and so pro-
lific of dissensions in the Democratic
party, as to which one of the many
styles of Jeffersonianism exhibited was
correct. Why these Democratic meet-
ings all take the form of dinners is a

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
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mytery. Can it be that the only way
to gather a crowd to hear Mr. Bryan
these days is to appeal to the appetite
of the stomach rather than to loyalty
to the Chicago Democracy?

A SIGNIFICANT OMISSION.

Note on Lyman Abbott's Article in
"the Outlook" of April, 29, 1899,
"Hebrew Prophets and American
Problems—Amos, the Prophet of
Righteousness."

While the subject-matter is true in
its application, yet, if the writer had
taken into consideration the concluding
portion of the book of Amos, (chapter
9:11-15) his pessimistic utterance would
have become optimistic, i. e., clouds
with a silver lining.

God's purposes and methods are often
appropriately illustrated by the work-
ing out of the plot in a good and well-
appointed drama; intermediately the
villain has the best of it—everything
seems to work directly to his hands;
but ultimately the bad, or evil, charac-
ter is overcome—right triumphs, and
the hero and the heroine are united, and
the curtain rings down upon a happy
scene. So shall it be in accordance
with God's promise as contained in the
concluding verses of the book of Amos.

Had the writer in "The Outlook" in-
cluded the last with the first in the
book of Amos—"for the first shall be
last, and the last shall be first"—he
would not needs have reiterated that
he was not a pessimist, but could and
would have concluded his article with
a glorious optimism, and thereby have
been in perfect harmony with the Word
and Work of God.

WALTER H. RINEHART.
Wheeling, W. Va., May 3, 1899.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Wit without wisdom soon becomes
wearisome.

It is one thing to talk and another to
say something.

The society of ladies is a school of
politeness for men.

"Never wear shoes too small for
you," is a good foot rule.

It's surprising how easy it is to get
something you don't want.

All the world's a stage—and the ocean
is used in the tank dramas.

A record is a fragile thing; you can't
lower one without breaking it.

The figure sometimes has a great deal
to do with making a thing bad form.

The average young man finds it eas-
ier to get a wife than to get the furni-
ture.

The man who makes proverbs the sole
rule of his life never has to take anti-
fat.

It is better to be right than to be
president, but it doesn't always pay as
well.

A married man says the jaws of
death are not to be compared with the
"jaws" of life.

Next to making mistakes the easiest
thing in the world is to criticize the
mistakes of others.

Some wives are so much taken up
with the rights of women that they forget
their husbands have any.

A word to the wise may be sufficient,
but the policeman often has to use a
club on the otherwise.

The up-to-date wedding cake is now
decorated with real flowers, but there
is nothing new in turkey-stuffing.

It is said the whale lives to be about
400 years old. People who dislike the
idea of parting with a pet after becom-
ing attached to it should secure a
whale.—Chicago Daily News.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

Love is a disease that you have to
die of to get well.

Every man is an ass, only some have
longer ears than others.

If Adam was built like other men, all
of his ribs were crooked, anyway.

A woman's idea of a "function" is
something where the women wear
dresses made on purpose.

Probably the best straw wouldn't
have broken its back, if the camel had
been somewhere where he could have
bought a drink.—New York Press.

The Art of Killing Business.

St. Louis Globe Democrat: A member
of the Texas legislature who asks Gov-
ernor Jones, of Arkansas, if recent leg-
islation in the latter state relating to
business combinations has injured trade
interests, receives a frank response.
The governor of Arkansas says: "Busi-
ness is disturbed, but to what extent I
can not now inform you." It is also
stated by the governor that all foreign
fire insurance companies, numbering
sixty-three, have ceased to do business
in Arkansas and that fire insurance com-
panies can now be obtained only in two
mutual companies, organized and in-
corporated under the laws of the state.
This is the first development under a
law passed ostensibly against trusts.

How any trust is hit or hurt by the
banishment of sixty-three insurance com-
panies, leaving only two as a working
remainder, is not perceptible. The suffer-
ers are the owners of Arkansas property
liable to be destroyed by fire. Their
proper protection by two companies is
impossible. As a consequence their
capital may be swept away by fire and
their credit is questioned and curtailed
accordingly.

Wars against trusts ought to reach
the right mark. The Arkansas law has
struck a paralyzing blow at the mass
of industrious citizens of the state. They
met in an exceptionally large and earn-
ing convention to ask its repeal, but the
grip of demagoguery is upon the legisla-
ture and the session has ended without
relief. Political cant has triumphed
over common sense. The sixty-three
fire insurance companies expelled from
Arkansas spent much money there and
employed many deserving citizens in
various capacities. Their large number
stood for competition, not monopoly.
Only two home companies are left to
make good the fire losses in a large
state. Is this the remedy for monopoly?
It certainly looks like an extraordi-
nary concentration of business in a
few hands, in two corporations instead
of sixty-five. Arkansas is taking its
Democratic medicine in heroic doses.

The New Pastor.

Cleveland Plain-Dealer: He was a
new pastor and found it somewhat
difficult to get acquainted with his flock.
On his way home after his first sermon
he overtook a comely young woman
whom he recognized as one of his con-
gregation.
She greeted him with a smile, and he
felt emboldened to talk to her seriously.
"I was glad," he said, "to see you in
church. It always gratifies me greatly
to observe a young person voluntarily
seeking the one true heaven—"

"Excuse me," interrupted the girl
with a slight blush, "you haven't got
the name quite right. It's Havens, Jim
Havens. He nasses one of the plates."

Then the pastor changed the subject.

BAD blood and indigestion are dead-
ly enemies to good health. Burdock
Blood Bitters destroys them.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

Short accounts make long friends—
sometimes.

It's easier to pass a resolution than it
is to keep it.

You borrow of yourself when you cut
down expenses.

The absent have their faults and the
present their excuses.

A man's second love is apt to be worth
more money than his first.

Lots of men become philosophers by
watching the miseries of others.

Riches are the wings that sometimes
make an angel of an ordinary girl.

A considerate man will tolerate the
right of another to hold wrong views.

Law books are bound in sheep out of
respect for those who go to law.

A man's favorite dish is the one his
wife thinks too much of to throw at
him.

The three days' grace allowed on a
promissory note may save three
months' disgrace.

Money talks—and it is also the only
thing that understands the language of
an Easter bonnet.

"Oh, for the wings of a dove," sings
a magazine poet. If he continues sing-
ing in the street, he will soon be glad to
compromise on a cheese sandwich.—
Chicago Daily News.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

Employer—So you want a fortnight's
salary in advance? But suppose you
should die to-night? Clerk (proudly)—
Sir, I may be poor, but I am a gentle-
man.—Tit-Bits.

A Definition—"Pa, what's the differ-
ence between wit and humor?" "Wit's
something you laugh at because you
want to. You laugh at humor because
somebody says it's good"—Chicago
Daily News.

A Sign of Promise—"Has the widow
given you any encouragement, Ray-
mond?" "Well, yes. When I asked her
how long her husband had been dead
she said just about long enough."

A Domestic Outcast—"You go home
late, Billy; is your wife cleaning
house?" "No; she's only cleaning
clothes-presses. When she gets to
cleaning house she doesn't let me come
home at all."—Chicago Record.

Picking It Up Gradually—"I learn ze
Engalish langwich in ze books," re-
marked the foreigner, "but I hear ze
people talk, and find out zat a man who
iss proud and conceited iss—if I haf not
forgotten—vair mooch adhers to him-
self."—Chicago Tribune.

He had done his best to explain to
her all about the Apia difficulties. "So,
you see, it's the old story of too many
cooks." "That's the whole history of the
Samoa trouble." "Yes, Charley, dear,
it's all as clear as day except one thing.
Who is this Sam Owen?"—Washington
Star.

Well Trained Animals—"You've seen
my little dog chasing his own tail and
trying to bite it, haven't you?" "Yes,
all dogs do that." "Yes, I know, but
they don't do it as Fido does. He heard
us one day call it his swallow-tail act,
and now he never does it until after 6
o'clock."—Chicago Tribune.

But he Didn't

I knew a man who said he'd pay
That little bill that every day—
He'd just collect a little more,
And come right up and fork it o'er.
I heard him say, "I can't pay it,
And walk right in and pay his bill—
But he didn't."

I knew a man who was in love,
And called on all the saints above
To witness that his heart was true,
And what he was about to do,
I heard him say a deep-drawn sigh
And say he'd win her hand or die.
But he didn't.

I heard a man come in and jaw-
The maddest man I ever saw—
He'd teach us what to write about,
Or turn the office inside out.
I heard him say he'd spoil the face
Of every man about the place—
But he didn't.

I knew a chap who had a plan
To make himself a wealthy man;
He'd had the money in so fast
He'd own a state or two at last.
I heard him say with smile so bland,
He soon would drive a four-in-hand,
But he didn't.

Oh, lively time! Oh, busy day!
If these intentions would not stray!
What marvellous and unreal thing
Would this unique arrangement bring,
What lively times if they'd come true,
These things that never have said they'd do,
And didn't.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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New Advertisements.

K. OF P. FUNERAL NOTICE.
All members of Evening Star Lodge No.
18, K. of P., of Benwood, are hereby so-
licited to meet at their hall on Thursday,
May 4, 1899, at 12:30 p. m., to attend the
funeral of our deceased brother, Marion
Ferguson. Sister lodges are invited.
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