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THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, AUGUST 11, 1899.

Persons leaving the city can have the Intelligencer mailed to them at any address, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter. Terms 10 cents per week. Address can be changed as often as desired.

Aguinaldo's Appeal to Europe.

In an editorial yesterday, on the statement of the programme with regard to the suppression of the Filipino insurrection made by Secretary of War Root, the Intelligencer incidentally referred to the fact that Aguinaldo had appealed again to the great powers to recognize the independence of the alleged Filipino government, and that no foreign power has ever entertained the remotest idea of giving recognition to Aguinaldo and his associates, but that on the contrary the feeling of all European powers had been friendly to the United States. The reason for this is plain, even though we have some people in this country who are not pleased to know it.

Commenting on the appeal of Aguinaldo, which is important in a way, the New York Times truthfully gives some good reasons why no response will be made by any power. Two grave considerations are mentioned, especially, the first objection on the part of the powers being that such an act of recognition would give offense to the United States, with which all nations are now on terms of peace and friendship. This is similar to the reason given by the Intelligencer.

But another reason by the Times is one which the anti-imperialists and the anti-administrationists do not admit. It is the incapacity of Aguinaldo and his followers to take care of themselves, protect foreigners residents among them and fulfill international obligations. In other words, they are incapable of self-government, according to the rules recognized by civilized nations. These considerations, the Times points out, "will suffice to cause the instant denial of Aguinaldo's appeal in every foreign office the world over; in no country, except it may be one that would desire to cause annoyance to this nation, and there is no such nation known to exist."

The United States itself has set a good example on this line, though it had grave provocation at times. Our contemporary finds it in our behavior toward Spain for the long period in which the insurrection in Cuba lasted. It was scrupulously correct for years. The government at Washington was repeatedly importuned, not alone by the Cubans, but by thousands of sympathizers in this country, and by many politicians who wanted a popular cause. Notwithstanding, the government bore a friendly disposition toward Spain, and prevented unlawful assistance from these shores.

It was during Grant's administration that the recognition of belligerency arose during a revolution in Cuba, and Grant held that: "Fighting, though fierce and protracted, does not alone constitute war. To justify a recognition of belligerency, there must be above all, a de facto political organization of the insurgents, sufficient in character and resources to constitute it, if left to itself a state among nations, capable of discharging the duties of a state, and of meeting the just responsibilities it may incur as such toward other powers in the discharge of its national duties."

These sentiments were written by President Grant under similar circumstances, and are pertinent to the case for recognition which Aguinaldo attempts to make out. The Times justly declares, and it will be endorsed by intelligent minds, that not even the most irrational of the anti-imperialists pretends that the Filipino "republic" meets the requirements of this authoritative declaration of principles and policy. On the contrary, even the news reports of correspondents who are not in sympathy with the policy of our administration, and are supposed to be wholly unbiased, tell us that Aguinaldo and his men are wholly incapable of fulfilling the primary obligations of a responsible government, and the maintenance of order.

All this, of course, refers to political recognition, and not to trade relations, where the foreign country has interests. The Times says: "Our position in the Philippines is that of a nation that has as yet only in part performed its duties. It is our duty to other nations, to our own citizens, and to the dependent population of the Philippines to open the ports of the archipelago for trade and keep them open to protect life and property in every part of the islands visited or frequented by foreigners or Americans; to make travel and communication safe; and in general to maintain the conditions appropriate to a civilized country. We have not as yet had time to do all these things. Friendly nations, recognizing this fact, as well as our ability and earnest purpose to accomplish what we have undertaken, make no unreasonable demands upon us, but patiently await the complete execution of our plans."

Only when the United States failed in its obligations in the Philippines and

proved false to its treaty responsibilities, would any foreign nation or nations be justified in any other course than they now pursue—that of neutrality.

A Display of Ignorance.

Elsewhere the Intelligencer reproduces from this week's Tin and Terne, of Pittsburgh, a response to a recent article in the Register, brought out by a former correction of some Register historic inaccuracies by this reliable trade paper. It will be read with interest by those who are employed in the tin plate industry and by the trade in general. The Register has always insisted upon the argument that the industry in this country is due wholly to the provisions of the Wilson bill; that no commercial tin plate was made in the United States until after that bill passed; ignored the facts that it and the whole free trade party urged that it was a "physical impossibility" to manufacture the article in this country, and that every prediction of the supporters of the original tariff has come true.

It will be recalled that recently the Intelligencer quoted Tin and Terne as ridiculing the Register's peculiar arguments and giving some facts. The Register felt bound to say "something," and undertook to reply to the authority on the trade at Pittsburgh, issued it a challenge and denounced it as an "organ of the tin plate trust."

In the article we refer our readers to in this morning's paper, under the head of "Display of Ignorance," which is in effect the heading used by Tin and Terne, that paper pays its respects again to the Wheeling organ, which, in the face of statistics and facts, still attempts to claim credit for the party that declared tin plate could not be made here, and voted solidly against the tariff for that reason, and whose President sneered at the idea that such a thing was possible.

It is interesting. There are some points the Register has been making which Tin and Terne proves are false.

To Defeat Bryan.

The best indication of a revision against the free silver issue as a leading feature, or even a feature at all, of next year's Democratic platform, and the leading silver leader, is found in the efforts on the part of eastern and southern leaders to find a man for the nomination for the Presidency who can defeat Bryan. They are beginning to organize for that purpose, and such men as Gorman and Baughman, of Maryland; Harrity, of Pennsylvania; Willis, of Mississippi; Ex-Senator Butler, of South Carolina; Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana; Judge Willett, of Alabama, and others, are prime movers in this effort. The feeling seems to be in line for an eastern and northern man. Van Wyck, of New York, and Ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, are the favorites, with the advantages favoring Van Wyck, the ex-judge of New York City.

A conference is being held at Saratoga, New York, between these men from the north and south, to arrive at some means to combine a movement to defeat Bryan. It is stated by the New York Tribune, quoted yesterday in the dispatches, that the southern Democrats at Saratoga are kindly disposed toward the Van Wyck boom, and are not a bit backward about expressing their bitter opposition to Bryan.

Bryan has lost his popularity, and it is beginning to appear so in the west, as well as elsewhere. He is not now spoken of as a national leader, and the best politicians in the party fail to see in him an available candidate. His one hobby, which brought him into public light three years ago, has ceased to be a hobby with everyone else, and the financial conditions of the country to-day present every argument against it.

Wheeling business men and citizens generally will join with the Knights of Pythias local lodges to entertain with that hospitality for which the city is noted the thousands of knights who will be here from various portions of West Virginia in October on the occasion of the meeting of the Grand Lodge. It is going to be an event of great interest, for the order has increased very largely, and the attendance on these occasions is always large. The membership comprises very many of the best and foremost citizens of the state, among them being many business men. The committee selected by President Quarrier, of the chamber of commerce, is an excellent one, and we may depend upon it that, together with the local knights, they will insure the visitors a splendid entertainment.

Washington, Pa., is a town of mourning, for the body of the late Colonel Alex. Hawkins, the commander of the famous Pennsylvania Tenth regiment, who died en route from the brilliant campaign in the Philippines, has arrived and the funeral will occur to-day. Few commanders who so distinguished themselves and lived, were not permitted to arrive home alive, and few that died on the field of battle were more universally mourned than this hero. The military is not alone in its loss, nor are Pennsylvania friends alone in their sorrow. Colonel Hawkins was prominent and highly esteemed in the ranks of the Knights Templar, and they, with the citizens and military, will join in last tributes to his memory.

The present progressive administration of the post office department will inaugurate shortly a convention that will be of great benefit to parties sending registered packages through the mails. The authorities have decided that in cities having the free delivery system a plan will be adopted whereby valuable mail matter may be registered at the door of any house or place of business by the postman who delivers letters. The purpose of this convenient reform is to add to the department's revenues by facilitating the registry of valuable mail matter. It is a good idea, and will doubtless prove popular with the public.

The investigation by the board of directors of the hospital for the insane at Weston began yesterday in respect to the charges preferred against Superintendent Stathers. The Intelligencer will give fair and impartial reports of the proceedings each day, and hopes that the doctor may succeed in clearing his skirts of the scandal which has been

raised. In the meantime, the public will do well to suspend judgment until the evidence on both sides is all in.

GOEBEL ELECTION LAW.

An Iniquity Incorporated in the Statutes of Kentucky.

Washington Post: An inquiry was recently addressed to the Post asking for an explanation of the provisions of the Goebel election law, which is now a prominent feature in Kentucky politics. The law was passed in the winter of 1898, and was given considerable publicity at the time, but in view of the later developments bearing upon it a restatement of its salient points may be instructive to some.

The law provides for the selection by the general assembly of a state board of election commissioners, consisting of three men, serving for a term of four years. This board is authorized to appoint in each county of the state a county board of election commissioners. This latter body in its turn designates two judges, a clerk, and a sheriff of election for each precinct in the county, the law requiring that while two political parties exist, the judges shall be one from each party, and the sheriff and clerk, if it is the duty of the county board of election commissioners to examine the election returns and award certificates of election.

In contested election cases the county board of election commissioners is made the judge in regard to county officers, while the state board of election commissioners is constituted the judge in officers elected by the votes of more than one county, except in contests over the election of the governor and lieutenant governor, where the decision is vested in the general assembly.

Senator Goebel, the author of the law, has admitted from its inception that it was a party measure, but one which was made necessary by the conditions in Kentucky.

Fun in the Philippines.

A typical Yankee trick was played on the enemy over at Paombong the other day. There is a church over there, which is just across a narrow stream from the house occupied by our extreme left of center twenty-eight men from Battery H, Third United States Artillery, who are serving here as infantry. The sentry on duty on the church side of the river conceived the idea of tying a long rope to the clapper of the bell in the belfry, carrying the rope over to his post in the road. Just as he had anticipated, the Filipinos came speaking down close to the church, the other morning, an hour or so before daylight. The sentry heard them coming and promptly rang the bell. In a twinkling the Filipinos opened the door, and the sentry ended on the belfry and that and the church are now denied to the Filipinos. The sentry refrained from answering the outposts, which was doing no harm, but at five o'clock the belfry sentry with the rope gave the bell two or three frantic pulls. Believing the outpost to be still in the belfry and sorely pressed, the insurgents crept nearer and nearer and poured in, as they thought, a still more deadly fire. All this time the sentry came out kept quiet, noting just of the outpost. At daylight our soldiers opened so briskly that sixty or seventy Filipinos found their end and hit the ground. The sentry, who had been carrying several wounded men with them. The handy rope has been extended to reach across the river.—Leak's Weekly.

The Real Klondike.

New York World: Area of Pittsburgh's industrial Klondike, 180 square miles.

Number of industries being operated on full time, 118.

Number of men employed in these, embracing all classes, 370,000.

Average wages per day, \$2.15.

Range of wages, \$1.75 to \$7 per day.

Number of idle men, none, except from sickness.

Number of mills and factories unable to run full time by reason of scarcity of labor, 60.

Reasons unable to move freight promptly because the traffic is 30 per cent larger than all the freight cars in service.

Gross daily value of trade in industrial Klondike, \$6,000,000.

When I was a Boy.

(Christian Standard.) "T was a wonderful thing, the river I knew When I was a barefooted boy; And the swimming-hole, near where the water-lilies grew.

With its sand-bar and ever bountiful joy. When I was a boy— But a boy.

"T was a wonderful thing day after day When I sat by its waters and dreamed. And watched it flow past in an endless way. Danc'ling from nowhere, to nowhere it gleamed.

When I was a boy— But a boy.

To nowhere it gleamed, yet the castles I built. In that nowhere for beauty were famed; And knights in bright armor had many a feat.

With Robin Hood robbers and robbers unnamed. When I was a boy— But a boy.

And down where the alders grew by the deep place. And the water spread out like a lake. There were lumps, and I've seen them look up in my face.

Then wiggle and dance, and squirm like a snake. When I was a boy— But a boy.

And when sister came, a wee little tot. All bald, like a sawdust child, And I asked where they got her, pa said he thought he'd bought her from the mill.

I'd her tracks down by the river, and smiled. When I was a boy— But a boy.

So the little one grew, till one summer day A clove came over the stream. And she passed out in the misty way. That she came, like a silent and beautiful dream.

When I was a boy— But a boy.

But days have sped since then and the years have passed like a cycle of dreams; Beautiful dreams that have vanished in tears. So like those old times that often it seems. I'm still but a boy— But a boy.

For somehow there's left where the dreams disappear. A ghost of a dream in their place. That beckons me on with a voice of good cheer.

And a smile on its ghost of a face, Which says, you're a boy— But a boy.

So I look down the years to the river and see. It's the same as of old. And I follow it up from the boundless sea. Through the misty years to the years of gold.

When I was a boy— But a boy. —Walter M. Hazlett.

A Good-Luck Cross.

A cross recently discovered in the grave of the beautiful Queen Dagmar is supposed to keep away all evil influences. There is no more evil influence than ill health, and there is nothing which has so great a power to keep it away than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is worth a hundred good wishes to the man or woman afflicted with dyspepsia and indigestion. A private revenue stamp should cover the neck of the bottle.

SWEET, clean and good to eat in the Wheeling Bakery's famous bread.

Mountain Chautauqua.

August 10 to 30, the Baltimore & Ohio will sell excursion tickets to Oakland, Mountain Lake Park and Deer Park, at one fare for the round trip, valid for return passage until August 31, inclusive.

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PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

Thirsty Lady—Is there any water aboard? Captain (excursion boat)—Only about four feet, mum; but please don't tell anybody.—New York World.

According to Professor Proctor, "the sun is 1,200,000 times as large as the earth." They must have an awful time hunting for their north pole up there.—Tit-Bits.

"The linotype machine has revolutionized the printing business." "Indeed it has. Typographical errors that were impossible ten years ago are quite common now."—Detroit Journal.

Fuddy—I suppose a man never will be safe when the time comes that women propose. Duddy—Oh, I don't know. The only difference will be that when they mean to have you they'll give you notice.—Boston Transcript.

"Do you ever play backgammon?" inquired Miss Cayenne. The young man, who is strictly modern, looked puzzled, and said: "Backgammon? Let me see. I thought I played about all of 'em. What clothes go with it?"—Washington Star.

"I've come to tell you, sir, that the photographs you took of us the other day are not at all satisfactory. Why, my husband looks like an ape!" "You should have thought of that, madam, before you had him taken."—Tit-Bits.

"Always in Stock—"You haven't any smokeless tobacco, have you?" asked the smart young man. "Lots of it," said the matter-of-fact person behind the counter, producing a bladder of snuff. "How much do you want?"—Chicago Tribune.

"The Lynx is putting on a lot of insufferable airs these days," said the Lion to the Bear. "What has he to base his conceit on?" asked the latter. "Well, he says he is the only animal in the jungle that has the remotest connection with golfing."—Harper's Bazar.

"I didn't know you were a baseball player, father." "Neither am I, son. Who put that wild idea into your head?" "Why, I heard Uncle Tom say the other day that when you were on a bat you could punish more highballs than any other man he knew."—Brooklyn Life.

Bobby's Mamma—Now, mind, Bobby, if they pass you the cake a second time at the party, you must say, "No, thanks, I've had plenty." And don't you forget to L. Hostess (at the party)—Won't Bobby have some more cake? Bobby (who hasn't forgotten)—Nope, thanks. I've had enough, an' don't you forget it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Did I hear you say, conductor, that the locomotive was at the rear end of the train?" "Yes, ma'am. We've got a locomotive at each end. It takes an extra one to push us up the mountain." "Dear, dear, what shall I do? I'm always so sick if I ride with my back to the locomotive!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR

A divorce can end in joy just as well as a marriage can begin that way.

Half the women who are married want to get unmarried; the other half don't want to stay single.

No matter what she wears before other people, the wise woman is careful what she doesn't wear before her husband.

If a woman could be married only seven seconds it would be long enough to knock seventeen thousand delusions out of her head.

The woman who is raising the devil at a summer resort is sure her husband in town is behaving properly, and the man who is doing the same thing in town believes about the same as she does about him.—New York Press.

Deafness Cannot be Cured.

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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