

IT LOOKS OMINOUS.

England is Making Every Preparation for War.

TROOPS LEAVING FOR AFRICA.

The Situation at Present is Tinged With a Warlike Hue—An English Navy Captain Pays a High Tribute to Admiral Dewey—The Manchester Peace Meeting.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Information from all sources points to the extreme gravity of the Transvaal situation. Pretoria advises, emanating from Boer sources, say the Transvaal's reply is uncompromising and that preparation for a staunch resistance is proceeding continuously.

A Pretoria special, dated September 15, says the situation is now regarded as all but hopeless, unless Great Britain retreats from her position. The dispatch adds: "The governments of the two republics consider the Transvaal should refuse to concede anything further, and it is believed the Boers will have the support of all the Afrikaners throughout South Africa."

It is now definitely stated that the Orange Free State has agreed to unite with the Transvaal in resisting the British claims. Of all the numerous channels through which South African news reaches London not one gives the faintest hope that the Boer reply will be favorable, the majority taking the view that war is extremely probable.

The Boer representatives here and on the continent reiterate that the British government is allowing itself to be influenced by those wanting British dominion over the whole of South Africa, and that conviction of the truth of this is so firmly rooted in the minds of the burghers that it is impossible to hope that they will accept the constantly proffered friendly advice regarding the settlement of the matter on Great Britain's present terms.

The first battalion of the Northumberland fusiliers, nine hundred strong, and detachments of the army service corps and ordnance corps, sailed on the steamer Gaul at 2 p. m. to-day from Southampton, en route to Natal amid great enthusiasm.

Captain Sir Edward Chichester, who commanded the British cruiser Immortalite at Manila, is among the officers accompanying General White. He is going to Cape Town to command the second-class cruiser Doris, flagship of Admiral Harris. Captain Chichester said to a reporter: "This is my first march. It is difficult to say which way events will turn. My work is among the hewers of wood and drawers of water. I am to hustle between Cape Town and Delagoa bay, the prospective seat of war, in the Doris with provisions and equipment for the men."

"I look back with vast pleasure at my old American comrades, now off on a different scene of action. I am sorry I cannot see the reception to Admiral Dewey or join in welcoming such a typical navy man. Admiral Dewey is off to peace, while I fear I am off into the thick of war. The scenes have changed, that is all. Goodbye."

The crowd cheered lustily as the train pulled out and pressed round the cars in order to get a handshake with General White. Correspondents of leading London papers start for South Africa to-day including Messrs. Melton Prior, Stevens, and other well-known newspaper men.

At the Manchester peace meeting last night Leonard Henry Courtney, Liberal, formerly deputy speaker of the house of commons, read a letter received from Herbert Spencer, protesting against the idea that the national honor would be enhanced by attacking a weak nation, lamenting that age and ill health prevent him from aiding the peace movement, declaring it is undeniable that the Jameson raid was an attempt to usurp the Transvaal, and asserting that what the Outlanders' bullets failed to do then they now hope to do by votes.

"It is sad to see our government," continues the letter, "backing those whose avowed policy is expansion, which, less politely expressed, means aggression, and for which there is a still less polite word which is readily guessed."

Speculation regarding the events that would immediately precede and follow hostilities with the Transvaal continues to occupy public attention.

Estimates of the strength of the Boers widely diverge. John Morley referred to them as able to put an army of 50,000 men in the field, while the war officials seem to think that 25,000 is all they could muster. As a matter of fact, their strength entirely depends upon the assistance they receive from the Orange Free State and the natives, which is impossible to gauge. The present atmosphere of war has enormously stimulated army recruiting. Crowds of young men surround the offices and daily large batches take the Queen's shilling.

WANT WAR.

Youthful Boers Are Anxious to Get Into the Fry.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 17.—Further telegrams from Pretoria to-day confirm the forecast of the reply of the Transvaal to Great Britain, which does not accept the demands of the British governments as a whole. Great excitement prevails at Pretoria over the consequences which may ensue.

The young Boers are asking to be led into the field immediately. It is impossible to predict what will be the situation after the delivery of the reply in London. The feeling here is that it will be impossible for the Imperial government, and undignified on its part, to again enter upon an interchange of arguments. The Royal Munster regiment has arrived here.

Good Enough to Take

The finest quality of loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to that of maple syrup, making it very pleasant to take. As a medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, influenza, croup and whooping cough it is unequalled by any other. It always cures, and cures quickly. For sale by druggists.

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SCHOOL MELANGE.

The writer has always thought there should be in every ward school, as well as in our high school, a room in which irregular pupils should be taught, together with those who are behind the grade or who by absence have missed lessons that should be made up. Very often pupils on account of sickness of themselves or other members of the family have fallen behind and in a very short time would be able to go on with their class if there was such a room where they could have time to do the reciting. In this room should be a skillful teacher, one well calculated to see at a glance what the pupil most needs in the way of instruction, and then be able to render just the help needed, and no more. Such a room would be a great help to our schools, and if the matter was properly presented to the board of education, we could have it. It would keep many a boy and girl in school who drop out just because they are behind their classmates from the fact they cannot attend regularly, and the teacher cannot or will not lend the helping hand to enable them to regain their lost place in their class.

In those schools in which this plan is in vogue, the results have been all the most sanguine could wish. Boys are kept in school who would otherwise be running the streets, and thus failing to secure an education at all.

Meetings of the C and D teachers were held during the week, as follows: At Centre school on Monday, and at Ritchie school on Wednesday. These meetings were held by the principals, as it was impossible for Superintendent Anderson to be present. Matters of general interest to the school grades represented were discussed at both meetings. The teachers and principal of Ritchie school discussed the subject of better work for the year than was ever done before. Is this possible? It was decided that it not only was possible, but all pledged themselves to do it. Some say this is impossible—that the good teacher always does her best. This may be, and is doubtless true, but the best work of this year ought to be better than the best work of last year. If not, then the teacher ought to find some other work to do, for progressive schools are the ones we need in our city. Experience counts in all other professions. Why not in the teaching profession, as well? It should be the aim of all teachers to make themselves so efficient and so proficient that the patrons of the schools seeing their good work will not do without them.

Ritchie grammar school is given in to a literary society, called The Longfellow Society. This society is divided into four classes. The regular Friday afternoon performance is given by the different classes alternating. On Friday afternoon the first class gave an excellent programme considering the short time in which it was prepared. The performances consist of essays, recitations and music, vocal and instrumental. The pupils take a great interest in them, and the short time spent thus is of great benefit to the pupils.

The writer knows whereof he speaks, when he says that many boys and girls are not in school, who would be there if the compulsory school law was enforced in our city, as it is in every other city and town in the state. Two years ago this matter was referred to the attorney general and he decided that it did apply to Wheeling just the same as to all other districts of the state, but it has not been enforced. Why is it so? Are the people of Wheeling opposed to a compulsory school law? Its enforcement would undoubtedly be of great advantage to us as a city. It would save many boys and girls who are now running the streets with nothing to do, which is one of the first steps to ruin.

There is not a city of its size in the United States that needs manual training in her schools more than does our own city, Wheeling, and yet there are no steps taken toward its adoption. We have our high school now, but no physical culture of any sort in connection with it. A finished education requires that the hand be educated as well as the mind and soul. A perfect man or a perfect woman, requires that the hand, the head and the heart all three be educated. Our system of drawing is taught in our ward schools, as a step in the direction of manual training—real ly belongs to it, but even this stops when our pupils enter the high school. Who will move in this matter, and have a complete system of manual training in connection with our high school. It would be well to teach less of book, and more of what might be of some use in the race of life which all must run, but in which so many fail to be winners.

Two weeks of school are now gone and still the classes are not supplied with books. Where the fault lies the writer does not pretend to say, but it is the old story over again, nearly a month of school is lost at the beginning of every year, to some of the classes for want of books. The remedy for all this would come if we had free text books. Then it would be obligatory on the board of education to have a full supply on hand at the beginning of the school year. Who will move in the matter of free text books? It would be a great saving to the taxpayers of the city, and it would be a great help to the schools every way.

The following are the officers of the Longfellow Literary Society, elected for the first term of the school year, viz: President, Alice Machin; vice president, Bertha Rosel; financial secretary, Ella McMillan; corresponding and recording secretary, Ida Detwiler; treasurer, George Kalbitzer; critics, Stella Meyer and Blanche Richardson; ushers, Ida Oberman and Hattie Rothermund. They were duly installed at the first meeting of the society on Friday afternoon and entered at once upon their duties. A piano solo, by Bertha Rosel during the performance given was greatly enjoyed by all who heard it. THE PEDAGOGUE.

FINANCIAL FACTS.

Wall Street Passing Through Premature Equinoctial Gale.

ELEMENTS OF DISTURBANCE.

Finance has Encountered Foreign Obstacles to Which There Can be no Affection of Indifference—The Situation Calls for Caution, but Does Not Warrant Alarm—Wool Market Shows Considerable Strength.

Special Correspondence of Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Wall street seems to be passing through a somewhat premature equinoctial gale. Trained observers have seen the signs of its coming and have prudently held in their sails; but to the majority the storm has been unexpected, and they are taken unawares.

The elements of disturbance are few and simple, but they are not easily controlled by ordinary trimming tactics. Finance has encouraged foreign obstacles of a kind to which there can be no affection of indifference. The African question has lost none of its acuteness and may, at any moment, become an element of serious disturbance at the world's chief money center. The semi-revolutionary condition of France and the continued agitation of the Dreyfus question are factors which impose more or less restraint at all the monetary centers of Europe; and these joint dangers appear at a time when our foreign financial relations are surrounded with some uncertainty, so that we cannot well estimate the bearings upon our exchanges of any adverse happenings across the Atlantic. We cannot be certain that anything now remains to our credit of the large balance arising from our extraordinary surplus of exports over imports; on the contrary, there are indications that the return of our securities has about liquidated that balance, and we have for some time been closely verging upon the possibility of an outflow of gold to Europe.

What these external possibilities confront us, the condition of the home money market is not assuring. The extraordinary revival of business has caused a corresponding expansion of bank loans and has at the same time increased the demand for currency in the retail circulation. With a banking system that indirectly compels the banks to augment their stocks of lawful money in proportion as they extend their loans, we are brought face to face with an acute scarcity in the circulating medium. The universal employment of the working classes at rising rates of wages, the increased holding of cash among country retailers, and the rapid rise in the prices of goods, have conjointly produced a necessity for an expansion of the volume of money; and this need makes itself felt at the moment when the banks of the interior are drawing their deposits from the metropolitan banks in order to facilitate the marketing of large crops of cotton and cereals. Unfortunately, we have no effective resource for increasing the amount of the money circulation in order to satisfy these necessities; and the result appears in a reduction of the cash reserves of the New York banks to close upon the "dead-line," at a point about midway in the usual fall efflux of money to the agricultural sections.

This is not a promising situation. Unexpectedly, we are brought to a condition of things in which the national property threatens to be seriously crippled through the legal restraints upon our banks, and by the inflexibility of our currency arrangements.

When, however, most concerns Wall street at the moment is not so much that we are confronting a theoretically faulty system of finance as that we stand face to face with a delicate and difficult financial situation. Two millions of surplus reserve and 8 to 9 per cent for coal loans at the middle of September are ugly and disquieting facts. The situation comes so near to a deadlock that there must be some yielding somewhere in order to avert very unwelcome conditions. It would be indulging a frail hope to expect effectual relief from importations of gold. The situation of the foreign exchanges hardly suggests such a probability. A fall in the prices of securities, or cotton, or cereals might so stimulate exports as to bring exchange to the gold importing point; but who would desire to see gold procured at such a cost? And relief could not come from such a source until it was too late to be of much service. Nor is it possible for the secretary of the treasury to afford any help to the situation beyond preparing some \$5,000,000 of interest due on the first of October; which, though a relatively small palliative, would be a valuable aid under the circumstances. Much, however, may be hoped from the resourceful expedients of the banks, which were never stronger or more effectively administered than to-day. The fledgling corporations which, pending the recent extreme ease in money, obtained a certain recognition among lenders, must expect to take care of themselves; and the relief from that



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resource to borrowers more entitled to consideration may prove to be quite important.

The situation calls for caution, but does not warrant alarm. It affords little reason for expecting upward reactions in securities in the early future, but neither does it justify any incontinent realizing. When the complications have had their worst effect upon the stock market, a basis will be laid for a recovery in values that can hardly fail to result in a very active "bull" campaign. Upon the whole, a sharp squeeze in the money market would have important compensations.

HENRY CLEWS.

Wool.

Bradstreet—The market shows full strength on values, and some kinds have been further advanced in price. Sales are large, but are mostly in spots, some houses cleaning out large blocks, while others are doing but little. Boston's sales for the week foot up in excess of 9,000,000 pounds, of which over 7,500,000 pounds were territory, including Texas, California and Oregon. The larger mills have been the most free buyers, which makes it appear that they have confidence in the situation. Fleece wools are firm, but trade is moderate. Sales of fine Ohio washed wools are firmer, A and B superes scored being about 1 cent higher. Australian wools are scarce and nominal. The London auction sale opens September 19, and higher prices are looked for. Carpet wools steady, but quiet.

CONVINCING PROOF.

The Average Wheeling Citizen Must Accept the Following Proof.

The great Sir Isaac Newton, one of the most profound reasoners the world ever produced, once cut a large hole in a board fence to allow a favorite cat access to two gardens, and cut a smaller hole to allow her kitten to follow her. The weakness manifested in Sir Isaac's action was due to want of thought. Any reader who mentally debates the proof offered here about Doan's Kidney Pills and arrives at any other conclusion than that stated in this citizen's statement is as short of reasoning powers as the philosopher when he turned carpenter.

Mr. W. S. Nelsun, painter and decorator of No. 26 South Wash street, says: "My back was weak for several years and I never got anything that gave me more than temporary relief. I always thought there must be something that would do the work for me and kept trying, so when I saw accounts of Doan's Kidney Pills I went to the Logan Drug company and got a box. I was well repaid, as they thoroughly rid me of my backache and made me feel better in every way."

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PARIS EXPOSITION.

Will Be no Official Boycott by England—Dreyfus' Case.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—While many individual decisions to boycott the Paris exhibition continue to be announced there is no sign of any official action upon the part of any country. The "Spectator" says: "The trading classes implore the government to withdraw from the exhibition, which is impossible because it implies interference in the internal affairs of an independent state, and they also threaten to withdraw their own exhibits, which is futile, as their competitors will immediately accept the vacant places."

A dispatch from Paris says that Dreyfus is to be pardoned next Tuesday and that the following semi-official announcement was issued there to-day: "In consideration of Dreyfus' health, which is daily weakening, Premier Waldeck-Rousseau has requested the family of the prisoner to withdraw the appeal for revision."

"This will facilitate the granting of a pardon which, under these conditions and solely because another month's confinement in prison will mean the accused's death, will be signed next Tuesday."

The indignation over the verdict here seems to have somewhat subsided. This is doubtless due to the rumors of his probable pardon. Esterhazy is staying at a hotel on the Island of Guernsey, practically in hiding, for he spends his days in his room, only venturing out at night. It is said that the feeling of the Channel Islanders toward him is by no means friendly.

In Belgium the Dreyfus excitement has resulted in the issuing of pictorial post-cards bearing portraits of the prominent figures in the Rennes drama and even reproductions of the handwriting of Dreyfus and Esterhazy.

DOVER, England, Sept. 17.—

The president and about 300 members of the French Association for the Advancement of Science arrived here to-day from Boulogne-Sur-Mer, on a visit to the British association. The cordial reception showed the British association did not sympathize with pro-Dreyfus feeling.

Looking for Trouble.

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—Gualbert Gomez said to-day that he had no intention of joining the Cuban National League or the Cuban National party, but will soon form a new party upon a platform around which all the old revolutionary organizations can and will rally. "In the event of the Americans declaring Cuba independent," he said to-day, "I think General Maximo Gomez is likely to be elected president as he has large backing. He will not, however, remain long in that position. He is a tyrant and overbearing, and the people of Cuba would not endure the injustice which would certainly prevail under his administration."

Consul Lange's Case.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Friends of Louis Lange, late United States consul at Bremen, have been in communication with the state department regarding the statement published in a German newspaper to the effect that Mr. Lange ascribed his retirement to the fact that he had published anti-imperialistic articles in the newspaper to which he is attached in this country. The department called Mr. Lange upon this subject, and he has, it is understood, replied with a broad denial.

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle working medicine never fails to weak, sickly, run down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by Logan Drug Co., druggist.

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