

THE INTELLIGENCER.

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THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, OCTOBER 11, 1900.



REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

- For President, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Of Ohio. For Vice President, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Of New York. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, At Large. BENSON B. McMECHEN, Of Marshall County. J. B. LEWIS, Of Kanawha County. DISTRICT ELECTORS. First District, O. W. O. HARDMAN, of Tyler Co. Second District, N. G. KEIM, of Randolph Co. Third District, CHAS. C. BEURY, of Fayette Co. Fourth District, T. B. McCLURE, of Wayne Co. FOR CONGRESS. First District, B. B. DOVENER, of Ohio Co. Second District, ALSTON G. DAYTON, of Barbour Co. Third District, JOSEPH H. GAINES, of Kanawha Co. Fourth District, JAMES A. HUGHES, of Cabell Co. REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. For Governor, ALBERT B. WHITE, of Wood Co. For Auditor, ARNOLD C. SCHERER, of Mineral Co. For Treasurer, PETER SILMAN, of Kanawha Co. For Supt. of Schools, T. C. MILLER, of Marion Co. For Attorney General, ROMEO H. FRIER, of Nitelche Co. Judges Supreme Court, HENRY BRANNAN, of Lewis Co. GEO. POPPENBARGER, of Mason Co. FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT. For Circuit Judge, THAYER MELVIN, of Ohio County. FOR THE LEGISLATURE. State Senate, SAMUEL GEORGE, Sr., of Brooke County. House of Delegates, ABRAM MCCOLLOCH, HENRY STECK, S. G. SMITH, GEORGE A. LAUGHLIN.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

Criminal Judge—T. J. HUGUS. Sheriff—D. TAYLOR. Prosecuting Atty.—FRANK W. NESBITT. Assessor (City)—ADDISON ISRAEL. Assessor (County)—LESTER SMITH. County Surveyor—ROBERT HAZLETT. Jackson and McGraw. Passing by the personal references to a writer on this paper, a correspondent of the Register, who hides behind a cowardly and contemptible anonymity, charges this paper with advertising to Judge Jackson's recent charge to the United States grand jury in a flippant manner, and intimates that a supposed reflection on Judge Jackson does not meet with the approval of the majority of the Republican party. It is a striking case of the shoe that pinches. The Intelligencer accepted the charge of Judge Jackson in the non-partisan spirit that we supposed inspired him to deliver it, and it was not until we noticed in Col. John T. McGraw's personal organ, the Charleston Gazette, that the charge was wholly aimed at the Republican leaders in this state, that the Intelligencer had the temerity to express itself with reference to the Gazette's interpretation of the charge, as follows: The same paper has a supposititious correspondence from Wheeling in which it is intimated that the charge of Judge Jackson on election crimes referred especially to the Republican party with reference to the use of money. We have no information that satisfies us that Judge Jackson had any special object in delivering the charge he did, and it does not matter to the Republican party of West Virginia if he had. The intimation of the Gazette that it pointed to Senators Eldins and Scott is merely a distraction. The coffers of the Democratic state committee are filled to overflowing. This was in reply to a direct accusation from a Democratic source that Judge Jackson had prostituted his office to deliver from the exalted eminence he occupies on the federal bench a charge that characterized the managers of the Republican campaign as corrupt, and that they alone should be under the espionage of the legal authorities. If there has been any reflection on Judge Jackson it originated in McGraw's defamatory organ—the Charleston Gazette. Later on in the same article the correspondent charges the Intelligencer with

"an unwarranted attack upon Col. McGraw"—this with reference to the Taylor county ballot frauds which deprived the Republicans of a legally elected representative in the legislature. The story of that crime is too well known to be repeated here. John T. McGraw was the candidate for the United States senate at that time, and he was using every influence he could command to obtain a Democratic majority in the legislature. He was the inspiring cause of vitiating the will of the people in Monroe county, Taylor county and the Webster-Lewis delegate district. The most daring crime on the ballot was committed in Taylor county, Colonel McGraw's home. It was perpetrated by his tools, and a committee sent by the legislature, composed of two Democrats and one Republican, to make a perfunctory visit to Grafton, to INVESTIGATE charges of fraud, did exactly what was expected of them—that is the Democratic members of the committee. They refused to hear the truth. They saw that the name of Brohard had been marked off the ballots, Dent's written in its stead with an indelible pencil, and were told by the election officers of precincts at which the ballots were found to be in this condition that the booths were supplied with pens and ink only, that none of them were supplied with pencils, that none of the ballots when examined by them in ascertaining the results at their precincts had an indelible pencil mark on them. It was clear also that all these changes were made with the same pencil, and in the same hand-writing, although the changes purported to have been made in five different precincts. They were told by these officers that at precincts at which as many as thirty or thirty-five of such changes appeared they knew that Brohard's name had not been scratched off more than four or five times. All these statements were made to the committee by witnesses duly sworn.

As soon as these creatures of McGraw heard the truth they closed the INVESTIGATION, adjourned sine die and reported to the legislature that the Democratic nominee was entitled to the seat. But that was not all. A grand jury of the county of Taylor, composed of both Democrats and Republicans, made a full and careful investigation of the matter, and made a report. That report contains these words: "At a circuit court held for the county of Taylor, at the court house thereof, on the 15th day of April, 1899, we, the undersigned grand jurors for the term of 1899 of the circuit court of Taylor county, have fully and carefully examined into the alleged election frauds at the election held in November, 1898, and herewith submit all the testimony taken therein to the judge of our circuit court. "The testimony taken before the committee of the house of delegates was read in full by the secretary of the grand jury. IT WAS FOUND TO BE THE UNANIMOUS OPINION OF THIS GRAND JURY THAT THERE HAD BEEN A FELONY COMMITTED UPON THE BALLOTS OF PRECINCTS NO. 1 AND 5 OF GRAFTON DISTRICT, NO. 2 OF KNOTTSVILLE DISTRICT, AND NO. 2 AND NO. 3 OF COURT HOUSE DISTRICT." For showing up these proven crimes the Intelligencer is accused of "unwarranted attacks" on the prime instigator of these unholly assaults on the integrity of the ballot. The Register correspondent claims the charges of this paper were made "without foundation and without one scintilla of truth to base it on. Everything said in that connection is a malicious slander, and not in fact a reflection on Colonel McGraw, but an open attack upon Republican officeholders of Taylor county, who had charge of the ballots after the election, and in defense of them (some of whom are now dead), it can be said that the investigation by the legislature, the body whose province and duty it was to investigate such matters, showed that the election, as well as the re-count, was in every respect fair." So far as the Republican officeholders were concerned they were hoodwinked by McGraw's agents. There can be no hiding behind their skirts, for they are dead and cannot speak. But the grand jury of Taylor county has spoken, and that is all sufficient.

Democratic Hypocrisy.

The Republican party has met the Demo-Populist party on every issue, and crushed it. The paramountcy of "imperialism" proved to be nothing but a "broomstick ghost," and Bryan was compelled to shift his paramount issue to trusts. There are trusts and trusts, but the Bryan Democracy makes no distinction. In another column we publish a list of a few Democratic trusts of the country—thirty-seven price fixing combinations, with an aggregate capitalization of \$1,092,881,253, all of which have prospered and waxed fat during the years of Democratic rule. All of them were organized under a Democratic administration. Besides having opportunities when they were in power the Democracy refused last June to vote for a constitutional amendment that would have settled the matter. They did not want it settled. In his message to Congress, December 4, 1899, President McKinley called pointed attention to the importance of legislation upon the subject, saying that "combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production and determine prices of products used and consumed by the people, are justly provoking public discussion and should early claim the attention of Congress." That suggestion was carried out by the Judiciary committee of the house of representatives, which, on June 1, 1900, brought before that body a joint resolution providing for a constitutional amendment which gave Congress power to regulate trusts. What happened? Only five Democrats voted for it, while practically every Republican in the house voted for the measure. As it required a two-thirds vote, the Democrats were strong enough to defeat it. Two other brief chapters in the history of the Fifty-sixth Congress close the record of the Democratic party in regard to their alleged hostility to trusts. First, the fact that Senator Jones, of Arkansas, the chairman of the Democratic national committee, offered in the senate an amendment to the Foraker act providing for the repayment of duties on articles imported from Porto Rico since the occupancy by



"TO HAVE AND TO HOLD."

the United States—a proposition which, it was clearly shown, would have resulted in the payment of about \$1,500,000 to the Sugar trust; while Representative Richardson, the leader of the Democratic side of the house and chairman of the Democratic congressional committee, offered in that body a resolution admitting free of duty sugar from Porto Rico and Cuba, which, it is conceded, would have been equivalent to presenting the Sugar trust with about \$16,000,000 annually. After a recital of these facts how can the intelligent voter be fooled by the hypocritical cry of Bryan and his cohorts against the alleged evils they refused to remedy? Many of the industrial combinations do not, however, come under the head of so-called trusts. This was ably explained in the speech of Mr. Charles R. Flint, of New York, to the Illinois Manufacturers Association, at Chicago, last Tuesday evening, when he said: "A combination of labor is a trades union; a combination of intelligence a university; a combination of money a bank; an industrial combination is a combination of labor, intelligence and money, popularly mis-called a 'trust.' Combination is coincident with civilization. Savages have little power to combine, because combination depends on trust in our fellow man, and in primitive life it is fear that rules. In the evolution of industrial life, one of the first steps was to subdivide production into trades. Each did what he could best, settling accounts by an exchange of products. Later, those engaged in the same trade formed partnerships, then corporations, and finally consolidations of corporations. "Against this march of industrial progress there have always been those, who, appealing to the centers of finance, commerce and industrial activity, who read of industrial life, but who are not in it; who are studying the history of industrial progress, but are not making that history, and yet, as Blumhark said, 'curse with the dangerous gift of oratory,' they are advocating theories in business and finance that, if adopted, would shake the very foundations of our industrial extension. They are half-thinkers, because they think without the facts."

Unfinished Business.

The Populist convention which met in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, prior to the Kansas City Bryan Democracy convention, nominated Bryan and Towne. Both conventions declared for free silver, but the Bryan Democracy in the hope of catching some of the old line Democrats who renounced Bryanism in 1896, discarded Towne, who was Bryan's choice, and tacked Stevenson onto the ticket. Mr. Towne is now supporting the Kansas City nominee, and the other day in San Francisco he made this assertion: "We are still discussing the issues of the campaign of 1896 because the campaign of 1900 began four years ago. I have been telling the people of California during the past week that the campaign of 1900 is the campaign of 1896 under the head of unfinished business." That unfinished business is the fatuous adherence to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The Demo-Populists will never loosen their hold on that contention. The "free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1" is the paramount menace to this country. Bryan is running on three platforms pledged to secure it, and in his letter of acceptance, September 17, he said: "Whether the senate, now hostile to bimetallicism, can be changed during this campaign or the campaign of 1902 can only be determined after the votes are counted, but neither the present nor the future political complexion of Congress has prevented or should prevent an announcement of the party's position upon this subject in unequivocal terms." The public announcement of John D. Crummins, of Tammany Hall, and one of the largest employers of labor in New York, and the New York Staats Zeitung, that they would support McKinley, will have a good effect on the campaign in New York. Here is a Democratic gem, of purest ray serene, which was flashed by M. S. Holt, of Weston, in his speech at Glenville, Glimmer county, a few days ago: "I have failed to find a respectable man

who enlisted to go to the Philippine islands. The men who went from my county (Lewis) were bums and dead beats. The soldiers shot down in the Philippines have no sympathy from me. I want to send all the congratulations to Aguinaldo that I can. William J. Bryan and Aguinaldo are two of the greatest men since the days of George Washington." Major McKinley to Pennsylvania delegation at Canton, October 6, 1896. "There is one thing which I think we are sometimes too apt to forget—we are apt to forget what is behind us and to be heedless of our own experience. We can hardly realize that to 1893 we had reduced the public debt from \$2,333,331,308 in 1866 to \$370,000,000. We paid off during twenty years \$1,724,581,673 of that debt, and we were under a protective tariff and sound money system when making the largest payments. Two-thirds of that great debt disappeared, and while we were paying it we were building in this country the most splendid industrial enterprises, giving constant and steady employment to American labor at fair wages and to the farmers of the country a just reward for their toil and products. (Applause and cries of 'That's right!') "Imperialism is a false alarm. The country is not, nor are Mr. McKinley and his followers, believers in imperialism. Mr. Bryan is the high priest of Populism, a faction that is already strong enough to menace the best interests of a safe government. Between McKinley and Bryan there is but one course—to vote for McKinley."—Last public utterance of Gen. John M. Palmer, Gold Democratic candidate for President in 1896. "No man who has a particle of sympathy for working men and women, and their dependent families, can contemplate the possibility of such a calamity (free coinage of silver) without feeling that it is his duty, whether he occupies a public or private station, to employ every honorable means at his command to avert it."—Hon. John G. Carlisle, Democrat, Ex-Secretary Treasury. The hired roughs are still at it. On Sunday Governor Roosevelt was grossly insulted in Chicago as he was leaving church. On Monday night the tail end of the Republican procession in honor of Senator Depew was assaulted by a gang of hired thugs. And Bryan continues to stir up the vicious element by arraying class against class. President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, says he has left the settlement of the strike in the anthracite region to the miners themselves. If this is true there will be no further trouble. No wonder Youtsey, who is charged with the murder of Goebel, became hysterical in court when he is being tried by a solid Democratic jury and a prejudiced court. The Democrats are cornered. They are going to institute a boycott against McKinley business men.

DEMOCRATIC TRUSTS

Thirty-Seven Combinations Organized Under a Democratic Administration, and Protected by the Democracy. Merely to expose the sham of Mr. Bryan's present anti-trust campaign, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, we cite below a few of the trusts—only those with \$10,000,000 or more capitalization—organized before Mr. McKinley's inauguration, and protected and nurtured by the Democracy between March 4, 1893, and March 4, 1897:

Table with columns: Name of Trust, Capitalization, and other details. Includes American Sugar Co., Consolidated Ice Co., National Starch Co., Sperry Flour Co., Chicago Beef Combine, American Soda Co., California Wine-makers Co., Chicago Brew & Malt Co., Milw. & Chicago Hrov. Co., Fuel & Iron Co., National Wall Paper Co., Standard Hope Co., U. S. Leather Co., Amer. School Furniture Co., National Lumber Co., Amer. Window Glass Co., Amer. Cotton Oil Co., Amer. Lined Oil Co., Agr. Chemical Co., Standard Oil Co., Coal, Iron & R. R. Co., Lake Superior Con. Iron, Amer. Cotton Oil Co., Amer. Sewing Mach. Co., Amer. Typewriter Co., Amer. Elec. Heat Co.

Table with columns: Company Name, Year, and Amount. Includes Elec. Stor. Bnt. Co., General Electric Co., Westinghouse Elec. Co., Amconda Copper Co., National Lead Co., Brook Wharf & Warehouse Co., Western Elevator Assoc., Diamond Match Co., Aggregate capitalization.

Catarah Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarah is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarah Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarah cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarah. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Advertisement for CATARRH and Ely's Cream Balm. Includes text: 'THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR CATARRH', 'Ely's Cream Balm', 'COLD IN HEAD', 'AMUSEMENTS', 'OPERA HOUSE', 'JEROME K. JEROME'S FAMOUS COMEDY', 'MISS HOBBS', 'What Happened to Jones', 'FAUST', 'Lecture and Entertainment Course: Young Men's Christian Ass'n.'.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER BY... WANTED—INTELLIGENT... HOTEL FOR SALE... WM. BRICELAND, FRESH FISH and OYSTERS... Special attention given to all orders. Telephone 957. 1612 Market St. FARM FOR SALE... DEVELOPING and PRINTING... FOR... Amateur Photographers... W. C. BROWN, 1222 Market St. NEW GOODS. Calves' Head, Boneless Pig's Feet, Caviar, Holland Herring, Lentils, Green Kern, Millet Seed, at H. F. BEHRENS CO.'S, 2217 Market Street. Special Bargain. 6-room house at Leatherwood... ORLOFF L. ZANE, Real Estate Agent. Telephone 936. 42 Fourteenth St. NINE NOTABLE NOVELS... STANTON'S Old City Book Store. It Will Pay You To buy your Fall and Winter SHOES... 10 Per Cent Discount For 10 Days Only... SOUTH SIDE SHOE STORE. AUG. F. CARL. BONDS. Manufacturers' Light & Heat Co. HOWARD HAZLETT & SON. Seasonable. Gas Ranges, Gas Heating Stoves, Rubber Gas Tubing, Coal Ranges, Coal Cook Stoves, Coal Heating Stoves. GEO. W. JOHNSON'S SONS, 1210 Main Street. CHANGE IN VOTING PLACES. At a meeting of the board of commissioners of the county of Ohio, held at the court house of said county on the 21st day of October, 1900, the following ordinance was adopted: An ordinance changing and establishing the places of voting in certain districts. Be it ordained by the board of commissioners of the county of Ohio that the places of holding elections be changed in the following districts and precincts, as follows: MADISON DISTRICT. Precinct No. 1—From corner of Florida street and Alley J to No. 39 South Penn street. UNION DISTRICT. Precinct No. 4—From 300 Sixteenth street to Beahut club room, on Wood street. Precinct No. 6—From Beahut Hall to 153 Eighteenth street. CENTRE DISTRICT. Precinct No. 3—From corner of Clayline and Twenty-second streets to 257 Market street. Precinct No. 5—From corner of Market and Twenty-third streets to 216 Market street. WEBSTER DISTRICT. Precinct No. 1—From corner of Market and Twenty-sixth streets to 205 Chapline street. Precinct No. 2—From corner of Twenty-sixth and Eoff streets to 2518 Eoff street. Precinct No. 3—From No. 274 Eoff street to 2503 Chapline street. Precinct No. 4—From 2804 Eoff street to 257 Eoff street. RITCHIE DISTRICT. Precinct No. 3—From 3716 Jacob street to 3719 Jacob street. Precinct No. 4—From 3327 Jacob street to 3333 Jacob street. Precinct No. 5—From 3337 Jacob street to 3311 Jacob street. TRIADLEPHIA DISTRICT. Precinct No. 3—From the town hall in Tim Grove to the mayor's office in the town of Elm Grove. Precinct No. 4—From the Feay house to Charles Davis' house. Precinct No. 5—From Joseph Robinson's house to the school house. LIBERTY DISTRICT. Precinct No. 2—From Mrs. John Farl's house to H. L. McCannan's house in the town of Potomac. Precinct No. 3—From Charles Crumaker's to the Valley Grove school house. Attest: Clerk Board of Commissioners of the County of Ohio, W. Va. oct-11