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THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, FEBRUARY 15, 1900.

Meeting of the State League of Republican Clubs.

To the Republicans of West Virginia.

The time has come for aggressive action on the part of all adherents of our great party, which is now, as ever, the party of vital and positive principles. This year, as heretofore, Republicanism means patriotism. It therefore behooves the friends of good government everywhere to use all honorable means to perseptuate Republican principles by bringing about the election by overwhelming majorities of the Republican national, state and local nominees in the pending campaign. Such effort should not cease until victory is won.

In view of the great influence for good wielded by club organizations in distributing political literature and arousing enthusiasm upon the live questions of the day, a meeting of the West Virginia State League of Republican Clubs is hereby called for

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1900,

to be held in the city of Parkersburg, W. Va., for the purposes of reorganization, consideration of plans of work for this year's campaign, election of delegates to the National League meeting, and for such other business as may properly come before it. Each club is entitled to five delegates, and it should also elect five alternates. Republicans in every county are urged to organize clubs at once, and send the name of each club, with lists of officers and delegates, without delay, to the secretary at Charleston.

Speakers of national reputation will be present to address the meeting.

By order of the Executive Committee.

WM. BURDETTE MATHEWS,
First Vice President.

D. E. HUGHES, Secretary.

Convicts Itself.

Our Market street contemporary is more violent than ever in its hysterical opposition to the refunding ordinance. It claims that there is no politics in it, yet it stands convicted by its own pleadings, that if the ordinance is adopted it will afford the city hall gang an opportunity to plunder the treasury. There can only be one interpretation of the "city Hall gang," as the Register uses it. It is that paper that appeals to partisan feeling in spite of the fact the ordinance received the unanimous endorsement of both branches of the city council. There is NO politics in the matter, but notwithstanding the nonpartisan endorsement referred to, the Register attempts to have it so.

In referring to the measure yesterday, the Register says: "On the other hand, if this ordinance shall be defeated and the present wise plan of paying a little on the principal of our debt each year is adhered to, in ten years the debt will cease to be a burden, it will become a merely nominal charge and the way will be open to a reduction of taxation. Otherwise there will be no prospect of the taxpayers of the present generation having their annual bills reduced."

Otherwise there will be, not only a prospect, but a certainty of the "taxpayers having their annual bills reduced." Ratify that ordinance, otherwise there will be a certainty of an increase in the rate of taxation. That is the simple proposition the people have to deal with.

The Frick-Carnegie Suit.

According to the documents filed with the court in the suit instituted by H. C. Frick against Andrew Carnegie, the Laird of Skibo is put in a very unpleasant light, to say the least. It appears that Carnegie has not only been enforcing an unjust iron clad agreement, but he has been guilty of a peculiar avariciousness, which is a mild designation of what others would call plain dishonesty. These things would, perhaps, not appear so strongly against the philanthropic Carnegie had he not been posing as a lecturer on business morals and giving advice as to the methods of success, and incidentally accusing others high in the administration of the country's affairs of political dishonesty and official depravity.

In citing the reasons why he was frozen out of the Carnegie company, Mr. Frick makes these circumstantial charges against the Laird of Skibo:

"For various reasons, none just, not necessary now to be stated, but will appear hereafter in the taking of testimony, Carnegie has recently conceived a personal animosity towards your orator. This partly arose from the failure of your crator, in connection with others, to avail of an option given by Carnegie in consideration of the sum of $1,170,000, to Carnegie paid, and now retained by him as a forfeit to purchase his (Carnegie's) interest in said steel company, limited, for the sum of about $157,950,000, which sum Carnegie insisted should be so preferred and secured that he would virtually have a first mortgage on all the partnership assets and thus gain a preference over all his partners."

By this agreement it will be seen that Carnegie received over $1,000,000 for nothing, and then wanted to deprive his most important partner of $10,000,000 of his just dues. In other words he attempted to force Mr. Frick to take $6,000,000 for his stock, when it was said to be worth $16,000,000. Hence the suit. And a most merry war it will be. Carnegie appears in public as a high-minded, honest philantropist, but in business affairs he seems to be a shark, one to whom a very homely phrase can be applied, and the world knows lots of them—"a street angel and a house devil."

Stick to the Farm.

A southern country lad in writing to the Southern Farm Magazine for advice about securing work other than that on the farm, gets some wholesome instruction from the publication, which will apply to discontented farmer boys in other sections of the country. It is pretty certain to turn out that the boy who is discontented on the farm will not be contented in the town or city. The young farmer lad writing to the Southern Farm Magazine complains that he "is tired of working at home." That is a bad complaint to start with, although the young man may be a hard worker, and the publication to which he applied for advice very pertinently suggests to him that "a young man who has no more reason for seeking such employment than being tired of working at home will do well to consider carefully all the circumstances before he turns his back upon the farm. Work on the farm is hard, it is true, but it is free from many of the ills which fall to the lot of young men who leave the country in pursuit of easier or more agreeable work.

That one is a hardworking boy is an excellent recommendation, but the question for him to decide is whether the results of hard work will or will not be better in the country than in the town or city. A willingness to work, though, is not all that is demanded."

No, that is not all that is demanded by any means. The young man who comes from the country is very helpless to help himself, except he is willing to work as a day laborer, and he will soon find that that is much harder work than were the exactions of the farm. The demand in the industries is for men of experience, those know just what to do. While it is true that a farmer boy may work himself up, it will be many years before he can do so, but at great cost to his health on account of his changed environments. On the farm he might have done as well, if not better, and at the same time enjoyed a greater independence. Besides there are expenses in town that never trouble one in the country. In fact, there are a thousand reasons for the boy staying on the farm to one for leaving it.

When it is Different.

The plight of Hon. R. G. Mills, of Texas, is but the story of other insincere politicians who have lived before him, and the fate that will overtake other blatant demagogues of the present day when their time comes. When Mr. Mills was in Congress he was constantly inveighing against the money power. One of the Democratic free trade bills in Congress bore his name, and he was a rampant advocate of an income tax. But the times have changed, and Mr. Mills' financial circumstances have undergone an evolution with them. By a fortunate strike in oil in Texas he is now a capitalist, and now knows "how it is himself," to be a thing scorned by Democratic legislators and a mark for taxation.

The New York Sun in commenting on Mr. Mills' predicament, says:

"The Texas legislature, which is always striving to squeeze the plutocrats, has brought forth a remarkable tax bill. One of its provisions imposes a tax on the gross receipts of oil producers. In the hall of the house of representatives Mr. Mills, describing himself of "a rawhide, hard-shell Democrat," talks about the bill of rights, quoted Jefferson on taxation, and warned his hearers solemnly against departing from the true principles of democratic free government. Hear him for a moment:"

'Why are you called here? You are called for the purpose of reducing the taxes on certain classes and of piling them up on other classes of citizens of the United States, unjustly and unequally. This is not democratic; it is not just.'

Neither is the income tax, as proposed by Mr. Mills' party. An income tax cannot be just or equal unless it taxes all incomes. Mr. Mills, capitalist, is remembering some things that Mr. Mills, politician, persistently forgot."

Somebody asked William Jennings Bryan the other day what was the secret of his health and endurance. "Activity," he replied: "It is the best known preventive of physical and mental ills." We would not abate a particle of the colonel's activity if it were the means of continuing him in good health and spirits. The more activity the colonel displays from now on until election day the greater will be his defeat at the polls. Keep it up, colonel, by all means.

The Laird of Skibo, of Skibo Castle, Scotland, while endowing free libraries, and preaching that honesty is the best policy in all things, insisted that one of his partners, Mr. Frick, should take $6,000,000 for $16,000,000 worth of stock. Mr. Frick has properly appealed to the courts to maintain his rights in the case.

Carnegie has been talking a great deal about the war of "criminal aggression" in the Philippines. How about the war of "financial aggression" he has been conducting toward his business partners?

The provisions in the refunding ordinance for the purchase of the Wheeling electric light plant should commend that measure to the voters.

The compromise loan must be paid. If not through the adoption of the refunding ordinance, it will be by an increased levy.

The refunding ordinance is not only a business proposition, but it will prove to be a saving to tax-payers.

A Well Deserved Compliment.

New York Financial Review: The recent annual meeting of the United Potters' Association, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., was of interest to metropolitans, who appreciated the importance of the topics discussed and the character of the gentlemen who attended the meeting. One of the gratifying features was the election of Charles W. Fransheim, of Wheeling, W. Va., as president of the influential organization—a move which is in the line of continuing a careful and conservative management. Mr. Franzheim is well known to potters all over the country, is a gentleman of unquestioned ability and judgment, and as the head of the association should be able to materially advance its interests in all directions.

STATE PRESS GLEANINGS.

Arrangements are about completed for the transfer of the Botkin property, on Washington street, to the Children's Home Society, of West Virginia. All that now remains to be done is the entering of several legal orders. The committee in charge is waiting for Judge Guthrie, who will be requested to appoint a trustee for one of the minor Botkin heirs, after which a meeting of the executive committee will be called and the transfer ratified. The home will probably be known as the H. G. Davis Child Exchange. It will be necessary to appoint trustees in whom to vest the title, as the society is incorporated. Governor Atkinson, George E. Price and S. L. Flournoy have been agreed upon as such.—Charleston Mail-Tribune.

Brigham H. Robets having been refused admission to Congress, went back to Salt Lake City, only to be met at the railroad station by an officer with a warrant for his arrest for practicing polygamy. He gave bail for a hearing, and now the country is again to be deluged and scandalized by an account of his trial. Brigham should be suppressed. He is filling almost as much of the public eye as W. J. Bryan. Both seem to have an uncontrollable mania for seeing their names in the papers.—Parkersburg News.

Prof. John H. Hill, colored, of Kanawha county, is a candidate for the legislature. Mr. Hill is said to be a talented and dignified gentleman. — Roane County Record.

The shirt factory is a sure thing. Ditto, the Sistersville and Middlebourne electric railway.—Sistersville Oil Review.

Agent Johnson, at Clifton, has thoroughly cleansed and regenerated the depot. It is no longer the place of loafers and tobacco chewers. The room presents an inviting appearance, and the following notice is self-explanatory: "Gentlemen will not and others must not smoke here. Loafers must get out or be fired out."—Point Pleasant Gazette.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

No woman ever respected a man that she wasn't afraid of.

When a wise woman gives a man advice she does it by asking him questions.

A love affair to a widow is only one of the pegs she hangs up her old summer clothes on.

It is a funny thing that the more brainy a woman thinks she is the more she looks like a man.

When a man at a hotel pays any particular attention to one woman all the others insinuate to each other that they would never in the world think of telling him all they know about her.—New York Press.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

Assistant—How shall I catalogue this book describing a hunter's adventures? Librarian—Among inventions. — Fliegende Blaetter.

Hard Twist.—"Faith," said the janitor philosopher, "if th' twistin' kapes up much longer th' lion will nade a new tail."—Chicago News.

A Cheerful Soul.—Farmer—See here! You've been loafin' around here half a day. Tramp—Well, half a loaf's better'n none, ain't it?—Puck.

Hoax.—Klumsy is very fond of horses, isn't he? Joax—If he is it's something new. Hoax—Well, I saw him out riding the other day, and he had both arms around the horse's neck.—Philadelphia Record.

That is All.—"Who defrays the expenses of the government of the so-called Filipino republic?" asked Spatts. "There are none now," replied Bloobumper, "except Aguinaldo's running expenses.—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Qui Vive—Dear Mr. Surplice, I can't make up my mind what Lenten sacrifice will be the most acceptable. Mr. Surplice—Ah! — oh! — well — dear madame — suppose you give up trying to run the church.—Life.

Changed Conditions.—Father — That man should be an example to you, my son. He entered a store as office-boy and worked himself up until in a few years he owned the business. Son—He could never do that in these days, pa, when they have cash registers.—Judge.

The End of Him.—"Yes," said the man, after the nitro-glycerin explosion had scattered the remains of the well-shooter over a large section of the petroleum region, "Doyle always was a cool one. I've seen him rattle over a stony road with a load of glycerin with no more care than if it had been a load of hay." "Well," said the coroner, sadly, as he thought of an escaped fee, "he may have been cool, but he never will be collected."—Harlem Life.

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CLARK INVESTIGATION.

One Witness Testified That He Received a "Present" of $5,000 for His Valuable Services—He Had Spent $22,000 in the Election for "Legitimate" Purposes — Prosecuting Witness Charged With Being Under Pay by the Daly People.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The senate committee on privileges and elections to-day concluded its hearing of Mr. Neill in the Clark investigation and also heard Mr. William McDermott, one of the close friends and staunch supporters of Senator Clark in his contest for the senate before the Montana legislature last winter. Probably the most interesting testimony of the day was a statement made by Mr. McDermott to the effect that Mr. Clark had made him a present of $5,000 after the election to the senate, to pay McDermott for his services in the contest. He also testified that he had expended about $22,000 in the legislative and senatorial elections. The major portion of this money had been received from Mr. Clark's son, but the witness contended that it was all spent for legitimate purposes. Mr. Neill asserted that he spent only a very limited sum of money and said that all he did spend was his own.

The only other witness of the day was a resident of Butte, named Jacobs, who stated that the prosecution's witness, Cason, had told him that he was getting money from the Daly people for his testimony adverse to Mr. Clark.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A shoemaker says bansna peels make excellent slippers.

A clock keeps on working when it is on a strike.

There is no hope for the man who thinks he is good enough.

No man is considered smart after people discover how he did it.

A woman always likes to be coaxed to accept anything she really wants.

It sometimes happens that when a man loses his mind he doesn't miss it much.

A woman who paints may not have the face to admit it, but it speaks for itself.

Don't get stuck up. Remember, there are others just as insignificant as you are.

Kickers are never popular, but they often supply the impetus that makes other men popular.

An optimist says it is better to be disappointed in love than to be in love with disappointment.

After a man once gets the hang of the thing it is just as easy to be true and honest as it is to be false and wabbly.

An Ohio couple who recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding are now seeking a divorce. They doubtless believe in the old proverb, "Better late than never." — Chicago News.