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THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, MAY 24, 1897.

The Reign of Reason.

The President and the Congress of the United States are chosen to look to the interests of 70,000,000 of Americans. This is their chief business while they are in office. It is a heavy responsibility and the very highest honor. All kinds of questions come up for their consideration and every one of them should be considered carefully, deliberately, patriotically, in the light of the interest of the people whom they have to serve.

One of the questions presented for the consideration of the President and Congress is the Cuban question. There are those in Congress and there are those out of it who desire to rush pell mell into the Cuban question on some seemingly heroic line. They want to orate and thunder and bluster, not stopping to think what is right and just and prudent, or what it may cost.

Senator Elkins gave utterance to a strong thought in his great speech in the senate the other day when he said that a hostile declaration against Spain might cost this country \$500,000,000 without firing a shot. That was a startling thought put in the most startling way. But the money cost is not all that is to be considered. Untold misery goes with every war, killing, maiming, bankrupting, despoiling. And even this is not all.

If duty calls us to the front we would not stop to count the cost. The first question to consider is, What is our duty? Our duty is to guard our honor and our interests first of all. Whatever we do or attempt to do for other peoples must be done with due consideration for ourselves. This country is no knight-errant slashing around to pick a quarrel or even to defend somebody who needs defense. It may seem like a selfish theory, but governments are established principally to look to the welfare of their own people. The welfare of other peoples must come after.

There has been a great deal of talk about Cuba, and great occasion for great part of it. We know that Spain is conducting a savage warfare on the island of Cuba. Cuba lies very near to us and the trouble there involves large American interests. It is a serious situation at our very door, and therefore a situation demanding above all things the reign of reason.

If Congress and the country will give the President a fair chance the country will not suffer in its honor or its interests by the policy which he will advise as the result of careful investigation and the most thoughtful consideration. We have waited this long. Let us have a little more patience.

The man at the head of the executive branch of the government is an experienced man of public affairs, is courageous, wise and prudent. Let us trust him until he shall prove himself unworthy of the further confidence of his countrymen.

The Colored Race in Business.

Some of the leading colored men of Washington have just held a meeting, the forerunner of a series of similar meetings the object of which is to induce the colored people of Washington to deal with colored business men, banking and other institutions managed by colored men, and to do their trading with men of their own race in preference to white men.

It is argued that if the 85,000 colored people of Washington will do this enterprises under colored management will succeed handsomely. Most of these 85,000 colored people in Washington are dependent on white people for their means of support. Suppose these white people were to draw the line against the colored people, saying that hereafter they intended to employ white people instead of colored—what would be the effect of that?

It is not well to draw these lines through any community. A man in business should be considered on his merits and the merits of his business without regard to race, color, religion or social position. If the colored men desire that the color line be drawn, they cannot well find fault with white men who draw it.

Turkey and the Powers.

Turkey agrees to an armistice of fourteen days, in which time that country and Greece will see what terms they can agree on for lasting peace. Turkey has all the advantage of victory and the occupation of Grecian soil. If the will of Turkey in this matter were final very hard conditions would be imposed upon Greece, but the demand of Turkey and even the agreement of Greece could only be conditional and suggestive, awaiting the approval or disapproval of the powers.

If the powers could bring themselves to get together and make a reality of the concert of Europe the treaty of peace would be fair to Greece and give that country a chance for its life. So far as the rest of the world can see, no kind of treaty will suit the powers, for not one of them is interested on the side of Turkey. If

they could agree among themselves as to the partition of Turkey there would soon be an end to that power in Europe.

But this is just where they cannot agree, and we must expect to see Turkey come out of the affair with a new lease of life. This will be bad for civilization, and the great powers of Europe will be responsible for it. Some day they will have to pay for it and pay dearly.

By the Ears in Spain.

Things are getting at white heat in Spain, and the dons are getting each other by the ears. This is literally true, the accomplished duke of Tetuan having given vent to the exuberance of his feelings by boxing the ears of the distinguished opposition Senator Comas.

We carry debate to very great lengths in this country, and in the discussion of public questions we occasionally become very warm in the region of the collar, but it is not the habit of the American cabinet officer to box the ears of the American senator to emphasize the disagreement between the two eminent gentlemen.

Spanish politics and politicians are in everything at sixes and sevens. The policy of the government is enormously costly to the people and wretchedly unsuccessful. The country is going down hill steadily and rapidly. The people are not prosperous and their leaders cannot lead them.

Spain is distinctly "in the red and yellow leaf." It has had a good deal of past, is having a terrible and inglorious present, and to the eye of faith has no future to speak of.

Illiberal Cambridge.

The cable brings the announcement that the great English university of Cambridge has voted against conferring degrees on women. This is very illiberal action, unworthy of Cambridge or of any other institution of learning. The degrees which mark scholarly accomplishment should be given to those who deserve them, without regard to race, sex or any other condition.

If a woman proves herself worthy of a degree in any branch of learning, Cambridge or any other educational institution should feel itself honored by conferring that degree. Some of the foremost institutions do confer degrees on women, and they lose nothing in standing by conferring them.

The fact of a degree is not the important thing for anybody, man or woman, and of those entitled to a degree, to be denied it on any account, is no loss. The requirements which entitle to a degree being there, it will be possible to go through life with a reasonable degree of happiness, the degree being withheld.

Postal Conveniences.

It is good policy for the government to provide the people with all the postal conveniences that the revenues will allow. Under the former administration it was held that there were too many post-offices in the country and that none should be established closer than three miles apart. The present administration will pursue a more liberal policy. Post-offices are to be established wherever it is shown that for convenience a new office is required. This, as we understand it, is without regard to the three mile limit idea.

The right plan is to put a postoffice where there is need of it. This plan will be of great benefit to rural communities, and certainly people living outside of the cities have a right to all the postal facilities that may be given to them at reasonable cost. Every part of the country helps to make it and support it and should be treated with due consideration.

A Charleston dispatch in the Pittsburgh Sunday Dispatch predicts a warm four cornered Democratic fight for the United States senatorship should West Virginia be carried by the Democracy next year. The contestants are to be Col. John T. McGraw, ex-Governor MacCorkle, ex-Governor Wilson and the present incumbent, Mr. Faulkner. They may as well save their powder, for there will not be a Democratic majority in the legislature. Should fate decree it that way, however, the fun would be fast and furious and highly entertaining to the galleries.

A coolness is said to exist between the Emperor William and his royal uncle, the prince of Wales, because they cannot agree on the eastern question. It is said that the prince has openly insulted the emperor by the withdrawal of the Britannia from racing until the contest for the queen's cup during Cowes week is settled. Thus has a sporting event been made to serve its part in a great diplomatic controversy.

The Democrats in the senate have come to the sensible conclusion not to filibuster against the tariff bill, and to permit its friends to pass it without unnecessary delay. This is the wise course. The country's patience has already been sorely tried and the man or party that seeks to delay the effort of the Republican party to make good its promises will be held responsible at the first opportunity.

If the President had told the senate that he had a Cuban policy and stated what it was, that body might not have forced the Morgan resolution through and created such a scare in executive circles at the capital.—Register.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the President doesn't call in the Register for consultation in this and other matters. It would be of immense benefit to him to have the advantage of the advice and superior judgment of that astute organ.

If half the charges made against the management of the Eastern Pennsylvania penitentiary are true, there is need of a general cleaning out, and some men who at present preside over the institution would be more fittingly placed, were they introduced to the interior of some of the cells.

British economists are alarmed because the United States treasury shows signs of accumulating a surplus, owing to the enormous imports in anticipation of the new tariff. The big increase means that in the months to come British manufacturers will not have it all their own way. Hence these tears.

It is announced that there is still due the Hon. Grover Cleveland one cent balance of salary. He must collect it within three years or he will lose it.

A Child's Wisdom.

Point Pleasant Gazette: Bens, the little daughter of R. P. Luter, attending the Presbyterian Sunday school, when the questions of the catechism were regu-

larly put, "Who made you?" answered "God." "What else did he make?" Answer, "All things." "Why did God make you and all things?" The answer came unhesitatingly: "I don't know—that's the Lord's business."

LETTER FROM THE SAVIOR.

A Curiosity of Literature Said to be in Existence.

Among the countless curiosities of literature which the search for centennial relics has brought to light, a particularly curious one has just been published in the Mason, (Mich.) News. It purports to be nothing less than a literal translation of a letter written by Christ himself, and found eighteen miles from Iocunum sixty-three years after the crucifixion, the original Hebrew copy of which is said to be still in possession of a certain family in Mesopotamia. The copy furnished the News was brought from England by Mrs. Herbert, of Plainwell, sixty-three years ago, and was extremely old when it came into her possession. In fact, it crumbled to pieces with age, and its owner, who sincerely believes it to be the word of God, set about joining the pieces together, a task which took her weeks of persevering labor to accomplish. As for the letter itself, it is a simple exhortation to keep the Sabbath; to keep the commandments; to "fast for me" every year, beginning with Good Friday; to cause them that are baptized to go to church and receive the sacraments; and be members of the church; together with other good advice, such as a modern pastor might write a member of his flock without any pretense that it was of divine origin. Doubtless, however, that which led to its having been so long and sacredly preserved—almost worshiped as a fetish—is the concluding paragraph, which runs thus:

"Remember, he that hath a copy of this letter, written with my own hand and spoken with my own mouth and keepeth it without publishing it to others, shall not prosper; but he that publishes it to others shall be blessed of me, and though his sins be in number as stars of the sky, and he truly believes in me, they shall be pardoned, but if he believe not in me and my commandments, I will send my plagues upon him and upon his children, and upon his cattle; and whosoever shall have a copy of this letter in his house, shall have neither lightning, pestilence, nor thunder, and if a woman be in labor and a copy of this letter be about her, and she firmly put her trust in me, she shall safely be delivered. You shall have no tidings of me but the Holy Scriptures until the Day of Judgment. All goodness, happiness and prosperity shall be in the house where a copy of this letter is to be found."

NEW FISH LAW.

Synopsis of the Act which is Now in Force.

It shall be unlawful to catch or destroy any fish in the creeks or rivers of West Virginia by means of a drag or other nets, fishpots, weirs, traps, sledging, shooting or other devices, from the 1st day of March to the 15th day of November of each year, but such fish may be caught, etc., by hook and line, sig and spear.

Nor shall any person catch and have in his possession, or buy, sell or offer for sale, any salmon, commonly called jack fish, or white salmon, of less than seven inches in length, or any pike less than eight inches in length; or any black bass less than six inches in length; or any speckled trout, or any California mountain trout of less than four inches in length, or any fish caught out of season, or in any manner prohibited by law.

It shall be lawful for any person to catch any black bass, green bass, willow bass, pike or pickerel or wall-eyed pike, commonly known as salmon, between the 15th of April and the 15th day of June, of each year, not even with hook and line, sig and spear. Nor after that time except by rod, hook and line, thus making outline fishing unlawful.

It shall be lawful to catch fish of the sucker variety, known as suckers, carp, mullet and red horse, by sig, spear and looping at any time between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of November of each year.

Bound Volume of the Century Magazine.

A new volume of The Century, containing the numbers of the magazine for the past six months, has made its appearance. It contains nearly a thousand pages and more than three hundred illustrations. The volume is notable among its predecessors as containing the first instalments of two of the most successful serial features The Century has ever had. These are General Horace Porter's "Campaigning With Grant," giving vivid and intimate pictures of the great commander in chief, the headquarters standpoint, and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's novel of the American Revolution, "Hugh Wynne." There are also given the first parts of Mary Hartwell Catherwood's historical romance, "The Days of Jeanne d'Arc," with striking illustrations by Bonnet. There are many special articles, and readers will be glad to have in permanent form on their library shelves. "A Group of American Girls Early in the Century," by Helen Evertson Smith, and "Old Georgetown," by Dr. John Williamson Palmer, give glimpses of the social life of long ago, and are quantities illustrated from old miniatures. Two papers on modern Athens, with drawings by Castaigne, have timely as well as permanent interest. "Election Day in New York," by Ernest Ingersoll; "Places in New York," by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, and "The Chinese of New York," by Helen F. Claiborne are profusely illustrated articles presenting picturesque phases of metropolitan life. A group of papers also pictures life and scenes in the capital city: "Our Fellow-Citizen of the White House," by C. C. Buel; "Inauguration Scenes and Incidents," by Joseph R. Bishop, and "The National Library," by A. B. Spofford and William A. Coffin. Three papers by Captain Alfred T. Mahan deal with Lord Nelson in the battles of the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar. There are the usual number of papers on purely artistic and literary lines.

Stephen Crane's Modesty.

This is how the Lewiston, Me., Journal holds down Stephen Crane's war dispatches: "I have seen a battle. I find it is very like what I wrote up before. I congratulate myself that I ever saw a battle. I am pleased with the sound of war. I think it is beautiful. I thought it would be. I am sure of my nose for battle. I did not see any war correspondents while I was watching the battle, except I."

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alternative is felt. A prompt relief of this condition has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. Sold in 50¢ and 10¢ bottles at Logan Drug Co., drug store.

PERSONAL.—The gentleman who annoyed the congregation last Sunday, by continually coughing, will find instant relief by using One Minute Cough Cure, a speedy and harmless remedy for throat and lungs. Charles R. Goetze, corner Market and Twelfth streets; Bowie & Co., Bridgeport; Peabody & Son, Benwood.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. mw&w.



Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against all acid and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK.

BOTH NATIONS BANKRUPT.

How will Greece Pay the New War Debt Now Incurred?

Chicago Chronicle: Both Greece and Turkey are literally bankrupt. Their debts are far in excess of their ability to pay, and both nations have defaulted in the public interest.

The debt of Greece, with a population of 2,200,000, is \$155,000,000. The debt of New York City, with a little less population, is \$118,000,000, while the wealth of a single ward in New York exceeds that of all Greece. The debt of Chicago, with 1,750,000 population, is one-fourth that of Greece. The Grecian debt is \$75 per head of its population. In 1894, the last year for which returns are published, Greece paid but 30 per cent of the interest due on gold loans. Its bonds are held principally in England and Germany. The revenues of Greece amount to \$20,000,000 a year, and until the war came the expenses were \$10,000,000 less a year.

This opened a fair prospect for the growth of better public credit. But the Cretan troubles and the war have caused expenditures greatly in excess of the revenue. The bonds that were worth from twenty-eight to thirty-four cents on the dollar two years ago, are now worth nineteen to twenty-two cents on the dollar, as quoted on the London stock exchange.

In finance, the same as in politics and war, Greece has been betrayed by Europe. The lines of Lord Byron apply more sharply, if possible, to the present situation of Greece than to that of seventy-five years ago:

Trust not for freedom to the Franks— They have a king who buys and sells; In native swords and native ranks, The only hope of courage dwells. But Turkish force and Latin fraud Would break your shield, however broad.

But the financial condition of Turkey is still worse than that of Greece. Its debt is \$1,000,000,000, not including the indemnity of \$100,000,000 levied by Russia at the close of the war of 1877, payable in fifty years. Of this sum, \$30,000,000 was borrowed last year. But the interest on this additional debt was secured by a mortgage on the customs. Not a dollar could have been obtained as a loan without security.

The Turkish revenues amount to \$41,000,000, which is \$18,000,000 a year less than national expenditure. There is a deficit every year, and corruption pervades every part of the revenue system. The population of the Ottoman empire in Europe and Asia is about 22,000,000.

Barnato's Good Fortune.

It is better to be born lucky than rich. When Mr. Barnato was at Johannesburg last year, says the London Figaro, he determined to go to the races. "You'll only lose your money," said his friends, warningly. "Well, I won't take any with me," he replied, "and then I shall be all right." Arrived at the racetrack he saw a man with a peanut and fruit stall and asked him what he'd take for it.

"Two hundred pounds," was the reply. "Done with you," said Barnato. "Well, where's the money?" asked the man, as Barnato was proceeding to appropriate the stall. "Oh! I'm Mr. Barnato. It'll be all right." "Well, that's good enough for me." Within an hour Barnato had sold the contents of the stall for \$600. He paid the man his \$200, staked the balance on the races and won \$12,000 before the end of the day.

Perhaps it is not generally known how Mr. Barnato came to be married. The beginnings of his fortune are said to have been due to the prudent purchase of diamonds in South Africa. These he deposited with a certain Jew maid in Kimberley. After a while he said to her: "Give me my diamonds. I'm off for Europe. When I return we'll get married." "I think we'll be married first," she replied, and those were the only terms on which he could get back his diamonds. Now this astute young lady is Mrs. Barnato, and her baby drives along the Kings road at Brighton in a silver perambulator.

Extracts from the "Stygian Pench."

"I am afraid Greece isn't what she used to be in our day, Alexander," said Alcibiades.

"I'm afraid not," said Alexander. "The only pass a modern Greek seems to be able to hold is a railroad pass." Diogenes had been arrested. "And I'll bet you a dollar you'll none of you guess why!" said Napoleon, who bore the news to the club.

"Scorching!" suggested Johnson. "You came near it," said Napoleon. "But you'd never guess. For riding without a lamp."

"Wellington," said Napoleon, meeting his old-time adversary on the street. "I'll run you a mile for a shilling."

"Thanks, old chap," returned the duke, "but I don't care to. I always was behind you when it came to a run."

"Dear old Sir Walter," said Queen Elizabeth, fondly, "what an ingenious fellow he is!"

"What he done now?" asked Portia. "Invented a pneumatic ruff that can be used as a bicycle tire in case of an emergency."

"How do you do, Cinn?" said Mrs. Malaprop, meeting the poet at the Sforza reception. "Is Mrs. S. with you this evening?"—Harper's Bazar.

THERE is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and by prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any cure it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

WHEN a cold is contracted, cure it at once. One Minute Cough Cure will set you on the road to recovery in a minute. It will cure pneumonia, bronchitis, croup and all forms of lung and throat troubles. Charles R. Goetze, corner Market and Twelfth streets; Bowie & Co., Bridgeport; Peabody & Son, Benwood.

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FUNERAL NOTICE

BENWOOD, W. Va., May 21, 1897. To the Officers and Members of Evening Star Lodge No. 18, Knights of Pythias: You are hereby notified to meet at our castle hall on Tuesday, May 24, at 10 a. m. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Past Grand Chancellor W. H. Doane. Sister lodges and especially grand officers are invited to attend.

B. L. MERCER, K. of R. H. C. C.

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