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WHOLE NO. 1705

HUNGRY MEN.

THOUSANDS OF STARVING LABORERS

Crowd The Streets of New York

And Threaten The Safety of The Citizens.

The great Democratic organ, New York World, came out with flaming headlines last Saturday announcing the uprising in that city of thousands of laborers, heading the article in bold letters "THE CRY FOR BREAD."

The Sunday World gave a large picture of the hungry mob that crowded the streets and sidewalks. Thousands of men claiming they had not tasted bread for twenty-four hours and that they had starving families at home raved and yelled and threatened vengeance. A stand was erected and speakers addressed the great mob of men who are out of work. A man named Herman was chosen chairman and mounting the platform he said in a loud voice:

"Men! your children were crying for bread this morning. You do not care so much for your own hunger but you want to support your families. You have no money. Men of all kinds of trades are walking around the streets looking for employment. It is a lie to call us rioters. We are honest laborers. We demand work. We demand bread. We are fighting for our bodies and souls."

After Herman had finished speaking another man in speaking said:

"Thousands and thousands of people are on the streets, crying for bread and dying for want of it."

Emma Goldman wife of one of the leaders in the Homestead strike was next called and in part her speech was as follows:

"We are all true people who are assembled here. We don't ask you for money. We have got this hall for nothing. We are not Anarchists or Socialists. We are poor and hungry working people. We are not afraid of reporters or of the police. We have nothing to lose. There were twenty or twenty-five men in Golden Rule Hall who represent as many poor families. They have had nothing to eat all day. They came to listen to true labor doctrine. They were so weak from hunger that they became faint and had to go out. There is a meeting to-morrow night at Union Square. We will march there with black flags. We do not fear the police. Let them shoot at us if they will. It is better to be shot down than to be the starving fathers of starving families. We are not here to advise you to take for a small pitance work which may be provided by the Government."

Wheat Fed to Hogs.

A great many farmers in the vicinity of Fostoria, Ohio, it is reported, are feeding their wheat to their hogs, rather than sell it at the present low prices. Hogs are selling at from \$5 to \$7 a hundred on foot, according to grade, and it is estimated that a bushel of wheat, properly ground and prepared, and fed with a little other food to give variety, will put from 15 to 20 pounds of flesh on a healthy hog. At this rate the farmer can easily realize a dollar a bushel for his wheat, by turning it into pork, and save the trouble and expense of marketing it. It is said that one farmer turned 150 head of hogs into his wheat field, not even taking the trouble to harvest it, and they are doing well on their grazing.

Winning the Boys.

In dealing with boys, he is a wise man who studies boy nature. He should remember enough about himself when young to be in sympathy with them and to give hints as to the best method of managing them. There are ways of managing boys so as to respond with entire heartiness to efforts in their behalf. That fact has been notably shown in an experiment which was begun in Glasgow in 1888. A gentleman there, finding it hard to get hold of the street Arab by distinctively Sabbath-school work alone, organized them into a company for military drill. He has now in Scotland and England 438 companies with an enrolled membership of 18,000. In connection with this brigade are clubs for football, cricket, swimming and gymnastic. Every drill is prefaced and concluded with prayer, besides the exertion of an influence which exalts the Sabbath school. Professor Drummond speaks thus strongly and sensibly of this movement:

"Call these boys, boys, which they are, and ask them to sit up in a Sabbath class, and no power on earth will make them do it; but put a five penny cap on them and call them soldiers, which they are not, and you can order them about till midnight. The genius who discovered this astounding and inexplicable psychological fact ought to rank with Sir Isaac Newton. As a class, it was confusion, depression, demoralization, blasphemy, chaos. As a company, it is respect, self-respect, enthusiasm, happiness, peace."—The Baptist Banner.

Calamity and Suffering.

The New York World announces that generous citizens have contributed to a fund to establish free soup restaurants for the aid of the hungry laborers, and says the following notice was posted in various parts of the city of New York on Monday:

Every respectable man, woman and child can get, at No. 165 East Broadway, corner Canal street, on the first floor, a plate of soup, meat and bread from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.

The World gives the number of financial failures last week as reported by Bradstreet to be 404 in the United States against only 187 the corresponding week of 1892. Of failing enterprises 73 per cent. were of those employing capital of \$5,000 or less, and 14 per cent. of those with \$5,000 to \$20,000 capital. Forty-six failures are reported with capital in excess of \$20,000 each.

We take these figures from the World, that our Democratic friends may know that they come from their own camp, and therefore cannot be called "Republican lies." The closing of several national banks are included in the 404 failures mentioned above. The more prominent of which are the banks of Oswego, Ill., Topeka, Kans., Meadville, Pa., Albany, Mo., Hudson, Wis., Du-buque, Ia., Elsworth, Wis. The National Bank of South Pennsylvania and several others.

Don't let money be idle. Every dollar that can be put into use now will by so much relieve the situation, help business and restore confidence. Savings banks of course do not advance their rate of interest in these brief periods of tight money, but can make good use of all their deposits. National banks will pay from 4 to 6 per cent. per annum for all the funds deposited with them for any length of time. The more money all banks can get and thus be able to accommodate their patrons with loans amply secured, the better will times become. Here is the duty of all—employ what money you have, be it a great sum or a small one.

CONGRESS.

Many Speeches But No Action.

More than one hundred Congressmen, it is said, have asked permission to speak in the House of Representatives upon the question before that body. They have been speaking every day until August is now almost gone. They will continue to speak for many days to come is the general conclusion of people who are in a position to know.

The financial doctors differ as widely as to the causes of the existing distress as they do in their suggestions as to the proper remedies to be applied. Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, Mr. Boatner of Louisiana, and other free-coinage speakers have denied that the present condition of affairs has been produced by the continued purchase of silver bullion under the provisions of the act of 1890.

On the other hand several of the "sound money" men who have spoken have charged the bullion purchase provision with all the troubles that have fallen upon the country since the Democratic Administration has come into power, despite the facts pointed out by Mr. Hendrix that that provision had been in force more than two years before the first symptom of financial disturbance was observed.

It is understood to be a part of the plan of the silver men to have an amendment offered providing for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 20 to 1, or for any other pro-silver proposition which may develop the greatest strength in the House. On this amendment the silver men in the Senate can get a test vote without involving the consideration of the Sherman repeal bill at all.

Sometimes there are only 40 or 50 members present during the long debates and the attendance is very irregular.

Deadly Danger in Milk.

The great number of cases recently reported of poisoning from the use of milk, cheese, whipped cream, ice cream and other things made from milk and cream, call attention forcibly to the fact which few people know, but which everybody ought to know, that one of the most dangerous poisons known forms in milk that has been kept too long. It is known as tyrotoxin, and is a sort of fungus growth. The richer the milk or cream the more apt it is to breed this deadly growth, and it becomes especially virulent by contact with metal, copper or tin. Its presence is detected by a moldy taste and smell, and when this is noticed the milk should never be used, as fatal results are sure to follow. This fungus is not killed by freezing, but by boiling, which makes ice cream and other dishes made from boiled milk and cream safer than others. Most good house-keepers are careful to see that the vessels into which milk is put are kept clean by frequent scalding, but few of them are aware that this precaution is not only necessary to cleanliness, but to health as well. Physicians say that many a little child has been poisoned through its mother's carelessness as to the milk on which it is fed.

The postal clerks of the United States will ask congress for better compensation. In the railway mail service they risk their lives, and they should be well paid for their work. They have had no change in their wages since 1876.

West Virginia and Delaware joined hands in a grand celebration at the World's Fair on Wednesday. The occasion was a memorable one.

HYGIENIC PRECAUTIONS.

As the season approaches when the ever-dreaded outbreak of cholera, typhoid fever and other dangerous maladies may be looked for, the necessity for precautions of every sort increases. It is not enough that the careful housewife cleans cellars, pantries and attics and scrubs until her house is clean as can be. This is not very well; indeed, is one of the necessities of the occasion; but this by no means comprehends the care which is one of the imperative elements of safety. When the glass is clean as one thing nothing is likely to soil it but half as deadly as a single drop of water from some exposed and infected source. To drink freely of ordinary water during the cholera season is a risk that intelligent people should know better than to take.

Boiling water in which ice has been dissolved is even more dangerous; freezing does little more than to discourage, and the cholera bacilli, after having been dissolved in cozy and congenial apartments in the human system, return all the better for the long period of rest, and proceed with their deadly work. One of the most important precautions is the avoidance of contaminated water. Just how to obtain this is a problem somewhat difficult of solution. The deepest well and the clearest looking spring may be polluted through some loosely fitting stream of soil, and rivulets of the most deadly infection may be introduced into them.

It is a well understood fact that a high degree of heat is the surest method of destroying many of the most dangerous disease germs. To boil all the water we drink is not a formidable task, neither does it consume much time and doubtless would do more to preserve the health than any other one possible precaution. The use of acid fruits is highly recommended. It is said that the strawberry, lemon and pineapple contain an acid which is almost certain to destroy these minute organisms; oranges are healthful, sour apples, if ripe, are excellent, garden rhubarb, stewed and sweetened is admirable; and so on through the list of mild vegetable acids.

The common garden sorrel, cooked as a salad, is within the reach of almost everybody and would be a most advantageous article of diet for those who live in suburban localities.

To use the utmost care, to avoid chills, sudden changes of temperature and over exertion, to drink freely of boiled water and eat little meat and a great deal of pleasant acid fruit, to observe all the laws of health and cleanliness and to avoid eating or touching articles that may be covered with floating germs of disease, will keep most people in a condition of health and in comparative safety as far as liability to contagion from cholera is concerned. Lack of cleanliness, errors in diet and extremes in temperature are all cordial entertainers of disease. It rests, to a great extent, with individuals whether they will or will not get through the season in good health and wholly free from the perils that indiscriminate immigration is likely to bring to our doors.—New York Ledger.

The war veterans are evidently going to charge on the Democratic party at the next election for Hoke Smith's pension-killer policy. A canvass of 147 Connecticut veterans was taken the other day, including 63 who owned up to having voted for a Cleveland. Just 43 of the 63 swore they would never vote the Democratic ticket again.

STATE ITEMS.

Important West Virginia News—All About our Mountain State and its People.

A number of forged checks have recently been offered Jackson county business men, and James and Jonah McCoy and Ross King are under arrest and in jail.

Great preparations are being made at Elk City for the reunion of the 7th West Virginia Cavalry which is to be held there September 20 and 21.

Mrs. Sarah Riggs died in Ritchie county the other day, aged 104 years. She retained nearly all her faculties up to the time of her death.

The barn of W. T. Stuart, of near Kearneyville, Berkeley Co., burned a few nights ago with 1,000 bushels of wheat, 50 tons of hay and other valuable property.

While trying to hammer a cartridge out of a revolver, Maurice Wetzel, aged eleven, of Harper's Ferry, was shot in the right eye. He was taken to Washington City for treatment.

There was an old-time tournament at Petersburg, Grant Co., last Tuesday. Fifteen knights participated, and Miss Unis Fisher, of Hardy county was crowned Queen.

The rumor that is going the rounds of the press to the effect that the White Sulphur Springs has been sold to a New York banker for the sum of \$100,000 has no foundation whatever in truth, so we are informed by Maj. B. F. Eadie, general manager.—Greenbrier Independent.

The trial of John V. Wiley, who shot and killed Powell Becker, at Sweet Springs, Monroe county, on the 1st inst., will come up at the October term of the Monroe Circuit Court.

Charles Williams, the murderer of Sam Ford, was captured at Kenova by Detective Baldwin, and was taken to Princeton, Monday evening. The colored people are considerably excited over the capture. They are very bitter against him.

John Wingfield, of Hampshire county, left home on the morning of the 2d inst., but becoming mentally deranged, wandered about for eight days before he was found. He was almost dead from starvation, and says he only ate two small apples and drank twice out mud-puddles during the eight days.

Joseph Eable, who escaped from the Moorefield jail, some time ago, and whose wedding occurred last week, came to that town last Monday accompanied by his bride, and driving up to the jail, got out and went in and told jailer Paskel he had come back to stay with him again. He is now spending his honeymoon at hotel de Paskel without his bride.

The John Brown Fort speculation has proven a dismal failure, and the business is in the hands of the sheriff in Chicago. It will be remembered that last year a party of speculators bought the old fort that stood at Harper's Ferry, tore it down brick by brick and carried it to Chicago and there rebuilt it and placed it on exhibition. It never attracted much attention, and the patronage did not pay the current expenses. Last week the manager skipped, leaving many bills unpaid, and the sheriff seized the concern.

Editor Cain of the Chatanooga News, says that one of the funny sights in this funny old world is to see a country editor, with a 50-cent gun, guarding a 25-cent rooster to keep a 10-cent thief from stealing him.

The Old Milestone.

Country Gentleman (N. Y.)
Near my childhood's home stands the old milestone.
On a part of the pike abandoned and lone
Cattle graze where wheel and hoof long wore bare.
And the white sand gleamed in the drowsy air;
And the scythes flashed in the July heat
Laying low the grass and red clover sweet.
But the stone stands firm as in days of yore,
And there it has stood years ten and three score.
On one of its sides in the quaintest style
It states that the village is distant a mile.
And as thither went when I'd fain stay at home
My foot I'd turn while passing the stone.
For the great "I Mile" cut so deep and bold
Made the distance appear at least two-fold;
But on my return, with childish glee
My hands I'd clap when the milestone I'd see.
The stage-driver, chilled by the snow and the rain,
Fell relief when at last to the milestone he came;
Then his steeds he'd lash and his whip he'd crack,
For to rest in the town he'd soon be back.
Gay parties of youth by the old stone went
Whose heads are now white and their forms low bent.
By passed sick and aged, sore of this world's strife,
All long since reached the last milestone of life.
Shackled slaves marched by in days forgotten,
Bound for the land of express and cotton.
To them the old stone seemed sadly to say:
"Never more, never more, shall you pass this way."
The weary traveler late benighted,
When he saw the stone a match soon lighted,
And gladly learned from the old stone below,
That one mile further he'd find the town.
Near the old milestone in battle array
Formed the troops in blue and the troops in gray,
And the struggle began at rise of sun,
But not till its set was victory won,
And charging squadrons on that bloody day
Clashed with the foron that broad highway.
And many a hero, with sigh and moan,
For his country died by the old milestone.

B. HAYMOND.

Good Advice Easily Given.

Every one should know by this time that it is dangerous to ask a doctor's or a lawyer's advice, even in the most casual and public manner unless one expects to pay him for it. There is a well authenticated story of a man in New York who chanced to remark to a celebrated physician once:

"Doctor have you any means of preventing sea-sickness?"

"Certainly," said the doctor. "What is it?"

"Stay on shore!" said the physician, and sent the man his bill.

Another gentleman who was a valetudinarian, met a doctor of his acquaintance on the street one day. "Doctor," he said, "I'm glad I met you. Do you know, I'm so weak that the least bit of walking on these pavements tires me out. What do you think I'd better take?"

"A street car, I guess," said the doctor, crustily. And he, too, sent a little memorandum of the amount due for this wise prescription.

Mr. Suddenly Good—"I dropped a ten dollar bill in the contribution box in church last Sunday." His friend Cynic—"Did you, indeed? What was the matter with it?"

"Will the gentlemen please move forward a little?" called out the polite conductor. "I won't," growled Mr. Gramp, who hung to a strap near the door. "Oh, you needn't. I asked only the gentlemen."

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