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WHOLE NO. 1760

The Tomb

Receives all that is mortal of Emperor Alexander.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.—The morning opened cold and foggy. There was no rain, but a thick mist overhung the streets and the beams of mourning everywhere played were dripping with the moisture therefrom. At an early hour thousands were waiting near the grand church, wherein lay the dead Czar.

At noon the air inside the church was heavy with incense. The dim light within was starved with thousands of tapers, the mourner and visitor holding the first taper was lighted the Czar. As his majesty held his taper he held it aloft, from it slowly spread a stream of light. When the other tapers were lighted the scene was one of great beauty, the sanctuary and the body of the edifice sparkling through jeweled with enamels, rubies, opals, etc. All present were standing, the Czar with his imperial family and the visiting noblemen of every rank, and foreign representatives were crowded in the vast structure.

The court dignitaries were there, among whom were the ladies of honor, the ladies of the chamber and the ladies in waiting, all robed in deep black. In some instances, was partially relieved by white scarfs, flairs or drapery. Besides these were seen masses of officials, ministers, field marshals, generals, admirals, secretaries of state, all in full uniform and displaying many decorations; the Czar's suite, the members of the state council, the members of the senate and all the foreign ambassadors, including, Mr. C. Breckinridge, ambassador of the United States.

The religious ceremonies continued for some time at the conclusion of which the Czar stepped forward to the coffin and kissed the lips of the dead emperor, the members of the imperial family and those bound by ties of blood or marriage, following. The Czar standing by the side of the coffin until all the farewells were over. Then eight generals appeared, bearing the lid of the coffin, which was fastened in its place.

Eight other generals bore away the purple pall which had covered the coffin, exposing the bare red surface of the casket to view.

The grand dukes then lifted the coffin to their shoulders and bore it to the entrance to the imperial vault, which opened in the pavement, and a moment later the mortal remains of Alexander were lowered into the resting place of his imperial ancestors. At the moment the coffin was lowered a gun was fired and the czar stepped forward and took a handful of earth which he scattered on the casket. As the body was lowered and placed by the side of the coffin of the mother of the dead Czar the metropolitan read the last prayer for the dead, adding: "We do our last duties to an ever remembered glorious ruler of the Russias, Alexander III."

Charles McKnight, of Pleasants county, will be the boy member of the West Virginia legislature. He was born in 1873 and is therefore 21 years of age. Harrison county's Harvey Harmer will probably come as the next youngest member of the House.

A Good Templar's lodge was organized at Adamston last Monday night.

Stub Ends of Thought.

It isn't how much a man loves a woman that wins her; it is how much she loves him.

God does; Satan undoes. Women and clocks can't always be taken at their face value.

Sunshine is worth more than its weight in gold.

Charity makes the whole world kin.

Laugh and the world laughs with you; weep and the world laughs at you.

A baby's smile makes the whole world grin.

Some Important Facts.

The evenings are long enough now for every person to devote some time to reading. The best literature is the daily newspaper, and the best daily newspaper is the *Pittsburg Times*. It is complete in every department, gathering promptly the news from all parts of the world and presenting all sides of every public question fairly and intelligently. Its market reports are models of accuracy; its department for women readers and for the farmer are useful and entertaining and its serial stories are by the most noted writers. The aim of its publishers is to make the *Times* a paper for the home above everything else, and they have succeeded admirably.

The *Times* is delivered by agents for one cent a day, or will be sent by mail for thirty cents for one month; fifty cents for two months; seventy-five cents for three months; \$1.50 for six months or \$3.00 for one year. If there is no agent for the *Times* in your locality write for sample copies, which are sent free, and terms to agents.

How a Man Goes to Sleep.

"Order is heaven's first law," and the old truth is manifested even in the process of going to sleep. When a man drops off to sleep his body does not do so all at once, so to speak. Some senses become dormant before others, and always in the same order. As he becomes drowsy the eyes close and the sense of seeing is at rest. It is quickly followed by the disappearance of the sense of taste. He next loses the sense of smell, and then after a short interval the tympanum becomes insensible to sound, or rather the nerves which run to the brain from it fail to arouse any sense of hearing. The last sense to leave is that of touch, and in some hyper-sensitive people it is hardly ever dormant. Even in their case, however, there is no discriminating power or sense of what touched them. This sense is also the first to return upon awakening. Then hearing follows suit. After that taste, and the eye becomes able to flash impressions back to the brain. The sense of smell oddly enough, though it is by no means the first to go, is the last to come back. The same gradual loss of power is observed in the muscles and sinews as well as in the senses. Slumber begins at the feet and slowly spreads up the limbs and trunk until it reaches the brain when unconsciousness is complete and the whole body is at rest. This is why sleep is impossible when the feet are cold.

Notes of Travel!

EDITOR TELEGRAM.—For several weeks I have been on the move and concluded that a few notes in regard to the country and the people would be of interest to the readers of the TELEGRAM. On the 11th of October I left home, bound for the east, at 6:22 p. m. I was off for the east on the B. & O. with a ticket for New York city; when our train reached Newburg at the foot of the mountains the second iron horse was hitched and soon we were ascending the mountain at the rate of near 99 feet to the mile. Just think of this splendid train of hundreds of tons weight gliding up the mountains. The night was cool and clear and the moon shed her soft light over the mountains, revealing a view which was in beauty, grand beyond my power to describe. We were soon across the mountains and sweeping down the Potomac. We had passed Washington and Baltimore before the mantle of night was lifted. At 10:55 a. m. we arrived at New York. It is almost a continuous town from Philadelphia to New York. A hurried trip on the elevated railroad and we are at 34th street ferry—then across on the ferry boat and for the first time I am in Long Island city. A wait of 2 hours and we are off for Inwood, thirty miles away, the Ocean shore, where I remained until Tuesday attending the New York conference of the M. P. church.

It is useless for me to tell you that I had a good time—two things were of uncommon interest to me. The first was an address by Rev. J. H. Robinson, of Patterson, N. J. Bro. Robinson is a splendid man—a genuine Irishman—highly educated. He kept a large audience in a roar of laughter for one hour. He told of his visit to Blarney Castle in Ireland, and how he succeeded in kissing the Blarney stone. Well, I am sure he was "blarney-ized."

Notes of Travel!

On Tuesday morning early I was called on to join a fishing party. We went down to the great fish pond called the "Atlantic ocean." Soon our boat was set with full sail and was pulling at the anchor, which being lifted, our boat moved off up the harbor with speed as a thing of life. Soon we reached the outlet, where the waves were rolling in, fringed with white foam on their crest. Our white captain tacked from side to side. Our boat stood against the waves with surprising strength. With difficulty we reached (as seamen call it) the outside. As the great ocean rolled in splendor before me I could but feel how wonderful is nature, how glorious is the great and eternal God. The waves rose higher and higher, when our captain said "a strong 'Sou-Wester' has set in" which cut short our fishing, so we turned our frail craft amid the battling waves, which seemed to be rushing one after another to die in anger on the shore. We were driven before the wind, the water dashed against our boat, dashing the salt water all over us. As our boat is turned before the wind my face is wet and I have some water in my mouth. We will soon get inside, till then the scene around me is truly one of ocean glory. Oh, these blue waves, sparkling and foaming along the side of the boat, so clear, so pure, so strange, so boundless—well, I must hold fast now. I will tell you more by and by. BENJAMIN STOUT. Inwood, L. I., N. Y. Nov. 15.

The New Cure For Diphtheria, Croup, Etc.

If the facts placed before the Hygienic Congress held at Budapest last month be not overstated, then the whole world owes a deep debt of gratitude to the young French savant, Dr. Roux, for the patient and heroic researches which have led to the discovery of an effectual cure for croup and diphtheria, and opened the way for further results not less startling. Such is the introductory announcement in the *London Daily Graphic*, which also gives the following:

The distinguished Dr. Marsan points out how the new method was established. Diphtheria is produced by microbes which plant themselves in the membrane of the throat and multiply; but unlike the bacilli of other infectious diseases, they remain obstinately in the same position, neither penetrating the system nor the blood. But if the deadly animalcules remain at the door, they are still able to secrete a poison of extreme violence, called "toxin," which quickly penetrates the circulation and infects the whole body. This toxin, thanks to the achievements of science, can now be isolated, and in the form of fine powder will cause almost immediate death when injected into animals. However, it has been found that if a very small dose be introduced into certain animals, especially the horse, only a feeble reaction is produced. By repeating the operation, with gradually increasing doses, the animal finally revolts, and becomes not only impervious to the toxin, but destroys it, and from this singular result is due the origin of the new substance with which Dr. Roux wages war against diphtheria. In a word, it is the basis of a great revolution in the medical world, which henceforth will recognize in "Serum therapy" a heaven-sent system to root out most of the diseases connected with childhood. As Dr. Marsan well says, there are toxins and anti-toxins for all microbial affections. Serum therapy will eventually discover a remedy for all infectious diseases. Yesterday it was tetanus in animals that it cured, to-day it is diphtheria, to-morrow it will be tuberculoise. If you go to the Institute Pasteur, you will find comfortably stalled in the garden some ten or a dozen cab horses, in prime condition, aged from six to nine years, whose mission in life is to furnish the precious fluid which every day snatches many a young life from an untimely grave. They are in their measure unconsciously solving the problem of how to stop the depopulation of France. They are well cared for, there is no cruelty in the process, no suffering entailed. The first process is to inject the deadly virus—the toxin—into the shoulder of the horse. This of course, at first causes a slight indisposition, but after a while no ill effect is felt the second step is to draw from the neck of the "prepared" animal a judicious quantity of blood. If the blood be allowed to stand for a while, the red corpuscles settle to the bottom, and the operator can then draw off the fluid, of a yellowish hue, resting above and containing the serum, or antioxin. This, in its turn, is injected under the skin of the patient by means of a syringe analogous to that used for injecting morphine.

It is now thought that Ex-Congressman Wilson will be given a place on the Supreme Bench if Justice Howell Jackson's present sickness necessitates his resignation or results in death. The Professor is now on a lecture tour in the east.

The New Legislature.

A Complete List of the Senators and Delegates

Who Were Recently Elected.

From *Wheeling Register*.

THE SENATE.
First District—N E Whitaker, rep.
Second—John A Hoge, rep.
Third—Stuart F Reed, rep.
Fourth—Henry O Lockney, rep.
Fifth—J M Henaley, rep.
Sixth—J A Hughes, rep.
Seventh—W H H Cook, rep.
Eighth—Thos. P. Davies, rep.
Ninth—Geo W Patton, rep.
Tenth—U G Young, rep.
Eleventh—Samuel H Gramm, rep.
Twelfth—P S Hyde, dem.
Thirteenth—Briso W Catlett, dem.
Total Republicans 11; Democrats 2; hold-over Senators, Republicans 3; Democrats 10. This makes the new Senate stand, Republicans, 14; Democrats, 12.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
First Delegate district, Brooke and Hancock—Frank H Smith, rep. New Cumberland.

Second, Tyler and Wetzel—William Ankrom, rep. New Martinsville.

Third, Braxton and Clay—Dr. J. W. Kidd, dem., Burnsville, Braxton county; Joseph A Pierson, dem., Trisville, Braxton county.

Fourth, Lewis and Webster—Andrew Edmiston, dem., Weston; J M Hoover, dem., Addison.

Fifth, Randolph and Tucker—J M Harding, dem., Beverly; Lloyd Hansford, dem., St. George, Tucker county.

Sixth, Grant and Hardy—John D Binehart, rep., Seymourville, Grant county.

Seventh, Jefferson, Morgan and Berkeley—Charles L Stuckey, dem., Morgan; Angus McDowell, rep., Charles Town.

Eighth, McDowell and Wyoming—A W Cook, rep., Norwood, McDowell county.

Braxton—Joseph A Pierson, dem.

Barbour—William B Corder, rep. Astor, Taylor county.

Berkeley—George F Evans, rep. Martinsburg.

Boone—George Hill, dem., Turtle Creek.

Cabell—Jacob S Davis, rep; Huntington; Thomas Hawkins, rep. Milton.

Calhoun—George W Maze, dem. Grantsville.

Doddridge—J R Kemper, rep. Camp Fayette—John McNabb, rep; Montgomery; George F Bumgarner, rep. Fire Creek.

Gilmer—S F Whiting, rep. DeKalb.

Greenbrier—F H Jarrett, dem. Blue Springs; R D Erwin, dem., Organ Cave.

Hampshire—Evan P Pugh, dem. Augusta.

Harrison—J W Hess, rep; Wyatt; H W Harmer, rep. Clarksburg.

Jackson—R F Fleming, rep. Ravenswood; O B Keyser, rep. Kentock.

Jefferson—A S Dandridge, dem. Shepherdstown.

Kanawha—Lewis A Martin, rep. Charleston; W S Edwards, rep. Charleston; P F Jones, rep. Hiccumbotom; W H H Toler, rep. East Bank.

Lincoln—J D Porter, rep.—Pop., Hamlin.

Logan—S B Lawson, dem. Logan.

Marion—James H Brownfield, rep; Fairmont; Jesse F Sturm, rep. Sturm's Mills.

Marshall—T O Pipes, rep; Cameron; L P Purdy, rep. Moundsville.

Mason—H S Greer, rep; Flat Rock; Byrd Hill, rep. Beech Hill.

Monroe—M J Kester, dem. Union.

Mineral—F M Reynolds, rep. Keyser.

Monongalia—James M Anderson, rep. Cross Roads.

Mercer—James A White, rep. Oakville.

Nicholas—J D Groves, dem. Kessler's Cross Lane's.

Ohio—J C Brady, rep; Wheeling, Abraham Stamm, rep; Wheeling; A B Campbell, rep; Wheeling; S G Smith, rep. Wheeling.

Pleasants—Charles McKnight, rep. Hebron.

Pocahontas—Dr. J P Mooman, dem. Preston—W H Glover, rep; James W White, rep.

Pendleton—W H Boggs, dem. Franklin.

Putman—J H Collins, rep.

Raleigh—I O Prince, dem. Raleigh C H. Ritchie—P W Morris, rep.

Roane—C H Chrislip, rep.

Summers—M J Cook, rep.

Taylor—F Bruce Blum, rep.

Tyler—Stephen G Pyle, rep.

Upshur—A B Clark, rep.

Wayne—W H Smith, rep. Hugh B Adkins, dem.

Wetzel—John M McKimmie, dem. Wood—S T Stapleton, rep; Richard N Corbett, rep; John C Kimes, rep. Wirt—Abraham Pierson, rep.

Total—Republicans, 49; Democrats, 22.

Legislature as a Whole—Democrats, 34; Republicans, 63; Republican majority on joint ballot, 29.

What The Legislature Can Do.

Our Democratic exchanges seem to be considerably worked up over the fact that the newly elected Legislature is Republican in both branches. But they try to console themselves that the apportionment act of 1891 cannot be touched and that the gerrymander then made must stand. We think our Democratic friends are plagued with their guilty consciences and that they lose sight of the fact that the infamous gerrymander law is clearly unconstitutional and unfair and that a new Legislature can on constitutional grounds revise and correct the inequalities and injustice of that act. If the Republican Legislature chooses to pass a new apportionment act it will stand, for it is the law-making body and the judge of the qualifications of its own membership.

In this connection it is well to note that the Legislature to be elected in 1896 will have eleven hold-over Senators out of thirteen. To elect three Senators only will hold the upper house; while the House can be safely carried by the Republicans. We are sure as we can be of future political events that the next Legislature will be Republican. That is, if the Republicans act wisely and well. We have faith in their judgment and conservatism.

There is some talk that the Legislature cannot enact laws without the Governor's assent or a two-thirds majority in both branches. This is a mistake. A majority in each house is sufficient. If the Governor vetoes a bill it goes back to the house where it originated, to be reconsidered. If it then pass again by a majority it goes to the other house, which also may pass it by a majority vote. If it passes both houses in this manner, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. A bill remaining in the governor's hands five days unsigned becomes a law unless the Legislature shall have adjourned in the meantime. So it will be seen that the Legislature by moving promptly can pass all needed legislation.—Parkersburg Journal.

A Democratic View.

Col. Jno. T. McGraw don't want Goff elected to the Senate. He says, and perhaps his argument is a good one on political grounds, that the Democrats cannot afford to have Judge Goff in politics in West Virginia. It is far better for the Democratic party that the carpet baggers and corruptionists have full sway as bosses. In the judicial chair Goff is harmless. As an active participant and leader he is always a menace and a danger to Democratic success.—Parkersburg Sentinel.

The Thought of God.

For one soul saved by scolding and fault-finding, ten are saved by sweetness; for one soul saved by fear of hell, ten are saved by the thought of God. A gentle voice and a smiling face make religion beautiful to the miserable and sinful, whereas gloomy looks and a harsh or condescending manner make religion seem a thing to be avoided. Do you wish to draw souls to God? Then let your souls reflect His love. Be gentle, be patient. Practical people may condemn you, but only this way you imitate Jesus.

Next Thursday will be Thanksgiving day, Nov. 29th.