

Democratic Watchman

Terms 2.00 A Year, in Advance

Bellefonte, Pa., Nov. 25, 1892.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

Arbitration or No Military Protection.

After a loss to the company of over \$3,000,000; to the men of over \$600,000; to Allegheny county in Sheriff's fees and costs of over \$200,000, and to the State in military expenses of over \$700,000, the great strike at Homestead ended on Saturday last by the unconditional surrender of the workmen.

That either side has learned a lesson, through which they will profit, by the disastrous contest that paralyzed for the time a number of the greatest establishments in the country, that sunk millions of dollars, brought destitution to the doors of thousands and filled scores of graves, we have but little hope. In fact neither the Amalgamated Association, nor the combination of capital which set out to fight it, the figure head of which is H. C. FRICK, has shown any signs that they are wiser in consequence of the experience they have had, or better citizens because of the leniency shown them by the public, which they taxed, or the citizens they heaped costs upon, to protect them in their suicidal struggle.

With all the lessons that Homestead has furnished, both to labor and capital, it is doubtful if either is charitable or wise enough to profit by them, or honest enough to themselves to adopt different methods in the future for the settlement of such differences as may arise between them.

With the public it is otherwise. The \$700,000 that it cost the taxpayers, to stand between Mr. FRICK and his men, has convinced every thinking man in the State of the necessity of some legislation that will compel both combined capital and organized labor to submit their differences to some kind of courts of arbitration and await their action, before either side can demand of the State such protection as is furnished by its militia.

It is a law that will make the FRICKS, as well as others, submit defence that threaten the public peace to civil tribunals for adjustment, before demanding military protection, that Homestead has taught the people they need.

Looking for His Pay.

The newspapers tell us that ex-Representative TAGGERT, the Granger-Republican, of Montgomery county, who was defeated for re-election to the legislature, proposes contesting the seat of his successful competitor. On what grounds we do not know. But in as much as it is generally conceded, that in a community in which a farmer can be nominated and elected to an office, as is the case in Montgomery county, elections are usually fair and honest, Mr. TAGGERT must have some other reason for believing he can make a successful contest than a hope of proving irregularities or frauds at the election.

Mr. TAGGERT was a member of the last House, and was considered the mouth-piece of the Grangers, and entrusted with the defense and management of their tax-bill. The public is acquainted with the fact of how, at the last moment, he deserted that measure and advocated the Boyer bill—a measure intended not for the equalization of taxes, but to choke the Granger tax bill off and a means of keeping it choked off for years. The Boyer bill was acceptable to corporations and the State Treasury ring, and was originated and passed as a decoy, to stop the "equalization of tax" agitation, and thus save the Republican party the dissensions and difficulties that a contest over tax revision was sure to bring.

In accepting and endorsing this decoy, Mr. TAGGERT, as the representative Granger, did the Republican ring a favor that he doubtless now imagines, or possibly has the assurance, will be repaid, by its influence and support in securing him a seat in the legislature, to which his people refused to elect him.

It must be with this hope that he

expects to make his contest, for surely in a region that grows Grangers, and chooses farmers as representatives at Harrisburg, there could be no reason for believing that any fraud would be committed by either the voter or the election officers, or that Mr. TAGGERT would be defeated for any other reason than that his people did not want him, or in any other way than by their vote.

Entirely too Modest.

Philadelphia Democrats are a modest set of fellows. So far they have apportioned out to that city, of the Federal patronage that the party will have to distribute and which belongs to all the States, one Cabinet position, six Consularships, the Public Printer and five heads of departments; and of the patronage that would naturally fall to Pennsylvania Democrats, they demand the Collector of customs, Superintendent of the Mint, Naval Officer, Surveyor, United States Marshal and District Attorney for the eastern district, assistant District Attorney, Collector for the first district, with the deputies and clerks for these different departments, as well as the Postmaster and local federal officials for that city. Possibly it is because that city is the only spot between Eastport and San Francisco where Democrats refused to pay their taxes and vote, and in which an increased majority was given to HARRISON, that everything within the gift of the government is not parceled out to its people.

Such modesty, under the circumstances, is certainly astonishing.

There is one fellow we will hear less of about election times after the next congress gets through with him, and that is Mr. JOHN I. DAVENPORT, of New York. The office he has dis-honored will be abolished, and Federal supervision of elections, along with himself, will be an evil of the past. From this time on he is Mr. DENNIS DAVENPORT.

The First Souvenir Half Dollar Coined.

Philadelphia, November 20.—The first of the new World's Fair souvenir half dollars was turned out at the United States mint here yesterday and delivered to James W. Ellsworth, chairman of the committee on liberality, of the World's Columbian exposition. In addition to this piece of money, for which a bid of \$10,000 has been made, there were also coined and delivered to Mr. Ellsworth the 400th, 1,492d and 1,824d of the new coins. Over 3,000 of the souvenirs were struck yesterday, and the work will continue until all of the 5,000,000 voted by congress are completed. The remainder will be held at the mint until orders for their disposal are received from the treasury department.

The new half dollar bears the portrait of Columbus according to Lotto upon one side, while upon the other is the discoverer's caravel, the Santa Maria, in full sail. Beneath the vessel is the date 1492, and two supporting hemispheres representing the Old and the New World. The motto "In God We Trust" and the date 1892 are the remaining details.

Admits at Homestead.

Pittsburgh, November 22.—The Amalgamated association is taking steps to provide for locked-out Homestead and Lawrenceville strikers as rapidly as possible. Of the Homestead men it is estimated that fully 300 cannot get back, owing to the active part they took in prosecuting the fight. Besides these there are a number who are held here by reason of suits yet pending. The latter cannot well go away until the settlement of the charges and at the same time they cannot afford to remain idle. This makes their position doubly hard and may cause some absolute suffering. It is not thought the association will have much difficulty in supplying these men with situations as they are all skilled workmen.

The expected rush among the Lawrenceville strikers to get back to their old positions at the union mills to-day, did not occur. They will hold a meeting to-morrow to decide on a course of action.

Peary Granted Three Years' Leave.

Washington, D. C., November 21.—Leave of absence for three years has been granted to Civil Engineer Peary in order that he may prosecute his explorations in Greenland. Secretary Tracy seemed at first disposed not to grant the relief, but he has relented, owing to the earnest solicitations of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, under whose auspices Mr. Peary's expedition will be conducted. During these years Mr. Peary will receive "leave pay," which is two-thirds of full pay, and will be \$1,800 per annum in his case.

Cleveland's Plurality in Illinois.

Chicago, November 19.—Official returns of the last election from all the counties in Illinois except Cook and accurate returns from the latter give the following result: Cleveland, 434,149; Harrison, 397,325; Bidwell, 4,500; Waver, 20,685; total, 846,749; Cleveland's plurality, 26,824.

Wyoming Legislature Democratic.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 22.—It is now certain that the Democratic and People's parties, which fused in this State, will have a majority on joint ballot in the legislature. The vote for United States senator will be 27 fusion and 22 Republicans.

Look for the Flery Monster in the Heavens.

A Big Comet Many Times Larger than the Moon is Rushing With Frightful Speed Toward the Earth—It is now Visible in the Heavens.—A Collision is Imminent—Be Prepared for the Worst.

If the comet discovered by Holmes on the night of November 6 really proves to be part of the long lost comet of Biela, as some astronomers now believe, the "hairy star" will be a very close neighbor of ours on November 27, the date of its nearest approach to the earth.

It is not likely to hit us, but even if it does it will get the worst of the crash. Far from doing any damage the collision would furnish a magnificent display of celestial fireworks, such as the crash on November 27, 1882 when the earth was crossing the old track of the lost comet, and again in November, 1886, when the earth once again cut through the comet's path.

It is not, however, by any means certain that the mysterious whirling directly toward us with appalling velocity from the depths of space is Biela's comet. All that can at present be said is that it appears to be traveling in the direction taken by Biela's.

Not enough observations have so far been made to give with any accuracy the intruder's orbit. Professor Herberich's statement made to the world from Berlin, November 10, that its orbit was the same as that of Biela's, has been contradicted. Professor Pickering inclines to Professor Herberich's views, but is not absolutely sure. Biela's comet is particularly interesting to us because its orbit lies within a few thousand miles of the earth, according to professor Young, of Princeton, that if the comet and the earth were to arrive at the nearest point at the same time there would be a collision, the earth passing through the outer portion of its opponent's head.

THE MOON ISN'T IN IT. Prof. Boss, from what he has seen of it, is convinced that there is likely to be a very close approach between the comet and the earth. He estimates the outside nebulosity of the comet to be 36,000 miles, which shows it to be a monster of the largest size. It has, moreover, been authoritatively stated that the comet is now approaching the earth so rapidly that within two weeks it will appear in the heavens "many times larger than the diameter of the full moon."

Biela, an Australian officer, discovered the comet, which was named for him in 1826. Gambert, a Frenchman, determined its period—that is, the time required to complete a revolution of its orbit—six and six-tenths years. For this reason the comet is also known as Gambert's.

IT SPLIT IN TWO PIECES.

On its return in 1832 it was clearly visible, but when it became due in 1839 it was above the horizon only in the day time so that its length was hidden by the greater glory of the sun. It was on its reappearance in 1846 that it attracted special attention by splitting into two pieces. Previously its shape was much like that of a big brass headed tack or an ice pick.

The present is the month and year provided it has not been disintegrated in the meantime. Is the comet now visible in the constellation of Andromeda Biela or it is another that has appeared merely coincidentally? As far as the appearance of the celestial visitor is concerned no inference can be drawn. According to Prof. Rees the comet or nebulous envelope surrounding the nucleus is well developed and elongated.

PROBABILITY OF A COLLISION.

Ever since the discovery of Biela's comet men have stood more or less in dread of its fiery visitor. The ignorant tremble before it as presaging wars, famines, pestilence, conflagration and other evils, while many well educated persons are fearful that harm may be done either by a comet striking the earth and shooting it to pieces, or by falling into the sun and producing such an increase of solar heat as to burn up our planet.

As to the possibility of a collision with a comet, it is an event that is bound to come, if the earth last long enough. In the course of millions and millions of years some comet must surely run into us. The chances of such a collision, however, at any time are infinitesimal.

WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN.

If the comet should strike the earth no one can say exactly what the consequences would be. On the generally accepted theory that the nucleus of comets is composed of small particles the particles would be dissipated by the friction with the atmosphere long before they passed through the fifty miles surrounding the earth. If, however, the nucleus is composed of heavy masses weighing tons, but widely separated, the bombardment to which the earth would be subjected might result disastrously.

New York, Nov. 19.—The comet is speeding toward the earth at a terrific speed, but scientists are satisfied that it will not come into collision with the earth as it intersects our orbit. Professor J. K. Rees, of Columbia College, hopes to be able by the latter part of next week to tell whether the fiery traveler is Biela's comet or a new one. The Biela comet was discovered in 1826 by an Austrian, after whom it was named. It appeared in 1832 and 1836, and it was last seen in 1892.

Cold Weather in Minnesota.

St. Paul, Minn., November 21.—The first really cold weather of the season is now prevailing in the northwest, a cold wave being now spread all over Manitoba and the extreme northern portion of Minnesota, with temperature of eight degrees below zero.

The Great Strike at Homestead is Ended.

The Bitter Contest Given Up at a Meeting of the Amalgamated Lodges on Sunday Afternoon.—The Vote Stood 101 to 91 in Favor of Ending the Strike—Many of the Men Will Not Get their Old Places—Millions of Dollars Lost.

Pittsburg, Nov. 20.—The great strike at Carnegie's Homestead steel works has been declared off. After five months' struggle, which for bitterness has possibly never been equalled in this country, the army of strikers finally decided to give up the fight. This action was taken at a meeting of the lodges of the Amalgamated association at Homestead this afternoon, the vote standing 101 in favor of declaring the strike off and 91 against it. Among those present at the meeting were Vice President Carver, Secretary Kizgallon, Treasurer Mailey and David Lynch, of the advisory board. The officials addressed the members and in plain words told them the strike was lost and advised them to take steps to better their condition. The motion met with considerable opposition, but when the vote was taken it showed a majority of ten in favor of declaring the strike off. Those who were in favor of calling the strike off were jubilant while those who were against it were not.

CANNOT GET THEIR POSITIONS.

Most of the latter were men who were obstinate, and many who had either applied for positions in the mill and had been turned down or felt sure that their names were on the company's black list and could not get positions. A member of the advisory board said to-day that he had been trying to get the strike declared off for some weeks, as he knew it was lost and it would have been better for the men, as a great many of them could have gotten their places back. Those who could not get back are in a bad fix, as the relief funds will be stopped and many hundreds of them have nothing to live on. The people in Homestead, especially the business men, are highly elated over the declaration to call the strike off, for if it had continued much longer it would have ruined the town. Many business houses have felt into the hands of the sheriff since the strike has been on. Business is expected to resume its normal conditions soon.

VERY DISASTROUS STRIKE.

The Homestead strike has proved one of the most disastrous in the history of the country. It originated from a reduction in the department where members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers were employed. The hitch was on what is known as the sliding scale. It is a scale which regulates the men's wages by the market price of steel billets. Nearly every mill in this vicinity signed the scale, including other mills of the Carnegie company. At the refusal of the firm to sign the scale for the Homestead mill a lock-out occurred by the Amalgamated association and they were joined by the mechanics and laborers who struck out of sympathy only, their wages not being reduced. The strikers were determined to keep non-union men out of the mills and adopted military discipline. The story of the arrival and bloody fight with the Pinkertons on July 6, the subsequent riotous proceedings and the call-out of the National Guard and its departure after three months' duty is too well known to repeat. For six weeks the mill has been running at most as well as before the strike, but until within the last week the strikers have steadfastly refused to admit defeat.

NEWS RECEIVED WITH DISMAY.

The news of to-day's action was received with dismay by the strikers in the two Lawrenceville mills of the Carnegies. These men were sympathetic strikers and went out at the time the men at Beaver Falls and Duquesne mills struck. The Duquesne men gave up the fight in three weeks and the Beaver Falls strikers decided to go back to work yesterday. The Lawrenceville men, however, were steadfast and had no intention of giving in. They are now in the position of striking for no cause. They are very angry at the Homestead men and will probably declare the strike off to-morrow.

The strike at one time involved nearly 10,000 men, and the loss in wages will reach, it is said, in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. Then there is the immense loss to the firm, which cannot be estimated, but which conservative people put at least double the amount lost by the men in wages. To this can be added nearly a half a million dollars paid to the state troops and the costs to the county of Allegheny for the riot, treason and other cases growing out of the strike.

CAUSED THIRTY-FIVE DEATHS.

At least thirty-five deaths were directly or indirectly caused by the strike. Besides those killed in the battle of July 6, many soldiers contracted fever, which resulted fatally. One soldier was shot accidentally by a comrade, another was killed by the cars, one striker committed suicide, one was drowned, one was killed by the cars, several non-union men died from fever and several were killed in the mill and one was murdered by a non-unionist. The attempted assassination of Chairman Frick, of the Carnegie company, is also indirectly credited to the strike.

Mrs. Lease Still Coquetting.

TOPEKA, Kas., November 22.—Mrs. M. E. Lease to-day made the first authoritative statement concerning the use of her name in connection with the United States senatorship. She arrived in town last night and this morning she held a reception at her hotel. She announced to all callers she would accept the senatorship if it was offered her, but she would not engage in the scramble for the place. "I shall not enter the race for the place," she said to the Associated Press reporter. "The office should seek the woman as well as the man. When I say I shall make a fight I say it with this proviso—that I am not attacked solely because I am a woman."

Naval Militia Accepted.

The New Battalion to be Partly of the National Guard.

Adjutant General Greenleaf and Commander of the Naval Battalion K. K. Wright, Jr., returned on Monday from Washington, where they have been for several days in conference with Assistant Secretary of the Navy James R. Soley. Their visit to the Navy Department was made in the hope of securing part of the \$25,000 that was appropriated by Congress for the equipment of the Naval Reserve of the different States which have organized naval battalions. Though they were disappointed in that respect they met with much encouragement from the officials of the navy and secured the promise of the loan of sufficient arms of all descriptions to fully equip several companies.

PROMISED A MONITOR.

Commander Wright said: "We had several talks with Assistant Secretary Soley which were most satisfactory. He promised to provide us with arms, including artillery, and said the department would order one of the monitors to report at Philadelphia as soon as we were mustered into the State service. We could not obtain any of the \$25,000 appropriated by Congress for the equipment of the naval battalions of the coast States. The reason of the refusal of the money was that we had not complied with the law, which provides that each State having naval battalions shall give its prorata share based upon the number of men enlisted before the first day of October, 1892. As we had no organization at that time we cannot claim a share of the appropriation, but must wait until next year, when it is thought a larger amount will be appropriated. In every other respect our reception by the department was very satisfactory."

ACCEPTED BY THE STATE.

The Adjutant General has finally consented to accept the company of the naval battalion, organized a few weeks ago, as part of the National Guard of the State. This is in accordance with an act of the Legislature passed in 1889.

Each company of the naval battalion will consist of fifty men and six officers. As thirty-five men have already enlisted and as only one company will be mustered into the service at present, the remainder will constitute a recruit corps. As soon as the Adjutant General can prepare the necessary papers they will be forwarded, when an election of officers will be held and the men formally enlisted for three years, and when this is done the Adjutant General will at once accept the company as part of the National Guard and notify the Naval Department at Washington, when arms and the monitor will be forwarded and the drills of the battalion will commence on board of the monitor.

The Business Review.

New York, November 18.—R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says: No important change appears in the condition of business. The distribution of products continues enormous. Productions by manufacturers is greater than in any previous year. Money is entering into new engagements the general tone of business and industries is remarkably healthy.

In speculation circles, however, some apprehension of the monetary pressure at no distant day appears, and some fear that the Washburn anti option bill may be passed at the opening of the session in December, is felt in the operation of boards of trade. In spite of this the trading in cotton has been much the largest known any week, but in other products and stocks dealings have been but moderate. The belief is held by the majority that business will not be disturbed by any extra session of congress nor by any legislation of special importance at the short session of this winter.

At Philadelphia the open weather affects trade in heavy dry goods and retail business is not up to the average, but textile works are generally busy, though wool is very quiet. Shoes are being made with works fully employed. Iron is in good demand and paper sells slowly at advanced quotations. Money is a little timid, much being placed at 6 per cent.

No material change is seen at Baltimore, though in some trades the warm weather acts unfavorably. At Pittsburg the demand for pig iron is good, and finished products are moving freely. Plate glass is very dull, but other glass trade is unchanged.

At Kansas City cattle receipts are large but grain receipts light. Money is in better demand, and business fairly active. In stocks some excitement was caused by the agreement of trunk line presidents for a division of the west-bound traffic and maintenance of rates, the hope being that the great increase of business during the World's Fair would thus be rendered more profitable.

In the great industries little change is seen, all the textile works being remarkably employed and the cotton mills especially pressed with orders, while prices for some grades of goods are advancing.

The Borden Case.

TAUNTON, Mass., November 21.—The grand jury, which has been considering the Borden case, has been dismissed until December 1st. This action is a surprise to the public. The assumed solution is that the officers have struck a new lead, and that the brief adjournment is to give them a chance to gather evidence that will result in more than one indictment.

Ohio's Vote Completed.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 22.—The total vote in the State at the late election, according to figures prepared by Colonel Poorman, was 854,208. For secretary of state S. M. Taylor, Rep., received 402,454 votes; W. A. Taylor, Dem., 401,454; Republican plurality, 1001.

At a Good Point to Start From.

From the N. Y. World. Mr. Depew says that the Republican party will "take higher ground" in regard to the civil service hereafter. It could not well get much lower than it was when 180 of President Harrison's office-holders helped Mr. Depew renominate him.

A Magnificent Speech.

President Eliot Cleaveland Talks on the Duty of the Democracy to the People of the Country.

New York, Nov. 18.—The speech which President Eliot Cleaveland made at the private dinner tendered by Henry Villard last evening is only this afternoon made public. This is what Mr. Cleaveland said: "Mr. Villard and Gentlemen:

"I find it impossible to rid myself at this moment of the conflicting emotions which stir within me. I see here assembled good and staunch friends who have labored incessantly and devotedly for the success which crowned Democratic effort in the canvass just closed; and I cannot forget how greatly these efforts have been characterized by personal attachment and friendship for the candidate selected to carry the Democratic banner. This awakens a sense of gratitude which is a great pleasure for me to thankfully acknowledge. I confess, too, that I have fully shared in the partisan satisfaction which our great victory is calculated to arouse in every heart so thoroughly Democratic as mine. It is seldom given to any man to contemplate such a splendid campaign, so masterfully arranged in his behalf by such good friends, followed by such a stupendous and complete triumph.

"I should not, perhaps, introduce anything sordid on this occasion, but I know you will forgive me when I say that every feeling of jubilation, and even my sense of gratitude, is so tempered as to be almost entirely obscured by a realization, nearly painful, of the responsibility I have assumed in the sight of the American people. My love of country, my attachment to the principles of true Democracy, my appreciation of the obligation I have entered into with the best and most confident people in the world, and a consciousness of my own weakness and imperfections, all conspire to fill my mind with sober and oppressing reflection.

"When I consider all that we have to do as a party, charged with the control of the government I feel that our campaign, instead of being concluded, is but just begun. What shall our performance be of the contract we have made with our countrymen, and how shall we justify the trust they have invested in us? If we see nothing in our victory but a license to revel in partisan spoils, we shall fail at every point. If we merely profess to enter upon our work, and if we make apparent endeavor to do it a cover for seeking partisan advantage we shall invite contempt and disgrace. If we attempt to discharge our duties to the people without complete party harmony in patriotic action we shall demonstrate our incompetency.

"I thank God that far above all doubts and misgivings, and away beyond all difficulties, we may constantly see the lights of hope and safety. The light we see is the illumination from the principles of true, honest and pure Democracy, showing the way in all times of danger, and leading us to the fulfillment of our political duty and the redemption of all our pledges. This light is kindled in the love of justice and in devotion to the people's rights. It is bright in a constant patriotism and in a nation's promise. Let us not be misled to our undoing by other lights of false Democracy, which, shining in hypocrisy, will, if followed, lure us to the rocks of failure and disgrace. If we see the rocks of failure ahead of us, and if difficulties loom upon our horizon, let us remember that in the thickest weather the mariner watches most anxiously for his true light.

"Who in our party, charged with any responsibility to the people, has not pledged his devotion to the principles of true Democracy? And who among us has made pledges with intent to deceive? I have faith in the manliness and truthfulness of the Democratic party.

"My belief in our principles and my faith in our party constitute my trust that we shall answer the expectations of our countrymen, and shall raise high aloft the standard of true Democracy and fix the gaze for many years to come of a prosperous, a happy and a contented people."

Missouri Official.

The average vote for Cleveland is 208,928. This exceeds Stone's vote by 8,844. Harrison's average vote is 220,792, Warner running ahead, 8,592. The combined vote of the Republican and People's party for supreme judge is 267,491.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—Mrs. O. M. Sheets is a entertaining her daughter Mrs. Frank Knoche of Harrisburg.

—Miss Mary Pyle who is teaching school at Port Matilda, was in town yesterday, the guest of Miss Fannie Hutchison.

—Lock Haven it is said has eleven candidates for Post master. The change at that place will be one of the first made in the State, the term of the present incumbent expiring early in April.

—Milheim is agitating the question of a branch rail-road from Coburn to that place. A meeting to consider and start the project has been called at Mr. Zerbe's office in that place, for Saturday evening.

—The boys at State College as well as their friends elsewhere are highly elated over the result of the foot ball game of Wednesday, in which the College team defeated the Lafayette; at Easton by a score of 15 to 0. At the time of going to press we have not learned the result of the game with Dickenson, played at Harrisburg. Thursday, but take it for granted that the College boys would give them a good trouncing.