

# The Columbian.

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## TROOPS CALLED OUT.

### The State Militia Proceed to Homestead.

Governor Pattison Orders the Entire Division of Pennsylvania's National Guard to the Test of War in Allegheny Co. Over 8,000 Men in Line.

The entire division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania was Sunday night ordered out for duty by Governor Pattison. Early in the evening the governor received the following message from Sheriff McCleary:

PITTSBURG, Penna., July 10th, 1892.—To Robert E. Pattison, Governor, Harrisburg, Penna.: The situation at Homestead is not improved. While all is quiet there, the strikers are in control and openly express to me and to the public their determination that the works shall not be operated unless by themselves. After making all efforts in my power, I have failed to secure a posse respectable enough in numbers to do anything, and I am satisfied that no posse raised by civil authorities can do anything to change the condition of affairs, and that any attempt by an inadequate force to restore the right of law will only result in further armed resistance and consequent loss of life. Only a large military force will enable us to control matters. I believe if such force is sent the disorderly element will be overawed and order will be restored. I, therefore, call upon you to furnish me such assistance.

WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY, Sheriff.

Immediately on receipt of this message the governor summoned to the executive mansion Adjutant General Greenland, who arrived from Pittsburgh on Keystone express, Major General George R. Snowden, who came to the city on Limited express from his home in Philadelphia, and Quartermaster General O. E. McClellan. After a brief conference the governor issued the following order:

HARRISBURG, July 10, 1892.—William H. McCleary, Sheriff of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Penna.: Have ordered Major General George R. Snowden with division of National Guard of Pennsylvania to your support at once. Put yourself in communication with him. Communicate with me further particulars.

ROBERT E. PATTISON, Governor. The governor supplemented this order with the following message to Sheriff McCleary:

HARRISBURG, July 10.—George R. Snowden, Major General Commanding, S. G. P.: Put the division under arms and move at once to the support of the sheriff of Allegheny county at Homestead. Maintain the peace, protect all persons in their rights under the constitution and laws of the State. Communicate with me.

ROBERT E. PATTISON, Governor.

Sunday night Major General Snowden issued the following order to Brigadier General Robert P. Dechart, of Philadelphia, commanding the First brigade:

In compliance with orders from the commander-in-chief you will concentrate your command in camp at Mt. Getz by to-morrow (Monday) afternoon, and there await further orders. Battery horses. Take with you three days' rations and all ammunition on hand. First troop, mounted, will move on first train available on Pennsylvania railroad bound west.

An order was issued to General John A. Wiley, of Franklin, commander of the Second brigade, to concentrate his command at a point Major General Snowden refused to make public, presumably Homestead, and there await further orders.

The Third brigade, was ordered to concentrate at Lewistown and move westward. Adjutant General Greenland's room at Miss Ross' private lodging house, on North Market square, was transformed into the headquarters of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. General Greenland, Major General Snowden, Major Evans, General O. E. McClellan, Sergeant Major Worman, of the governor's staff, and other military officials were there with a corps of clerks issuing orders to the commanders of the various brigades and making preparations for mobilizing the troops.

The troops were all ordered to take with them three days' rations, but this does not necessarily imply that they will only be on duty for that period. General Snowden said that this was done so that they would have enough rations while on their way to the places where they have been ordered to concentrate.

The order of the governor to General Snowden ordering out the entire division of the state guard means that over 8,000 men will be on duty ready to obey the command of General Snowden. This embraces every regiment, battery and cavalry company.

## ANOTHER NORMAL SCHOOL.

A number of Scranton's leading citizens are interested in a scheme to locate a State Normal School in that City. It is stated that it will be necessary to raise about \$100,000 by subscription in order to bring about this result. This money will be divided into 1,000 shares of \$100 each, and every person who secures a share of stock will have a voice in the management of the institution.

## THE SCENE OF STRIFE.

### THE MEN ARE ORDERLY YET.

THE OPINION SEEMS GENERAL THAT THERE WILL BE NO BLOOD SHED.

HOMESTEAD, July 12.—The troops began to arrive here at 9.45 o'clock this morning. As soon as the line was formed with the Second brigade in advance the march to the hills where the works were located was started.

The people of Homestead had several bands of music out and there was the best of feeling manifested over the arrival of the soldiers. Arriving at the Carnegie works the soldiers immediately surrounded the mills and mounted guards were placed around them. The strikers gave the guards a most friendly reception. The troops now at the mills include Colonel Coryell, the Williamsport soldiers and all of the members of the Twelfth Regiment.

The Third brigade was first ordered together at Blairsville but went to Greensburg and proceeded in cars with the others to Homestead. Several newspaper correspondents were made prisoners in the cars last night so that they could not announce the movements of the troops.

It is the general opinion that the plan of campaign is to install non-union men in the mills and start them up a few hours after the soldiers are in charge.

Mr. Frick said in Pittsburgh this afternoon that he would put in new men and attempt to start the mills up within twenty-four hours after the possession of the plant was secured to him by the military. Of course he will have the support of the troops in that effort, for such is the real purpose of calling them out. Probably the leaders of the strikers understand this, but they dare not let the mass of the workmen know it. There would be deadly work if they did know it. It would be hard work to prevent the carrying out of their freely-uttered threats to use dynamite if all other resources failed.

### TALK OF USING DYNAMITE.

It is undoubtedly true that the men have provided themselves with great quantities of nitro-glycerine, dynamite and other explosives, and there are plenty of desperate ones among them who would not scruple to blow the whole \$5,000,000 plant sky high if they thought nothing else would prevent its falling into non-union hands.

So the Carnegie people and others who understand the situation have apprehensions for the next few hours after the troops are in actual possession of the plant will not be so great, through safety will then be gained only at the price of extraordinary vigilance. The strikers have canvassed the situation thoroughly as regarding the possible use of explosives. They say there is a dry sewer almost large enough to walk in which runs from the river to the very heart of the works and that if properly charged the whole plant could be destroyed in a moment.

HOMESTEAD, July 12th.—The white wings of peace were hovering over the city last night and there is not an unpleasant indication to mar the serenity of the iron regions. The militia is to be received with open arms by the mill workers, and special police, one hundred strong, have been selected from the ranks of the strikers to see that no indignity is offered to the uniformed representatives of the State by any of the injudicious or hot-headed workmen. The efficacy of this policy was demonstrated within half an hour after the adjournment of the mass meeting yesterday afternoon by the arrest and escort to the lockup of an intemperate striker who questioned the wisdom of receiving the militia as friends and brothers and killing the fatted calf to their honor. The power of organization was never better exemplified than in the graceful unanimity with which the iron workers yesterday afternoon accepted the suggestions of their leaders and decided that the troops should be received as friends and not as foes, and that in contrast with the reception to the hated Pinkertons the militia should be welcomed by the triumphant blast of trumpets and the music of the bands.

### A MASS MEETING HELD.

To all but the pessimist, the conclusion is irresistible that the crisis is past and that Homestead will know hostilities no more so long as the military of the State is on the ground and there is no attempt to smuggle the Pinkertons into the works. Most people have concluded that the Pinkertons have satiated their warlike spirit and are not likely to provoke further bloodshed by attempting to occupy the works. Indeed, the strikers regard the advent of the troops as the surest indication

that the private militia of capital will invade Homestead no more, and much of the success of to-day's meeting was due to the belief that the State militia was ordered to Homestead as much to prevent the bloodshed that another visit of the Pinkertons would provoke as to preserve order in the region.

The mass meeting at Homestead yesterday afternoon was a most significant one and its developments were awaited with intense interest by the citizens on the outside. The meeting was attended by about 5,000 people and in this number was about every one of the number who shouldered a musket and fought the Pinkertons in the bloody battle of last week. The meeting was called to order by Hugh O'Donnell who after stating that Burgess McLuckie would preside, invited the representatives of the press to the platform. "They are the people," said he, "who have created public sympathy for us all over the United States. They have been our friends." [Applause.]

### BURGESS MCLUCKIE'S SPEECH.

The speech of Burgess McLuckie, on assuming the chair, was a most significant one. Although the Burgess of Homestead, he is one of the most prominent leaders of the strikers and shares with Hugh O'Donnell a great influence over these sturdy workmen.

### A SPOOK IN CONYNGHAM.

The following ghost story is printed by the Ashland Telegram:

"Believers in ghosts are firmly convinced that a genuine and frolicsome specimen of this class has its home and plays its pranks along the road between Montana and Kline's tavern on the way to Catawissa. The road at the point where it is said to be encountered at the ghostly hour of midnight on almost any night, runs close to an immense hollow in the mountains, and is flanked on the opposite side by a high embankment.

"A deep gully extends some distance back into the right bank, and this dark and lonesome spot is the alleged abiding place of the walking spirit in robes so white that it must have a steam laundry close at hand.

"The story goes that one time away back in years gone by a settler built his cabin at this place and lived there happily with his family. There came a destroyer of his peace who stole away his wife, and left behind the corpse of the settler, whom he had killed in a moment of murderous frenzy. It is the spirit of this long since departed settler which is said to play its pranks upon passers by.

"George Thiel, of a point near Catawissa, is not a believer in spiritual manifestations, but at the present time he is compelled to admit that something much out of the ordinary befell him at this place one dark, rainy night during the fore part of last week, which neither he or any member of the party which accompanied him have ever been able to explain.

"According to the story that Mr. Thiel told, he and his friends were driving slowly along the road at midnight in a closed wagon, upon a night when it was dark, and drizzling rain falling, and the party were amazed just after passing the supposed ghostly retreat, to observe a bright light suddenly appear shining over the top of their vehicle upon the road ahead of the horses as though from a dark lantern stationed upon the roof. This continued for some time and an investigation revealed no cause for the curious appearance, but the light remained, and as the vehicle moved forward, it, too, kept its position. The light was a steady, luminous glare similar to that emanating from an incandescent electric light, and it kept pace with the team for a distance of half a mile during which time the horses were in a perfect frenzy of fear, and the occupants speechless because of the unexplained mystery, which after a while disappeared as suddenly as it came.

"Others are said to have observed the same phenomenon at nearly the same point, but no explanation has ever been offered."

### Took Laudanum and Paris Green

Morrison Cartright, an old resident of Berwick died in great agony, last Friday night after taking the contents of a bottle containing laudanum and paris green. He was at his work until noon, when he told Foreman Beishline he could not stand this life any longer. To this remark little attention was paid, however. Recent excessive dissipation and temporary insanity are attributed as the cause.

Danville has organized a board of trade and appointed a committee to obtain Congressman Wolverton's assistance in securing for the town the free postal delivery system.

## CHAFF ABOUT SPEECHES AND STORIES.

### There are a great many men in the world who can make good speeches.

There are a great many men in the world who can make good speeches, in their minds. There are comparatively few who can make good speeches, in the minds of other people. As we sit and listen to another fellow making a speech or delivering an oration, or getting off a lecture, or responding to a toast, we may be compelled to admit that he is doing right well, but at the same time we cannot overcome the impression that we could do it a great deal better or at least quite as well. It is a very easy thing to make funny speeches, that is when you are alone beforehand, thinking over what you are going to say on some public occasion. You already see your audience convulsed with laughter at your funny anecdotes, your telling hits, your pungent wit and your side-splitting humor, but afterwards when you take your seat and there has not been a ripple of applause, nor a shadow of a smile on a single face all the time you were talking, and you wonder why, and think it all over and remember that you have forgotten to relate your anecdotes, and omitted your hits, and that your wit has turned into a doleful, funereal failure, you are then forced to the conclusion that it isn't such an awful easy thing to make a good speech after all. The fact is there is much more in manner than in matter in speech-making. One man gives you solid meat in an easy, quiet, unobtrusive style, and another gives you froth, and jumps all over the platform, and roars and rants and tears, and the latter is the one who nine times out of ten is considered the orator. Action on the platform, and even in the pulpit, often has more weight than words. With most people the excitement of the moment is preferable to words of deepest wisdom delivered in a calm manner, which require subsequent contemplation for full digestion.

A witty man is not always a witty writer. Wit is largely spontaneous, and humorous sayings are those which come on the spur of the moment. I have heard men who have reputations as wits, say that they cannot write funny things because when they sit down and attempt to grind it out, it won't come. Many things that sound very funny when uttered, are very flat when punny cold type.

On the other hand, some of the humorous writers are most solemn men in conversation. They were never known to utter a joke, but when they sit down methodically and turn the crank they can grind them out by the yard. The sayings of children are oftentimes amusing because of their quaintness and spontaneity, but when they are repeated by older lips, and especially if you happen to live next door and have been compelled to listen to what Johnny said for the fortieth time, it sort of loses its edge. Story telling, like speech making is a natural gift. One man can tell a funny story so that you will laugh at it every time if he tells it twenty times over; another man can tell the same story in exactly the same words, and he will have to tell it twenty times over before you can discover a single smile in it. He simply knocks the stuffing out of it by his manner of telling it. There is a class of people who spoil the pleasure of a good story by waiting until the teller has almost reached the funny point and there interrupt him and break the point off by telling it in their own clumsy way. I presume they are the same people who sit near you at the theatre and having seen the play once, they tell their companion what is coming next all through. This is highly entertaining to everybody in the neighborhood. It is like having some body tell you in advance just how the novel in which you are deeply interested closes in the last chapter. I always feel like pounding such people. But this article does not seem to be coming to any conclusion, and there is not any particular moral to it. I didn't start out with anything special in view and having adhered strictly to that purpose, I close.

### JUNIUS JR.

It is reported that King Alexander of Serbia has decided to visit the World's fair next year. He is 16 years and the son of the much talked of ex-King Milan and ex-Queen Natalie.

The Swiss national council has appropriated 120,000 francs (\$24,000) for an exhibit at the World's fair of the Swiss watch making industry.

One of the novel exhibits in Machinery hall at the World's fair will be a model paper mill. It will be in active operation and will show all the processes of paper making.

## The Correct Columbus Day.

The recent action of Congress changing the date for the national public school celebration from October 21st is a step in the direction of scholarly accuracy, and it is remarkable that it should have been so long overlooked.

If there is to be a national observance of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America it should take place on the date which marks the true century-point. It is obviously stupid to await the recurrence of a date which by reason of arbitrary changes in the methods of reckoning time has lost its significance and does not indicate the true cycle of years.

Every American knows that Columbus discovered this hemisphere on October 12, 1492, and at first thought October 12, 1892, would seem to mark the 400th anniversary of that event. But it will be remembered that time was then calculated upon a different basis than is now in vogue.

For many centuries the Julian calendar was the accepted authority for all calculations, although its inaccuracy was not unknown. In 1582 a reformation took place. Gregorian calendar was then introduced in Europe, and this calendar is now used by all civilized nations, with the exception of Russia, which still adheres to the Julian method of computing time. When this reformation occurred it was found necessary to drop ten days from the calendar; and October 4, 1582, became October 15, 1582. These dropped days were the accumulations of many centuries of erroneous reckoning. The Julian calendar assumed that a year contained 365 1/4 days, and as this was 11 minutes and 14 seconds too long, the error amounted to 3 days every 400 years. The Gregorian calendar corrected this defect by making every centennial year a common year unless divisible by 400, whereas by the Julian calendar every year (centennial year included) divisible by 4 was a leap year. Thus by the new style of computation the years 1500, 1700, and 1800 were not leap years.

As previously stated the reformation took place in 1582, and ten days were suppressed. But as the discovery of America was previous to the year 1500, which by the Gregorian calendar was common, there are but 9 days to omit. Consequently on October 21, 1892, the sun will occupy the same relative position to the earth as on the 12th of October, 1492, when for the first time Columbus beheld these shores.

For these reasons, together with the fact that every precedent is in favor of adopting the "new style" of reckoning, we favor the change.

The Gregorian calendar was not introduced into Great Britain until 1751, ignorance and prejudice defeating the change up to that time. Consequently it has been necessary to correct the dates of our American anniversaries which commemorate events previous to 1751. Washington was born February 11th, but by the "new style" his birthday falls on the 22nd, and that is the day we celebrate. The anniversary of Forefather's Day and of the founding of the city of Boston are both observed on the corrected date. It is unfortunate that the Act of Congress of April 25, 1890, naming October 12th, 1892, as the date for the dedication of the World's Fair grounds has not been amended by a change of date to October 21st. The fair will practically be a year late, and the dedicatory exercises should take place on the true anniversary, which is October 21st. Congress has already shown its good sense by placing the popular and general celebration of which the public schools are to be the centers on the correct date. It only remains for Congress to extricate the nation from the comical predicament of a two-headed celebration of Discovery Day by changing the Chicago date to corrected date it has already set for the popular public school celebrations.

### To Keep Flowers Fresh.

Flowers may be kept fresh for a long time by putting a pinch of soda into the water in which they are held. They should not be gathered while the sun is shining upon them, but early in the morning or after the sun has been down for an hour. To revive wilted flowers plunge the stems to about one-third of their length into boiling water. This will drive the sap back into the flowers, causing them to become fresh. Then cut away the third of the stem which has been heated and place the flowers in cold water.

Great Britain, France, Germany, and, in fact, many other foreign nations, are asking, and almost insisting that more space be granted for their exhibits at the World's fair.

## PERSONAL.

Miss Annie McKelvy is visiting Mrs. Dr. Frontz at Montgomery.

Miss Ida Bernhard is visiting her sister, Mrs. Voris, at Scranton.

C. C. Trench has gone to Michigan on business.

Miss Wasley has been visiting in Pottsville and Shenandoah.

Miss Tompkins of Cleveland, is the guest of Mrs. N. U. Funk.

Mrs. C. E. Smith of Wisconsin, and Mrs. R. Ladd of Towanda, are visiting at Judge Elwell's.

Elmer E. Dorns is taking a vacation, and has gone to Bethlehem to visit relatives.

J. G. Wells and F. P. Pursel took a trip to New York and Providence, returning on Tuesday.

Mrs. Dr. Meredith of Danville has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Eyer.

Mr. Paul E. Wirt and family returned from their Western trip on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Elwell and son Edward will spend next week in Towanda.

Prof. W. H. Butts will preside at the organ in St. Paul's church for a few weeks during the absence of the organist.

Mrs. Dr. Edward Jacoby, of Columbus, Ohio, and her children, are visiting at Mr. Pierce Foulke's on Iron street.

Dr. J. C. Reifsnnyder of Milton, Assistant Surgeon of the 12th Regiment, has gone to Homestead with the state militia.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wigfall and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McKelvy spent the past week at Hotel Raymond, Eaglesmere.

F. P. Cosper of Pittsburg was in town on Wednesday with his family to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, N. M. Hartman.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wragg of Iowa, are visiting their cousins, E. R. Drinker and family. Mr. Wragg lived in Bloomsburg forty five years ago, and has not been here since he left.

The Nimrod Camping Club consisting of Masters Carl Wirt, Call Bernhard, Louis Bernhard, D. J. Waller 3rd and Joseph Townsend, are camping in Grimes' wood near Light Street.

Col. A. D. Seely of Berwick, member of the Governor's Staff, passed through here to report for active duty in the Homestead emergency on Monday.

One member of the Normal School has changed her name since the term closed, Miss Harvey having become Mrs. O. H. Bakeless. They were married at Milroy, Pa., last week Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brooke and children and Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Bittenbender and children have rented a cottage at Elk Grove, and will occupy it for a month. The gentlemen will be in Bloomsburg occasionally on business.

Rev. P. A. Heilman of the Lutheran Church will exchange pulpits with Rev. Ellis Bell, pastor of the Grace M. E. Church of Williamsport. Rev. Bell is a very popular pastor in the city and has a very large congregation.

Among those who went to New York last week Thursday on the low excursion rate, were W. H. Brower, Geo. Norman, H. G. Sherwood, Dr. Harter, M. E. Edwards, Miss Mary Sheep, Miss M. Hower, Miss Lily Everett, Miss Annie Elliott, Miss McReynolds, Mrs. C. W. Miller and daughter, James Wilson and sister, Miss Eva Rupert and others.

### Milton School Board.

The controversy in the Milton School Board has been settled by the Court dissolving it and appointing altogether new set of directors from each of the five wards.

Since the election of new members at the February municipal election but two meetings have been held and upon each occasion it was war to the knife. An organization could not be even effected. When an attempt was made at the first meeting to elect a president of the board there was some peculiar voting and the cry of fraud was raised, the board being equally divided, there being ten members and eleven votes cast. This was but one of the many little episodes that occurred.

In the bill and answer filed there are charges and counter-charges on the part of each division. The Court, after summoning the entire board to appear before it, asked numerous leading questions, and after dissolving it appointed the new board.