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JUSTICE PAXSON ON TREASON.

He Declares the Homestead Strikers by Their Organized Defiance of the Law Placed

THEMSELVES OUTSIDE OF ITS PALE.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE COMMITTED HIGH TREASON.

The unusual spectacle of the chief justice of the supreme court of the state sitting as a judge in the court of oyer and terminer of a county in the state, was witnessed by a large crowd in the criminal court room at Pittsburg last Monday morning, when Chief Justice Paxson charged the grand jury as to what constituted treason against the state in the cases against the members of the Homestead strikers' advisory committee.

Upon the bench sat the chief justice, Judges Stowe, McClung, Porter and Kennedy, while in the clerk's portion sat Judge Slagle. The room was crowded almost to suffocation. When court opened Judge Kennedy turned to the grand jury, and said that charges of treason having been made against certain persons, it seemed meet for the county court to request the highest judicial officer of the state to deliver the charge. After detailing the causes leading up to the Homestead strike, Justice Paxson said:

THE AUTHORITY OF A SHERIFF.

"The mutual right of the parties to contract in regard to wages and the character of the employment, whether by the piece or by the day, whether for ten hours or less, is fixed as any other right which we enjoy under the constitution and laws of this state. It is a right which belongs to every citizen, laborer or capitalist, and it is the plain duty of the state to protect them in the enjoyment of it."

Coming up to the formation of the advisory committee and the part taken by it in the strike, he said:

"It is alleged that the advisory committee did more than to induce others not to accept employment from the company; that it allowed no person to enter the mill of the Carnegie steel company, and even permitted no strangers to enter the town of Homestead without its consent; that it arranged an organization of a military character, consisting of three divisions, with commanders, captains, &c., the captains to report to the division commanders, and the latter to report to the advisory committee."

He then detailed how the authority of the sheriff had been defied, the riot following and finally the mobilization of the state troops, adding:

NO SYMPATHY FOR STRIKERS.

"We can have some sympathy with a mob driven to desperation by hunger, as in the days of the French revolution, but we have none for men receiving exceptionally high wages in resisting the law and resorting to violence and bloodshed in the assertion of imaginary rights, and entailing such a vast expense upon the tax-payers of the commonwealth. It was not a cry for bread to feed their famishing lips, resulting in a sudden outrage, with good provocation, it is a deliberate attempt by men without authority to control others in the enjoyment of their rights."

The men had a right to refuse to work and persuade others to join them, but the moment they attempted to control the works and resorted to violence they placed themselves outside the pale of the law.

"If we were to concede the doctrine that the employee may dictate to his employer the terms of his employment, and upon the refusal of the latter to accede to them to take possession of his property and drive others away willing to work we would have an anarchy. No business could be conducted on such a basis: that doctrine when once countenanced would be extended to every industry."

ORGANIZED DEFIANCE OF LAW.

The justice then defined as treason the organization of a large number of men in a common purpose to defy the law, resist its officers and to deprive any portion of their fellow citizens of their rights under the constitution and laws. It is a state of war, said he, when a business plant has to be surrounded by the army of the state to protect it from unlawful violence at the hands of former employees.

"Every member of such asserted government, whether it be an advisory committee or by whatever name it is called, who has participated in such usurpation, who has joined in a common purpose of resistance to the law and a denial of the rights to other citizens, has committed treason against

the state. While the definition of this offense is the designing or overturning of the government of the state, such intention need not extend to every portion of the territory.

"It is sufficient if it be an overturning of it in a particular locality, and such intent may be inferred from the acts committed. If you find from the evidence that the defendants have, or any of them has, committed, participated, and aided in any of the acts which I have defined to you as constituting the offense of treason, it will be your sworn duty to find a true bill against the party or parties so offending."

THE ROAD TO ANARCHY.

"We have reached the point in the history of the state where there are but two roads for us to pursue; the one leads to order and good government, the other to anarchy. The one great question which concerns the people of this country is the enforcement of the law and the preservation of order."

"The company had the undoubted right to protect its property. For this purpose it would lawfully employ as many men as it saw proper, and arm them if necessary, as long as the men employed by the company as watchmen to guard and protect its property acted only in that capacity and for that purpose."

"It matters not to the rioters nor to the public who they were nor from whence they came. It was an act of unlawful violence amounting at least to a riot upon the part of all concerned in it. If life was taken in pursuance of a purpose to resist the landing of the men by violence the offense was murder and perhaps treason."

THE DUTY OF THE STATE.

"The rights of the men, as before stated, were to refuse to work unless their terms were acceded to and to persuade others to join them in such refusal, but the law will sustain them, no further. The moment they attempted to control the works and to prevent by violence or threats of violence other laborers from going to work there, they placed themselves outside the pale of the law."

"It is the duty of the state to protect every citizen within her borders. In this there is no distinction between the laborer and the capitalist; it protects each with equal impartiality. When the state fails to do this it fails in its duty as sovereign, and it will protect with a firm hand the individual laborer from the tyranny and unlawful demand of organized labor."

The law should be so enforced from the Delaware to the Ohio that the honest laborer can work for whom he pleases and at what wages he sees fit, undeterred by the bludgeon of the rioter or the pistol of the assassin."

Suffering for Water.

A PROTRACTED DRY SPELL IN THE TOWNS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

The inhabitants of Schuylkill county are suffering for water. The long drought which has prevailed in the valley since July last has dried up all the springs and reservoirs, and in several towns water is being peddled about the streets. At Shenandoah, a town of about fifteen thousand inhabitants, the reservoir has run dry and the people have been without water since Thursday of last week. Ashland and Mahanoy City, in the same valley, are badly in need of water.

The inhabitants of these towns have been put on a two-hour supply daily. At Mahanoy City the reservoir contains but two feet of water. Pottsville, St. Clair, Port Carbon, Palo Alto and Yorkville are limited in their supply. There is only one dam supplying all of these towns and it contains about twenty feet of water. The fact the cold weather is coming on renders the state of affairs even more deplorable and there is little hope of having the supply replenished before the spring thaw commences.

LUTHER ENTERTAINMENT.

The Luther Entertainment given in the Opera House Tuesday and Wednesday evenings under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Lutheran Church, was a great success. Mrs. Monroe of Philadelphia, the author of the entertainment gave views of the trial of Martin Luther in 85 large stereoscopic pictures upon a large canvass. 70 ladies and gentlemen took part in the marching and songs. 12 gentlemen represented the scene of the Trial of Martin Luther at Worms. The scene of the 8 nuns leaving the Convent was very impressive. The audience was well pleased with the entertainment.

If you do not want to bother with getting dinner at home during the fair go down to the fair ground and get a splendid meal at the Dining hall.

THE GOVERNMENT'S EXHIBIT.

WHAT UNCLE SAM WILL SHOW TO THE PEOPLE IN CHICAGO.

Preparations are actively in progress in all of the executive departments for the Government exhibit at the World's Columbian exposition in Chicago, and the several branches of the whole exhibit are beginning to assume a definite shape.

In each department, and in most of the departmental bureaus, men with special qualifications are at work gathering and collating material, and it is now evident that this exhibit will be finer and better, fuller and more scientifically arranged, than any one ever heretofore made. For the Government exhibit Congress has already appropriated \$798,250, and it is expected that the next session the amount will be increased to a round million of dollars, or a quarter of a million more than was appropriated for the exhibit at the Centennial Exposition.

The Government building at Chicago will also be much finer than the Philadelphia building, \$400,000 having been specially appropriated for it, whereas the Centennial Government building cost only \$80,000. Of the 1,000,000 (exclusive of 400,000 for the building) appropriated or to be appropriated, the Agricultural Department and the Smithsonian Institution get the largest share, with \$150,000 each; the Fish Commission \$100,000, and the War and Navy Department each \$140,000.

The Agricultural Department has the preparation of its exhibit fairly well under way. Mr. Philip Walker and Mr. Hubbard, with experts in separate branches, are preparing an exhibit which, it is believed, will result in an improvement of farming methods and thereby make the exposition of material benefit to farmers and others. It will also be an attractive exhibit, pleasing to the eye. The whole of the United States and its products will be spread out in miniature before the rural visitor and he and the consuming public will have an opportunity to see not only all varieties of products, but also the insects, the germs and other wonders of microscopical researches which make the cows unhealthy, disease the meat of the hog, rob the corn field of its harvest, the cotton plant of its bloom, and the potato plant of its tubers.

AMONG THE ANIMALS.

The bureau of Animal Industry will show by models made from life the appearance of animals diseased. On a huge globe there will be a map of the course of pleuro-pneumonia showing whence started, where it spread, where it is in existence, and the manner in which it was finally cornered and stamped out in this country. Methods of treatment will also be shown. Alongside this map will be shown faithfully color productions, giving an ocular demonstration of the appearance of the lungs and flesh of the animal in health and in sickness.

The system of the meat inspection will be shown for the benefit of foreigners who have recently opened their ports to American meats. Hog cholera will be shown. A rabbit afflicted with the disease will form part of the exhibit. It was inoculated with the germs, examined, and a wax model made showing the interior of the animal exactly as it was found to be when cut open. The work of this nature will be large and well done. Steamships and railway models will illustrate the advance made in the care of live stock in transit.

This bureau will have a laboratory at work and the man who reads about the "new fangled germ theory" in the papers will see the germ in glass cases, in milk, in meat, and will learn the way in which the scientists cultivate them and will by means of a fine piece of work see how they are transplanted when the disease expert of the bureau wants to examine them.

The entomological division will exhibit the little insects which cause so much destruction and the city man who reads of wheat smut, peach yellow, pear blight, etc., will have their effects put before his eyes. This work has been done very neatly. In one glass case is a potato vine with the bugs on it at work so naturally as to tempt a farmer boy to resume his occupation of picking them off. The bug is shown at work on a vine and then there is another representation showing the vine minus a great part of its leaves.

Near it is a cotton plant with its white boll opened and shedding, against a fresh green corn stalk on which an insect is at work. It has been discovered that the same insect pays attention to the cotton plant and the corn stalk, and as it prefers corn fodder to cotton, that fact is illus-

trated in order that farmers may learn how to save their cotton.

One of the finest figures shows a clover field with red blossoms on which the clover fly has begun work. The appearance and effects of other insects are faithfully shown. The grain, fruit and other sections will make a fine display so arranged as to give greatest amount of information. It is expected this display will to some extent result in experimentation and cultivation of new varieties in various localities. For instance, a collection of Ben Davis apples has been made a figure work, and by labels giving the place of production the effect of climate on this and on other varieties will be shown, together with the effect the change has on the yield.

THE EXHIBIT OF GRAINS.

In Wheat there are 2500 samples; oats, 2000; corn, 2000; buckwheat, 300; rye, 500; barley, 400, and of other grains, 1000 samples. Taking some Northern raised corn it is shown how from season to season the planting of this kind of corn in the South produces indentations, until finally "dent" corn is the result. Samples of Scotch life wheat taken far north of Manitoba and some far south of Manitoba will be exhibited as another example of the influence of change of climate. In each case the label will show the country, State and amount of yield of each kind of grains; persons interested will be able to trace the effect of change of climates. Method of cultivation will also of course be shown.

The ornithological department will be gay in color with stuffed birds and small animals from all parts of the United States. The old controversy over the English sparrow is revived in the figures shown in one case. On a green glass plot studded with dandelions and looking very natural are a robin with a worm in its mouth and two sparrows close by ready to rob poor Robin of his breakfast. Above this scene hangs a fragrant pink peach bough on which the sparrow is at work to the destruction of the grower's prospects for pocket money.

Death's Valley in Nevada may be seen in this collection. Dr. Merriam spent some time there recently. Several fac simile models of it have been made with the little mice and other small animals that constitute the sole life of this region of horror.

The forestry Division will have an interesting exhibit of the woods of America admirably arranged. As a part of this exhibit there will be a collection of metal ties for railroads, complaint having been made that the use of wooden ties is denuding the country of its forests. The tensile strength, compressibility and other functions of the various woods will be shown for the information of builders. In the Botanical Division Dr. Evans has collected all the various grasses of the West. The buffalo grasses and various cacti of the arid regions will be exhibited; and this work likewise has been conducted with the view to affording as much valuable information and suggestion for experiment as possible.

In the chemical laboratory tests will be made and the methods of food adulteration shown. It is said that this work will be in the nature of a revelation to most people.

John M. Estes, of Stoughton, Wis., is in charge of the tobacco exhibit. He is an expert in his line and a decided believer in improvements in the methods of curing tobacco. A part of this exhibit will include models of the various styles of tobacco barns. A typical tobacco barn of the old style is first shown. It is almost air-tight, heated by a furnace and the foul air remains inside. The best recently erected barns are next shown in contrast, with their ventilating arrangements, dampers on top of the smoke stacks and other conveniences by which the foul air can be permitted to escape.

A collection of plows has been accumulated, and at least two of them date back to the seventeenth century. Edward A. Green, the Philadelphia expert, and John T. Rich, now running for Governor of Michigan, have charge of the wool exhibit, which will be large and complete, as will also be the cotton.

An Out-Crop of Coal at Beach Haven.

Rev. J. R. King, pastor of the Beach Haven M. E. Church, is quite an expert in searching for minerals. He discovered an out-crop of coal in the rear of the parsonage lot at Beach Haven a few days ago and after following it for a short distance found the indications more promising. The track of the D. L. & W. R. R. prevented a further search at that spot and it has been decided to procure a drill and put down a proof hole farther up the hill-side.

NORMAL SCHOOL NOTES.

It scarcely matters at all when one visits the Normal School he is always certain of seeing improvements which stand for progress, or changes which the continually growing school makes necessary.

THE NEW BUILDING.

The excavations for the main part of the very large proposed new building are about finished. Owing to the scarcity of laborers about town, a number of Hungarians were brought from Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Long, the contractor, proposes to put the same earnestness and activity to this building as was shown in the repairs of the old chapel last year.

THE FOOT-BALL TEAM.

Under the direct control of Prof. Detwiler, a double team of players for foot-ball have been chosen and are practicing on the grounds of Athletic Park every evening from 4 to 5. Considering the difficulties of the game and the inexperience of the boys, there has already been some very fine playing.

Arrangements are being made with Bucknell's second team for a match game. The Normal team has been fitted out very completely in regulation costumes and are ready for all the wear and tear of the average game of foot-ball.

VISITORS AT THE SCHOOL.

Besides the great number of callers the school has from among the town's people, every week sees some one from a distance who is brought here either to visit some friend or to look on upon the daily class-room work. Last week Mr. William Mullen of Trenton, N. J., spent two days with his niece, Mrs. Detwiler. This was his first visit to the town and school. He was much surprised at the great school he found and also with the busy industries of our rapidly growing town.

Principal Welsh spent last Saturday at Harrisburg in attendance upon a meeting of the Principals of all our State Normal Schools.

Some very important measures were discussed relative to the exhibition of school-room work at the World's Fair next year; and also others relating to the courses of study in our Normal Schools.

A most interesting meeting of the students was held on last Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which time Mrs. H. E. Monroe of Philadelphia, addressed the students on "Life's Opportunities".

COLUMBUS DAY.

PROGRAM OF EXERCISES.

At two o'clock on Friday afternoon, October 21st appropriate exercises will be held at the fair ground, in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. The Normal School and the public school will participate. It is hoped that all places of business will close during the exercises, and that everybody will attend the exercises.

Judge Ikeler will preside and the program will be as follows:

Song, Hail Columbia. Prayer, Rev. D. J. Waller Sr. Declaration, "Columbus and Columbia's flag", Miss Minnie Hehl, High School Song, Star Spangled Banner; Declaration "Memorial of Columbus." Miss Jessie Ent, Normal School Song, America.

Declaration, continued. Song, Red White and Blue. Declaration continued. Song, Battle cry of Freedom. Declaration continued. Song of Columbus Day. Declaration, continued. Song, Battle Hymn of the Republic. Address, Col. John G. Freeze. Salute to the Flag. Doxology, Praise God from whom all blessings flow.

Sarah, wife of Oscar Achenbach died at her residence, Williamsport, last Thursday morning from consumption of the bowels, aged 56 years. Funeral services were held Saturday afternoon Oct. 9 at 2 o'clock. She was a daughter of the late Abram Kline, and was born and raised at Orangeville; her mother, Mrs. Catharine Kline, survives her, and had made her home with her. She was the mother of three sons, Calvin, Newton, and Harry, all of whom, together with an affectionate husband survive her.

A number of views of St. Paul's Church has been taken by M'Killip Bros. and they are for sale by members of the choir with whom orders may be left. They embrace an exterior view of the Church and Parish House, several interior views, and a front view of the Rectory. Price 50 cents each.

PERSONAL.

Samuel H. Harman spent a few days in Philadelphia the past week.

D. L. Brown of New York is taking in the fair this week.

Howard Bidleman is visiting friends in town.

Judge Elwell passed his 84th birthday on the 9th inst.

The Arizona mummies are on exhibition at the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. William Leverett will return to Bloomsburg on Thursday.

Mrs. A. A. Marple of Bridgeport is the guest of her sister Mrs. M. H. McKinney.

The public schools are closed this week after Tuesday, on account of the fair.

Mrs. A. Z. Shoch and Mrs. Charles Watson McKelvy have returned from Philadelphia, where they spent a week.

The drinking fountain is located on Market square, at the corner near Bryfogle's market.

R. H. Ringler has accepted a position with C. Mears & Son as book keeper.

E. R. Drinker was down town on Monday, for the first time in several weeks, having been confined to the house by illness.

COLUMBIA COUNTY FAIR.

BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER.

The 38th annual exhibition of the Columbia County Agricultural Society opened on Tuesday. The number of entries are larger than ever before, and if the weather continues pleasant, the attendance will be the largest known in the history of the society. The new race track, the new grand stand, the enlarged grounds and the special pains taken to make this surpass all other efforts, are some of the elements that give promise of so much this year.

The Main Hall is filled with all sorts of exhibits, among them being fine displays from the Woolen Mill, Silk Mill, Desk Factory, Furniture Factory, Tube Works. M'Killip Bros. have a fine display of photographic and crayon work. Alexander Bros. & Co. show a fine assortment of meerschaum goods, tobaccos and cigars, very tastefully arranged. There is a large variety of shells &c. from Florida. J. Salter has his usual fine exhibit of organs, pianos and sewing machines. The display of fancy articles, fruit, domestic goods, furniture, stoves, carriages, cattle, poultry, machines and everything else is great. There are about fifty eating stands on the grounds, a dozen or more shows, picture galleries, and numerous other stands, but nothing of a gambling nature. We go to press too soon to report any of the races, but they are expected to be good. Some fine horses are entered. The management is worthy of much praise for their enterprise and energy in the preparations for this year's fair.

Death of Sister and Brother.

Mrs. Ruth Robbins, wife of Mr. J. J. Robbins, died at Wilkesbarre Monday afternoon after illness lasting many weeks, aged 56 years. Mrs. Robbins was a frequent visitor to Shickshinny and was greatly beloved by her circle of friends. Three daughters, Misses Hattie and Laura Robbins and Mrs. J. W. Benscoter, one son Mr. C. W. Robbins, of Scranton, with the husband survive. The funeral services were held yesterday afternoon, burial at Hollenback cemetery.

Rev. A. S. Bowman received a telegram Tuesday afternoon announcing the death of Rev. A. M. Kester at Lincoln, Neb. on the morning of the same day. Rev. Mr. Kester was pastor of the Shickshinny M. E. Church eighteen years ago and was at the time of his death a superannuate minister of the Central Pennsylvania Conference. The deceased was a brother of Mrs. Robbins, whose death is announced above and their deaths occurring so close together bring a double sorrow to their friends. Mr. Kester leaves a wife and daughter in Lincoln and a son, Rev. Reese B. Kester, of Chicago.—Shickshinny Echo.

VOTING BOOTHS.

A voting booth is erected on the fair grounds, and specimen ballots have been provided by the county commissioners, so that everybody can learn how the voting is to be done at the coming election. This is an opportunity that should be improved.

People should examine carefully all silver dollars tendered them. Numerous counterfeiters of the coinage of 1891 are flooding the country just at present.