



THE STRIKE OFF.

THE GREAT HOMESTEAD STRIKE A FAILURE.

Amalgamated Officers Advise the Men to Give Up the Fight and Take Steps to Better Their Condition.

The great strike at Carnegie's Homestead steel works has been declared off. After five months struggle, which for bitterness has probably 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 Saturday 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 Carney, Secretary Kilgallon, Treasurer Madden 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 members met with considerable opposition, but when the vote was taken showed a majority of ten in favor of declaring the strike off. Those who were in favor of declaring the strike off were jubilant, while those who were against it were badly put out. Most of the latter were

MEN WHO WERE OBSTINATE.

and many of them were men 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 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 it would have continued much longer it would have ruined the town. Many business houses have fallen into the hands of the sheriff since the strike has been on. Business is expected to resume its normal condition soon.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT STRIKE

The Homestead strike has proved the most disastrous in the history of the country. It originated from a reduction in the departments 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 calling out of the National Guard and its departure after three months duty is too well known to repeat.

LAWRENCEVILLE MEN INDIGNANT.

For six weeks the mill had been running almost as well as before the strike but until within the last week the strikers have steadfastly refused to admit defeat.

The news of Saturday's action was received with dismay by the strikers in the two Lawrenceville mills of Carnegie's. These men were sympathizing strikers and went out at the time the men at Beaver Falls and Duquesne 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. To this can be added nearly half a million dollars paid to the state troops and the costs of the county of Allegheny for the riot, treason and other cases growing out of the strike and the loss to the company.

THE RESULTS OF THE STRIKE.

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, one drowned, one was killed by the cars, several non-union men died from fever and several were killed in the mill, one was murdered by another non-unionist and one striker committed suicide.

The attempted assassination of Chairman Frick of the Carnegie company is also indirectly credited to the strike.

MEN GOING BACK TO WORK.

Amalgamated Men Apply for Their Old Positions.

The decision of the machine men and day laborers to return to work has put the people of the town in a happier frame of mind than at any time during the lock out, and the business men especially feel that the town will resume its former activity. There were 600 applications for work on Friday at the steel works and although many were turned away because their positions had been taken by new men they have good reason to believe it is a question of only a short time until nearly every man will be back at his old place in the mill.

The new men are seen gathering in groups in the mill yard and discussing the situation, and many are inclined to believe that they will not be wanted after next pay day, and, rather than wait for their discharge they are taking time by the forelock by asking for their pay and returning to the section whence they came. An improvement is already noticeable at the mill since so many of the old men have returned to work. The mill yard is said to be lying full of old iron and scrap, and it seems to be no secret that the company is as well pleased as the men that the strike has to a certain extent been declared off.

Several Amalgamation men are known to have applied for their old positions, and so far as could be learned none were refused. Men who have charges of riot hanging over their heads have been given employment, which does not bear out the statement that every man who had been indicted for some offense would be refused work.

Applicants were received at a lively rate, and although many men were turned away they still have hopes that they will get back in course of time, while others will be content to seek work elsewhere. The company has notified the foreman to discharge only incompetent men to make room for the old men, and the incompetent list is found to be large, judging from the number of old men that are being taken back.

Shows Signs of Hydrophobia.

When fifteen years of age, Albert Ruth, who is in jail at Sunbury, awaiting trial for larceny, was terribly bitten by a mad dog. He recovered from his wounds but shows every sign of having hydrophobia. He froths at the mouth and seems to be endowed with superhuman strength. Although his hands and feet are shackled it is an easy matter for him to twist himself from the grasp of six prisoners. At times he is perfectly rational and begs that he be strapped to a table so that he cannot injure anybody: Several of the attendants have received bruises at the hands of the insane man, and his wife, who is with him carries an ugly scar on her head, the result of one of his blows. After making two unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide, yesterday drugs were administered to make him sleep. Attendants left the cell for a few minutes and when they returned they found him lying on the floor in a pool of blood. In their absence he had broken the glass in his cell window and chewed a portion of it. His mouth was badly lacerated causing the flow of blood. Physicians say his death is a question of a few days. Ruth's home is in Kentucky.

The November number of the New York Musical Monthly has been sent out. It is published by Richard A. Saalfeld, 794, 796 and 798 Tenth avenue, New York. It contains 32 pages of full sized sheet music, printed on good paper, and consisting of the most popular vocal and instrumental music. The November number contains: Christopher Columbus March, The Popular Two Step (Society Dance), Coppelia Valse, German Patrol, Lohengrin March, Since Kitty Went Away, Golden Wedding, Wedded Once But Parted Now, Once in a While. The price is 15 cents per copy or \$1.50 a year.

Railroad Necessities.

All the car works and locomotive shops in the country are busy trying to fill the orders for 1,500 new passenger coaches and 400 new locomotives to be delivered to roads centering at Chicago by May 1, 1892. It is estimated that the outlay for additional rolling stock and motive power by the Chicago roads alone will not fall short of \$7,000,000.

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A Citizen's Request.

Mr. Editor: Would it not be well for the citizens to have a meeting in Harper & Kreamer's hall some evening to get at the truth of things in regard to the water and also to have the law on board walks, some pay their own, and yet are charged for others. There is difference of opinion over these matters, and the truth and the law might as well be made known, either through the columns of the REPORTER or at a meeting of the citizens, where both sides can be heard.

A CITIZEN.

(We see no objection to such a meeting.—ED. REPORTER.)

We make the following answer to the above:

If anyone has a grievance relative to the water, the law gives him a remedy—by complaint to court, which is directed to right any wrong in the matter—the law is strictly against wrong.

As to board walks, there is no law nor justice to make any one party for board walks fronting other party's grounds or lots. Each must pay its own walk, on vacant or other lots, whether owner of one or any number of lots. No one need pay such tax for sidewalks along another's grounds or for repairs on same; it is illegal if the borough authorities do this and a violation of the ordinances and laws they swear to support. Here is the borough ordinance:

BORO ORDINANCE.

That all owners of lots, grounds, or other real estate in said borough, (Centre Hall) shall construct at their own expense such pavements or sidewalks, &c.

The act of '83, relating to boroughs, is as follows:

To regulate the roads, streets, lanes, alleys, common sewers, public squares, common grounds, foot walks, pavements, gutters, culverts and drains, and the heights, grades, widths, slopes, and forms thereof, and they shall have all other needful jurisdiction over the same, and they shall have power to survey, lay out, enact and ordain foot walks, pavements, gutters, culverts and drains, over and upon the lands abutting on and along the sides of turnpike roads which may be within the limits of said boroughs, and to fix the size and width thereof, and to require the grading, curbing and guttering thereof, BY THE OWNER OR OWNERS OF LAND RESPECTIVELY FRONTING THEREON, in accordance with the general regulations prescribed.—Act of '83.

That New Comet.

Astronomers are greatly interested in the new comet which has lately made such a sudden appearance in the sky. This comet was discovered by Edwin Holmes, an amateur of England. It is situated so close to the great nebulae of Andromeda that it is easily found. The comet is nearly circular in outline and if it is approaching the earth will certainly become a very interesting object. It is situated almost directly overhead at 10 o'clock p. m., and any person who can identify the great Andromeda nebulae can easily find the comet, which is situated about two degrees east of the nebulae and moving slowly to the east; in fact it has moved but one and a half degrees since its discovery. A good eye readily sees both the comet and the nebulae and a field glass enables a person to pick it out with ease.

Marriage in Borneo.

The marriage ceremony practised by the people of Borneo is very short and simple. Bride and groom are brought out before the assembled crowd with great solemnity and seated side by side. A betel nut is then cut in two by the medicine woman of the tribe, and one half is given to the groom. They begin to chew the nut, and then the old woman, after some sort of incantation, knocks their heads together, and they are declared man and wife.

The Mayor of Johnstown and all the members of the City Council have been arrested on complaint of several citizens charging the officials with maintaining a public nuisance in the way of keeping some of the streets in an impassable condition. It remains to be seen how this method of street cleaning will operate.

A serious outbreak among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in the Indian Territory is threatened, and men familiar with their ways declare that unless prompt action is taken by the Government 3,300 redskins will be on the warpath by January first.

Great year for the C's—Cleveland, Connecticut, California, Chicago, Campbell, Croker, Corbett, Choyinski, Christopher Columbus, and—well, Christmas will soon be here. It's a great year for crow, too.

BLAINE THE CAUSE

DEFEAT OF THE G. O. P. LAID TO HIS DOOR.

Blaine Blamed by Harrison's Cabinet as Cause of the Landslide. Large Deficit in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1892.—Mr. Harrison has borne his defeat in such a manly way that he has won the respect and admiration of even the staunchest democrats. The members of his Cabinet have had little to say, although it was well known that more than one of them might have very interesting things had they been so disposed. This being the situation, a sensation was created in high republican circles when jovial Secretary Rush opened his ammunition box and fired a red hot shot straight at the head of the man who has been privately charged by Mr. Harrison's close personal friends with having exerted his powerful influence in the republican party to lesson the vote for Mr. Harrison. Although Secretary Rusak called no name he made it as plain as though he had spoken through the most powerful trumpet ever made, that in his opinion James G. Blaine, the ex-head of the Harrison Cabinet was the traitor upon whose head the wrath of the republican party should be poured.

It is learned from trustworthy sources that Mr. Harrison was averse to such a statement being made by any member of his Cabinet, not that he believed it untrue, but because he thought it undignified and unnecessary; but Secretary Rush who had in fire for Blaine, whom he once admired so much that he named his son after him, ever since last summer when Blaine tried to deprive him of the credit for restoring the European privileges of the American hog, and later to use him to defeat Mr. Harrison's renomination, in his own language: "tried to make a traitor of me." He might have held in until he was out of office, but for his accidental discovery of indisputable evidence that Mr. Blaine had much to do with the loss of his own state, which he worked so hard to keep in the republican column. That settled it; he had to have his say, and it was in pretty close accord with what many members of his party think without saying.

The question of pensions is one of the most important that the coming administration and Congress will have to deal with; it directly affects every man, woman and child in the United States. It is now certain that there will be a deficiency of \$35,000,000 for the current fiscal year, which must be appropriated at this session of Congress, and those who ought to know estimate the amount that will be required for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1893, which must also be appropriated at this session, as somewhere in the neighborhood of \$200,000,000. It is difficult for human intellect to comprehend the immensity of the pile of money represented by those figures. It represents more than \$3, for each inhabitant of the country, and Secretary Foster of the Treasury predicts that before the close of Cleveland's administration it will take \$250,000,000 a year to pay the pensions—more than all the other expenses of the country added together. It is scarcely to be wondered at that the old idea, championed in the House some years ago by Hon. Wm. R. Morrison of Illinois, of raising the money to pay pensions by imposing an income tax, should be revived at this time. If pension expenditures are to keep growing some extraordinary method of raising the money will certainly have to be resorted to.

There is so much rivalry among Washington democrats to be members of the citizens committee which will make the arrangement for the most largely attended inauguration the country has ever had that it has resulted in a more or less bitter wrangle for its control, between the National committee for the District of Columbia, who took the matter in its own hands and forwarded the name of gentlemen to be members of the committee to chairman Harry for his approval, and the central democratic committee, which believes that it should have selected the inaugural committee. Full details of the claims of both sides have been forwarded to chairman Harry and his decisions will be cheerfully accepted by all parties.

"Teddy" Roosevelt, the President of one of the greatest American humbugs the Civil Service Commission, has forgotten all about the numerous prosecutions he was going to make for violation of the law by various individuals, in soliciting campaign contributions from federal employees, previous to the election, and is now lying awake nights to study up schemes to keep the democrats out of the patronage to which they should be entitled after the fourth of March next, by extending the Civil Service to branches of the Government to which it never

would have been extended had Harrison been re-elected. Mr. Harrison has so far refused to endorse this scheme to keep republicans in office under a democratic administration by issuing the necessary order to carry it into effect, but he may be worried into it yet. The people of this country have voted against perpetual office holding, and a democratic Congress might take a notion to let this old humbug die for the want of an appropriation. The tears would be few, and they wouldn't be from democratic eyes.

Winter Tours to California, Florida, and Other Points of Interest.

Some idea of the amount of traveling done by Americans as a people, and the comfort and luxury at their command, is gathered from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's announcement of its personally-conducted tours for 1893.

First comes a series to the Golden Gate, starting from New York, Philadelphia, and Harrisburg, February 8th March 21st, and March 29th, 1893. Tourists will travel by superbly-appointed special trains of Pullman drawing-room sleeping, dining, smoking, and observation cars, under the supervision of a Tourist Agent and Chaperon.

Next in importance comes a series of five to Florida—January 31st, February 14th and 28th, March 14th and 28th. The first four admit of two whole weeks in the sunny South, while tickets for the fifth tour are good to return by regular trains until May 30th, 1893.

They will be conducted on the same general principles, and maintained at that high standard manifested on all Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally-conducted tours. For information and detailed itineraries now being prepared apply to Ticket Agents or Tourist Agents, 849 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; or 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

Turn to the Right.

The rule in the United States for all driving and riding of horses is to keep to the right as is also the expected practice of all pedestrians on sidewalks. Keep to the right is the only way to prevent collision in these operations, and the man, woman, boy or girl, who violates these rules is of the character of a nuisance on highways and sidewalks, or going up and down steps and staircases. Wherever this rule is observed, confusion and collision are avoided and prevented. People who persistently walk on the wrong side of a pavement are all the while in trouble to avoid collision with those who are on the right side. They are jostled, elbowed and growled at, while in many cases they regard themselves as roughly handled. Keep to the right, then, and avoid confusion. It is easier to be right than wrong in this matter so that they who are all the while blundering in the premises can with justice be regarded as blockheads in a degree worthy of being rated as bores.

Clean Them Out.

Chimneys should be attended to every autumn, if we would avoid the fright of their taking fire. Many a valuable homestead has been destroyed from negligence in this matter. Soot accumulates very rapidly, much sooner with some kinds of coal than others, and there is also a difference in the wood. All chimneys and flues should now be cleaned out or burned out in guard against the possibility of fire during the high winds and rigorous blasts of winter.

Narrow Escape.

A Curwensville engine hostler narrowly escaped death one day last week. He was under his engine cleaning it when a drunken tramp climbed into the cab and pulled the throttle. The hostler heard him getting in and crawled out between the wheels just as the engine leaped forward along the track.

It was the trust stocks that fell off most by reason of Mr. Cleveland's election, and they are the stocks which the country can see depressed not only with equanimity but with a certain feeling that justice is being done to men who had no pity to those whom the McKinley law had made their victims.

The comet's tail, it is surmised on rather insufficient data, will come within 38,000 miles of the earth in about 8 days from now. If strange or rather occasional, visitor is really Biela's comet, it may be said that it has made even a closer acquaintance with Mother Earth. In 1832, our planet actually passed through the comet. Nobody was hurt.

The Democrats of Ohio gained one Cleveland elector, the balance are for Harrison by about 1000 majority. Well that was a close enough shave to scare McKinley into fits.

NATIONAL GRANGE MEETING.

A High Protective National Policy Denounced.

On 16 the National Grange Patrons of Husbandry, assembled in the State house Concord, N. H., in the 26th annual session this forenoon, J. H. Brigham of Ohio presiding. Twenty-five out of 34 grange States were represented at the first roll call.

Master J. H. Brigham delivered the annual address. He said that the financial standing of the national grange is good, and that reports from State granges show increasing numerical strength, activity in every good work and a careful observance of the principles of the order. The speaker then reviewed the result of the recent election, and said:

All our order will ask of the new administration is that the same consideration given to other interests be accorded to agriculture. If the producer on the farm must compete with cheap labor, let the producer in the factory and mine do the same. Let the clever of free trade descend upon every protected industry and not alone on agriculture.

These remarks are sensible, and in perfect accord with the utterances of the REPORTER that the interests of the farmer be to attended above all others. We are glad to see the sentiments of the REPORTER voiced in the National Grange.

Harpers weekly, a Republican tariff organ says this: The great overthrow of the Republican party at the congressional elections of 1890 was the immediate upshot of the enactment of the McKinley tariff; and the recent Democratic victory in the presidential contest has clearly demonstrated that the revulsion of 1890 was not a mere gust of wind which suddenly comes and as suddenly passes away, but the matured product of a serious and enduring current of popular opinion electrified into action by a daring defiance.

It may therefore be safely asserted that the policy of high protection has been finally condemned by clear, emphatic and repeated popular disapproval. Even the most fanatical Republicans will recognize this verdict and abandon all serious thought of continuing the struggle for the shattered idol.

THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The total vote of Pennsylvania cast for President last week was 1,003,005. The vote of 1888, the next largest ever cast in the state, was 997,544. The republican vote fell off about 10,000; the Democratic vote increased about 60,000; the Prohibition and the People's or Labor vote increased about 5,000 each.

What a pity the Democrats did not make a fight to carry the state. It might have been swung into line with some of the other Republican strongholds. If we gained 60,000 votes without a contest, what would have been the result if a fight had been made?

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. The three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever-sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by J. D. Murray's Drug store.

The great Democratic victory, it seems, is to be celebrated in the sky by the appearance of a grand comet, now approaching the earth. It will be visible from Salt river as well as in other parts. There will be no tariff on the comet or its tail.

Gen. Hastings announced from the stump that Harrison would have 100,000 majority in Pennsylvania. He just missed by a nice little 40,000. Mistakes will happen.

All the Philadelphia Republican legislators have pronounced in favor of Quay's re-election. What will the fellows from the country do?

Flavoring extracts are to desserts what condiments are to meats; without them, both are insipid. Bull's-Head Flavoring Extracts are the best in the market. Price 10 cts.

The latest styles in clothing at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.