The Pittsburg Dispatch.

FORTY SEVENTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1892. THREE CENTS.

HOMESTEAD'S BIG STRIKE DECLARED OFF

After a Hard-Fought Struggle That Lasted Twenty Weeks and Cost a

SCORE OF LIVES AND MILLIONS IN MONEY.

Local Amalgamated Lodges Decide, by a Close Vote, to Open the Carnegie Mills.

ALL THE OLD EMPLOYES MAY APPLY FOR WORK.

Union Mills Sympathizers Will Meet This Morning to Decide Upon Their Future Course.

Homestead Residents Pleased by the Settlement of the Great Labor Dispute — Amalgamated Officials Say the Local Organization Will Be Maintained—Beaver Falls Mills to Resume Work This Morning—A Resume of the Most Dramatic Contest Ever Waged Between Capital and Labor—Startling Incidents Discussed by the Whole World — Union Mills Strikers Take Speedy Action Upon Hearing the News From Homestead — How the Matter Is Viewed by Powderly and Other Men of National Prominence.

The Carnegie mills at Homestead were formally declared open by the Amalgamated Association yesterday, and the greatest strike of modern times was ended. This strike lasted 20 weeks. It cost, directly and indirectly, a score of lives and millions of dollars.

During the past week there had been many breaks in the ranks of the locked-out men. These had become so serious that the greater part of the men had applied for their old positions and were anxious and willing to return to work at once.

Several closed meetings of the Amalgamated Association lodges had been held last week, and before adjourning Saturday night another conference was arranged for yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Question Was Soon Decided.

The men were instructed to come prepared to take decisive action. When the motion was put, whether the strike be continued or the mills be declared open so all who could get their old positions could take them without interference from the association, the question was soon decided.

The meeting was presided over by Vice President W. A. Carney. Secretary J. C. Kilgallon, Assistant Secretary Stephen Madden and Assistant President P. H. McGrevy, of the National Council, were present and made short addresses. They did not urge the men to vote either way, but left them decide as they thought best. A number of the steel workers made speeches, but the opinions expressed varied. It was evident that the spirit of determination was not dead, and if the mills were declared open, the Amalgamated Association at Homestead would die soon.

Carried by a Close Vote.

The motion to call off the strike and declare the mills open was carried, 101 to 94. This was sufficient and the will of the majority ruled. A few speeches defining the attitude of the association toward the men were made by the officials and the meeting adjourned sine die. The men hurried to their homes and little was seen of them about the town during the afternoon. They kept the action taken discreetly to themselves and the many inquirers as to the result of the meeting were given no definite answer.

A prominent member of the Amalgamated Association was found at his home by a DISPATCH reporter during the afternoon. He had attended the meeting, and, while feeling keenly the result of the strike, took in the situation philosophically. The grate was piled high with burning booklets.

No Further Use for Them.

Pointing to them, he said: "I have no more use for them. They contain the laws and rules of the Amalgamated Association. I hardly think the Amalgamated lodges will be continued, for what benefit is it to remain in the union where nothing can be derived from it? As to what was a potent factor in our losing the strike, I would say our own members. Too many of them returned to work, and helped the company get its mills into working order. Had all stood out firmly I believe we would have won. I say, therefore, it was not the company, but our own men that lost the strike. As everyone is now free to do as he pleases, I will make application for my old position in the morning. I don't know whether it will be given me, but I will try nevertheless.

Will Keep Up the Organization.

Secretary Kilgallon was seen after the meeting. In speaking of the action taken during the forenoon, he said: "The men have made a brave fight, and the Association did all it could to assist them. When it was hopeless to fight longer we thought it useless to unnecessarily sacrifice the men and exhaust the reserve funds of the Association, but the men were allowed entire freedom in the matter, and we did nothing more than advise what we considered the best course. Our efforts will now be directed to getting all as well located as possible and without further trouble. As to forfeiting the charters of the Homestead lodges, that is entirely in the hands of the men. We have nothing to say in the matter, as they return to work with the consent of the association, and all are now in good standing. Benefits to all the strikers will be discontinued. The Amalgamated Association will go ahead and not let up one dot in the earnest prosecution of its work, as this was only one of the many disputes that arise between capital and labor."

Homestead Again Hopeful of Prosperity.

The more conservative men of Homestead were not surprised at the action taken yesterday by the Association. The breaks of last week left little else to be done. Everyone without exception, expressed himself as pleased that the end had come and that Homestead could once more settle down to its wonted business activity. Affairs of all kinds in the town have been paralyzed since the strike began and the change is heartily hailed by the business men.

The workmen seemed to think that all, with the exception of those blacklisted, would be ultimately given positions, though they thought many would have to wait some time. A feeling of assurance was everywhere apparent in Homestead yesterday and more satisfaction was expressed than on any day since the strike was inaugurated.

LABOR'S GREAT BATTLE.

Resume of the Causes That Led to the Homestead Strike—Thousands of Sympathizers Quit Work—Sensational Incidents That Brought the Big Borough Into International Prominence.

The formal declaring off of the Homestead strike yesterday closed one of the most dramatic events in labor circles ever in this country. The contest was brought on by a demand for a reduction of about 33⅓ per cent on certain classes of work in the Open Hearth Departments No. 1 and 2, and in the 119-inch and 32-inch plate mills at Homestead. The reduction directly concerned only a small proportion of the men employed by the Carnegie Steel Company, but the other workmen took up their cause through sympathy and agreed to stand by them in case of a strike.

The scale under which they were working expired on June 30. The company wanted the Amalgamated Association, which controlled the workmen in the mills, to sign the scale at the reduction, to run until January 1. This the association refused to do. The men threatened to strike should the request not be granted before July 1. On June 29 the company locked out all its men, not giving them the opportunity to put their threat into execution. The wage question was soon lost sight of, and the contest for the recognition of organized labor begun.

Has attained International Fame.

Through this strike Homestead has attained an international name and has been a potent factor in national events during the past four months. It has been the rallying point of all labor unions in the country.

The town and Homestead mills were thoroughly policed by the strikers from the beginning of the lockout and strangers had to give a good account of themselves to remain in the borough limits. The company appealed to the Sheriff for protection. The lockout men have learned Sheriff McCleary not to take possession of the works, and when a squad of deputies was sent to protect the company's property they were ordered out of the town.

Things went along in this way until the morning of July 6, when the company tried to import two barge loads, or about 300 Pinkerton detectives into the mill as watchmen. The locked-out men rallied to prevent their landing, and the memorable riot of Homestead took place. The event was heralded from one end of the country to the other and the strike at once took on a national aspect. Congress took up the matter and sent a committee to make a special investigation of the case. In this riot nearly a dozen men were killed or fatally injured, and the number of wounded will never be known. Governor Pattison was asked to order out the National Guard. He hesitated to do so until on July 10 when, on the recommendation of Adjutant General Greenland and a letter from Sheriff McCleary, the whole Pennsylvania division was ordered under arms.

Troops Take Charge of Homestead.

Within 24 hours the Second and Third Brigades were encamped at Homestead, while the First was held at Mt. Gretna, ready to move at a moment's notice. With the introduction of the State troops quiet was again restored to the town.

In order to induce the company to accept the terms of the locked-out men, the men at the other Carnegie mills were persuaded to go into a "sympathy strike." By doing this the men hoped to cripple the company. On July 14 the men at the Upper and Lower Union and Beaver Falls mills came out. Attempts were made to start up the Homestead mills non-union, but with little success. The leaders in the strike were arrested on July 18 for murder and riot. The troops at Mt. Gretna were sent home on the following day, but all the soldiers at Homestead remained on duty. The efforts of the locked-out men to organize an Amalgamated Association lodge at Duquesne, among the locked-out men, were successful, and on July 22 the men at this plant came out in sympathy with the Homestead locked-out men. The efforts of the Amalgamated Association to get the men at the Edgar Thomson works at Braddock out were futile.

Taking New Men to the Mill.

The company meanwhile was directing all its energies to the securing of non-union men to take the place of the old workers in the mills. On July 19 the steamer Tide, that had played so tragic a part in the riot of July 6, took her first load of 17 non-union men into the mills. This steamer continued to make two and sometimes three trips daily to and from the mills and the Pittsburg wharf. The number of non-union men carried into the plant by this means is estimated at 5,000, besides all the necessary provisions for keeping them in the mill inclosure, as few men went into the town.

The attempt of Anarchist Bergman to assassinate Chairman Frick, of the Carnegie Steel Company, on July 23 in his office, on Fifth avenue, was so bold that it caused intense excitement. His arrest and the subsequent search for Anarchists in the city was the sensation in police circles for some time. The Iams incident directly grew out of this, and this trial was so noteworthy that it attracted general attention. When things had quieted down, the Third Brigade was relieved from duty and ordered home on July 26. From this the troops in the Second Brigade were gradually reduced, the Fifteenth and Sixteenth being the last regiments to leave the place. The latter regiment was on duty 95 days, the longest continuous service double of any other troops since the Rebellion. During the campaign typhoid fever caused a number of deaths.

The Beginning of the End.

The work of introducing non-union men into the mills continued with varying success in running the plant. The desertion of skilled steel workers from the ranks of the Amalgamated Association gave the company encouragement and enabled them to do better work.

Charges of treason were meanwhile preferred against the men who had participated in the strike and taken the most active part in its progress. Little change was noticed in the ranks of the strikers until after election, when the spirit of uneasiness became apparent. The men stood firm until last week, when after a long conference of 10 hours at the Amalgamated Association headquarters last Monday, a mass meeting of the strikers was called last Wednesday in the rink at Homestead. Meetings were held daily until Friday, when the first considerable break occurred, the laborers and mechanics applying for their old positions. The Amalgamated Association held out until yesterday, when it followed suit, thus ending one of the greatest labor battles on record. The amount lost in wages is estimated at $2,500,000; for State troops $500,000; the company's loss is enormous, but cannot be estimated, while the expenses of the trials now going on will be considerable.

WILL MEET TO-DAY.

The Lawrenceville Strikers Call a Meeting on Hearing That the Homestead Strike Was Off—Many of Them Have Gone Away So That Only a Few Remain.

When the news reached Lawrenceville last evening that the Homestead strike was declared off, the leaders of the strikers at the Union Mills at once issued a call for a meeting. It will be held this morning at 10:30 o'clock. It is the general belief that after the meeting the Lawrenceville men will apply to Manager Dillon for work.

On June 30 the Carnegie Steel Company signed the scale of the Amalgamated Association for their Thirty-third street mill, and on the day following the scale was signed for the Twenty-ninth street works. At this time the Homestead strike was on and a serious outbreak was threatened.

In order to bring about an amicable settlement between the belligerents the mill workers in the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third streets works called a meeting on July 10. At this gathering a committee of five was appointed to wait upon H. C. Frick, of the Carnegie Steel Company, with a view of bringing about a settlement of the Homestead trouble. Mr. Frick refused to receive this committee. On July 12 another meeting was called at which the committee reported the non-success of their expedition. It was then decided to appoint another committee to visit Manager Dillon to give the manager 48 hours to induce Mr. Frick to open negotiations with the Homestead men.

On the failure of Mr. Frick to comply with Mr. Dillon's request, the workmen were to go out on a sympathetic strike. Mr. Frick refused even to consider the proposition of the men through Mr. Dillon. Accordingly on July 14, the men of the upper mill, numbering about 1,400, and the hands in the lower works, numbering nearly 1,000, stopped work and declared a strike. Since the strike was inaugurated less than 18 men employed in the finishing departments at the two mills have returned to work.

At the present time, out of the 3,400 Law renceville men who originally went out on a strike, only one-half of the number are still around. It is the opinion of the leaders that most of these will return to work now that the strike has been declared off, but the question that agitates them is will Manager Dillon take them back.

HOW KNIGHTS LOOK AT IT.

Labor Leaders Express Their Opinions on the Homestead Strike—Would Like to Have Seen the Men Win — Reasons Given for the Failure to Win.

A telegram from St. Louis last night said: A copy of the dispatch from Homestead announcing that the strike had been officially declared off was shown to the leading men in the Knights of Labor.

General Master Workman Powderly had not heard of the action of the Amalgamated Association. After reading the bulletin he shrugged his shoulders and simply said: "Well?"

"What have you to say regarding it," asked the reporter.

"Oh, nothing. I was not expecting such news, but do not care to make any statement. I suppose the Amalgamated officials know what they are doing. I would, of course," he added, "have preferred to see the workmen win."

Member of the Executive Board and Congressman-elect from Kansas John Davis said: "I regret that the workmen did not win, but I think it is better to have the action come now than later. It teaches the workingmen this lesson: They can't fight money and go hungry; they can't whip Carnegie's millions while their stomachs are empty. Evils of this kind must be met at the ballot box. They must defeat the agents of the corporations when they are running for office. Some years ago our Kansas farmers thought they could get along by borrowing money at 6 or 7 per cent, but they have learned differently. They have also learned that, while experience is a sad teacher, it is an effective one. I think the Amalgamated Association did all they could under the circumstances."

Messrs. A. W. Wright and John Devlin took practically the same view of the matter as did Mr. Davis, saying they were sorry the workmen did not win, but that it was better to give in now than later.

Mr. Dempsey, of Pittsburg, one of the leading Knights of Pennsylvania, was mad and plainly showed it. "Those men should have won if they had only held out a little longer," said he. "I don't like the surrender a bit. The Amalgamated Association is all right; it has done its best. But if it had not been for the men at the head of the Federation of Labor the Homestead workmen would have won. This strike has been run by that renegade Samuel Gompers, who is President of the Federation, and his followers. They could not conquer anything. I have nothing against the Federation, but the men at the head of it are renegade fools. The Knights of Labor of Pittsburg have done more for the Homestead people than the whole Federation, outside of the Amalgamated Association, and were still assisting them. But it is through Gompers that the strike has been declared off, and it is his fault that the men did not win. And, because of his interference, a majority of the men will not get back in the mills. I don't like it a bit, and am free to say so."

BETTER TIMES WILL FOLLOW.

The Mills at Beaver Falls to Resume To-Day With the Old Men.

The resumption of work at the Beaver Falls mills of the Carnegie Company to-day ends one of the sympathetic branches of the strike growing out of Homestead. The men there had maintained a bold front through the great struggle, and only gave in at the last moment and while there was a chance to get back their old positions. The situation at this place differed from the other Carnegie plants in that no effort was made to start the mills. When it was decided to resume work to begin operations, and the old employes were offered their positions, they were released by the association when the struggle was about over, so that last Saturday they made application for their former places. They manifested little disposition to return so long as the Homestead strike was on, but when one went the others followed in quick succession. The company has signified a willingness to take back the old men, except six, who were blacklisted for their activity in the strike.

The citizens of Beaver Falls are greatly elated over the resumption of work in the mills, as the town has been doing little business since the strike was declared. They think that an era of prosperity will follow the present dull spell, as the Carnegie Company have stated that the plant at that place would be enlarged soon.

SAVED BY THE SHEEP.

How the Life of a Schoolgirl, Lost in a Storm, Was Preserved.

BOISE, IA., Nov. 20.—A heavy snowstorm prevailed in Southern Idaho during the last few days. Monday morning Nellie Logan, the 6-year-old daughter of James Logan, of Hillside, taking a well-filled lunch basket in her hand and accompanied by a little terrier, started across the divide for school. A short time after the girl's departure snow commenced to fall heavily, and as she had not at noon reached her destination it was known that she was lost.

An active search was instituted and day and night parties of white men and Indians wandered over the snow-clad hills hoping to find a trace of the missing child. Her dog was found Wednesday frozen stiff. At midnight yesterday the little wanderer was found alive and well, but terribly weak, in one of Wilson & Palmer's old stock sheds, with no companions save a dozen fleecy sheep, among which she had snuggled, and thus escaped death by freezing. She said she lost her way Monday and had been attracted to the cattle shed by the bleats of sheep.

A THEATER PANIC.

The Old Cry of Fire Causes a Stampede in a Cincinnati House.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 20.—A panic occurred to-night at 8:30 in the gallery of Ope Robinson's Opera House. A lamp exploded or was overturned in the ticket seller's office and set fire to lithographs. The blaze was quickly extinguished, but some one raised the cry of "Fire," and about 800 people from the gallery made a mad rush to escape. Two colored men were hurt in the crush, but not fatally. The audience in other parts of the house was kept quiet, and performance went on smoothly.

THE PANAMA TRIALS

Will Probably Begin on Thursday of This Week in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—It is reported that the Panama Canal prosecution will be commenced Thursday. The formal opening of the trial of the accused directors is being hurried in order to anticipate the passage of the law dealing with grand officers of the Legion of Honor.

The case will probably be called Thursday next, and will be immediately adjourned to enable the counsel to study the ponderous indictment, which fills 1,000 folio pages.

A BOOM FOR HARRITY

Aided by Friends of the Chairman in New York City Who Think Him

ENTITLED TO RECOGNITION.

He May Not Want a Cabinet Portfolio and Its Small Pay.

TO RESIGN OR HOLD ON TO OFFICE,

That's the Question Now Agitating Many Federal Officials.

REID HAS A NEW REASON FOR DEFEAT

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—It was announced this evening that it is Mr. Cleveland's intention to leave town either to-morrow or Wednesday for a short holiday. Should he carry out his present programme it is his desire that neither newspaper correspondents nor political friends break in upon his vacation. He has been pestered lately by reporters who want to know what he had for breakfast.

The news that the Pennsylvania Democrats are to urge William Frank Harrity for a place in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet was received with satisfaction to-day by the friends Mr. Harrity made in New York City. They recalled that early in the year Mr. Harrity started the Cleveland boom in the Empire State, and that he is entitled to recognition, not only for that fact, but for his valuable services as National Chairman during the campaign. Mr. Harrity is now Secretary of State for Pennsylvania, and he is an officer of several banking institutions in that State. He is not a rich man, and his friends say it is a question whether he could afford to accept a Cabinet office, a place worth $8,000 a year.

A Debt of $7,000 to Bet Met.

There were a good many Republicans in town to-day—left-overs from the recent deluge. Deacon Hackett did not observe Sunday much, in his efforts to straighten out the accounts at Republican State headquarters. In all, the deacon is forced to face about $7,000 in debts. Several eminent Republicans have had a discussion as to how these will be met, and it is said that some of the lucky ones will be paid in full, while with others all sorts of compromises will have to be made. The deacon has been in Utica since election day, sick in bed.

Ex-Colleector J. Sloat Fassett is in town. Certain Republicans believe that he should receive the complimentary nomination of the Republicans at Albany for Frank Hiscock's place in the United States Senate. Very few except those on the inside are aware how nearly young Fassett came to being made one of the Big Four at the Republican convention in Albany, called for the purpose of electing delegates at large to the Minneapolis Convention. On that memorable afternoon, when Naval Officer Theodore B. Willis and a little coterie of Brooklynites arrived in the City of Hills and opened headquarters in the Kenmore for the purpose of fighting Thomas C. Platt, the anti-Harrison men were at first very much tickled. They felt that at last they had Willis without raising a hand, but when the harmony of the convention was threatened by Mr. Willis Senator Hiscock was directed by the powers to visit Mr. Willis and comb him down.

How Hiscock Was Brought to Time.

Senator Hiscock did not wish to undertake the task, and he would not until he was flatly told that unless he did so Mr. Fassett would be sent to Minneapolis as a delegate at large in his place. Even after that it was all that Mr. Platt, ex-Senator Warner Miller and their followers could do from preventing Mr. Fassett's nomination in the convention.

Strangely enough the Republicans are doing more talk about Federal patronage than most of the victorious Democrats. Now that President Harrison has appointed John H. Oxnard, of Bultimore, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in place of Lorenzo Crouse, resigned, ex-Senator George B. Sloan, of Oswego, would like to fill the other vacancy in the Treasury Department caused by the retirement of Mr. Nettleton. Mr. Sloan was defeated for the Congressional nomination in his district, and Oswego did not show up very well on election day. The drop in General Harrison's vote was 1,550 from the vote he received four years ago. Some of the Republicans do not believe that Mr. Sloan is entitled, in view of this fact, to the appointment.

Another feature of the patronage talk by the Republicans is the objection in certain quarters raised to the attitude of Collector Hendricks, Surveyor Lyon, Naval Officer Willis and Appraiser Cooper, who are quite ready to accommodate the Democratic opposition with their resignations as soon as Mr. Cleveland is ready to fill their places with Democrats.

All Advised to Hold On to Office.

The argument was advanced to-day that these men should hold on to their places until they are removed by Mr. Cleveland. In fact, it was said that none of the high Republican Federal officials should resign, but that they should wait to be removed. In other words, the Republican opposition wish to put President Cleveland on record, and see what he will do.

The commissions of these four high Federal officials are for four years, and the commission of Mr. Hendricks dates from January 1 last. The commissions of Mr. Lyon, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Willis date from January 1, 1890. All were appointed by the President between sessions and were confirmed at the first ensuing meeting of the United States Senate. The Republicans eagerly point out that the commission of Mr. Hendricks entitled him to serve until January 1, 1895, and that the commissions of the other three gentlemen entitle them to remain in office until January 1, 1894.

It is known that very eminent Democrats were very much displeased when Collector Daniel Magone put his resignation at the service of President Harrison. Indeed, Mr. Cleveland, who had just left the White House, made it known through Senator Charles P. McClelland, then the Collector's special deputy, that no Democrat should resign, but that all should wait to be removed. Mr. Magone did not feel like accepting the suggestion, knowing that President Harrison wanted his place for a Republican.

It can be said authoritatively now that Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Lyon, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Willis feel just as Mr. Magone did at the time. They are perfectly aware that the Democrats want their places, and Collector Hendricks said last night that he couldn't with self-respect do anything but endeavor to accommodate the opposition fairly and squarely. The Collector added that it had been his intention all along, even in the event of the re-election of General Harrison, to resign as Collector on March 4 next.

Illinois Wants a Portfolio.

One of the callers yesterday at the home of Grover Cleveland was Carter H. Harrison, ex-Mayor of Chicago. A rumor came from Chicago that that city would insist upon supplying Mr. Cleveland with a Postmaster General. The choice of Illinois generally, it was represented, had fallen upon John R. Walsh, President of the Chicago National Bank. Ex-Minister to Brussels Lambert Tree, Erskine M. Phelps, Chief Justice Fuller and ex-Congressman William R. Morrison are said to have agreed that Walsh ought to be recognized in some way for his services. National Committeeman Cable, however, did something toward placing Illinois in the Democratic column, and his chances seem good. Mr. Harrison says he is not asking anything of the Cleveland administration.

Mr. Cleveland had another distinguished visitor, Congressman Daniel L. Lockwood, of Buffalo. Mr. Cleveland would like to go to Baltimore to-morrow to participate in the jollification of the Maryland Democracy, but his engagements here will prevent. Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Mrs. William C. Whitney and Miss Whitney, were the most distinguished people in the audience at Herrman's Theater yesterday afternoon.

Secretary Bayard remained an hour or more with Mr. Cleveland to-day. Mrs. Cleveland had a number of callers in the afternoon. The Clevelands spent the evening at home. A few personal friends dropped in, but departed at an early hour.

REID HAS A REASON

For His Defeat—He Solemnly Declares It Was Due to the Growth of Socialism—Time Wasted in Whining Over Spilt Milk, After All.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The *Tribune* will say to-morrow:

The politician who attempts to explain defeat is crying over spilt milk. The newspaper which tells "how it was done" is "whining." The writer of a political obituary has hardly an enviable task. A defeated party is supposed to accept with philosophical resignation the rejection of pet policies, and with the calmness of the fatalist, who tells himself that it "was to have been." The reasons given for the result of the recent election are as numerous as there are differences in the minds of the two parties. To him who looks beneath the surface there is ample evidence that the defeat of the Republican party is not mainly due to the "unpopularity" of its candidate, nor to the love the people are said to bear to Mr. Cleveland; not to the McKinley bill, nor to any "desire on the part of the people for free trade;" not because free silver is or is not wanted; not through the "superb generalship" of the Democratic National Committee was a victory gained, nor was the battle lost through the "lamentable incompetence" of the Republican leaders.

The chief cause of Republican defeat and Democratic victory is the modern tendency toward socialism. This statement by no means implies that the socialistic propaganda has taken a firm hold upon the citizens of the United States, or that its tenets have but to be sowed in American soil to bear an abundant harvest. They have not the slightest desire to overturn existing government. The ravings of the Anarchists they repudiate altogether. But since 1873, on Black Friday, political and social conditions in the United States have been those of unquiet and discontent among certain thousands. The Greenback party then had its origin.

It is within the last decade, however, that social discontent has manifested itself more markedly in the formation of political parties, all of which, according to the leaders of them, were destined to glorious futures when the Democratic and Republican parties should be wiped out of existence. This unsettled state of affairs showed itself in the formation of the Greenback party, the Labor party, the Socialistic party, the Farmers' Alliance, and, finally, the People's party.

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.

Rev. Tom Dixon Thanks God That Tammany Didn't Elect Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Before the regular sermon to-day, Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., reviewed the result of the Presidental election. Among other things he said: "The man who thinks that Mr. Cleveland's election is a partisan triumph is easily consoled. He was nominated without the aid of his party in New York; he was elected without the aid of his party in New York; he has transferred the national contest from the sewers of New York City to the broad fields of the nation. For this national deliverance we may all devoutly thank God. Tammany has triumphed again in the city, but the rule of Tammany in the nation will from this day grow beautifully less. New York is no longer the pivotal State of the Union, and on this the Union is to be congratulated. It was an avalanche—entirely too much of a good thing for the future of Tammany Hall, and for this promise we sing 'Glory to God!'"

TOM WATSON DISAPPOINTED.

He Takes His Defeat Very Hard and Will Contest the Election.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 20.—The Third party men take Tom Watson's overwhelming defeat very hard. At a mass meeting of the Third party of the Tenth district at Thompson, McDuffie county, Watson's home, yesterday, a popular subscription fund was started to raise $5,000 to contest the election of Black in Congress.

It is said that this money, when collected, will be used to recoup Watson's broken fortune, as he expended all the money at his disposal in the campaign. Specific charges are not stated, the indictment by the Third partyites being a general one of fraud. Watson's lawyer friends had previously filed notice of contest with the Governor.

Harrity Expects an Offer.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—From a close friend of Mr. Harrity it was learned this evening that the story that Mr. Cleveland had offered Mr. Harrity a Cabinet portfolio during the National Democratic Chairman's visit to the President-elect on Wednesday is erroneous. According to Mr. Harrity's friend no such offer was made by Mr. Cleveland, but he says it is more than probable that Mr. Harrity will be tendered a seat in his Cabinet by Mr. Cleveland.

Cleveland's Alabama Plurality 52,599.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 20.—Election returns were counted last night. Cleveland received 138,123 votes, Weaver 85,128, Harrison 83,871, Bidwell 239. Cleveland has a plurality over Weaver of 52,599, and a majority over all of 44,369. The delegation to Congress is solidly Democratic.

In the Field for Public Printer.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 this afternoon indorsed George Chance, its President, for the position of Public Printer under the Cleveland administration.

MURDERED WHILE MILKING.

A Bradford Woman's Slayer Hangs Her to Make It Seem a Suicide.

BRADFORD, Nov. 20.—[*Special.*]—Mrs. Lucette Grossmier, of Farmers' Valley, this county, was murdered last night. During the evening she went to a stable to milk the cows. After a long time, as she did not return, an investigation was made. Just inside the stable door, swinging from a crossbeam at the end of a rope, her dead body was discovered. The rope was clumsily tied about her neck and her feet were resting on the floor. Her face was covered with blood, and there were other evidences that she met death by some means in addition to hanging.

Physicians found that her nose had been crushed by a blow from some blunt weapon, and, besides other bruises on her head and face, it was found that her clothing had been nearly torn off. Prints of fingers were found on her neck. The indications are that she was hanged in an effort to give an appearance of suicide. The murdered woman was 50 years old and a widow. She owned two large farms and had a handsome bank account. The only enemy she is said to have is her own son, with whom she had trouble over property matters. In legal contests the son was unsuccessful at every point.

CHARLEY REED DEAD.

Collier's Clever Partner in "Hoss and Hoss" Answers the Last Call.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—Charley Reed, the actor, died to-night of heart disease at the United States Hotel in this city. He opened in "Hoss and Hoss" at the Hollis Street Theater Monday night, but he was only able to appear two nights.

[Mr. Reed was very popular with Pittsburg theater-goers. He appeared in his farce comedy at the Duquesne last spring, and was induced to appear at the house a few weeks later. During the last engagement he was married to a member of the company.]

THE LATIN UNION GONE.

It Is Said Italy Will Secede When the Monetary Conference Meets.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—At the first meeting of the International Monetary Conference the Italian delegates will give notice of the secession of Italy from the Latin Union.

The Monetary Conference will probably sit until January, with a short holiday at Christmas. The delegates to the conference will be entertained at a banquet some time next week by M. Beernaert, the Belgium Premier and Finance Minister.

STRICTLY IN IT.

A MANIAC'S SUMMONS

To Leave the Earth Prompts Him to First Slay His Mother-in-Law.

THEN HE GETS RATHER CONFUSED

And Kills Her Aged Husband and Peppers His Wife With Shot.

ALMOST LYNCHED BY CHURCH-GOERS

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The annals of Chicago record no more horrible crime than that which brought death into a home this morning. By the acts of a young man a double murder was committed, two people were wounded and the murderer narrowly escaped violence at the hands of 1,000 citizens.

Herman Siegler, a German, living with his wife and three children at the home of his wife's parents, Henry and Caroline Siles, shot his father-in-law and mother-in-law, instantly killing each. His next victim was his wife, but she was only slightly wounded. Before the police were able to disarm and arrest Siegler a number of shots were exchanged, and he was wounded in the right side by a bullet from a policeman's revolver. He was removed to the county hospital.

Siegler occupied the lower floor of the house, while his wife's parents lived on the floor above. It was in the front part and the hallway downstairs that the shooting occurred. At 8 o'clock this morning Siegler told his wife he intended going hunting. He went to the house of his brother William, where he borrowed a shotgun. He returned at once to his own house.

His Mother-in-Law the First Victim.

He soon brought the gun into the parlor, where the children were. His wife was in the rear part of the house, and the first intimation of any disturbance was when Siegler's little son began to scream. Mrs. Siles hurried down, and as she entered the room Siegler aimed the gun at her. She rushed up to her son-in-law and, throwing her arms about his neck, tried to take the gun from him. Then, pointing the gun against her breast, he fired. She sank to the floor dead.

Mrs. Siegler, bearing the shot, ran into the house of Mrs. Fredericka Heyden, calling for assistance. As she passed through the hallway she took her children with her. Leaving the children in Mrs. Heyden's care, Mrs. Siegler hastened back to her home, and as she entered the front door another shot was fired by her husband. It is supposed that it was intended for Mrs. Siles, but some of the shot struck Mrs. Siegler. She entered her right ear, two found lodgment in her left arm and one in her breast. None of these wounds will result fatally.

These shots aroused Mr. Siles and he descended into the hallway. As Siegler fired, Siles raised his right arm to shield his face. It received the full charge. The flesh was torn from the bone and a number of shot entered his right side. It is believed that Siegler then discharged the other barrel of his gun in his father-in-law's face, for portions of his neck and right cheek were torn away.

Almost Lynched by Church-Goers.

The shooting occurred while a large congregation was leaving a church close by, and soon between 1,200 and 1,500 people were surrounding the house. The murderer stood a short siege by the police during which several shots were fired. When Siegler stealthily emerged from the house, he was promptly seized and disarmed by one of the officers.

On the way to the patrol box threats of violence were heard on every hand, and the police saw a number of revolvers drawn by citizens. Siegler was struck repeatedly in passing through the crowd. At the police station he made his statement. It was brief, incoherent and indicative of insanity:

"As I was told by our Lord up above to go and get a gun, I did it. I was born to save this country. The Lord said to me: 'To-day is the day of judgment and you've got to be there.' My mother-in-law is a witch. She said to me: 'You've got to die,' and I said: 'I will not go where you want to send me.' I shot her in the hall. The old man came downstairs, and I was confused. I fired at the old man and shot him. I then went out on the steps and the patrol wagons came up. Then I was confused altogether. I have been sick and have had trouble."

Siegler's wound did not seem to pain him, but it bled profusely, and it was thought best to send him to the county hospital, where the doctors, after a brief examination, announced that the wound not prove fatal. Mrs. Siegler, the wife, said:

"There was nothing to indicate that there was anything wrong with the mind of my husband." Late to-night Siegler talked again of the shooting. "I only did what the spirits told me, and when I get out of here there is going to be another great big fight."

ANTI-TRUST ACT O. K.

Senator Edmunds Says It Is Constitutional and Can Reach Pools.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The *Inter Ocean* to-morrow will publish an important interview with ex-Senator Geo. E. Edmunds, in which he declares his belief in the constitutionality of the Sherman anti-Trust act and strongly advocates its rigid enforcement. He emphatically declares it was the intention of the framers of the bill to reach all railroad pool and traffic agreements where they related to the fixing of a rate and provided a penalty for cutting.

He says the amendment offered to specifically refer to railroads was voted down because it was included in the other sections and was unnecessary. In view of the fact that in the case brought by the Government against the trans-Missouri under the Sherman act before Judge River, of Cheyenne, the railroads quoted profusely from the *Congressional Record* to show the intent of Congress. This statement of ex-Senator Edmunds will be of considerable importance.

NOT BIELA'S COMET.

AND IT WON'T COME WITHIN MILLIONS OF MILES OF US.

Prof. Boss Makes New Discoveries, Which Will Ease the Popular Mind, but Give the Astronomer Renewed Interest in Holmes' Heavenly Visitor—Its Orbit.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—Calculations made at the Dudley Observatory by Prof. Lewis Boss indicate clearly that the Holmes comet is not identical with the comet of Biela, and that it will not come near the earth.

A week ago the comet had almost exactly the position which Biela's comet would have had if it had been seen coming on its accustomed track. The Holmes comet also appeared to be moving across the face of the sky in nearly the same direction that Biela's comet would have moved had it returned to view this time; but with the lapse of time, through exact observations, the motion of the Holmes comet appears to be inconsistent with the idea that it is identical with Biela's. The difference of motion is not great, but it is enough.

Prof. Boss states that, on account of the very slow apparent motion of the comet, it is impossible to obtain very exact mathematical results from the observations thus far made. The slightest deviation in the accuracy of the observations changes the computed position of the comet in space by enormous intervals. Weeks must elapse before the thoroughly reliable results can be obtained.

Prof. Boss has computed the orbit of the Holmes comet, first on the supposition that it moves in a parabolic path, and secondly on the assumption that its orbit is elliptical. On the first supposition, the distance of the comet comes out greater than 100,000,000 of miles; on the second, the distance appears to be about 150,000,000. While these figures are liable to be very greatly modified hereafter, there appears to be every probability that this comet is very far beyond the orbit of Biela. It also appears almost certain that the distance of the Holmes comet from the earth is increasing, rather than diminishing. Why it was not discovered weeks or months ago is a mystery, for it should have been brighter in October than it now is. The ascertained facts in regard to this comet will cause a collapse of public interest in the matter, but to astronomers it will continue to be of great interest, since it presents problems of much interest, both from the mathematical and physical point of view.

THE ROSA LEE BURNED.

Total Loss of a River Steamboat With Four Passengers' Lives.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 20.—[*Special.*]—The steamer Rosa Lee was burned at the wharf this morning at 6 o'clock. The boat got in from Ashport at 5:30 o'clock and the officers were leaving her when the cry of fire was raised. The officer of the watch ran through the cabin and awakened the passengers, and all above the deck got out in safety. Chief Engineer Bailey attempted a similar duty below the decks, and 30 passengers came ashore. A number of laboring men had got on the boat at Ashport and were soon in a beastly state of intoxication. It is thought that four of these men were burned to death, as the engineer was not able to rouse them.

The stern of the boat swung around, and it was thought for a few moments that the vessel would break away and drift against other vessels in the harbor, but a current of wind drove her shoreward. The boat was consumed, all but the hull, in 30 minutes. It is thought that the fire was caused by one of the laborers from Ashport dropping a match among the cotton. The loss is $70,000. This afternoon search was made for traces of the four men thought to be lost in the fire, but none were found.

A PREACHER COWHIDED.

He Kisses a Pretty Girl Who Wouldn't Be So Insulted.

MILAN, TENN., Nov. 20.—[*Special.*]—Rev. Parker Reynolds, a traveling preacher, who has been holding revivals throughout country communities and who has made quite a reputation as an evangelist, began a revival at Mount Nebo last week. He stopped with the family of Albert Brown. Mr. Brown possesses a beautiful daughter, 17 years of age, who attracted the parson.

To-day the father and mother went driving, leaving the daughter alone with the preacher. The festive old sinner, having an eye for the beautiful, drew the young lady down in his lap and kissed her. The angry girl procured a horsewhip and cowhided the scoundrel to her heart's content, and when exhausted, kicked him from the door, where he has been seen no more.

THAT CARMAUX BOMB.

A Paris Newspaper Says Its Maker Is on a Ship Bound for America.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The newspaper *Jour* states that the bomb which was recently found at the offices of the Carmaux Company and afterward exploded with such disastrous results at the police station, was made by the Anarchist Louvet, a friend of Francois.

Louvet, the *