Q. Recently? A. Yes, sir. Q. When? A. About July 1, or a day or

Mr. Frick Expected Violence.

Q. Had you any reason to expect violence from your men in case you did not agree on the wage problem? A. Yes, sir, by the ex-

perience of the past.
Q. Prior to the letter of June 25 to the

Q. Prior to the letter of June 25 to the Pinkertons did you have a conference with Sheriff McGieary? A. Yes, sir, by counsel. Q. Have you any recollection of the result? A. I have not. Mr. Knox, my attorney, is here; possibly he has.
Q. After your letter to the Pinkertons did anyone representing them inspect your works to see how the plant was situated? A. No, sir. Our superintendent with his assistants met the Pinkertons before they arrived at the property, and they knew whose property they were coming to protect.

Q. Is your memory clear whether there was not.

was a visit? A. I think there was not.

Q. What in your opinion is the best method of ending a strike? A. Senator, I don't know, it depends on circumstances. I am not an expert in such matters, but have had a great deal of experience. Strict enforcement of laws by peace officers would bring about better resultt. The trouble is that the sheriffs are inefficient. The right men are never elected. Those who are do not see that the laws are enforced. This is principally for political reasons. The sheriff is afraid that he will antagonize voters.

Q. Is it your opinion that if the sheriffs attended to their duty there would be no necessity for Pinkertons? A. The constituted authorities should see that a man has his rights.

Don't Believe in Compulsory Arbitration

Q. Have you ever thought of the efficacy of compulsory arbitration? A. I don't think

By Senator Gallinger:

Q. You answered some questions to the Congressional Investigating Committee as to the cause of the strike. Would you answer them in the same way now? A. Yes sir.

Q. Can you tell what proportion of married men own their property? A. I could not.

Q. Have you ever been inside of any of the employes' houses at Homestead? A. No sir; I was in those in the coal regions.

Q. Are these houses painted or unpainted? Are they carpeted and are they comfortable? A. I am told they are very comfortable.

Q. Do the workmen continue to deposit money with the company, and does the com-pany continue to lend them money? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the matter of employing armed men

Q. In the matter of employing armed men furnished by detective agencies what would be your position? Do you consider that the last resort or should it be done in the early stages of the strike? A. I consider it the last resort and only when the police cannot be depended on. I want it understood that I don't admit that we employed armed men. I might also say that the Sheriff of this county tells us that there is no money to pay for deputies in cases of this kind, and we have had at times to advance money to pay them.

Q. Is it so that these deputies must supply their own arms and ammunition when called upon? A. Yes, sir.

Uncle Sam's Servants Examined.

Uncle Sam's Servants Examined.

Circuit Court, was next called.

Clerk H. D. Gamble, of the United States

By Senator Gallinger-This committee is

charged with inquiring into the employment

of armed men between employers and employes. Have you had occa-sion to learn anything in this direction? A.

sion to learn anything in this direction? A. In one case by the Central Trust Company of New York against the New Jersey Railroad, wherein the receiver appointed by the United States Court and residents of this State entered the suit. The other by W. J. Ramsey, a resident of Onio, enjoining men in the coke regions.

Q. Could not the recent troubles at Homestead been adjusted by some action of the United States course.

United States courts? A. I have no knowl-

United States District Attorney Lvo

vas examined along the same line and with

William Martin, ex-Secretary of the

employment of the Carnegie Company, was

I do not see how a firm body of men could

Amalgamated Association, but now in the

a witness. He said in answer to questions

I do not see how a firm body of men could be made to arbitrate unless they wanted to. The effect of the employment of armed detectives as iron forces is bad, as the men are diametrically opposed to it. That should be the last resort. Less than 10 per cent of the men were affected by the reduction, and if the men had shown that any proposition in the scale was too low the company would have advanced it previous to June 24. Workingmen do not make the same objection to the militin or United States troops as private detectives. There are, of course, times when they try to get around the authorities.

MILITIA AND PINKERTONS

Passed Upon in Resolutions by the K. of L

-The swiss Military System Advocated

- A Pittsburg Boycott Continued -

A Homestead Building Association

Sr. Louis, Nov. 23.-In the Knights of

Labor Assembly to-day, a resolution advo

cating the abolition of the militia was voted

down, and the following resolution was

tion of a pairiotic military sentiment and a return to the popular form of maintaining

officers and the rank and file to hold the

le's money in building useless armories and indorse the popular system in vogue in

The boycott on the corks manufactured by Armstrong & Co., of Pittsburg, was

ordered to remain. The passage of the Davis House bill, now pending, to prohibit

convict labor in the United States, was in-

offered strong resolutions condemning some of the courts for allowing themselves to be

used by certain labor organizations demand-ing legislation prohibiting the employment

abolishing the sweating system, favored the

continuance of the State bank tax, and re-

affirmed the Assembly's position favoring

the restriction of the issuance of mon

except by the Government. The Assembly

declared itself opposed to closing the World's Fair on Sunday, and refused to

interfere with the matter of selling liquor

The General Executive Board was to

lishment of a homestead building and loan

association and the establishment of an in-

surance association to provide funds to en-able members to carry on suits under the

law requiring employers to be liable for ac-

cidents to employes.

A resolution was also adopted favoring

the passage of a law prohibiting any one from voting who cannot read his ballot, the

provisions of the law to take effect five

ended that there be the closest affiliation of all farmers and laboring men who are in

NO PINKERTONS FOR ALABAMA.

Prohibit Their Employment.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 23 .- A bill

in session, which provides

has been introduced in the Legislature

that no person, firm or corporation save

the Governor shall be permitted to employ

Pinkertons or any such force in the State;

and firm, person or corporation employing such force shall be deemed guilty of a mis-

demeanor, and on conviction shall be fined

A Bill Introduced in the Legislature

years after its passage. It was also rece

sympathy with the Knights of Labor.

structed to take steps looking to the estab-

The Committee on Resolution

They also demanded a law

State militia to elect its or

the militia in vogue prior to 1860-name

wn arms. And we discountenance the

ralizing of the power in every way; of the expenditure of vast sums of the

edge of any way.

the same results.

Wanted.

dorsed.

of Pinkertons.

on the grounds.

now

it would accomplish anything.

By Senator Gallinger:

# FORTY SEVENTH YEAR. FRICK AGAIN ON THE STAND,

Peffer's Homestead-Pinkerton Inquiry Unexpectedly Opened Here.

AFTER THE FIRM'S LOSS.

Witness Refused to Tell, but Said the Men Are Out \$1,000,000.

It Was Denied That the Company Uses a Black List, but Admitted That Detectives Are Employed to Watch the Employes --- Mr. Frick Says the Wicked at Homestead Were Not Numerous---Some Evictions Were Necessary ... The Manager of the Carnegie Firm Doesn't Believe in Compulsory Arbitration ... District Attorney Lyon and Clerk Gamble Said They Knew of No Way of Adjusting the Strike in the United States Courts-William Martin Thinks the Employment of Armed Detectives Is Bad and Should Be the Last Resort.

The Senatorial committee appointed to Investigate the recent troubles at Homestend, and especially the employment and conduct of the Pinkertons, arrived in Pittsburg yesterday. They were scheduled for to-day, and their coming was unexpected. They registered at the Duquesne, and commenced the inquiry in the afternoon.

The full committee is composed of Senators Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire; William A. Peffer, Kansas; Henry Clay Hansbrough, North Dakota; Charles N. Felton, California; Wilbur F. Sanders, Mentana; Edward D. White, of Louisiana, and David B. Hill, of New York. Only Senators Peffer and Gallinger, who constitute the sub-committee, are here. With them are the latter gentleman's son, who is clerk of the committee; N. Dumont, Sergeant at Arms, and F. J. Haig, who is the mmittee's stenographer.

Chairman Frick the Chief Witness,

The principal witness yesterday was Chairman H. C. Frick, of the Carnegie Steel Company. He reviewed the whole situntion, and said many interesting and pointed things. Mr. Frick stated yesterday that while he was not an expert in the matter of ending strikes, he admitted he had had considerable experience. He thought much of the trouble in bringing to a speedy close these clashes between capital and labor ed with the peace officers, quietly rossted the Sheriff and among other things said he was not efficient. He was asked to tell what the company and the strikers had lost by the Homestead strike. Mr. Frick showed that the latter's loss was about \$1,000,000, but as to the company's he refused to answer the question.

The witnesses are paid \$2 for testifying before the committee. When Chairman Frick was through with his testimony Senator Gallinger handed him his fees and Mr.

#### Frick receipted for it. The New Hampshire Man Begins. Senator Gallinger commenced the ques

tioning, and Mr. Frick recited the story of the Homestead troubles. His testimony was ns follows: O Does your firm employ American labor

as a rule? A It always employs native workmen when they can get them. What causes the most of the labor troubles? A They originate generally among the foreign elements. Q. Do you find it necessary to arm your

watchmen? A. Not always. It depends conditions.

Q. How do you treat with your men now? A. Only treat individually with our men but make no distinction against those who belong to associations.

Senutor Peffer then took Mr. Friel to hand. The first question was: O. In the biring of men at your mills do you have a blacklist? A. No, sir.

Q. How many men does your firm employ A. Over 20,000 men are employed in the different branches and and about 35 per cent of them are native Americans, Q. What proportion of the others are naturalized? A. I couldn't give you any

Q. Are most of them men of families? A. Largely so, particularly at the Edgar Thon O. Where such numbers are employed, i

it desirable and practical that the employers become personally acquainted with the workmen? A. It is desirable for the superintendents, but it is almost impossible fo

Nearly 4,000 Employed at Homestead.

Q. As a general rule do you inquire into the habits of your men? A. We do. O. What was the number of men employed at Homestead previous to the strike? A. About 3.800.

What was the range of their wages A. From \$1 40 per day to over \$12. Q. What proportion received the higher wages? A. I can furnish you with a statement showing the range of all men wh worked over a ton a day at Homestead.

Q. What is the difference in your men? A Some are skilled and some are unskilled. The skilled men received the higher wages 1 O. What was a fair average day,s wages I think in the neighborhood of \$3, and

that in most cases a day of eight hours. Q. Do your Homestead men live near the works? A. A large number of them did. Q. The newspapers published two sets of reports two days after the trouble to the

effect that a large number, if not a majority of Homestead workers owned their own homes, how is that? A. They did; a large Q. Does your company own and rent to

men? A. A very small amount. courage them to buy lots and build, and loan them money to pay for it. Q. At what per cent? A. At 6 per cent, They also deposit with us, and we pay 6 per

# The Wicked Ones Not Numerous

O. Another newspaper report says a large number were evicted from their homes? A Only a small number were evicted. We did give notice to men who declined to work. and in one or two cases we asked the proper

officers to put us in possession. Q. Can you give me a proper estimate of the loss to employes and owners caused by this strike? A. Had the works been in operation as they were prev. o July 1 there would have been paid out in wages about \$1,000,000. As to the less of the company, that is a question I could not answer

nor even approximate very well. Q. Were many contracts forfeited by reason of the failure to supply the material? A. Yes, a good many, but in no case have we been held for damages.

Q. Have you contracts with any Government department? A. Yes, for armor plate. We have been getting out a large amount, but not as much as if there had been no strike. I don't blink the Government can ask for a forfeit on occount of fallure.

Q. What is meant by strike and lockout? A. The first is when men quit work owing to difference of wages with their employers. I never knew what workingmen meant by the term "locked out."

Q. Has your company been in the habit of employing detectives, disguised as workmen, to learn the habits of your man? A. We are not in the habit of doing it, but have done so. MODERN PROPHET.

Professor E. R. Hicks Proves He Foretold the Recent Cyclone in Illinois.

HE BLAMED IT ON SATURN.

Although Admitting the New Comet

Might Have Assisted.

CHOLERA AND PESTILENCE NEXT.

A Terrible Prediction Made for the World's Fair Year.

QUEER COMPOSITION OF THE PLANET

PEPECTAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATOR .

St. Louis, Nov. 23.-The regular cyclone

that devastated the town of Redbud, Ill.,

was foretold by Prof. E. R. Hicks, the St.

Louis astronomer and weather prophet,

In his forecast for November, written Sep-

tember 30 and published in his works, the

About the 16th marked indications of

active autumnal storms will appear in the Western part of our continent. Warmer

weather, falling barometer, southerly winds and softening skies will all unite to admon-

ish of gathering storms. The equinox of Mercury is on the 21st, the new moon is on

the 19th, and the danger days of the regular period are the 17th, 18th and 19th.

The Redbud storm occurred on November

17, one of the three days marked as "danger

days" by Dr. Hicks. On the succeeding

days storms occurred throughout the west-

"What effect will be produced by the

close approach to the earth of the come

which is attracting so much attention now?"

was asked to-day of Prof. Hicks. He re-

A vitiating effect. It intensifies the nox-ious condition of the earth's atmosphere produced by Saturn. The reason Saturn's

produced by Saturn. The reason Saturn's equinox is always accompanied by epidemics is that this planet is surrounded by rings of semi-gaseous matter. This matter extends for a great distance all around the planet. We can only see it so far as it is luminous. There are dark rings out beyond those luminous rings, and how far these dark gas-composed rings extend beyond the planet no one knows.

How the Atmosphere Is Vitlated.

effect is greatest when the earth is directly in the plane of the rings, just as a person

combined influence of Saturn and the comet we owe the present prevalence of typhoid fever and kindred complaints. The typhoid fever shows that the earth's atmosphere is vitiated and that it is in good condition for cholera next summer. I am on record as predicting cholera for next summer, and I have not changed my mind as to the proba-bility of its coming. The earth's atmosphere

Nothing Definite Yet to Be Learned.

months. Said he:

It is useless to discuss the probability of its identity with Biela's comet, or to attempt to sketch its course through the heavens until many more observations have been made. Usually with three observations on different nights, at intervals of two or three days, it is possible to obtain very roughly the orbit of such a body. Unless these observations be separated by long intervals, say ten days or more, the three occupying about a month's time, computation gives but the merest hint at the true path of the body. An accurate determination of the orbit of a comet requires a continuous series of observations

extending over a period of several months, and the work of computing the path may well last several months more, so that the orbit of no comet is known with any accuracy until long after the body has made its appearance.

appearance.

The comet in question has been visible but 15 days. Had the observations during this period been of the best, we could then only very roughly determine the probable path of the stranger. Unfortunately, however, it is impossible to make satismctory observations of this interesting body.

Now a Very Large, Diffused Haze.

During the first few days there was quite

sharp and definite nucleus in the comet

and this could readily be taken as its center

in measuring its position among the fixed stars. Since those first days the strange

body has increased remarkably in size, but

body has increased remarkably in size, but this increase has been accompanied by a decrease in brightness and a loss of all definite outlines and nucleus.

At present the comet appears as a large, very faint and diffused haze showing no marked point from which to make mensurements. This light haze appears to fill the whole field of view of the telescope and to measure the position of such a bgdy is impossible. Two equally good astronomers side by side at the same time with different telescopes would probably differ greatly as

side by side at the same time with different telescopes would probably differ greatly as to their estimates of the position. As a consequence of this indefiniteness of the comet's real position all attempts to compute an orbit from the few observations now at hand have proved of slight avail. The comet has been watched with care during the last week, at the Johns Hopkins Observatory, but with no satisfactory or positive results. When first seen its boundaries were sharp and clear, and it had a well defined nucleus. Since the first evening, however, the comet has increased in

ing, however, the comet has increased in size, but at the same time lost all its sharp

ness of outline. It now appears as the faintest thin cloudy haze or log in the tele scope. Numerous faint stars can be seen

scope. Numerous faint stars can be seen shining directly through the mass of the comet. It was found impossible to make

No Danger From the Comet.

night says: "The comet now visible near the nebula of Andromeda, instead of ap-

proaching the earth is in all probability receding from it," says Prof. Young; "and

furthermore, according to the latest data, it is not a fragment of Biela's comet, as many astronomers have supposed." Contin-

it is not a fragment of Biela's comet, as many astronomers have supposed." Continuing, the Princeton astronomer said:

While the path of the comet at first apparently coincided with that of Biela's comet, a daily increasing variation has been noted and the observations made indicate strongly the contrary of the reports heretofore made public by the newspapers. Whether the comet is approaching or receding from the earth will not be definitely proved until Saturday, when the earth's path crosses that of Biela's comet some 24 hours abead of that body, making it impossible that a collision should occur.

In view of the sensational reports current a few facts brought out by careful observation may prove of interest. In the first place, the comet lacks the usual nucleus, concentric spheres and envelopes which are so prominent in other bodies of a like character; secondly, its density is less than that of the so-called vacuum in the rlobe of an incaudescent lamp; and lastly, the spectroscopic observations indicate that the particles of the comet, which vary in size from that of a pebble to that of a large boulder, are shining with light reflected from the sun, All these facts go to show that the comet is in a quiescent sinte, and should the earth pass through it (for it is probably some

A telegram from Princeton, N. J., to-

months. Said he:

ern part of the United States.

plied as follows:

prophet says:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24,

1892-TWELVE PAGES

# CLOSED TODAY ON ACCOUNT OF FOOT BALL MATCH

30,000 miles in diameter), the effect would be only that of an unusually brilliant shower of ineteorites, a lew of which would possibly reach the earth, while most of them would be fused by the intense heat cenerated while passing through the atmosphere. In lact, a heavy thunder storm would be attended by greater mortality, in all probability.

WATCHING FOR THE COMET.

stherings of Amateur Astronomers in th Two Cities Last Night.

The heavens were closely watched last night by the amateur astronomers of Pitteburg, who were on the watch to catch a glimpse of Biela's comet, or any other wandering stranger among the stars. There were many gatherings throughout the two cities, and in the majority of cases the only stars which attracted attention were half hidden beneath drooping eyelids or curling bangs. An occasional survey of the star-studded dome was made at irregular inter-vals, and alleged discoveries in that direc-tion were frequently announced, but closer investigation always proved the falsity of the claim. The Pleiades, or seven sisters, which could be seen indistinctly, almost at the zenith, led to many mistakes, as they were often taken for an approaching or some new heavenly body.

STILL ANOTHER COMET.

The planet and its rings revolve with great rapidity, and some of the particles of the rings are thrown off, enter the earth's atmosphere, and vitiate it. This vitiating Harvard College Observatory Locates the One Seen by Brooks.

in the plane of the rings, just as a person standing directly in front of a grindstone is struck by the water thrown off from it, while if he stands to one side he will not be wet. The person standing directly in front of the grindstone is in its equinox. The tail or come of a comet is composed of material species williar to the rings of Saturn, and if this material gets mixed up with the earth's atmosphere, epidemics and severe illness are bound to result. To the combined influence of Saturn and the comet we owe the present prevalence of typhoid Boston, Nov. 23 .- A tel egram from W. R. Brooks, of Geneva, N. Y., announced the discovery of an object, suspected to be a comet, on the night of November 19, Search

# THE BRADFORD MATRICIDE.

A special from Baltimore says: Dr. lew Links of Evidence Tightening the Colls of the Law About Him. University, who has been watching the comet during the past week said this evening that nothing definite could be determined in regard to its identity for several

BRADFORD, Nov. 23 .- [Special.]-In the sensational Crossmire murder case the coils are tightening around the son of the murdered woman. Ralph Crossmire, who is now in jail, is what the sports call a "shoe string sprinter," and at the time of his ar rest the only thing of any value found in his possession was a pair of running shoes which he was carrying wrapped in paper. He is 24 years old, and since his imprisonment he has not had his hat off, wearing it even in sleep. He has not asked for counsel, and refused to speak of

the murder in any way.

No one yet has been found who knows anything of his whereabouts at the time the murder was committed, early Saturday evening. On Thursday evening young Crossmire boarded a freight train at Jewett station, ostensibly bound for this city. reappeared at 5:30 on Sunday morning, th day following the murder. In a room he occupied at Mt. Jewett, a pair of overalls have been found, stained with blood.

# MUST GO BACK TO COAL.

Greensburg's Natural Gas Company Will Take No New Customers.

GREENSBURG, Nov. 23 .- [Special.]-The present cold weather has demonstrated that the natural gas supply in this section is and will continue to be totally insufficient. Although a new well or two has been turned into the mains of the Westmoreland and Cambria Gas Company's system, the supply only met the demand while the weather was fair and warm, and the pressure is now lower than before the new wells were

The company now refuses to furnish gas to any new customers, and will put in no new connections for customers they already have. They admit that the general resump tion of coal-burning can only be averted by such developments of new territory as ar not among the reasonable possibilities.

# FICTITIOUS INSURANCE POLICIES.

A Peculiar Suit for Fraud Against a Little Washington Agent.

WASHINGTON, PA., Nov. 23 .- [Special.] -John H. O'Neil and Louis Ebert were placed on trial to-day, charged by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with conspiracy and fraud.

The prosecution alleges that the defend ants represented the company in this city last summer, and that they made out policie them to headquarters, receiving their agents' commissions therefor while it appears that many of the policies were on purely fictitious risks, no insurance having been effected by the agents on the parties named, and for all purposes of the prosecution no such parties being in The defendants will fight th existence.

# SIMPSON NOT A DEMOCRAT.

of His Flopping.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23. - [Special.] -Representative Jerry Simpson came in tonight. "I am not a candidate for the Senatorship from Kansas," he says. "I may be, but am not yet and am unable to say anything on the subject whatever. No. I don't know much about the necthe other, but I'm not now in layor of an extra session. But I may have to change my mind when I look into it. "These stories about my changing to a Democrat are unfounded. I belong to the People's party-in spite, even, of Mra.

THANKSGIVING DAY THEN AND NOW.

Predicted by Astronomers Beautify the Heavens Ahead of Time.

A BRILLIANT DISPLAY LAST NIGH

Witnessed by People Fortunate Enough to Gaze ! kyward Here.

SIMILAR SIGHTS SEEN ELSEWHERE

A brilliant shower of meteors visited Pittsburg shortly after 12 o'clock this morning, and for two hours the heavens were ablaze with flashes of fire from the zenith to the horizon.

It was a bewildering phenomenon, and out few Pittsburgers seemed to be out to enjoy the sight. The stars zig-zagged like lightning flashes. The sky was remarkably clear and the flashes followed each other in such rapid succession that it was impossible to keep count of them.

A small party of delighted spectators spent an hour in the tower of the postoffice watching the shower, and while a great majority of the stars seemed to move but a foot or two many of them flashed across the sky and occasionally one of them left in its wake a wave like a rainbow.

Beautiful Showers Elsewhere. A special from New York this morning for it at Harvard College Observatory on the night of November 20 by Mr. Reed confirmed the discovery.

It was observed Monday evening by O. C. Wendell, assistant at the observatory, the following being the position: .895 Greenwich mean time, right ascension 12° 59' and 15"; declination north 13° 50' and 27". The comet has a slow southerly movement. says: The heavens were filled with celestial severe pain in the neck, they had something to repay them for their interest in thing

> The atmosphere was especially clear, and the stars shone out with a midwinter brightness, All over the sky bright spots and streaks of light were darting and streaming. They came from all quarters and darted in every direction. Some gleamed suddenly and brilliantly and as suddenly went out, like the intermittent flashes from tropical fireflies in the dark forests. Others flashed across the sky, leaving behind them a streak of reddis light that often seemed to extend clear across the firmament and last until its brilliant head and all were swallowed up in the blackness.

Nothing Like a Shower of Stars. There was nothing in the way of a storm

or even a shower of meteors, but the flitting and flashing glints of meteoric light were dropping through the heavens at the rate, say, of two or three a second.

Astronomers were not plenty in the streets, and an authoritative opinion on

what the meteors mean could not be obtained. Some people suggested that they were the particles left straggling behind by Biela's comet, and that we are now passing through that stream of particles. Some timid souls thought the beautiful celestial diamond drops heralded the onslaught of the comet and portended something

It may be that the display will be much finer to-night. The heart of the city is a bad place to see the show. The lights from the streets kill the lights in the heavens. display about Saturday or Sunday. Very Brilliant in the West.

A Denver special says: There has been a considerable display of meteors here to-night, filling the whole sky with streams of They came from all directions and were quite startling in their number and brilliancy. The streets have been crowded with people, with upturned to the skies, watching display, and there has been considerable excitement through the town and around about. Many people think it is the comet. The Display in Illineis was beautiful, as the following specials show:

Jacksonville-Jacksonville was visited this evening by an unusual sight-a genuine shower of meteors which illuminated the heavens for three quarters of an hour.
Galesburg—There is prevailing a meteoric
shower. Shooting stars are incessantly descending from the zenith to the horizon.

A Theory From Philadelphia, telegram from Philadelphia says: To night, in its passage through space, the earth crashed into a comet, with disastrous results to the solar tramp. This statement is made upon the authority of Prof. C. M. Suyder, instructor in the Strong High School, a man well and favor-ably known in scientific circles for his ability and knowledge of astronomy. Accord-ing to Prof. Snyder the comet was not Biela's, but a stray one that was wandering through space without a fixed orbit or destination. The comet struck by the earth was in the Andromeda group. The force of the impact between the two bodies shattered the comet, and the evidence of the collision was plainly visible to all persons out of doors to-night, in the great number of shoot ing stars or meteors that fell from the heavens, and which were the fragments of the unfortunate comet.

Prof. Snyder says that the fate of all

comets is to be eventually broken in their passage through space by a collision with of the larger heavenly bodies, and the result is little likely to be attended by any disastrous consequences.

Cleveland's Illinois Plurality 29,133. SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Nov. 23.-Official vote of Illinois: President-Cleveland, Democrat, 426,574; Harrison, Republican, 397,441; Bidwell, Prohibitionist, 24,590; Weaver, Populist, 20,685. Cleveland's plurality, 29,133. Governor — Altgeld, Democrat, 425,238; Fifer, Republican, 402,758. Lieutenant Governor—Gill, Democrat, 423,455; Ray, Republican, 400,851.

#### THE SHOOTING STARS DANCED ON VETERANS' GRAVES. The Vandals Wind Up by Serenading Re-

publicans With Tin Pans. INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 23.—Reports continue to come from various parts of the State of the desecration of soldiers' graves.

State of the desceration of soldiers' graves.
At Martinsville to-day, Michael Callahan, of the western part of Morgan county, brought the story that in the edge of Putnam county persons had taken the tembstones off soldiers' graves, set the stones against the cemetery feuce, painted them red and then danced on the graves.

Rev. Jesse B. Johnson, of Halt, also corroborates the story. He further states that a reliable citizen of Clayton, Hendricks county, knows the persons who com-

ricks county, knows the persons who com-mitted the crime, and that before doing the deed the same persons, armed with tin buckets and other noise-making articles, fastened together, paraded through the places of business of Republicans at Clayton. This is in the same section where s many cemeteries have been molested. N. Bryant, of Pacific Grove, Cal., tele-graphs to-day to draw on him for men or money sufficient to stop these outrages.

### IN THE TOILS OF A TRUST.

Cleveland Electric Companies All Gobbled Probably by the General Combine.;

CLEVELAND, Nov. 23 .- An important consolidation of electric light and power companies has taken place in this city. The Cleveland Company, the local Brush Company and the New General Electric Company are in the combination, and the concern back of it and probably controlling it is the big General Electric Company of New York.

The Thomson-Houston Company, of Boston, purchased the Brush Electric Company, of Boston, purchased the Brush Electric Company works in this city, and obtained control of the Edison Company in New York a few years ago. It is said that the General Electric Company, of New York, is now in trol of all these electric companies.

# WHITNEY NO COAL KING.

He Never Heard of Those Nova Scott Mines Till Their Sale,

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.-[Special.]-William C. Whitney denies emphatically that he is at the head of a syndicate of American capitalists which is reported to have purchased the coal mines of Nova Scotia. Furthermore, he says that he knows nothing about the mines in question, and never had heard until he read it in New York paper, yesterday, that ar was being made to secure control of them. much for a dispatch from Montreal says they were purchased outright for the sun of \$600,000.

# A JUROR JAILED.

His Lust for Boodle Delays an Important Trial in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.-Judge Brown to day sentenced Juror William C. Lincoln to one year in the county jail for contempt. Lincoln was serving on the jury which for the last two days has been listening to evidence in a special assessment case.

His contempt consisted in no less than a half dozen attempts to obtain a bribe from the attorneys on both sides of the case. The Court also discharged the remainder of jury from further duty. The rest of the jury was questioned, but every man denied that he had talked to any of the lawyers.

# THE ELDER M'KINLEY DYING.

That Is the Intelligence Wired From Car ton by the Governor Himself,

COLUMBUS, Nov. 23 .- [Snecial ]-A dis patch was received by the Executive Clerk to -night from Governor McKinley, at Canton, in which the Governor states that his father is sinking very fast, and it is not thought he will live till morning.

The old gentleman is 85 years old and has been an iron manufacturer for many years, as well as an uncompromising Republican. It is from him that Governor McKinley

first received his teaching on the subject o

#### PITTSBURGERS NOT IN IT. An Offer of \$3,250,000 for the Control of

Indianapolis Car Lines Rejected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 23. - The controlling interest in the Citizens' Street Car Company of Indianapolis to-day passed to one of the old stockholders—S. W. Allerton. Parties in Pittsburg made a proposition to take the road at \$3,250,000, which is \$150 per share for the stock and \$1,000,000 for the Director Allerton, of Chicago, who holds about \$500,000 of the stock himself, obtained

for the other stockholders an option on the controlling interest.

# NEW COAL LANDS TO BE OPENED

By the Building of a Railroad in Indian and Cambria Countles INDIANA, PA., Nov. 23 .- [Special.] -An

other railroad is coming into the Indians county coal fields, and large tracts, com-prising nearly all the coal lands within 15 miles of Belsano, Cambria county, have been recently purchased by Philadelphia and Pittsburg capitalists. The project is to have the new line from

Belsano to Ebensburg built in the spring and an extension of only a few miles wil open some of the best coal lands in the

Pennsylvania Women at the Fair.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 23.-On November 30 a meeting of the Congressional delegates who not as auxiliaries to the Woman's Columbian Committee, will be held in Philadelphia. The meeting will be the first general conference held since the ap-pointment of the various county auxiliaries throughout the State.

# 16 singol pageods H V TILL AN ACQUITTAL FOR CRITCHLOW.

It Didn't Take the Jury Very Long to Bring in a Verdict of Not Guilty.

THE 12 MEN OF ONE MIND.

And for the Sake of Appearances They Smoked for a Time.

Judge Kennedy, Apparently, Was Not Pleased, and He Curtly Dismissed the Jury-The Prisoner Overloyed. and Congratulates His Attorneys-An Application Made for Bail on the Other Indictments, but the Court Said There Would Be Time Enough Later to Talk About That-District Attorney Burleigh Made the Best Speech for the Commonwealth-Both Sides Considered the Judge's Charge Impartial-Tom Marshall Closed for the Defense.

"Not Guilty!" were the pleasant words that fell upon the ears of Sylvester Critchlow as he stood up in the Criminal Court yesterday afternoon, and, from the expression on his face, it was as much of a surprise to him as it was to Judge Kennedy upon the bench and the attorneys at the counsel

Thus ends the first of the murder trials arising from the Homestead riots. While the speedy arrival of the jury at the verdiet of acquittal certainly surprised everybody in the case, the majority of those who listened to the evidence and the speeches of



Uncle Sam. sounsel on Tuesday made up their minds that the defendant had a good deal the best of the case as it stood then. District Attorney Burleigh's wonderfully for the Commonwealth able speech yesterday made the impartial listener shaky again about the jury's decision. That was why nobody expected the jury to make up their minds in so short a time as a little over an hour. They left the box at 3:30 and returned with their verdict at 4:45. It is said that in reality they could have delivered their verdict when Judge Kennedy concluded his charge. The statement is already made that Mr. Erwin's impassioned oratory did the work on Tuesday, and only one or two jurors showed the slightest desire to render any verdict but the one

which they finally brought in. Took a Smoke for a Half Hour.

It is a fact that after they had retired to their room they reached an agreement so quickly that they felt it was only decent in such an important case to give evidence of deliberation, and therefore sat down for a half hour's smoke and gossip before they sent word to the Court that they were ready to speak. As it was, the jury had to wait for ten minutes after they had told the tipstaves they had a verdict to deliver, while Judge Kennedy was hunted up to reconvene the court which he had adjourned till 6 P. M. Fortunately he had not left the Court House, so that the jury, as stated above, reached their jury box again as 4:45. There were tew people in court; Messrs. Montooth, Cox and Erwin of counsel for the defense were there, but none of the Commonwealth's attorneys. District Attorney Burleigh came in just after the ver-dict had been recorded. While the usual solemn ritual of the last stage of a murder trial was enacted Critchlow stood up and gazed anxiously at Foreman Roth, His gazed anxiously at Foreman Roth. His hands were clasped behind him, and his eyes and mouth twitched nervously. The word "Not" was no sooner out of the foreman's mouth, however, before a big smile broke out over Critchlow's face. By the time the second word came to complete the formula of acquittal Critchlow was reaching out for the hands of his counsel. Judge Kennedy did not look pleased, nor did he say anything to show what his feelings were, but as soon as the verdict had been recorded, he curtly dismissed the jury from further service. They seemed mighty glad to go. Critchlow was remanded to jail to await trial upon other charges of murder and riot. His counsel wanted to raise the question of admitting him to bail, but Judge Kennedy said that there was plenty of time to consider that later on. So everybody put on his overcoat and followed the jurors out of court. Mr. Marshall Didn't Feel Well.

The session began as usual at 9:30, and Mr. Marshall spoke for an hour and a half. The venerable attorney complained of illhealth, but he was vigorous enough in his language, and as usual caught and kept the jury's attention by his anecdotes and jests, relevant and otherwise. The oration language house, the formula in the language of the standard house, and otherwise. lacked, however, the fiery climax which Mr. Marshall is wont to reach.

Mr. Burleigh, who followed Mr. Marshall, was also in bad shape physically. He looked unusually pale and jaded and complained of a splitting headache. But that did not prevent him from making an ex-cellent address, in fact, the ablest speech on the Commonwealth's side. His analysis of the evidence was masterly, and the way of the evidence was masterly, and the way he drove home every fact telling for his case and against the defendant evidently disturbed the latter's counsel, who interrupted him frequently toward the finish. Besides Judge Kennedy, Judges Porter, McClung and Magee took seats on the bench while Mr. Burleigh was speaking. Several times Judge Kennedy called Judge Magee's attention to the force of the District Attorney's argument, and when the court adjourned not ment, and when the court adjourned not only the attorneys associated with him, but some of his opponents, and notably Judge Magee from the bench, congratulated him