

R. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

UNITED STATES. FOR PRESIDENT, BENJAMIN HARRISON. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WHITELAW REID. STATE. FOR SUPREME JUDGE, JOHN DEAN, of Blair. FOR CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE, ALEXANDER McDOWELL, of Mercer. WILLIAM LULLY, of Carbon. FOR ELECTORS-AT-LARGE, J. FRANCIS DUNLAP, of Lancaster. WM. WOODS, of Philadelphia. B. F. JONES, of Allegheny. WM. H. SAYNE, of Delaware.

DISTRICT ELECTORS. 1. John L. Lawrence, 15. C. Dorland. 2. John Mendenhall, 16. P. A. Stebbins. 3. John Hunter, 17. L. T. Rohrbach. 4. Alex. Crowe, Jr., 18. S. S. Schuch. 5. Chas. B. Stier, 19. J. S. Wilhelm. 6. Maxwell Clowser, 20. J. W. M. Geist. 7. Wm. H. Grundy, 21. Jas. B. Lutz. 8. Traill Green, 22. Robt. Fitzcain. 9. Jas. K. Moser, 23. Jas. M. Lindsay. 10. J. W. M. Geist, 24. R. L. Lincoln. 11. Henry A. Knapp, 25. S. D. Bell. 12. Wm. J. Harvey, 26. M. H. Taylor. 13. James Blair, 27. C. F. Barclay. 14. Jas. H. Shibley, 28. James E. Dale.

DISTRICT. FOR CONGRESS, LOUIS E. ATKINSON. Subject to decision of District Conference. FOR STATE SENATE, WILLIAM BERTZLER. Subject to decision of District Conference.

COUNTY. FOR ASSEMBLY, H. LATIMER WILSON. COUNTY SURVEYOR, J. A. MARTIN. CORONER, W. H. HOOPS.

The Situation At Homestead.

Two men engage in a fight and if it were not for the rights of others that may become involved they might be allowed to fight to the extermination of each other.

So it is with the fight at Homestead, Pa., between the steel mill owners and steel workers. The rights of other people are likely to become involved.

The common rights of property and individual rights are involved to such a degree that the end of the trouble should be speedily brought about if the strong hand of the state and nation or both have to be invoked.

The workmen there have become impressed with the belief that the management have the profits to pay such wages as were paid in past days.

The management say they have not and therefore offer lower wages which the hands refuse to take and they refuse to allow others to take.

The mill hands point to the millions that have been created in the front rank of the men of the concern as proof of profits that passed into the pockets of the bosses.

Some times appearances are deceptive and particularly so with corporations. Most of such enterprises are organized on a limited amount of capital, and then four and five and sometimes six times that amount of stock is issued out of which watered stock the projectors become rich men and millionaires within a few years and the workmen believe they have made their fortunes out of the profits of the concern and the profits of their work. Nearly all the rich men of the corporations have made their money in watered stocks, and in most of cases the stocks are unpaid and never can be paid, and upon which the holders receive a small dividend or interest annually. The man from the ash shoveler up to the president of such corporations absorbs the earnings and profits of the concern and the stockholder gets what is left which hardly ever is more than 4 or 6 per cent, and in many cases when the concern winds up he loses all that he put into the enterprise.

We do not say that is the case or is to be the fate of the Homestead works. Even if the Homestead works should be a case of the most malignant type of watered stock through which Carnegie and others have become millionaires that does not give the slightest right to the men there to take possession of the property. It does not belong to them, and if it is a watered stock concern and they would take it by force from the owners they could not run it and pay the obligations on which it is founded.

But outside of, and above the property question, the strikers are doing themselves and free labor an infinite amount of harm by setting up a dangerous doctrine that when a man refuses to work for an other he carries with his refusal the right to prevent an other man from working in the place that he vacated for that is the essence of despotism on which slavery is based, it is the doctrine that might makes right.

The freemen of America cannot afford to set up such a standard of despotism, for if you dare to compel



STEVENSON GREENBACKS.

CLEVELAND GOLD.

a man to refrain from work you dare to compel him to work.

The situation at Homestead is that the strikers themselves will not work at the wages offered them, and have, in a despotic way taken possession of the steel works and will not allow others to work in them, under penalty of personal violence and perhaps death. They hold the approaches to the town and turn away all persons suspected in any way with the purpose of helping to put other men in the mill than those who belong to their secret organization. Even the authority of the Sheriff of the county is defied, and not allowed to take the property in his possession. Such a state of affairs cannot long exist, for it disturbs the public peace and welfare. If it were possible to organize enough of such despotic people to produce a state of anarchy, the anarchy could not last longer than to crush free government and out of it all would appear the old forms of government that ruled the people the past four thousand years.

Free government is a rare political jewel that the American people should guard with jealous care. The act of the strikers in employing force to prevent other men from working, is a blow at free government. And the employment of a secret organization of armed men such as the Pinkerton army, of three hundred men, is a violation of the spirit of American government. There is no room in American institutions for the organization of a secret detective army or armies, to be concentrated by a corporation or corporations to engage in battle with employees of corporations. To permit such an organization to exist will be fostering a semi-military power, that upon the caprice of corporation, or trust management, may in the near future defy all authority of the State more effectively than misguided strikers. The next Legislature of Pennsylvania should pass a law forbidding the organization and employment of semi-military, secret detective armies within her border.

Senator Cameron voted for the silver coinage bill, in the Senate when it passed that body the other day, and thus placed himself on record for a solid double standard coin basis which is in accord with the judgment of at least two thirds of the people of the country. The people may not be able to go into a hair splitting argument on the question of gold and silver coinage, but it is the traditional knowledge coming down along the misty lines of past ages and experience of past generations that teaches them that gold and silver have from time out of date been the only certain and safe mediums of exchange upon which to base government, and other large business transactions, and at no time in the history of civilized men, has there been a sufficient quantity of one or the other of the metals to base the business on without the other, without creating panic and hard times.

Democratic leaders of a certain grade are trying to make it appear that the tariff laws had to do with the strike at Homestead last week. They say the Republican party promised to raise wages, and instead of doing so wages are on the decline. The Republican party never promised to raise wages, but it passed laws to tax or tariff certain classes of foreign goods high enough to make up the difference between the price at which the goods are made in the old country and in this. For example a certain kind of goods in England can be produced by people who only get 40 or 50 cents a day. In the United States the people cannot

be employed to produce the same kind of goods for less than 80 cents or \$1.00 a day. Now what the Republican party has been trying to do against the protest of the Democratic leaders is to make the British manufacturer who wants to sell in the United States pay the 40 or 50 cents—as the price may be—difference between the cost of his and the American goods. That is what the Republicans promised and that is what they are trying to do. If the duty or tariff be taken off certain kinds of goods workmen would be compelled to take the wages of the foreigners.

THE BATTLE.

The barges were towed up the river by a tow boat, but long before the Pinkerton men reached Homestead, thousands of strikers had gathered on the banks of the river. When the boats attempted to land, the workmen broke through the fence surrounding the mill, and encircling themselves behind piles of steel billets, prepared to resist the landing of the detectives. By 4 o'clock in the morning, an effort was made to land the detectives, but the strikers met them and a fierce battle was precipitated, both sides exchanging a heavy volley of shots. The detectives were armed with Winchester rifles, but at the point where the attempt to land was made, there was a steep embankment and they were compelled to go single file and were soon driven back to the boats by the steady fire from the shore. The Pinkerton men were determined to land and they poured volley after volley into the ranks of the strikers, many of whom were stricken down by the bullets, some of them fatally injured, and others killed outright. As the battle progressed the strikers took up a position behind a breastwork hastily constructed of steel rails and billets and from this place of safe refuge, were able to pick off the detectives as soon as they appeared on the deck of the boats.

Soon the strikers secured a small brass ten pounder, they planted it within a steel billet embrasure so as to command the barges which were moored at the bank of the river. At the same time a force of more than a thousand men took up a position on the opposite side of the river and also planted a canon which they protected with a breastwork of railroad ties. The fire from both sides was kept up, oaken timbers forming the sides of the boat were splintered but the heavy steel plates inside prevented the bullets from penetrating the interior.

ATTEMPTED TO BURN THE BOATS.

When it was found that little impression could be made by the cannon on the boats an effort was made to fire the barges and thus compel the detectives to leave the vessel or suffer the terrible fate of being burned alive. Hoses were procured and oil was spouted on the decks and sides of the barges. While this was being done, barrel after barrel of oil was emptied into the river above the mooring place, the object being to allow it to float against the boat and then ignite it.

This terrible deed was attempted several times, but the boats did not burn.

SURRENDERED.

At 5 o'clock in the evening the Pinkerton men hung out another white flag, and at this time it was reported and a committee of strikers went aboard to prepare terms of capitulation. They guaranteed safe conduct for the Pinkertons provided they left their arms and ammunition behind and agreed to leave the place under guard.

Then began a strange scene. The strikers crowded the boats, capturing the rifles and stealing and looting everything. They were mad with rage. The first man taken off the barge was dying shot through the side. Then one by one the strikers followed, in charge of an alleged guard, each man carried a Winchester taken from the Pinkertons. The guards took the men a mile to a rail.

TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS.

There were 200 of them and probably two-thirds of them were beaten brutally by the time they reached the improvised jail. They were compelled to run a gauntlet, composed of men and women. They were knocked down with stones, struck with clubs, kicked almost into insensibility and otherwise maltreated. A tall handsome woman, in a blue

calico gown, began the trouble by throwing a handful of dust right in the eyes of one of the prisoners. The man stopped in his tracks and uttered a groan of agony: "My God! I'm blinded!" he moaned.

"Serve you right, you dirty cur!" replied his fair assailant, as she pulled from the pocket of her gown a bit of jagged stone and buried it with crushing force at the suffering man. The stone struck him in the mouth, and although he was six feet tall and weighed at least 200 pounds he fell face downward on the road. Two of the guards raised him to his feet and led him away. This man was badly hurt, and blood gushing from an ugly wound in his right cheek, and four of his teeth were shattered.

Despite the pleading of the guards and the protests of a few conservative men, the mob vented its spleen on the dazed and wounded prisoners. Men were knocked down, pounded with clubs and stones, and women spat in their faces and tore their clothing, and screams, cheers and hisses. It was a perfect pandemonium.

When they reached the improvised jail medical attention was needed by a large number. The men were generally glad, however, they were not killed.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Eleven workmen and nine detectives were killed, and 18 workmen and 21 detectives injured in the battle. In addition to this at least 100 detectives were seriously injured by the strikers while on their way to jail.

THE GOVERNOR CALLED ON.

Governor Pattison was called on for help but he refused to call out the military until it had been made clear that the sheriff of Allegheny county can not preserve the peace and restore the property to the rightful owners.

A COMMITTEE AT HARRISBURG.

The strikers sent a committee of five to Harrisburg to confer with the Governor. The meeting was a sort of Star Chamber meeting and just what transpired at the meeting with the Governor is not known, but time will tell. It is however believed from a few remarks dropped by the committee on their way to the station at Harrisburg that the Governor promised nothing except maintenance that if the authority in Allegheny county cannot enforce the law and the rights of individuals and property, the authority of the state will be employed.

THE AUTHORITY AT HOMESTEAD.

It seems to be the authority emanating from a committee of the unorganized Association of Iron and Steel Workers. They have guards at certain places all through that community and strangers are stopped and questioned as to who they are and what their business in the place is. If dispatches are true the place is more like a military camp than a free American city. The railroads, common roads and the river is guarded so as to be certain that no one gets a foothold on the plant who does not belong to the union of strikers who will not work at the wages offered them and will not allow others to work in their vacant places.

THE SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

On Wednesday evening Sheriff McCleary issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to appear armed at his office on Thursday morning. He also sent out 105 personal summons to which only 12 men responded. One man volunteered under the proclamation which increased the Sheriff's levy to 113 men. The Sheriff postponed going to Homestead till on Friday. The rioters held possession of the works all day Thursday, Friday and Saturday. On Sunday the Sheriff of Allegheny county by proclamation called on the Governor for military assistance. The Governor immediately ordered out the National Guard 8000, and they are concentrating at Homestead.

HAD FAITH IN THE LIMIT.

From New York to a Chicago Court Room in Twenty-four Hours.

The perfection to which the art of railroading has been carried in these days had a striking illustration last week in the case of a

prominent New York lawyer, who was a passenger on the Chicago Limited on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He had an important suit pending in the United States Court of Chicago, which was to be called at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. It was absolutely necessary that he should be there on time, but on account of a pressure of business he could not leave New York before Sunday. The alternative was then offered him of taking a Sunday afternoon train and spending two nights on the road, or of waiting until Monday morning and taking the Chicago Limited, which would land him in Chicago at 9:45 on Tuesday morning.

The consequences might possibly be serious if the Limited should be late in reaching Chicago; but, trusting to its well-earned reputation for being always on time the New York lawyer decided to take it and run the risk. The result showed that his confidence was not misplaced. Exactly at 9:45 on Tuesday morning the Limited rolled into the Union Station at Chicago. Jumping into a cab with his wife the lawyer was driven straight to the temple of Justice where Judge Gresham presided. He reached it in eight minutes and in a few moments later was in the court room. The court opened promptly at ten o'clock and his case was called first on the list.

Just twenty-four hours after leaving New York he was addressing the court in Chicago, feeling as fresh and vigorous as if he had just come from his own home. It might add to the story to say that after concluding his argument he took another train back to New York, and was in Court there, on Wednesday as usual, but he did it. He stayed in Chicago to see the Democratic Convention and came back at his leisure.—Philadelphia Record.

NEW GOODS.

Come in and examine our large and varied stock for the Spring Trade of 1892 and the Summer Trade of 1892.

We Desire

To show customers our goods. It is our business to supply your wants and we know that we can accommodate you, if you drop in and deal with us. We have all kinds of dress goods in all colors to suit the varied tastes of people. We have a full line of

Novelty Goods,

that people want these times. Just ask for what you want and it will be our pleasure to wait on you. We are stocked in

GROceries

at drop prices and Queensware in full assortment. Glassware to please the eye and to do service

SHOES.

Our shoe Department is large and grades from the Daintiest to the Substantial Shoe and Boot for the field and forest.

ORDER.

We have almost everything, and what we havn't got, we'll Order, so please favor us with a call.

TOBACCO.

To the lovers of the weed, we say we keep the best brands.

TRY OUR TOBACCO.

All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Remember the place,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE, Mifflintown, Pa., Fred'k ESPENSCHADE & Son.

LEGAL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Nancy Seiber, de'd late of Walker township, Pa. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Nancy Seiber, late of Walker township, Juniata county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the estate not presented to the undersigned for settlement, are hereby notified to present them promptly authenticated for a settlement. JOSEPH ROTHROCK, Administrator.

Notice Against Trespass.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to trespass on the lands of the undersigned in Walker, Fernmeadow and Fayette townships, A. S. Adams, John McMeen, James McMeen's heirs, Robert McMeen, William Stouffer, G. H. Steber, Charles Adams, L. E. Atkinson.

October 25th, '91, 1y.

Purify the Life Blood. PURE BLOOD PROLONGS LIFE. If you believe this, then use Dr. LINDBER'S BLOOD SEARCHER. It will cure Bells, Pleurisy, Scrophulous, Salt-Rheum, Tetters, Eruptions, Itch, Headache, Etc. All Druggists sell it. THE SEELERS MEDICINE CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Consumption Surely Cured.

So The News—Please inform your nearest friend that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been successfully cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your friends who have consumption if they will send me their Express and a 3-cent stamp. T. A. SLOOM, M. C., 128 West St., N. Y.

Schott's Stores

5 Great Bargains at Schott's Dry Goods House.

A good quality of apron and dressingham 4 yards for 25cts. A table cloth 46 inches wide at 19cts. a yard. A short length 20 yards for \$1 00. A fine selection of challies for 5cts. a yard. A boys shirt and waist for 21cts. An all silk satin edge faille ribbon, No 9, 9cts. a yard. An all silk satin edge faille ribbon, No 12, twelve and one-half cents a yard.

5 Great Bargains at Schott's Carpet Room.

An elegant half wool ingrain carpet reduced to 40cts a yard. A table oil cloth 46 inches wide at 19cts. a yard. A four ply soft finish oil color carpet chain for 22cts. a pound. An excellent quality of wall paper at 10cts. a double roll, sold before for 14cts. and borders to match. A good quality of matting for 15cts. a yard, worth 18to20cts.

5 Great Bargains at Schott's Popular Shoe Store.

A baby's shoe for 25cts. A ladies' Oxford low shoe for 75cts. A child's spring heel, patent leather tip for 50cts. A good carpet slipper, leather sole and heel for 32cts. A good quality men's creedmore tip sole shoes at \$1 00 per pair. Our honest belief is that your interest lies in the direction where you can get the highest value for your money.

EMIL SCHOTT.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TIME TABLE. EASTWARD. WESTWARD. STATIONS. 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

A FEW FACTS Worth Knowing.

That I can extract teeth in less than five minutes; no pain, no extracting. That I can extract teeth without pain, by the use of a fluid applied to the teeth and gums; no danger. That I can fill and warranted for life. Artificial Teeth repaired, exchanged or remounted, at prices to suit. I will insert a full permanent set of Gums, and a complete porcelain teeth as well as \$6.00 per set warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or the money refunded.

All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. People who have artificial teeth with which they cannot eat, are especially invited to call.

TERMS—Cash. G. L. DERR, Practical Dentist.

REMAINING IN MIFFLINTOWN, PA., IN 1890. Oct. 14 '95.

NEWPORT AND SHERMAN'S VALLEY Railroad Company. Time table of passenger trains, in effect on Monday, January 18, 1892.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. UNLIKE ANY OTHER BOOTHEING-HEALING. Dropping on Sufferer, Children, Etc. Every Sufferer From Headache, Diphtheria, Croup, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Stomach Trouble, Indigestion, Colic, Cholera, Spasms, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, and all other ailments, will find relief and cure in Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Sold everywhere. Price 25c. per bottle. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Johnson, & Co., New York.