

# SNOWDEN ON HOMESTEAD.

## HIS REVIEW OF THE AFFAIR FROM A MILITARY STAND-POINT.

Complimentary Reference to the Work of the National Guard With Some Plain Talk About the Iams Case.

Adjutant General Greenland has just received the annual report of Major General Snowden, of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. After giving a history of the partial movement of troops to support the Sheriff of Allegheny county in efforts to suppress the disturbance at Homestead, and referring in a complimentary manner to the expeditious transportation of troops by Quartermaster General McClellan and the arrangements made for supplies on reaching their destination by Adjutant General Greenland, General Snowden says:

"It was at first thought that it was better to concentrate the troops at Brinton, and orders were sent out to that effect but as it was quite near to Homestead, it was decided to assemble at that place, which offered better facilities. Dispatches were also sent out for good reasons to concentrate the Second Brigade at Blairsville Junction, and it would have been advisable, if possible, to send the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments to the Kiskiminnia. Secrecy as to the real and final point of mobilization was essential in all respects and was strictly maintained.

"The Second and Third Brigades, with full ranks, 3,738 strong, arrived at their destination, a starting point for many of them, within 24 hours after the Governor issued his orders. It is believed that this is the first time troops have ever been maneuvered into position by rail.

Of Major Kay, of the Eighteenth Regiment, General Snowden says he "marched resolutely through the streets, but, contrary to expectation, met with no opposition or unbecoming behavior. Thus," adds General Snowden, "the positions covering Homestead and the town itself were occupied without disturbance and, as a rioter, since acquitted of murder, informed the Major General, at an earlier hour and from another direction than was expected."

Continuing, General Snowden says: "About 12 o'clock on the 12th, the celebratory services with cannon, drums and other loud places. To the effect of a reception by the citizens and co-operation by the Amalgamated Association to keep the peace the Major General replied that he could not and did not recognize the Association, and with the army of the National Guard he would not co-operate with any other body, social, political or religious; that he had sufficient troops to enforce order, preserve the law, and support the Sheriff, and as he was ordered he proposed to do so.

"The good faith of the Amalgamated Association might well be doubted. While all open resistance ceased, their scouts and forces drawn in, the censorship of the press stopped, and the false government erected by them came to an end, yet for some time they kept up the pretense of intimidation. The Major General does not discuss events prior to his arrival at Homestead, but doubts if the Sheriff could have raised a posse equal in numbers and physique to the opposition. There did not seem to be that wholesome respect for the law in Allegheny county and in the part of all citizens, and of the Amalgamated Association, which is consoling to all.

On Monday all other parts of the about four inches and ended in that place, the admirable military spirit displayed by all the troops, 8,615 in number," says the report, "was kept up throughout, except by one man, Iams, of the Tenth. The attempted assassination of Mr. Frick led to great excitement and tumult in Pittsburgh, and the military in camp, Gen. Frick, Gen. Frick, and Colonel Hawkins, in particular, was notified to be on the alert. Iams jumped up and called for three cheers for the man who killed Frick. Mr. Frick was no more to the troops than any other reputable citizen, but the act was done in sympathy with riot and anarchy. In the state of war prevailing, as since laid down by the chief justice, Iams' act was mutiny and treason, and Lieutenant Colonel Streator could have been justified in using extreme measures, if necessary, upon the spot, in fact an officer failing to repress mutiny is liable to a severe penalty. Iams would not explain or apologize for his conduct. In face of imperative necessity to enforce discipline which seemed to admit of no delay for a court martial, which might have put on him the most extreme sentence, and after consultation with Colonel Hawkins, Lieutenant Colonel Streator imposed upon the man a penalty of which the severity has been greatly overstated. If the punishment, though often inflicted in war, may be said to be unusual, the circumstances were extraordinary.

"A few days the Major General was informed of the case and requested to give discipline as to further punishment. The discipline of a regiment is in the hands of its commander, and that of the brigade in the hands of the brigade commander. In this case, Lieutenant Colonel Streator and Colonel Hawkins, respectively, were not called on to order, or to approve or disapprove of action so far taken, and has returned from doing so officially until now, for Lieutenant Colonel Streator might have asked for a court martial, or on the charges a court martial might have been called for, both in the discretion of the division commander. Now that it is proper to express an opinion on, he has no hesitation in saying that Iams was punished according to the customs of war and no more than he deserved.

"The fire brands no more dangerous in a military magazine than a mutiny or a riot in the ranks. It was necessary to get him out of camp at once, for his presence might lead to open sympathy or perhaps opposition to his confinement. Hence the division commander acting on the communication referred to, ordered, as written by Lieutenant Colonel North, 'Discharge him to disgrace, drum him out of camp and send him home.' Lieutenant Critchfield, acting as a court martial, ordered that he be discharged as a deserter, and that the legality of the division commander's order was sustained by the honorable Judge who tried the case—the case, strangely enough, being the same as that of all those resulting from an event which involved riot, murder and treason.

Homestead was in a very bad sanitary condition and in spite of cleaning and disinfecting, the authorities refusing to do anything, a number of typhoid cases developed resulting in several deaths, notably that of Lieutenant Colonel Horton, Sixteenth Infantry. A judicious pension law, incapable of abuse, to be administered perhaps by the Military Board, is much needed and would be just.

"The campaign is not without valuable information. It showed the staff intelligent and efficient, an organization which the State may be proud of. It showed that the claim so confidently put forth that the division could be assembled in a few hours in any part of the State was well founded. Its rapidity and strength it has been established. On the 11th of July the brigade had a percentage present for duty of 96.6, and on the 12th the whole division 97 per centum. In the First Infantry every piece was filled except one.

"A concentration of so large a force from far distant parts, with ranks so full, without previous notice, was never before accomplished. Officers and men came from all directions and from long distances—Maine, Texas, Montana, etc. The success of the movement shows the soundness of the principles upon which the Guard was reorganized and has since been conducted. It would be an act of great risk to depart from the ways now long trodden which have led to such splendid results.

"It showed also that regiments of two battalions are not adapted to our service, and those of three battalions are recommended. The 10 company formations is antiquated and ought to be increased to 12. The three battalion system is urged by the President, Secretary of War, commanding generals and regular officers generally. Majors ought to be elected sufficient to command all battalions. Should 12 regiments of 12 companies each be formed 14 new companies would be required. One company of engineers, at least, is needed, as also a signal corps. The admirable services of the cavalry should be recognized and expressed of the value of a full squadron, and another troop ought to be raised, as well as another battery, to compose a battalion. An addition of the companies mentioned would raise the Guard to about 9,500, none too large for Pennsylvania and less in proportion than New York, New Jersey, etc. It is obviously necessary to increase the annual appropriation, to provide for the increased strength and camps for 10 days. Selfish opposition arising from certain quarters ought to be disregarded, as the events of the summer show the security of our liberties and the stability of our institutions is dependent upon the efficiency of the Guard. By a change of the law regulating the fiscal year or by a mistaken interpretation of it, \$1,800,000 has been lost to the great detriment of many companies. New equipments, especially great coats and blankets, are much needed and in view of the probable appearance of the Guard at Chicago and Washington, as now contemplated, an early issue is advisable."

# IT WAS A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

THE END OF 1892 FINDS Business Unusually Good. A Concise Review of the Condition of Trade All Over the Country.

R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade says: The most prosperous year ever known in business circles to-day with strongly favorable indications for the future. From nearly all points comes the report that the holiday trade has been the largest ever known and wholesale trade is remarkably large. Settlements through clearing houses, outside of New York, in December were apparently the largest ever made in any month exceeding last year's by more than 10 per cent. For the year the volume was also about 10 per cent. larger than last year, and the largest ever known. Railroad earnings in December show an increase of about 3 per cent. over last year, and for the year an increase of about 5.5 per cent. Foreign trade has been smaller than last year in volume of exports at New York by \$7,800,000 in value, and cotton exports about \$1,000,000 less, but imports at New York have been not far from \$70,000,000 for the past four weeks, with the largest imports and the largest total of exports at any time ever known in any year.

Unprecedented purchases for consumption have resulted in 1892 from the unequalled crops of 1891, so that manufacturers have made extraordinary progress. The year closes with all woolen, cotton and silk machines fully employed, and unsold stocks of goods much lighter than usual, while the demand for the coming season already exceeds the capacity of many mills. The orders booked for the season in dry goods are extraordinary, while cotton goods are strong, with a tendency to higher prices. Sales of wool at the chief markets have been 30,000,000 pounds, against 28,000,000 last year, and foreign imports have been the largest ever known.

The monetary conference has passed for the present and enormous disbursements for interest and dividends about January 1 are likely to make the market easier for a time. But is thought that further exports of gold may shortly follow the new year's settlements. The year 1892 was remarkable for fewer failures than have occurred in any other year since 1881. The business reported for 1892 was 10,344, or 2,629 less than 191. The indebtedness of firms failing was \$11,900,000 in 1892, against \$18,000,000 in 1891, and the same in 1890. The average liabilities of firms failing in 1892 has been only \$11,000, the lowest average reported for any year since 1881. The increase in number of traders, and the enormous increase of transactions for the year, render these figures most significant. In 1892 only one in every 100 traders failed, against one in every 46 in 1891, and one in every 102 in 1890.

Business Barometer. The bank clearing totals for the week ended December 29, 1892, with comparisons, as telegraphed to *Business*, are:

New York	601,908,858
Chicago	309,849,529
Boston	189,816,529
Philadelphia	122,449,255
St. Louis	21,398,318
San Francisco	13,077,627
Cincinnati	12,617,200
Pittsburgh	12,292,788
Baltimore	11,028,594
Kansas City	9,852,277
Buffalo	7,497,534
Louisville	6,590,508
Detroit	6,446,954
Milwaukee	7,474,554
Cleveland	6,463,395

(I is for increase; D decrease.) The grand total of 72 cities shows clearings of \$1,961,549,490 and a net increase of \$4,100,000. In the cities outside of New York the total clearings were \$1,414,945,578, with a net increase of 16.2.

# BOMB THROWING IN MILWAUKEE.

Over Half a Million of Property Lost in Another Fire. Rewards Offered for the Incendiaries. At 2 o'clock Wednesday morning a dynamite bomb was thrown into the main building of the South Side plant of the Milwaukee Street Railway Company. There was a tremendous explosion, and the next moment the fire had such a start that it was soon beyond control. The plant was destroyed, entailing a loss of about \$500,000.

Who threw the bomb is not known. The miscreant is supposed to be the fire-bug who has started fully a dozen other disastrous fires within a month. Night Watchman Warden says he heard a whizzing sound in the air, and then came the explosion.

Mayor Somers has issued a proclamation offering \$2,500 reward for evidence that will lead to the detection of the incendiary and put 100 extra police on duty.

# Long-Winded Fogies.

"The Scythians," said Sydney Smith, "ate their grandparents when they became troublesome and told long stories." Who knows whether the Eumedidas may not suffer a remnant of these useful Scythians to survive even unto our day, to be a terror to long-winded fogies, male and female.

I met at dinner recently an old fogey who I am sure has his Scythian waiting for him. He had been harrying the company with stupid remarks about natural history, asking questions, too, that would turn the stomach of a school inspector. At length, in that peculiar tone of voice in which theological questions are uttered in the pulpit, our fogey said: "Has an oyster brains?" "Certainly," replied our host, "for an oyster knows when to shut up."

This reminds me of another repartee. I did not hear it myself; I wish I had for, in years past I often met the hero of the story, Mr. Bonamy Price, and could well appreciate his peculiar power of leadership in talk, a power suggestive of the sound of Scotch bagpipes over and above other musical instruments. On this occasion the leader of talk—some wished he were *Lieder Ohne Worte*—started the subject of the generally prevailing ideas about heaven. After the usual hit at the materialistic view of the Mohammedan, he turned to an American gentleman at the table and asked what were his notions on the subject? The Yankee, with his slow, nasal accent and cool manner, commanding attention, replied: "Wal, my notion of heaven is that of a quiet, green place, without money and without price."—Temple Bar.

# Housekeeper's Don'ts.

Don't let aestheticism overwhelm common sense to that degree that your windows are so profusely "got up" as to make ventilation or the washing of them a difficult job.

Don't dust your furniture with a feather duster. It's like cleaning an egg-cup by stirring the egg around. Use a cloth. If it is slightly oiled so much the better for the woodwork.

Don't be vague in your furnishings and get this and that and the other thing because each by itself is pretty, but take the object of a room first into consideration and live up to it, then take one color as a guide and select all others in harmony with it.

Don't put furnishings with big designs in a small room—it will make the room look the smaller. Keep in the rule of proportion. It's like a little woman with a skinny face wearing a big-foot ball of a hat, which only accentuates her sharp features the more.

# "Cloth" and "Clothes."

Dr. Murray has been puzzled about the origin of "cloth" and the plural "clothes" for garments, as distinct from "cloths." The etymology and even the primary sense of the old Teutonic *klith* are uncertain. The *klith* is probably to be sought in the Teutonic verbal stem *klith*, *klith*, to stick; but whether the name was applied to cloth as a substance felted or made to stick together, or to a cloth as a thing to be attached or made to cling to the body, is doubtful. The distinction of "clothes" from "cloths" is chiefly of the present century. The common eighteenth-century spelling was "cloaths."

# He Has Clothes for a Lifetime.

If the Emperor of Germany should retire from the ruling business to-morrow he would have clothes enough to last him his lifetime. It is said that he has a thousand suits, besides twelve dozen suits of underclothing and fifty dozen socks and handkerchiefs. Some of his suits are uniforms which would not be available if he became a private citizen, but there is no doubt that he could keep his stock of underwear replenished from the sale of these extra uniforms, and retain a little pocket-money besides.

# THREE TROUBLES.

Three things which all workingmen know give the most trouble in their hard-strain work are: Sprains, Bruises, and Soreness.

# THREE AFFLICTIONS.

Three supreme afflictions, which all the world knows afflict mankind the most with Aches and Pains are: Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Lumbago.

# THREE THINGS.

3 to do are simply these 3 Buy it, try it and be promptly and permanently cured by the use of

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies or Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EARLY DIGESTED. Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

OPIMUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 Days. DR. J. STEPHENS, 1111 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

# Four Big Silver-Tips.

John Chapman of Wyoming relates a thrilling experience his wife had recently with four silver-tip bears, a she bear and three cubs.

John was away from home at the time. After eating an early supper, Mrs. Chapman stepped outside the kitchen door, intending to place a pan of milk in an outhouse. She had just closed the door of the kitchen when, looking up, she was confronted by four bears, all resting upon their haunches and within a few feet of her.

She screamed and rushed into the house and told the hired man the cause of her fright and assisted in finding the cartridges for a rifle that stood handy, and then sank into a chair exhausted and helpless, while the hired man made an attack on the bears, killing the old one and two of the cubs.

When Mr. Chapman returned he found his wife in an alarming condition, her nerves being at such tension that he feared she would go into hysterics. That night she complained of hearing the bear screaming outside, and finally, to satisfy her, John got up, and taking his gun went to the door, where, sure enough, was the remaining bear, standing out in the cold. The cub made for the bush as soon as he heard John coming, but in the morning the dogs were turned loose on his trail, and young brute was brought in to complete the family. The cubs were fully half-grown silver-tips and averaged over 180 pounds each. The she bear was a big one—as large as a cow.

# The Farmer.

A farmer will get up at 4 o'clock, clean out the stalls, feed, milk, ship his milk daily (and Sunday, too), make up the beans and milk and feed again, with a bare profit, if he has a dairy herd, but it is hard work to even clean out a poultry house once a week.

The volunteer Cabinet makers are now having their inning.

# 33 per cent. difference. Strongest, Purest, Most Economical.

As to whether any of the baking powders are equal to the "Royal," the official tests clearly determine. When samples of various baking powders were purchased from the grocers, and analyzed by the United States Government Chemists and the Chemists of State and City Boards of Health, the reports revealed the fact that the "Royal" contained from 28 per cent. to 60 per cent. more leavening strength than the others, and was more perfectly combined, absolutely pure, and altogether wholesome.

As most of these powders are sold to consumers at the same price as the "Royal," by the use of the Royal Baking Powder there is an average saving of over one third, besides the advantage of assured purity and wholesomeness of food, and of bread, biscuit and cake made perfectly light, sweet, and palatable.

The official reports also reveal the presence, in other powders, of alum, lime or sulphuric acid, by which their use is made a matter of grave danger to the consumer.

Whenever a baking powder is sold at a lower price than the "Royal," or with a gift, it is a certain indication that it is made from alum, and is to be avoided under all circumstances.

# KING OF THE ROAD MAKERS.

Forster's Patent ROCK BREAKER FOR MACADAM. Properly cut, no gear wheel to break. Product 10 to 200 tons per day, according to size. Over 2550 in use. FOR COARSE OR FINE CRUSHING. Does the work of any other breaker with 1/2 the power and 1/2 the expense, keeping in repair. Mounted on trucks. Only manufacturer. Correspondence solicited. TOTTEN & HOGG F'DRY CO., Mrs. Rolling Mill Machinery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

# BEWARE OF FRAUD. W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

A sewed shoe that will not rip; calf, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom-made shoes costing from \$4 to \$5. The following are of the same high standard of merit: \$4.00 and \$5.00 Fine Calf, Hand Sewed. \$3.50 John Farmers and Letter Carriers. \$2.50, \$3.25 and \$3.00 for Working Men. \$2.00 and \$1.75 for Youths and Boys. \$2.00 and \$1.50 for Ladies. \$2.00 and \$1.50 for Misses. IF IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised as thousands can testify. Do you wear them?

Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. Free for sale in your place and direct to factory, stating length, size and width wanted. Postage Free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

"One Year Borrows Another Year's Fool." You Didn't Use SAPOLIO Last Year. Perhaps You Will Not This Year.

SYRUP OF FIGS. ONE ENJOYS. Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y. Do Not Be Deceived. Do not buy cheap imitations which claim to be the original. The only genuine Syrup of Figs is the one made by the California Fig Syrup Co. Do not buy cheap imitations which claim to be the original. The only genuine Syrup of Figs is the one made by the California Fig Syrup Co.

RISE IN SUN STOVE POLISH. Do Not Be Deceived. Do not buy cheap imitations which claim to be the original. The only genuine Sun Stove Polish is the one made by the California Fig Syrup Co.

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