GREAT HOMESTEAD STRIKE

IS FINALLY DECLARED OFF

By the Amalgamated Association. Events Leading Up to This Ultimatum. History of the Strike.

The world-famous Homestead strike is practically at an end. It began June 29, and has been attended with the terrorizing features of actual warfare. It has cost the Carnegie Steel company, Limited, almost a million dollars in securing and caring for a sufficient number of non-union men to man the plant. It has nearly impoverished the Borough of Homestead and has brought hundreds of strikers and their families to a condition verging on starvation, but it is now about ended, at least so far as the mechanics and laborers are concerned. The scramble for positions, which was inaugurated Thursday morning by the Huns and Slavs, was continued without cessation from an hour before daybreak Friday morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Up to that time about 1,000 men, counting the 300 who headed Thursday's break, had applied for work. Not over 300 men secured employment, but they were principally Hun and Slav laborers.

The scenes along the Munhall road, from City Farm lane to the company offices, were interesting as well as amusing. All day long there was a constant stream of men going to and from the works. It was an easy matter to pick out those who had secured employment. Their faces wore a broad smile, and they seemed to be literally walking on air. Those who had not been so fortunate were also easily distinguished. They had fondly hoped that all they had to do was to apply and they would be received with open arms. The faces of these men were a study. Chagrin and disappointment stood out in bold relief on their countenances, they realized for the first time that they had held off too long.

Homestead business men make no secret of their gratification at the turn affairs have taken.

THE MECHANICS' ULTIMATUM.

Although loath to make known to the public the details of their meeting Thursday evening, Amalgamated men were found yesterday who talked freely on the subject. A committee of mechanics and laborers were present with the ultimatum of the men they represented. The latter desired to be released from all obligations, to remain out longer. The meeting was presided over by ex-President William Weihe, of the Amalgamated Association. About 300 members of which organization were present. A vote was taken on the request of the mechanical department, which resulted in 105 in favor of and 70 against the mechanics being allowed to act for themselves. The committee was informed that the proposition was referred back to the men; but that the association would not take the responsibility of declaring the strike off, and would promise them all the financial aid possible if they would remain firm. Then followed a vote in declaring the strike off, so far as the mechanics are concerned, which resulted in 224 noes to 129 ayes.

After considerable wrangling a secret ballot was taken, which added 25 votes to those in favor of declaring the strike off. This did not change the result. A motion to release the men at the Lawrenceville and Beaver Falls plants was lost. Vice President Carney made a rousing speech, in the course of which he explained why the Amalgamated Association could not allow sympathetic strikers to return to work and handled the mechanical department without gloves. Mr. Carney declared that the existence of the Amalgamated Association depended upon every person connected with the strike remaining firm.

The members of the mechanical department, smarting under what they considered unfair treatment at the hands of the Amalgamated Association and knowing full well that the financial resources of that organization had been exhausted, were not long in making up their minds as to how they should act. Thursday night at 10 o'clock notices were posted that there would be a meeting of the mechanics and day laborers on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Long before that hour the men began to assemble about the rink. When the doors were opened there was a rush for seats, and in five minutes the hall was packed. It did not take long to get down to business. The committee that had waited upon the Amalgamated Association reported.

No sooner had the report been read than a dozen men jumped to their feet and moved that they release themselves from all obligations to the Amalgamated Association and apply for work in a body. The motion prevailed, and a standing vote was taken. As one man the assembled strikers arose. It was not necessary for the chairman to announce the result. This standing vote, so unanimous and decisive, indicated more forcibly than anything else what has been lurking in the minds of the mechanics and laborers from the day their strike benefits were reduced from $4 to $3 in the case of former and from $3 to $2 in the latter. After a few brief addresses the meeting came to an end and the second rush for positions commenced.

The rush continued without a break until 4 p. m., when Superintendent Schwab announced that no more applications would be received that day. The mechanics and laborers number 2,400. It is estimated that 1,000 of these men had applied for work, and that about 300, principally laborers, were given employment. Very few mechanics are needed, and consequently there is much disappointment on the part of those who failed to get work.

Assistant Superintendent Wood stated to a reporter that the company had no intention of turning adrift any of its non-union employes, of whom there are about 2,700, in order to make room for old employes. The company gives them the chance of obtaining work, but is not going to disturb the men who have helped it out. Consequently there are about 2,500 men—2,000 machinists and 500 Amalgamated Association men—who are still on the outside. Should the mechanics fail to obtain employment, they will be placed in a worse position than ever, as they have no means of obtaining financial aid.

THE FINAL ADMISSION THAT THE HOMESTEAD STRIKE IS OVER.

BY A VOTE OF 101 TO 91, THE MILL WAS DECLARED OPEN TO AMALGAMATED MEN.—SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS SINCE THE HOMESTEAD STRIKE BEGAN.

The Homestead strike, or, technically speaking, lockout, was brought to an end Sunday morning at a meeting held in the Homestead rink, which was presided over by Chairman Richard Hotchkiss and attended by Secretary Kilgallon, Vice-President Carney and Treasurer Madden, officers of the Amalgamated Association. The vote that opened the Homestead Steel Works to Amalgamated men stood 101 ayes to 91 noes. The meeting was red-hot all the way through and at one time it looked as though Burgess Hollingshead would have to interfere. Charges and counter charges were the order of the day. Newspaper men were excluded but it was learned from a reliable source that those in favor of declaring the mill open had the hardest kind of a time to carry their point.

began to agitate the minds of Amalgamated men as soon as it became apparent that the mechanics intended to break away in a body. Without the support of the mechanics and laborers they reasoned they might as well throw up the sponge. Not only many of the rank and file, but nearly all the leaders looked at the matter in this way. That all important factor, money, was wanting to carry on the fight. The failure of the Chicago promise of $250,000, together with the non-fulfillment of other promises, all came in for consideration by the men. They could not live on promises, and so told their leaders, who, seeing that it would be useless to try to hold the men together longer, took steps to place their brethren on an equal footing with the mechanics in the grand rush for work.

According to Assistant Superintendent Wood, of the Homestead works, not more than 800 or 900 of the total number of old employes will be able to secure work. Before the break of last Thursday there were left in Homestead about 2,800 of the original 3,800 men who came out on the 29th day of June. Of these 2,800 men 2,200 were mechanics and laborers, and 600 Amalgamated Association men. Up to date about 1,100 men have applied for work, and it is estimated that not more than 500 men have got it.

Saturday's meeting was attended exclusively by the Amalgamated men, other strikers not belonging to that organization being excluded. The meeting was not a large one, not more than 500 persons being present. Considerable surprise was caused when the announcement was made that Thomas J. Crawford had sent in his resignation as chairman of the Advisory Board to accept a position as head roller in the Columbia Iron and Steel Works at Uniontown. The resignation was accepted and Richard Hotenkiss elected to fill the position. The steel workers were anxious to get down to business. A striker arose and moved that the lockout be declared at an end. Discussion of this motion continued without a break until 6 p. m., when adjournment was taken until Sunday morning.

When the adjourned meeting was called to order in the rink Sunday morning there was not more than 300 men present. Those opposed to bringing the fight to an end struggled hard to stave off a ballot, pleading, arguing and predicting the disintegration of the Amalgamated Association in the event of the lockout being declared off. The steel workers, who, as they themselves have said time and again, would rather go naked and starve rather than acknowledge defeat, were in the minority. They knew it, but still they urged and pleaded with their brothers to stand firm if for no other reason than to show to the world that they had not forgotten the men who were lying in prison awaiting trial. It was of no avail. The question was put. The vote was a standing one. When the result was announced there was no joyous outburst. There was no demonstration such as that which followed the standing vote of the mechanics, declaring themselves independent of the Amalgamated Association.

For a few seconds the men sat and stared at each other. Then followed angry denunciations by some of what had been done. The men left the hall in twos and threes. They seemed loath to leave the building, the very rafters of which have almost quivered with the declarations made a thousand times that victory was theirs if they would only be patient.

SOME TO BE REHIRED.

Asked how many new men had been taken into the works since the inauguration of the lockout, Mr. Wood said: "At no time have there been over 2,600 men in the works since the start was made in July. There were that many at work up to last Thursday. Counting every new man employed since the strike, the total will not go over 3,500. In prosperous times we have employed as high as 3,800 men, but the nominal number is 3,200. Desertions of non-union men during July and August averaged about 100 per week. Since that period there have practically been no desertions."

Mr. Wood was asked whether the company had lost very heavily by the cancelling of contracts. He said: "All contracts made within a month prior to the strike were made with the provision that there might be trouble. We have lost nothing on contracts which were made prior to the strike, but we failed to obtain orders which we otherwise would have received."

ALL BUT SIX WILL BE TAKEN BACK.

The sympathetic strike at the Carnegie mills at Beaver Falls, Pa., was declared off Sunday afternoon. All the old hands except the six members of the Advisory Committee of the strikers will be taken back.

HISTORY OF THE STRIKE.

IT WILL GO DOWN AS ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS LABOR DISTURBANCES IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY.

The Homestead strike of lockout will go down as one of the most famous labor disturbances in the history of the country. The men were locked out June 29, five days before the expiration of the old scale, and from that time until July 6 the Carnegie Company made no attempt to get men into the mill. The Advisory Committee would allow no one to go in except clerks, watchmen and foremen employed by the company.

On the morning of July 6, the Pinkerton barges tried to land at the mill and 10 men lost their lives as a result of the battle which followed, besides 40 or 50 were wounded, some of whom were maimed for life. The surrender of the Pinkertons, after 12 hours' fighting, during which pistols, rifles, cannon dynamite and burning oil were used, was followed by the terrible gauntlet-running and barbarous abuse of the captive ones, one of whom was driven insane by it and afterward killed himself.

A couple of others also lost their reason after passing through the awful line of maddened men and women from the river bank to the opera house, where they were held prisoners until given into the charge of the sheriff late at night and brought to Pittsburg on a special train.

The next important event following this was the ordering out by the Governor of the entire National Guard of the State, on June 10, two-thirds of which were encamped at Homestead for three weeks, and some regiments were there three months, with an aggregate cost to the State of $500,000 in round numbers.

Politicians brought the strike before Congress and the House sent a committee to Pittsburg to investigate. They took evidence and made a report which amounted to practically nothing after all. The Senate Committee is still investigating and will probably do the same as the other body. In this way the National Government contributed some money as a result of the riot. Democrats seized upon it as an argument against a protective tariff, and as was noticed recently, used it effectively in the campaign.

The civil courts, from the highest to the lowest, took a hand in it, and the Grand Jury returned nearly 150 indictments for riot, conspiracy, treason and murder against persons on both sides. It will require a year or two to clear the Criminal Court docket in Allegheny county, if the men indicted are tried severally and no faster progress is made than in the first case which is now on. Besides the cases directly connected with the riot there has been the trial of Bergmann, and of the Tenth Regiment officers for tricing Private Iams, who cheered for Bergmann, not to mention the numerous petty suits that grew out of the strike. These have cost Allegheny county a large sum already and the litigation has only begun.

The shooting of H. C. Frick by Anarchist Bergmann, the murder of Max Newman, the dynamiting of Mrs. Marron's boarding house and a thousand other unlawful acts resulted from the strike, besides a number of fatal and other serious accidents to new and inexperienced workmen who tried to operate the mill. Then the sympathetic strike at the Union and Beaver Falls mills were also productive of some affrays.

The Beaver Falls (Pa.) strike was declared off on Friday last after the news from Homestead regarding the action of the mechanics and laborers was received. The Lawrenceville (Pittsburg, Pa.) strike will fall now by reason of it being a sympathetic one, and the cause being removed by the action of the men they tried to help.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

The dispute between England and France arising from an English warship boarding in the waters of Madagascar a slave dhow flying the French flag, has been settled. The British have agreed to pay a small indemnity.

Joseph Sura, the Berlin man who was charged with attempting to burn his wife to death that he might marry her younger sister, was sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude.

A letter just received from Cordoba, Mexico, gives a most distressing account of the state of affairs there. Yellow fever has raged with awful violence and carried away almost 1,000 of the people of the town. Most of the inhabitants have fled to the mountains to escape the plague.

The despondent feeling in the tin plate district of Wales has been changed into one of rejoicing since Mr. Cleveland's election. A committee has been appointed to watch the developments of the American tariff.

At Hirschfield, Hesse Nassau, a Roman Catholic priest named Thiel, has been arrested for having spoken in a derogatory way, in a sermon, of the Emperor's attendance at the Luther celebration in Wittenberg.

The Department of War has issued orders forbidding all officers of the Turkish army below the rank of major, to marry more than one wife. The order states that the pay of lieutenants and captains is insufficient to keep a "harem" decently.

A Reuter dispatch from Salamanca tells of a wedding party, numbering about two score from the better class of society, who were enjoying the occasion at a restaurant, when the building collapsed. Seven were killed and 30 wounded, more or less, severely.

A caboose and six cars broke loose from a Mexican National train which was climbing a steep grade. The cars flew down so fast that one after another left the track until only two crashed into a double-header freight train at the rate of 120 miles an hour, causing a terrible wreck. Several trainmen were dashed to death.

CREAM, THE POISONER, HANGED

He is Sent to His Grave in a London Jail Yard.

Thomas Neill, alias Cream, the Canadian woman poisoner, was hanged at Newgate prison, London. He displayed wonderful nerve and declared that his last two days on earth were the happiest of his life.

Neill was probably guilty of more crimes than even Jack the Ripper and they extended over the United States, Canada and England. The first crime in April, 1881, was known as the Lambeth mystery in which Neill poisoned two girls of ill repute in Lambeth by giving them strychnine. The case caused a great sensation, but Neill was not found. Then in October a girl named Matilda Clover died suddenly and the post mortem examination revealed evidence of strychnine. This death recalled the fact that another girl, Ellen Dennworth, had died under suspicious circumstances and investigations showed she died of the same poison. At that time he attempted to blackmail a physician who testified to the poison and he was arrested, then it was found out that he had been a doctor in Canada, and had poisoned several girls, and that he had been sent to prison for malpractice on a woman in Chicago. Last September he went to London and was arrested. The evidence against him was so overwhelming that the jury found him guilty in five minutes.

LATER NEWS WAIFS.

At Providence, R. I., the Manville company notified its employes that their wages would be increased on December 5. The amount of the increase was not stated. About 1,500 are employed in the mill. This action is in line with that announced by the large cotton manufacturers of the State last week.

A boiler in the sawmill of John Kirsch, seven miles from Rosebud, Ills., exploded, fatally injuring John Kirsch, August Vogest and Andrew Frisch. The mill was wrecked.

A family of five persons were killed by a cyclone which passed over the southern portion of Boone county, Ark. More than a dozen people were badly injured. A great deal of property was destroyed.

AN INSANE MAN'S AWFUL WORK.

A German in Chicago Kills Two People and Wounds Two Others.

Herman Siegler, a German, who shows every indication of insanity, shot and killed his wife's father and mother, Henry and Caroline Siles, with whom Siegler and his family lived at 723 North Paulina street, Chicago. Mrs. Siegler escaped to neighbors with her three children, then returned and was shot in the neck by her husband and seriously wounded. Policeman Simonson arrived and was also shot and slightly wounded by Siegler. Simonson then shot him in the side. Siegler did his shooting with a shot gun, which he reloaded several times. The family had had no quarrel. Siegler suddenly entered the parlor and began shooting.

CONVICTS RISE IN MUTINY.

Outbreak in a Spanish Prison Results in Awful Slaughter.

A Reuter dispatch from Tarragona, capital of the province of the same name in Spain, states that a mutiny broke out among the convicts in the prison at that place. The convicts obtained virtual control of the prison, and the troops of the garrison were called to bring them under subjection. As the convicts persisted in refusing to surrender the troops fired upon them, killing nine and wounding 16. The others were then driven back to their cells.

—THE Chinese empire and dependencies, Mongolia, Manchooria, Chinese Turkestan, Kokanor and Thibet, occupy an area of at least 5,000,000 square miles, or about one-third of Asia. The population is estimated at from 360,000,000 to 450,000,000.

—A CHUTE measuring three-quarters of a mile in length, in the logging camp at Clayton, Ore., is described as the longest in the world.

THE K. OF L. CONVENTION.

POWDERLY'S REPORT.

He Reviews the Condition of the Order and Talks on Strikes and Immigration.

The sixteenth general assembly of the Knights of Labor at St. Louis completed its preliminary work at Tuesday's sessions, and on Wednesday entered upon the important business of the session. General Master Workman Powderly delivered his annual address, which occupied more than an hour. The reports of Secretary and Treasurer Hays and the general executive board were also heard.

General Master Workman Powderly in his annual address congratulated the assembly upon the present condition of the order, reviewed its many periods of prosperity and depression, and said that although since its existence the membership of the order had ebbed and flowed, yet it was to-day on the increase, and all through the exciting times incident to the presidential election had steadily grown in membership and influence. At no time, however, had the membership exceeded 600,000 in good standing. He deprecated the fact that the tendency of capital was to consolidate and centralize, that of organized labor was to divide into individual unions. The result was division of strength, isolation and final death. The crying need of the hour was an organization, in which every interest might be cared for, and in which all might meet on common ground.

After speaking at length on the question of ballot reform, and on the initiative and referendum scheme, and urging that the General Assembly take specific action on both questions, Mr. Powderly proceeded to dwelt in detail on the matter of immigration. There should be a fixed term of years, 10 would be enough, during which no immigrant should be permitted to land, with a view to remaining, unless he could prove that he had sufficient means to sustain himself and those depending upon him, for one year. Unworthy motives might be attributed to him because of these sentiments, but they were honestly entertained, and no reflections would induce him to change his mind, for he foresaw great danger, not alone to labor, but to the whole country, if the immigration question was not heroically handled in the near future.

Regarding strikes and lockouts, Mr. Powderly said that, during the last six months, the people of this land had witnessed such attempts at making the power of aggregated wealth supreme, as was never dreamed of before. Whether it was at Coeur d'Alene at Homestead, at Buffalo or in Tennessee, the instinct which guided the rapacious hand was the same. The underground wires which directed these attacks all ran to the same center from all these places. The organization of labor will, if it has sense, take up these questions for consideration.

The campaign which has just closed witnessed an interesting, if not a very intelligent discussion of the tariff, but there is more of a revenue illegally, drawn from the pockets of merchants, manufacturers and workmen, in one month of the year by the railroads and telegraphs than we pay in tariffs in a year. These, and all questions connected with them, must occupy the attention of the industrial organization of the future, and the strike of the future must be a strike for the rule of the people. They could decry politics as they pleased, but they must be politicians, or be slaves of politicians. They might evade their responsibilities as citizens, but they are piling high the wrath which follows neglect of duty. In a word, they must be law makers or law breakers. Every devilish instrumentality which now aids in oppressing the people had its seed-time and harvest in the ballot box, and they would die, for want of care and nourishment, did not the plain people do their duty in guarding that institution.

In concluding his address, Mr. Powderly said that the order should make an effort to get closer to the other industrial associations and recommend that hereafter the General Assembly should meet at the same place and time chosen by the Farmers' Alliance. He also favored the adoption of a social or beneficial feature of the order. He recommended a dissolution of the Alliance with the Miners's Progressive Association, on the ground that the latter had not lived up to its pledges, and that, as a matter of fact, the Knights had suffered greatly by the Alliance.

The salient features of the message were received with prolonged applause from the delegates and the different subjects treated of were referred to special committees for appropriate action.

Mr. Powderly was followed by General Secretary-Treasurer Hays, who read his report for the year.

At the time of the last General Assembly there was a balance on hand of $6,283. The receipts from all sources, during the year, had amounted to $51,350, or a total of $60,614. The expenditures reached a total of $59,794, so that only $865 remained in the treasury.

In reporting upon the conditions of the Benefit Insurance Association, Mr. Hayes expressed his regret that the exhibit was not as favorable as those that had preceded it. Suspensions, lapses and deaths had more than decimated the ranks, with the result that to-day the insurance branch is limited to but a few localities.

The report of the General Executive Board reviews the Rochester, N. Y., clothing boycott, and condemns as a travesty on justice the conviction of Master Workman Hughes for conspiracy. A brief history of the dispute of the order with the World's Fair management is given and terms of the settlement are outlined. The results of this contest is especially gratifying, securing justice to the workingman, obtaining a valuable recognition of organized labor, and demonstrating the efficiency of such an organization as the Knights of Labor in dealing with matters of National scope and importance.

The proposition to establish a uniformed rank is again made, this time emanating from the Southwest. The board merely reports the proposed amendment without recommendations.

The reports were well received, and general satisfaction was expressed at the good showing made therein.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

FOUR PEOPLE KILLED AND 15 WOUNDED AT A DEMOCRATIC CELEBRATION.

While the Democrats of Mountain View, Ark., were holding an election celebration in the schoolhouse two kegs of powder exploded. The scooolhouse was wrecked and four persons were killed. They were a young man and a girl named Graham, Berry Snerrod and an unknown man. Fifteen others were injured, some, it is reported, fatally, but their names could not be learned. To add to the horror of the situation fire broke out among the ruins, and some of the dead were burned almost beyond recognition.

Two Children Burned To Death.

At Hiawatha, Kan, two of Farmer Beetle's children found a match and set fire to a stack of straw. Their clothing caught and they were burned to death before anyone knew it.

—A WEEK ago John Hill, a street car conductor on the Broadway line, New York, fell heir to $5,000. Thursday night he was in New Orleans, penitent and penniless.

GOOD BUSINESS PREVAILS.

TRADE REPORTS CONTINUE ENCOURAGING AS A RULE—A DECREASE IN BUSINESS FAILURES.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* from numerous trade centers throughout the United States and Canada show the following state of trade:

The week's features in leading lines of general trade at the east include continued active demand for cotton goods at Boston, Providence and Fall River, with advances in prices in several instances from 2¼ to 5 per cent. Wages have been, or are to be advanced in cotton mills at points named, as well as at New Bedford and Lowell, and raw cotton has recovered 2¼ cents per pound.

There is a more cheerful tone to nearly all telegraphic reports from Southern cities. New Orleans reports cotton 1 cent higher, sugar active and rice in free movement, with an upward tendency to prices. Now that the strike has ended, lower temperature alone is needed to greatly stimulate distribution. These conditions, to some extent, characterize Atlanta, Birmingham, Charleston and Richmond, where the volume of business has increased and collections have improved. Like reports come from Nashville and from Memphis, while Baltimore, which does a large trade with the South, sends word that, while the season's consumption of staples has been small, an improved business for spring trade is expected. Business collections are generally fair.

In Central and Southwestern markets general trade, on the whole, has improved in part, due to cooler weather and advances in prices for wheat and cotton. As indicated by Pennsylvania and Southern advices, there is also a lull in the demand for pig iron at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis. Leaf tobacco is active, but wool is dull. At the city last named, sales of dry goods, cutlery, hats, gloves, hardware and shoes have been very satisfactory, while the leather trade is said to be demoralized.

In the Northwest, Chicago reports a checked movement of dry goods, clothing, shoes and heavy hardware, yet an average season's business. Bar iron prices are shaded there, but further reductions in stocks of pig iron, and higher prices are predicted for the future. Wool is slow and easier in all directions. Colder weather has helped Omaha keep up its exceptionally heavy shipments of staples, lumber, rubber goods, clothing and shoes. Live cattle are off 10 cents. Lumber is very active at Duluth, with prices firm, and St. Paul reports that the demand for winter goods has improved general trade. The price of wheat has declined a little this week, on reports of increase of supply in Australia and India and checked deliveries by American farmers. The spread of the belief that 112,000,000 fewer bushels were produced in the United States this year than last must tend to stimulate prices later. This week domestic seaports, both coasts, exported 3,943,020 bushels of wheat (flour included), against 5,885,500 bushels last week, and 5,383,070 bush in the like week last year. Indian corn, too, is firmer, on declining available supplies, small crop estimates and full average exports.

There have been 205 business failures reported this week; last week there were 198 and in the week one year ago, 203.

LABOR LEADERS ISSUE AN APPEAL.

CITIZENS CALLED UPON TO SUPPORT THE HOMESTEAD STRIKERS WITH THEIR EARNINGS.

A telegram from New York says: The officers of the American Federation of Labor, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of America and the Advisory Board of Homestead's locked-out men, issued an address to the American public which sets forth the situation at Homestead from the strikers' standpoint. The address contains the following appeal:

It has been decided by the representatives of the men, the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of America and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to designate Tuesday, December 13, 1892, as Homestead day, and call upon the wage workers, as well as liberty loving citizens of our country, to make a contribution of a portion of their earnings of that day to aid our struggling brothers of Homestead in their present contest to defend themselves before the courts.

In making this appeal we pledge to you that every dollar contributed will be devoted to the best interest of the men and not one cent used for any other purpose than above stated.

Their cases must be brought before the highest tribunal of our country if necessary.

HEAVY SNOW OUT WEST.

A STORM WHICH KNOCKS OUT THE WIRES, BUT SAVES WINTER WHEAT.

A furious snow storm prevailed in Kansas and Missouri, Thursday and Friday. The principal damage was to the telegraph companies. The storm began with a heavy rain which turned into a wet heavy snow. It covered the wires with a heavy burden and then it began to freeze. Soon a heavy wind sprang up, and increasing to a gale carried down overburdened wires as if they had been thread, taking the poles with them. All communication by wire east and west of Kansas City was cut off. The snow varied from one to five inches in different parts of the States. The heavy fall of snow has saved the winter wheat.

Dispatches from various points in Iowa tell of a heavy snow storm in that State, the flakes falling to a depth of almost six inches. Street car traffic is greatly impeded and telegraph wires are down.

Awful Slaughter of Seals.

George R. Tingle, of West Virginia, agent of the North American Commercial Company, has returned to Washington, D. C., from the islands of St. George and St. Paul. He says his company killed only the number of seals allowed by law, 7,500. Mr. Tingle declared that during the season poachers killed and secured 60,000 seals, and destroyed 400,000 more that they did not secure.

NEW JERSEY'S OFFICIAL VOTE.

The official returns have been received by the New Jersey Secretary of State from all the counties, and the work of verifying and compiling them is now being done. They show the plurality of the Democratic Presidential electors to be 14,865, and Judge Werts' plurality over Kean, the Republican candidate for Governor, to be 6,709.

Two Children Burned to Death.

Michael Bitti, an Italian fruit dealer, and wife locked their two children, aged 2 years and 6 months respectively, in the house at Chicago. During their absence the elder child amused himself by pulling coals from the stove. The house was set on fire and both children were burned to death. Their mother is nearly crazed by grief.

—AMONG the passengers on the La Bourgogue, which reached New York late Sunday night, was a man who said he was Louis Marke, a jeweller of Washington Territory. He excited the suspicions of the inspectors, and they examined him. He was found to wear a harness holding 56 gold disks stolen

Waxing Bed-Ticking.

A curious contrivance to prevent the fluff of down pillows penetrating the ticking comes from England. It consists in simply waxing the inside of the ticks before they are filled with the down. Most of the manufacturers of cheap down pillows fail not only to use a firm, good quality of ticking, but substitute a muslin which is altogether too soft and sheer for the purpose.

They do this for the specious reason that their pillows appear thus more delicate in structure, and are consequently more salable. It is possible to make up cider down in this light muslin, as it holds together by its nature, and does not shed off particles that float about in the air. If the inside of the muslin case be thoroughly rubbed with wax, it would stiffen it to some extent, but it is said to remedy all trouble caused by the protrusion of the feathers. Simply turn the ticks wrong side outward before filling them, warm a piece of beeswax slightly and rub it in straight lines following each other over the tick. When the entire surface is waxed, fill it and sew up the tick.

Catching Birds.

At Farmington, Me., the other day, a cat captured one of a flock of martins which had their nest in a little house provided by the owner of the feline, and was making off with the dainty morsel. Attracted by the piteous cries of the bird, its mates came to its rescue, alighted upon pussy's back and pecked, scratched and screamed so furiously that she was soon glad to drop her prey and escape indoors. Then the purple martins held a great rejoicing, noisily chattering over the salvation of their mate.

A WOMAN never so fully realizes her dependence upon a man as when she undertakes to sharpen a lead pencil.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

Mr. David M. Jordan
of Edmeston, N. Y.

Colorless, Emaciated, Helpless

A Complete Cure by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is from Mr. D. M. Jordan, a retired farmer, and one of the most respected citizens of Otsego Co., N. Y.

"Fourteen years ago I had an attack of the gravel, and have since been troubled with my

Liver and Kidneys

gradually growing worse. Three years ago I got down so low that **I could scarcely walk.** I looked more like a corpse that a living being. I had no appetite and for 5 weeks I **ate nothing but gruel.** I was badly emaciated and had no more color than a **marble statue.** Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I thought I would try it. Before I had finished the first bottle I noticed that I felt better, suffered less, the **inflammation of the bladder** had subsided, the color began to return to my face, and I **began to feel hungry.** After I had taken 5 bottles I could eat anything without hurting me. I have now fully recovered, thanks to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I feel well and am well. All who know me marvel to see me so well." D. M. JORDAN

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

F N U 47 '92

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

"German Syrup"

My acquaintance with Boschee's German Syrup was made about fourteen years ago. I contracted a cold which resulted in a hoarseness and cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a physician, without obtaining relief I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received quick and permanent help. I never hesitate to tell my experience. Rev. W. H. Haggerty, Martinsville, N. J.

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