

TROOPS AT HOMESTEAD.

Two Brigades of Militia Guard Carnegie's Mills.

The Townspeople Give the Soldiers a Peaceful Welcome.

Governor Pattison, being convinced that Sheriff McCleary was unable to restore order at Homestead, ordered out the entire National Guard—5500 men—all the available military force of the State, to Homestead for service.

The action of the Governor was taken upon receipt of the following despatch:

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 10. To Robert E. Pattison, Governor, Harrisburg, Penn.

The situation at Homestead has not improved. While all is quiet there, the strikers are in control and openly express to me and to the public their determination that the works shall not be operated unless by themselves.

After making all efforts in my power I have failed to secure a posse respectable enough in numbers to accomplish anything, and I am satisfied that no posse raised by civil authority can do anything to change the condition of affairs, and that any attempt by an inadequate force to restore the right of law will only result in further armed resistance and consequent loss of life.

Only a large military force will enable me to control matters. I believe if such force is sent the peacefully disposed persons in the area and order will be restored. I therefore call upon you to furnish me such assistance.

WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY, Sheriff.

Governor Pattison, as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, at once issued the following order:

George R. Snowden, Major-General Commanding National Guard of Pennsylvania:

Put the division under arms and move at once with ammunition to the support of the Sheriff of Allegheny County at Homestead.

Maintain the peace and protect persons in their rights under the Constitution and laws of the State. Communicate with me.

ROBERT E. PATTISON, Governor.

The following telegram was sent to the Sheriff:

William H. McCleary, Sheriff of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh:

I have ordered Major-General George R. Snowden with the division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania to your support at once. Put yourself in communication with him. Communicate with me further particulars.

ROBERT E. PATTISON, Governor.

General Snowden, with the Adjutant-General and the National Guard, at once proceeded to formulate the orders for the mobilization of the Guard.

The National Guard is splendidly equipped, and as preparations have been in progress for seven weeks for the annual encampment at the different camps, they are in admirable shape to go into the field.

The Guard consists of three brigades of infantry, three troops of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery, making a well-disciplined army of 8500 men.

There are 2500 rifles in the three batteries, and the troops are all armed with the latest improved Springfield rifles, breech loaders, 45-caliber, and each man can carry 100 rounds of ammunition.

The National Guard is now being devoted a great deal of attention to sharpshooting, and there is not a company in which the majority of members are not qualified marksmen, many of them having won sharpshooters' medals.

Troops on Guard.

The five-million-dollar mills of the Carnegie Company (Limited) have been formally turned over in writing to their owners by the Sheriff of Allegheny County, to do with them as they may see fit.

The Sheriffs of the State, under General George F. Snowden, encamped on either bank of the Monongahela, armed with Gatling guns and Springfield rifles, to keep them in possession.

Shortly after 9 o'clock A. M. the Pennsylvania Militia marched into Homestead. The soldiers were well received by the strikers.

The troops arrived unexpectedly from the East via special trains on the Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Youghiogheny Railroad, and left the cars at the station by the assistance of the National Guard.

Major-General Snowden and Adjutant Greenleaf were in command.

The Eighteenth Regiment was the first to arrive. There were two trains containing the Fifth, Tenth and Eighteenth Regiments, a number of freight trains with sixty horses, and two gondola cars with three Gatling guns and two cannon.

There were few persons in the station when the train arrived. They were nearly all locked up in the mills. The soldiers saluted while they unloaded their arms and cannon. In a few minutes the news spread and thousands flocked about the station and remained there while the troops went into camp.

Several companies were placed on guard over the works, and Eighth avenue from City Farm lane to Munhall was closed to civilians. The Advisory Committee of the locked-out men met and decided to wait upon the officers in charge of the troops, in the hope that the strictest order would be placed upon private citizens.

Captain Coon, an ex-military officer, acting as spokesman, told the General that the delegation represented the citizens of Homestead and the Amalgamated Association, and that they were authorized by the State authority of their desire to co-operate with it in maintaining order.

General Snowden interrupted Captain Coon to say that he did not recognize the Amalgamated Association, or any other authority except that of the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Sheriff of Allegheny County. The people of Homestead, he said, could best co-operate with the State troops by behaving themselves.

The position of the troops on Munhall was strong. They held the sides and the top of a broad hill that rises at quite a steep angle from the edge of the town. The town was flat at their feet and they could almost count every roof in it. The Carnegie Steel Works lay near the base of the hill, and the soldiers could look down and point their rifles into the big deserted yards.

Simultaneously with the placing of troops at Homestead a camp was established on the opposite shore of the Monongahela River consisting of the Tenth and Fourteenth Regiments and Battery C, forming a provisional brigade, under the command of Colonel Hawkins, of the Tenth.

Major-General Snowden establishes his division headquarters in the large Carnegie school building on the crest of Carnegie Hill, on a point overlooking the town and valley, from which nearly every portion of the vast iron-works is in plain view. He gave the name to the encampment of Camp Colonel Sam Black, in honor of the soldier who fell in the late war while commanding the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. The site, apart from its picturesque quality, is admirably selected as it completely commands the town and the mills and every possible approach to them by land or water. The preparations all indicated the purpose of a protracted occupation of Homestead.

The Homestead expedition of the militia was an expensive undertaking, and cost the State a good round sum of money. The National Guard of Pennsylvania consists of 8470 members, of which fully 8000 responded to the Governor's call. Of these 600 were commissioned officers. It was thought that it would cost the State about \$21,000 per day until the troops were recalled.

The House Committee appointed to investigate the present labor troubles and outbreak at Homestead arrived in Pittsburgh and went directly to the Monongahela.

House Chairman Oates said that it was the committee's desire to get down to work as soon as possible.

C. Fric was the first witness called. The committee visited the scene of the riot.

Coroner McDowell began the inquest on the death of J. W. Klins, the Pinkerton detective, and other victims of the riot at Homestead.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

RAILROAD building is at a low ebb. CHOLERA is spreading rapidly in Russia. THERE are 30,000 colored voters in Ohio.

The "rustler" troubles in Wyoming are at an end.

The anti-Christian sentiment in China is breaking out again.

India's wheat crop is reported to be 64,000,000 bushels short.

The Chicago University lacks only \$150,000 of a needed million.

THERE is an increase of about \$30,000,000 in Boston's taxable valuation.

NET earnings of railroads are in excess of those of the same time last year.

THE Government majority in Canada's new Parliament is estimated at seventy-one.

YELLOW FEVER is causing fearful havoc on the north coast of Guatemala and Honduras.

UNFORTUNATE citizens of Mexico are eating alfalfa in a vain effort to ward off starvation.

BRAZIL has made reparations to Italy for the recent assaults on Italian sailors by suspending or dismissing the guilty customs officials.

ILLINOIS is calculated to have lost on crops and other property by this year's floods \$14,000,000; Iowa, \$1,000,000, and Missouri over \$15,000,000.

CLERKS in the various departments at Washington are talking of forming a four-company battalion, to be part of the District of Columbia National Guard.

ACCORDING to the Government Agricultural Department report the area down to wheat is the same as a year ago, and the cotton area is 16 1/2 per cent. less.

CARNEGIE'S works at Pittsburgh have a contract with the Government for 6000 tons of armor plate at about \$4,000,000, the price for filling which are not very bright at present.

THE German Government has expended \$400,000 in building a factory at Spandau for the preserving of all kinds of provisions for the army, and about 500 operators are to be regularly employed there.

The Bidwell fruit ranch at Chico, owned by General John Bidwell, prohibition candidate for President, contains 65,500 acres, from which were produced last year 5,300,000 pounds of dried fruit. The 10,000 peach trees on the place bore last year 2,300,000 pounds of fruit, an average of 240 pounds to a tree. One cherry tree bore 1700 pounds of cherries.

The Kansas Republicans have nominated a colored man for State Auditor, but it is announced that he is so light colored as almost to conceal his race. He is the nephew of Blanche K. Bruce, the Register of Deeds in the District of Columbia, and it is said to be the second colored man ever nominated for an important elective office in any Northern State.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

A Fatal Accident on a Lake Geneva (Switzerland) Steamer.

A terrible accident occurred in Switzerland a few days ago at Ouchy, Canton of Vaud, on Lake Geneva. The boiler of the Mont Blanc plying on the lake, which was lying at her pier at Ouchy, exploded.

Twenty-six of those on board the steamer were killed outright and thirty were injured. Many of the passengers were blown into the lake, from which they were rescued by small boats which put out from the shore. The steamer was badly damaged.

The victims were chiefly English and French visitors, women and children. A horrid sight was witnessed in the saloon of the Mont Blanc when the rescuers were able to get in. The steam had poured through the saloon door, blocking the only means of escape. Most of the portholes were closed, and as there was no way of dissipating the dense volumes of steam the unfortunate passengers were roasted alive.

The victims had been hurled pell-mell with the boat's furniture, lamps, etc., to the end of the saloon, where they lay in a heap. The bodies of eight dead persons were found huddled with the bodies of twenty-four others yet alive, who were writhing on the floor and shrieking in agony.

Some were literally scalped, the hair and flesh being boiled from their heads, and their faces were scorched and swollen beyond recognition. The hands of some looked like gloved turned inside out. Several who were alive when carried out of the cabin soon died, some before they could be removed from the vessel and others on the way to the hospital.

LABOR RIOTS IN ALASKA.

Caused by the Discharge of Indians From a Fish Cannery.

A fight between white men and Indians occurred at Chitoot, Alaska, owing to the discharge of several Indians from a cannery. Thirty Indians fired from ambush on the fishing steamer Lillian. Several loads of buckshot penetrated the pilot house with fatal effect. At an Indian dance a drunken white fisherman kicked and assaulted a squaw. Many Indians were intoxicated, and a war was declared. Joseph Myers, of Astoria, Oregon, was shot and killed.

The whites sought shelter in the cannery. They opened fire, killing two Indians and wounding several others. No Government warship was in port to send assistance.

LYNCHED IMMEDIATELY.

Redfern Killed Dunn in the Afternoon and a Mob Hanged Him That Night.

Shortly after midnight a mob took J. Redfern, white, from jail at Franklyn, Ky., and hanged him. Redfern had shot and instantly killed P. Dunn, for many years Circuit Court Clerk.

Mr. Dunn had been trying to get Redfern out of one of his houses, and went to the place with a colored man named John Hobby. Without a word Redfern opened fire with a shotgun, and fatally wounded the man named Dunn. In the morning the retreating mob, led by Redfern, after firing a charge of squirrel shot through his head.

SLOWLY SHOT TO DEATH.

A Mexican Murderer Has to be Fired at Four Times.

Luciano Islas, who murdered his payamour and her mother some months ago, was executed a few days ago in the City of Mexico.

The moment that the prison wardens left his side he lifted the bandage from his eyes and shouted defiantly to the soldiers to fire. A discharge followed and several bullets entered his body. He was not killed by the first fire.

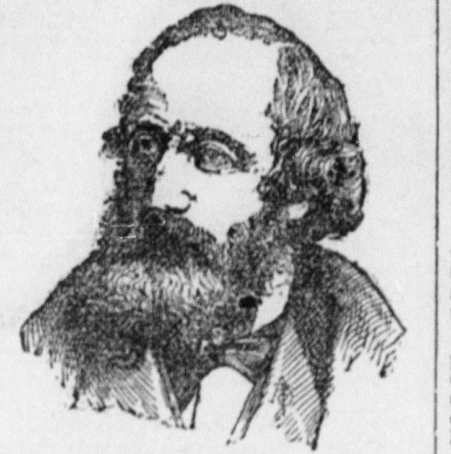
The Sergeant advanced to give him the death-shot, but his hand trembled and the bullet missed the head. A second and third shot were discharged before Islas's life was extinct.

THE Catholic Indian Congress and dog feast and powwow at Big Blouze Agency, South Dakota, has closed.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

The Great Financier Breathes His Last Near Dobbs Ferry.

Life Sketch of the Man Who Laid the Atlantic Cable.



CYRUS W. FIELD.

Cyrus W. Field died at 9:55 o'clock a few mornings ago at his country home in Ardsley Park, near Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. There were present at the deathbed Mr. Field's three brothers, Rev. Henry M. Field, David Dudley Field and Justice Stephen J. Field, his daughter, Mrs. Isabella Judson, and her two sons, Cyrus Field Judson and Frank Judson.

Early that morning Mr. Field, after a restless night, had a delirious spell. Dr. Conover was at once summoned and gave the patient an opiate. It proved fruitless, however, and Mr. Field became more restless. He continued delirious until the end.

Mr. Field's death has been expected for a week. It was his wonderful vitality and robust health of former years that kept him alive so long. After his serious illness three months ago in New York he was removed to his country home. Here he was only able to drive out occasionally with his daughter and two sons.

A month ago he fell ill again and took to his bed. Mr. Field had been suffering from mental and physical troubles brought on by his son's failure.

It was decided that the remains be taken to Stockbridge, Mass., for interment.

Cyrus West Field was born in Stockbridge, Mass., November 30, 1819. His father was a clergyman. At fifteen Cyrus went to New York and became a partner in the firm of A. T. Stewart. At twenty-one he began the manufacture and sale of paper.

He became interested in the project of carrying a telegraph line across the Atlantic, and during the next thirteen years visited England many times in interest in the undertaking, which finally resulted in the formation of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The work was pushed forward and finally in 1858 the first communication with England by telegraph was established.

After working a few weeks at the cable the project was abandoned until 1865, when another cable was laid, and on July 27, 1866, telegraphic communication was opened between the continents which has never been interrupted since. For this work Mr. Field has been styled "the Columbus of Modern Times." In 1876 Mr. Field became interested in the rapid transit problem of New York, and the elevated railroad system is his result.

Several years ago Mr. Field became a member of the firm of Field, Lindsley & Co., but retired from business in 1890. His wife died at Dobbs Ferry in November, 1891. He has two sons, Cyrus W. Field, Jr., and Edwin M. Field, who is confined in an insane asylum, and one daughter, Alice, who is also an occupant of an insane asylum. Mr. Field has three brothers, who are distinguished Americans. They are David Dudley Field, Stephen W. Field and H. M. Field.

A TERRIFIC LANDSLIDE.

A Detached Glacier From Mont Blanc Works Appalling Havoc.

A heavy landslide occurred, a few days since, at Saint Gervais-la-Balme, in Savoy. The accident occurred at 2 A. M., when nearly all the residents were asleep. The thermal establishment was completely destroyed by the masses of rock.

Many of the visitors were among the victims. One hundred and eighty bodies had been recovered on the day after the tragedy. The Bonmassay glacier, which extends from the north-west side of Mont Blanc, became detached and swept down the side of the mountain, carrying the baths and the hamlet of La Fayette into the River Arve.

The glacier fell into the mountain torrent, carrying away the hamlet of Bonmassay and filling the torrent with masses of ice. The masses of ice swept down the side of the mountain, forming a dam which effectually restrained the waters for some time.

Finally the dam broke and the waters burst like a cataract into the stream of Bonmassay, and the inhabitants were awakened about 2:15 A. M. by the sound of rushing waters and a loud crashing noise.

Before they were able to leave the building the torrent, filled with the debris of the village and large masses of ice, crashed against the bath house, and the roof of the building was entirely destroyed and another one partially, while the first building sustained no damage.

The wreckage of houses was swept on for miles into the Arve. Down the latter stream corpses and wreckage floated all day long. It was believed that seventy-five persons perished at the batons alone, and at least fifty of the inhabitants of La Fayette were drowned.

Those whose lives were not crushed out beneath their houses were swept away into the river and drowned. There were undoubtedly many bodies buried under the masses of debris that could never be recovered. Most of the visitors at the wrecked hotel belonged to Geneva, Savoy and Italy. It was reported that 300 lives had been lost.

TOURISTS KILLED.

A Picnic Party Was Struck by a Freight Train.

At the crossing of the Middletown and Wurtsboro turnpike and the Ontario and Western Railroad at Middletown, N. Y., a carriage was struck by a freight train and four persons were killed and five others injured, two seriously. Most of the party were New Yorkers summering at Bloomingburg.

The four killed are S. L. Frank, of Brooklyn; his wife, George A. Welch, of New York, and Miss Tessie M. McCoy, of New York. The rest of the party were injured more or less.

The party had been out picnicking and were returning home to Coe's Hotel in Bloomingburg at three in the morning. At the crossing a freight train had been out in two for switching purposes. The first half of the train passed and into the gap intervened between that and the second half the carriage was driven.

The carriage was struck and the occupants scattered over the tracks, the four killed being crushed beneath the wheels of the cars. The bodies of the dead were sent to their homes in New York and Brooklyn on the Erie's afternoon express.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

In June more than 90,000 people, or a daily average of 3100, visited the World's Fair grounds and paid twenty-five cents each to see the sights.

More than 100,000 cabinet specimens, all of them fine ones, have already been seen in the mineral exhibit which Colorado will make at the World's Fair.

The Portuguese Minister, at Washington, has made application for space in the Woman's Building at the World's Fair for exhibit from the women of Portugal.

ALL of the great World's Fair buildings, except two, are practically finished. A portion of the interior finishing and a decorating is all that remains to be done on most of them.

At the World's Fair an oyster exhibit will be made by the Shell Fish Commission of Connecticut. An oyster bed, models of oyster boats, the system of dredging, etc., will be shown.

The generators that George Westinghouse is building to furnish electricity for the 93,000 incandescent lamps at the World's Fair, except two, are the largest in the world. One of them will operate 20,000 lamps.

The Exposition authorities have appropriated \$175,000 for the purpose of providing a music for the World's Fair. They also set apart \$12,500 for the entertainment of distinguished composers and orchestra leaders who have been invited.

Two of the cannon which it is believed were at one time mounted on board Christopher Columbus's flagship, were received at Chicago for reconstruction of the necessary rigging. The cannon are of the ancient and classic pattern of such guns turned out in the fifteenth century.

NEW YORK will have one of the finest State buildings at the World's Fair. It will be ninety feet wide by 300 feet long, and three stories high. Inclusive of donated material and decorations the structure will represent an expenditure of more than \$150,000.

A SYNDICATE, representing men of influence and money in both Austria and the United States, is making arrangements to produce in Chicago during the World's Fair the famed Fassion Play exactly as it has been given in centuries, at intervals of ten years, by the people of Ober-Ammergau, Bavaria.

Just back of the New York building, at the World's Fair in a depressed area, will be spread out flat an immense topographical map of that State. It will be thirty-six feet wide, and twenty-six feet high, and will show the mountains, forests, rivers and all of the great natural and artificial features of that State scenery.

The rich and powerful princes of India, writes Consul-General Ballantine, are preparing to send to the World's Fair a large collection of exhibits, including artistic articles of silver, ivory carvings, paintings, lacquer and damask work, etc. Several of the princes have decided to visit the Fair with their retinues.

ACCOMMODATIONS for musical entertainments at the World's Fair have been decided upon. A reconstruction of the necessary buildings has been ordered. They include a recital hall, seating 500 people; a music hall, with accommodation for 120 players, 300 singers and an audience of 2000; a festival hall for performances upon the largest possible scale, with 200 players, 2000 singers and an audience of 7000.

SILVER MEN BEATEN.

The House Refuses to Take Up the Senate Bill.

The silver question, which has been before the Fifty-second Congress since last December, was finally settled in the House a few days ago. The bill itself was not voted upon, but on the test vote, taken on the resolution reported from the Committee on Rules to take up the bill for consideration, free silver coinage was defeated by a majority of two-thirds.

In the House, after the regular order, Mr. Catlin, of Mississippi, offered the resolution from the Committee on Rules setting apart two days for the consideration of the silver bill, and Mr. Biand, of Missouri, offered the debate for the free-silver advocates and presented an amendment forbidding any distatory motions after 2 P. M., when a vote was to be taken on the bill if the resolution of the Committee on Rules was adopted.

The resolution was supported by Mr. Bartine. But Mr. Clark, of Alabama, went back on his previous record on the silver question, and opposed the resolution, and Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, pursued a similar course, and threw consternation into the camp of the Silverites.

At 1:15 o'clock Mr. Catlin's demand of the previous question. Tracey demanded the yeas and nays.

The previous question was seconded and resolved: yeas, 123; nays, 127.

Speaker Crisp at his own request was recorded in the negative.

The resolution to consider the Free Coinage bill was defeated: yeas, 136; nays, 152. Speaker Crisp voted aye.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

Not So Good as Last Year, but Still a Fine Showing is Made.

The July returns to the statisticians of the Department of Agriculture make the following averages of condition: Corn, 51.1; winter wheat, 89.6; spring wheat, 90.9; oats, 87.2; rye, 92.8; barley, 92; potatoes, 93; tobacco, 92.7. The acreage of corn in 1892, at 35.6 of the actual area of last year. Of potatoes this year's area shows 94.2, and of tobacco 97.2.

The average condition of corn in July, 1891, was 92.8. The condition in principal States for July, 1892, is as follows: Ohio, 80; Indiana, 73; Illinois, 70; Iowa, 75; Missouri, 72; Kansas, 81; Nebraska, 81; Georgia, 98; Texas, 95; Tennessee, 92; Kentucky, 93. The acreage averages in the same States are: Ohio, 90; Indiana, 84; Illinois, 84; Iowa, 87; Georgia, 95; Kansas, 97; Nebraska, 97; Texas, 119; Tennessee, 83; Illinois, 93; Kentucky, 93.

The condition of winter wheat on June 1 was 88.3; July of last year 93.2. State averages now are: Pennsylvania, 92; Kentucky, 97; Ohio, 88; Michigan, 88; Indiana, 83; Illinois, 92; Wisconsin, 86; Missouri, 84; Kansas, 91; California, 93; Oregon, 91. Condition of spring wheat on June 1, 1892, was 92.3; last year 94.1. State averages now are: Indiana, 83; Iowa, 83; Nebraska, 83; South Dakota, 85; North Dakota, 92; Washington, 20; Oregon, 91.

Condition of all wheat on July 1, 1892, 90; on June 1, 89.7; July, 1891, 95.3. Condition of oats June 1, 88.4; July of 1891, 87.6.

ETNA'S VIOLENT ERUPTION.

The Village of Giarre Destroyed by an Earthquake.

The eruption of Mount Etna is rapidly increasing in violence. The fires in the craters show great activity. Loud explosions are continually taking place.

A severe earth shock occurred which reduced to ruins the village of Giarre, on the coast of Sicily, five hours' journey from the craters of the volcano. The population of Giarre is about 18,000. The whole country suffered severely from the shock.

Engineers have been sent to threatened points to prevent vast quantities of lava that are being thrown out by the volcano from entering the wells from which the population obtain their supply of water.

Should the lava come in contact with the water the steam generated would destroy the wells.

BATTLE AMONG MINERS.

Men Shot and a Mill Blown Up in Idaho.

Union Defeat Non-Union Miners and Take Seventy Prisoners.

The terrible struggle between union miners and mine owners in the Coeur d'Alene District of Idaho, which was patched up about two months ago, started again a few days ago and resulted in a savage fight, in which six men were killed and seven wounded.

Seventy non-union men were taken prisoners and the Frisco mill was blown up. The trouble came on in the town of Gem in a fight between union and non-union men at the Frisco and Gem mines. The fight lasted several hours.

After the mill was blown up the non-union men hung out a flag of truce. Hostilities then ceased, and several men surrendered. The men were placed under guard at the Miners' Union headquarters at Gem. The non-union men have resolved to drive every non-union man out of the district. Women and children have been removed to places of safety.

The strike in the Coeur d'Alene began about nine months ago. The fight was between the Mine Owners' Association, organized to resist the demands of the Miners' Union. Twelve mines, including all the leading ones, are in the former organization, and money has been freely contributed to carry on the fight. The former rates of wages were \$3.50 per day to miners and shovelers, and the strike grew out of the reduction in shovelers' wages to \$3 per day. All the miners working underground demanded \$3.50.

There were no acts of hostility when the strike began, but the Miners' Union did its best to prevent by peaceful means men working at the reduced wages. The United States Circuit Court issued an injunction forbidding any one from interfering with the men employed by the companies.

About two months ago matters were straightened out and work went on as usual, but since the Carnegie troubles began the old question of wages has been revived by the men. The Governor ordered out the militia.

Both the Gem and Frisco mines were guarded by men behind barricades armed with Winchester, and as the canon is narrow the men behind the barricades could sweep two railroad tracks and the country road with bullets. The Gem mine barricade is within 300 feet of the center of the town of Gem.

On the morning of the battle at 5 o'clock, a miner from the Gem started for Burke, and when opposite the Frisco mine he was fired upon. He ran back to the Gem. Several hundred miners in the morning got around the hills, up the canon above the mine, loaded a Union Pacific car with 730 pounds of giant powder, and sent the car down the track toward the Frisco mine, and directly in front of the mill the explosion occurred, shattering the mill and making it a complete wreck.

The non-union men then showed the white flag and surrendered. They were marched to the Miners' Union hall and guarded. No dignitaries were offered them after surrender. While the fight was on at the Frisco, the Gem Guards suddenly began firing volley after volley into the town of Gem, riddling the buildings.

About 8 o'clock the truce occurred, and Sheriff District Attorney, and Deputy United States Marshall appeared on the scene. The train was stopped by armed guards of the Gem mine. The Sheriff took the mail on his shoulders and passed on to Gem. The guards leveled their rifles at him, but dropped them when they learned his identity. At Gem several hundred men were hidden in the street with rifles and revolvers. At noon the Gem mine forces surrendered to the union men. The Frisco and Gem were the non-union mines in the east end of Coeur d'Alene.

A Spokane special says the union miners in the Poor Man and Tiger mines quit working and captured all the non-union men working in the Union mine, near Burke.

Federal Troops to Quell Rioters.

In response to the call of Governor Willey for Federal States troops to suppress the riot at Coeur d'Alene mines, President Harrison ordered General Schofield to send an adequate force to the scene of conflict. General Schofield ordered out troops from Fort Sherman and Missoula. Company A, of the Idaho National Guard, also left for the mines.

The following is Governor Willey's message sent to President Harrison: "This morning riot and bloodshed by the miners in the Coeur d'Alene District commenced. The mill was blown up, dynamite used, many men were killed and injured. Inspector-General Curtis informs me that four or five hundred armed men