# 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-8500 men-all the available military force of the State, to Homestead for service.

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

To Robert E. Pattison, Governor, Harris-

burg, 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 them-

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 at-tempt 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 disorderly element will be over-awed and order will be restored. I therefore call upon you to furnish me such assist-

WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY, Sheriff. Governor Patterson, as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, at once issued

the following order: George R. Snowden, Major-General Commanding National Guard of Pennsylva-

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, protect all 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, Pittsburg: I have ordered Major-General George R. mowden with the division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania to your support at once. Put yourself in communication with Communicate with me further particulars.

ROBERT E. PATTISON, GOVERNOR. General Snowden, with the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster General, 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 en-campments of the different commands, 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 six gatting guns in the three batteries, and the troops are all armed with the latest improved Springfield rifles, breech loaders, 45-calibre, and each man can carry 100 rounds of ammunition. The National Guard of late has been devoting 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-tollar mills of the Car-negie Company (Limited) have been forby the Sheriff of Allegheny County, to do with them as they please, an i 7000 soldiers of the Keystone State, under General George P. Snowden, encamped on either bank of the Monongahela, armed with Gatting guns and Springfield rifles, to keep them in p Shortly after 9 o'clock A. M. toe 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 ort and Youghiogheny Railroad, and left the cars at the station close by the fence of the steel works. Major-General Snowden and Adjutant Greenland were in

The Eighteenth Regiment was the first to arrive. There were two trains containing the Fifth, Tento, Twelfth and Eighteenth Regiments, a number of freight trains with 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 out men. They watched the soldiers sullenly 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 waitupon the officers in charge of the troops, in order to ascertain what restrictions 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 Homeetead and the Amalgamated Association, who wished to assure 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 au-thority, 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 be-

having themselves. The position of the troops on Munhall was 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 Rivar 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 established his distriction bendenesters, in the large Carnegio

vision headquarters in the large Carnegio 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 picturesqueness, is adm selected as it completely commands the town and the mills and every possible ap-proach to them by land or water. The pre-

proach to them by land or water. Ine pre-parations all indicated the purpose of a pro-tracted 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 \$22,000 per day

until the troops were recalled.

The House Committee appointed to investigate the present labor troubles and outbreak at Homestead arrived in Pittsburg and went directly to the Mononzahele

House. Chairman Oates said that it was the committee's desire to get down to work as H. C. Frick was the first witness called.

The committee visited the scene of the Coroner McDowell began the inquest on the death of J. W. Kline, the Pinkerton detective, and other victims of the fight at

#### 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 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 lac'rs 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 Hondu-

Unfortunate citizens of Mexico are eat ing alfalfa in a vain effort to ward off star-

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

ILLINOIS is calculated to have lost on crops and other property by this year's floods nearly \$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 cutton area is 16% per cent. less.

CARNEGIE'S works at Pittsburg have a contract with the Government for 6000 tons of armor plate at about \$4,000,000, the pros-pects 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 550 operators are to be regularly employed there.

THE Bidwell fruit ranch at Chico, owned by General John Bidwell, Prohibition canof didate 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

THE Kansas Republicans have nominated a colored man for State Auditor, but it is announced that he is so light colored as al-most to conceal his race. He is the nephew of Blanch K. Bruce, the Register of Deeds in the District of Columbia, and 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 horrifying 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 pali meil with

The victims had been hursen portion the boat's furniture, lamps, etc., to the end of the saloon, where they lay in a heap. The climbs dead persons were found bodies of eight dead persons were found huddled with the bodies of twenty-four others yet alive, who were writhing on the floor and shricking 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 gloves turned inside out. Several who were alive when carried out of the cabin soon died, some before they could be remfrom the vessel and others on the way to

## LABOR RIOTS IN ALASKA,

Caused by the Discharge of Indians From a Fish Cannery.

A fight between white men and Indians occurred at Chilcot, Alaska, owing to the discharge of several Indians from a caunery. Thirty Indians fired from ambush on the fishing steamer Lillian, Several loads hot penetrated the pilot house with fatal effect. At an Indian dance a drunker white fisherman kicked and assaulted a squaw. Many Indians were intoxicated, and 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 war:hip 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 Cir-

calt 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 name! John Hobby. Without a word Redfern opened fire with a shotgun, and fataily wounded the colored man. Dunn had in the meanthe colored man. Dunn had in the mean-time retreated, but Redfern ran after him and fired a charge of squirrel shot through

# SLOWLY SHOT TO DEATH.

A Mexican Murderer Has to be Fired at Four Times.

Luciano Islas, who murdered his paramour 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 bullet entered his body. He was not killed by the

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

THE Catholic Indian Congress and dog feast and powwow at Big Sloux Agency, South Dakots, 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 wo sons, Cyrus Field Judson and Frank

Judson.

Early that morning Mr. Field, after a restless night, had a delirium spell. Dr. Coutant 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. Fiel i's death has been expected for a week. It was his wonderful 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 house. Here he was only able to drive out occasionally with his daughter and brother David.

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 Steekbridge, Mass., November 30, 1819. His father was a clergyman. At fifteen Cyrus went to New York and became a clerk in the store 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 Atlan-tic, and during the next thirteen years visited England many times in interest of 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 the cable failed, and the war intervening the enterprise was abandoned until 1835, when another cable was laid, and on July 27, 1896, elegraphic communication was opened be tween the continents which has never been interrupted since. For this work Mr. Field has been styled "The Columbus of Modern l'imez." In 1876 Mr. Fields became inter ested in the rapid transit problem of New York, and the elevated railroad system is

Five years ago Mr. Field became a member of the firm of Field, Lindley & Co., but retired from business in 1890. Hiss wife died at Dobbs Ferry in November, 1891. He has two sons, Cyrus W. Field, Jr., and dwin M. Field who is confined in as sane asylum near Buffalo. Alice, is also an occupant of an insana asy-Mr. Field has three brothers, who are graished Americans. They are David distinguished Americans. They are David Dudley Field, Stephen W. Field and H. M.

### A TERRIFIC LANDSLIDE.

A Detached Glacier From Mont Blanc Works Appalling Havoc.

A heavy landslide occurred, a few days since, at Saint Gervais-les-Bains, in Savoy. The accident occurred at 3 A. M., when nearly all the residents were asleep. The thermal establishment was completely destroyed by

Many of the visitors were among the vic tims. One hundred and eighty bodies had been recovered on the day after the tragedy. The Bionnassay 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 ham let of Le Fayet into the River Arve.

The glacier fell into the mountain torrent carrying away the hamlet of Blonnay and filling the torrent with masses of ice. nasses of ice and the wreckage of the village formed a dam which effectually restrained

Finally the dam broke and the waters ourst like a cataract into the stream of Bo Nant. The inmates of the bath-houses were 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 houses. Three of the buildings were entirely destroyed and another one partially, while the fifth 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 baths alone, and at least fifty of the inhabitants of Le Fayet were

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 in Geneva, Switzerland, was reported that 200 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 in-jured, two seriously. Most of the party were New Yorkers summering at Bloom-

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

The party had been out picnicking and were returning home to Case's Hotel in Bloomingsburg at three in the morning. At the crossing a freight train had been cut in two for switching purposes. The first half of the train passed and into the gap intervening between that and the second half the

vening 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

### 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 cured for the mineral exhibit which Colo-rado will make at the World's Fair.

THE Portuguese Minister, at Washington, has made spplication for space in the Wo-man'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 decorating is all that remains to be done on most of Ar the World's Fair an oyster exhibit will

be made by the Shell Fish Commission of Connecticut. An oyster bed, modals 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 are to be 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 orchestra 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's Columbus's flagship, were received at Chicago recently. The cannon are of the ancient and clumsy 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 200 feet long, and three stories high Inclusive of donated three stories high material and decorations the structure will represent an expenditure of more than \$150,-

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 Passion Play exactly as it has been given for centuries, at intervals of ten years, by the people of Ober-Ammergau. Bayaria

JUST back of the New York building, at the World's Fair in a depressed area, will be spread out flat an immense (ppographical map of that State. It will be thirty-six feet long and twenty-six fee' wide, and will show the mountains, forests, rivers, towns and all of the great natural and artificia! features of State scenery.

THE rich and powerful princes of India, writes Consul-General Ballantine, are pre-paring to send to the World's Fair a large ilection of exhibits, including artistic ticles of gold and silver, ivory carvings, paintings, laquer and damask work, embroidery, lace, silver filagres work, etc. Several of the princes have decided to visit the Fair with their retinues.

ACCOMMODATIONS for musical entertain ents at the World's Fair have been decided upon, and the construction of the necessary buildings has been ordered. They include a recital nall, 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 az 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 sinc; last December, was finally settled in the House a few 'ays 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 sliver coinage was defeated by a majority of

In the House, after the regular order, Mr Catchings, of Mississippi, offered the resolution from the Committee on Rules set-ting apart two days for the consideration of the Silver bill, and Mr. Bland, of Missouri, opened the debate for the irre-silver advocates and presented an amendment forbidding any dilatory motions after 2 : M. when a vote was to be taken on the bill if the resolution of the Committee on Rules

was adopted. This 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, pursue a similar course, and threw consternation into the camp of the Silverites.

At 1:15 o'clock Mr. Catchings demanded the previous question. Tracey demanded the yeas and navs. The previous question was seconded and resulted: yeas, 163; nays, 129.

Speaker Crisp at his own request was recorded in the negative. The resolution to consider the Free Coinage bill was defeated: yeas, 135; nays, 152. Speaker Crisp voted aye.

## CONDITION OF CROPS.

Not So Good as Last Years, but Still

a Fine Showing is Made. The July returns to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture make the following averages of condition: Corn, St.1; winter wheat, 89.6; spring wheat, 90.9; oats, 87.2; rye, 92.8; barley, 92; pota-toes, 90; tobacco, 92.7. The acreage of corn is reported as 95.6 of the actual area of last vear, O. potatoes this year's area shows 94.2, and of tobacco 97.3.

as average condition of corn in July, 1891, was 92.8. The condition in principal States for July, 1892, is as follows: Ohio, 30; Indiana, 72; Illinois, 70; Iowa, 75; Missouri, 75; Kansas, 81; Nebraska, 81; Georgia, 35, Texas, 95; Tennessee, 92; Kentucky, 93. The 1801, was 92.8. acreage averages in the same States are: Ohio, 90; Indiana, 84; Illinois, 84; lowa, 87; Missouri, 86; Kansas, 99; Nebraska, 97; Georgia, 116; Texas, 107; Tennessee, 192; Kentucky, 9d.

The condition of winter wheat on June 1 was 88.3; July of last year 93.2 State averages now are: Penusylvania, Stato averages now are: Fennsylvania 92; Kentuczy, 97; Ohio, 83 Michigan, 88; Indiana, 85; Illinois, 90 Wisconsin, 89; Missouri, 84; Kansas, 93 California, 93; Oregon, 91. Condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 92.2; in July of last year 91.1. State averages now are: Minnesota, 92; Iowa, 88; Nebraska, 83; South Dakota, 95; North Dakota, 93; Wasnon June 1, 89.7; July, 1891, 93.5. Condition of oats June 1, 88.5; 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 Nicily, five hours' journey from the craters of the volcano. The population of Giarre is about 18,000. The whole country

sintere is about 18,000. The whole country suffered severely from the shocs.

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 Cœur 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 to a head 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. The Frisco mill is a complete wreck.

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 union men have resolved to drive every non-union man out of the district. and children have been removed to places of

The strike in the Coeur d'Alene began about nine months ago. The fight was be-tween the Mine Owners' Association, organized to resist the demands of the Miners' Union. Twelve mines, including all the eading ones, are in the former organization, and money has been freely contrib-uted to carry on the fight. The former rates of wages were \$3.50 per day to miners and shovelers, and the day to miners and shovelers, and the strike grew out of the reduction in shovellers' 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 peaceable 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 and armed with Winchesters, 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 centre 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 meantime got around the hills, up the canon above the mine, loaded a Union Pacific car with 750 pounds of giant powder, and sent the car down the track toward the Frisco mine, and directly in front of the mill the explo-sion occurred, shattering the mill and mak-

ing 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 indignities were offered them after surren-While the fight was on at the Frisco, the Gem Guards suddenly began firing vol-ley after voiley into the town of Gem, rid-

tiling the buildings.
About 8 o'clock the truce occurred, and the Sheriff, District Attorney, and Deputy United States Marshals appeared on the United States Marshals appeared on the scene. The train was stopped by armed guards of the Gern mine. The Sheriff took the mail on his shoulders and passed on to Gem. The guards levelled their rifles at him, but dropped them when they learned his identity. At Gem several hundred men were huddled in the street with rifles and revolvers. At noon the Gem many force surrendered to the union men. The Frisco and Gem were the

mines in the east end of Cœur d'Alene. A Spokane special says the union miners in the Poor Man and Tiger mines quit work and captured all the non-union men work-

ing in the Union mine, near Burke. Federal Troops to Quell Rioters.

In response to the call of Governor Willey for United States troops to suppress the riots at Cour d'Alene mines President Harrison ordered General Schofield to send an adequate force to the scene of conflict. General Schofield ordered out troops from Forts Sherman and Missoula. pany 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 Cœur d'Alene District co menced. The mill was blown up by dynamite and many men were killed and injured. Inspector-General Curtis informs me that four or five hundred armed men constitute the mob, The Legislature is not in session and cannot be promptly convened. The civil authorities of the county and State are wholly inadequate to maintain peace. immediately available military force of the Idaho National Guard numbers only 199 men, which is in my opinion far too few to successfully cope with the mob, though I will order it at once into the field. emergency I deem it necessary to call for the assistance of the Federal troops. 1 therefore request that a sufficient force be de tailed from Fort Sherman or elsewhere to act in concert with the State authorities in

maintaining public order. Troops were ordered to the scene of the Idaho riots by means of the following de-

spatches: SARATOGA, N. Y., July 12.—8:30 A. M.
The Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.
The Governor of the State of Idaho has lled upon me under section 4 of the Constitution for assistance in suppressing a do mestic disturbance which the State authorities are unable to control. You will at once ties are unable to control. You will at once send to the scene of disorder an adequate force of troops from the nearest station under an officer of rank and discre-tion, with orders to co-operate with the civil authorities in preserving the peace and Protecting life and property. I will reach Washington to-night.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

General Schofield, who, in addition to being the Major-General commanding, is acting as Secretary of War, sent the following

telegram to the Governor of Idaho:
"In response to your call and by or ler of
the President, orders have been telegraphed to Fort Sherman, Idaho, and Fort Missoula, Mont., to sand troops immediately to the scene of disturbance in North Idaho to assist the civil authorities in preserving the beace and protecting life and property. Please communicate directly to Commanding Offi-cers of Fort Sherman and Fort Missoula all information necessary for their guidance also communicate with Brigadier-Senera Ruger, San Franc.sc., Cal., who is in com-mand of that department, and who will give all necessary orders for your support."

### TORNADO IN MANITCBA.

Great Damage to Property by a Furions Wind storm.

A furious storm has swept over Manitoba. In several districts everything in its path was destroyed, houses being blown down and machinery and barns smashed to fragments. Several people were hurt, and one life is known to have been lost—Miss Dobson, of Douglas District, whose body was found in the ruins of her father's house. Scores of norses and cattle were killed outright and their bodies carried from one field to an-

#### THE NATIONAL GAME.

PHILADELPHIA won the series from Bos-

CHILDS, of Cleveland, is the League's best run getter. CLEVELAND has won the majority of her

extra-inning games. RUSIE, HUTCHINSON and Buffinton are to-

gether having an off-year. THIS is Chicago's worst season since the League was organized in 1876.

Welch has been released by the Balti-mores. Shoch will take Welch's place.

PETE BROWNING has a batting average of .335 with Cincinnati, and .310 for the whole season. RHINES and Harrington have been rein-

stated by the Cincinnati Club. Mullane has been released.

Ewing, of New York, is not a successful first-baseman. His weakness causes a lack of confidence to every man who throws to THE Boston team won by its superior work

in the pitcher's position, its remarkable fielding and development of team work at critical stages of the contest. WARD's second base play is a model to

copy from. He faces every kind of a ball, and no fear of an error deters him a moment. This is true ball playing

MILLIGAN leads the batting for the Washingtons, noy the base stealing, and Radford the base on balls, while Richardson leads the country at second base and short stop. GORE has been released and Outfielder Newman, of the defunct Minneapolis West-

ern Leagus team, signed by the New Yorks. Newman has a batting average of .359. OUTFIELDER JOE KELLY has been signed by the Pittsburg Club. Kelly was purchased from the Omaha Club. He will play centrefield and John Corkhill will be rel

KEEFE, the veteran pitcher, was given the usual ten days' notice of his release by the Philadelphia Club. On what grounds the club decided to dispense with Keele's services THE best record thus far in box work this

season is that of Pitcher Young, of the Cleveland team, in disposing of his batting adversaries without a single earned run to their credit in a sixteen-inning game. THE present New York team is a whole sermon against expensive teams. It draws \$50,000 from the club treasury, and is one of the bitterest disappointments ever placed

upon the field. There is not even the excuse "nard luck" or accident to lift the team out of its disgrace. THE Brooklyn team deserves fully as much honor as the champions. Manager Ward did not have the benefit of a club as experienced as the Bostons, and started with some what of an experimental team. is little short of wonderful, and his players

are entitled to hold the name of Wonders. THE first season of the National League championship has closed. The Bostons won with comparative ease, although up to the last two weeks either Brooklyn or Philadel-phia had a possible chance. The following is the order of the finish: Boston, 703; Brooklyn, 662; Philadelphia, 605; Cincinnati, 587; Cieveland, 554; Pittsburgh, 487; Washington, 481; Chicago, 443; St. Louis, 425, New York, 419; Louisville, 390; Balti-

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS,

Clubs. Won. Lost. et. Clubs. Won. Lost. Brooklyn... 1 0 1.000 Pittsburg, 0 0 0 Philad'ip'a. 1 0 1.000 Boston... 0 1 .000 Baltimore.. 1 0 1.000 Chicago. Washing'n. 1 0 1.000 Cincinnati 0 1 .000 St. Louis., 1 0 1.000 Louisville. New York, 0 0 0 000 Cleveland, 0 1

OUR COLORED POPULATION. Not Increasing so Rapidly as Has Been Supposed.

colored population of the United States in The bulletin shows that the total colored population is 7,638,36%. Of this number 7,470,040 are persons of African descent, 107,475 are Chinese, 2039 are Japanese, and

The Census Office has just issued from

58,806 are civilized Indians.

Considering persons of African descent, it is seen that there has been an increase dur-ing the decade from 1880 to 1890 of 882,247,

or 13.51 per cent., as against an increas ing the decade from 1870 to 1880 of 1,700,784. or 34.85 per cent. The Bulletin says:
"The abnormal increase of the colored population of the South during the decade ending in 1880 led to the popular belief that they were increasing at a much greater rate than the white population. The present census has shown, however, that the high rate of increase in the colored population, as shown by the census of 1880, was appar-

ent only, and was due to the imperfect ennmeration of 1870 in the the Southern States, "There has been an increase in the num-ber of Chinese in the United States during the decade from 1880 to 1890 of only 2010 of 1.91 per cent., the number returned in 1889 being 105,465 and the number returned in 1890 being 107,465. The Chinese increased 66.88 per cent. from 1870 to 1880 and 80.91

per cent. from 1860 to 1870. "In 1880 the Japanese in the United States numbered only 148, while in 1890 they numbered 2039. In 1870 there was only fifty-five Japanese returned under that consus. 'The civilized Indians have decrease I dur-

# the number returned in 1890 being 66, 407, as against 58,806 returned in 1890." THE VESUVIUS ASHORE.

ing the past ten years 7601, or 11.45 per cent.,

A Dynamite Cruiser Tries to Climbon

Sunken Meadow. The Government dynamite gunboat Vesuvius, the fastest in the service, went ashore on Sunken Meadow, Riker's Island, entrance to the Long Island Sound. The speedy craft was bound from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to Newport, R. I., on an official trip. She was in charge of Lieutenant Seaton Schroe-der and with a full complement of officers and crew. She went o meadow at 6:25 o'clock A. M. was a thick fog at the time. The boat is said to have been going ten miles an hour at the time. She hit the meadow with considerable force, and all attempts to back

into deep water were unavailing.

The stranded cruiser remained fast upon the meadows until after noon. By that time the tide had turned and several tugs were ready to pull her nose off the sands. The tugs got to work with a will and at 1:15 o'clock the Vesuvius slid out into the chan-

The boat had been stranded for eight The Vesuvius immediately continued her journey to join Arimiral Gherardi's North Atlantic squadron.

## FIRST CANNED TOMATOES.

Death of a Man Who Made a Very Usetal Discovery.

Harrison W. Crosby has just died at his home at Jamesburg, N. J., agel seventyeight years. Mr. Crosby was steward of Lafayette College at Easton, Penn., where in 1847 be discovered the art of hermstically in 1847 he discovered the art of hermstically scaling tomatoes in tin cans. He sent samples of his goods to the President and Queen Victoria, was then for the irst time were enabled to have tomatoes upon their tables in the winter, and they sent letters of thanks for the same.

Mr. Crosby was well known in the cannot goods trade and a respected citizen of Jamesburg, where he held the post-master-ship for eight years.