

MINERS' WAR.

Idaho Militia Called Out to Quell Disturbance.

Unless Miners Strike for \$3.50 a Day and Undertake to Enforce Their Demand With Bullets and Giant Powder—Twenty Killed.

WALLACE, IDAHO, July 13.—The labor trouble at the Cour de Leon mines culminated in a battle. The cause of the strike was a demand of the union men for \$3.50 per day for every man working under contract. The mine owners offered \$3, which was refused. The lockout then began April 1 by the Mine-owners' association, and 3,000 union miners were thrown out of work. Since then the mine owners have been making a struggle to run the mines with non-union men and guards. Tension has been great for months. The examples at Homestead and the court decision making a perpetual injunction against the miners' union brought matters to a head. A rumor is current that twenty non-union miners were killed in the Frisco battle when the structure was blown up by dynamite.

Both the Gem and Frisco mines were guarded from behind barracks by men armed with Winchester, and as the canyon is narrow where the mines are located, the men behind the barracks could sweep the railroad tracks and the country with bullets. The Gem mine is barricaded. A miner from Gem started for Burke. When opposite the Frisco mine he was fired upon. He ran back several hundred yards to Gem and soon the miners in the woods gathered with arms. They marched in a body toward the Frisco mill, located directly in front of the mine. When scarcely within rifle range from the Frisco mill a volley greeted the miners, and lead whistled all around them. They scattered and a regular battle followed. The miners went around the hills and up the canyon above the mines, loaded a car with 750 pounds of giant powder and sent the car down the track toward the Frisco mine. Directly in front of the mill the car explosion occurred, scattering the mill to splinters. The non-union men then showed a white flag and surrendered.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO.—Governor Wiley has ordered four companies of militia of this state to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the scene of the mining trouble. The United States marshal has laid the matter before the attorney general at Washington, the outbreak having been in defiance of an injunction of the court.

WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN

Of the Kansas Weather Service, Issued in Co-operation With the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the Week Ending July 11, 1892.

The rainfall over the state as a whole is quite deficient this week. Through the central counties, composing the great harvest field, this week, there has been absolutely no rain except in one or two localities; in the western and southwestern counties, where the need of rain has begun to be felt, fair rains have fallen; in the extreme eastern counties, especially the central eastern, where rain was much needed, much rain has fallen.

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE. The temperature has ranged decidedly below the normal, there being a deficiency of from 7 degrees to 10 degrees daily. An average amount of sunshine has prevailed except in the extreme southeastern and the extreme western counties, where it has been deficient, and in the belt of counties from Gray and Meade, northward to Washington, Marshall and Nemaha, in which belt an excess has prevailed.

RESULTS.

Better harvest weather could not have been produced if "manufactured to order." The absence of rain allowed the work to proceed uninterrupted, while the cool weather, in addition to rendering the work more agreeable, has ripened the grain much slower than under ordinary conditions, which has, in a measure, compensated for the shortage in harvest hands. Harvest is in progress in every county in the state, is nearly concluded in the southern counties, began this week in the northern. But little grain, however, is being threshed, farmers preferring to stack it on account of the present low prices. The oat harvest is in progress in the south and has commenced in the central counties. Corn has made a fine growth, and is just beginning to tassle in the central counties. Rain is now needed for the grass, corn and gardens, and is badly needed for potatoes.

T. B. JENKINS, Observer Weather Bureau, Director.

Not Recognized.

As soon as General Snowden had established headquarters a committee composed of O'Donnell, Cron, Crawford, Schukeman and Clifford, representing the Amalgamated official advisory committee and citizens, called on him.

Cron stated that on the part of the association and citizens he welcomed the troops to the town and the co-operation of the strikers in preserving order. General Snowden said that he thanked him for the welcome, but did not need co-operation. Cron said: "The citizens want to know when they can give you a public reception. Snowden replied: 'I can accept no reception, sir; that would be most improper.' Mr. O'Donnell then said: 'On the part of the association I wish to say that after suffering an attack from illegal authority we are glad to have the legal authority of state here.'"

"I do not recognize your association," General Snowden replied to a man saying, "These, sir, submit to the gentleman behind you." O'Donnell wheeled around and saw the sheriff standing in the group. "I do submit to him," he said; "we have never questioned the sheriff's authority."

The general smiled rather sarcastically and said, "I am glad to hear it, I have nothing to say to you further than that the sheriff must be obeyed."

"But we have obeyed the sheriff," O'Donnell said. "Have you," said the sheriff. "No, you have not," said the sheriff. "You refused to let my deputies enter the works. There was some further talk of this sort. Finally O'Donnell said: 'Well, I believe we have nothing further to say.'"

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LARGE RECEIPTS.

Grain in Sight at Western Centers, Immense.

Crop Reports Show a Falling Off From Last Year; Yet Greater Results Than in Other Years—Wheat Six Per Cent. Off.

New York, July 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade states that the crop reports promise results not equal to last year's.

With a decrease of only 6 per cent, the wheat yield would be far beyond the quantity consumed and exported in any previous year except last, and nearly equal to last year's consumption and exports. The prices have dropped below 84 cents, but since have been stronger. The western receipts were large, there being 1,800,000 bushels in three days and exports of 71,000 bushels in the same time.

The corn acreage shows a decrease of 4 1/2 per cent, and the price has dropped 3 1/2 cents during the week. Oats have declined 2 cents, while hog products are stronger, pork being 25 cents per barrel higher. Coffee unchanged.

The cotton report shows a condition only 2 per cent below that of last year, and on an estimate of acreage, the yield, with the surplus still in sight, will more than meet all the demands for the year.

Pig iron has been weak at a recent reduction in price. The closing of many mills has greatly increased the immediate demand for finished products, and prices are stronger, though the contracts for future delivery are at the old prices, and for beams the lowest ever quoted.

Wool is active and prices are unchanged. Business has been active in dry goods for the season. Cottons are strong.

The money markets are abundantly supplied. The banks have been refusing certificates to gold exporters, and the redemption of notes has withdrawn coin from the treasury, which nevertheless holds as much gold as a week ago.

The business failures of the past week were 190, compared with 176 the previous week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 274.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

The County Police Question—Great Buildings for Special Professions—New Street Transportation Facilities.

July 16, 1892. The county of St. Louis is rich and productive, but it hasn't the police protection the farmers want. The police system of the city is a very efficient one, and knowing that, the people of the county are moving to have their villages guarded by a detachment of the police here.

The State law establishing the metropolitan police force in St. Louis provides for the distribution of patrolmen in the county, and it will not be long before they get the twenty coppers they have asked for out there.

Some odd and original ideas have been carried into effect in putting up new buildings in St. Louis lately. There is no other city in the country probably, that has a large building devoted entirely to the use of physicians and in no way connected with a medical college.

There is one of that kind here, on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Locust street. It was erected for the sole purpose of giving the doctors the kind of offices they need and there is nobody else in it except the janitor.

There is another building here which is given up to the studies of artists. It is on the corner of Beaumont street and Locust. Both buildings were put up by men who were doubtful, at first, of the success of their projects, but each has proved the owner a man of foresight by becoming a profitable investment from the first.

Fred M. Crunden, the manager of the Public Library, showed himself a man of advanced ideas when, in arranging the plans of the new building on Locust street, he provided for a large room to be used exclusively by women studying or reading. In Europe that is done, but there is no library on this side of the water where it is considered necessary to pay this attention to the woman students.

All women who have to go much to libraries say that they cannot work at ease while they are stared at by the men who come in, and many of them complain that they are often annoyed by people who walk up behind them and look over their shoulder.

There are two big camp-meetings that every year attract large numbers of people from St. Louis. One is the camp-meeting at Piasa Bluffs, and the other is Camp Marvin. The bluffs are a score of miles away, and are reached by boats. Hundreds of men from here take their families up there, and leave them in the cottages while the camp-meeting lasts, running up from the city every day or so to see them. The Marvin camp-ground is only a short distance away from the city, and is reached by vehicles. There are no houses on the grounds, and those who go out there live in tents till the meeting is over.

The grounds, with their men of tents, and their religious services under pine-topped arches, are a unique sight, and the road between here and the busy city is covered every day with buggies and carriages full of people going out to look on. Camp Marvin is to be opened about the last of this month, and the meeting at Piasa Bluffs will begin as soon as the Marvin meeting ends.

One million passengers have to ride on a street-car before the company takes in \$50,000, perhaps more, for some of the people ride on passes, and some of them are children and pay only half fare. Yet, some of the lines here have not only received that much money in the past year, but have increased their receipts by that much, since they gave up their horse power and adopted electricity to propel the cars. It is no wonder that when the reports of the City register show such results from the change to electricity that all the lines are grasping at the trolley. So many have given up the cable and the horses that the electrical magazines say St. Louis is ahead of every city in the United States on its fast transit mileage. Only four of the twenty-five lines in the city are now using horses.

Two of these have already bought their material for putting up the overhead wires, and by the time the crowds begin to pour into the city to see the all festivities only two slow lines will be left. These are short, and the visitors will be more interested in them as a curiosity than inconvenienced.

The President's Idaho Proclamation. By the President of the United States.—A Proclamation: To Whom It May Concern: Whereas, the governor of the state of Idaho has represented to me, that in said state there exists an insurrection and con-

dition of domestic violence and resistance to the laws, to overcome which the resources at his command are unequal; and Whereas, he has further represented that the legislature of said state is not now in session, and cannot be promptly convened; and Whereas, by reason of said conditions, the said governor, as chief executive of the state, has used upon me, as chief executive of the United States, for assistance in repressing said violence and restoring and maintaining the peace; Now, therefore,

I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States, by virtue of section four of the constitution of the United States and of the law of congress enacted in pursuance thereof, do hereby command all persons engaged in said insurrection and in resistance to the laws to immediately disperse and prosecute peaceably to their respective abodes. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, By the President. JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

Meat Inspection Working Well. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—It is stated by the department of agriculture that the inspection of meats, especially of pork, by the officers of that department under the act of March 3, 1891, has had the effect of adding to the value of the United States and of the law of congress enacted in pursuance thereof, do hereby command all persons engaged in said insurrection and in resistance to the laws to immediately disperse and prosecute peaceably to their respective abodes. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Non-Union Men Brought Back. WARDNER, IDAHO, July 19.—Three passenger coaches loaded with non-union men, who were recently sent out of the county, returned here escorted by a special train loaded with regular troops. The trip to Wardner was uneventful. General Carlin had 400 troops drawn up around Bunker Hill and Sullivan, and the railroad stopped. The strictest martial law was enforced and there was not the slightest sign of disturbance while the non-union men were being unloaded. The returning non-union men were armed with Winchester. At the station they gave up their rifles and marched unarmed to their destination.

General Carlin issued a proclamation calling upon all the members of the miners' union to surrender. He later issued another order, commanding all the strikers to be arrested, if ever found and disarmed and imprisoned.

Besides President O'Brien and Secretary Bynton, of the miners' union, twenty-five other members of that organization were arrested at once.

Pinkertons Should be Arrested. SCRANTON, PA., July 18.—General Master Workman Powderly has addressed a letter to President Harrison, and another to Governor Pattison, calling attention to the fact that the laws of the United States and of Pennsylvania have been violated by the invasion of Pinkertons on July 8. Mr. Powderly says that whoever usurped the functions of the commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, in ordering these men to invade Pennsylvania, is guilty of treason, and should be punished according to law.

He therefore asks for an investigation. In his letter to the governor he points out the illegality of the acts of the Pinkertons in operating as an armed body without the governor's permission, and asks that steps be immediately taken to effect punishment. Another point made by Mr. Powderly is that an armed man they came altogether from outside the state, and as such could not hold office; they could not be sworn in as deputies.

Councilmen Indicted for Espionage. TOLEDO, O., July 18.—The special grand jury reported indictments against seven members of the city council, as follows: B. O. Manchester, George Dorer, John Daily, Frank C. Connor, R. P. Swain, Charles Neundorff and William S. Gill. Of these four are democrats and three republicans. Five of the accused have been arrested and given bond in the sum of \$1,000 for their appearance.

Evidence was secured against them by a concealed stenographer taking down what they said when negotiating for bribes from a company asking for a certain franchise.

Non-Strikers Take Action. HOMESTEAD, PA., July 18.—A meeting of foremen, superintendents of departments and boss mechanics of the Carnegie mill has been held and action was taken which will have an important bearing on the situation. These men are not on strike and they have taken this action when they have solved that they would not operate the works under an armed guard. This decision practically means that the mills will not be run with non-union labor and the Carnegie company must settle with its Homestead men before resuming operations.

A Governor's Son. DENVER, COLO., July 19.—Wm. Gilpin, Jr., son of ex-Governor Gilpin, of Colorado, lost his life by falling from a bluff into the South Platte river near a point on the South Park railroad known as Crosscut.

The boy was hunting with several companions, when he missed his footing. His neck was broken by the fall. Young Gilpin was 17 years of age.

Thrifty Workmen. HOMESTEAD, PA., June 19.—One curious feature about the present strike is that most of the prominent men in it are thrifty Americans who have comfortable balances in bank. One locked out man has just invested \$22,000 in a syndicate lending money on mortgage to Kansas farmers, and half a dozen other leaders could do the same.

Russia Will Participate. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—The secretary of state has received official assurances of Russia's acceptance of the president's invitation to participate in the international monetary conference. All the other European countries having taken similar action nothing now remains but the final preparation for the conference.

Justin McCarthy Elected. LONDON, July 19.—Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnellites, who was defeated in London a few days ago, much to the delight of the Parnellites, was elected in the north division, Longford, defeating his conservative opponent, J. M. Wilson, by a majority of 2,455.

Ontario Visited by High Winds. BEAVERTON, ONTARIO, July 19.—A tornado visited this vicinity during a great deal of damage to houses, barns, standing timber, fences, etc. A number of dwellings were entirely destroyed. Several persons were injured. One man named Bennett, seriously.

Curator for Chairman. NEW YORK, July 19.—Thomas H. Carter, of Missouri, has been elected chairman of the republican national committee. His place was filled by the selection of Chris Magee, of Pennsylvania.

BIG WAGES.

The May Pay Roll at the Homestead Works.

Wages Ran From \$40 to \$275—Congressional Committee Getting the Facts—The Men Wanted a New Scale With Higher Wages.

The congressional committee is taking evidence at Pittsburg. Mr. Frick was the first witness.

"Will you now state the differences of the workmen employed in your Homestead works and how much paid for each class of work?"

Mr. Frick here produced the pay roll of the 119 inch mill for the month of May last, which contained the name of every man and boy employed, the number of days worked and the wages received. The wages ran all the way from \$40 to \$275. The average of the rollers were the highest. These averaged from \$250 to \$275 for the month. The heaters from \$125 to \$150, heaters' helpers, about \$135, trainmen about \$85, head sheeters \$100, helpers, \$65, gangers \$75, and a number of other men averaging about \$75. The total amount of wages paid in this department for the month of May was \$20,322.05.

Mr. Oates: "Now, Mr. Frick, you have spoken of the earnings of several skilled workmen. Upon what basis are these men paid?"

Mr. Frick: Upon the basis of a contract made July 1, 1889, which was to run for three years, expiring July 1, 1892. It was the sliding scale system. The rates, when agreed to were to continue for three months, determined upon the average selling of steel billets, and the average price of one term to be the basis of the next three months.

Mr. Frick then recited the negotiations with the men on the new scale and the failure to agree.

By this scale, he said, only 325 out of the 3,800 men were affected. The men presented a scale, which, in almost every instance, called for an advance. Mr. Frick stated that the proposed reductions were based on the decline in prices during the past three years. Tank steel plates were reduced 21 per cent, channel 39 per cent, and steel billets 19 per cent. The reduction in wages was about 15 per cent.

Mr. Frick attributed the continued decline in prices to over-production and the lowering of tariff duties on the products of the mill by the McKinley bill.

ANOTHER STATE TICKET Quietly Named by a State Convention at Topeka.

Few people in Topeka knew that a state convention of a political party of some years of age had been in session in the Topeka state house for two days until they read in city papers the following ticket there made up:

Governor, I. O. Pickens, of Olathe. Lieutenant governor, H. F. Douthart, of Brown county.

State treasurer, Joel Miller, of St. John. Attorney general, R. H. Nichols, of Howard.

Secretary of state, H. W. Stone, of Atokson. Auditor, G. Burdette, of Concordia. Superintendent, Miss Ida M. Hodgdon, of Lyons.

Associate Justice, T. T. Stevens, of Beloit. Congressman at large, J. M. Munroe, of Wichita.

District congressmen: First district—T. J. McCormick, of Horton, Brown county.

Second district—Col. D. W. Houston, of Garnett, Anderson county.

Third district—M. V. B. Bennett, of Columbus, Cherokee county.

Fourth district—Rev. J. W. Stewart, of Emporia, Lyon county.

Fifth district—Horace Hurley, of Junction City, Geary county.

Sixth district—Ben Brewer, of Herman, Lincoln county.

Seventh district—W. E. Woodward, of Sterling, Rice county.

Christian Endeavor Delegates and Brokers. NEW YORK, July 15.—Since the Christian Endeavor Society has been in session in this city the members have swarmed about Wall street and invaded the Stock Exchange. One day, at about noon the gallery was crowded with women who wore badges which showed them Christian Endeavorers.

It was dull on the floor and business was light. Dick Halstead, securing a few of the women, started up the old Methodist hymn, "Shall We Gather at the River?"

In a moment every man on the floor had joined in, and their voices fairly shook the roof. Business was stopped stopped short, and the ticker failed to tick for fully twenty minutes, much to the surprise of the offices where they form so important a part of the furniture.

The exchange was surprised at its own unsuspected musical power. The dignified old members joined in with as much vim as the boys of the ones, and all doffed their hats in a respectful manner. The Endeavorers in the gallery listened with more interest than they ever listened to a hymn before, for it was so unexpected to hear it in such a place, and so well sung, too.

Hardly had the reverberations of the broken song died out of the rafters when a clear, sweet soprano voice up in one corner of the gallery commenced with an answering hymn, "Nearer My God, to Thee." For a moment the voice trembled alone, and then the refrain was caught up by all the visitors, and never had the strange place heard such sweet music as poured out of that loft onto the hairless heads of the listening brokers.

The brokers answered with "America," and the gallery with "Sowing the Seed." Then business was resumed.

Under Martial Law. HOMESTEAD, July 16.—The borough of Homestead was placed under martial law in the morning after there had been several arrests of strangers; the prisoners being taken to the strikers' headquarters.

Later in the day the program in regard to the declaration of martial law was changed. Upon the request of a committee representing practically all the correspondents in Homestead who were unwilling that martial law should follow the assault upon one of their number, it is understood that General Snowden has decided to defer formal proceedings. But troops are stationed at eight different places where the strikers have been in the habit of congregating, and in case any arrests are made by special police for any manifest breach of peace, drunkenness or any other like offense the provost marshal or any other like officer in case of any arrest not for such cause the patrol will at once take charge of both arrested person and the man arrested him, and bring them both before the provost marshal or his representative. If the arrest is an illegal one, the policeman will be properly punished. The patrol is armed with bayonets on their rifles and with twenty rounds of ball cartridges each, and an officer in each squad.

All Signed the Scale. CINCINNATI, July 16.—All the Corvings, Ky., rolling mills have signed the scale and 2,000 men are happy in the prospect of work. The matter was clinched by the proprietors of the Licking mill signing the scale. The Transfer rolling mill and the Newport mill had already signed. This completes the list. The mill men and their employes are under mutual contract to abide by the Pittsburg scale.

Bullets Must Be Used. WALLACE, Idaho, July 15.—Colored troops have arrived at Wallace. It is feared if they come to Wallace every man of the assoc-

ation will be blown up. The mills of the mine where non-union labor is employed have been charged with negligence and from obtained mine yesterday. A dinner was held at the mine. Several brigades were burned west of Wallace to prevent the troops from crossing.

Boise, Idaho.—Governor Wiley has issued a proclamation placing Shoshone county under martial law.

Adjutant General Curtis, who is in command for the state, and who went to Coeur d'Alene in advance of the outbreak, has not been heard from, and it is feared he has fallen into the hands of the strikers.

The union men assert that the moment troops appear no concessions will be allowed by the strikers. It is now reported that the union men have taken Van B. Delahunt of Portland, W. A. Sweeney and other mine owners, and will hold them as hostages until the trouble is settled.

Waiting Negroes in the Woods. PADUCAH, KY., July 16.—There was more shooting between the whites and blacks. At 6 o'clock a number of men in the northwest part of the city saw a squad of 150 negroes beyond Oak Grove cemetery and several shots were exchanged between the two parties.

The death of Militiaman Elmer Edwards intensified the bitter feeling until it is with difficulty that the more reckless people are restrained from mobbing the negroes on the streets.

On the other hand the negroes complain that the killing of Henry Perewine was not justifiable, and must be avenged. Perewine was ordered to throw up his hands, but instead he started to run, when he was shot dead by the guard.

A deplorable state of affairs exists, and it is feared that much bloodshed will occur before the end is reached. The woods surrounding the city are filled with negroes, and a large body of men will hunt them out and arrest them.

Better Outlook in Idaho. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—Telegrams received by Major General Schofield show the labor troubles in the Coeur d'Alene mining district are at an end for the present. The rioters have dispersed and the state authorities, aided by federal troops, are in full possession of the field.

General Schofield said that the people who are complaining because the soldiers have not arrested the rioters had an improper conception of the position of the troops in the matter. He explained that they were ordered there merely to suggest order and authorities in the restoration of order, and were acting altogether under the orders of the state. They had no independent functions whatever, and had absolutely nothing to do with any disorders that may have occurred before their arrival. It was the duty of the civil authorities to enforce the law, and all the troops could do was to protect them in so doing.

Will Have No Dicker With Them. PITTSBURGH, PA., July 16.—Mr. Lovejoy, secretary of the Carnegie Steel company, declined to discuss the situation or future, except as to the action to be taken in reference to the notice from Beaver Falls and Upper and Lower Union mills that unless the company granted a conference with the Homestead workers the men in the mills named would come out, and on this question he said:

"The action of the men in these mills will have no weight in this question nor will their request be granted. The policy of the company has been fixed and will not be altered. We will hold no conference with the Homestead mill men whatever the result. We have stated a number of times and our position has not and will not change. If the men in every department of every mill we have go out because we will grant no conference with the Homestead men, it will not alter the case."

Massacre of Non-Union Men Confirmed. SPOKANE, July 16.—All the newspaper men are virtually prisoners at Wardner, and are unable to send out any specials. Nearly all the business men of Wardner who were suspected of holding anti-union sentiments, have been driven out of town by the strikers, and are now in the hills. The mine owners and their representatives are actually in danger of their lives in Wallace.

The report is corroborated of the massacre of non-union men at Mission by the strikers, who were conducting them out of the county. Twenty men are known to have been killed. Among the number is Monaghan, superintendent of the Gem mine, whose body was terribly mangled.

Attempt the Homestead Role. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—Senator Dubois received the following telegram from "Boise City, Idaho": Regulars and National guards are camped at Cataldo awaiting reinforcements. Shoshone county is declared to be in rebellion by proclamation of the governor. Twelve dead non-union miners were found in Fourth of July gulch. In my opinion every man should now be arrested and tried who participated in the deaths of bloodshed or the destruction of property. They will now probable disperse, and attempt the Homestead role. An example must be made of these men.

[Signed] GEORGE ROBERTS, Attorney General.

Political Factions Fighting. DUBLIN, July 16.—Rival political factions at the Portadown on Ulster rallied engaged in serious riot.

The fight, it is said, waged with desperation by both sides, and when the police attempted to restore order they found themselves powerless. They were forced to retire to their barracks, but in a short time they reappeared with rifles and tried to disperse the mob of infuriated and howling men. The mob comprised 2,000 men and they turned on the police and the destruction of property. They were seriously injured.

Five Hundred Lives Lost. PARIS, July 16.—There is now little doubt that 500 lives were lost in the catastrophe which overwhelmed the resort of St. Germain les Bains and the villages on the French side of the base of Mount Blanc, and it is not probable that the death list may be largely increased. In the village of Biognan 300 persons were overwhelmed, and in Lafayette 150 dead bodies have been recovered. At the baths forty-eight employes perished, and it is not yet known how many visitors were dashed to death.

Lava Running Down the Mountain Side. ROSEN, July 16.—The eruption of Mt. Etna is rapidly increasing in violence. Immense streams of lava are pouring down the mountain side and it appears certain that several villages and a number of dwellings will be destroyed. All the craters are active. One is ejecting a continuous stream of lava several yards deep and very wide. Another of the craters is hurling large rocks to an immense height, while the edges of the third crater threaten to break and crumble.

D. T. Flynn Nominated. CINCINNATI, O. T., July 16.—The republican territorial convention met in this city and nominated Hon. D. T. Flynn as the candidate of the republicans of Oklahoma to succeed D. A. Harvey, the present delegate in congress.

The Great Work Commenced. DAYTON, Pa., July 16.—Actual work was commenced on the Homestead canal under the contract of Commodore A. J. Whitney. The grade with which the canal was to be dug was approved and exhibited at the world's fair.