a single intoxicated workman among the thousands who were waiting to welcome the militia.

Burgess McLuckie's proclamation to close the saloons had to all appearances been religiously respected. The special police summoned from among the locked-out men by the Burgess were the best representatives of brawn and muscle which this industrial community could furnish, and they performed their duty with commendable impartiality. All loud talkers, whether mill hands or sympathizers, were promptly suppressed, and those who gave insolent answers to these special guardians were unceremoniously hustled off to the lockup.

Several of the fellow-workmen of these impromptu police presumed upon past familiarity to the extent of mildly guying the tin-starred officers, but in every instance they had occasion bitterly to regret their temerity, and one boisterous individual who resisted arrest by force was so expeditiously hustled to the lock-up that he arrived at his destination minus his hat and one sleeve of his coat, and with his short shirt front trailing from a fence picket on the route, where he had unsuccessfully attempted to apply the brakes.

"THE TROOPS ARE COMING!"

At a few minutes past 9 o'clock the cry suddenly went up: "The troops are coming, the troops are coming!" and instantly the greatest excitement prevailed.

The militia came in by rail from above the town and at once surrounded the Carnegie mills. They were received with cheers from the bystanders as the train rolled in, and most respectful consideration was accorded them in every respect.

The first detachment of troops was in command of Gen. Snowden. The next detachment to arrive was made up of the Fourteenth and Eighteenth regiments, from Pittsburg, and Battery "D," of the First Brigade, with two gatling guns and three field pieces.

The troops came from a point of rendezvous two miles this side of Greensburg, and it is stated that the balance of the First Brigade is now at Mount Gretna, where it will remain until further orders.

PERFECT ORDER MAINTAINED.

Immediately on the arrival of the trains there was great bustle and excitement, but the militia themselves preserved perfect order and responded silently and promptly to every order of their superiors.

Rapidly alighting from the train the troops formed in a column at the switch yards, just beyond Munhall Station. One company was at once detached to act as pickets, and a line was immediately thrown out among the mill yards. Then the main body of the troops marched down the streets, headed by a regimental band, and along what is known as "Scab Hill." This is an eminence overlooking the mills and the scene of last week's hostilities, and the bluff was covered with spectators, mostly women.

There was not the slightest manifestation of hostility, and, although the troops had arrived so suddenly that all the leaders of the strikers were absent, it did not require their presence to maintain proper respect from the rank and file. Once or twice there was even a little hand-clapping from the younger element as the jaunty militiamen hove in sight, and the band was an object of much interest.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE FRUSTRATED.

The carefully prepared reception, of course, was frustrated by the sudden arrival of the militia, and it was manifest that the officers in command did not desire to be made the objects of a ceremonial reception from the people whose lawlessness they had been summoned to suppress.

In twenty minutes the works were entirely surrounded. All the surrounding streets were patrolled by pickets, and a guard at every street intersection kept the crowd at a respectful distance.

It is due to the workmen, however, to say that no militiaman was called upon to exercise his authority. The mill men were uniformly good-natured, and the peaceful programme of their leaders was observed to the letter.

THE TOWN ALSO OCCUPIED.

There was much speculation as to whether the troops would occupy the town or merely confine themselves to the mills, but the doubt on this point was not of long duration. Immediately after the deploy had surrounded the works and the picket lines had been established several companies suddenly formed at the command of their officers and marched directly to the heart of the little town of Homestead. One company halted near to the strikers' headquarters, another marched to the vicinity of the depot and a third occupied a slight eminence overlooking and commanding the commercial centre of the town. Homestead was in the hands of the military and martial law had succeeded the reign of the Advisory Committee.

The citizens of Homestead were deeply disappointed that the militia should have deemed it necessary to occupy the whole town instead of merely confining themselves to the mills, but there was not a hoot nor a cry nor a single manifestation of disrespect to show their displeasure. It was a complete acquiescence to the power of the State, and as gracefully as they could, the millmen philosophically accepted the inevitable.

The four regiments on the hills south of the river have planted batteries overlooking the hills. The other two regiments are on the opposite side of the river, where their batteries also overlook the mills.

MILL MEN STILL KEEP THEIR PICKETS OUT.

When the troops were first seen leaving the cars above the works the workmen's picket located at Munhall fell back and sent a messenger into the Amalgamated headquarters with the news. Other pickets fell in from the hilltop and the woods beyond, and for a little time did nothing but watch the soldiers.

Two of the strike leaders, Cummings and another man, were sent out from headquarters to call these men back to their posts, and a circuit of all the stations was made to hold the men on watch.

"You have no business to leave your laces," said Cummings to one of the pickets. "You have been off your posts long enough to let a hundred Pinkertons come in. Go back and do exactly as you have been doing. Do not let any non-union men or detective through your lines. These troops will not interfere with you. They are here to support the Sheriff, not to settle the strike."

Similar instructions were given to the other watchmen, and the whole of the picket line was re-formed outside the station of the troops upon the hill.

SOLDIERS GIVE TRADE A BOOM.

The soldiers soon disposed themselves through the town in an off-hand fashion, and social relations were established within an hour between them and the villagers.

The boys in blue were gathered together so hastily that they had hardly time to procure all the accoutrements for the occasion, and they made Homestead tradesmen pluck up courage by starting a brisk trade in pails, brushes, hardtack, bread and other commodities, while some of them indulged in more luxurious things.

It was the first busy day Homestead merchants had had since the lock-out was declared, and the dreaded bluecoats soon became enshrined in the hearts of commercial Homestead.

The soldiers, it is true, stacked their arms bivouaced on the hillsides and patrolled the railway tracks and streets of the borough, but there were scores of them wandering singly and in little groups about the village, chattering, seeing the sights, flirting with the pretty Homestead girls and making themselves as agreeable as possible.

How long this entente cordiale will continue no one can guess.

DECLARE THE CARNEGIE STATEMENTS TO BE FALSE.

The workmen, good-natured now, and hearty in their expressions of good will for the militiamen, have declared in mass-meeting to-day that the statements of the Carnegie people that two-thirds of them would go back to work, to be false. They resolved that not a man would ever go back to work in the shops until the demands were conceded.

Now the Carnegies say they are going to start the mill again with the old men, if they will go to work; with new men, non-union men, black sheep, if they must. It is feared that the first move of the Carnegies in this direction will be the signal for violence, and it is conceded that peace could be maintained under those circumstances only by the exercise of the military's strong arm.

The soldiers of Pennsylvania militia cannot be held here on this bleak slope forever, and when they are withdrawn it is believed that hostilities will be resumed. Indeed, the locked-out men, even the most conservative, say bitterly:

"We welcome the soldiers because their coming gives us a chance to prove that we are not the lawless destroyers of property and breakers of the peace which we have been described to be. But we will not see 'black sheep' taking our places in the shop, and if Mr. Frick attempts to ignore us he will make a mistake even greater than that of bringing a body of armed detectives here to defy and destroy us."

STILL A CHANCE OF TROUBLE.

Trouble may occur while the troops are here, if an attempt is made to resume operations in the big mills, and trouble will certainly come if this is done and the troops are withdrawn.

But to-day all is like a circus day in Homestead. Everybody is happy, apparently, and, thanks to the vigorous policy of Burgess McLuckie, the dram-shops are closed up, there are no drunken men in the street and the crowds of loafers from other towns are conspicuous for their absence.

A committee of five citizens of Homestead, with Hugh O'Donnell as Chairman, paid a visit to Gen. Snowden's headquarters in a little school-house on the hill, at noon, to ask that the people of Homestead might hold a demonstration this afternoon to show that they did not feel like people who were outlawed by the State, and to prove their fealty to the State and admiration of the militia.

GEN. SNOWDEN OPPOSED TO A DEMONSTRATION.

The people wanted to parade behind the four Homestead bands, hold a mass-meeting and picnic in the rink and other things.

Gen. Snowden replied to the Committee that while he personally sympathized with them in this patriotic feeling he could not permit any such demonstration, as he was only a subordinate to the Sheriff of Allegheny County. The men were very much disappointed at this, for they had counted very much upon giving Gov. Pattison's citizen soldiery a hearty welcome.

ONE OF THE EIGHTEENTH TRIES TO DESERT.

Most of the men are heeding Hugh O'Donnell's advice and keeping to their own homes. The soldiers are abandoning themselves to frolic. They play athletic games in their respective posts, and are having a jolly good time generally.

The most interesting incident of the day was the escape of an unwilling recruit, his pursuit and discipline by a couple of his fellow privates and return under guard to the camp. He belonged to the Eighteenth (Pittsburg) Regiment.

FRICK TO FORCE A CRISIS.

He Will Now Send Non-Union Men to Replace the Mill Hands.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

PITTSBURG, PA., July 12.—It is now said that the Carnegie people intend to force a crisis as soon as possible after the troops have firmly established themselves at Homestead by sending non-union mill hands there to take the places of the locked-out workmen. President Frick, of the Carnegie Company, says on this subject:

"We propose to run our mills to suit ourselves, and shall send non-union men to Homestead as soon as we can do so with safety. The new workmen will be given adequate protection and they will be taken to the works without any attempt at secrecy.

"Any of the old men who did not take part in the recent outrages will be given work if they want it without respect to their previous union affiliations. We are not seeking to antagonize labor organizations in general, but we shall positively refuse to employ union men as such at Homestead. The unions are recognized in our other mills.

"As we have failed to arrive at an amicable adjustment of the question at issue with the Amalgamated Association, we have decided to adhere to our determination to have nothing more to do with that organization or its officers.

"I think that the public does not fully understand that there are many among our former workmen at Homestead peaceable, law-abiding and intelligent men, who are willing to return to work upon the terms which we have proposed. These men, so far as I have been able to learn, have not participated in the unlawful demonstrations at Homestead, or, if any of them did, it was under stress of fear from the men who were agitating a spirit of lawlessness.

"We desire and we are assured that we will have the co-operation and aid of these men in our efforts to operate the Homestead mills, when they feel that they are not endangering their lives and those of their families by taking the side of law and order."

"Do you anticipate any further trouble?"

"That is a question which the citizens of Homestead must answer. We sincerely hope that we shall be enabled to operate our establishment in peace. Many of the citizens of Homestead, the business men especially, I know discountenance disorder."

"How soon do you expect to get the Homestead mills in operation?"

"Just as soon as possible. Some little time may elapse, but it will not be long, I believe, before the entire plant is in operation."

MISSION OF THE MILITIAMEN.

Mill Hands Expect to Be Protected by Them from Pinkertons.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

HOMESTEAD, PA., July 12.—The plan of giving the State troops a cordial welcome was warmly approved at a mass-meeting of the mill workers last evening. Burgess McLuckie, Hugh O'Donnell and a Mr. Carter, of Baltimore, were the principal speakers, and they cautioned the men to avoid any display of ill-feeling, asserting that the troops were sent not only to protect the property of individuals and the Carnegie corporation, but also to protect the mill hands themselves from further assaults by the Pinkertons. These statements were received with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval. It was decided to warn strangers who had no business in the town to get out, as their conduct might not be conducive to peace.

Mr. Carter said he had had an interview with Gov. Pattison, during which the Governor spoke in a very hearty and complimentary way of the manner in which the strikers were managing things at Homestead. Mr. Carter added that he was unable to offer any explanation of the sudden ordering of the militia to Homestead, save on the theory that the Governor had learned that another attempt was about to be made to land Pinkerton men here, and that he had called out the militia to prevent the bloodshed that might otherwise follow such an experiment.

After the mass-meeting, Hugh O'Donnell wrote a statement for THE WORLD reporter, reading in part as follows:

"The fact that Gov. Pattison chose a time to call out the troops when Homestead had never been quieter, when the struggle of last Wednesday had left no impress upon the town save in desolated homes and the houses where physicians and nurses are caring for our wounded companions, shows that it is not considered needful to keep Homestead citizens from breaking the law by force of arms, rather than that the State feels called upon to protect us in our rights.

"We believe that the militia of this great Commonwealth is here to prevent repetitions of last Wednesday's cowardly attack on honest workmen by hired assassins. We welcome the troops, and we are content to await the outcome of our present trouble under the shield of Pennsylvania and the glorious Stars and Stripes as we awaited it before, with our citizens thoroughly organized, our police force strengthened and every man of Homestead a self-constituted preserver of order and of the rights of person and property in our town."

It is said that an order issued from the National Guard headquarters to the militiamen contained this clause:

"The movement of the troops will only be in compact bodies. No firing will be permitted except by order of the officer in command. When all other means of quieting riot and restoring order have first been exhausted, the officer commanding the troops shall notify the rioters that they will be fired upon unless they promptly disperse. Should they not disperse, the order to fire will be deliberately given, and every soldier will be expected to fire with effect, and to continue firing until the mob disappears."

TO PROSECUTE THE MILL HANDS.

Carnegies Will Charge the Leaders with Conspiracy and Murder.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PITTSBURG, PA., July 12.—It is announced on what is considered to be good authority that the Carnegie Steel Company is about to begin prosecution of the leaders of the Homestead mill hands for conspiracy and murder.

The Company is said to have retained some of the best criminal lawyers of Western Pennsylvania, and to have instructed them to institute proceedings at once.

Arrests are expected to be made as soon as the National Guards go on duty at Homestead.

200 PITTSBURG MEN OUT.

They Are Iron-Workers and Demand a Nine-Hour Day.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PITTSBURG, PA., July 12.—Another conference between the Amalgamated Association and the iron manufacturers was held yesterday. Moorehead, McLean & Co., the Soho iron firm, signed the scale, and will resume work as soon as some necessary repairs have been made.

Another strike was begun here yesterday. The moulders, helpers and laborers of the Marshall Construction Co. are dissatisfied, and left the foundry on Twenty-eighth Street. There are over 200 men interested in the shut-down, and they positively refuse to go back until their demand for nine hours' work per day is granted.

Opposed to Private Armies.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CHICAGO, July 12.—The Chicago Union Veteran Club held a meeting last night, at which resolutions were adopted deploring the loss of life at Homestead and reciting that the Club sympathizes with every lawful effort of the laborers of this country in asserting all and every one of their rights, and denouncing as un-American and barbarous the employment of private armies of armed men by corporations, syndicates, firms or individuals.

Gave Up His Plunder.

Joseph Simpson, who refused his address, was held this morning in Jefferson Market Court charged with stealing Mrs. Eugenia Roberts's pocketbook on the L station platform at Eighth street. He returned the pocketbook.

CYRUS W. FIELD DEAD.

He Passed Away at His Country Home at 9.50 To-Day.

Painless End of the Father of the Atlantic Cable.

His Death Bed Surrounded by Members of His Family.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

DOBBS FERRY, July 12.—Cyrus W. Field has passed away and his long suffering is over. He died at 9.50 this morning at his country residence at Ardsley Park, on the Hudson near this village.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

The end has been expected hourly ever since Mr. Field suffered from his sudden relapse of yesterday morning, and most of the members of his family were gathered about his bedside when he breathed his last.

He passed away calmly and peacefully and without apparent suffering.

For some time before the end came he was unconscious. During the night he was unable to recognize any of those about his bedside. Dr. Coutant, his family physician, was present when he died.

Among the members of his family who were present about the bedside when the dying man drew his last breath were his brother, David Dudley Field, Mrs. David Dudley Field, his daughter, Mrs. Isabella Judson, and his grandchildren, Cyrus Field Judson and Frank Judson.

Arrangements have been almost completed for the funeral, which will take place at Stockbridge on Friday at 3 P. M. There will be a simple service, and those present will include only the members of the Field family and the most intimate relatives and friends.

Cyrus W. Field was born in Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 30, 1819. He was educated in his native village, and at the age of fifteen came to New York to carve out his fortune. He obtained a position as clerk in the store of A. T. Stewart. Before he was twenty-one years old he had saved some money and had gone into business on his own account. In a modest way he began the manufacture and sale of paper. Within a dozen years he was at the head of a large and prosperous business. In 1853, having amassed a fortune, he retired from active business and spent several months travelling in South America.

When he returned his brother Matthew suggested to him the feasibility of establishing a quick line of telegraphic communication between America and Europe. The first project was to build a land line from New York to Newfoundland, messages to be carried thence by fast steamers to the Irish coast, and so on to London by other land and water lines. It was claimed that a message could be carried from New York to London in this way inside of six days. Mr. Field regarded the project with distavor at first, but finally entered into it with enthusiasm.

He had been married on Dec. 2, 1840, to Mary Bryan Stone, of Guilford, Conn., and several children had been born to them, but he gave up the comforts of a home life that he loved to plunge into a scheme that nine-tenths of the people of America and Europe regarded as wildly visionary. For ten years or more after enlisting his sympathies with the Atlantic International Telegraph Company's scheme Cyrus W. Field hardly knew what home life meant. He was on the ocean most of the time travelling between New York and London trying to get capital and the governments to lend their aid and influence.

By the time the land line to Newfoundland had been built Mr. Field became convinced that a cable could be laid across the Atlantic and direct communication maintained between London and New York. This conviction was followed by a determination that the cable should be laid, and Mr. Field's own private fortune was staked on the result.

HIS FRIENDS IN THE CABLE PROJECT.

Mr. Field was not without friends of influence who consented to join him in his project, and among them were Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts and Chandler White. Each of these gentlemen and Mr. Field agreed to put $200,000 into the project. By Mr. Field's efforts the necessary legislation in England and America was obtained.

For thirteen years Mr. Field then gave his entire time to the Atlantic cable. He made scores of visits to Europe, personally oversaw the laying of the first cable, which parted in mid-ocean and was lost, and was present when communication was finally established across the ocean in 1858. This cable, too, was broken in a few weeks, but Mr. Field was not discouraged. His pertinacity was illustrated by his determination never to yield to defeat.

The outbreak of the civil war delayed the project, but did not dampen Mr. Field's ardor. When the war was over he went to work harder than ever, and this time he not only enlisted an abundance of capital, but secured the co-operation of the United States and English Governments. Both of the Governments loaned big warships to assist in laying the cable, and the great work was finally accomplished on July 27, 1867, when communication was established by telegraph between New York and London. Two cables were laid in the effort to make one complete, and both are in operation to-day.

THE PEOPLE'S JUBILATION.

Even the school-books of the last generation tell of the jubilation of the people of America and England over the completion of the great work, and by common consent Cyrus W. Field became a hero. Congress voted Mr. Field a gold medal and the thanks of the nation. England would have done the same had she not been prevented because he was a foreigner. John Bright, in Parliament, called him "the Columbus of modern times, who, by his cable, had moored the new world alongside of the old."

The Paris Exposition, in 1867, gave him the Grand Medal, the highest prize at its disposal. Other tokens of appreciation were the thanks of New York, with the freedom of the city and a gold snuffbox; the thanks of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, with a gold medal; the thanks of the State of Wisconsin, with a gold medal; the thanks of the American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, with a gold medal; a decoration from King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, and an entire service of silver from George Peabody.

Mr. Field has subscribed to a one-fourth interest in the stock of the cable enterprise, most of which, fortunately for himself, he found it impossible to dispose of during the early days of popular distrust of the project. When the enterprise began to pay large dividends Mr. Field reaped some of the golden fruits of his remarkable persistence in carrying out what he had undertaken. He then enjoyed a few years of rest that he had richly earned.

In 1856 Mr. Field became interested in the development of rapid transit in New York, and was among the first to lend his capital for the building of the Elevated roads. After these were in successful operation he made a tour around the world, believing that his investments rested upon a sound financial basis. After he returned in 1881 he obtained concessions from the Hawaiian Government for a cable to be laid from San Francisco to Honolulu, and thence across the Pacific Ocean to China.

HIS BETE NOIR THE "L" ROADS.

The Elevated roads nearly proved to be Cyrus W. Field's financial ruin. Everybody remembers the great *coup d'etat* of Jay Gould in 1887, by which Cyrus W. Field was "squeezed" out of his Manhattan Railway stock. He had been an extensive shareholder, and Mr. Gould was anxious to get a controlling interest in the stock, so the historians of the "Street" say. Mr. Gould "manipulated" the stock in such a way that Mr. Field had to let it go. He was badly crippled, and Mr. Gould is quoted as saying at the time: "Well, we have left Cyrus his real estate."

Evidently not much more than the real estate was left, but Mr. Field rallied, as he always has, and by judicious investments built up his fortune again, so that he was able a few years ago to put $500,000 into the firm of his son, Edward M., which, however, he withdrew after the young firm became prosperous on its own account.

Mr. Field spent much of his time of late years at Ardsley, his country seat on the Hudson, near Dobbs Ferry, which was named after the manor-house in Ardsley, Yorkshire, England, where Zachariah Field, the founder of the American branch of the family, was born in 1600. His golden wedding anniversary was celebrated at his town residence, No. 123 East Twenty-first street, on Dec. 2, 1890.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus W. Field. Mary Grace was born on Oct. 10, 1841; Alice Durand was born Nov. 7, 1843; Isabella, born Jan. 27, 1846; Fanny Griswold, born Nov. 20, 1848; Arthur Stone, born Jan. 24, 1850, and died Aug. 20, 1854; Edward Morse, born July 4, 1855; Cyrus William, born March 15, 1857.

Three daughters and two sons married happily, but Alice, the second daughter, went insane, and has been under treatment for the past twenty-five years.

EPISODES OF MR. FIELD'S CAREER.

Among Cyrus W. Field's enterprises should be included his venture as a journalist. He was the owner of the *Manhattan Express* at the time of the Manhattan Railway "squeeze," and Mr. Field realized on the newspaper property immediately afterwards by selling it to Col. Elliott F. Shepard.

There are a number of episodes in Mr. Field's career which could hardly be dealt with in detail in a newspaper sketch. They include the Andre statue affair. Mr. Field erected a statue to Major Andre, who was hanged as a British spy, and the statue was despoiled by vandals as often as it was repaired. Mr. Field defended his course in erecting the statue with his usual vigor, and popular opinion was divided on the controversy.

ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY.

The ancestry of the Field family has been traced back to the time of William the Conqueror. Zachariah Field was the first of the family to come to America, arriving in Massachusetts in 1630 or 1632.

David Dudley Field, the father of the most remarkable family of sons in American history, was descended directly from the original Zachariah Field. He was born in East Guilford, now known as Madison, Conn., on May 20, 1781, and died in Stockbridge, Mass., April 15, 1867.

The eldest of his sons, the present David Dudley Field, was born at Haddam, Conn., Feb. 13, 1805, graduating at Williams College 1825. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1828. He is the author of codes on civil and criminal procedure, which have been adopted by a majority of States and Territories. It was an eminent English Chancellor who said that David Dudley Field, of New York, had done more for the reform of laws than any other man living.

THE NAME IN CALIFORNIA.

Stephen Johnson Field, the second son, was born in Haddam, Oct. 4, 1816. In 1849, he went to San Francisco, where he practised his profession. He was one of the founders of Marysville, in that State and was its first Alcalde. He was elected a member of the first Legislature after the admission of California into the Union.

He was the author of many notable legislative acts. In 1857 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of California. He became Chief Justice in 1859, succeeding Judge David S. Terry. In 1863 President Lincoln appointed him Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He was a member of the Electoral Commission in 1877 and voted with the Democratic minority. In 1880 he was before the Cincinnati Convention as a candidate for the Presidential nomination and received sixty-five votes on the first ballot.

The fourth brother, Henry Martyn Field, is a Congregational clergyman.

Striking examples of the Field "blood" are shown in the corresponding branches of the family. The late Stanley Matthews, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and David J. Brewer, another Associate Justice, were nephews of the Fields.

MINERS UNDER ARMS.

Union Men from Cœur d'Alene After New Conquests.

They March in Force on the Non-Union Mines at Wardner.

Government Troops Called For—The Death List of Yesterday.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WALLACE, Idaho, July 12.—Following is a complete list of the dead and wounded as a result of the conflict between the union and non-union miners yesterday in Cœur d'Alene:

DEAD.

JAMES HENNESSEY.
GUS CARLSON.
JOHN STARLICH.
HARRY CUMMINS.
IVERY BEAN.

The wounded—F. C. Wilcox, L. L. Abbot, Samuel Garver, R. K. Adams, Charles Smith, M. F. Halcron, Samuel Karcupp, Hugh Campbell, E. W. Putnam, John Whitney, Charles Peterson, S. C. Collins, John Gadkenager, George Pettibone.

Loss by explosion in Frisco mill, $125,000.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon about 300 miners from the Gem, fifty of whom were armed with rifles, marched down to Wallace. They brought with them their prisoners, consisting of about 110 non-union men and five dead bodies, another dead man—James Hennessey, lately of Butte, Mon.—being in a house at Gem, shot through the breast.

Upon arrival here the prisoners were turned loose and the union men began a search for A. M. Esler, manager of the Frisco mine, against whom the union men have a special grudge.

The terms on which the Gem miners and guards surrendered were that twenty-seven Winchesters and a number of revolvers and 2,000 rounds of ammunition should be placed in the hands of disinterested parties, two citizens and two conservative union men, and that the "scabs" should be shipped out of the country to-morrow.

An hour after the agreement about the arms was entered into, the union men got possession of all the rifles and ammunition, and this evening large bodies of armed miners went down to Wardner, twelve miles distant, in wagons and by rail.

The mines employing non-union men there are the Sierra Nevada, Bunker Hill and Sullivan. The Bunker Hill and Sullivan have a force of 200 men, and about 100 can be armed with Winchesters. There is only one way to reach the mine, and that is directly up the gulch, and the road is steep.

If an attempt is made there against the men in the mine there must be bloodshed. The Sierra Nevada is exposed.

The County Commissioners, District-Attorney and Sheriff this afternoon telegraphed Gov. Willey for troops. Gov. Willey wired back that the Sheriff must first exhaust civil power. The Sheriff immediately commenced the work of subpœnaing citizens to act as a committee of citizens, and they were to report at Wardner last night at 10 o'clock.

Instead of there being 750 pounds of giant powder used in blowing up the Frisco mill there were only 250 pounds. The car attempt did not work. The miners got onto the flume, shut off the water and sent the powder in packages down the water pipe into the mill.

The fuse was put in the last package and sent down. In an instant a terrible explosion occurred which shook the canyon for miles. The non-union men then surrendered.

Appeals have been made to President Harrison to order troops into the district.

Fort Sherman, Idaho, where 400 men are stationed, is less than 100 miles from the scene, and troops leaving on morning trains could be upon the scene in the afternoon.

Judge Beatty, at Boise City, has granted a provisional injunction restraining the Miners' Union from interfering with the property at Cœur d'Alene.

Troops Ordered to Cœur d'Alene.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The President has ordered that Federal troops be sent to the scene of the miners' troubles in Idaho, and Gen. Schofield has ordered Gen. Ruger and Gen. Merritt to send troops there.

JAY GOULD NOT ILL.

Wall Street Rumors Denied by the Magnate's Younger Son.

Rumors were current on Wall street to-day that Jay Gould was dangerously ill at Soda Springs, Idaho, having had several bad hemorrhages.

His son, Edward Gould, states that his father has not been at the place named for some time; that he is now at Tikura, Idaho, and that his general health is good.

Conductors Breathe Easier.

Joseph Curran was held in the Essex Market Court this morning on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was sale to be the ringleader of the gang that had been annoying conductors of the Madison street car line by jumping on the cars and demanding "the price of a pint of beer."

Levy & Britton Win a Tax Suit.

Referee David Barnett to-day filed a report in the Surpeme Court, Brooklyn, fixing the valuation of the property of the Levy & Britton Brewing Company for assessment of taxes at $213,355, in accordance with the Company's claim. The Assessors had valued the property at $75,000.

Chairman McClure Feted by Brokers.

The stock brokers availed themselves of today's dull market by celebrating the fortieth birthday of Chairman McClure, of the Stock Exchange, with sandwiches, cheese, beer and songs.

POLICE JUSTICES NAMED.

Four Magistrates Reappointed in Brooklyn.

Their Terms Are Four Years from Jan. 1, Next, Their Pay $5,000 Each.

Mayor Boody, Comptroller Jackson and City Auditor Weber, of Brooklyn, constituting a committee for the appointment of four Police Justices, whose terms expire Jan. 1 next, gave out the names of the appointees to-day. All four are reappointments, as follows:

Adolph H. Goetting, who will sit in the Lee Avenue Court, Williamsburg.

John J. Walsh, who will continue in the Adams Street Court.

James G. Tighe, in the Butler Street Court.

Robert E. Connolly, in the Gates Avenue Court.

The reappointments are for four years and the salary of each is $5,000 a year.

Justice Goetting is President of the Bushwick Democratic Club and a prominent member of the Arion Singing Society.

Justice Walsh is the youngest Police Magistrate in Brooklyn. He is twenty-eight years old, and was appointed to fill the unexpired term of his father, Justice Andrew J. Walsh, who died two years ago. Justice Walsh is a lawyer, and is a prominent member of the Fifth Ward Democratic Club.

James G. Tighe is active in Tenth Ward politics, being President of the Ward Democratic organization. He is also President of the Varuna Boat Club.

Justice Connolly is also an active politician. He presides at the meetings of the Twenty-seventh Ward Democratic Club and is said to control many votes in his district.

BULLDOZED BY BURLINGTON.

The Western Advisory Board Adjourns Rather Than Submit.

The Advisory Board of the Western Traffic Association held a lively two-hours' session in the Windsor Hotel this forenoon.

It was the Board's quarterly meeting, and there were just enough present to form a quorum, fourteen of the seventeen roads being represented.

The action of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, which is charged with freight-rate cutting, prevented the transaction of any business.

The Burlington Company demanded that the agreement be so changed as to provide that the decision of the Commissioners should not be binding unless approved by a four-fifths' vote.

The Burlington threatened to withdraw unless its demand was complied with.

The Board subsequently adjourned until October, "in the hope that the Burlington would consider further the unreasonableness of its course."

The Great Northern, the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific were the railways that were not represented at the meeting.

"HUCKLEBERRY" BRANCHES.

Petition for Lease to Build Several New Lines.

The Union Railroad Company, better known as the Huckleberry Road of the Annexed District, petitioned the Board of Aldermen this afternoon for permission to build branch lines to connect with existing lines on the following streets:

From McComb's Dam Bridge on Jerome avenue to the city line.

Willis or Melrose avenue and through Webster avenue to Bronx River Road.

Tremont avenue to connect with the New York and Northern Railroad at Riverview Terrace.

Olin avenue to city line.

From Washington or Boscobel avenue to its intersection at Jerome avenue.

From Harlem Bridge through Morrisinia and Fordham along Sedgwick avenue.

Carnot Signs the Decree for a French Exposition in 1900.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PARIS, July 12.—President Carnot to-day signed a decree providing for the holding of a universal exhibition in this city in 1900. The exhibition will open May 5 and close Oct. 31.

A ONE-LEGGED HEN.

Her Last Brood of Chickens Are Marked in a Peculiar Way.

A prosperous farmer in Lone Tree Valley has a hen that has set the tongues of all the gossips wagging. It is a common barnyard hen, but it has nevertheless created a sensation. Some months ago a mule stepped on the hen's leg and broke it. The farmer was in the barn at the time and heard the hen squawk, and upon examination found the mule standing upon its leg. He took his knife, cut the broken leg off and turned her loose, and in due time she recovered and was the liveliest kind of a one-legged hen.

After the accident, however, the hen would not go near the barn, and in fact had a habit of wandering off by herself. Some time ago it was discovered that she had a nest full of eggs in a fence corner and was sitting on them. The eggs were coffee colored and mottled, looking a good deal like turkey eggs, except that they were small.

Last week seven of the eggs hatched and they were the funniest looking chickens that were ever hatched; instead of feathers they were covered with a woolly covering that resembled fur, a sort of cross between feathers and hair. Four of the little chickens had wattles that stood straight up from the ears above the head, giving them a very mulish look. All the women are sure that it is a case of marked chicken.

White Spotless Arms
Soft White Hands

Shapely nails, an unblemished skin, and luxuriant hair are produced by the celebrated CUTICURA SOAP, beyond all comparison the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as the purest and sweetest of toilet and nursery soaps. It is the only preventive and cure of pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, and most complexional disfigurations and baby blemishes, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the pores.

CUTICURA SOAP

produces the whitest, clearest skin, the softest hands and shapely nails, as well as luxuriant hair and healthy scalp. Hence its sale is greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps.

Every Humor eruption, impurity, and disease of the blood skin, and scalp, is speedily, permanently and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when the best physicians fail. Price: CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, 50c. CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, $1.00. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. "ALL ABOUT THE SKIN, SCALP, AND HAIR," mailed free.

Bloomingdales
3rd Ave. Corner 59th St.

London Rubber Co.'s
$20 Mackintoshes,
at $6.66.

The materials are silk mixtures, cheviots, tricots, serges, broken plaids and stripes, every garment sewed and taped. The styles are Inverness and Newmarket. Not one among them worth less than $12, many worth $16, $18 and $20; all on special sale at.....$6.66

$2.50
Wrappers at 98c.

They are of White Lawn with Princess or Watteau back; Zephyrine with white yoke trimmed with embroidery; very fine Ginghams with Watteau back; Flannelettes, black and colored Lawns, black and colored Sateens, &c.; excellent materials, fast colors, perfect fit—splendid value at the regular prices, which ranged from $1.89 to $2.75—on special sale here at.....98c

Shirt Waists.

167 doz. Cambric Box Plaited Waist.32c
110 dozen Fine Cambric Box Plaited Waists.....45c
219 dozen Garner's Percale or Silkoline with Jabot, worth $1.50; sale price.....75c

Bloomingdale Bros.
Third Ave., Cor. 59th St.

SHOT HIMSELF ON THE DOCK.

Julius Normann Was Out of Work and Despondent.

Policeman Connors, of the East Thirty-fifth street station, heard a pistol shot at the foot of East Thirty-first street about 4 o'clock this morning, and, running in the direction of the sound, he came upon a man stretched out on the dock.

The man had blown his brains out and was dead when the officer came up. In his right hand the dead man still held the revolver.

The suicide was poorly dressed, and there was nothing in his pockets excepting some papers showing that his name was Julius Normann and that he lived at 551 Second avenue.

At that address, which is a boarding-house, it was learned that Normann was a laborer forty-five years old. He had boarded there until three weeks ago, when he got out of work and left.

A week or so ago he wrote a postal-card to his brother-in-law, who lives somewhere in East Fourth street, telling him that he was going to drown himself. The brother-in-law, believing Normann had carried out his threat, went to the boarding-house and claimed what effects he left behind.

It was said that Normann had been despondent since he got out of work, and had threatened more than once to take his life. He was unmarried.

His body is at the Morgue.

JERSEY'S TROOPS ON WATCH.

Eddie Gould Among the Visitors at the National Guard Camp at Sea Girt.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 12.—The weather would be very sultry in camp but for the cool breeze from the ocean. Edwin Gould, an ex-member of Troop A of the New York National Guard, is a guest of Major Oliphant and acting as one of Gen. Sewell's aides. Mr. Gould says that the Essex Troop of Newark is a fine body of horsemen and he considers them rivals of Troop A of New York.

The members of the Second Brigade began their second day's work in earnest and are showing a steady improvement in guard mount company and battalion drills. The soldiers are manifesting much interest in the movements of the Pennsylvania troops at Homestead, and the latest news in this respect is eagerly sought for from Commander-in-Chief Gov. Abbett down to the privates of the different regiments.

The Baby Was Strangled to Death.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., July 12.—A special Coroner's jury is being summoned to-day to investigate the death of the infant whose body was found wrapped up in a feedbag July 1 near the oilworks at Edgewater. Developments in the police inquiry led to an exhumation of the body and the discovery upon the baby's throat of marks of strangulation. The police say they have a clue to the infant's mother.

Prospects for Fusion in Iowa.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DES MOINES, IA., July 12.—There is no longer any doubt that the Democrats and People's party will unite on some basis or other in this State. If fusion is accomplished, it will be on the basis of the People's National ticket and the Democratic State ticket.

Fell Out of a Fourth-Story Window.

Patrick Cushing, thirty years old, early this morning fell out of the fourth-story window of his residence, 830 First avenue, to the sidewalk and had his skull fractured. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Stabbed by the Unknown.

Joseph C. Keon, twenty-seven years old while sitting on the stoop of his residence 242 East Eighty-seventh street, at an early hour this morning, was stabbed in the left leg by an unknown man. He was taken to Presbyterian Hospital.

A Big Sidewalk Robbery.

George Harris, who says he lives at 72 Allen Street, was held in Jefferson Market Court to-day charged with stealing two cases of cotton plush worth $350 from the sidewalk in front of Armstrong & Co.'s importing house,