ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

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THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE CRISIS PASSED.

The Calling Out of the Militia is Looked Upon as the Best Step

THAT COULD HAVE BEEN TAKEN AT PRESENT.

For the People of Homestead.—The Troops Expected to Arrive Today.

By Telegraph to the News.

PEACE AT HOMESTEAD.

The Militia Will be Welcomed by the Mill Laborers.

HOMESTEAD, PA., July 11.—White-winged peace is hovering over Homestead tonight, and not an unpleasant sensation mars the serenity in the iron region. The militia is to be received with open arms by the mill workers, and special police, 100 strong, selected from the ranks of the strikers, will see that no indignity shall be offered the uniformed representatives of the State. One intemperate striker who questioned the wisdom of receiving the militia in a friendly manner was arrested and escorted to the lockup within an hour after the reorganization of the police. To all but a few, still the conclusion of the crisis is passed, and Homestead will soon boast the no mean so long as the military of the State shall be in the ascendancy, and there will be no attempt to smuggle Pinkertons into the works.

The mass meeting this afternoon was attended by about 5,000 people. Hugh O'Donnell called the people to order. Burgess McLuke presided. Although the Burgess at Homestead, Mr. McLuke, is one of the most prominent leaders of the strikers, the object of the meeting, he said, was to "take suitable action on the reception of our friends, the military, who will arrive here in a day or two. There is a general impression abroad that our military people are concerned. This is a mistake. We wish to arrange for a reception of a kind the military never thought of. We want our people to welcome the military people with open arms. I plead, on my judgment, the calling out of military was one of the best steps that could possibly have been taken for our people. Governor Pattison is a just man, and will not permit the troops of this State to operate in any way upon the people of Homestead against the strikers. Our grievances do I want any bloodshed here. I do not want the mobilized representatives to be insulted by the foul epithets of deputy sheriffs. If we are indiscreet enough to do an act of treason and be should be taken to the river and ducked. I will be the first to help do it." (Applause.)

A mill worker moved that any man offering to insult the troops be taken to the river and ducked. The motion prevailed by acclamation, and a special policeman was instructed to carry it out. A committee was also appointed to inform the mill workers of the present that such action would be taken. "The plan is," continued the Burgess, "to get every hand in Homestead." (Great applause.) I am authorized to say that the bates have already volunteered their services."

The President of each lodge will be instructed to make proper preparations for the ceremonies and Burgess announced that he would entertain easily when the military was expected and give notice of the approach by town crier. Some hotheaded striker suggested that a committee be appointed to make complaint if any of the militia was guilty of unbecoming conduct at any time, but he was promptly suppressed. The Burgess announced that he would issue a proclamation inviting all persons not connected with the mill and having no business in the city other than curiosity, to keep away while the militia should be here.

After arrangements were consummated Frank Pugsis made a speech in his own language to the Slavs, explaining all that had been done, and Jerry Dougherty made a ringing appeal for order and activity while the militia should be in the city. Don Harris, president of the New York Cigarmakers' union, spoke in much the same vein, after which the meeting adjourned amid nonconsummated Hugh O'Donnell, who is the undisputed executive at Homestead, said:

"We are really glad the troops are coming and propose to testify our satisfaction in an unmistakable manner. The militia relieves us of the responsibility which we have had and we will gladly give it over to them.

"Will not the next step be the bringing in of Pinkerton and non-union men?

"A Pinkerton force coming here would be an illegal attack. If they attempt to come the militia will disarm them and send them away, or, if they do not, very probably we may."

Tonight Burgess McLuke issued his proclamation in accordance with his announcement this morning. During the evening special police locked up all boisterous persons, most of whom it happened were mill workers.

Much more than was anticipated by the statement of Manager Frick today that three-fourths of the strikers would accept the terms of the company but for the appearance of the militia, and now the militia is ordered not be expected the majority of the strikers would return to work. The strikers are indignant over this action. The advisory committee of the strikers also received word that alleged agents of the iron were visiting the large cities of the country soliciting strikebreakers, and in some instances procured large sums of money. The advisory committee authorized the statement that all such men are impostors.

At a late hour tonight perfect order prevails at Homestead. Rumors were in circulation to the effect that the arrival of the militia indicated a "big fight," and some interested in the report that an attempt will be made to introduce non-union men into the disgruntled mills, and there is a report that it this is done the workmen in all other Carnegie mills will strike at once notwithstanding the fact that some have signed a scale for the ensuing year. Late tonight troops from some western part of the State are before Pittsburg and near Beaverdale, and it is expected they will be brought into Homestead tomorrow.

NO THREAT WANTED.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—The calling out of State troops is expected to have the effect of drawing an enormous number of strangers to Pittsburg. In order to circumvent thieves the superintendent of police today stationed special officers at the railway depots and instructed them as well as other officers on duty, to arrest on sight all suspicious parcels who could not give satisfactory accounts of themselves.

Captain Ruff and Detectives Leslie, Wells and Hoffman, Pinkerton men, who just Wednesday are feeling easy and will probably be on the depot soon. George W. Butler is better today, and it is hoped that he will recover.

A Bad Headed Girl Talks.

Many people in Chicago are familiar with the sight of a red headed girl who sometimes rides a wheel while it, and through the principal streets of the city, and sometimes drives a team of white attached to a chariot. The writer hailed her and brought her to and asked her if her name was Miss Jones. In answer to a public opinion was to the effect that she was making a fool of herself. The answer to her query has no connection with the story.

"I am walking in Sweet Peter," she said. "I am not more conspicuous on my account of doing that than I would be if I was a man, and I do not see why I should be any more conspicuous than any other lady in Chicago, and in the case that I put on a colored pair and went from house to house with the articles I have to sell I would not make enough to earn a cracker. I meet do something that has to do attempt of originality in order to make people talk. When one goes beside the dog and the cigarette wedge has been found. It is a hard world to please. If I pressed some bottles pack and failed the world would turn me away when I became an object of charity. I would be a burden to society as it is. I do make some money, I suppose I am merely criticised for the time I make of myself. In addition to the compliments paid I plan that which I have to offer is mentioned and contributes to health. Am I to be a fool or some thing else?

"And with that she checked it to her gray steed, which commenced anew carrying on its back philosophy as well as its rider."—Chicago Tribune.

AN UNBIASED NEVADA JUDGE.

He Sentenced the Case to Sit Or Marriage Or Be Sent to Jail.

Recently in Nevada a Justice of the Peace, a conscientious judge adorned the Nevada bench. In his court a suit involving the title to some mining ground was pending between two companies. In another part of the district court there had come down a decision which was looked upon as more "technical." The judge for a year been trying valiantly to make money to open his claims. He had incorporated with 40,000 shares, and held them at one dollar each, with the understanding that 20 per cent of the money received for stock should be set aside as a working capital. But nobody would buy. One night while late the judge heard a soft knock on his chamber door. It was the president of the company that was plaintiff in the mining suit.

"I was looking at your claims over on the east side, judge," he said, "and I believe they are good. I would like some of the stock."

The judge cheerfully sold him ten, 100 worth.

"I suppose," suggested his honor, "that this transaction had better be kept secret for the present."

"Of course," agreed the litigant.

A few days later the decision of the supreme court of the Mountain mining company and turned stock to him, giving the option that if he bought about $10,000 worth he would do well. The superintendent saw the point and invested. The judge deposited in bank $10,000 of the $20,000 to his own account and $1,000 to the credit of his company.

Judgment was given to the plaintiff, and the superintendent of the losing company were wild and declared everywhere that the judge was a little taking itself. His honor presently sent for both men and informed them that a big deposit of zero had been struck in his mine. He was therefore able to pay a dividend of a dollar a share, and handed each of the astonished investors a check for $10,000. In a few days the mine was sold for $500,000, and the judge honestly gave each of his two stocks holders $50,000.

"Why did you not use to buy stock, judge," inquired the enriched and modified superintendent, "when you meant to decide against my company?"

"To tell the truth," answered his honor, "I had received $10,000 from the president here, and I was afraid if the matter went that way into the court I would be prejudiced, so I said you a big amount that I might go on the bench entirely unbiased."—Judge Goodwin in Comstock Club.

The Best Medicine.

When people become peevish, nervous and restless from overwork, the class of medicine they generally seek relief from consists of such drugs as quinine, phosphorus, iron and the vegetable bitter tonics. These they expect to pull them together, and there is no doubt they are valuable medicines, but the error made by the sufferer is that—they do not first remove the cause.

"Yes, I can't stop working to rest," again said to the man. "I can go on as I am; I can suffer."

This tonight be all very well if he could go on as he was, that is, go on worse. The night's sufferer from the overexertion of ill health in order to support one's family, but the time and of the undue of indisposition having once effected an Antigone, there is no staying its advance or cost by using radical means.

AT CŒUR D'ALENE.

A Regular Battle Fought Between Union and Non-Union Men at Frisco.

TWO MEN KILLED AND SIX WOUNDED.

Similar Scenes at the Gem Mines Four Killed and Ten Wounded.—An Explosion.

By Telegraph to the News.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK.

A Conflict Between Laborers at Coeur d'Alene.

WALLACE, Ida., July 11.—The strikers attacked in the Coeur d'Alenes later troubles unleashed this morning between 5 and 6 o'clock. The Gem and Frisco, non-union mines, were attacked by more badly than cases armed with Winchesters. This morning a sense from the Gem started for Burke. When opposite the Frisco mine he fired upon some miners from town. They marched in a body toward the Frisco mills. Which widely within one range a volley from the strikers greeted them. They scattered and a regular battle ensued. One miner and one nonunion man were killed and perhaps six wounded during the engagement.

The miners in the meantime loaded a Union Pacific car with two hundred and fifty pounds of giant powder and sent it down the line toward the Gem and Gus Carlson, a miner, killed. Attempting to recover Carlson's body with a volley, and wounded two men were wounded, at four o'clock he was dead.

At eight which a truce occurred, and the Sheriff of Kootenay and Deputy United States Marshal were meeting on the scene, peace negotiations were immediately set on foot and a truce arranged. At twelve which the mine force surrounded to the union men.

The number killed so far as learned is four and the wounded, though, there may be miners under the Frisco mill. Besides Carlson, Harry Cummings and two other unknown men were killed. Among the wounded are Chickers of Ogden, Will De Chambers and George Pattison were also wounded. There is still considerable excitement everywhere and further trouble is expected. About sixty men in the mines surrendered.

Later.—It is reported that twenty nonunion men were killed in an explosion in the mill at the Frisco mine. No confirmation has yet been received.

VENGEANCE FEARED AT WARDNER.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 11.—The Spokesman-Review reports from Coeur d'Alene tonight places the number of killed in today's fighting at ten. It is not learned how many, if any, of the bodies were found in the ruins of the Frisco mill. Five bodies are now lying in Wallace and sixteen wounded men so far are reported. Groups of armed men are leaving Wallace for Wardner late this morning, and trouble is feared there.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon about 300 miners from Gem, Rhy of whom were armed, left Wallace, marched through Wallace. They brought with them their prisoners consisting of about two nonunion men and five deputy sheriffs. Another party, James Hennessy, speaker of Butte, Mont., being in a house at Gem, was shot through the breast. Upon arrival here the "scabs" were turned loose and the union men began a search for A. M. Ester, manager of the Frisco mine, against whom the union men have an special grudge.

CROW MEN TAKE CHARGE OF THE FRISCO.

SPOKANE FALLS, July 11.—It is impossible at this hour to learn the exact condition in the Coeur d'Alenes. It is known that nine men are dead, the Frisco mill destroyed by dynamite and that the Gem mine surrendered to the employes were taken to Wallace. A dispatch from the superintendent of the Gem mine says that one man was killed at the Gem and the other eight at the Frisco mine. To avoid further bloodshed he surrendered the mine to the strikers. The property is now in the hands of a guard appointed by the president of the union.

CONGRESS.

The Anti-Option Bill.—Senator Washburn.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—Senator Washburn occupied the attention of the Senate more than two hours today with an elaborate argument against the anti-option bill. He did not ask any action on the bill itself, as it was not before the Senate for action. Washburn said the bill was not directed against legitimate trade but against that gigantic modern invention known as "short selling," of the agricultural products of the country. It is a system under which it is possible to juggle with values and practically simulate from the resources of the country by the law of supply and demand. It is a system, he said, which robbed the producer and filled the pockets of the speculator. He made the bold statement that prices of agricultural products were made artificially arbitrary on the boards of trade, and most notably in the pits of the board of trade in Chicago. He gave relative figures of the annual amount of deliveries of wheat from New York, Chicago and Minneapolis, showing the fact that the deliveries of Minneapolis were three times larger than Chicago and 5 per cent more than Chicago and New York combined. The amount was, he said, that Chicago, the first wheat market of the United States, should make prices for from 100,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels of the United States and for the wheat of the whole world. The wheat received at Chicago was only a test egg and yet it was the basis for transactions aggregating from 20,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels per day.

Senator Washburn discussed at illogical, absurd and out of common sense, the objections made to the bill that it would interfere with regular business. As to the other argument against it that speculators could transfer the business to Canada he said many New York business men felt it healthy to transfer household goods to Canada and the country withstood the shock. He closed by answering the objections made to the bill on constitutional grounds. The constitution of the country, civil bill was reviewed, the pending question being on Gray's amendment inserting the Columbian Exposition to be closed on Sunday. The debate continued a discussion lasting two hours and a half, and was not finished when the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House conference report on the military academy appropriation bill was agreed to.

The bill was passed appropriating $25,000 for the publication of the census reports.

A disagreeing report was presented on the army appropriation bill, the conferees being the Senate amendment striking out the provision that no part of the money appropriated should be used to pay troops for participating in the Chicago riots.

A discussion followed Colorado and Pacific railroads, a further conference was ordered and the House adjourned.

Why a Social Lobster is Red.

In all crustaceans, as is well, in almost everything in nature, there is another side of the question. Upon boiling the lobster is wounded, the effect is largely dependent on the presence of a certain substance which exists naturally in the shell. The chemical change which takes place here is almost similar to that which occurs in the bronzing of a rock. In boiling a lobster its coat comes to be a living substance, and for a certain extent it takes a new color.

It is not the color it would have during life, but it is the color of the tomorrow. This effect can also be produced by the sun, but necessarily not so rapidly, so the cook of the tomorrow, although some intense, is not continued sufficiently to produce the result. The sun also exercises a blanching influence which counteracts the effect, although at last as it is formed, leaving the shell white, or nearly pure lime.—Gloucester Times.

A Valuable Corpse.

A poor peasant in a village of the Cleveland fell in a rough reduced circumstances and was obliged to sell his only cow. He took the wretched and weary beast to the butcher of the village, who said he could not give him more than sixty marks for it. So the peasant determined to slaughter the beast himself, and try to sell the meat among the neighbors.

In the course of the year he found seven good cows of twenty marks each, two silver tankers and twenty-all keys. The cow thus brought him double the sum which the butcher had offered for her. The cow meter turbe swallowed a piece at some place or other, but where or when the owner could not guess.—London Tit-Bits.

Prodigious Scarcest.

"There is much that is wonderful to be told about sea-weed," said a naturalist. "Some of them are giants in size. One species common in the North sea frequently grows to the length of thirty or forty feet, developing in the shape of a long cord about the size of a quill, attached at one end to the bottom and the rest supported by the water. This is nothing, however, to the prodigious 'mermaids,' which attain 1,200 feet in length. Another variety found in the tropics reaches a length of twenty-five or thirty feet, with a trunk as thick as a man's thigh."—Washington Star.

Thumb Rings in Queen Anne's Time.

In the days of Queen Anne the feminine thumb ring was the badge of widowhood and when tired of single blessedness a maiden went to doff it, and as "jolly widows" achieve conquests denied to them as spinsters.—Irish Times.

Dissolving China.

Dogs and cats are subject to the same process of absorption as dead horses, mules and donkeys. We have been personally cognizant of two cases in which villagers cooked their cats and dogs, which had been poisoned by strychnine to get rid of them. Owing of these occasions some one was thoughtful enough to connect a consequence as to the probable source, but as the animal was already in the pot the consequence could not be in their minds before the hungry of at least, and no harm appeared to come of their indulgence.—"Chinese Characteristics."

A Restful Sight.

It would not any one's nerves to stand on Walnut street or Philadelphia and look at the gentleman who sits in the window of the Philadelphia club in the fifth floor and does not move from his position in a five minutes.—Cor. New York Sun.

The sinews of shaking hands, which exists among the Alaus, the checking into the ears of Japan, was so strange to a Japanese author, in it, never published so late as 1653, that he gives an explanation of it.

A RACE WAR FEARED.

Colored Crowds Surround the Jail at Paducah and Refuse to Disperse.

INTENDING TO PREVENT A LYNCHING.

A Conflict Takes in Which Several Negroes are Shot Down.

By Telegraph to the News.

RACE WAR.

A Conflict Between Negroes and Troops.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 12.—At 3 o'clock this morning a negro was taken from the jail at Paducah and a race war is threatened. The negroes refused to disperse thinking the whites meant to lynch Tom Rudolph, a negro prisoner. The governor has been asked for troops. Union the negroes now slightly shot and several have been shot down by the troops. The extent of the injuries is not known. The sheriff is now trying to induce the negroes to disperse, but they refuse and more bloodshed is sure to follow.

Where Conservatives Adopt Stevenson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—Fire Republican newspapers of the National Committee of all nationalities called upon Mr. Stevenson tonight to offer congratulations. The demonstration was given regardless of party affiliations. Mr. Stevenson, at least, made a brief speech evoking the good feeling existing between the company and employes, also referred to the fact that during the time he has been president of the company no disagreeable incident had occurred to mar the good feeling. He was gratified at Mr. Reed-Iowa's remarks that he always treated them with courtesy and justice in the past. He referred to the fact that for twenty years no pay day ever passed without each employe being paid in full, though he had his partners sometimes had to borrow the money to do it. Mr. Stevenson said the most kindly and cordial feeling should exist between the company and employes and that all disagreement should be settled either by conference or arbitration. It had been his first ambition that the company organization looking solely to the bettering of their condition and the protection of their rights is a necessity to wage-earners by appropriate legislation when needed, and especially by the management of industrial enterprise and in the country. The hours of toil should be lessened and this would give the wage-earner more time for rest, for self-improvement and for enjoyment of home and family. The Napoleon family served the guests with refreshments and all went away happy.

Seizure of the "Coquitlin."

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—Captain Hooper, commanding the revenue cutter "Corwin," made a letter report of the seizure of the British steamer "Coquitlin." He has turned the vessel over to the marshal at Sitka and will transmit a full report as soon as possible. He estimates the value of the vessel and cargo at $100,000.

Purchase of Silver.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—The treasury department today purchased 421,000 ounces of silver at $.8734 and $.8770.

A Railroad Case.

DALLAS, Tex., July 11.—Judges McCormick and Stanton Saturday gave a decision in the case of Lands & Co. against the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio railroad company and appointed a receiver, but permitted the railroad company to use the stock of the road held by them. The latter company was restrained from disposing of the stock. The plaintiffs also were forbidden to sell or dispose of the stock now held by them pending the suit.

The Re-election of President Diaz.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 11.—The election today resulted in the re-election of President Diaz. According to the returns the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies will be composed of a superior element introducing new and young blood.

An Assignment.

BOSTON, July 11.—McConnell & Sibley, wholesale and retail dry goods merchants, assigned today to Edward H. Dunn. Liabilities, $300,000. McConnell says the firm expects to meet its obligations in full.

An Enthusiast U. P. Stretched.

OMAHA, Neb., July 11.—The eastbound limited on the Union Pacific was wrecked at Ogallala, Neb., this morning by the breaking of a truck. The passengers were shaken up but none seriously injured.

Cleveland Doesn't Want Smith's Purchase Published.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 11.—The Journal prints a letter from ex-President Cleveland in reply to a request for a picture of Baby Ruth for publication. Mr. Cleveland says: "As a photo has never been taken of my baby, it is not possible to comply with the request," and so do frankly that he and his wife are not willing to have it published. There was one, He and his wife are doing all they can, says the ex-president, to check the notoriety which would be increased by such publication.

The French Cabinet.

PARIS, July 11.—The chamber of deputies today voted to call on the government to place questions to the commission under the single control of the minister of marine, who is the only officer affected by the vote. After the vote was announced the cabinet minister convened to discuss whether the whole cabinet would resign.

Asking for Relief.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 11.—The relief committee has sent a message to the mayors of all cities and towns in the province, saying that definite information from St. Johns show that two thirds of the city was burned in the fire Friday and Saturday, having 15,000 people without food, clothing or shelter, and asking to be advised how much their respective towns will give to relieve the suffering, supplies to be sent on the Steamer Wednesday.

BLINDED BY A SPIDER'S BITE.

The Last Thing the Man Was the Head of the House That Caused Her Fire.

In the abodes of Minnesotans in Thelma there are many old women who spend a whole hour each morning in the sun of a long hour, and the light is scattered thery, who, the first in gathering wood for the stove at night and telling one another gossy stories. Time moves gently by the aging in woodland nooks and not only is outside the long hours walk. There is a woman there who tells how she was frightened in her childhood by a spider which had crawled from into the sunshine. Not the woman of Waterloo. And there is a woman who was Washington and yet another who picked her brother when the Brooklyn municipal buildings were burned.

Not long ago a visitor to the institution remarked to one of these women:

"I guess there are many incidents here who have had some remarkable experiences."

"Yes, indeed," the old woman answered. "There Annie Rixson, poor woman, she was blind from a spider's bite. Did you ever hear the story of that bite?"

This visitor is willing about time very old women repeated the story of the spider's bite, and it spread all over. Yesterday Annie Rixson told the story herself. She lay on a cot in the tenement of the aforesaid, where she has been lying for nearly two years. Blind she could be seen of her was a white and wrinkled face half hidden in a white hood.

"I came here in 1891, sir, she said, "when I was only sixty-five years old. I had a fine and strong a pair of eyes than ever a girl of sixteen, but now I'm all to darkness, and I never can see a thing in this world. Oh, sir, I was married for the second time just to John Rixson, who was a sailor. After we were married he went to sea and never came home again. The ship, they told me, went down and all were lost. I never knew the name of the ship or the captain.

"Well, sir, things went badly with me, and at last I had to come here. Now it was one summer night, very hot, nearly eight, maybe nine years ago and I was lying here on this very cot. I was just doing off when I felt a sting in my left eye. I thought it was a mosquito, so I took my handkerchief and brought the down right hard on my eye. That I did sleep. The first thing in the morning I looked at my handkerchief, and there, as I hope to see heaven, was a big black spider crushed dead. The next day my eye began to pain and swell, and I was blind in it. I could not bear it any longer, they sent me to the hospital.

"They put poultices on the eye, but that didn't help it any, and soon the pain spread to the right eye. I went to the hospital regularly, and one day a young doctor turned my right eye. It didn't hurt much, but I felt him cutting something and he laid over my face was the last thing I ever saw. I was stone blind. I never believed the spider story, but it was either that, sir, or the bite that blinded me."

That is her story, and the matron of the institution said all the other inmates to have it.—New York Sun.

How Teeth Lock.

One often reads of the art by which the naturalist is able to restore the skeleton of an animal from a single bone, and in this field the great naturalist have been made through overconfidence on the part of learned men in reconstructing fossils by theory from insufficient material. But there is no possibility of mistaking the testimony afforded by the teeth. They tell all about the nature of existence led by their former owner, giving accurately the habits, diet and approximate size of the beast.

Thus it is fortunate that teeth last longer than any other objects in nature. At this day are found in a perfect state of preservation the teeth and tusks which were used to chew with by the mighty reptiles of millions of years ago.

A Divorce Remedy.

The remedy is suggested by St. John in his Apocalypse. He speaks of unalienable values commanded the hand of the king of Babylonia, king of Sodom. That remedy, however, all Kingdoms have to forbade divorce. Its time of the king into the sea. The remedy they be want taking. The remedy they be want taking. The remedy they be want taking