ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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GENERAL SNOWDEN

Is Waited Upon by a Committee Representing the Amalgamated Association.

HE REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THAT BODY.

The Only Policy the Strikers Can Now Pursue is to Wait for Developments.

(By Telegraph to the News.)

AT HOMESTEAD.

A Representative of the Company Takes Possession of the Mills.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 12.—A representative of the Carnegie company arrived with possession of the mill about 10 a. m., so quietly in fact that its presence was not known till after noon. It is believed that the Carnegie company has over a thousand non-union men ready to run into the works as soon as safety is assured by having the Pinkertons guard now expected to be scattered about in Pittsburg ready to be ordered to Homestead.

As soon as General Snowden established his headquarters he was waited upon by a committee representing the Amalgamated Association and citizens. The spokesman said for them that they welcomed the troops and offered the co-operation of the citizens in preserving order. General Snowden said:

"I thank you for the welcome, but I don't need any of your co-operation. The only way the good citizens can now co-operate with us is to go peacefully about their business." The spokesman said: "The citizens wish to know what time they may give you a public reception." Snowden replied: "I don't accept any reception. It would be most improper. I thank you for your courtesy, but a formal welcome is not needed. It would be assuming that the National Guard of Pennsylvania was not welcome to any part of the state." O'Donnell said:

"On the part of the Amalgamated association, after setting an at ten hour illegal authority we are glad to have the legal authority of the state here."

"I do not recognize your association," Snowden replied. "I recognize no one but the citizens of this city."

"But we wish to submit," O'Donnell said, when the general put him short by saying: "Come cohort to the gentleman behind you," indicating Sheriff McCleary.

"I do not cohort to him," said O'Donnell; "we have never at any time questioned the sheriff's order." O'Donnell appealed to the sheriff to say whether or not they had obeyed his orders.

"No, you have not," said the sheriff; "you refused to let my deputies enter the works."

After some further desultory conversation and an awkward pause the committee departed.

The committee, greatly crestfallen, returned to headquarters where an acrid discussion of the situation followed. General Snowden's reception was:

A BITTER PILL.

Waiting was the campaign decided upon as being the only possible policy which could be pursued. The panel of strikers outside of the town and the railroad depot will be continued, and every effort made to keep the Pinkerton watchmen and nonunion men out of town.

"We are not going to council advice" said O'Donnell, "and consequently have to come to the inevitable.

THINGS WILL BE DIRE

the about ten days, and it is said they will be unionized at an expense of $25,000 a day. How long will the taxpayers stand that and let both the lives go away, as eventually they must, how will the situation be changed?"

O'Donnell and other members of the advisory committee are of the opinion that the works will at once be filled with non-union men, but they decline to discuss how they will meet and solve the problem.

"We will be beaten," O'Donnell remarked confidentially, "and the result will prove a blessing. Now we will take a much needed rest and wait for the next chapter in the story."

No orders were provided for the strikers and scarcely any of them participated to go into town and get meals and the result is that everybody is a soldier and strikers did a good deal too much drinking.

EVERY SALOON WAS CROWDED

to the fullest capacity and in consequence more drunken men are to be seen on the streets than have been visible for the past week. Some soldiers today declared that they had stuck their arms if called upon to protect Pinkertons or non-union men, and this spirit seemed to be confined to a few cases and the talk is confined on the streets and consequently greatly increasing the friendliness between the troops and strikers.

It appears that the 3500 or 4000 troops at Homestead are all that will be ordered directly to the scene of the labor troubles. The remainder of the National Guards will remain at Mount Gretna and various other points and from time to time will relieve by detachments the militia now stationed at Homestead. In this way the health of the troops will be preserved by half the time spent in the mountain air, which is more healthy than that of the Homestead. The only reason for ordering out the entire National Guard is believed to be to combine the annual encampment with the preservation of the public peace at Homestead. The impression is therefore prevalent that the militia is here to stay three or four weeks at least, and the struggle between the strikers and mill owners will now use of endurance. It is evident that a feeling of depression has taken possession of a majority of the men since the appearance of the militia.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

arrived in the middle of the excitement. The arrival of the troops could be known in the city and a detachment of lickspoon men visited them and indulged hospitalities. The city committee had an informal talk with O'Donnell, who was specially requested to be present at the investigation in Pittsburg. Several other subjects were mentioned in a desultory way, particularly in regard to the battle with the Pinkertons. Chairman Corliss did not informally talk with the congressmen, but he joined them for lunch and invited them to give the City of Homestead a call at Pittsburg where they will be welcomed by the committee. The congressmen took a carriage ride to view the scene of the engagement and quite a large party started towards the Carnegie mill. The conference on the river bank was interrupted and the position of the Pinkerton barge indicated.

Bullet marks were still in evidence. They were examined and a good number of souvenirs of the engagement obtained by each of the members. The committee then returned to Pittsburg.

W. H. Dalton, a private of company G, Fifteenth regiment, was one of the detail to put the mill pumps to work to supply the troops with water, and he was watching a little above the furnace in the pump house. Each burst of material gas flew into his face, scorching and forming him seriously of not mortally wounded. Dalton was up and could be comfortable as possible. The story put in circulation that the Sheriff proposed to arrest Hugh O'Donnell and attempt a disarmament of the strikers the Irishmen men is amusing. There is no authority for the rumor given and friends of the Sheriff say it is not true. It was also reported that any person entering a movement would be made a ward meaning the mill. Mr. Clarke and Manager Parker had a long conference with the Sheriff soon after noon but neither will say anything about the result of the deliberation.

Many of the workmen for the first time since the battle Wednesday are drinking heavily.

Two or three fights, none of them serious, have occurred, and a great deal of wild talking has been done. Where it became serious, but the men were drinking a patrol was detailed to arrest them, and in a short time all of the militia was back in camp. Repeated rumors of a move only thus far and yet another night to expect.

THE CONGRESS ON THE SPOT.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—Corliss Mc-Dowell commenced an inquest this afternoon on the eight men killed at Homestead. Captain A. E. Hopper detailed the trip up the river and the battle that followed. The witness said the crowds on the shore opened the fire. Captain Weihel, the pilot, and Engineers Jones and Marie corroborated Hopper. Joseph E. Holland, a Pinkerton man, was the last witness called. He related as did the previous witness the story of the battle. Mr. Hoyers got near the leading boy were first wips. Captain Hines and his men attempted to cut out the gangway in the barge when the firing began and were unable to do so on account of the shower of stones and the action of the strikers. After a short time an effort was again made and resulted in pushing the barge clear. As the men started to use the plank the strikers fired and volleys left, having been shot through the night, by above the men. He said he did not weapon with him when shot. The deputies had given him to understand his duty was to guard the company's property and he was instructed not to fire unless in self-defense.

The affidavit of John G. McCarry, who is at Allegheny General Hospital, was read to the jury and the inquest was continued until July 20th at two o'clock.

TALK BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The congressional investigating committee began and finished the evening with Frick on the stand. He was the only witness examined tonight. The examination lasted not only one hour, however, notably, the time by which the Pinkertons were employed and arrangement for their transportation. The wages paid and the proposed reduction were all brought out. Frick was put under a severe cross-examination. He said the company was not a corporation, but formed under the Limited Partnership Laws of Pennsylvania. He said he were Slovenes employed at Homestead and the wages paid were as follows: Roller, $250 to $272 per month; heaters, $140 to $170; beehive coke men, $125; laborers, $67 to $112; others average $2 per month.

The total amount of wages for May, $1,000,000.

After making the statement as to the causes of the strike, Frick was questioned regarding the cost of production. He declined to answer, saying that it was not pertinent. He also said that after the sheriff failed to control the strikers he employed Pinkertons. Replying to a question he said that had not appealed to the governor as experience had shown it to be useless. Cross-examined by Representative Heatter, Mr. Frick stated that arrangements for Pinkertons was made before negotiations commenced with the Amalgamated association. Frick resembled to the effect that he was instructed the agents of the Pinkertons, among no circumstances to resort to the use of firearms except to protect their lives. An adjournment then taken. Chairman Oates informed Frick that the committee held under advisement his refusal to answer questions relative to the cost of production.

TO CONSIDER THE HOMESTEAD AFFAIR.

This afternoon 1500 employes of Carnegie's Upper and Lower Union Mills in this city and the plant at Beaver Falls met in Lawrenceville to consider the Homestead affair. Resolutions were adopted appointing a committee from three of the mills to ask General Superintendent Dillon of the Carnegie Steel Company would he agree to meet with the Amalgamated association in regard to the Homestead scale. The committee waited on Superintendent Dillon later and he promised to make known their action to Mr. Frick.

A school board inspector asked small pupil of what the surface of the earth consisted, and was promptly answered, "Land and water." He varied the question slightly, that the fact might be impressed on the boy's mind, and asked:

"What, then, do land and water make?"

To which came the immediate response, "Mud."—London Tit-Bits.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senator Teorkes Offers a Resolution for the Arbitration of Labor Troubles.

SENATOR PEFFER SAYS HE MADE A MISTAKE.

Business Transacted by the House—District of Columbia Appropriation.

(By Telegraph to the News.)

CONGRESS.

Senator Cull Bill, Teorkes' Resolution and Other Business.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Senate having, on motion of Allison, resumed consideration of the bill to amend the act relative to the salt option bill, which had been taken up by an affirmative vote, the "pending question" being the Wolcott amendment to the rule to make it in order to consider the bill.

Teorkes offered a resolution declaring that in all disagreements and controversies between employers and employes, the principle of arbitration should be put into practice in the settlement of the differences and that a committee be appointed to report to the senate at the next session of congress a plan of arbitration in accordance with the special message and recommendations of President Cleveland of April 22 last. Pending action on the resolution the Senate adjourned.

At the request of Hale late over until tomorrow, so he desired to explain it and see whether arbitration was not provided for in the act of October 1, 1888.

Dolph from the committee on foreign relations reported a bill amendatory of the act to prohibit the importation and coolies, and the amendments being to strike out the words "who can read and write" and in lieu thereof to insert the words "citizens of China, Japan or any other country in Asia, or persons of Chinese descent."

Allison offered to the consideration and called up the county civil appropriation bill, the pending question being Quay's amendment requiring the Columbian exposition to be closed Sundays. There was considerable debate on the subject and then it was laid aside.

Peffer made a personal explanation to the effect that he had considered he had made a mistake in voting in favor of paying the widows of chief justice and justice of the supreme court a year's salary of their husbands. Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The joint resolution relative to the election of senators by popular vote was taken up and the Republicans allowed it to be discussed all day and then it was defeated, conclusively declared its further progress.

The conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill as agreed to was presented and to meet the expenses of the G. A. R. encampment in Washington, the appropriation to be paid entirely out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The right of way bill passed. The evening session is for the consideration of private pension bills.

KATE CANTLETON.

The Queen of the Famous Boulevardier, Now Dead.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The news of the death of Kate Cantleton, the actress, reached this city early yesterday morning, the first intelligence being received by the Associated Press from Paris. The cable dispatch was addressed to Manager George H. Murray, of "The Dauber," in which the actresses was one of the stars. The dispatch said Miss Cantleton died yesterday of pedicemia, at Lafayette, near Pontoise.

Kate Cantleton was born in England about twenty-five years ago, and made her first stage appearance in one of the London concert halls. She was a good looking girl with a graceful figure and was popular. Her first start engaged her when he built the Gaiety theatre, now known as the Blandford, and she made her American debut there about fifteen years ago in a variety show as a song and dance artist. She traveled with Harris company in various cities, and returning to London she appeared as a soubrette in "Alice in Wonderland." Later she joined "Black Eyed Susan Party," and in "Faust Up to Date" she made a great star, became famous all over the country for her impersonation of the young Quakeress, with the song,

"FOR GOODNESS SAKE DON'T SAY I WAS YOU."

She wore a drab Quaker gown and sang coquettishly and she naturally kicked her feet in the air with an abandon in striking contrast with her previous demure behavior. At this time she was a favorite with the ladies, for she had the most perfect figure of any woman on the stage.

The public had apparently forgotten all about her unofficial marriage, while she was playing in "Alice in Wonderland." Fred Elliot, a dashing and good looking fellow with lots of money, met her, made love to her, and one night she left the theatre in a stage dress and they were married at the little church around the corner." Her husband was absent in Decorator Dresses at the time as Editie Joe Elliott after Joe Reilly. He made a name for himself in the criminal ranks by

FLOGGING TURGEY WITH SOUTH CHARGE

in 1877. While the motorette's husband, he was arrested by Inspector Byrnes for forging a draft for $4,000. He was afterwards impressed, and the actress visited him often and sought to secure a pardon for him. He grew jealous of her and the couple were divorced, but were remarried again when she was at the height of her popularity and popularity in Paris, and shortly after she her manager. The exchanger deserted her later, and after securing a separation, the actress married Henry Phillips, an agent of Black's "Surprise Party."

While she was playing in an engagement in the Paradise Palais she met her fate in "Young Paris," and at the "A rajah fell for her round matrimonial venture was not happy, and the couple separated a little over a year ago. Miss Cantleton then went and finished a three years' engagement with the "Dauber" company after casting been off the stage for half a decade.

Her home and mother and two sisters are living in Dachau, Califer common home. Her last husband, Elliott, is now serving out a five-year term for forging some bond issued in Rochester in 1885.

Miss Cantleton's body was brought to this city last night and was taken to Lake View, where it will lie till West Thirty-third street. The funeral will probably be Wednesday.

To Investigate Charges of Bribery.

TOLEDO, July 12.—The preventing attorney today moved to impanel a special grand jury to investigate the charges of bribery against ten members of the board of elections and council of this city.

Mining Trouble in Michigan.

DETROIT, July 12.—Four hundred miners of the Florence Tuers and Steel mills at Wyandotte, being locked in came on a strike, shortly this morning. If the owners try to run up with nonunion men, as they threaten, there will be trouble.

IRONWOOD, Mich., July 12.—The Champion mine has closed down, throwing several hundred men out. The Lake Superior mine will probably close soon, throwing out 300 men.

Brain Meddler.

I wonder how many people know of the wicked crime from Brooklyn. To a young man who was about to take a dose from bottle it occurred to him to look at the label on the bottle, and behold, on the same, it was plain that somebody had changed the bottles. It is to be hoped that the culprit will be caught and punished. It is not the first time that such crimes have been committed, and it is very annoying to the victim.

Wonderful remedies have recently been introduced to the notice of the public, and some of them have gained a great deal of notoriety. The origin together with the virtues of these remedies are on the wing, for the time, yet it cannot be called in question that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a very old and well known remedy, and has been in use for a long time, and it is very active in its operations.

Women should remember that constipation is a common cause of most of their troubles, and that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best regulator of the bowels and liver, and consequently the best remedy for the prevention of the ailments to which they are subject.

The morning of the national holiday dawn with a cloudless sky, and a long and fatiguing day's sport is in prospect for those who indulge in the pastime of fishing, with the exception of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which is a sure cure for coughs and colds. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder was awarded the highest honors at the World's Columbian Exposition.

MINING CONGRESS.

Opening of the Session at Helena, Montana, Gary of Nebraska Presiding.

GOVERNOR TOOLE WELCOMES THE DELEGATES.

Free Coinage is the Question on Which Many Lines are Drawn by the Speakers.

(By Telegraph to the News.)

MINERS ASSEMBLE.

Opening of the Congress at Helena, Montana.

HELENA, Montana, July 12.—The opening day of the National Mining congress was presided over by Champion B. Gary of Nebraska. The temporary chairman spoke of the objects of the congress. It was to secure the interests of mining and urge the passage of the free coinage bill in Congress. He said we want more light on the other side of the question.

Governor Toole of Montana in a brief address welcomed the delegates to Helena. He said: "The great West would have an opportunity to furnish its statesmen and present them to the American people. The great industry is to free coinage will not in the country but in the interest of the laboring people." Free coinage would cause other nations to dump their silver upon the United States. Free coinage is not the only question, the national congress is to consider. We must look to the treaties between capital and labor. The breach is widening more and more, and unless some remedies are applied the gulf between labor and capital can never be bridged."

Francis T. Newland of Nevada said, relating to the silver question, it is life to the mining States. He was here to look after things of common interest. He claimed the Northwest of forty years ago was northwest of today, and was for uniting the common interests we could have much influence in what was the Northwest then. He was grateful for the opportunity thus uniting and working together to secure desirable ends. If the Northwest unites it will have as much influence as any of the great States of the Union.

The drilling contest takes place this evening. Many prominent miners and shots are expected tomorrow.

CYRUS FIELD.

Death of the Aged Financier, Yesterday.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., July 12.—Cyrus W. Field died at his summer home here at 9 o'clock this morning. Mr. Field was stricken early this morning by a cerebral hemorrhage. Physicians were summoned and administered anodyne to induce sleep. This proved a fatal end to his life within three hours the news of his death was dead. Death was not unexpected. He had been in a critical condition for two days and had been suffering from physical and mental anxiety in the financial troubles of his son during the past year. Arrangements have been signed consented for the funeral of Mr. Field which will take place at Stockbridge on Friday at 2 p. m. The services will be simple. Only members of the family and the immediate relatives and friends of the deceased will be present.

The Western Traffic Association.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Members of the advisory board of the Western Traffic association assembled for their regular quarterly meeting at the Windsor Hotel this morning. The entire "Grand Jackson" was present. The board adjourned after a session of not over an hour. The statement was made that an adjournment was taken within any business of importance because of the unconditional resignation of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, which prevented the transaction of business. The Burlington company sent to the meeting a resolution of its board of directors demanding that the agreement be so changed as to provide that the decisions of the commission should not be binding upon any member unless approved by a four-fifths vote of the advisory board. The Burlington company accompanies the resolution by a threat to withdraw from the meeting unless it should be complied with. The board adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman, if a quorum should be present, and in such a manner and terms, and so the withdrawal of the Burlington representation would prevent the transaction of business. The two board determined upon an adjournment in the hope that the Burlington would consider further the unfavorable situation created.

After adjournment Hegarty said the absence of the "Double" was not based upon by the members as expressive of antagonism to the Burlington road, or an attempt to cripple the board. It was ordered that the next regular meeting of the board be held in October in New York.

"Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-aye."

LONDON, July 12.—The report of the death of Lottie Collins, the famous concert hall singer, has caused a sensation with the song "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-aye," is unknown.

In the history of topical songs, not excepting even that which told of the fall of the once famous Medway, music has ever approached in popularity that of the silly "Ta-ra-ra boom de-aye." London went barmy with it, and it was the song made fortune for Miss Lottie Collins, who introduced it to the British metropolis.

The song is believed to have been picked up in St. Louis by Miss Collins' husband while traveling as advance agent of a theatrical company. At that time Miss Collins was earning about $5 a week doing "turns" at music halls without attracting marked attention. One of the directors of the Grand Theatre, Islington, the popular theatre of London, was looking for a popular song. It occurred to him that with a little debasing the song might be made to go.

HE SENT HER COLLINS TO PARIS

and she came back with a new face, with the air of which she quietly kicked the song into popular favor.

Miss Collins is a wee bonny, stocky little woman of English type, who had from experience all kinds of life in a variety music hall. She was placed on the stage when a mere child in the Kitchen pantomime, and after treading about for several years went to London with some reputation of a clog dancer. In the pantomime "Cinderella" which was then popular and which was always sure to be high lockers with matchless attire, soon after became a favorite. Now she is dead at the ripest from $40 to $50 a week. Then she went to the City theatre in order to give variety scenes, a chance to show herself and increased her salaries to $100 a week.

When she is not on the stage Miss Collins is a thoroughly domesticated little woman. She lives in a flat at Islington with her husband and three laughing children.

THE LANDslide.

Particulars About the Big Cut-Bank Disaster.

PARIS, July 12.—Mr. Gervais le a watering place with sulphur springs and is a favorite summer resort. The disaster occurred at 4 o'clock this morning when everybody was asleep. The cause is believed to be a landslide from the hill on the south side of Mount Hoche became detached and swept down the side of the mountain carrying death and the ruins in its path. The village of Perrier, over the spot, have been recovered from the river Arve, making with those taken from the building which fell in the night, 15 bodies. The entire front of the building was swept away, leaving the interior of the rooms exposed to view. Over the spot