EPWORTH LEAGUE IN ANNUAL SESSION.

Twenty Thousand Delegates from the United States and Canada Attend the Convention-Baptist Young People Meet in Chattanooga.

#### Greeted by Canadians.

There is searcely a city of importance In the United States or Canada that was not represented at the big Epworth League convention in Toronto. By the time the convention was opened, shortly after noon Thursday, there were fully 20,000 delegates in Toronto, and they were still arriving. It was the largest convention in the history of the league, and it is almost safe to say it was larger than any previous gathering ever held in connection with the Methodist Church. The contingents from New York State and Illinois were the biggest. Brooklyn sent a large delegation, Cleveland sent 300 delegates. While the delegations from these States nearer to Canada were the largest, many came from San Francisco and a strong delegation came from Boston. The far Western States sent large contingents, and the Southern States were well represented, while Mexico sent a number.

#### Reception of the Visitors.

The welcome in behalf of the city and Canada generally was most spontaneous and enthusiastic. Baptists and other denominations turned out to receive the visitprs. There was a big meeting in the Massy hall to welcome the delegates. An address was delivered by A. S. Hardy, the pressier and attorney general of Ontario. He welcomed them for the cause they represented, and which they had servative estimate of assets, the deficit come to stimulate, and because already 100,000 Canadians belonged to their society, and had taken the same vows and subscribed to the same pledges as the 1.750,900 of Epworth Leaguers in their own country. No one, he said, could look upon the work accomplished during the last seven or eight years by the league otherwise than with anazement. It read some changes in the constitution, which like a fairy tale.

It was enderstood that some of the principal aims and objects of the society were, in short, helpfulness to themselves and to others, or, in detail, greater culture, more personal piety, greater service to others and a more thorough knowledge this new relation with the Southern deof the Bible among the members, chiefly composed of the younger members of the Methodist Church. He welcomed them also because they were neighbors and relatives, and because they came as friends. They represented the pick and flower of the youth of that active and powerful church which is scarcely less influential relatively in Canada than in the United States, and which through its activity. Meant to Carry Both Coasts of the zeal and spiritual life is adding constantly to its millions of members and adherents. Some time a warlike feeling would flash up between England and America, but American embassy there has elicited a would subside on sober second thought almost as rapidly as it had been aroused. ernments of Spain and Japan have ar-There could be no war between these two ranged an offensive alliance against the foremost Christian nations of the earth. United States. The terms of the under-The moral forces of the two countries would in the last resort prove too strong | tion of Cuba and Hawaii, provide that

### Other Words of Welcome.

The Rev. Dr. Carman, the general superintendent of the Methodist Church of Toronto, in an elequent address of wel-

"Methodism was providentially prepared for America, as this American continent was kept for popular enfranchisement and personal freedom. You south of the great lakes, and we north, equally possess, cherish and guard them both, but under different forms. You have chosen monarchical methodism in the great republic; we are working out republican methodism under the imperial standard of Great Britain. Our doctrines are the same. We greatly admire and love the nation of Washington and Lincoln, of Ulysses S. Grant and Stonewall Jackson -heroes both; of Motley and Parkham; of Longfellow and Whittier. We delight in its freedom, we triumph in its moral victories and we count it an unspeakable favor and honor to greet its noble sons League convention."

Elequent responses, full of the spirit of brotheriy love and good fellowship, especially between the people of Anglo-Saxon blood and of the Christian faith, were anade by Bishop C. C. McCabe for the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. James Thomas of Little Rock, Ark., for the Methodist Episcopal Church South. and the Rev. H. A. Crane of Bombay. on behalf of India.

The most important feature of this convention was the fact that arrangements were made for the evolution from an international to an intercontinental convention. This year the Rev. Simpson Johnson, representing the Wesley guild of Manchester, England, came expressly for the purpose of transforming the three-fold convention to a four-fold one, and the next convention will consist of delegates from the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal South, the Methodist Church of Canada and the Wesleyan Church or England.

A message from President McKinley was received by the Epworth League officers. It was read by Dr. Berryman of Chicago. Then at the call of the chairman three hearty cheers were given for Queen Victoria and three for President McKiniev. These were followed by a combined cheer for the two great rulers. "God Save the Queen" and "America" were then sung in alternate verses, the effect being most impressive.

Forty families of Polish Jews, numbering over 100, who were landed at New York by the steamships Sicilia and Verndam, will be deported because they are in a destitute condition and are therefore subject to exclusion as "persons liable to become public charges."

The members of the old Western spring by the United States Supreme every ten minutes. Court decision, have made a new agreement, which provides heavy penalties for any road which shall violate the schedule

It is said that Richard Mansfield has a new play, by Oscar Wilde, which was written while the latter was undergoing Ais term of imprisonment in England.

Chancellor Hohenlohe of Germany denies that he has any intention of resigning his office.

# BAPTISTS AT CHATTANOOGA.

The National Convention Meets in the Southern City.

The seventh international convention of the Bautist Young People's Union of America began in Chattanooga, Tenn., Thursday morning with about 4,000 delegates and some of the most prominent Baptist leaders in the country present. The handsomely and elaborately decorated City Auditorium was completely filled at 10 o'clock, the hour of opening. Each State delegation occupied quarters resered for it. On the rostrum were scated the officers and speakers, and in the gallery above was the excellently trained

choir of 500 voices. The convention was opened with a short song service, led by Dr. L. L. Henson of Fort Wayne, Ind., formerly secretary of the board of managers. The immense audience joined enthusiastically with the choir in the singing, and a great wave of inspiring harmony floated through the building. At the close of the song service Dr. Henson read the 46th psalm and delivered a fervent invocation, after which President Chapman arose to deliver the opening address.

Following the president addresses of welcome, all eloquent and interesting, were then delivered as follows: On behalf of the churches of Chattanooga, by Dr. R. B. Garrett, pastor of the First Baptist Church; on behalf of the Baptist Young People's Society of the city and State, by the Rev. M. D. Jeffries of Knoxville, Tenn.; on behalf of the citizens of Chattanooga, by Mayor George W. Ochs. Dr. J. W. Conley of St. Paul, Minn., responded to these welcoming ad-

The report of Treasurer Frank Moody of Milwaukee showed evidences of great or economy and better financial condition than before. For the year ended June 30, 1896, a comparison of assets and liabilities showed a deficit of \$4,820,23. For the year ended June 30, 1897, after a conis reduced to \$1,738.17, showing a gain for the year of \$3,082.05, An examination of the report of the business manager shows a gain during the year in accounts receivable of \$3,587.79, plus a reduction of indebtedness to the amount

The board of managers recommended were accepted and approved by the convention. These changes led to a most complete union of the forces of the Baptist Young People's Union of America with the Southern union, by which the forces of both are consolidated, and, in making partment, separate departments were provided for the North, the South, the East and the West, to be known hereafter as the Bantist Young People's Union, North; Baptist Young People's Union, South, etc., instead of as heretofore by department colors.

### SPANISH JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Union in Case of Hostilities. A dispatch from Paris to a London news agency says that inquiry at an confirmation of the rumor that the Govstanding, which is for the mutual protecin the event of an active aggressive movement on the part of the United States tending toward interference in Cuban affairs or persistence in the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, both Spain and Japan shall declare war simultaneously against the United States, and shall make hostile demonstrations along both the Atlantic and Pacific coast lines of that

At Washington, little credence is placed in the statement that the Spanish and Japanese Governments have entered into in offensive alliance against the United States for the mutual protection of Cuba and Hawaii. Mr. Day, the first assistant secretary, discredited the report and regarded it as too improbable to discuss. "The State Department has no information concerning the reported alliance," he said, "and I don't believe there is any ish and Japanese ministers are away from the city.

# and daughters in this grand Epworth KICKED TO DEATH AND BURNED

Fate of the Negro Murderer of Miss

Williams at West Point, Tenn. Near West Point, Tenn., Tuesday afternoen, Miss Rene Williams was found brutally murdered in the woods near her home. Thursday afternoon Anthony Williams, her murderer, was captured near Pruitton, and at night he expatiated his crime in the streets of West Point, in the presence of 500 people. Williams | coal run from the mine are from \$1.25 to was riddled with bullets and burned in \$1.50. the streets of West Point, his body being burned to ashes. Before a shot was fired the negro was knocked down and stamped to death. Then the crowd fell back and those who had pistols fired volley after volley at him. The crowd then gathered wood, and, building a fire over him, watched the pyre.



How much does a hundred pounds of ce weigh?

Pay in the coal industries is really a as may be necessary." matter et miner importance.

Now, aren't these nice days for any one to be called upon to worry over the price of coal?

The Dallas News says that "wild oats

are now sown by machinery." This is

in-law joke. The Buffalo Courier says: "There is one

Freight Tradic Association, disrupted last | more punch in John L. Sullivan." About

brethren please rise and join in singing bellion. "From Greenland's Icy Mountains?" June was the coolest "month of roses" any of the foregoing considerations, the deadlock and are tied up all along the

A Dallas hack driver says he "has had a glimpse of hell and knows that there is

fellow been?

STRIKE OF COAL MINERS MAY SOON END.

Agreement Between Men and Operators Is Near-Basis of Settlement Is Famous "Uniformity" Agreement-Report on the Competitor Prisoners,

Strike May Be Settled. The end of the great strike of coal miners seems in sight. W. P. De Armit, president of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, which concern has been freely blamed by rival operators as responsible for all the mining troubles of the last three years, has come to terms with the arbitration commission. Concessions have been made both by him and unofficially by other operators. His famous "uniformity" agreement has been indorsed by representatives of the strikers, and in turn he has receded from his position demanding the signatures of 95 per cent of the operators in order to make it effective.

This agreement was approved at the conference in Pittsburg by President Patrick Dolan and Secretary William Warner of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district. They promised to solicit the interest of the miners in the plan and to use every influence to secure the will be inserted in the agreement binding passious. the contracting parties to enforce it in case it is found to be impossible to secure the indorsement of 95 per cent of the

President M. D. Ratchford of the United Mine Workers was called to Pittsburg the near future.

uniformity in the Pittsburg district, ac- | the peace powwow held at White Birch. cording to the plan formulated, but which failed eighteen months ago. The conplained of by the miners.

be used for the purpose of protecting the | Custer massacre fame. operators inside the deal against those on | First in the ceremonial part of the pow-

PEACE NOW IN SIGHT. the acts of reparation which ought to be demanded should be the release of these captives." Secretary Evarts is quoted to sustain this position.

### GREAT PEACE POW-WOW.

Sioux and Chippewa Indians Bury tho Bloody Hatched.

Sioux Indians marched from their Da kota reservations to White Birch, Wis. where a two weeks' peace powwow was held with their old enemies, the Chippe-

For hundreds of years the Sioux and Chippewas have been implacable foes, making war upon one another at every opportunity, and conducting reprisals with a brutal savagery that would shame even an Apache. Death by torture of the most horrible kind was the certain fate of captives, and knowledge of this caused their long warfare to be marked with demoniacal fury. The original home of the Chippewas was in the lake country now divided into the States of Wisconsin and Michigan. Here the western branch of the famous Algonquin family ruled in force, noted for bravery and military skill of a high order. On the west, where now is Minnesota and the Dakotas, was the home of the powerful Sioux nation. Bloody raids were of frequent occurrence, until finally, after long and disastrous warfare, the Chippewas gathered in forc€ and drove their enemies into the Minnesota country, from which they were removed to the Dakota reservations by Federal troops in 1863. Time and changrequired number of signatures. A clause ed conditions have mellowed the redmen's

The Chippewas have settled down to peaceful pursuits in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, where many of them have farms, while the Sioux are held in control on reservations far beyond the Mississippi. Being unable to come together in confrom Columbus to confer with the local | flict as of old, owing to the supremacy of officers, and it is freely predicted that the the whites, these Indians now want peace. result will be a general return to work in It is years since they met in actual warfare, and the head men have come to the Under the terms of the agreement Mr. | conclusion that, as further fighting is im-De Armit consents to sign a contract possible, a formal treaty of amity might which will bring about a condition of true as well be ratified. This is the excuse for

Two hundred Sioux have made their way across Minnesota and Dakota to the tract provides that there shall be no com- rendezvous at White Birch, traveling on pany stores, honest weight, fair screens ponies and encamping out in aboriginal and the removal of other evils long com- style. These met in little bands at Bismarck, N. D., and there consolidated in The agreement moreover provides for one body under the leadership of Chief an assessment of one-tenth of a cent on Red Face. In this party are a number of every ten of coal produced by the oper- notable characters, including Sitting ators. This money will create a fund to Bull's caughter and Chief Black Bear of



ROAST DOG FESTIVAL AT THE BIG PEACE POW-WOW.

the outside. The miners in turn will wow came the formal burial of the tomaadopt suitable measures to protect them- hawk in token of the end of the war and selves and their employers from the same strife. All the Indians were seated in a source of danger.

No Fear of a Shortage. A Pittsburg dispatch says: The fear of a coal shortage, which caused a scramble for the black diamonds and a heavy advance in prices, is over, and unless the miners' strike continues for many months | the braves of the two nations feil in line a famine is not now expected. There is foundation for the statement that one at present an abundance of coal in the posed to indicate their great pleasure at has been entered into." Both the Span- market and thousands of bushels seem to assisting in the ceremony. Then the medbe available. Operators are in daily receipt of letters from the mines east and ahawk was solemnly lowered into the north of Pittsburg offering them large grave and covered with earth. The moquantities of coal at from 75 cents to ment the last spadeful of earth was put \$1.25 at the mines on freight rates varying from 33 to 59 cents. While the visible supply on the Monongahela between here and Brownsville does not exceed intermission. Day and night the dance 7,000,000 bushels, the operators say calls was kept up, big fires being built as soon can be made on the Clearfield district, where coal can be obtained without diffi- the half-naked, painted Indians circling culty and at rates as reasonable as could about in the flickering lights was one be expected. The present quotations for

# BLOW IS DEALT SPAIN.

Trenchant Report on the Competitor Prisoners' Case.

Another blow was struck at Spain Wednesday. It is in the form of a report from and it virtually asks the President to interfere in the case of the Competitor pris-

Senator Davis, chairman of the committee, reported the following joint resolution: "That the President be empowered to take such measures as in his judgment may be necessary to obtain the release from the Spanish Government of Ona Melton, Alfred O. Laborde and William Gildea, and the restoration of the schooner Competitor to her owner, and to secure this he is authorized and requested to employ such means or exercise such power

The report recites all the facts that have been brought out in the Competitor case, her ownership, capture and the citi- must be definitely fixed before other queszenship of the three men named in the tions shall be taken up. resolution, together with the proceedings thus far had by the Spanish authorities,

the trial, sentence, etc. Another hot wave is coming. Will the | ish authorities on account of alleged re- | ties, etc., to the dutiable list,

that's no reason why July should get hot ed, constitutes such delay and denial of remain unchanged for a week." ted up to the date of their capture. Among other differences.

circle around an open grave, and while the musicians made discordant noise with their tom-toms the singers chanted a peace song. This over, two young bucks marched about the circle bearing with them a large hatchet made of wood. Behind them and indulged in howls and gestures supicine man signaled for quiet and the tomin place bucks and squaws jumped up and began the peace dance, which was kept going for three days and nights without as darkness fell, and the weird effect of never to be forgotten.

# IN A TEMPORARY DEADLOCK.

Tariff Bill Conferees Are a Long Way from an Agreement.

The conferees on the tariff bill found themselves Wednesday apparently further apart than they were at the beginning of the conference. There was no the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, immediate prospect of agreement and more than one member stated that the entanglement was such that the settle

ment might be indefinitely prolonged. A Washington correspondent says that from all that can be learned there has been a general recession from the partial agreements made on the more important articles until sugar, wool, hides, etc., ean be definitely fixed. Sugar is still the principal contention. The best reports represent the House conferees, with Speaker Reed behind them, as holding out for the House sugar schedule without any change whatever, and the Senators quite as determined not to yield to this extent. The House conferees insist that this schedule

One of the other questions of secondary importance upon which sharp differences have arisen is the Senate amendment for The report characterizes it a "mockery a stamp tax on stocks and bonds. The Actor Rateliffe is strongly suspected of of a trial." The affidavits of the parties | House opposed the amendment, but the a desire to change the sex of the mother | are cited to show that they were coerced | Senators, while not wedded to it, insist into Spanish waters, in which case they upon it as necessary for revenue. The were not amenable to Spanish jurisdie- | House is also resisting strenuously the 20 tion. They were not subject to piracy per cent duty placed upon hides, and is at and intended no act of depredation on the the same time persistently holding out seas, nor were they subject to the Span- for a restoration of gunny bags, cotton

A Senator who talked with some of the The report then says: "Irrespective of conferees said: "They are in a temporary this country has seen in many years, but | conduct of Spain, as hereinbefore detail. | line. It looks as if the situation might

justice and such an actual infliction of | While this appears to be a correct outinjustice upon these men as to make it the line of the situation, the prevailing imduty of this Government to demand rep- pression is that a seitlement of one or two such a place." Where in Texas has that a ration therefor irrespective of any act important schedules would be specifily which these prisoners may have conenit- followed by a complete adjustment of all

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