

BRYAN no longer talks about "the parity" between wheat and silver. Wheat continues up and silver down, and no amount of legislation could stop it.

THE Yukon river of Alaska is a noble stream 2,200 miles long, and thirty miles wide 600 miles from its mouth. At Fort Yukon it is six miles wide. People who imagine that Alaska is a small country and its rivers creeks, and its mountains hills, are wide of the mark.

It is said that the Mayor's communication published in the city papers was dictated by Mr. Thomson, written by the city attorney and signed by Mr. Day. This relieves Mr. Day of the responsibility of its authorship, and gives rise to the question as to who is the de facto mayor.

THE tax-payer will receive but little, if any, benefit from the city taxes he pays for 1897. Of the \$3,500 received for general fund purposes \$2,400 will be expended for paying the salaries of city officials. Even the lighting of the streets, which has proven such a great convenience, must be abolished under "reform" administration of city affairs.

THE republican state central committee met at Lincoln Monday and selected August 26th as the date for holding the state convention. The basis of representation was voted at one delegate for each 125 votes or major fraction thereof and one delegate-at-large for each county, giving the convention 625 delegates. Lincoln convention county will be entitled to ten delegates.

IF THIS "reform" administration is really honest in its desire to conduct the city affairs in a close economical manner, why doesn't it pass an ordinance reducing salaries? The members of the Board of Education of North Platte, outside of the secretary, do not receive a cent for their services, and yet they receive and disburse more money and have as great responsibilities as do the members of the council.

THERE never before was such a demand upon the treasury for small denominations of bank bills. The treasury department has ordered \$104,000,000 in small notes to meet the demand. If this is not one of the signs of coming prosperity and the estimate of value the people place in the paper currency of the country, what is it? Paper money and silver as good as gold, and good alike in every state in the Union. How, Brother Populist, could it be better?—Inter Ocean.

FOUR months and twenty days after the administration began, its tariff bill was enacted. This is quicker than was ever before made with a measure of this sort in the United States since the tariff first became a partisan issue. It is the quickest time ever made by a partisan or nonpartisan tariff, except by the first tariff act ever passed in the United States, the one which President Washington signed on July 4th, 1789, four months after the government went into operation. On that tariff, of course, party lines were not drawn.

THE TRIBUNE knows of one widow woman in town who invested her little sum of savings in claims against the city of North Platte. Does the present city council propose to provide a way for this woman to receive the money honestly due her, or will she be compelled to bring action against the members of the council who contracted the debt, and who are liable, according to the opinion of the city attorney, for the debt? This is a question which certainly concerns the mayor and several members of the present council.

CONCERNING the foreclosure of the Union Pacific, the following statement was given out to the press yesterday afternoon by General Solicitor Kelly of the Union Pacific: "The testimony in the various foreclosure suits pending against the Union Pacific railway company has been closed and the report of the master has been prepared and submitted to counsel under the rules of court for the taking of exceptions. It may interest the residents of Omaha to know that the master has found the mortgage covering the main line of the Union Pacific to include the bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs, subject to a first bridge mortgage

of \$392,000 and to a second bridge mortgage of \$734,000. This point was the subject of extended discussion and a vast amount of testimony was introduced to show the rights of the parties interested in the controversy. The master has also found that the equipment owned by Union Pacific railway company, including its interest in the Pullman cars and the dining cars, is embraced within the mortgages. He has also found that the amount due on the government lien and that it is, subject to the first mortgage, a lien on the same property. When the master's report is filed the next step in the various proceedings will be the normal application for the decree of sale and these applications will probably be made within a few days. It is impossible to say now what date will be fixed, but the probabilities are that the property will be sold during the coming autumn."—Omaha Bee.

POLITICS MAKES STIR

DISCORD IN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS' CONVENTION.

President, in His Address, Inferred "Low Tariffs and Free Trade" Were an Injury to the Country's Business—Did Not Take Well With Democratic Delegates.

DETROIT, Mich., July 29.—Politics last night cast a ripple of discord over the annual convention of the United States League of Local Building and Loan associations. The disturbing element crept in through what was considered an unobjectionable reference made in the morning in President Brown's address, in which the president inferred that "low tariffs and free trade" were a decided injury to the country's business. Remarks of this character did not take well with several delegates of the Democratic faith. They said nothing about it during the day session, but shortly after the evening session had begun the following resolution was offered by Delegate E. L. Peek of Jackson.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this league that all matters relating to either religion or politics be eliminated from consideration, either in debate or papers which may be read, and that the secretary is hereby requested not to print anything shavener of a political or sectarian nature as a part of the proceedings of this league.

Cases a Warm Debate.

There was a warm debate over a motion to refer the resolution to the committee on resolutions. John F. McGinnis of Alton, Ill., said the idea of bringing in politics ought to be condemned by every honest man present whether he believed in protection or free trade, gold dollars or so-called 50-cent dollars. He protested strongly "in the name of the great west." It was wrong for the highest officer or lowest member to bring politics into the convention.

The author of the resolution said that only yesterday President Brown had come before the Michigan league with a tale of woe about lack of legislation for building associations. Exhibitions of partisanship would not aid in procuring favorable legislation for the association. His object was, without aiming to hurt anyone's feelings, to have this sort of thing eliminated.

President Brown at this point ruled discussion and the resolution out of order. He said that the secretary could not properly be authorized to cut matter from the papers read. He had allowed the discussion to continue because he aimed at remarks he himself had made. A motion to table the resolution then prevailed, and the discussion thereon was ordered expunged from the record, which closed the incident.

England Democrats Meet.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Harmony of the old-fashioned kind prevailed at the Democratic state convention here yesterday and it was clearly demonstrated that United States Senator Gorman still has his hand on the lever that controls the movement of the organization. The candidates named by the convention were selected by him and the resolutions adopted were of his inspiration. As chairman of the committee on resolutions he read the platform and read it in such a way as to indicate that he knew it almost without looking at it. At his suggestion one of the candidates for comptroller withdrew when his nomination seemed assured, and another request both gold and silver men waited their convictions for once and voted to adopt a platform that declares for bimetallism, but is silent as to the vital question of ratio.

The platform denounces the Dingley tariff law, which it declares is a more onerous measure than the McKinley act of 1890, and it is asserted that it will be more signally condemned in 1898 than was the McKinley act in 1894. A demand is made that the United States government take such action as will ameliorate the atrocities now being committed in Cuba and to fully protect every American citizen there in the enjoyment of his life and property.

The following state ticket was nominated:

For comptroller, Thomas A. Smith of Carolina county; for clerk of the court of appeals, J. Frank Ford of St. Mary's county.

DIES ON MARRIAGE ANNIVERSARY.

Ex-Senator of Wisconsin Passes Away at 82.

PROVIDENCE, July 28.—Ex-United States Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin died at 9:30 o'clock this morning at the home of his daughter, at Edgewood, near this city, of Bright's disease. He was 82 years of age.

James R. Doolittle was born at Hampden, N. Y., on Jan 14, 1815. After graduating from Geneva college at New York, he studied and practiced law. Previous to his removal to Wisconsin, which was in 1851, he served several years as district attorney of Wyoming county, New York. In 1855 he was elected judge of the First judicial circuit of Wisconsin, resigning from the bench in 1858, when chosen senator in succession to Henry Dodge as a Democrat-Republican, and served two terms. In his last term as senator Judge Doolittle forfeited his standing as a Republican by contesting the impeachment of President Johnson, other Republican senators who took a like position being William Pitt Fessenden of Maine and Lyman Trumbull of Illinois.

After retiring from the senate Judge Doolittle made the race for governor of Wisconsin on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. Subsequently he engaged in the practice of law in Chicago. Judge Doolittle's death occurred on the 60th anniversary of his marriage. Mr. Doolittle was president of the Philadelphia National Union convention of 1866 and also of the Baltimore national Democratic convention of 1872, which nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency.

SALE OF THE UNION PACIFIC.

Decree in Foreclosure Will Be Entered at Omaha This Week.

OMAHA, July 28.—The decrees of sale of the Union Pacific railway in the foreclosure instituted by the government will have been agreed to by all parties to the suit, and will be entered in the United States court here before Judge Walter Sanborn some time during the present week. The decrees signed by the legal representatives of the parties interested were received in Omaha this morning by General John C. Cowin, special counsel of the United States in the foreclosure proceedings against the Union Pacific railway. General Solicitor Kelly this morning said: "The evidence in the foreclosure suit has now been taken, and the decrees of sale will be entered in the federal court here this week." He stated that it would be a mere matter of conjecture to name the date on which the foreclosure sale would take place, but his best belief was that the event would occur sometime during the coming fall.

BUY UP GLUCOSE FACTORIES.

Prominent New York and Chicago Capitalists in the Deal.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The business which called Levi Mayer and John P. Wilson of Chicago to New York last week and led to numerous conferences of several of the largest trust companies, it is now learned was the legal shaping of a big company which has been organized and which has purchased, with one or two exceptions, all the glucose manufacturing plants in the country. The new corporation will have a capital of \$40,000,000 and will control with but slight exception the whole glucose output of the United States, which amounts to 1,340,000,000 pounds. It involves the consumption annually of about 31,000,000 bushels of corn. The capitalists who have underwritten the stock of the company embrace some of the biggest interests in Wall street. Among them are J. Pierpont Morgan, H. O. Havemeyer and ex-Governor Flower. The Chicago contingent includes Norman B. Bean, Marshall Field, L. S. Leiter and Robert T. Lincoln.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

DENTON, Tex., July 27.—In a boiler explosion at Horton Bros.' threshing near Argyle this morning an engineer was killed and nine other persons injured, two of whom will probably die. The boiler was an old one and had no safety valve. The engineer, name unknown, is supposed to come from East St. Louis. His daughter, George Crubitz, will Belts, Will Keith, Will Smith and four others were injured. The boiler was a high pressure one and was used several times for allowing his steam to get so high.

Nebraskans on the Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The standing committees announced by Speaker Reed have the names of five Nebraska congressmen. More getting the chairmanship of the committee on public buildings and grounds. Congressman Strode gets a place on the postoffice and post roads committee, and Stark on militia, Green on immigration and naturalization, and Maxwell on coinage, weights and measures. Iowa Republicans secure many good committees.

Tariff Law Operative Saturday.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The secretary of the treasury holds that the new tariff law is in effect beginning of the day which it receives the approval of the president, and, therefore, became operative after midnight of Friday, July 23. Assistant Secretary Howell today sent the following telegram to collectors of customs: "Department holds that new tariff law covers and includes all customs business of July 24."

Tokamah Tramps Let Out on Parole.

OMAHA, July 27.—The last of the tramps arrested at Tokamah and Oakland for delaying the mails by jumping on freight trains were disposed of by the federal authorities yesterday. The eight remaining prisoners and Attorney Gillis were released on their personal recognizance, the understanding being that if they disobeyed themselves they would never be let out.

Fire Chief Fights to Retain Office.

LINCOLN, July 27.—Fire Chief Malone was removed by the mayor and C. E. Weidman promoted to the place. Malone refused to give up the keys and sought to hold possession of the office. Yesterday there was a false alarm of fire, and Malone attempted to drive out with the chief's horse, but was prevented by the firemen. During the altercation Malone struck Weidman twice with the whip. Last night the city council confirmed the appointment by a vote of 13 to 1, which will probably settle the difficulty.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

SPECIAL SESSION PASSES THE TARIFF BILL AND QUILTS.

Sanitary Civil, Agricultural, Indian and General Deficiency Appropriations Bill Passed—Limiting Cost of Armor Plate the Most Important New Legislation.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The extraordinary session of congress just closed was called by President McKinley two days after he took the oath of office on the steps of the Capitol. It met in pursuance of his proclamation at noon March 15. The special message transmitted by him to both houses on the opening day was brief. It explained the bill which was to be considered in the revenue, reviewed the bond issues of the last administration and urged congress promptly to correct the then existing condition by passing a tariff bill that would supply revenues for the support of the government and the liquidation of the public debt. No other subject of legislation was mentioned in the message—the tariff bill has been the all-absorbing feature of the session.

The Republican members of the ways and means committee of the preceding house had been at work thereon during the short session which ended March 4, giving hearings and preparing the bill which was to be considered at the extra session. Three days after the session opened the tariff bill was reported by the ways and means committee, and 13 days later, March 31, 1897, it passed the house.

It went to the senate, referred to the committee on finance and the members of that committee spent a month and three days in preparing the amendments submitted to the senate, and exactly two months later, July 7, it passed the senate with 572 amendments. The bill then went to conference, where, after a 10-day struggle, on July 15, a complete agreement was reached by which the senate receded from 118 amendments and the house from 511. The other 245 amendments were compromised.

The conference report was adopted by the house July 19, at the conclusion of 12 hours continuous debate. The report was taken up in the senate July 20 and adopted July 24. The tariff bill was signed by the president the same day.

Appropriation Bills Passed. Congress did not devote its attention entirely to the tariff, although it did subordinate everything else to this one measure. The four appropriation bills which failed on March 4, last in themselves would have compelled President McKinley to call congress in extra session, even if the necessity for a revision of the tariff had not existed.

Buy Up Glucose Factories. Prominent New York and Chicago Capitalists in the Deal. NEW YORK, July 27.—The business which called Levi Mayer and John P. Wilson of Chicago to New York last week and led to numerous conferences of several of the largest trust companies, it is now learned was the legal shaping of a big company which has been organized and which has purchased, with one or two exceptions, all the glucose manufacturing plants in the country. The new corporation will have a capital of \$40,000,000 and will control with but slight exception the whole glucose output of the United States, which amounts to 1,340,000,000 pounds. It involves the consumption annually of about 31,000,000 bushels of corn. The capitalists who have underwritten the stock of the company embrace some of the biggest interests in Wall street. Among them are J. Pierpont Morgan, H. O. Havemeyer and ex-Governor Flower. The Chicago contingent includes Norman B. Bean, Marshall Field, L. S. Leiter and Robert T. Lincoln.

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SUFFERING IN KLONDYKE.

Returned Gold Seekers Tell of Their Experiences in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Two miners from the north came in on the City of Puebla yesterday and registered at the Commercial hotel. They are Henry Dore and J. E. Boucher, and both tell tales of the hardest kind of experience. Thirty days on flour and water and \$30 taken from the ground in eight months is but a portion of Dore's experience. Of all those who have reached the city, his tale is one that ought to make those without experience think twice before plunging into unknown dangers.

E. Boucher left his home in Wisconsin three years ago, went in by Juneau and Chilcoot to Forty Mile and had the usual run of poor luck. He went to work for \$12.50 a day, but that soon gave out and he then went prospecting. "I had no better success at this than at work, and was pretty well disgusted, when I heard of a strike at Klondyke. I struck a good claim and cleaned up about \$10,000. I am going back home to enjoy myself until next spring, when I will go back again, if I do not sell out in the meantime." Dore brought out nearly \$30,000, but they decline to give the exact figures.

Tacoma Catches the Fever.

TACOMA, July 24.—The Klondyke excitement here has reached fever heat. People of all classes are making hurried preparations to get to the gold fields, and every day adds to the list of those bound northward. The latest move from the city is reported as coming from a few well known capitalists, who have purchased the steamer Rosalie, now plying on the Sound, and are preparing to equip the boat with provisions sufficient for two years for several small parties. The scheme is a pool proposition, each man interested paying his share of the expenses, and the result of the expedition to be equally divided. This is the biggest "grab stake" proposition ever yet undertaken.

Miss Grace Allen Acquitted.

GUTHRIE, O. T., July 29.—Miss Grace Allen, the Kansas school teacher on trial at Chandler, has been acquitted of the charge of poisoning Miss Phronia Eekes, her rival, and the latter's mother. In the arguments it was asserted the women were poisoned with aged medicine which the family was known to have used. The verdict receives the commendation of the public.

Sherman Will Invite Foreigners.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The president has informed Senator Thurston and other members of the Nebraska delegation that he would not issue any proclamation inviting foreign countries to participate in the Omaha exposition, but the secretary of state will issue a circular supplementing one previously sent out, in which foreign countries will be asked and invited to take part in this celebration.

Baroness Blane seeks a Divorce.

CHICAGO, July 27.—"Baroness Blane," known in private life as Mrs. Elizabeth L. Waters, has filed a bill for divorce from Leeds Vanghaan, Waters, to whom she was married June 19, 1896. The "baroness" states in her petition that her husband was extremely cruel during their month of life together.

G. A. B. Invited to Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., July 27.—The Young Men's Business association has resolved to invite the Grand Army of the Republic to hold their encampment here in 1899 and appointed a committee to invite the co-operation of other organizations in the movement.

Silver Lower Than Ever Before.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Silver was lower today than ever before. The opening quotations today were bar silver 88 1/2, Mexican dollars 45 1/2, and closing 88 1/2 and 45 1/2, respectively. The local dealers can assign no other reason than lack of demand.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. W. L. P. Boston..... 32 26 Philadelphia..... 42 46 Cincinnati..... 43 48 Louisville..... 34 43 Baltimore..... 39 44 Brooklyn..... 32 48 New York..... 34 46 Chicago..... 34 46 Cleveland..... 41 48 Washington..... 28 43 Pittsburgh..... 33 48 WESTERN LEAGUE. W. L. P. Indianapolis..... 22 26 Detroit..... 41 46 Columbus..... 32 36 Grand Rapids..... 33 38 St. Paul..... 31 33 Minneapolis..... 27 36 Milwaukee..... 31 34 Kansas City..... 25 30

WHEAT MARKET CLOSING LOWER.

Foreign Advances Confirm Reports of Damage and a Heavy Shortage. CHICAGO, July 28.—Wheat was quite erratic today, but kept a wide range of 15c, closing 1/2c to 1 1/2c lower for September. Foreign markets failed to respond to the strength in this market yesterday, but private advices by cable confirmed reports of damage and a probable heavy shortage in the European crop. Domestic news was rather favorable and receipts at all points today were 5 per cent over last year. Corn was easy with wheat, closing 1/2c to 3/4c lower. Oats were also a shade lower. Provisions were easier, closing at declines of 2 1/2c to 5c. Closing prices: Sept. 1897. CORN—July, 29c; Sept., 27c. OATS—July, 17c; Sept., 15c. WHEAT—July, 83c; Sept., 81c. RICE—July, 44c; Sept., 42c. CASH QUOTATIONS: No. 2 red, wheat, 77c; No. 2 red, 76c; No. 2 white, 75c; No. 2 corn, 32c; No. 2 oats, 17c; No. 2 soybeans, 18c.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, July 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; steady. Texas steers, \$20.35; Texas cows, \$20.00; native steers, \$18.00; native cows and heifers, \$17.00; stockers and feeders, \$16.00. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; opened 5c higher, closed weak; bulk of \$13.50; heavy, \$13.00; 200 lbs. and over, \$12.50; mixed, \$12.00; yorkers, \$11.50; pigs, \$10.00; sheep—Receipts, 2,000; weak; lambs, \$15.75; mutton, \$2.00 to \$4.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; steady to strong; later weak to 1c lower; light, \$8.00; mixed, \$8.50; heavy, \$9.00; 200 lbs. and over, \$9.50; Yorkers, \$10.00; stockers and feeders, \$11.00; Texas steers, \$12.00; stockers and feeders, \$10.00; native steers, \$9.00; native cows and heifers, \$8.00; stockers and feeders, \$7.00; sheep—Receipts, 17,000; low; lower; native, \$2.25 to \$3.00; western, \$1.00 to \$1.50; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.00.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red, cash, 76c; No. 2 white, 75c; No. 2 hard, cash, 74c; Sept., 75c. CORN—Easier; No. 2 cash, 32c; Sept., 31c. OATS—Dull; No. 2 cash, 17c; Sept., 16c.

What is a Santaloe?

It is this. If you have a cough or a cold, a tickling in the throat, which keeps you constantly coughing, or if you are troubled with any chest, throat or lung trouble, whooping cough, etc., and you use Ballard's Horehound Syrup as directed, give it a fair trial, and no benefit is experienced we authorize our agent advertised agent to refund your money on return of bottle. It never fails to give satisfaction. It promptly relieves bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, etc. Sold by North Platte Pharmacy, J. E. Bush, Mgr.

END OF CONFERENCE.

COAL OPERATORS ADOPT TRUE UNIFORMITY AGREEMENT.

Operators Wish the Miners to Dismiss Their Minds of Any Such Theories—Passage of Agreement to Adopt a Similar System and Pay Relative Price.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 29.—The "true uniformity" conference of coal operators of the Pittsburgh district concluded its work last night at 12:15 o'clock after a two days' session of close and persistent work. The 21 sections of the uniformity agreement were thoroughly discussed and adopted section by section. The best of feeling prevailed throughout the meetings, the only exception being the bolt of Colonel Road at Tuesday's session. Just previous to adjournment, however, Judge Owens announced that Colonel Road had authorized him to state that any agreement the conference made would receive his hearty co-operation and he would sign it if 95 per cent or even 90 per cent of the operators were sincere in the sanction of it. The conference appointed a committee of five—W. P. De Armit, J. B. Zerbe, J. J. Steitler, J. B. Dyar and N. E. Sanford, with General John Little, to secure the signature of the operators to the agreement. This committee will begin its work tomorrow. It will be aided by the Ohio board of arbitration. When the requisite number of signatures have been secured another meeting will be held to ratify the agreement.

The agreement, as adopted, provides for cash payment of wages, 2,000 pounds to the ton, check weighmen on the tipplers, miners to be credited with the full quantity of coal contained in the mine car, abolition of company stores, semi-monthly paydays, uniform price for pick mining in the thin and thick vein districts and veins not exceeding 1 1/2 inches. It also provides that in case of the violation of the terms of the agreement a penalty of 10 cents a ton on the total output of coal mined by the violator will be charged, which penalty is to be paid to a commission subject to the right of either arbitration or appeal. Said penalty, when collected, is to be distributed among the signers of the agreement pro rata in proportion to the total tonnage or output made by them during the year.

The commission is to be chosen annually and shall be known by the name of the uniformity commission. It shall be composed of nine members, the thick and thin vein operators having proper representation. The members shall be sworn to faithfully and impartially perform the duties of the offices and will be authorized and empowered to enforce the judgments and awards.

It shall also be empowered to subpoena witnesses with the same force and effect as a board of arbitration duly appointed under the act of assembly of the state of Pennsylvania relating to compulsory arbitration.

The agreement shall not become effective unless it has been signed by 95 per cent of the operators on or before Jan. 1, 1898.

After 90 per cent have signed the agreement, if any 15 operators shall be of the opinion that enough have signed to render it effective, a meeting shall be called in Pittsburgh to declare it in force.

The operators, with a few exceptions, want it distinctly understood that the passage of an agreement whereby all operators are to adopt a similar system, and are to pay the same relative price for mining, has nothing to do with the great strike. They wish the miners to disabuse their minds of any such theories.

The operators have also shut out the miners' leaders from taking any part in the conference that may take place through questions arising between the operators and miners, by inserting a clause in the agreement stating the commission shall be composed of workmen employed by the subscribers. Heretofore the miners' officials have represented the miners, but now the miners are to grapple with the questions in dispute alone.

It was decided that present contracts could not be made the basis for arbitration. Many firms have taken contracts for a stipulated period at a fixed price. It is understood that these shall have the right to supply the product to fill these contracts at the rate of mining on which the contracts are based. Here is where the miners and operators will separate.

Appeal for Assistance.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 28.—What is declared to be the most important and largest gathering of the heads of labor organizations of America ever held is now in session in this city. It is the conference of labor leaders called last week by President M. D. Ratcliff of the United Mine Workers and approved by President Grampers of the American Federation of Labor, of which the miners' organization is a part. The purpose of the conference is to aid in a speedy and successful termination of the great coal strike. Sessions of the conference were held during Tuesday and last night, but until the night session was held little had been accomplished.

At the night session of the conference the report of the special committee to devise ways and means to aid the miners was read. The report is an appeal to the country to assist the miners.

St. Louis, July 24.—The latest reports from Belleville, Ills., where 1,000 coal miners went out yesterday, are to the effect that everything is quiet there. The coal miners' strike in St. Clair county is complete, and not a pick was lifted today. The four mines of the Illinois Central Railroad company owned by the Evans family were visited after midnight last night by a delegation from Belleville. The men working in them were asked to quit and they did so without delay.

Spice a Consignment of Birds. NELSON, Neb., July 24.—The first step in the enforcement of the game law was taken yesterday. The passenger train from the west was boarded by the sheriff and about 200 prairie chickens found in the express car were confiscated. They had been shipped from Clearwater, this county, and from Johnston in Brown county. Information has been filed against the consignors at Clearwater and a statement of the facts sent to the Atkinson club upon which to base arrests in Brown county.

"Don't Jump!"

In a moment of peril people often "lose their heads." Sometimes at a fire a frantic woman jumps to her death just as rescue is at hand.

Women who suffer with some disease or weakness until it becomes unbearable, often jump into worse trouble and still further endanger their health by taking some so-called remedy prepared by an incompetent, uneducated person, perhaps a mere nurse who has no knowledge of medicine and no experience in prescribing for complicated diseases.

The safe and sensible course is to consult an educated, experienced physician. Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., may be consulted free of charge, either personally or by letter, and will give sound professional advice to any woman who writes him. He is one of the most eminent living specialists in women's diseases, and his "Favorite Prescription" has cured more troubles of this kind than any other remedy known to medical science.

"I truly believe that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription saved my life," writes Mrs. Maud Pearce, of Stoneville, Fairfield Co., Ohio. "It is a sure and certain cure for female troubles. I am having perfect health. I am stout and can do all my household work. Nothing did me any good until I heard of you. Now I am well at last by taking your medicines. My good health pleases me and pleases my husband. He wants me to give you his good wishes. Every invalid lady should take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

For obstinate constipation, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most natural and truly scientific laxative and curative in the world. They regulate and invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels; cure biliousness, indigestion and kindred ailments. Sold by druggists.

U. P. TIME TABLE.

GOING EAST—CENTRAL TIME. No. 2—Fast Mail..... 8:45 a. m. No. 4—Atlantic Express..... 11:40 a. m. No. 28—Freight..... 7:00 a. m. GOING WEST—MOUNTAIN TIME. No. 1—Limited..... 3:55 p. m. No. 3—Fast Mail..... 11:20 p. m. No. 23—Freight..... 1:30 p. m. No. 19—Freight..... 7:45 p. m. N. H. OLOS, Agent.

SMOKERS

In search of a good cigar will always find it at J. F. Schmalzried's. Try them and judge.

D. M. HOGSETT,

Contractor and Builder,

AND AGENT FOR