

TARIFF BILL IS A LAW

Conference Report Is Adopted In Both Houses July 24.

SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Speaker Reed Appointed the Standing Committees For the House.

The Work of the Session.

The tariff law has passed and has been signed by the president. It went into effect immediately. Congress has adjourned until the December session.

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 to his proclamation at noon March 15. The special message transmitted by him to both houses on the opening day was brief. It explained the deficiencies 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 ample revenues for the support of the government and the liquidation of the public debt.

The republican members of the ways and means committee of the pending house had been at work thereon during the short session, which ended March 4, giving hearings and preparing the bill which was submitted at the early session. Three days after the session opened the tariff was reported by the ways and means committee, and thirteen days later, March 31, 1897, it passed the house. It went to the senate, was referred to the committee on finance and the members of that committee spent a month and three days in its consideration and in preparing the amendments submitted to the senate, and exactly two months later, July 7, it passed the senate with 872 amendments. The bill then went to conference, where, after a ten day's struggle, July 15, a complete agreement was reached by which the senate receded from 118 amendments and the house from 511. The other 243 were compromised. The conference report was adopted by the house July 19, at the conclusion of twelve hours' 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.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Very little other business was accomplished. The four appropriation bills which failed to pass the last congress were introduced and passed by the house in the identical form in which they existed at the time of their enactment into law at the preceding congress, but they were amended in some important particulars by the senate, and when they finally became laws contained more or less legislation of interest and of importance. The general deficiency bill carried a provision accepting the invitation to take part in the Paris exposition in 1900 and appropriated \$25,000 to defray preliminary expenses, and appropriated \$150,000 for a new immigration station at New York to replace the one destroyed by fire.

By far the most important piece of legislation in the bill, however, was that limiting the cost of armor plate for the three new battleships to \$500 per ton. In case the secretary of the navy should find it impossible to make contracts for armor within the price fixed, he was authorized by this provision to establish a government armor plate factory of sufficient capacity to make the armor. In exercising this authority he must prepare a description and plans and specifications of the land, buildings and machinery suitable for the factory, advertise for proposals and report to congress at its next session.

This was secured through the efforts of the populists led by Senators Butler and Allen.

IN THE HOUSE.

The republican leaders of the house decided at the opening of the session to pursue a policy of inaction in order to throw the responsibility for delaying the tariff upon the senate, and therefore the committee were not announced until the close of the session and only urgent matters were considered. Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated for the relief of American citizens in Cuba at the solicitation of the president and \$200,000 was appropriated for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers.

A resolution was passed authorizing the secretary of the navy to transport supplies for the benefit of the suffering and famishing in India and \$50,000 was appropriated for the entertainment and expenses of the delegates to the Universal Postal convention, which met in Washington. The only expenses of general legislation enacted by this congress except the tariff bill, were the law to prevent collisions at sea and to place in force regulations to prevent collisions upon certain harbors, rivers and inland waters of the United States and the bill authorizing the president to suspend discriminating duties on foreign vessels and commerce.

IN THE SENATE.

The senate not being confined as to the scope of its legislation dealt with a number of important subjects, both in and out of executive session. One of these which attracted world wide attention was the general arbitration treaty negotiated by President Cleveland with Great Britain. After exhaustive consideration, despite the great pressure brought to bear upon the senate by religious and commercial bodies throughout the country, the senate rejected the treaty. The Hawaiian treaty of annexation negotiated by President McKinley was still unacted upon when congress adjourned.

In executive session, after much debate, he senate passed the Cuban belligerency bill, a bankruptcy bill, including both voluntary and involuntary features, and the "free homes bill." But none of these important questions received consideration in the house.

AN ANGRY FATHER.

Kills His Daughter's Lover and Attempts Suicide.

WATSON, Mo., July 29.—John Morrow, living one mile from this city, shot and killed John Good, a young man who was visiting his 15-year-old daughter. The father caught his daughter in a compromising position with Good. He became enraged at the disgrace brought upon him and shot the young man dead. He then attempted to kill his daughter and himself, but was prevented by his son, who took the revolver from him.

Morrow then went into a shed in the yard and swallowed some strychnine. He returned and exclaimed: "I will soon be as dead as John Good." Medical aid was summoned and the old man's life was saved.

The Morrows and Goods are highly respected families here and the scandal has caused great excitement.

BITTINGER PLACED.

The Montreal Consulate, Worth \$5,000 a Year, Given to the Missourian.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Late last night President McKinley signed the commission of Major John L. Bittinger of St. Joseph, Mo., as consul to Montreal. The turning down of R. E. Lewis, late Republican candidate for governor of Missouri, is regarded by enemies of Filley and Warner as a blow to both of those leaders. The place pays \$5,000 a year.

English Lutherans in Convention.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 29.—The fifth biennial session of the English Lutheran synod of Missouri convened here, this morning, and will continue for a week. The synod includes the states of Missouri, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York and the District of Columbia, and is the largest body in the synodical conference in the United States.

The Tariff Law's Distribution.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The first copies of the tariff act in law form for circulation have been received at the document rooms of the Senate and House. It makes a pamphlet of seventy pages. The members of the House will have 35,000, the senators 10,000 and the Senate committee on finance 15,000 copies for distribution.

A Banker Charged With Fraud.

LA CROSSE, Wis., July 29.—John Lienolcken, banker, was arrested yesterday on a charge of fraudulent banking. His bank was closed in 1896, but reopened after a few weeks and continued until last September, when an assignment was made.

J. Sterling Morton Building a Theater.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 29.—J. Sterling Morton, ex-secretary of agriculture, has begun the erection here of a \$75,000 opera house, which, when completed will be one of the most artistic, though not one of the largest in the state.

WALLER'S CLAIM IS GOOD.

The Kansas City, Kan., Negro May Become a Millionaire.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 29.—John L. Waller, the Kansas City, Kan., negro who, after retiring from the United States consular post at Tamatave, Madagascar, was thrown into a French prison and kept there for months, will go to London, England, in October to push the scheme for financing his grant, which the Malagasy government made to him before the French annexed the island. His friends declare that he has in the grant a greater find than the Klondike discoveries, and he himself expects to become a millionaire.

Waller decided to go to London upon information of a decision of the state department of the United States, signed by William K. Day, assistant secretary, dated July 12. It was in reply to an inquiry from Waller as to the effect of the annexation by France on his concession on the island. The decision in substance says:

"It is a fundamental principle of international law that when one nation conquers another it assumes all obligations and engagements entered into by the conquered government, between citizens of other governments."

Waller has his claims filed with the state department and has found also that despite the many statements to the contrary during his incarceration in the Chateau de If, the French government never made any formal or official protest against the validity of his grant from the native Malagasy government.

His concession embraces 410,000 acres of land rich in gold.

CURRENCY REFORM.

Secretary Gage Will Devote Much Time to a Bill for Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—President McKinley is determined to secure currency reform legislation. To this end he will have the active co-operation of Secretary Gage. The currency commission bill passed by the House of Representatives on the last day of the extra session is dead and it is not probable that the President will revive the project of having a monetary reform bill framed and recommended by a commission. It is now planned that an administration plan shall be formulated during the summer and autumn, and submitted to Congress when it convenes in December. Secretary Gage has given a great deal of attention to the currency question, both before and since he has been at the head of the treasury department. He is now preparing to go into the matter very thoroughly, and will consult freely with persons whose advice will be of value.

TROOPS FOR ALASKA.

Captain Ray, Five Officers and Fifty-Six Men Ordered North.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 29.—Captain Ray, U. S. A., with five officers and fifty-six men, will leave Seattle for Circle City, Alaska, via St. Michael's, August 5. Orders have been sent to San Francisco to ship a year's supply of clothing, which will include 100 woolen blankets, axes and all tools necessary to be used in "hutting." Twelve improved conical tents will be shipped to Seattle from Philadelphia by express.

Passage has been secured for the United States officers and their men on the North American Transportation and Trading company's steamer Cleveland, which leaves Seattle August 5. Each man's fare will cost the government \$150, and each ton of freight will be charged for at \$50.

The Dominion government is to send eighty-five additional mounted police to the Klondike, there being twenty-five there now. The men will leave from Victoria on a Pacific Coast Steamship company boat in a few days. They will go in from Dyea, traveling light, getting provisions after they get in.

OPERATORS QUARREL.

Have Accomplished Nothing So Far in Their Uniformity Conference.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 29.—Ninety-nine coal companies' mines, located in the Pittsburgh district, were represented at the coal operators' uniformity meeting here yesterday. The operators who ship by river and those owning mines in the Westmoreland field were not present. The river operators held a meeting at the Coal exchange and decided to take no part in the uniformity movement. No attention was paid to the call by the Westmoreland people. Very little was accomplished at the two sessions yesterday. The old uniformity agreement with the new clauses inserted was reported on by a committee, and the meeting today will take up the agreement by clauses for discussion.

The only sensational incident of yesterday's sessions occurred when Colonel W. P. Bend presented a minority report on the uniformity agreement, denouncing the procedure of the meeting in severe terms, and bolting the conference.

STARVATION WAGES.

All the New York Cloak Makers to Go on Strike August 15.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Local union No. 1 of the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers met last night to complete arrangements for the big strike of the organization scheduled for August 15, next. All present were in favor of the ordering out of the 12,000 cloakmakers in this city.

An instance of starvation wages that are now being paid by the manufacturers, Jacob Silverman stated that for sixty-three hours in the employ of a leading firm he was remunerated with \$1.35 a week wages. It is claimed that the operators who were formerly paid 65 cents for jackets now get 15 cents, and operators on capes are paid 7 cents, while they formerly got 35 cents.

BIG FACTORIES ON FIRE.

Mik and Hat Manufacturers Suffer Heavily at Yonkers, N. Y.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Fire at Yonkers, N. Y., destroyed two large factory buildings, occupied by W. A. Reed & Co., hat manufacturers; Rowland Bros., hat manufacturers; Pass Bros., silk manufacturers and the Yonkers' silk company. The loss will probably reach \$500,000. Eight hundred people are thrown out of employment.

Quartz Vein Discovered.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The latest rumor from Alaska is of the discovery of wonderfully rich quartz in large quantities on the Stewart river. Particulars are vague, and beyond the fact that the ledge is a large one, and that the rock assays \$300 nothing can be learned. This, if true, will mean much for the Klondike district. The Stewart river runs into the Yukon not far above Dawson, and it is reasonable to suppose that the placer gold now being found below may have its origin in the mountains at the head of the Stewart and neighboring rivers and creeks.

Gotham Waits for Kansas.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Nine boys sent out by the Children's Aid Society left yesterday afternoon on the 2 o'clock train over the Erie railroad for Eldorado, Kan. They were under the charge of R. M. Grace, the agent of the society at "The Farm School," at Kensico. The boys range from 9 to 15 years of age, and most of them are orphans.

Manhattan Woman Kills Herself.

MANHATTAN, Kan., July 29.—Mrs. L. Bordell committed suicide about 4 o'clock this morning by jumping into a well. For some time she has been threatening to end her life, but little attention was paid to it. She was 39 years old and leaves a husband and two grown daughters.

The Dismissal of Andrews.

LESTON, July 29.—The Daily Chronicle devotes an editorial article to the dismissal of E. Benjamin Andrews from the presidency of Brown university, which action it regards as the most serious blow the capitalist oligarchy has yet struck at social, economic and intellectual liberty in America.

Chino-American College.

St. Louis, Mo., July 29.—Andrew Foo, a local Chinese merchant, is planning the establishment of a college where the Chinese pupils will be taught the English language and American ways.

RED HOT BARGAINS

No Doubt You Are in the Market for Some. We Tell You a Few and Invite You to Come and SEE THE REST

Torchon Real Laces . . .

- 5c and 9c Torchon Real Laces, reduced to... 3 3/4c
6c and 10c Torchon Real Laces, reduced to... 6c
12 1/2c and 14c Torchon Real Laces, reduced to... 8c
15c Torchon Real Laces, reduced to... 9c
18c and 20c Torchon Real Laces, reduced to... 12 1/2c
23c and 25c Torchon Real Laces, reduced to... 16c
30c and 37c Torchon Real Laces, reduced to... 20c

Ladies' Shirt Waists . . .

- 75c Ladies' Shirt Waists... 48c
\$1 00 Ladies' Shirt Waists... 69c
1 25 Ladies' Shirt Waists... 87c
1 50 Ladies' Shirt Waists... \$1 12
1 75 Ladies' Shirt Waists... 1 33

French Gingham . . .

25 pieces, Regular price 10c, now... 8c

Wash Dress Goods . . .

- 3 1/2c Lawns, clearing sale price... 2 1/2c
5c Lawns, clearing sale price... 3 1/2c
8c Jenny Lind Cords, clearing sale price... 5c
10c Lawns and Dimities, clearing sale price... 6 1/2c
12 1/2c Goshua Cord and Hamilton Stripes, clearing sale price... 9c
15c Organdie Laces, clearing sale price... 10c

SHOES Greatest Bargains Ever Offered . . .

- 36 Pairs Child's Slippers, black and tan, 5/2 to 10/2, former price 90c and \$1, clearing sale price... 70c
36 Pairs Misses' Kan, Call and Kid Shoes, 12 to 2, former price \$1.75 and \$2.00, clearing sale price... \$1 20

18 Paris Boys' Tan Shoes, 13 to 5, were \$1.25, 1.50 and 2.00, clearing sale price \$1 00

- 19 Pairs Boys' Shoes, Dongola and Call, 12 to 5 1/2, were \$1.50, 1.75 and 2.00, clearing sale price... 1 20
38 Pairs Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2, were \$2.50, 3.00 and 3.50, clearing sale price... 1 50
30 Pairs Men's Low Shoes, 7 to 11, former price \$1.75 and 2.00, clearing sale price 1 25
40 Pairs Men's Shoes, broken sizes, were \$2 50, clearing sale price... 1 75
72 Pairs Men's Lace and Cong. Kanaroo Call, were \$3.00 and 3.50, clearing sale price... 2 25
15 Pairs Men's Cordovan, 6 to 8, were \$5, clearing sale price... 3 50

Ladies' Handkerchiefs . . .

25 Dozen Embroidered and Fancy Bordered; regular price 10c; special this week... 6 1/2c

Straw Hats . . .

- 30c and 35c Men's Straw Hats, clearing sale price... 23c
50c and 60c Men's Straw Hats, clearing sale price... 37c
75c Men's Straw Hats, clearing sale price... 49c
\$1.25 Men's Straw Hats, clearing sale price... 95c
\$1.50 Men's Straw Hats, clearing sale price... \$1 00
20 Misses' and Boy's Straw Hats, clearing sale price... 15c
25c Misses' and Boy's Straw Hats, clearing sale price... 19c
50c Misses' and Boy's Straw Hats, clearing sale price... 35c
STAPLE STRAW HATS, 4c, 8c, 12c and 16c each.

FRED SCHMIDT & BROTHER,

921 O Street,

Opposite P. O., - - Lincoln, Neb.

APPEAL TO LABOR.

Called Upon to Send Organizers to West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

WORKING, W. Va., July 29.—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. Hatchford of the United Mine Workers and approved by President Gompers 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 the day and last night, but until the night session was held little had been accomplished. The following manifesto was issued from the conference room at 11:30 last night:

"We hereby call upon each national and international organization of labor to send representatives to act for and by the direction of the United Workers' organizations in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and such other states as may be necessary. Fully imbued with the heroic struggle which the miners are making for pure womanhood and innocent childhood, for decency, for manhood and for civilization, and for the consciousness of the justice of their cause and of the responsibility of their actions, we call upon the workingmen of our country to lend all possible assistance to our suffering, struggling fellow workers of the mines, and to unite in defense of our homes, our rights, our citizenship and our country."

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Grain and Live Stock. Hard Wheat—No 3, 67 1/2c; No 4, 65 1/2c; rejected, 61c. Soft Wheat—No 3, 71 1/2c; No 4, 67c; rejected, 61c. Spring wheat—No 3 white, 61c; No 4, 59c; No 3, 57c; No 4, 55c. Corn—No 2, 25c; No 3, 23 1/2c; No 4, 21c; No 5, 19c; No 6, 17c. Oats—No 3, 15c; No 4, 14c; No 5, 13c; No 6, 12c. Rye—No 2, 33c; No 3, 31 1/2c; No 4, 29c. Bran—25c. Hay—Choice new timothy, \$1.00; No 1, \$1.00; No 2, \$1.00; No 3, \$1.00; No 4, \$1.00; No 5, \$1.00; No 6, \$1.00. Shipping and dressed beef steers, \$10.00; 4 to 6, \$10.00; 6 to 8, \$10.00; 8 to 10, \$10.00; 10 to 12, \$10.00; 12 to 14, \$10.00; 14 to 16, \$10.00; 16 to 18, \$10.00; 18 to 20, \$10.00; 20 to 22, \$10.00; 22 to 24, \$10.00; 24 to 26, \$10.00; 26 to 28, \$10.00; 28 to 30, \$10.00; 30 to 32, \$10.00; 32 to 34, \$10.00; 34 to 36, \$10.00; 36 to 38, \$10.00; 38 to 40, \$10.00; 40 to 42, \$10.00; 42 to 44, \$10.00; 44 to 46, \$10.00; 46 to 48, \$10.00; 48 to 50, \$10.00; 50 to 52, \$10.00; 52 to 54, \$10.00; 54 to 56, \$10.00; 56 to 58, \$10.00; 58 to 60, \$10.00; 60 to 62, \$10.00; 62 to 64, \$10.00; 64 to 66, \$10.00; 66 to 68, \$10.00; 68 to 70, \$10.00; 70 to 72, \$10.00; 72 to 74, \$10.00; 74 to 76, \$10.00; 76 to 78, \$10.00; 78 to 80, \$10.00; 80 to 82, \$10.00; 82 to 84, \$10.00; 84 to 86, \$10.00; 86 to 88, \$10.00; 88 to 90, \$10.00; 90 to 92, \$10.00; 92 to 94, \$10.00; 94 to 96, \$10.00; 96 to 98, \$10.00; 98 to 100, \$10.00.

A Kansas Breach of Promise Suit.

HIAWATHA, Kan., July 29.—Mrs. Ellen C. Brown has brought suit against Charles Schrader for breach of promise for \$15,000. Schrader is a wealthy farmer. She claims that after she had agreed to marry him he deeded his property to his children and tried to break the engagement.

Crockery to Be Advanced.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Crockery is to be advanced in selling price because of the new tariff law. This was decided upon by a resolution passed today at a meeting of the importers of earthenware of New York held at the crockery board of trade.

MUST PAY A ROYALTY.

Canada Imposes Severe Obligations on Klondyke Miners.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 29.—At the close of the second sitting of the cabinet last evening it was announced that the government had decided to impose a royalty on all placer diggings on the Yukon in addition to the \$15 registration fee and \$100 annual assessment. The royalty will be 10 per cent on claims with an output of \$500 a month or less monthly and 20 per cent on every claim yielding above that amount yearly. Besides this royalty it has been decided in regard to all future claims staked out on other streams or rivers that every alternate claim should be the property of the government and should be reserved for public purposes and sold or worked by the government for the benefit of the revenue of the Dominion.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

J. V. M. Swinart Editor—Hall, Cyclone and Fire, Farm and Town—Agents Wanted—Write Editor of Insurance Department. We hope to get several reports on cases of spontaneous combustion. It is the duty of every officer in mutual companies to report to other companies just how they are getting along. The road agents of our company tell the people over in another county the local mutual company has quit business and proceeded to tell why. If you want any other place to make your report so that it will reach the most people, we hope each secretary will report to us the amount and number of losses so far this year. If you make an assessment what per cent? How much insurance written so far this year? We do not ask you to be exact but approximate the amount. If we hear from one half the secretaries we will send each one a copy of the report compiled. Do not wait until next week but sit down now and write the report from memory.

to complete the organization. If you desire to be a charter member of the Dwelling house company in the state now is the time to write the editor of this department, C. D. Stoner of Osceola or W. A. Wagner of Beatrice.

Cacarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels; never sicken, weaken or gripes 10c

Better turn over that Alaska gold story and see if the Hanan trade mark is not blown in the back.—World Herald.



A BOOK FOR YOU.

The Shepard Medical Institute, Omaha, Neb., is known throughout the country. Its offices are the most extensive in Omaha, and Dr. Shepard and his staffs about one hundred patients daily.

HOME TREATMENT BY MAIL is a special feature. Medicines are sent to every state in the Union, Mexico and Canada. Send today for Dr. Shepard's Famous Consultation Blanks and his New Book, Illustrated. This is a clean book for clean people to read. It is for the family and for all who want to be cured. Specialties: All chronic diseases of the Nerves and Blood; Catarrh and other ailments that the family doctor cannot cure.

Special Blanks for Men, Special Blanks for Women. Address: SHEPARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE, OMAHA, NEB.

Chicken Mite & Lice Killer

No handling of poultry is needed, simply joint roasts, meat boxes, cracks in boards, and Mite Exterminator will do the rest. A gallon of Mite Exterminator will make 100 gallons of a solution that will destroy all kinds of wire bugs, such as crumblers, squabs, pumpkins, salmon, tomatoes, celery, etc. Agents wanted. Send for circular that tells all about it.

MANUFACTURED BY JAMES CAMERON, BEAVER CITY, Neb. Will give "demonstration" and let you see for yourselves the power of this all-kill medicine. Write for particulars.

A newspaper is a necessity.