

BIG STRIKE BEGUN.

Army of Coal Miners Throw Down Their Picks.

FIGHT TO BE BITTER.

Men Are Well Organized and Very Much in Earnest.

Those Directly Concerned Number Nearly 375,000—Coal Shipments Are Threatened in Ohio—Operators Invoke Aid from the United States Court—Miners Say the Strike Will Continue Until They Win—Arbitration Move in Indiana—Vast Army of Idle Men.



THE great wage struggle of the coal miners has been inaugurated, and it is impossible to tell what the end will be. Nearly 375,000 miners are directly concerned, but with the kindred industries of coal mining and iron and steel manufacturing there is about to be added to the army of unemployed in the United States probably more than half a million men. This is twenty-five times as many men as there are regular soldiers in the United States army.

Carroll D. Wright, chief of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, recently published the statement that about 2,000,000 men were in enforced idleness in this country. This, added to the men just called or looked out, makes the following remarkable showing:

Wright's estimate of the unemployed	2,000,000
Miners called out	375,000
Amalgamated workers, etc.	250,000
Grand total	3,625,000

The following statistics of this big strike, among the miners alone, show an

be hard to resist. The scattered threats, however, are deprecated by President Rutherford and the other officials of the organization there, and they say no violence will be permitted.

Must Face the Law.
An important step was taken at Cincinnati in connection with the strike, which puts the power of the United States against all violence or unlawful acts in at least a portion of the territory of Ohio. An order of the United States Circuit Court, southern district of Ohio, eastern division, was made by Judge Taft, upon a showing made by Myron T. Herrick and Robert Bickensderfer, receivers of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company and of the Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburgh Coal Company, whereby the United States Marshal is directed to protect their miners at work and to prevent unlawful interference with the operations of their railway.

The receivers state that they are engaged in the operation of two coal mines of the Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburgh Coal Company, known as the Dillenville and Long Run coal mines; that there is a strike among the mine workers of Ohio and other States under the direction of the United Mine Workers; that all of the 500 miners at Dillenville and one-half of the 400 at the Long Run mine are desirous of remaining at work, but have refrained from so doing by reason of threats and warnings from other miners who have joined the strike; that it is necessary for the mine to continue in operation and that the miners will continue at work if protected from physical injury to themselves and their property. Judge Taft gave an order to the United States Marshal to consult with the receivers of this court and send to Jefferson County and to other parts of this district a sufficient number of United States marshals to protect the mining and railroad property now being operated by these receivers under order of this court.

President Rutherford, in reviewing the situation, said: "Much has been said as to the amount of coal in stock at the head of the lakes and in the general markets, and also that operators in certain fields, through information received, made preparations for the contest by stocking up coal. Such report is erroneous. The operators, the public and even the miners had no information on this matter, and there is no coal in stock in any great quantities. The emergency of the present mining suspension is attracting the attention of members of Congress and the Senate, as well as members of the Cabinet. At present it seems as if some action looking to national arbitration may

twisted and telegraph wires torn down and part of a mill was carried away.

From Lowry the storm continued in a northeasterly direction to the farm of Robert Peacock, where it made a clean sweep of all the buildings. Mrs. Peacock, her daughter Nettie and a boy named Robert MacGowan were all injured, but will probably recover. The next point in the path of the storm was Thomas Andrews' house, where the family took refuge in the cellar and escaped with bruises. All his farm buildings, including a new brick house, are a total wreck. From here the tornado moved about one mile to Samuel Morrow's, where it left death in its path. The family were preparing to enter the cellar when the storm struck.

TO HONOR LINCOLN'S MOTHER.

Meeting at Indianapolis to Consider Plans for Monument.

Leading representatives of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, Women's Relief Corps and other organizations met in the executive chamber of the State House at Indianapolis for the purpose of considering plans for the erection of a monument over the grave of



GRAVE OF LINCOLN'S MOTHER.

Nancy Hanks Lincoln, mother of Abraham Lincoln, who is buried in Spencer County, Indiana, and also to provide a fund for keeping the proposed memorial and lot in repair. A national appeal for public subscriptions will be made by an executive committee appointed for that purpose.

The grave has been neglected for many years, and while a nation has been paying homage to the great emancipator, the grave of his mother has been forgotten. John Burt, a citizen of Spencer County, wrote to the President, calling his attention to the neglected condition of Mrs. Lincoln's tomb, and the President at once communicated with Gov. Mount, suggesting that it would be most fitting if the State of Indiana would take some action concerning the matter. The grave is on an eighty-acre farm adjoining the south

NATIONAL SOLONS.

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate and House—Bills Passed or Introduced in Either Branch—Questions of Moment to the Country at Large.

The Legislative Grind.

The Senate disposed of two tariff amendments Monday, that placing a stamp tax being agreed to with little or no opposition and without the formality of a vote, while the Spooner amendment, proposing a tariff investigation, was withdrawn after a protracted struggle. The stamp amendment, as agreed to, fixes the following rates on bonds, etc.: "Bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness issued after Sept. 15, 1897, by any association, company or corporation, on each \$100 of face value, or fraction thereof, 5 cents; and on each original issue, whether an organization or reorganization of certificates of stock by any such association, company or corporation, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents; and on all transfers of shares or certificates of stock in any association, company or corporation, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents." Exemptions from the stamp taxes are made in the case of State, county and municipal bonds, and the stocks and bonds of co-operative building associations.

Tuesday the Senate agreed to devote one more day to discussion of the tariff under the five-minute rule, and then proceed to vote. The beet sugar bounty clause was withdrawn. Mr. Bacon made a personal explanation of his vote for Mr. Mills' amendment to impose a tax of 5 per cent, on all manufactured products. He had, he said, given the amendment his vote without due deliberation. If the imposition of such a tax could be confined to the sugar trust and other gigantic concerns existing in open violation of the law it would, upon meditation, commend itself to his judgment, but as it would touch every village and hamlet in the land and lay its hand upon the most humble he frankly avowed his regret for the vote.

The tariff bill passed the Senate Wednesday morning by a vote of 38 to 28. The day was spent in amendments of minor importance. Following the passage of the bill, a resolution was agreed to asking the House for a conference, and Senators Allison, Aldrich, Platt of Connecticut, Burrows, Jones of Nevada, Vest, Jones of Arkansas, and White were named as conferees on the part of the Senate.

The session of the Senate Thursday was uneventful, the deficiency appropriation bill being considered throughout the day. Among its provisions is one accepting the invitation of France to participate in the Paris exposition of 1900. The bill was not completed up to the time of adjournment. An effort to have several claims added to the bill led to a debate on the propriety of paying Government claims, the general sentiment being that a bill covering all claims should be brought in at the next session of Congress. A resolution requesting the President to demand of Spain the release of Ona Melton, one of the Competitor prisoners, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A new committee amendment was agreed to appropriating \$6,000 in full indemnity to the heirs of three Italians lynched in Louisiana in 1886, as was also one appropriating to the widow of the late Representative Cooke of Illinois \$5,000. The House sent the tariff bill to conference. Chairman Dingley, Paine of New York, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Hopkins of Illinois and Grosvenor of Ohio, Republicans, and Bailey of Texas, McMillin of Tennessee and Wheeler of Alabama, Democrats, were appointed conferees. The proceedings were in nowise sensational. The House spent the afternoon under the special order adopted last week listening to eulogies on the life and public services of Judge Holman.

The Senate met Friday under the depressing influence of the death of Senator Harris of Tennessee, who has been one of the conspicuous figures in the upper house of Congress for over twenty years. Rev. Mr. Johnston, chaplain, referred feelingly to the loss the Senate had sustained and spoke of Senator Harris' "fringed bonnet, his unswerving attachment to his political principles, his opposition to all he considered wrong, his devotion to his State and his service to the nation." Senator Bate of Tennessee paid a high tribute to the memory of the distinguished dead, and offered the usual resolutions which provided for a public funeral in the Senate, to which the House, President and cabinet, members of the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, major general of the army and the admiral of the navy were invited, and for a committee of nine Senators to accompany the remains to Tennessee. Then, as a further mark of respect, the Senate adjourned. After the Senate adjourned the Vice-President appointed the following named Senators to attend the remains to Memphis: Messrs. Bate, Walthall, Berry, Turpie, Adair, Deloe, Pettus, Chilton and Wetmore.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Jubilee.
The last sixty years have been great ones in the history of England, but they have been even greater ones in the history of this land of ours.—Baltimore American.

John Bull has time to turn from the serious business of the month and indulge in a characteristic bit of English humor. He calls us land-grabbers.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Annexation.
With both Hawaii and Cuba on the bases, President McKinley will have a great opportunity to make a double annexation play.—Washington Post.

Hawaii is at least affording a little diversion. When some of the Senators tire of annexing Cuba they can turn in and annex the other island for a while.—Chicago Record.

Speaking of Hawaiian annexation, it is pertinent to remark that if Uncle Sam would attend to his own business he would have more business to attend to.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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ENORMOUS EXTENT OF THE SOFT-COAL STRIKE AND NUMBER OF MEN NOW IDLE.



amazing loss of wealth to the country as follows:

Number of men called out	375,000
Number of States affected	10
Month's loss to 375,000 men, at 90 cents a day each	\$10,125,000
Month's loss to operators, at 10 cents profit per ton on 16,000,000 tons	1,600,000
Loss to railroads at 30 cents per ton	4,800,000
Loss to coal companies' stores at the rate of 75 cents a day spent by each miner	8,437,500
Monthly loss	\$24,962,500

From estimates prepared on the basis of coal mined in the year 1895, making allowance for the present condition, it is believed that the expense of maintaining the strike in the State of Ohio alone will aggregate nearly \$60,000 a day. Of this amount the miner loses nearly \$17,000, the coal operators \$10,000 and the railroad companies \$27,000. To this must also be added the decreased earnings of the railroad employees, dock and lake vessel employees and the profits of retail and wholesale dealers. The total output in Ohio for the year 1895 was 11,000,000 tons of coal, which is equal to 1.5 tons a day. It is estimated that 2,500,000 tons of the total output is not coal, for which the miner receives no pay and is clear profit for the operator.

National President Rutherford said Tuesday that he had received reports showing that the greater part of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio was idle, and within a day or two a complete suspension is expected. The Ohio miners are practically a unit for higher wages, as 23,000 of the 25,000 miners in the State are already holding out for the scale.

President Patrick Dolan, of the Pittsburgh district, estimated the total number of men out to be nearly 15,000. President Dolan further said the reports from all over the district indicate the strike will be more general than at first supposed. Along the Monongahela River work has practically been suspended and a determined battle is in progress. All the mines, with the exception of a comparatively small number, are idle, and it is thought nearly every miner will come out. The circumstances indicate a strike of some length, and in consequence the distress will be great.

At Glouster, Ohio, the miners indulged in threats of holding up coal trains. But their local officials kept them quiet by telling them this was coal mined before the strike was declared. However, several of the Glouster men said if non-union coal mined after July 4 in West Virginia and the Pittsburgh district were hauled across Ohio to the lakes they would try to prevent it. As the West Virginia district has paid no attention to the strike, coal probably will continue to be hauled across Ohio. The provocation thus afforded the strikers for retaliation will

be effected, or the establishment of an eight-hour work day, which is necessary to take the surplus labor off the market, followed by a minimum wage law. That this will be a solution of the question there is no doubt, but to insure action along these lines the movement must be large in its proportions, and every miner must cease work.

A. Bronholz, who manages the home office for the General Hocking Coal Company, at Columbus, says there is at least 150,000 tons of coal in storage in the Northwest. He estimates that this will supply all demands for at least four months, no matter how general the miners' strike becomes. There is considerable coal on the Ohio docks ready for shipment by lake, but this coal will not be sent West. It will be held for the purpose of supplying transient trade. With respect to a supply for the railroads, it is estimated that the different companies have enough coal on hand to last them about six weeks.

Indiana for Arbitration.
The Indiana labor arbitration commission has taken the initiative in proposing arbitration of the miners' strike. The two commissioners, B. F. Schild, representing employers, and L. P. McCormack, representing organized labor, met in special session Tuesday, and decided to invite the labor arbitration commissioners of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois to meet in Indianapolis, with the view of agreeing upon a proposition of arbitration to be submitted to the operators and miners. Gov. Mount told the commissioners that he would co-operate in any plans agreed upon, and would ask the Governors of the other States interested to join him in furthering the movement.

SWEPT BY A TORNADO.

Ten Are Dead at Lowry, Minn., and the Town Is Demolished.
Dispatches received at Duluth say that a cyclone obliterated the town of Lowry, Minn., and that possibly ten people were killed and several injured. Lowry is situated on the Soo Line, seven miles from Glenwood, on the Northern Pacific Railroad. The cyclone traveled from south-west to north-west.

The cyclone struck Lowry shortly after 6 o'clock in the evening. Evidences of the cyclonic cloud were seen in Duluth about 7 o'clock. The sky was overcast with clouds that circled as they moved rapidly northeast, and there was a yellow east that was ascribed to the sun penetrating through them. People looked in wonder on the scene, but nobody ascribed the conditions to a cyclone. The clouds moved high in the air and circled with a perfectly steady motion. Every building in the village was damaged. Seven dwelling houses, the station, a church, an elevator and a butcher-shop were totally destroyed. The railroad tracks were

end of the old Lincoln farm. Half a mile south of the burial place of the mother is the grave of the only daughter of Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Sallie Ann Grigsby. Mr. Burt finds that years ago the one-half acre of land about the grave of Nancy Hanks was deeded to the United States to be held in trust. No steps have been taken in all these years to make the grave of Lincoln's mother distinguished from the countryside that surrounds it.

GEN. STEWART L. WOODFORD.

Who Has Been Appointed United States Minister to Spain.
The present and prospective relations of the United States with Spain, because of the Cuban trouble, render the post of minister to Spain one of the most delicate and important diplomatic stations. President McKinley has sought for the place several of the most distinguished men of the country, but all have declined it, unofficially yet emphatically. Finally a few days since, he selected Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn, and that gentleman will go to Madrid.

The man selected for this task was born in New York in 1835, secured his education at Yale and Columbia colleges and



GEN. STEWART L. WOODFORD.

began the practice of law in the metropolis in 1857. In 1861 he was made United States assistant district attorney for New York, and after eighteen months entered the army as a volunteer, serving until 1865. He was rapidly promoted, receiving the brevet of brigadier general. In 1866 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of New York, and in 1870 was defeated for Governor. In 1872 he was elected to Congress, and from 1877 to 1881 was United States attorney for the southern district of New York. Since then he has practiced law.