JOBBERS IN CONTROL

Gold Brick Scheme Worked on Weber Republicans.

COMBINE OF PAP EATERS

COURT HOUSE CROWD RUN THE CONVENTION.

For State Senator—E. M. Allison, jr., of Ogden.

Representatives — Archibald McFarland of West Weber, William Glasmann of Ogden, E. H. Anderson of Ogden, T. H. Davis of Ogden.

County Commissioners — Joseph Stanford of Ogden, William T. Wilson of Ogden, Lyman King of Plain City.

County Clerk—Charles. R. Hollingsworth of Ogden.

Treasurer—Alma D. Chambers of Ogden.

Assessor—John Gibson of North Ogden.

Sheriff—C. E. Layne of Ogden.

Recorder—Dan W. Ellis of Ogden.

Attorney—George Halvorsen of Ogden.

Surveyor—A. S. Parker of Ogden.

(Special to The Herald.)

Ogden, Sept. 28.—The Republican county convention nominated the above ticket today. The convention was held in the county court house and was rather a stormy one. One of the unique features was what the country delegates called a bunco game, by means of which Ogden City got a big majority of the offices. Republicans are particularly sore over the manner in which the city got two county commissioners after the convention had promised to name two from outside the city. There was a deadlock on the nominations of commissioners, the country delegates stubbornly insisting on having two from outside the city. At last a motion was carried providing that the convention name them first, one from the city and then two together "to represent the county." Then the city delegates threw their strength to Wilson, a resident of Ogden, leaving the country with but one commissioner. There was a tremendous lot of kicking over what some of the delegates termed "a gold brick scheme," and of the legislative candidates three were scheduled to go through by acclamation, but there was almost a failure in two cases, the opposition being especially strong against Allison, the head of the ticket.

The first effort to suspend the rules and give it to him by acclamation failed, but after some persuasion it went through.

Of the fifteen nominations made, twelve are from Ogden City. Of the ten county officers, six were renominations, and one of the others was given to a man already employed for a long time in the court house. The only two county officers turned down were Commissioner Smith and Recorder Hendershot.

The platform claims credit for "prodigious economy" by the present county administration, but fails to do any showing.

It was after 11 o'clock when Chairman Hanson called the gathering to order and Secretary L. J. Holther read the call. E. T. Hulaniski was named as temporary chairman and Al Toone of North Ogden temporary secretary. Mr. Hulaniski closed a brief address by saying he had no doubt that if the campaign were carried on in a business like manner Utah and Weber county would be carried for the Republican ticket.

On motion of Mr. Gunnell the convention provided for the three committees: credentials, resolutions and permanent organization and order of business. The convention took a recess to permit the selection of committees, one delegate for each committee from each county district and from each city ward.

After the selection of committees the convention took a recess till 1:30.

At 1:45 Chairman Hulaniski tried to call the assembly to order, but it was 2:10 before the convention would heed the gavel.

M. L. Jones reported for the committee on credentials. Every district was represented but Riverdale and there was a contest in Burch Creek. Mr. Henninger claimed that he and his wife went to the Burch Creek schoolhouse at 8 o'clock and there was no one there. Mr. Herrick stated that he, Mr. William Stimpson and Mr. Robert Stimpson went there at 7:15 and waited till after 8 and no one came. They elected Al Herrick and William Stimpson the former being chairman, and Mr. Robert Stimpson was secretary. They presented regularly signed credentials, but the committee tried to harmonize the factions by giving Herrick and Henninger a vote each. Herrick led a vigorous opposition and the report of the committee was turned down, Herrick and Stimpson being declared the delegates and Henninger being mollified by election as an alternate.

The committee on permanent organization and order of business through Chairman Hanson named E. T. Hulaniski as permanent chairman and Mrs. Ellen Shepherd as secretary.

Platform Adopted.

The platform adopted was:

The Republican party of Weber county, by its delegates in convention assembled, declares its allegiance to the national and state platforms, and pledges itself to the maintenance of the principles contained therein. The Republican party points with pride and satisfaction to the record of economy and good government which has characterized the Republican administration of county affairs during the past two years. We call public attention to the fact that all pledges made before the election of 1898 have been fulfilled, and that in all departments of county affairs the cost of maintaining county government has been reduced, notwithstanding the extra work saddled on some of the offices, through legislative and judicial action. We call attention to the fact that during the Republican administration the credit of the county has been enhanced, until county warrants are practically worth par, while during the preceding Democratic administration the laborers on county roads and the merchants who furnished county supplies had to discount their warrants from 5 to 8 per cent. We pledge the nominees for commissioners to a careful, economic and business-like adminstration. We pledge the nominees for county officers to a clean, honest, efficient and economic conduct of county affairs, and in connection with this pledge, we call attention to the efficiency and economy with which county affairs have been conducted during the last two years. We pledge our legislative nominees to the enactment of such laws as will tend to the betterment of all the people, and keeping particularly in view a law for the construction of reservoirs or other water supply, for irrigating all the land fit for cultivation. We further pledge these nominees to the enactment of a law, or the amendment of present laws, looking to the equal distribution of the water supply and the protection of all rights of property owners. We call attention to the fact that during the present national Republican administration the interest and welfare of Weber county has been materially advanced by the establishment of a sugar factory and a half-dozen canning factories and other institutions, and that by reason of the prosperity following the Republican adminstration the prices of farm products have been advanced, the wages of workingmen of all classes have been raised and the value of all property has been enhanced. In view of these facts that are of such vital importance to the people of Weber county we cordially invite the co-operation of every voter to the support of the Republican ticket, that these improved conditions may be continued.

Then came the nominations. George M. Hanson nominated E. M. Allison, jr., for state senator. He moved suspension of the rules and the naming of E. M. Allison, jr., by acclamation. The vote was put and to the surprise of many there was a scattered volley of noes that grew in intensity till it reached formidable proportions. The chair affected to be in doubt. Mr. Gunnell and H. H. Thomas seconded the nomination in eulogistic speeches and the dissenters had subsided when the next vote was taken.

A Pretty Fuss.

The nomination for representatives was begun. H. H. Thomas and James N. Kimball contested for the floor and Mr. Thomas was recognized, but Mr. Kimball protested and got his way. He named H. D. Petterson of West Weber. Boss Hanson asked Mr. Kimball if it were not true that West Weber was for another candidate. Mr. Kimball said that was none of his business. Then up rose Joseph Hogge and insisted on talking right out in meeting. He explained that Bishop McFarland and Mr. Petterson had had a scrap. He wanted to tell what the scrap was about, but the chair ruled him out of order. Mr. Hogge refused to sit down. He advanced toward the front gesticulating energetically, saying, "I'm going to tell you any way." A half dozen delegates tried to make him sit down and be still, but he would not until the convention was in an uproar. Quiet was finally restored and after Archibald McFarland of West Weber and James Slater of Slaterville were named Mr. Hanson moved that nominations be closed and a ballot taken. Meanwhile Mr. Allison came in and told some funny stories, causing the convention to forget the differences between Archibald McFarland and his brother, the bishop of West Weber.

As the ballot progressed it became evident that McFarland would win. The vote stood:

McFarland	142
Petterson	29
Slater	59

Something For Glasmann.

Mr. Thomas then took the floor and asked the convention to name William Glasmann by acclamation. James N. Kimball objected, saying he was opposed to railroading nominations through. He thought Mr. Glasmann should take his chances with the other candidates inasmuch as he had published that he was not a candidate for any office and allowed others to get out for the place.

Mr. Thomas said Mr. Glasmann was not a candidate, but might be "Roosevelted" in, or words to that effect. Mr. Gunnell kept rising to a point of order and insisting that Mr. Kimball had no right to speak except to make a nomination. Mr. Kimball carried his point by nominating Mr. Gunnell for the place and then making his anti-railroading speech.

Mr. Gunnell withdrew and the motion was put. There were about a dozen "noes" to the chorus of "ayes," and Mr. Glasmann was declared the nominee.

J. A. Wright named E. H. Anderson and he got it by acclamation, and made an address.

John D. Murphy wanted a railroad man for a candidate and named Thomas H. Davis. The nomination was very popular and Mr. Davis modestly accepted the nomination made by one combined whoop. Mr. McFarland, so long overlooked, was called for and promised to do his best.

Bad Luck Pursues Glasmann.

For county commissioner the nominations were made and a committee composed of A. S. Condon, H. H. Thomas and P. T. Farris had been dispatched for Glasmann. They secured him and got as far as the corner of Washington avenue and Twenty-fourth street when the candidate was painfully injured. H. W. Gwilliam, coming down Twenty-fourth street on a wheel at a rapid gait, accidentally ran into Mr. Glasmann, knocking him down. Both gentlemen were painfully bruised, and Mr. Glasmann had to retire before being presented to the convention.

The first vote on commissioner stood: First ballot—J. C. Smith, 17; Lyman Skeen, 29; J. C. Nye, 11; James Cassin, 40; Joseph Stanford, 58; David C. Low, 16; W. G. Wilson, 49.

Second Ballot—J. C. Smith, 16; Lyman Skeen, 8; James Cassin, 58; Joseph Stanford, 99; David C. Low, 4; W. G. Wilson, 45.

A long period of turmoil followed, during which it was impossible to get order. Another effort was made to get the rules suspended and vote for three at a time, but the supporters of several outside candidates were afraid of a combination having in view the nomination of Stanford, Wilson and Skeen, and the proposal was shouted down. It was on the cards for these three to win, the supporters of each wanted their man named first, and so another ballot was taken. Cassin had developed unexpected strength and there was danger of the slate being smashed. During the vote the Fourth ward passed and several county districts did likewise. North Ogden gave it out flat that they would not vote till the Fourth ward had done so. The votes of Wilson were distributed one each to the various candidates as far as the votes would go. The Fifth ward held its vote till the last and then threw it to Stanford.

After the second ballot Mr. Bagley moved to elect one from the city and then two from the country, and after a long parliamentary tangle the motion carried with whoops from the country delegates.

Fight Grows Hotter.

This narrowed the fight, pitting Wilson and Stanford against each other, and it was thought practically assured the nomination of Smith and Skeen. This was a clever turning of the position of Wilson's supporters, whose greatest strength was in the outside districts, though officially a resident of the city. No votes were cast for him. The ballot for the city candidate stood: Stanford, 138; Cassin, 89; Nye, 3.

Mr. Stanford was declared the nominee, and the delegates began to prepare their ballots for the nomination of two delegates to represent the county.

W. G. Smith and D. C. Low realized in about one minute that they were up against it. The word went around that Wilson was still in it as a country candidate. There were requests for information galore and an attempt to adjourn. Mr. Falkman mounted a chair and asked if they would accept Mr. Wilson as a country candidate. There were yells of no and a few ayes. Mr. Wright said Mr. Wilson was big enough to represent the whole county. Mr. Wade said Mr. Wilson was not the man he thought he was if he would claim to be from the country. Mr. Wilson came forward in response to a call, and said: "I have voted eight times, six times in Huntsville and the last two times in Ogden. I can represent the country just as well as the city if you want me to." There were mingled cheers and jeers and the vote stood: Skeen, 138; Wilson, 140; Smith, 86; Low, 25; Cassin, 1; Nye, 1. Skeen and Wilson were declared the other two nominees and the convention took a recess till 7:30.

A Session of Talk.

The evening session was notable for speech-making. Mr. Glasmann had sufficiently recovered from his accident and was on hand to accept the nomination. The nominees for clerk, treasurer and assessor were made by acclamation in one, two, three order, and each candidate made a little talk. There were three candidates for sheriff and the first ballot decided it. It gave Layne 133, Thomas G. Browning 65 and Peter Matson 32.

For recorder there was one ballot only, Ellis winning with 132, against Hendershot's 46 and Rufus Garner's 52.

George Halvorsen and A. F. Parker got the nominations by acclamation, respectively, for county attorney and county surveyor.

The convention adopted the eagle for its emblem and chose a county committee of forty-nine members, one from each voting district in the county.

The candidates named are to choose the executive committee.

WORRY OF UTAH FOLKS

Ominous Story About Perishing Gold-Seekers.

MESSAGE IN A BOTTLE

SALT LAKERS CONCERNED OVER TRUTH OF THE TALE.

Readers of The Herald who have kindred or friends in the Nome gold district were considerably agitated yesterday morning on reading in the press dispatches from Seattle that a party headed by the well known Jack Delaney had undoubtedly perished. The tidings sent out from Seattle were to the effect that on Sept. 17 a bottle containing a message had been picked up by a soldier on the Alaskan coast. This message read:

"Off Port Safety, 11, 1900.—Who finds this please report to authorities eight of us left Port Clarence three days ago and are now sinking fast, with no hope.

(Signed) "Jack Delaney, G. L. Myers, Sam Mark (or Mack), John Dolan, George Thomas, A. M. Dean."

After reading this thrilling bit of information some of the friends of Delaney were sure that the individual referred to was none other than John F. Delaney, the widely known mining man and contractor who headed a party of gold seekers from Salt Lake last spring to Nome. Others who had friends and relatives in this party figured out that it was some other Delaney.

Salt Lakers in the Party.

Those who went with the Salt Lake Delaney to Nome were A. A. Cahoon, brother of John P. Cahoon of Murray; Julius Siegel, son of Sol Siegel of the well known clothing firm; Ed Gilman, Willis M. Foulks, John Strockberger, Joseph Ulmer, J. H. Stratton, John Childs, John Clark and Andrew Buck. The latter two returned here a short time ago, having left Nome on Aug. 12.

Clark and Buck were much sought after yesterday. They were certain Jack Delaney of Salt Lake was not the one who was with the shipwrecked party. Buck said he knew the John Dolan and A. M. Dean mentioned in the dispatch and they were not with Delaney when he and Clark left Nome.

From these and other assurances the optimistic ones concluded that none of the Salt Lakers were in the party that has undoubtedly perished on the sea. The pessimists, however, figured out that some one in the shipwrecked party wrote the name of Delaney with the prefix of Jack instead of John F., as he himself always signed his name.

It is not likely that all doubts in the matter will be settled until some more positive word is received from others of the Salt Lakers who left here with Delaney.

EX-MAYOR JONES OF PROVO BECOMES A DEMOCRAT

(Continued from page 1.)

of its splendid selections as Mr. Harris concluded.

Judge Powers was received with great enthusiasm. He dwelt largely upon the silver question, showing the shifting attitude of the Republican party on that attitude, and in the language of Lincoln, claimed they had no credit in the minds of the people because of their unstability. Judge Powers threw a few shafts of scarcasm and wit at Governor Wells, and closed his address with an able discussion aginst imperialism and an appeal to the people to stand by their party.

SPELLBINDERS IN MERCUR.

Gold Men Get a Chilly Reception in the Great Camp.

(Special to The Herald.)

Mercur, Sept. 29.—The Republican spellbinding combination came over from Eureka by special train this afternoon and held a meeting at the opera house.

Governor Wells spoke briefly on his own administration and McKinley prosperity which was "overwhelming the country."

Sutherland followed. He failed to arouse much enthusiam and a great many of the audience went out before he nished his talk.

C. E. Allen tried to prove that silver men who supported Bryan four years ago could consistently vote for McKinley and the gold standard this year; but he did not read the Republican plank for gold. He then talked on trusts and expressed the belief that there was little hope for their eradication. He said they had come to stay.

A person in the audience called out, "What about the Mercur coal trust?" As the head of the Mercur coal trust was the chairman of the meeting, Francis Hall, the audience appreciated the point. Mr. Allen did not attempt to explain the workings of the local trust, but tried to explain the benefits of high prices.

FLOOD IN TEXAS.

Railroad Is Under Water at Fort Worth.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 28.—The Trinity river continued to rise all day and is fully thirty feet at this place. The overflow reached out more than a mile, resembling a large lake and is from four to six feet deep.

Much of the Cotton Belt railroad track has been carried away. The Cotton Belt station is surrounded with water three or four feet deep and all business is suspended temporarily.

Service over the North Side street car lines has been abandoned.

As yet no loss of life has been reported, but it is rumored that some people have perished below this city in the Trinity river bottoms.

BOERS ARE COMING.

Large Numbers Are Preparing to Settle in Northwest.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 28.—The Globe tomorrow will say:

Hundreds and perhaps thousands of Boers will emigrate from South Africa to the United States and settle in the northwest. Theodore Van Grecht of Holland, who has of late years made his home in the South African republic, is in St. Paul to arrange satisfactory railroad rates over the western lines.

Mr. Van Grecht will bring a large contingent of Boers to this country in the spring if conditions are favorable. There are thousands of Boers, he says, who are anxiously awaiting the opportunity to leave their present environments and embark for another land.

Holland Is Threatened.

London, Sept. 29.—Great Britain has sent a note to the Dutch government, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Daily Mail, which contains a warning that if Mr. Kruger is allowed to carry bullion or state archives on board the Dutch warship which is to bring him to Europe it will be regarded as a breach of neutrality on the part of The Netherlands.

Illinois Town Is Burning.

Kankakee, Ill., Sept. 28.—Chief Powell of the Kankakee fire department received a telephone message from Sheldon, Iroquois county, thirty miles east on the Big Four railroad, that the town was burning up. The entire business district, about four blocks, is threatened. The town has a population og about 2,600.

AMERICAN FORCE WITH GUNBOAT IS SUPPOSED TO BE ANNIHILATED

Washington, Sept. 28.—General MacArthur cables the war department from Manila that on Sept. 11 Captain Devereux Shields, with fifty-one men of company F, Twenty-ninth volunteer infantry, left Santa Cruz for Torrijos, by gunboat. Nothing has been heard from him since, and it is supposed that the entire party, including Captain Shields, has been captured, with many killed and wounded.

The massage is as follows:

"Manila, Sept. 28.—Adjutant General, Washington: Sept. 11 Captain Devereux Shields, 51 men of company F, Twenty-ninth regiment U. S. volunteer infantry, one hospital corps man, left Santa Cruz, Marinduque, by gunboat Villalobos, for Torrijos, intending to return overland to Santa Cruz. Have heard nothing since from Shields. Scarcely doubt entire party captured, with many killed, wounded, Shields among latter. Information sent by letter from commanding officer at Boac, dated 20th, received Sept. 24, consisted of rumors through natives.

"Yorktown and two gunboats, George Sanderson, colonel Thirty-eighth volunteer infantry, two companies Thirty-eighth volunteer infantry, sent Marinduque immediately. Anderson confirms first report as to capture, but unable Sept. 27 to give details of the present whereabouts of Shields and party; names killed and wounded. His information probably available soon.

"Anderson has orders to commence operations immediately and move relentlessly until Shields party is rescued. Logan will be sent ot Marinduque if necessary to clear up situation.

"MacARTHUR."

The Twenty-ninth infantry was recruited at Fort McPherson (Atlanta), Georgia. Captain Shields was lieutenant colonel of the Second Mississippi during the Spanish war. He was made captain in the Twenty-ninth infantry July 5, 1899. He was a resident of Natchez, Miss., where his wife now resides.

The scene of the latest reverse is a small island lying due south of the southern coast of Luzon and about 300 miles from Manila. Marinduque is about twenty-four miles in diamater and was garrisoned by two small detachments of United States troops. One of these was at Boag, on the west coast of the island, and the other was at Santa Cruz, the principal port on the north side.

It is inferred that the boat, as well as the body of troops under that officer has been captured.

SCHURZ ON THE ISSUES

Former Republican Talks For the Bryan Principles.

OPPOSES THE EMPIRE

SPEAKS TO IMMENSE AUDIENCE AT COOPER UNION.

New York, Sept. 28.—Cooper Union was not large enough to hold the crowd which came tonight to its doors to attend the meeting of the Anti-Imperialist League of New York.

The crowd was a noisy one and before the meeting was called to order cheered for McKinley, for Bryan, for the "Full Dinner Pail," and for Debs. Carl Schurz was received with a tumult of cheers. Ernest H. Crosby introduced the first speaker of the evening, Anson P. Stokes.

Mr. Schurz was introduced and was given another round of applause.

Mr. Schurz said, in part:

"Let me say at the start that I consider the manner in which the imperialistic policy is being commended by some person of popular approval the hugest confidence game ever practiced upon a free people. In my whole long life I have never known of such systematic use of distortion of history, hypocritical cant, garbling of documents and false pretense. I am here to speak a word for truth and justice; and in doing so I shall call things by their right names. You will pardon me if those names are not always of the mildest. For I must confess, when I witnessed some of the means employed to lure this great republic from the path of righteousness, high principle and glorious destiny, my old blood boiled with indignation.

"The partisans of the administration object to the word 'imperialism,' calling it a mere bugbear having no real existence. They pretend that in extending our sway over Porto Rico and the Philippines they were merely continuing that sort of territorial expansion which has been practiced by this republic from its beginning. This is a mere juggle with words amounting to a downright falsification of history.

"The truth is, that until two years ago this republic did indeed add to its territory, but never without the intention and well-founded execution that the acquired soil would be occupied by a population of our own, or at least homogenous with our own, and that it would in course of time be formed into regular states of this Union under our constitution. It was, therefore, not mere expansion of our territorial domain to be perpetually ruled by our arbitrary will, but it was essentially an intended and in the course of time practical extension of our constitutional system in entire accord with the fundamental principles of our democracy."

Accuses McKinley of Evasion.

Mr. Schurz gave an exhaustive review of the incidents leading up to the war with the Filipinos. He discussed Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance and accused the president of evasion and concealment of the facts.

"President McKinley's 'benevolent assimilation' order of Dec. 21, 1898," he said, "was an open and rude declaration of war against the Filipinos standing up for their freedom and independence.

"I have again and again challenged the imperialists to show me in the whole history of the world a single act of perfidy committed by any republic more infamous than that committed by Mr. McKinley's administration against our Filipino allies, and I have received no answer but a sickly sneer.

"A grievous wrong has been done to the Porto Ricans by denying them their just rights, and to the Philippine islanders by basely betraying them and subjugating them with a bloody hand. A wrong has been done to our own people by violating the vital and conservative principles of our republic besmirching our national honor. A wrong has been done to all mankind by setting a bad example which discourages the belief in the salutary efficacy of democratic institutions. We are bound to repair that wrong, even if it cost us something.

"The American people should insist that the government of this republic should do all in its power, instead of slaughtering those who fight for their freedom and independence, to assist them in forming an independent government of their own and take such measures to protect them against foreign interference as may be required. In one word, we should simply do for them what we have promised to do for the people of Cuba. This is what the plain duty of the American people demands—a duty of honor and of patriotism.

"What is there to be said against this? The administration party pretend that they substantially propose the same thing that is proposed by their opponents—to give the islanders a stable government. But cannot every child see the vital difference by securing to them a stable government under foreign rule, which they are fighting against, and a stable government under their own sovereignty, which they are fighting for?"

OPPOSE FREE SILVER.

New York, Sept. 28.—The "Lawyers' Sound Money Campaign club" was formed here today with the following officers:

John G. Carlisle, president; William A. Duer, treasurer; Charles H. Sherrill, secretary, and Franklin Bartlett, R. W. Deforest, George Hoadley, Henry E. Howland, William Jay, Hamilton Odell, W. H. Peckham, George L. Rives, Horace Russell and others, vice presidents.

Resolutions were adopted declaring against the convention which nominated Bryan and Stevenson upon a platform advocating the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 28.—United States Consul W. W. Mills at Chihauhua, Mexico, referred to the federal authorities here and also to the authorities at Washington, detailing an insult to the American flag over his consulate on Sept. 16, the anniversary of Mexican independence, by a mob of Mexicans. He had hoisted the United States and Mexican flags in honor of the day and the mob tore down the United States colors.

WAGE INCREASE FOR THE MINERS

Continued From Page One.

found willing to be quoted in the settlement matter. He said it was Mark Hanna who was engineering the settlement, and that he (Germyn) did not approve of allowing politics to interfere, no matter how much the politicians had at stake.

"It is useless to kick, though," he added. "Those New York fellows have the power. We must simply fall in line."

FAVOR INCREASE OF PAY.

Operators Have a Meeting to Discuss Settlement.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 28.—An important meeting of the coal operators of the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys was held at the office of the Lehigh Valley Coal company in this city today. All the representatives of the big coal companies with collieries in this section were present. The only individual coal producers present were the Coxe brothers.

H. Lathrop, general superintendent of the Lehigh company, chairman of the committee of coal operators in the Lackawanna district, presided.

When the conference was over several operators were asked for opinions, but they were very reticent. Superintendent Lathrop says:

"W discussed a scheme of advancing the wages of all the men throughout the region at least 10 per cent. The powder question was also discussed, but we were not prepared to give out any information regarding our deliberations on the subject."

From another reliable source it was learned that the presidents of the coal companies in New York sent a draft of the proposed settlement of the strike to their representatives here, with instructions to meet in conference and discuss whether it would be advisable to make terms with the strikers on the basis stated. This involved a great deal of labor and caused endless discussion. Some of the superintendents thought the increase could not be granted without loss or an advance in the price of coal.

The president of one of the big compants in New York, who was called up by long-distance telephone for his views on this point, is said to have stated that he did not hink an increase in the price of coal could be entertained. The conference was asked to examine into the cost of mining coal and see if there could not be a saving made somewhere in operating expenses.

It is reported that the representatives of the Lackawanna company, after going over the operating expenses of their mines in this district, were of the opinion that they could stand the increase.

From what could be learned, the operators were not opopsed to granting a reduction in the price of powder, but there was a strong feeling expressed against an out-and-out recognition of the Miners' union. A stenographic report of the meeting was dispatched to New York, in charge of a special messenger.

MITCHELL ON SITUATION.

Says 10 Per Cent Wage Increase Would Be Big Victory.

Hazelton, Pa., Sept. 28.—President Mitchell was waiting for information from New York today as he intimated several times during the day that something might develop before night. In the forenoon he had two long conversations over the long distance telephone and between 4 and 5 o'clock he was at the wire for more than half an hour. He declined to say to whom he talked. When he was pressed to say something on the general strike situation he said:

"This has been the greatest industrial contest between labor and capital in the history of America. If the 10 per cent increase mentioned in the newspapers is correct, while far from satisfactory, it is the greatest victory ever achieved by organized labor and won under the most adverse circumstances. I, of course, have nothing to say as to what action will be taken as to the acceptance or rejection of any proposition. This must be determined by the whole body of anthracite miners themselves. Our organization will not make the mistake which has wrecked many other organizations of assuming the power to determine through its officers the happiness or misery, the weal or woe, of the 500,000 men, women and children dependent upon the anthracite coal industry for a livelihood."

In discussing the reported 10 per cent advance offered the men by the operators, Mr. Mitchell said:

"Under the sliding scale such an increase would practically amount to nothing. What the men would gain in one day they might lose the next."

By the sliding scale is meant that the wages are fixed according to the market price of coal. If there is an advance in the price the miners share in it, and should there be a decrease the miners correspondingly share such a decrease.

If an increase of 10 per cent in wages is offered the miners it will probably be done by means of posted notices and the personal visitation of the mine operators and not the United Mine Workers, because the operators say they will never recognize the organization. If the men so informed desire to consider the proposition they would have a meeting of their local union called for the purpose of having the officers of those bodies notify the three district presidents. These presidents would inform the national president. As Mr. Mitchell is not empowered to accept anything less than the miners' demands he could do nothing but instruct the men to refuse to accept the offer. If the strikers should feel that they ought to entertain the proposition they can ask the national president through a local union meeting, and then a district convention to call a joint convention for three districts. The request, however, would not be compulsory, the national president being allowed to use his judgment.

The demands of the men were fixed by a joint convention of three districts. They cannot accept anything less than these demands without a two-thirds vote of the three districts in joint convention, which alone can settle any question concerning the strike.

The labor leaders here say they feel that the union and non-union men will stand out against the reported offer of 10 per cent increase.

Muncie, Ind., Sept. 28.—The wage committee of the American Glass Workers' association today conferred with officers of the Union-made Fruit Jar Makers' association and settled the scale for the coming year's work. Last year's wages will be paid on the long list, with some slight alterations in the rules of the factories the workmen securing their demands. The settlement affects 3,000 hands—96 per cent of the fruit jar producers in the country.

THE BLUES

Suffering Brings Discouragement—Mrs. Pinkham Shows Women How to Recover Health—Read These Letters.

Falling of Uterus, Painful Menses

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I want to tell you how much good your medicine has done me. I suffered for two years with different female troubles. I had falling of the womb, whites, irregular and painful menstruation, such terrible headaches and bearing down pains, I was nearly crazy. I paid out a great many dollars for doctor's medicine, but obtained no relief, and the doctor told me I could not be cured. My husband insisted on my taking your medicine and I must say I never had anything help me so much and in so short a time. I have now taken eight bottles of the Vegetable Compound and am well. My cough is gone and I can work all day without feeling tired. My health is better than it has been for ten years. I know Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved my life and I advise all women to take it."—MRS. C. F. TUNNICLIFF, Weggeland, Minn.

Uterine and Ovarian Trouble

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have followed your kind and free advice and am to-day a new woman. My last doctor told me I would have to go through an operation before I could be well. I had womb and ovarian trouble. I would suffer something terrible, such pain in my left side and it seemed as though I was all falling to pieces. Was nervous all the time, and could not sleep nights. I cannot thank you enough for being so kind to me. I shall always recommend your medicine and hope that my letter may benefit some other poor suffering woman."—MRS. WM. STONE, North Dana, Mass.

A Beautiful Baby Boy

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It was my ardent desire to have a child. I had been married three years and was childless, so wrote to you to find out the reason. After following your kind advice and taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I became the mother of a beautiful baby boy, the joy of our home. He is a fat, healthy baby, thanks to your medicine."—MRS. HINDA FINKLE, Roscoe, N. Y.

Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., if you are ill. The efficiency of her advice is proven by thousands of letters from women who have been cured of serious female trouble by

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

CODY ON ROOSEVELT.

"Buffalo Bill" Makes a Speech in Kansas.

Hutchinson, Kan., Sept. 28.—The first day in Kansas of the Roosevelt campaign has been successful as far as audiences and interest are concerned. Big meetings were held at Abilene and Londsburg. National Republican Committeeman Mulvine and the state committee of the state of Kansas arranged today seventeen speeches for Governor Roosevelt, including a night speech and a day journey of 290 miles. The result has been that the special Roosevelt train did not reach Hutchinson until 10 o'clock, two and a half hours late. The committee in charge has arranged for eighteen speeches in this state tomorrow.

At Phillipsburg a very large crowd assembled, to which Governor Roosevelt spoke briefly. His hearers cheered roundly. At Smith Center there were many men and women on the platform and around the station. Apparently the entire population of Makato and surrounding districts had assembled at the little station to see and hear the candidate for vice president.

At Belleville the governor was taken from the train and placed on a platform near-by. He spoke for ten minutes to a very large bunch of listeners. Six hundred or 700 people had assembled at Clyde. Clay Center was the next stop and a large crowd was in waiting.

When the train drew into Junction City a surprise awaited the governor. Drawn up in line on their horses were Buffalo Bill's soldiers and Indians in costume, and a large crowd of people. A dozen or more of the soldiers were found to have been members of Governor Roosevelt's own regiment who were with him in Cuba. Cody's cannon and Gatling guns belched forth a salute to the incoming train. When the train stopped, Cody, in the picturesque dress of a pioneer frontiersman, appeared at the rear of the coach and was warmly greeted by the governor. After Governor Roosevelt had concluded his remarks of a few minutes' duration he introduced Cody to the crowd. Colonel Cody said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: Governor Roosevelt is the American cyclone and I don't wonder that some have taken to their cellars. The Wild West is here not to make a political speech. What Governor Roosevelt represents is already elected and all they have got to do is to show down and take the pot. I have with me members of Colonel Hunt's regiment. I have others who belonged to the Sixth and Tenth cavalry. I also have with me some of the men who are the best shooters from Great Britain and the continent. I came to Kansas as a boy in 1853. I doubt if there is a man within the hearing of my voice who has been here so long. My father gave his blood and life for the freedom of Kansas. He stood between civilization and savagery. Every mile of Kansas has been covered and won with blood. We had to expand. Kansas is still expanding. The state was then known as 'Bleeding Kansas.' It is no longer 'Bleeding Kansas'; it is one of the great states of the Union."

ROUTE FOR STEVENSON.

Ex-Vice-President Will Speak Throughout East.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—The following itinerary has been announced for Adlai E. Stevenson: Oct. 4, Indianapolis; Oct. 5, 6 and 8, Ohio; Oct. 9 and 10, West Virginia; Oct. 11 and 12, Maryland; Oct. 13, Wilmington, Del.; Oct. 15, New Jersey; Oct. 16, New York City; Oct. 17, Troy, N. Y.; Oct. 18, Utica, N. Y.; Oct. 19, Watertown, N. Y.; Oct. 20, Lowville, N. Y.

PASSENGER MEN ORGANIZE.

Colorado, Utah and Pacific Coast Under One Head—.

A dispatch from Denver states that the formation of a transcontinental passenger association has been completed in New York, there being two divisions. The roads centering in Colorado and Utah and on the Pacific coast are included in one, James Charlton being chairman and the general headquarters being at Chicago.

To Cure a Cold In One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience. MIDY

Sold by all druggists.

Dividend Notice.

UTAH SUGAR CO.—THE BOARD OF directors of the Utah Sugar Co. has this day declared a dividend (No. 19) of 3 per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on September 29, 1900, to stockholders of record September 27, 1900.

The stock books of the company will be closed for transfers on September 27, 1900, at 5 o'clock p. m., and reopened October 1, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m.

HORACE G. WHITNEY,
Secretary.

Salt Lake City, September 26, 1900.

PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICES.

Consult County Clerk or the Respective Signers for Further Information.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PROBATE division, in and for Salt Lake county, state of Utah. In the matter of the estate and guardianship of Catharine Corless, an incompetent person. Notice.—The petition for approval and settlement of the account of the guardian of the person and the estate of Catharine Corless, an incompetent person, has been set for hearing on Saturday, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at the county court house, in the court room of said court, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, Utah.

Witness the clerk of said court.
(Seal.) with the seal thereof affixed, this 25th day of September, A. D. 1900.
DAVID C. DUNBAR, Clerk.
By ALBERT J. SEARE, Deputy Clerk.
J. P. Bowdle, Attorney.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PROBATE division, in and for Salt Lake county, state of Utah. In the matter of the estate of George Frederick Root, deceased. Notice.—The petition of Mary Olive Root, praying for the admission to probate of a certain document, purporting to be the last will and testament of George Frederick Root, deceased, and for the granting of letters testamentary to said Mary Olive Root, has been set for hearing on Saturday, the 13th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at the county court house, in the court room of said court, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, Utah.

Witness the clerk of said court.
(Seal.) with the seal thereof affixed, this 25th day of September, A. D. 1900.
DAVID C. DUNBAR, Clerk.
By ALBERT J. SEARE, Deputy Clerk.
Dey & Street and W. H. Bramel, Attorneys for Petitioner, 162 South Main street, Salt Lake City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PROBATE division, in and for Salt Lake county, state of Utah. In the matter of the guardianship of the persons and estates of Howard Lee and Thomas H. Lee, minors. Notice.—The petition of Ruby Lee, guardian of the persons and estates of Howard Lee and Thomas H. Lee, minors, authorizing her, as such guardian, to mortgage the undivided two-thirds interest of said minors in the following real property of said minors, and that all persons interested appear before the said court to show cause why an order should not be granted to mortgage said interest in the following described real estate of said minors, to-wit: Lot 6, in block 61, plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, in Salt Lake City and county, Utah, has been set for hearing on Saturday, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. at the county court house, in the court room of said court, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, Utah.

Witness the clerk of said court.
(Seal.) with the seal thereof affixed, this 21st day of September, A. D. 1900.
DAVID C. DUNBAR, Clerk.
By ALBERT J. SEARE, Deputy Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PROBATE division, in and for Salt Lake county, state of Utah. In the matter of the estate of Betsy Jensen, deceased. Notice.—The petition of Andrew O. Gaelta, praying for the issuance to himself of letters of administration in the estate of Betsy Jensen, deceased, has been set for hearing on Saturday, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at the county court house, in the court room of said court, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, Utah.

Witness the clerk of said court.
(Seal) with the seal thereof affixed, this 24th day of September, A. D. 1900.
DAVID C. DUNBAR, Clerk.
By ALBERT J. SEARE, Deputy Clerk.
Smith & Walton, Attorneys.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PROBATE division, in and for Salt Lake