MINERS ON THE AGGRESSIVE

National Executive Board Calls a Conference of Organized Labor.

WILL BE HELD IN ST. LOUIS AUGUST 30

At that Gathering Efforts Will Be Made to Bring About a General Strike—Call for the Conference.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 20.—The national executive board of the United Mine Workers adjourned today after having issued the call for the conference of organized labor to be held in St. Louis August 30. The board rejected the proposition of the Pittsburg operators for a conference to arbitrate the wage dispute in that district, claiming that such action would be prejudicial to the interests of the miners at large. The board is ready to consider overtures for the arbitration of the issues of the great strike only when these overtures come from all the operators in the competitive districts, which include Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. The board has decided not to deviate from the decided policy until the result of the St. Louis conference is known. The aggressive work in the field will be continued and the efforts to spread the strike in the West Virginia district will be renewed. The success or failure of the strike hangs upon the result of the conference, the call for which has been endorsed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and J. R. Sovereign, general master workman of the Knights of Labor. They maintain that the fight now being waged by the miners is one of common interest to organized labor throughout the country. At the St. Louis conference all labor organizations will be asked to join issues with the miners. The failure to secure a general suspension in West Virginia has greatly interfered with the prospects of success, as the coal supplied from that and the few isolated districts is meeting the limited demand. The only hope of cutting off this supply appears to lie in the refusal of organized labor in the ordinary channels of traffic and business to refuse to handle or use this coal. If the object of the St. Louis conference is accomplished the strike will be extended to nearly every branch of labor in the country. Following is the call for the conference:

THE CALL.

To organized labor, the various divisions and subdivisions, and all reform, social, educational and scientific bodies, who condemn government by injunction, and the use of force to coerce the people and deprive them of their rights as American citizens:

The great miners' strike has gone beyond a struggle for living wages. A crisis in the affairs of the nation has arrived in which all patriotic people must determine whether they will accept and consent to live under the rule of an oligarchy of wealth, or whether the institutions of free government, the rights of free speech and peaceable public assemblage are to be preserved.

The present struggle has assumed a contest for the preservation of civil liberty and constitutional rights. The tyrannical and un-American injunctions of the federal and state courts are revolutionary, against the first principles of free government and derogatory to the inherent rights of the people, endangering the public peace and destroying the personal society and individual liberties of the common people.

The courts have desecrated the temple of justice, and now stand for the defiant bulwark of confederated capital. Their arbitrary rulings establish one law for the rights for the rich and another for the poor. They decree that capital is always right, as labor is always wrong. They have made it unlawful for starving working people to appeal against tyrannical treatment, present grievances or propose just and peaceable terms for the redress of industrial wrongs.

The present great miners' strike is an expression of discontent that originated in poverty and starvation; it was born in the sorrow and destitution of hungry women and children; it was the last protest of impoverished and enslaved labor and it presents to the world a cause as righteous and as grave as ever inspired the heart of a Christian people. The philanthropic heart of this great nation has responded in sympathy with the miners' appeal for the right to receive a respectable living for the most arduous and hazardous labor in the world. Their appeal for a small share of the wealth they create and the right to enjoy the fruits of advanced civilization finds a responsive chord everywhere in the commonality of mankind, and if it were a struggle between miners and mine operators only, liberty would triumph over oppression, industry over greed and right over wrong without doubt.

But it is nothing but a mere struggle between employe and employer. The judiciary has assumed the indefensible claims of the operators, and the struggle is between tyrannical courts and the whole people. The courts, although under oath to serve the arbitrary behests of the operators, to defend the sordid interests of the rich as against the God-given rights of the poor, and now threaten to turn the gatling guns and the winchesters of criminals and thugs against all who dare to protest against the despicable restraining orders. The judiciary is prostituted to the service of the moneyed capital, has placed the rights of property above the rights of persons and has discriminated against the many in the interest of the few.

That 150,000 miners should be condemned to lives of drudgery and starvation by the arbitrary judgments of the courts is an affront to a beneficent creator, an outrage upon free government and a disgrace to the Christian civilization under which we live. The recent injunctions and their extreme application against the lawful rights of the poor, the arrest and incarceration of hundreds of innocent, inoffensive people, the general employment of armed thugs to overawe miners and coerce the miners, have so exasperated the people in localities where applied that we feel that we can no longer be responsible for the public peace.

And to the end that a just and equable settlement of the difficulties between employers and employes may be effected, the public peace, the liberty of the masses, the sacred institutions of free government preserved and the courts estopped from these outrageous perversions of constitutional rights, we appeal to that higher, more humane and patriotic court—the great plain people—who in times of trouble have always proven the just arbiters of differences between diversified interests and contending elements in the government of human society. We appeal to the liberty loving people of this great nation to send accredited delegates to St. Louis, Mo., where a mass convention will be held Monday, August 30, 1897. The object of this convention will not be to merely protest against the usurpation and tyranny of the courts, but to formulate plans to compel a return to the principles of free government and put said plans into practical operation.

Our people have suffered all the evils that are sufferable and we are given the alternative of submitting to the injunctions of the courts and cowardly entreating our miners to return to the hovels of misery and shame, or appealing to the patriotic hearts of Americans to consider our cause and render a verdict in accordance with the just claims of suffering humanity. We have chosen the latter and will accept the verdict with that fortitude and resignation becoming liberty loving patriots of this great nation.

M. D. RATCHFORD, President.
W. C. PEARCE, Secretary-Treasurer.
B. L. DAVIS.
J. H. KENNEDY.
JAMES M. CARSON.
HENRY M. STEPHENSON.
PATRICK DOLAN.
W. E. FARRS.
FRED DILCHER.
Members Executive Board, United Mine Workers of America.

This call has been endorsed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and J. R. Sovereign, general master workman, Knights of Labor.

DEPUTIES GUARDING THE MINERS.

Unable to Make a Move on the Montana Mine.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 20.—The coal strike seems to be gaining a little strength on the Norfolk & Western railroad, but it will take rapid work there to make up for the losses suffered at Fairmont and in the Kanawha and New river valleys. The Montana campers are able to do nothing toward inducing the men who went back to the mines yesterday to repeal the strike. They are guarded by deputy marshals and cannot move in the direction of the Montana mines, all of them being really under arrest for contempt and liable to be taken to Clarksburg before Judge Goff the moment they make a move not sanctioned by the marshals.

The announcement of the national executive board at Columbus that all the railroaders and federal workers are to be called upon to join the strike is looked upon by local labor leaders as the last gasp and a practical admission of defeat.

It is announced today that the national labor leaders, at their meeting here in July, laid the groundwork for a national political movement against injunctions in labor troubles, and that it will be put into operation in next fall's congressional elections. All recognize that the courts have been the chief weapons of the operators in the present contest.

MINERS TO SUE THE SHERIFF.

Strikers Will Resort to the Law to Get Evens.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—It was reported among the strikers today that suit was to be entered against Sheriff Lowry for obstructing the roads in Plum and Platte townships. The strikers contend that he exceeded his authority in closing the roads to them and that the matter will be tested in the courts. When told of the reports of his impending prosecution, the sheriff said no change would be made in his methods for a few days. The camps of the strikers were slowly disintegrating and he thought in a day or two all the strikers would have gone to their homes. At present he has ninety deputies on duty at the mines. These will be kept there until he is notified that they are no longer necessary. The cost of maintaining the deputies up to this time amounts to something like $10,000.

Attorney Kaufmann, representing the New York & Cleveland company, says the expense of employing the deputies is great and that the order of court will be enforced rigidly and at once. If the campers do not leave Mr. De Armitt will petition the court to issue attachments for contempt. The sheriff, however, has said that he will not interfere with the camp, but will not permit the strikers on the highways.

Forty-seven coal companies of the Pittsburg district have signed the uniformity agreement. Eleven other big concerns have promised to sign, and their names will be appended to the list as soon as the directors of the various companies meet and go through the formality of instructing their official heads, the presidents as is prescribed by a clause of the uniformity agreement.

OUTWIT THE DEPUTIES.

This morning the striking miners encamped at Turtle Creek stole a march on the sheriff's deputies guarding the Oak Hill mine. While the deputies were waiting for the detachment of campers to appear on the roads leading to the mines and wondering why they did not come, the strikers were making a long detour so as to approach the mouth of the pit from the other side and they succeeded in getting there without being observed. Their appearance was startling to the few men who were ready to go to work and the deputies were hurriedly sent for. While they were coming the strikers told the men that there would be a concert in their camp tonight and invited them to attend. When a posse of deputies commanded by Deputy Sheriff David Hanna appeared, a copy of the injunction was read to John Large, the leader of the strikers, and they left the place. Another party of strikers went to Monroeville, but so far as they could learn no new men were taken into the entrance there.

The strikers express the belief that one of the mines to be operated by the mine owners in their effort to break the strike will be the Plum Creek mine and that the miners now at work at Oak Hill and Sandy Creek will be taken to Plum Creek and the other two mines closed down. By centralizing their forces the company would have 281 men, which would be enough to operate the Plum Creek mine in full. To offset this move the strikers will go into camp at Plum Creek. Edward McKay, who is in charge of the campers at Turtle Creek, said today that the miners had no fear of labor being imported. It would be too expensive and would benefit the strikers more than the operators, as many mines now working would surely close down.

Everything was quiet about Plum Creek this morning. The strikers followed out the program outlined by Captain Bellingham and sent out men singly and in pairs to patrol the roads. The deputies did not interfere with them. In spite of the injunction the strikers say they have made thirty converts by going to the houses of the miners and talking the strike over in a friendly way.

Secretary Warner was at camp last night and notified the miners that any more evicted from the company houses for striking would be provided for with comfortable houses, food and clothing.

The coal operators are waiting for a reply from National President Ratchford to their telegram asking for a conference for the purpose of settling the strike by arbitration. At 2 o'clock no word had been received from Mr. Ratchford. The operators say they will wait until Monday, and that the conference, if held, must be for western Pennsylvania and not for the other states. If no reply is received and the miners' officials refuse to meet with the operators new men will be imported and preparations made to start the mines at once.

This afternoon the operators met to hear the report of the commission appointed to select the mine to be started with new men.

At the Chamoul mines on the Monongahela river, many miners have been evicted from the company houses and others have been served with notice to vacate at once. The families are in destitute circumstances and are being fed by the residents of California and other towns along the river.

OPERATORS ISSUE A STATEMENT.

Formulate a Case as the Matter Appears to Them.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—The coal operators in their meeting tonight, after waiting in vain for an answer from President Ratchford to their telegram asking for a conference here to arbitrate the strike question, issued the following statement to the public shortly after midnight:

Resolved, That a committee be authorized, in case the miners' leaders agree to a prefer and no satisfactory basis can be agreed upon in said conference, to propose that the matter in dispute between the miners and operators of the Pittsburg district be submitted to arbitration provided the miners are put to work at once, pending the decision of said board of arbitration.

The operators have exhausted every effort to make amicable settlement, but the miners refuse either to meet in conference or arbitrate. The position taken by Mr. Ratchford occasions great surprise to the operators. He insists in bringing in all competitive states when he knows the operators in other states under the circumstances will not attend a joint conference. In making this demand Mr. Ratchford is seeking to delay a settlement in the hope that he may bring to his aid all the labor organizations of the country and assume such political influence as will frighten the politicians into insisting upon a settlement of the strike without regard to the merits of the case.

Mr. Ratchford is using the Pittsburg miners as a catspaw to scratch political chestnuts off the idle coal tipples in this district. He knows very well that delay in settlement will deprive Pittsburg miners of work, which will be done during the winter by miners of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa regions. Mr. Ratchford must arrange a conference at once for settlement or arbitration of the troubles in the Pittsburg coal district or he must stand accused of inconsistency and insincerity. Public opinion will certainly hold him responsible for the destitution which must inevitably prevail in the district during the coming winter.

AZCARRAGA ACCEPTS OFFICE

Takes the Position Made Vacant by the Assassination of Canovas.

SPAIN'S CONSERVATIVE CABINET LIVES

Will Continue the Canovas Policy Along Its Main Lines, Remaining Firm but Friendly Toward the United States.

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SAN SEBASTIAN, Aug. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—When General Azcarraga returned from his second interview with the queen at Palace Miramar today he stated that the queen regent had confirmed his powers definitely as prime minister, also the powers of all his colleagues. It is understood the cabinet will follow the main lines of the policy of the late premier at home and in the West Indies, and will do its best to obtain the support of all groups of the conservative party, without distinction. The duke of Tetuan naturally retains the post of minister of foreign affairs, if only because of all the members of the cabinet he is best acquainted with every detail of past negotiation with the United States and is acquainted with the ideas and plans of his late chief in the matter. General Azcarraga assumes the reins of government with a soldier-like simplicity and a determination to do his duty by his sovereign and country. Certainly no more respectable or respected man could be found, in the opinion of the majority of his fellow countrymen, for the arduous duties ahead. I am able to say that General Azcarraga has no ill feeling toward America, having always even been on friendly and courteous terms with Minister Taylor, and is an enlightened officer.

General Azcarraga in his two long interviews with the queen regent yesterday and today, discussed at length the question of relations between the United States and Spain, on account of the fast approaching arrival of General Woodford, when it will become inevitable for the new government to let the nation know the whole truth in regard to those relations, and the purport of General Woodford's instructions.

This has been the principal aspect of the present crisis discussed by the queen and Azcarraga, and, indeed, is the feature of the crisis which causes the grave anxiety to all Spanish statesmen and generals, much as they would like to please the queen by letting things slide during her holidays at San Sebastian. The queen and Azcarraga conferred whether it would be wise to entrust the provisional conservative cabinet and the bitterly divided conservative party with a mission requiring prestige and authority for its successful fulfillment—on one hand to persevere in the task of crushing the colonial insurrections and on the other to show a bold attitude toward the United States, with a view of appealing to every possible means to resist foreign interference in Cuba. The minister of war declared himself ready to assume the responsibilities of the office, if the queen called upon his patriotism and loyalty, and stated he had received from Marshals Blanco, Campos, Lopez and Dominguez offers of hearty support and from Sagasta a promise of friendly neutrality, and felt confident all conservatives and even the antidynastic parties, like the Carlists and republicans, to a man, would assist the crown and cabinet in facing the complications in the colonies. I must say many Spaniards, especially in financial circles, would have preferred a liberal cabinet as a more logical solution.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

ANGIOLILLO DIES UNREPENTENT.

Declines to the Last to Receive Any Religious Consolation.

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VERGARA, Aug. 19.—(Via Bayonne, Aug. 20.)—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—At 11 o'clock the military judge, secretary and other officials of the prison, and Lieutenant Gorria, who had defended Angiolillo in both courts, entered the cell and announced to him his hour had come. He calmly rose from his bed, looked quietly at them and shuffled along as fast as the manacles on his legs permitted, to the hall where the sentence was read aloud. Angiolillo, with eye-glasses on nose, was then told he must go to the chapel, where the priests would be ready to administer to him his counsel, again earnestly entreat him to repent and accept religious consolation, confess his accomplices and make his peace with the church. Angiolillo listened with a strange smile, and raised his head defiantly, saying: "Please let me die unmolested. I wish not to go to church. I am a free thinker. I will have none of your priests, who have wearied me for days unceasingly. I beg to be allowed to die true to my ideas."

The officers were greatly perplexed, as they could not easily infringe the rules, they remonstrated with the convict, and asked him to sit in the chapel with the priests. He again refused to move. Half an hour passed without the prisoner's flinching, and he repeatedly declared he was prepared to die, but not repent, and nothing would shake his resolve. Vergara is horrified by Angiolillo's callous conduct.

The execution occurred at 11 o'clock this morning. An executioner from Bourges performed the garroting.

CONSTANTINOPLE BOMB THROWING.

Further Outbreaks Are Expected and the Police Are Watchful.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.—It now appears that Wednesday was selected for the explosion of bombs in this city because the Turkish cabinet had been announced to meet that day at the office of the grand vizier. The Turkish officials for some time past have apprehended danger. Immediately after the explosions, gangs of Mussulmans crowded the streets, ready for mischief, but the police promptly ordered them to go back to their homes, and even arrested some of them.

Fresh outbreaks are apprehended, possibly on the anniversary of the attack on the Ottoman bank, August 26, or on the anniversary of the succession of Abdul Hamid II to the throne, August 31, on which day in 1896 he succeeded his elder brother, Sultan Murad V, who was deposed.

The British and Italian guardships have left their usual anchorage and have entered the harbor.

Another Explosion at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.—There was another explosion here yesterday. It occurred on a hill behind the suburb of Buyukdere, and is believed to have been caused by a bomb. There was no loss of life and nobody was injured, but several Armenians were arrested and the police captured documents which are said to be of an incriminating nature.

Pirates Loot a Ship.

VALETTA, Island of Malta, Aug. 20.—Information has just been received here to the effect that the Italian bark, Fiducia, Captain Rastelo, from Pascougala, June 1, for Marseilles, was spoken on August 16, in latitude 36.04, and reported having been boarded on August 15, abreast of Cape Saba, by fourteen pirates, who fired into the crew, ransacked the vessel, stole the papers, charts, instruments, provisions and the clothing of the crew, cut the running gear and carried off the captain, boatswain and a seaman. The Fiducia was supplied with provisions and instruments by a passing vessel and thus enabled to proceed.

NO SETTLEMENT DURING AUGUST.

Sultan Fears an Outbreak of the Populace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.—It is understood that the Imperial Ottoman bank has offered to provide £1,000,000 Turkish as an installment of the Greek indemnity to Turkey with a view of preventing the intervention of German capitalists, but there is no assurance that any arrangement has been concluded. Meanwhile the sultan, it is stated, declines to accept any settlement before the end of the present month, fearing that his accession day, August 30, might be seized upon by the populace to demonstrate their discontent at the contemplated vivisection of Thessaly. At present there is no sign of a break in the deadlock, caused by Lord Salisbury's refusal to consent to Turkey's holding Larissa and Volo until at least two of the installments of the indemnity have been paid.

NOT SO BAD AS FIRST REPORTED.

General Blood Making Progress on the Indian Frontier.

SIMLA, Aug. 20.—General Blood, the commander of the British forces operating against the insurgent tribesmen on the frontier, has reached Galagai, without opposition. He reports that village to have been found deserted, and adds that the Afridis rising is exaggerated, adding that they have not left Tirah.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.—The official Gazette tomorrow will publish a notification to the effect that the Turkish newspapers Sahab and Mahmatuj will hereafter be prohibited from circulation in India.

No Intention of Reopening Mints.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says: There never existed the least reason for supposing that the British government officials contemplated reopening the Indian mints. It thinks, however, that the 2-shilling piece and the silver dollar and wheat are respectively lower and higher than they should legitimately be.

Armenian Anarchists Arrested.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.—An official note says: Six Armenian anarchists, who perpetrated criminal offenses yesterday, were arrested and will receive trial. They will receive exemplary punishment.

Cabinet Members May Resign.

MADRID, Aug. 20.—It is rumored that several members of the cabinet will resign when the queen regent and the court return from San Sebastian.

Leg Broken in an Accident.

H. Fitzgerald, a musician at Fort Crook, while driving yesterday near Eleventh and Howard streets, was thrown to the pavement by the overturning of the rig and his left leg broken. The accident is said to be due to the careless handling of a stream of water used by the street cleaning gang. The water was thrown suddenly beneath the horse, and in its fright the vehicle was upset. Fitzgerald was removed to the Presbyterian hospital.

Arnold's Bromo Cmery cures headaches. 10, 25 and 50 cents. All druggists.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Hayden's new building on Dodge, off Sixteenth street, is under roof.

The high board fence about the new postoffice building disappeared yesterday.

Some time Thursday afternoon an unknown person unlocked the door of the room of Lena Saltzman at 1430 South Sixteenth street and stole $8 in money.

B. Felden, Seventeenth and Webster: A watermelon social will be given by Luther league of the Grace Lutheran church Thursday evening, August 26, at the home of Miss Cordelia Gibson, 816 South Twenty-fifth street.

The ignition of gasoline caused a small blaze in the residence of Aaron Ferer, 118 South Tenth street, yesterday morning. The fire did little more damage than to burn a hole in the wall of the building.

Funeral services over the remains of Percy Starr, the 5-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Starr, were held from the family residence on Madison avenue yesterday afternoon. Interment was at Forest Lawn.

The crossing at Seventeenth and Farnam streets is being raised in order that hereafter the storm water passing down the north side of Farnam will be thrown into the gutter instead of spreading over the sidewalk in front of the New York Life building.

The Alaska Gold Mining company is the name of a company just formed in Omaha. The articles of incorporation have been filed with the county clerk. The capital stock is fixed at $500,000, and the incorporators are Jeff W. Bedford, G. M. Winkleman, H. C. Picuiell, William Loudon and George N. Hicks.

[illegible], who was arrested several days ago for beating his daughter, was discharged in police court yesterday after trial. The prosecution was brought by the neighbors who heard the girl screaming in the house and afterward noticed her fleeing from the place. There was no evidence to show that the girl had been injured, she herself testifying to the contrary.

The park commissioners are making some extensive improvements on the north boulevard. The street has been regraded and leveled and the rough places are being improved with a layer of earth, covered with cinders.

Comptroller Weisberg left yesterday to spend a week or ten days fishing and hunting near Piedmont, Wyo. He will accompany a party of his friends from Salt Lake City.

Miss Mamie Yoder, clerk in the office of Secretary Gillan of the Board of Education, returned Thursday from a short vacation at Sister's Lake, Mich.

FIGHT BETWEEN THE BOSSES

South Dakota Politicians Wrangle for the Patronage Plums.

PICKLER OBJECTS TO KITTRIDGE'S CHOICE

Files a Protest Against the Issuance of a Commission to Tillotson, the New Postmaster at Gettysburg.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Ex-Representative Pickler of South Dakota is making a fight against issuing a commission to the late appointed Postmaster Tillotson at Gettysburg, S. D. He has filed a protest against Tillotson, signed by twenty out of twenty-two members of the county committee, in which it is alleged that the appointment was the result of a deal between Tillotson and present Postmaster Eales, by which the former is to be repaid for favors done Eales while serving as county treasurer. Pickler is backing an old soldier named Oliver, who, he says, is entitled to the office on account of party service. The matter will probably be settled upon the return of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who is now away on his vacation. It is understood that Chairman Kittridge is backing Tillotson.

It is said today that no appointment of United States marshal for South Dakota will be made until the president returns to Washington. Chairman Kittridge has had several interviews with Attorney General McKenna, at which he urged the appointment of Edward Kennedy of Eureka. Ex-Congressman Pickler has also had several interviews with the attorney general in behalf of his friend. H. G. Chamberlain of Faulkton, ex-Congressman Gamble is backing Elberman of Yankton, and it is understood that Secretary Elliott of the state committee also has a candidate. The fight between the various candidates and their friends promises to be interesting. The term of the present incumbent expires tomorrow, and it is probable that all parties will keep pounding away until an appointment is made.

CATTLEMEN'S CASE PENDING.

Indian Inspector McLaughlin today presented to Acting Secretary Ryan of the Interior department a report on his investigation of the trespassing of cattle belonging to the Cattlemen's association along the northern border of the great Sioux reservation in South Dakota. Cattle alleged to be trespassing were seized and held by the Indians until the trespass charge of $1 per head was paid. Suit was also entered to recover the amount of the charges of $300 in the United States courts. Efforts have been made by the cattlemen to have this suit withdrawn, and argument was made last week to the commissioner of Indian affairs to have him recommend the withdrawal of these suits. Inspector McLaughlin, who is familiar with the whole matter, was called upon to make a report, which he did today. Both Inspector McLaughlin and Secretary Ryan refused to make the report public, the latter saying that it would be presented to Secretary Bliss upon his return to Washington. No action will be taken on the petition to have the suits withdrawn until the secretary's return.

A postoffice has been established at Turlington, Otoe county, Neb., with John T. Weatherhogg as postmaster.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S BANKS.

An abstract of reports to the comptroller of currency of the condition of the twenty-seven national banks in South Dakota was made public today. The principal items are as follows: Loans and discounts, $2,898,362; due from banks, national and state, $290,671; reserve, $1,271,468, of which $323,628 was gold; total resources, $6,653,264. Liabilities—Capital stock, $1,895,000; due to banks, national and state, $213,620; surplus fund and undivided profits, $334,938; deposits, $3,838,181. The average reserve held was $6.68 per cent.

Acting Secretary of the Interior Ryan today reversed the land office decision in the case of James J. Kubal, from the Mitchell district, South Dakota. Kubal's amended entry for the land will be accepted. In the homestead contest of Joseph Brohan against Mary A. White, from the Chamberlain district land office, the decision in favor of defendant is affirmed.

Rural free delivery service will be established in connection with the postoffice at New Providence, Hardin county, Ia., on October 1, with three carriers.

GRANT FAVORS TO MEXICAN SHIPS.

Right to Navigate British Waters in Belizee Free from Tolls.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The text of a new treaty between Great Britain and Mexico relating to the Mexican use of the waters of Belizee, the British colony of Central America, has been received here. It was concluded by Sir Henry Neville Deering and Senor Mariscal on August 3, and grants in perpetuity to the merchant vessels of Mexico absolute liberty of navigation of the waters of the British possessions in that locality. It also sets forth the boundary between Yucatan and Belizee, and to that extent gives Mexico's adherence to the existing boundary.

Get Stamps Made in United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The government of Peru has ordered its postage stamps made in the United States. The first order for 1,000,000 of 5-cent stamps has been given to the American Bank Note company, and another for 2,000,000 stamps or other denominations will follow.

Feel Effects of Decline in Silver.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Consul General Joseph G. Dudley, stationed at Nuava Laredo, in a communication to the Department of State, says that as a result of the recent fall in the price of silver there has been a marked rise in the price of all commodities in Mexico. This is true of domestic products. Rents are included in the rise of prices. He says there has been no corresponding advance of wages or salaries. Labor, he states, stays on its silver basis.

COSTA RICA IS TO COIN GOLD.

Requests United States Mint to Do the Work.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Information comes from Costa Rica that the government has asked the United States Mint bureau to coin 400,000 colons, under the former government's new system of coinage favorable to gold. It will also seek to secure gold bars sufficient to coin an additional 4,000 colons. The colon is equivalent to 46 cents. The ratio at which the Costa Rican coinage is made is 22 to 1, as between gold and silver. The Bank of Costa Rica sold its supply of silver before recent declines, and is said to have made considerable profit thereby.

Commission to Allot Indian Lands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The following appointments were announced at the white house today:

James Jeffreys of Camden, Tenn., and Ross Griffin of Kansas City, commissioners to allot lands in severalty to the Indians of the Uncompaghre reservation in Utah.

News for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—First Lieutenant George R. Burnett has been detailed for service at Fairfield (N. Y.) Seminary and Military academy. Leave of absence to Captain George F. Cooke, Fifteenth infantry, has been extended one month.

Newton Set at Liberty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—General Weyler has informed General Lee that the "so-called insurgent, Captain George Newton, an American citizen, has been placed at liberty for having presented himself to the column of First battalion of Cuba, near Baracoa."

Hitchcock's Commission Issued.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The commission of Ethan A. Hitchcock of Missouri as minister to Russia was made out at the white house today. The appointment dates from August 10.

HYMENEAL.

Shephard-Stewart.

ASHLAND, Neb., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Miss Jennie Stewart, daughter of John Stewart, a wealthy farmer of this city, and Mr. Pardon Shephard, an employe of the B. & M., were united in marriage at the country residence of the bride's parents Wednesday evening by Rev. Wilson Denny. A large number of friends was in attendance.

Lewis-Fulton.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Aug. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Miss Florence Fulton of this city, for several years preceptress of Epworth seminary, near Dubuque, Ia., was yesterday united in marriage to Dr. W. S. Lewis, president of Morningside college at Sioux City. They left immediately for Sioux City, which will be their home.

French-Snodgrass.

HASTINGS, Neb., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Mrs. R. W. Snodgrass and Mr. W. S. French were married at 8:30 last night at the home of the bride's parents, 879 North Lincoln avenue.

Marriage Licenses.

Permits to wed have been issued to the following parties by the county judge:

Name and Residence.	Age.
Harry Pattison, Omaha	24
Mary Krenk, Omaha	20
William H. Smith, East Omaha, Ia.	21
Ethel M. Grew, East Omaha, Ia.	20

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

S. M. Mandell of New York is at the Millard.

Robert Griebling of Milwaukee is at the Millard.

C. E. Lowe and wife of Hyannis are in the city.

D. Seligman of Toledo, O., is stopping at the Barker.

B. W. Enderly of Gering is registered at the Barker.

C. C. Cary of Kansas City is registered at the Millard.

Jerome Palmer of Louisville, Ky., is a Barker guest.

J. H. Wheelhouse of St. Louis is a guest at the Millard.

G. M. Ahrons is registered at the Millard from New Orleans.

C. M. Rathburn of Atchison, Kan., is stopping at the Millard.

W. D. Marsfield and wife of Columbus are stopping at the Barker.

James H. Collins and E. C. Haley of Chicago are stopping at the Barker.

H. S. Thompson, D. B. Dodge and Charles T. Hogg are registered at the Millard from Chicago.

O. H. Mevis, a merchant at Broken Bow, is a visitor in Omaha, and is accompanied by Mrs. Mevis.

Judge A. M. Post of Columbus, member of the Nebraska supreme court, was at the Millard yesterday.

W. R. McInnes, general agent of the Canadian Pacific's freight department, is in town from Chicago.

S. M. Goddard of the Missouri Pacific's southern division was in the city yesterday en route to St. Paul.

Mrs. E. B. Gifford and Mrs. Charles Wheeler and son of Pierre, S. D., are registered at the Barker.

H. H. Martin of Columbus, O., formerly manager for the Columbus Buggy company in this city, is at the Millard.

Nebraskans at the hotels: E. A. Wright, Wolbach; A. J. Minor, Nelson; William Giddings, Wisner; C. E. Hutchinson, Grand Island; Fred S. Hassler, Pawnee City; E. S. South, Newman Grove; E. L. Carey, Bancroft.

REVIEW OF WORLD'S CROPS

Statistics Given Out by the Agricultural Department.

POOR PROSPECT THROUGHOUT EUROPE

Where Yield is Good Quality of Grain is Poor—Canadian Fruit Crop Deficient—Indian Wheat Needs More Rain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Advices to the Agricultural department from private and indirectly official sources confirm the predictions of a considerable deficiency in the European wheat crop, while rye, which is the chief bread grain of eastern Europe, is also short. This fact, as a special report of Statistician Hyde of the department says, as well as the wheat deficiency, will tend to restrict the exportation of the latter from those European countries which usually have a surplus of that grain. As to non-European countries other than the United States, their aggregate contribution to the European supply will be materially affected by the fact that India denuded by the famine, will have practically no wheat to export. United States Consul O'Connor at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, reports that early crops in the southwestern part of that province were much injured by wet weather during the first half of June, which also prevented planting the usual potato area. Plums are a failure. Apples will be a short crop. Small fruits, like strawberries, were abundant, with increased acreage. The wild berry crop is immense. Unofficial reports from Ontario show an unfavorable change in the fruit prospect, with a probable small crop of apples. In western Ontario the fruit outlook is better, but there will be a poor crop around Quebec, while in Manitoba the wheat area exceeds the reduced acreage of last year by 29 per cent and is 14 per cent greater than the 1895 acreage, until then the year of the largest.

EUROPEAN GRAIN CROPS.

Great Britain and Ireland—Returns from every county in England and from many districts in Wales, Scotland and Ireland, published by the Agricultural Gazette, July 26, indicate the wheat crop would be considerable, oats and potatoes in a less degree and barley only slightly below the average. Hay was largely, peas considerably, and beans somewhat above. Barley had suffered an unfavorable change in quality, and as part of it will be unfit for malting purposes the returns, which make it nearly an average crop, must apparently be somewhat discounted. Wheat harvest began in some of the southern and south midland counties during the week ended July 24, and was progressing favorably up to the end of the month, but taking the country as a whole, the bulk of the crop is harvested in August. The different cereals were ripening more nearly together than usual.

France—Conservative commercial estimates put the total wheat crop as low as 100,000,000 hectolitres, making it about one-seventh less than the heavy crop of 1896.

Reports up to near the end of July represent that the weather was unfavorable for harvesting, especially in the north. So far as the harvest has yet advanced the results are said to be far from satisfactory, both as to quantity and quality, and do not tend to encourage any expectation that the crop will exceed the lower estimates.

Germany—An official report dated July 15, in which the figure "1" denoted superior, "2" good, and "3" middling condition, puts winter wheat at 2.3, rye at 2.4, barley at 2.7, oats at 3, potatoes at 2.7 and hay at 2.6. Thus none of the leading cereals are rated "good." According to a report from Hamburg rain was sadly interfering with harvesting. Barley was looking well, but the wet weather menaced its quality. The United States consul at Bremen reported indications that there would not be more than half the usual apple, pear and plum crops in northern Germany this year.

QUALITY OF WHEAT POOR.

Agricultural conditions in other foreign countries follow:

Russia—Advices from Nicolaieff of July 22 report an average yield of wheat, but the quality is spring wheat had suffered from hot weather and much of it would be light. Rye was unsatisfactory in quality and quantity. Barley was satisfactory in yield, but its color had suffered from rains. Other mail advices from Russia speak unfavorably regarding the wheat and rye crops, the recent great heat having caused premature ripening.

Austria-Hungary—Prices of wheat at Vienna are reported to be the highest in ten years and foreign wheat is being imported. The weather is wet.

Belgium—The yield of wheat is reported as satisfactory, but that of rye deficient.

Holland—The weather in the latter part of July was somewhat unfavorable for harvesting.

Denmark—Advices from Copenhagen, dated July 27, stated that rye had suffered from storms, but wheat was a fair average crop and barley good. Weather unsettled.

Roumania—The wheat crop is described as "very disappointing" and parcels of new grain received in London are said to show irregular and very poor quality.

Bulgaria—According to reports for near the end of July the wheat crop had suffered seriously from heavy rains.

India—Crop prospects were improved by rains in many districts, but in Bombay and Punjab much more rain was needed.

Australia—Crop prospects in Victoria had been improved by rain, and, according to latest mail advices, were fairly good.

Argentina—Telegraphic reports to London report the weather as being favorable for the crops.

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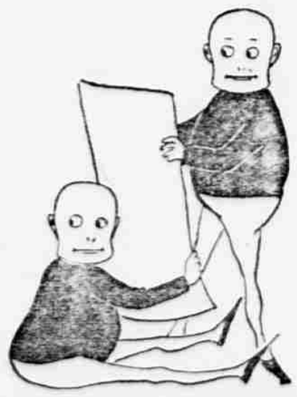

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