

THE GREAT COAL STRIKE IS ENDED.

Mitchell Says Victory Is So Nearly Complete that Nothing Can be Gained by Continuing Strike—Advice to Miners.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 25.—The following statement was given out for publication tonight by President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers:

"Temporary Headquarters, United Mine Workers of America, Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 25, 1900.

"To the miners and mine workers of the anthracite region:—Gentlemen:—After carefully canvassing the entire anthracite situation, we, your officers, district and national, have concluded that your victory is so nearly complete that no good end can be served by continuing the strike longer. The contest has been in progress for thirty-nine days, and the companies employing you have, with few exceptions, signified their willingness to pay the scale of wages formulated by the recent convention of October 12th and 13th.

ONE INQUIRY REMOVED.

"We are aware that some disappointment and dissatisfaction has been caused by the failure of the operators in districts one and seven to separate the reduction in the price of powder from that advance in wages, but after careful inquiry we are satisfied that each mine employee will actually receive an advance of 10 per cent on the wages formerly paid. In the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions the largest companies have agreed that the sliding scale should be suspended and that wages should remain stationary at 10 per cent advance until April 1, 1901, thus removing one of the inequities of which you have complained for many years.

A PERFECT ORGANIZATION.

"While it is true that you have not secured redress for all your wrongs; while it is true that the increase in your earnings will not fully compensate you for the arduous labor you are compelled to perform, you have established a perfect organization which, if maintained and conducted on business principles, will enable you to regulate many of your local grievances and make your employment less hazardous and more profitable than before the strike began.

"The companies agree, in their notices, to take up with their mine employees all grievances complained of. We would, therefore, advise that when work is resumed committees be selected by the mine employees, and that they wait upon the superintendents of the companies and present their grievances in an orderly, business-like manner, and ask that they be corrected.

SEMI-MONTHLY PAY.

"Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that the laws of the State of Pennsylvania provide that miners should be paid semi-monthly, upon demand. We should therefore advise that

each mine employee serve notice on the companies that he expects to be paid his wages twice each month, as provided by law.

PREPAREDNESS FOR RESISTANCE

"The practical benefits to the miners which accrue from thorough organization have been so clearly demonstrated during this strike that it should be needless for us to urge upon you the necessity of maintaining your union intact. We trust, however, that those who are now members of the union will be unceasing in their efforts to induce all other mine-workers to ally themselves with the United Mine Workers of America, at once, as it will be impossible for you to secure higher wages in the future or even to maintain the present rate of wages unless you are prepared to offer a united resistance if any attempt is made to reduce your earnings upon the expiration of the present offer.

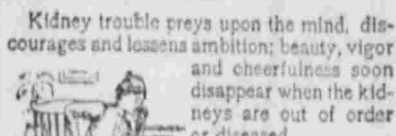
RESUME ON MONDAY.

"As there are some few companies who have neither posted, notified nor signified in any other manner their willingness to pay the 10 per cent advance in wages and suspend the sliding scale we would advise that unless the men employed by such companies receive notice before Monday that the advance will be paid they remain away from the mines and continue on strike until the companies employing them agree to the conditions offered by the other companies. The employees of the companies who have offered the advance of 10 per cent and abolished the sliding scale are hereby authorized to resume work Monday morning, October 30th, and to be prepared, if called on, to contribute a reasonable amount of their earnings for the maintenance of those who may be compelled to continue on strike.

EFFECT ON COAL PRICES.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—Prominent coal dealers think that the settlement of the big anthracite coal strike will have little or no depressing effect on the price of coal in the local market. The president of one of the coal companies said: "The settlement of the strike will have no appreciable effect, I think, except to make those who have stocks more willing to sell. When the strike started the price was \$5.25 and it was advanced to \$7 chiefly for the purpose of holding back the stocks until the mines resumed. In the meantime the season has advanced sufficiently and the cost of mining and freights have been advanced so as to justify the present price list. It may go back 25 cents but I can't see how it can fall below \$6.75 at this season."

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.



Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition, beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased. Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail for ten cents. It is free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonials received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

J. Prindle, yardmaster of the Pan Handle railway will act as temporary chairman at the Auditorium, and Lot Brown, agent of the Burlington road, as the permanent presiding officer. A display of fireworks will be one of the attractions at the overflow meeting out doors. The Auditorium will be handsomely decorated. The back of the stage will present the appearance of the rear of a freight train, complete even to the platform and the red and green signal lights. On either side of the car will be pictures of McKinley and Roosevelt.

Oleomargarine Maker Arrested.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—Through an unconscious betrayal by his brother, Albert T. Dow, proprietor of the alleged illicit oleomargarine factory which recently was raided by United States internal revenue officers was arrested and placed under bonds to appear before Commissioner Mark Foote today.

A warrant was issued for A. T. Dow, but it was discovered that he was in Boston. Before the police in that city could be notified, Dow had left for Chicago. On arrival in this city Dow made an appointment with his brother Nathan. The latter had been shadowed by officers ever since the raid and when the brothers met the arrest occurred.

Collector of Internal Revenue Coyne has secured a writ of attachment on the funds of the oleomargarine company, said to be on deposit on three banks. The internal revenue taxes on the oleomargarine alleged to have been evaded from February, 1898, to October 15, 1900, amount, it is said to \$25,000.

Who Died First, Husband or Wife?

Chicago, Oct. 25.—A special to the Record from Lebanon, Ill., says:

A novel point has been decided in a St. Clair county case. David S. Sage and wife were killed in a terrible storm that swept over the county four years ago. The bodies were found lying side by side. They had one daughter, the only lineal heir. In a suit for a settlement of the estate, the question arose as to which had died first. If Sage, then his wife's relatives would be entitled to her award, consisting of the homestead. If his wife died first, then her relatives would be entitled to nothing, but the whole estate, amounting to about \$10,000, would fall to Miss Mabel Sage, the daughter.

There was no way of proving which had died first and the court held that since woman physically is weaker than man, Mrs. Sage must have died first, and upon this hypothesis awarded the estate to the daughter.

Baltimore Shooting Tournament.

Baltimore, Oct. 25.—The annual tournament of the Baltimore Shooting association closed today, the final contest being a handicap at twenty five birds, \$20 entrance, \$50 added to high runs, six money. Smith, Martin and Postons divided first three moneys, while the other three went to Hollowell, Fanning and Welch.

GAGE DISCUSSES SILVER QUESTION

What is the Interest of Wage Workers in Free Coinage.

MEANING OF SIXTEEN TO ONE

Imperialism Not an Issue, but a Sort of Trojan Horse for Getting Into the Citadel.

New York, Oct. 25.—The Academy of Music in Brooklyn was crowded to the doors tonight by people who came here to hear Secretary Lyman J. Gage on the campaign issues. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican club, 86th Low, president of Columbia college, also spoke. Secretary Gage's reception was most hearty. He spoke in part as follows:

My subject may be stated after this fashion: What is the interest of the wage-earner and stipendiaries of every class in the proposition to open the mints for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1? It is the declared purpose of the Democratic party, so called, to do that thing. If done, it will have an enormous effect for weal or woe upon the welfare of every man, woman and child in the United States. No question is of deeper moment than this question, and you cannot act intelligently on it unless you understand it.

What is 16 to 1? It is the ratio which Congress fixed many years ago between gold and silver when coined at the mint—that is to say, it is a relation, in weight of metal, between silver dollars and gold dollars. Under the law, a given quantity of gold was stamped a dollar, and sixteen times that weight in silver was stamped a dollar. You perceive it is a relation of weight, not a relation of value.

You will ask then, why was the weight ratio fixed at 16 to 1? The answer is obvious and plain. It was because that relation of weight recognized in the coins minted the then commercial value of the two metals in the markets of the world. Because the commercial value of gold was sixteen times, or thereabouts, greater than silver, Congress recognized the fact and established the coins in the same ratio of weight. Make no mistake on this point. The mint ratio never established the value of either gold or silver, nor did it establish the relative value of one to the other. The commercial exchange of the world fix the value of all things, including gold and silver. The only way on earth to determine the value of gold, either as coin or as bullion, is to find out what it will bring in flour, or clothing, or labor, or other things. The value of gold is measured by the quantity of these things which it will exchange. The same is exactly true as to silver. Now, gold and silver are no more related to each other in any fixed ratio than are wheat and corn. Wheat and corn are good for food, and there is a sort of relation between the two in value, but it is a fluctuating, not a fixed, relation. The same is true of gold and silver. They are both metals used for money, but their relation to each other in exchangeable value has, as history proves, been a variable, not a fixed relation.

"They say it was a crime to close the mints to free coinage of silver in 1873. I deny it; but if it were true, would it cure that crime to commit an egregious folly in 1900?"

"The Democratic champion still avers that on this question the party stands where it did in 1896. He does not talk about it so much, but what he does talk about it he uses the same misleading phrases as of old. For instance, he has repeatedly said: 'The Republican administration under McKinley is coining silver every day in the month, and every month in the year, at the ratio of 16 to 1. If that is not the correct ratio, why do they do it?'"

"Mr. Bryan knows why, but he conceals the reason and abases his hearers to draw conclusions. The statement, so far as it goes, is true. In 1873 a measure passed Congress directing the secretary of the treasury to buy 2,000,000 ounces per month and coin into 'standard dollars.' But mark this: The coinage was to be for the government and on government account, and not on private account for the benefit of holders of bullion. In 1890 the Sherman law was passed, which directed the secretary to buy not less than 4,500,000 ounces of silver and to coin not less than 2,000,000 ounces a month. That act also declared it to be the policy of the government to maintain these dollars on a parity with gold. In 1893 the purchasing clause of the Sherman law was repealed. Since that time the mints have in truth been engaged in coining up the purchased bullion. But mark this: Through the law, and by the operation of the treasury, the dollars have been kept equal to gold. They are paid out only by the government and against the receipt of the government of an equal amount of gold or in service rendered, or goods bought. With the government's guarantee of parity, and the quantity limited, it is manifestly an indifferent circumstance whether the ratio were 16 to 1, 20 to 1, or 5 to 1. And yet Mr. Bryan deftly insinuates that this practice justifies free coinage for everybody at a ratio commercially obsolete without any guarantee of equality with gold from anybody.

"Would the free coinage of silver and the consequent adoption of the silver standard in our domestic affairs deprive the wage-earner of one-half of his present reward? I have no more doubt of the truth of it than that grapes grow grapes or that thistles grow thistles.

"If you consent to the free silver program, if Bryan and his Democratic-Populist-Silveristic supporters come into power, you inevitably get your pay in the new dollars containing 37 1/2 grains of fine silver. Before you vote for this sort of business be wise enough to get a stipulation from your employers that you shall then be paid as you are now paid in something equivalent to 800 grains of fine silver. If you do not do so, you will get the equivalent of only 37 1/2 grains for every dollar paid you. Can you afford it?"

"But the Democratic orators will tell you that what an answer is the voice of a banker, and that the banker has a special interest in the gold standard; that gold is the rich man's money and silver is the poor man's, and other rot of that kind. I want to speak a moment of the banker's position. I want to show you, as I readily can, that the banker, if he had regard only for an immediate and ill-gotten profit, would himself advocate the free coinage measure of the Democrats. Let's see how he could make it serve his profit.

"Assume that the free coinage law would be operative in two years. Knowing this, the banker, having, say, \$500,000 in deposits, could buy at the present market price, say, 1,600,000 Mexican dollars, or an amount of silver equal thereto in bullion, each one a little heavier and a little finer than the proposed sil-

ver dollars. The mint being opened, he could take his 1,600,000 Mexican dollars to the mint and receive in return 1,018,000 of the new American dollars. With these in hand, and they being legal tender, he could pay off his deposits with \$60,000 of the coins and keep \$958,000 of them as the reward of his shrewdness. His real profit would not be \$518,000. They would be cheap dollars, and, compared with gold dollars, would possess but half their purchasing power, so we must divide the \$958,000 by two, which gives him a net gold profit of \$479,000 on the transaction. You will ask, then, why with such possibilities before them, the bankers oppose the measure. I will tell you, and tell you truly. It is because they foresee, as every one who understands the matter must foresee, that with the adoption of the measure gold would disappear into private hoards; the reserves of the banks, now largely in gold, would be drawn out; they would be forced to contract their loans, a general and exhausting liquidation would take place; merchants and manufacturers fail, and in the general wreck and ruin the banker would not escape. But do not flatter yourselves that you would be exempt from the general disaster. Shops and factories would be closed; a sharp halt would be called on all enterprises; labor would go into idleness; wages would be reduced, and general misery realized. There would be a reversion, no doubt, to the common medium of exchange, and after inconceivable disaster we would have the chronic condition of a fluctuating currency now enjoyed in our neighboring republic, Mexico.

"Don't let us worry about the alleged crime of 1873. Let us look in the face the actual crime which it is proposed that we commit in 1900.

"Thus Mr. Bryan waves this all aside. He says that sentiments are superior to finances and that man is above the dollar. His metaphor is man is above the dollar, he ought to be above—infinite above—this half-dollar fraud which the Democratic party espouses.

"We are menaced by the opposition with an expressed determination to enter upon that foolish and destructive experiment. Every one of the three parties nominating Mr. Bryan has declared for that program. The election of 1896 proved that a majority of our people were still sane and right minded. They then rejected these proposals by an overwhelming vote. Mr. Bryan, with his experience, the leader of the joint alliance is reserved in his declaration on the money question. He and his supporters have invented a phantom thing they call imperialism.

"It is no genuine issue. It is a wooden horse, concealed in which the opposition hope to enter the city with a free silver captain at their head. Will you surrender the gates of their rigorous invasion and thus contribute to your own undoing, or will you aid to bar them out? The 6th of November awaits your answer."

Dr. Rahnsen Sharply Attacked.

Copenhagen, Oct. 25.—Dr. Rahnsen, who was a member of the Estrup cabinet, in which he held the portfolio of war, is now being sharply attacked by the liberal and radical papers because while in office he obtained 140,000 kroner from the national invalid fund by mortgaging his estate, which was recently sold for only 70,000 kroner.

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THE SHERMAN HOUSE IN WASHINGTON.

The fine old home of the late John Sherman, scene of his death and impressive funeral services, is owned by his adopted daughter, Mrs. Mary Sherman McCallum, to whom he deeded it some months ago.