

MEN BACK AT WORK

Striking Freight Handlers Take Their Old Places with Railroads.

STAGNATION ENDS AND ACTIVITY RULES

Immense Quantities of Freight Rushed Out by the Wholesale Merchants.

BUSINESS MEN ARE GENERALLY HAPPY

Strike Expensive to Them, Estimated Cost Being \$10,000,000.

RAILROADS WIN A COMPLETE VICTORY

Men May Now Ask the Managers Through Committees for the Concessions They Hoped to Obtain by Striking.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Renewed activity on the part of Chicago business men followed the settlement of the freight handlers' and the teamsters' strike today.

The settlement of the freight handlers' and the teamsters' strike today and at the close of business hours tonight thousands of tons of freight had been sent to and from the various freight depots.

Every one of the 24,000 strikers who could obtain employment had returned to work by 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The strike, it is estimated, cost the business men of Chicago \$10,000,000 and in order to guard against a contingency in the future they are preparing to inaugurate an educational campaign in opposition to the sympathetic strike.

The labor unions will be asked to forego the use of this important weapon. Business interests which suffered during the strike will join in pledging themselves, it is said, not to sign union agreements which do not guard them against these strikes.

On the other hand the labor unions are fighting to secure the right to abrogate agreements for the purpose of ordering sympathetic strikes.

The freight handlers blame the national officers of the teamsters for the loss of the strike. They declare that the strike shows the necessity for incorporating in all agreements a reservation which will permit strikes.

Arbitration Causes Settlement.

Credit for the settlement rests with the State Board of Arbitration. It is the adoption of the suggestion of that board which led to the action of the freight handlers' union in declaring the struggle with the railroads at an end.

At the same time it is probable that even had the strike been not made its suggestion the fight would have been decided over tomorrow, as the majority of the freight handlers had returned to work before the mass meeting at which the strike was called off officially had convened. It was a knowledge of this fact that had much to do with the decision of the board.

However, the proposition made by the State Board of Arbitration enabled the freight handlers to retire gracefully from the field.

After ten days of strife the Chicago freight handlers' strike terminated today in an unqualified victory for the railroads. A meeting of the strikers, presided over by President Curran, resulted in an almost unanimous vote to return to work, leaving the wage scale and other questions for their respective roads.

At the conclusion of the meeting the strikers went by hundreds to the warehouses to apply for their old positions, and the teamsters who have remained out in sympathy again took up their reins. By noon immense quantities of freight which had been held back for days was being rushed to the railroads or taken from warehouses and cars. Where stagnation had ruled, commercial activity again reigned.

Chicago merchants expressed a feeling of relief at the termination of hostilities, but they are scarcely less happy than the men themselves, although the strike is estimated to have cost them \$10,000,000, to say nothing of the trade that had been permanently lost to them.

Hall Crowded to Suffocation.

The little hall where the meeting of the strikers took place was jammed to suffocation and thousands were unable to effect an entrance. It was a brief meeting, only long enough for an angry speech by Curran and the vote which followed.

Mr. Curran, in the course of his address to the men, said:

"I am going to organize the freight handlers all over the country, and when we decide to fight again it will not be a struggle between the freight handlers in Chicago and the railroads, but between the freight handlers and the railroads all over the country."

"Men," said Curran, "we came out like men; we have acted like men, but we should not go back like sheep, but we have been treacherous in our camp. Yesterday when I was about to use the telephone the wire got crossed and I learned that some members of our executive committee talking with a railroad manager. He was encouraging the manager to hold out, for he told him that the strike was about broken. That is a sample of the faith that has been kept with me. The officials of the Truck Drivers' union have not kept faith either, and it is useless to keep up the strike any longer. Shall we go back and ask for our old jobs?"

Vote is Unanimous.

In this simple form the matter was put to a vote and almost immediately a great chorus of ayes had brought to a peaceful end the Chicago's most serious and threatening labor situations. It is believed the roads generally will allow the truckers 27 cents an hour and minor concessions granted by the proposition of July 1.

The proposition accepted by the men was to effect a return to the status quo by the State Board of Arbitration earlier in the day, although the proposition in its proper form was not placed before the men.

The railroad managers when told of the vote to return to work said that wherever possible the old men would be taken back. A small percentage of the new men, however, will be retained for a time at least. Nowhere was the news of the settlement received with more pleasure than at the warehouses, where thousands of men gathered from other points on the various roads to take the place of strikers were longing to return to their homes. They had been well fed and given good sleeping quarters, but the big majority of them, being accustomed to the comfort of their homes, were tired of "being herded."

Speed an Anxious Morning.

"Will today see the end of the disastrous freight handlers' strike?" This question was asked in the minds of thousands of business men this morning and all eyes were turned on Westias hall, where the settlement was made.

(Continued on Second Page.)

DREAM OF CECIL RHODES

Before Many Years Opening Up of Dark Continent by Rail May Become Reality.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Before many years the world may be astonished to find that the long fostered dream of the late Cecil Rhodes for the opening up of the Dark Continent has become a reality, and that a consecutive line of steel rails will stretch from Cairo to Cape Town. The State department made public today an interesting report on railroad development in Africa from United States Consul Rensdell, at Beirut, bearing date of May 10.

The report says that by agreement signed at Brussels the project, which by Robert Williams with the King of Belgium the German route was abandoned. It was to be carried through the Congo Free State to the waters of the Nile. From Stanley Falls, the upper Congo a railroad is to be built to Mahagi on Lake Albert Nyanza, and the connection will supply the missing link between the cape and Egyptian railways.

RECOGNIZE FOREIGN CARDS

Molders from Other Countries to Be Given Chance to Show What They Can Do.

TORONTO, Ont., July 16.—The International Molders' union has adopted a resolution providing for recognition of the cards of members of the European molders to the extent of allowing their holders to work a sufficient length of time to demonstrate their eligibility for membership in the American International union.

The convention also decided to have its constitution and ritual printed in languages other than English for the benefit of the foreign element in American cities.

Resolutions were presented and referred protesting against the employment of convict labor in the production of manufactured goods competing with free labor; providing for the extension of the molders' union to embrace machine operators, proposing to pledge the ironmolders' union to endorse the platform of the socialist labor party and providing for affiliation with the metal trades federation.

TO REBUILD THE CAMPANILE

Offers of Money, Some from America, for the Purpose Continue to Be Received.

VENICE, Italy, July 16.—Offers of money to aid in rebuilding the campanile continue to be received from abroad, including offers from America, but there is a disposition to make its reconstruction a purely national affair and to rebuild the structure exactly as it was prior to the collapse without foreign assistance. The cost is estimated at \$4,000,000 lire.

The bronze gate of the Loggia di San Marco is to be restored to its former position, twisted and with one of the lions broken. There is hope that the pictures by Titoretto and others may be saved.

CHANGE DOES KING GOOD

Bears Journey Extremely Well and Suffers No Inconvenience in Moving.

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 16.—A bulletin issued at 11:29 o'clock this morning says:

"His majesty bore the journey from London to Cowes extremely well and suffered no inconvenience in moving. His general condition is excellent. He is much amused by the reconstruction of the Campanile which has his coach wheeled out upon the open deck two hours yesterday afternoon."

Chauffee Coming Home.

MANILA, July 16.—General Chaffee, who was recently relieved from his duties as military governor, will start for home by way of Suva, probably on the United States transport McClellan, which is due at New York early in December.

Former Boer President Sails.

CAPE TOWN, July 16.—Ex-President Steyn of the former Orange Free State, Mrs. Steyn and two doctors, sailed today for Europe on the steamer Carisbrook Castle. Mr. Steyn is suffering from enteric fever.

OIL FIRE STILL BURNING

No Progress Made in Controlling the Blaze at Jennings, Louisiana.

JENNINGS, La., July 16.—The fire which attacked the oil storage tanks here yesterday afternoon is still uncontrolled. No progress has been made in controlling the flames, and if anything they are getting stronger. Late this morning a chemical engine, which arrived from Beaumont last night, was tried, but it did not even quench the fires in the small streams that extend from the blazing pool. At 6 o'clock four boilers had been connected and as many streams of steam were turned on the fire, but the only apparent effect was to cause the fire to burn fiercer. The latest plan devised is to build a wall several feet high around and as near the fire as the workmen can stand, and a force of twenty-five men are now at work. The steam pipes are then to be turned into this levee to flood the surplus oil out through a ditch that is being dug. A carload of chemicals has been ordered for this experiment. Owing to the peculiar formation of the wall the difficulty of conquering it is greater than it otherwise would be. The well was never completely finished. A four-inch pipe is set in a six-inch casing and between the two the oil is escaping in large quantities. The remaining portion of the field is idle.

DE WINDT IS AT DAWSON

Traveler, Explorer, Author and Journalist Arrives in Alaska with Party.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 16.—A special to the Times from Dawson says:

Harry de Windt of Paris, traveler, explorer, author, journalist and globe-trotter, arrived with a party from Siberia on a river steamer last night. De Windt's companions are Mons. Leviste and C. Clanchan, Belgrade of Paris, George Hardy, a Englishman, and Stephen Rastorguev, a Russian from Yakutsk, Siberia, who the government insisted should accompany De Windt throughout the wilds of Siberia.

TAFT REPLIES TO VATICAN

Outlines Another Plan Relative to the Friar Lands.

WOULD HAVE THE QUESTION SOLVED

Notes Wisdom of Some Suggestions Made by Vatican, but Observes Such Would Not Meet the End Desired.

ROME, July 16.—At noon today Major Porter of the judge advocate's department of the army at Washington personally delivered to Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, the last note of Judge Taft, governor of the Philippine Islands, on the subject of the withdrawal of the friars from the islands, which will presumably end the government's negotiations, as Major Porter simultaneously presented a letter from Judge Taft asking for a farwail audience of the pope.

The following is in part Judge Taft's note to the vatican. It is addressed to Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, and begins thus:

In reply to the two notes of your eminence of June 21 and July 4 I was surprised to receive a communication from the secretary of state, which was dated July 10. Secretary Root says he is glad to see by the two notes from the vatican that the holy see is animated by the same intentions to come to an understanding with Washington as was expressed in the notes which you and I exchanged between church and state in the Philippines. That your eminence has declared the intention of the vatican to accept of the precise instructions to the friars to occupy their lands in the Philippines is entirely from politics, and that the holy see proposes to introduce, little by little, the secularization of the islands, and especially American. Secretary Root adds that he cannot do less than acknowledge the wisdom of these instructions, and he must observe that they would not solve the question.

Would Not Violate Paris Treaty.

The United States has no desire to violate the treaty of Paris, and seeks not a forcible, but voluntary, withdrawal of certain friars who have been a burden on the islands had thrown them into antagonistic relations with the people. Secretary Root adds that he cannot do less than acknowledge the wisdom of these instructions, and he must observe that they would not solve the question.

FOR THE NEW ARMY UNIFORM

On January 1 Officers Are to Be Equipped According to New Regulations.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—While Secretary Root was at Oyster Bay the president considered and approved the report of the army uniform board. The order for the new uniform will go into effect on January 1, when officers of the army are to be equipped according to the new regulations. Officers serving in the Philippines will be allowed to wear the old uniforms during their service there.

Among the changes are the following: The full dress coat is about the same as at present, save the buttons are more spreading, with ornamental studs on the sleeve and with the rank designated on the sleeve instead of the shoulder knot. The new dress coat will be what has been called the dress blouse.

A new dress uniform is provided consisting of a sack coat of woolen or cotton material of an olive drab color, with trousers to match. It is intended to provide suits which can be worn in cold weather that are almost a duplicate of the present khaki uniform worn in warm weather and in the tropics.

The new dress uniform is provided consisting of a sack coat of woolen or cotton material of an olive drab color, with trousers to match. It is intended to provide suits which can be worn in cold weather that are almost a duplicate of the present khaki uniform worn in warm weather and in the tropics.

A new dress uniform is provided consisting of a sack coat of woolen or cotton material of an olive drab color, with trousers to match. It is intended to provide suits which can be worn in cold weather that are almost a duplicate of the present khaki uniform worn in warm weather and in the tropics.

The chapeau is retained for general officers and officers of the staff department, but to be worn with full dress uniform, but not to be worn when mounted on a horse.

A new full dress cap is provided, differing considerably from the present cap in design and trimmings. Service caps also are provided, and the helmets are retained, as also are the present campaign hats. Should officers of the line wearing the present campaign hats be provided for all sergeants and men whether mounted or dismounted, although trousers may be worn when in barracks.

The chapeau is retained for general officers and officers of the staff department, but to be worn with full dress uniform, but not to be worn when mounted on a horse.

A new full dress cap is provided, differing considerably from the present cap in design and trimmings. Service caps also are provided, and the helmets are retained, as also are the present campaign hats. Should officers of the line wearing the present campaign hats be provided for all sergeants and men whether mounted or dismounted, although trousers may be worn when in barracks.

The chapeau is retained for general officers and officers of the staff department, but to be worn with full dress uniform, but not to be worn when mounted on a horse.

A new full dress cap is provided, differing considerably from the present cap in design and trimmings. Service caps also are provided, and the helmets are retained, as also are the present campaign hats. Should officers of the line wearing the present campaign hats be provided for all sergeants and men whether mounted or dismounted, although trousers may be worn when in barracks.

The chapeau is retained for general officers and officers of the staff department, but to be worn with full dress uniform, but not to be worn when mounted on a horse.

A new full dress cap is provided, differing considerably from the present cap in design and trimmings. Service caps also are provided, and the helmets are retained, as also are the present campaign hats. Should officers of the line wearing the present campaign hats be provided for all sergeants and men whether mounted or dismounted, although trousers may be worn when in barracks.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Secretary Shaw Requests to Accompany the President on His Western Trip.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, July 16.—(Special Telegram)—Secretary Shaw, who has spent a week with his wife and family at Lake Champlain, returned to his office this morning. The secretary is extremely anxious to push the work, and just as soon as the union men caught sight of this man, whom they recognized as the same fellow who was smuggled in on them on a former occasion, they gave the signal and every man laid down his tool and leaped from the scaffold on a strike. There were about twenty of these bricklayers and the entire force at work on the building, including carpenters and skylight workers, was about 100. Had not the bricklayers been able to compel a settlement all this number would have struck.

Little time was wasted in bringing matters to an end. General Superintendent Neff, who has charge of the construction for the Union Pacific company, met the bricklayers and their foremen and within an hour after laying down their tools the bricklayers were back at work and the "scab" was off the grounds.

A condition exacted by the invincible bricklayers was that they be permitted to work as that all the work that had been done by the nonunion men should be torn down. This was promptly done and the entire force resumed operations, and the remainder of the day passed off without further trouble.

WIND AND HAIL WORK HAVOC

Storm Sweeps Section of North Dakota, Leaving Devastation in Its Wake.

FARGO, N. D., July 16.—A section north and south of Grand Forks was visited by a terrific wind and hail storm last night. The wind, which was accompanied by telephone wires and buildings of all kinds. At Conway, between Larimore and Park river, the hail was the worst ever experienced, and it is feared that the damage to crops must be serious. The storm was followed by a great damage to telegraph and telephone wires and buildings of all kinds. At Conway, between Larimore and Park river, the hail was the worst ever experienced, and it is feared that the damage to crops must be serious. The storm was followed by a great damage to telegraph and telephone wires and buildings of all kinds.

At Belmont, north of Hillsboro, the wind destroyed the Lutheran church, which cost \$2,000, a big two-story schoolhouse and the farm residences of Brooks brothers. No fatalities were reported. Off railroad and telegraph lines great damage is feared.

SHERIFF LOOKING FOR AMES

Minneapolis Officer Sends Telegrams in Endeavor to Locate Missing Superintendent.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 16.—Sheriff Drager today sent telegrams to the police chiefs of the country asking them to look out for and apprehend Fred W. Ames, missing police superintendent, wanted to answer an indictment in connection with current municipal corruption exposures.

Police Captain John Fitchette today was arranged on the charge of disorderly conduct, preferred as a result of his conduct in a Denver resort. Monday night, though Fitchette is under sentence for accepting a bribe, he claims to be acting under authority from Mayor Ames and threatened to prosecute other officials for interfering with an officer. The case was dismissed and Fitchette is now serving as a captain of police.

POSSE IS AFTER BANDITS

Men Who Robbed Denver and Rio Grande Train Are Being Pursued.

SAGUACHE, Colo., July 16.—A rancher who arrived from the Calvert ranch at noon today brings news that the posse headed by Special Agent Brown took up the trail of the four bandits who robbed a Denver & Rio Grande train on Monday at daybreak and expected to come up with the bandits today.

The robbers are heading southward and are traveling in a leisurely manner. Tonight Special Officer Brown returned here and reports that the trace of the Denver & Rio Grande bandits had been lost.

IMPORTED MEN WALK OUT

Union Pacific Has Difficulty in Keeping Its Nonunion Men.

The Union Pacific is having serious difficulty in keeping the nonunion men it brings from the east in its shops after they arrive. In addition to the twenty-five who arrive from Chicago Tuesday, nine others came in yesterday, but only seven of them reached the interior of the shops and four of these promised to leave as soon as they could.

The men were brought into the city under the surveillance of the company guards, and usually the case, but the strikers' pickets also had an eye on the recruits and laid their hands on them as well just in time to keep them from going into the company's quarters. Other strikers said they would leave during the night.

The men who deserted upon their arrival at the shops made this statement regarding their employment by the company's agents in Chicago:

"We answered an advertisement in one of the papers there which said that boiler-makers, machinists, car repairers, painters and coach carpenters were wanted. We made application for work and found that we were consulting a representative of the Union Pacific Railroad company, who wanted men for the shops out in the part of the country. We were structural iron workers and we hired for boiler-makers. The agent asked us no questions and this aroused our curiosity. We thought it must be that the company was having trouble with its men, or that there was a very narrow strait else its agent would be more particular about the kind of mechanics he hired."

Not Told of Strike.

"We inquired if there was any trouble, and were told that there was no strike, but that just a few men had refused to work because they objected to piecework. This looked a little better to us and so, as we were looking for something to do for a while and had a desire to come west anyway, we took the chance."

It is said the company intends to send all the coach carpenters and repairers it can get to the Southern Pacific and stock up on its own system with all the boiler-making and machining it can get.

News came to strike headquarters yesterday morning from Armstrong, Kan., that five men had quit the shops there and joined the strikers. The report says that the company raised the price of meals to \$1.00 and that the men who refused to work also at strike headquarters that the machinists' helpers who did not go out the other day left the North Platte shops Tuesday evening. This exodus includes, it is said, three inspectors in the round house and four men in the tank gang and probably seven or eight helpers from the shops proper.

Bricklayers' Quick Action.

The bricklayers at work on the Union Pacific's new shops got into the "game" for a short time yesterday and made things somewhat interesting. A nonunion bricklayer had been put to work on the structure and the strikers were extremely anxious to push the work, and just as soon as the union men caught sight of this man, whom they recognized as the same fellow who was smuggled in on them on a former occasion, they gave the signal and every man laid down his tool and leaped from the scaffold on a strike.

There were about twenty of these bricklayers and the entire force at work on the building, including carpenters and skylight workers, was about 100. Had not the bricklayers been able to compel a settlement all this number would have struck.

Little time was wasted in bringing matters to an end. General Superintendent Neff, who has charge of the construction for the Union Pacific company, met the bricklayers and their foremen and within an hour after laying down their tools the bricklayers were back at work and the "scab" was off the grounds.

WANT A SETTLEMENT MADE

United States Is Asked to Interest Itself in Payment of Chinese Indebtedness.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Having practically adjusted the claims connected with the surrender of the Chinese of the control of the city of Tien Tsin, this government has been asked to interest itself in the settlement of the grave difficulties growing out of the insistence of some of the leading members of the Chinese government of the war indemnity in gold instead of silver. The Chinese government is generally disturbed over this question, and as Minister Wu has been so successful in his other undertakings connected with the settlement of this question, they have urged upon him to secure an amelioration of the demands. The minister came early to the State department today and had a long interview with Secretary Hay, in the course of which he presented a cablegram from the two leading members of the Chinese government who are primarily in charge of the negotiations. The message brings out for the first time the fact that it is now a difference of method rather than disposition that divides the powers, and that all seem ready to do what they can to make it possible for China to carry out its heavy obligations. Secretary Hay studied the message closely and will give the subject his immediate attention.

POSE IS AFTER BANDITS

Men Who Robbed Denver and Rio Grande Train Are Being Pursued.

SAGUACHE, Colo., July 16.—A rancher who arrived from the Calvert ranch at noon today brings news that the posse headed by Special Agent Brown took up the trail of the four bandits who robbed a Denver & Rio Grande train on Monday at daybreak and expected to come up with the bandits today.

The robbers are heading southward and are traveling in a leisurely manner. Tonight Special Officer Brown returned here and reports that the trace of the Denver & Rio Grande bandits had been lost.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Showers and Thunderstorms and Cooler Thursday; Friday Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday: Hours, Deg., Hour, Deg. 4 p.m. 77 5 p.m. 78 8 p.m. 78 9 p.m. 78 10 a.m. 80 11 a.m. 80 12 m. 82

SHERIFF CUDIHEE MISSING

Officer Who Has Been Leading in Pursuit of Tracy Mysteriously Disappears.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 16.—The only interest today in the Tracy hunt lies in the mysterious disappearance of Sheriff Cudihée, who severed connection with his office and the outside world in general yesterday afternoon when he vanished from the vicinity of Covington.

The only developments today are the finding near Ravensdale of some bloody handprints, supposedly used by Tracy. Railroad men report having seen a mysterious armed man hiding behind trees in that section.

TACOMA, Wash., July 16.—At the inquest today over the body supposed to be that of David Merrill, the convict, four false teeth which Merrill is known to have worn are missing. Sheriff Cudihée is said to have been with Merrill when he disappeared, and this fact was telegraphed to the coroner at Chehalis today.

BURN NEGRO TIED TO TREE

Assaulted Young Woman and Mob Saturates Him with Coal Oil, Applying a Match.

CLAYTON, Miss., July 17.—At an early hour this morning William Odey, a negro, was tied to a tree and burned. Odey had assaulted a young woman named Virginia Tucker. The negro was saturated with oil and a match applied to the fagots piled around him.

Miss Tucker was out riding in the country when attacked and was so violently pulled from a buggy by the negro that both her lower limbs were broken. She lay at the point of death as a result of her injuries. The young woman's father is reported to have applied a match to the fagots piled around the negro.

QUIET DAY FOR ROOSEVELT

First Since His Arrival at Oyster Bay to Be Passed in Recreation.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 16.—Today was the first really quiet July 16 the president has had at Sagamore Hill since his vacation began. No business except some brief routine matters from Washington, were attended to by the president.

He will pass most of the day in recreation with Mrs. Roosevelt and the children. Tonight R. D. Wrenn, the tennis champion and a former member of Troop A of the Rough Riders, and Owen Winter of Philadelphia, the author of "The Virginian," will arrive at Sagamore Hill to spend the night and tomorrow with the president.

HOBBSON SAVES GIRL'S LIFE

Captain of Merrimack Fame Rescues Miss May Cerr from Death by Drowning.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson of Merrimack fame rescued Miss May Cerr, a young woman well known in St. Louis society, from drowning in the Mississippi river today opposite the Chauveau grounds. The young woman, who was standing on the deck of a yacht and, losing her balance, fell into the stream. Captain Hobson, who was in swimming nearby, at once went to the young woman's rescue and caught her as she was going down. He carried her to the shore and conveyed her to the yacht, where she was resuscitated with some difficulty.

WATER FAMINE AT DENVER

Scarcity of Water in Platte River and Extravagant Use Decreases Supply.

DENVER, July 16.—Scarcity of water in the Platte river and the extravagant use of the diminished supply have brought Denver face to face with a water famine. The city officials believe that only vigorous measures will prevent resultant epidemics. The daily consumption now is 55,000,000 gallons and the water company says it must be reduced to 35,000,000 if the present supply is to last until precipitation next fall can be reasonably expected to replenish it. The city officials are manufacturing and irrigation purposes is contemplated.

WATER FAMINE AT DENVER

Scarcity of Water in Platte River and Extravagant Use Decreases Supply.

DENVER, July 16.—Scarcity of water in the Platte river and the extravagant use of the diminished supply have brought Denver face to face with a water famine. The city officials believe that only vigorous measures will prevent resultant epidemics. The daily consumption now is 55,000,000 gallons and the water company says it must be reduced to 35,000,000 if the present supply is to last until precipitation next fall can be reasonably expected to replenish it. The city officials are manufacturing and irrigation purposes is contemplated.

UNION PACIFIC STAYS IN

Western Passengers' Association Issues Circular Cancelling Letters Announcing Withdrawal.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Western Passenger association has issued a circular cancelling the letter announcing the withdrawal of the Union Pacific from the Western immigration bureau. The announcement is taken as an indication that the differences of the bureau over the immigration business have been adjusted at the Colorado Springs meeting. It is presumed that their former demands and that a compromise was effected satisfactory to all.

HOPS ARE HOPPING UPWARD

One of the Necessities in Manufacture of Beer Higher Than It Has Been for Years.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 16.—Many hop contracts for this season's crop have been fixed at 20 cents per bushel, an advance of 10 cents per bushel, which is the highest figure paid for hops since 1882, when they reached the phenomenal price of \$1.10 per bushel.

Movements of Ocean Vessels July 16.

At New York—Sailed: St. Paul, for Southampton; Teutonic, for Liverpool; Laurentian, for Glasgow; Arrived: Oceanic, from Liverpool; Pacific, from Hamburg; Southern, from Bremen; Kron, from Wilhelm from Bremen; New York, from New York; Arrived: Kron Prins, from New York; Arrived: Kron Prins, from New York; Arrived: Kron Prins, from New York.

FIGHT FOR THE PRESIDENCY