Oldest, Largest and BEST!

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STRIKE IS SETTLED

CHICAGO FREIGHT HANDLERS ACCEPT TERMS OFFERED BY RAILROADS.

INCREASED WAGES GIVEN

Companies Grant an Advance of Twenty Per Cent, the Strikers Having Demanded Thirty—Agreement Must Be Ratified at Mass Meeting of the Men. Teamsters Refusing Aid a Potent Factor in the Settlement.

Chicago, July 10.—The strike of the freight handlers is virtually settled. Meetings of the strikers will be held during the day to ratify the action taken by President Curran of the order, but, as he stated after a conference with the general managers of the railroads that he had agreed to their terms because a majority of his men were "going back" on him, there is little doubt that the terms will be accepted by the mass meeting of the strikers.

By the terms of the settlement the strikers accept the schedule of wages offered them by the railroads July 1. This schedule was emphatically refused by the strikers at the time it was made. It offered an average increase of 20 per cent for all classes of labor connected with the Freight Handlers' union. The demands of the men would have made an average increase of about 30 per cent. The railroads at the time of offering the increase on July 1 said that under no circumstances would they recognize the union of the freight handlers to the extent of allowing the officers of the organization to make terms for the men with the officers of the railroads by which they were employed. This was one of the chief reasons for the strike, the men insisting that the union should be fully recognized. The railroads have won a complete victory on this point. The attitude of the roads towards the Freight Handlers' union is the same as that maintained toward all local organizations of railroad men. The freight handlers demanded something that no other organization of railroad employes in Chicago had asked, and the managers announced that under no circumstances would they agree to this.

The railroads agree to take back all the strikers who will apply for their old positions by noon.

Settlement Came Unexpectedly.

The settlement of the strike came unexpectedly. The meetings during the day of various committees with the general managers of the railroads did not produce much result, neither side making concessions.

When the committees had reported back to the executive council of the strikers, a meeting of that body was held. Several of the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor, including President Bowman, were present. The officers of the federation used every means to induce the strikers to accept the terms offered them, but without avail. The proposition finally was made that the matter of an agreement with the railroads should be left with President Curran and President Bowman of the Federation, with full power to act. A meeting was then arranged with a committee of the general managers of the railroads, who had full power of settlement on their side. The result was that President Curran agreed to accept the basis of increase offered by the railroads July 1. The action of the teamsters was a potent factor in settling the strike. They took strong issue with the freight handlers, and intimated very plainly that no assistance could be expected from them, inasmuch as the freight handlers had struck against the advice of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The session of the executive council came to a sudden termination, and Presidents Curran and Bowman left for the meeting with general managers.

The agreement reached by President Curran with the managers must be ratified by the men, but there is only a very small probability that this will not be done.

MITCHELL SURE OF SUCCESS.

Never Took Part in a Strike. He Felt So Confident of Winning.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 10.—In an address before the 400 delegates of district No. 1, in convention at Nanticoke, President Mitchell of the Mine Workers' union, said he had never participated in a strike in which he was so confident of success. This statement by the miners' chief was greeted with great applause. The national president severely criticised the citizen's alliance organizations which have been formed in Scranton and Wilkesbarre for the purpose of prosecuting persons who boycott or otherwise intimidate men still working in the mines or their relatives. President Mitchell was enthusiastically received at Nanticoke. He went there for the sole purpose of addressing the men and returned to headquarters here immediately after concluding his remarks. He took no part in the proceedings of the convention.

Five Inches of Rain.

Oskaloosa, Ia., July 10.—Almost five inches of rain has fallen in Mahaska county during the past twenty-four hours. All streams are out of their banks, and the damage in this city and the surrounding country is general and heavy.

CANNOT RECALL FRIARS

VATICAN MAKES REPLY TO THE REPRESENTATIONS OF GOVERNOR TAFT.

WOULD NOT BE JUSTIFIED

Note Says Withdrawal of the Friars From the Philippines Would Be Contrary to Rights Guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris and Would Put the Holy See in Conflict With Spain. Arbitration on Some Points Asked.

Rome, July 10.—The answer of the Vatican to the note of Governor Taft, governor of the Philippine islands, concerning religious affairs in the archipelago, which was handed to Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, July 3, has been delivered to Judge Taft.

First comes the note, which says that all the studies of the Vatican were centered to render more clear, more precise and definite the conditions between the holy see and the Philippine government. In fact, the note begs that if something further with this interest can be proposed, that it be freely expressed, adding that it would be considered with great pleasure. The introduction proceeds in this tone until it comes to the question of the recall of the friars. It then says the Vatican cannot accept the proposition to recall the friars within the fixed period. Such recall not being justified by reasons of force majeure, it would be contrary to the rights guaranteed by the treaty of Paris and would put the holy see in conflict with Spain. It asks:

"If the United States cannot order the withdrawal of the friars, how can the pope do so, especially when it has been proved that all the accusations made against them were partly false, partly exaggerated and partly inexact?"

However, the Vatican promises that it will try to introduce into the Philippines clergy of other nationalities, especially Americans, gradually, as they are found ready or are adapted to the purpose.

Favors Postponing School Question.

The note agrees that the friars shall not return to the parishes they left and where their presence could provoke trouble.

The note ends by saying that the pope is willing that the school question in the Philippines be not insisted on, now, but that his holiness hopes his representative in Manila may have an understanding with Judge Taft on this point, which is of capital importance in a country almost exclusively Catholic.

The contract which the Vatican proposes shall be signed by both parties comprises twelve articles.

The first article says the Philippine government is to buy the lands of the four religious orders concerned—the holy see acting as intermediary.

The second article describes what are the agricultural lands to be bought.

The third article says that if some of these lands are possessed by corporations, the friars will sell their share.

The fourth article establishes a tribunal of arbiters to be composed of five members, two of whom are to be chosen by the Vatican, two by the Philippine government and the fifth by the other four. In case of disagreement as to the fifth member, he shall be chosen in common accord, by the pope and President Roosevelt.

The fifth article provides that the work of the arbiters shall begin Jan. 1, 1903.

The sixth article refers to title deeds; these will be transferred to the Philippine government.

Will Help Pacify the Islands.

Article seven sets forth that payment is to be made in Mexican dollars in the period of time proposed by Judge Taft in his note of July 3, interest during the period of payment accruing at 4 per cent.

Article eight deals with the transfer to the church of ancient crown lands with ecclesiastical buildings on them.

The ninth article proposes amicable accord in the matter of existing charitable or educational trusts which are in dispute. In the event of failing to agree in these matters, recourse is to be had to the same arbiters, to whom will also be submitted the case of the medical college of San Jose at Manila.

The tenth article provides for arbitration as to the indemnity the United States shall pay for the ecclesiastical buildings used during the war in the Philippines.

According to the eleventh article, the expenses of the tribunal of arbiters is to be paid by the Philippine government.

Article twelve declares that the holy see, in the sphere of action which is in its competence, shall use all its influence for the pacification of the Philippine islands and in favor of their adhesion to the established government, and that it shall prevent all political opposition on the part of the clergy, both regular and secular.

Cut His Throat With a Tin Cup.

Peoria, Ill., July 10.—Frank Cullen, who was locked up in jail several days ago suffering with delirium tremens, asked the jailer for a drink of water and when the tin cup was handed him and the jailer turned his back Cullen tore the cup apart and cut his throat. He bled to death in a few minutes.

FLOOD AT DES MOINES

LARGE RESIDENCE SECTION IS OVERFLOWED BY BREAKING OF A DAM.

ALL BRIDGES IN DANGER

Continued Rains Force All Iowa Streams From Their Banks and Destruction of Crops, Live Stock and Other Property Is Assuming Immense Proportions—Beatrice, Neb., Under Eight Feet of Water.

Des Moines, July 10.—The Des Moines river reached the high water mark of 1892, which was 20 feet, at midnight. At that hour the levee on the north side of town broke, flooding a large residence section. Most of the families removed earlier in the evening. A small break occurred in the Raccon river levee just after midnight and a large force of men is attempting to hold the flood in check. The Des Moines river dam is weakening. If it goes out it will endanger four city and all the railroad bridges.

Des Moines, July 10.—The continued rains have forced nearly all Iowa streams from their banks and destruction of crops, live stock and other property is assuming immense proportions. It is impossible to estimate the damage from the indefinite reports received. The damage is especially extensive in the central, northern, western and southwestern parts of the state. The valleys of the Sioux and Maple rivers are flooded and Woodbury and Monana counties are under water. The Iowa river at Marshalltown is the highest since 1881. Many country bridges have been destroyed and traffic between Marshalltown and surrounding points practically cut off. Cattle and hogs have been drowned in large numbers in the Iowa valley. A Cedar Rapids 5.4 inches of rain has fallen since July 1. The Cedar river is out of its banks and many families have been forced from their homes. Numerous bridges have been swept away in Linn county.

The Skunk river and Squaw creek are out of their banks, and near their confluence in Storey county thousands of acres are flooded and crops practically destroyed.

The continuous rains are paralyzing business at Fort Dodge and the railroads are almost out of business. The west end of the city is inundated and families are moving out. The Des Moines river is up six feet at that point. Because of the saturation of all the insulation on the wires, electric power has been shut off and the town is dark.

Near Oxford, in Johnson county, in a wind storm, Jacob Burkhart was crushed to death by the falling of a barn on the farm of Wesley Prush. Half a dozen barns were destroyed in the same neighborhood. Near North Liberty the residence of Jacob Neidhauser was wrecked and the family had a narrow escape. All over Johnson county the storm destroyed wind mills and barns. The damage in the country is estimated at $50,000.

A deluge visited the town of Exira and trains on the Audubon branch of the Rock Island can not pass that point. The town is under four feet of water.

The Racoon river at Adel, after being stationary all day, has begun to rise rapidly and shut off the electric light plant and is doing great damage.

GROWING WORSE HOURLY.

Losses From Floods in Nebraska Exceed a Million Dollars.

Omaha, July 10.—At Bennington the Papio river has risen from a sluggish stream to a torrent a mile wide in places. A number of houses in the east end of town have been washed from their foundations. Fifteen hundred feet of Elkhorn track in the river bottom disappeared during the night and several trains are blocked on both sides of the washouts. A great number of bridges have been washed out and crops on low ground are a total loss. In Otoe county over fifty bridges valued at $50,000, have been carried away by the floods and other losses have been equally heavy.

At Beatrice the situation is growing worse hourly, and the flood threatens to go higher than in 1897, when half the town was submerged. Water now stands eight feet deep in some houses, and a number of cottages have been carried from their foundations. Both the electric light plant and the water works have been closed and the city is in darkness. The Blue river is rising at the rate of three inches an hour.

A conservative estimate places the losses from floods in Nebraska at over $1,000,000 and some exceed twice that amount.

RESULT OF A STRIKE.

Union Pacific Shops at Cheyenne, Wyo., Permanently Closed.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 26.—The Union Pacific has discharged the remaining 500 men employed in its shops here, making 650 in all. This includes thirty boilermakers and helpers who struck. The order discharging the men states the shops are to be closed permanently and the dismantling of the machinery will be commenced at once and everything will be prepared for a long idleness.

The clerical force will be reduced, making the reduction in salary $50,000 a month.

Golden Rule.

news is always money saving news about high-grade goods at low grade prices. This week we will more than keep our reputation for the lowest prices in town, quality considered. Read some of the items:

Grocery Snaps.

California Prunes, 4 lbs. for..... 25c
Ginger Snaps, per lb..... 08c
Cream of Wheat, per pkg..... 13c
3 lb. box best Sodas for..... 25c
Best Salmon, 2 cans for..... 25c
5 lb. pails assorted Jelly for..... 25c
Large cans Baked Beans for..... 09c
3 lb. can Tomatoes, per can..... 12½c

New Potatoes, per bu. only..... 90c
Best Canned Sweet Corn, per can..... 10c
" " " 3 cans for..... 25c
Best 10c Lye, per can..... 05c
" " 6 cans for..... 25c
Clothes Pins, per doz..... 01c
Fresh fruits, lemons, oranges, bananas, peaches, and plums—lowest prices.

SHOE BARGAINS.

Men's heavy work shoes, sewed and pegged soles, all honest leather, worth $1.50 per pair, to close per pair..... $1.00
Ladies' fine shoes, vici kid, patent tip, $3.00 kind, for per pair..... $1.98
Boys' "armor plate" shoes, $1.75 value, for per pair..... $1.45
Boys' and Youths' canvas shoes, leather trimming, worth $1 25, for per pair 98c

Ladies' dongola shoes, lace and button, worth $2.00, for this week, to close out, per pair..... $1.35
Men's canvas shoes, the $1.50 kind, for this week per pair..... $1.10
Men's fine shoes, vici or box calf, $3.00 value, per pair..... $2.25

GREAT CLOTHING VALUES.

Men's fine black worsted suits, worth $8.00, our spec'l sale price this week. $4.98
Boys' 3-piece suits, all wool, worth $4.50, our price this week..... $2.65
Boys' long pant suits, $6.00 kind, this week for suit..... $4.25

Men's pants, a large assortment worth up to $2 50, your choice this week... 79c
An elegant line of men's fine pants in striped worsteds, $1.25, $2, $2 50, $3, $3.50

Dry Goods Special.

Ladies' fine corded and striped neck ribbon, No. 40, latest thing out for ties and sashes, worth 25c yard, our price only per yard..... 15c
All silk ribbons, all colors, per yard 4c and up.
8c calicoes this week, per yard..... 06c
7c " " " 05c
10c percales now per yard..... 07c
12c " " " 08c
7c shirting only per yard..... 05c

Men's Furnishings.

Just received, a fresh, new line of men's and boys' suspenders, elegant colors and latest fads in buckles, all prices, from..... 15c up.
Big sale on men's hats—even if you don't need one it will pay you to buy at these prices:
$1.75 hats for..... 90c
$1.50 " 75c
$2.00 " $1.25
$3 00 " $1.98
$2.50 " $1.50
all new goods—only we have too many.

We always lead in the prices of produce. Friday and Saturday we will pay for Eggs 15 Cents per dozen, and for Butter 20 Cents a pound. Bring your produce here and get the highest market price for it. Don't forget the "GOLDEN RULE" when you want Groceries, Shoes, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, or Furnishing Goods. Goods delivered. PHONE 187.

THE GOLDEN RULE.
THE PEOPLES STORE.

SOUTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURE.

Census Bureau Issues a Bulletin on the State's Farming.

Washington, July 10.—The census bureau has made public a bulletin on agriculture in South Dakota. It shows that in the census year 1900 there were 52,622 farms in the state valued at $220,133,190 and covering an area of 19,070,616 acres, or about 39 per cent of the total area of the state. The live stock held on the farms is valued at $65,173,432, and farm machinery at $12,218,680, making a total value of farm property for the state of $297,595,302.

The report places the value of farm products for 1899 at $66,082,419, of which $21,906,804 goes to the audit of the live stock product.

FOR THE YOUNGER REDS.

Improvements to Be Made at Dakota Indian School.

Washington, July 10.—Plans for improvement at three Indian schools in the Dakotas, involving an expenditure of more than $100,000, are nearing completion at the Indian office. Heating apparatus will be installed and sewer system extended at Fort Totten, N. D., at a cost of $25,000. Forty thousand dollars will be expended for various improvements at Rapid City, S. D., and a like sum at Chamberlain, S. D. These improvements will be completed during the coming fall.

CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

Dr. Charles K. Adams Reported Dying at Redlands, Cal.

Madison, Wis., July 10.—Friends of Dr. Charles K. Adams, former president of the University of Wisconsin, have received the following alarming dispatch regarding his condition:

"Redlands, Cal., July 10.—A decided change for the worse took place in the condition of Dr. Charles Kendall Adams during the day. Grave fears are felt that he may not survive the night."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEW AUSTRALIAN GOVERNOR.

Wealthy Sportsman Said to Have Been Appointed.

London, July 10.—It is said that Harry Leslie Blundell McCalmont, M. P., member of the Jockey club and the Royal Yacht squadron, has been chosen to succeed the Earl of Hopetoun as governor general of the commonwealth of Australia. The Earl of Hopetoun resigned his post last May, saying the position was a heavy drain upon his private resources and that the salary attached to the governor generalship was wholly inadequate to maintain the dignity of the office.

The appointment of a wealthy sportsman, who is better known for his horse racing than for his political proclivities, to fill the position vacated by the Earl of Hopetoun on account of the inadequacy of the salary attached to it is generally considered rather a novelty in the selection of colonial governors.

TWO MORE INDICTMENTS.

Mayor Ames of Minneapolis Charged With Accepting Bribes.

Minneapolis, July 10.—Mayor A. A. Ames appeared before Judge Harrison and pleaded "not guilty" to two more indictments which the Hennepin county grand jury brought against him.

One indictment charges him with receiving a bribe of $15 on Dec. 8, 1891, from Ida Elliott, keeper of a house of ill repute. The money paid over was for "protection." The other indictment accused the mayor of receiving a bribe of $15 from Addie Mills, who also keeps a house of ill repute. The money is alleged to have been paid Dec. 21, 1901, and was for the purpose of securing "protection" so that she would be immune from arrest.

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ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA
Made only by Madison Medicine Co., Madison, Wis. It keeps you well. Our trade mark cut on each package. Price, 35 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitute. Ask your druggist.

GAYNOR AND GREENE CASE.

Secretary Hay Will Communicate With the British Government.

Washington, July 10.—The extradition case of Messrs Benjamin D. Greene and John F. Gaynor, whose removal from Canada to the state of Georgia for trial on charges of misappropriation and embezzlement of over $2,000,000 in connection with the river and harbor improvements at Savannah, Ga., has been sought for some time in the United States, will take on a diplomatic phase in a few days when Secretary Hay communicates to the British government the opinion of the officials of our department of justice that the Canadian authorities are pursuing an extraordinary and unwarranted course in the case. The delays and embarrassments in the extradition proceedings resulted in Mr. Marion Erwin, special assistant to the attorney general, who has been in active charge of the extradition proceedings for the United States, transmitting to the attorney general, under date of Montreal, July 7, a special report on the case, in which he calls attention to the fact that the representatives of Messrs. Greene and Gaynor are closely connected through professional and family ties with the Canadian officials to whom this government must look for extradition of the men whose custody it seeks.

Mr. Erwin in his report says that prior to instituting the extradition proceedings he was put on notice that the fugitives had "taken refuge at Quebec for the purpose of resisting extradition and that they had employed as their

HAPPY TIME IN OLD TOWN.

"We felt very happy" writes R. N. Bevill, Old Town Va., "when Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured our daughter of a bad case of scald head." It delights all who use it for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Boils, Ulcers, Eruptions. Infallible for Piles. Only 25c.