INJURES A STATE INDUSTRY

Remarkable Message Regarding Labor in the Beetfields.

FLATLY CONTRADICTED BY FACTS.

Assertion That Only Japanese Are Benefited by the California Enterprise.

A. B. SPRECKELS NAILS THE POLITICAL LIE.

He Declares Positively That 95 Per Cent of the Work of Cultivation Is Performed by Americans.

W. N. Armstrong, the Hawaiian Labor Commissioner, now in Washington, wired yesterday this message to Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald of California:

Send the number of Japanese and Chinese employed in beet-sugar industry in California.

To the foregoing dispatch Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald sent the following reply:

Practically all large beetfields worked by Japanese. The demand is greater than supply. Immigrants are arriving to meet demands for increased cultivation. Under existing conditions the beet-sugar industry is of little benefit to American laborers.

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald said he had just received notice from Watsonville that fifty Japanese arrived there Saturday and that they had not been in the State more than three days before their arrival there. He said the Japanese were contracting to clean beets for $1 a ton and that American laborers would be forced to come to that figure.

"They underbid white labor on piece work," said the Commissioner, "and they will wait for their money until the crop is harvested. One thousand Japanese have been employed for some time at Chino and 100 more left here for that place last Sunday. The Japanese work under the contract system and the employer does not deal with the men individually, but all transactions are conducted with the agents or contractors."

The statement telegraphed to Washington by State Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald is flatly contradicted by A. B. Spreckels. When a copy of the dispatch was read to him Mr. Spreckels said: "The statement is not true. There is not a 'Jap' on the payroll of the Watsonville factory. The assertion that the beet-sugar industry is of little benefit to American laborers is not true. Some Japanese are worked in the field by the beet-growers, but 95 per cent of the labor of beet-raising at Watsonville is done by American laborers. Of course, the factory does not produce the beets, but contracts simply to pay $4 a ton for the beets delivered. The labor is chiefly performed by the farmers, who employ men and boys to cultivate the fields. The statement is not true that contracts to clean beets for $1 a ton have been made with Japanese."

Mr. Spreckels expressed surprise that Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald, a State officer receiving a salary from the State to promote the interests of American labor, should telegraph such misleading statements to Washington.

It seems that the Hawaiians now in Washington are making a great effort to perpetuate the reciprocity treaty between the United States and the republic of Hawaii. In getting the Labor Commissioner of California to wire that American labor is not benefited by the beet-sugar industry they hope to be able to convince Congress that the abrogation of the treaty would not benefit American laborers employed in California.

It is probable that the farmers in the regions of Castroville, Watsonville and Salinas will advise Senator Perkins that the beet-sugar industry is of great advantage to American labor.

GAVE UP ALL HE HAD,

A Gay Young Blood Who Failed to Pay for His French Dinners.

Summoned Into Court He Turns Over to the Sheriff His Pocket Pieces.

F. Loaiza, son of a wealthy coffee-planter of Central America, and himself a young blood of this City, was called before Justice of the Peace Groezinger yesterday on an order of examination. Loaiza had been sued for $71 10 upon a bill which he contracted at the Maison Tortoni. He confessed that he owed the money; that he had visited the place with friends, male and female, and had eaten and drank and slept there—but he had no money and could not pay the bill.

He was asked if he had no money at all about him. He felt through his pockets and counted out on the Judge's desk $3 10—every cent he had, he said. The money was turned over to the Sheriff.

"But do I have to walk home?" said the disgusted prodigal.

"I guess you will," said the attorney.

But he did not. He borrowed a half from a friend who was waiting in the corridor. It is said proceedings will be taken to recover the balance of $68 from the young man's father.

CAUGHT IN THE BELT.

The Unpleasant Experience of Frank Kevaney in a Factory.

Frank Kevaney, employed at Schrock & Co.'s factory, at Seventeenth and Folsom streets, had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon.

He climbed up a ladder to oil the shaft that drives the machinery. While doing so the ladder slipped and Kevaney was thrown against a belt and caught. He was whirled to the roof and would have been dashed to pieces had his clothing not given way. He fell to the floor and escaped with several severe bruises.

He was taken to his home in a hack, and will be able to attend to his work in a few days.

Suits for Divorce.

Divorce suits were filed as follows yesterday: Clara F. Berg against Louis Berg, for cruelty; Kate Barron against John Barron, for cruelty and desertion.

VALET CLARKE, Who Has Only to Press the Button and Let His Memory Do the Rest.

MANY DIPLOMAS RECOMMENDED

Regents Reappoint to Positions and Raise Some Salaries.

Major Mhoon on the Construction of the Term "Permanent Improvements."

No Scandinavian Chair—A Plan to Establish a College of Commerce.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of California was held yesterday afternoon at the Hopkins Institute of Art. Those present were: Regents Coombs, Chase, Denicke, Kellogg, John E. Budd, Crocker, Hallidie, Houghton, Martin, Marye, Phelps, Reinstein, Slack and Wallace. In the absence of Governor Budd, who is now in the Yosemite Valley, Mr. Phelps was made president pro tempore.

President Kellogg handed in the following list of the graduates of the College of Dentistry and asked that diplomas be awarded them:

Julian Woods Ashley, San Francisco; Benjamin Avery Bosqui, Ross, Cal.; Edwin Andrews Clay, San Buenaventura; Charles Alfred Coffin, Reno, Nev.; Orville Maitland Colburn, Woodland, Cal.; Asa Weston Collins, Oakland, Cal.; Miss Medora Vaux Croall, San Francisco; Stephen Russell Cushing, San Jose, Cal.; George Samuel Donnelly, San Francisco; Judge Haley Durham, Irvington, Cal.; Edward Sewell Fiske, San Francisco; Howard West French, Oakland; Ray Edson Gilson, Oakland; Herman Pierce Hanson, San Jose; Frederick William Harnden, San Francisco; William Merced Harrington, Fresno; Theodore Shelton Higgins, Worcester, Mass.; William Robin Holladay, Pomona, Cal.; Walter Kenwick Hughes, Fresno; Charles Fitz Howard Jarvis, Oakland; Frank D. Johnson, Chico; Paul Clinton Jones, Ross, Cal.; Edmond Douglass Keeffe, San Francisco; Louis Joseph Kerwin, West Side, Cal.; Clair Cutting Moockres, San Jose; Charles Joseph McCarthy, Napa; Milton McMurray, Crescent City; Julius Ira Morris, Los Angeles; James Arthur Plunkett, Oakland; Thomas Hopkins Quirk, Gold Hill, Nev.; Harry Glendenning Reynolds, Upper Lake; George Washington Raymond, San Francisco; Miss Frank Oneska Robinson, Petaluma; Miss Helen May Rullison, Reno, Nev.; Edward Weld Russel, Martinez, Cal.; Miss Fannie Elsie Scott, Oakland; Edwin Matthew Stealey, San Francisco; Henry Stiles, San Jose; Charles Maurice Sumner, San Jose; George Henry Tomkins, Bethany, Cal.; Edward Albright Upton, Oakland; Martin Wacks, Oakland, Cal., and Thomas Rattray Wheeler, Concord, Mass.

The reapportionment of $164 for lantern slides for the department of Latin was referred to the financial committee with power to act.

A communication was read from A. A. d'Ancona, secretary of the medical department, suggesting that F. G. Green be appointed as professor of analytical chemistry and assistant professor of medical chemistry. Professor Green, upon motion, received the appointment.

President Kellogg reported that the United States Geological Survey had offered to send sets of rock to the university provided the institution would pay for the transportation, and that he had accepted the offer. His action was approved by the board.

A resolution was then introduced by Regent Reinstein to the effect that the university should take up nothing of a nature not strictly educational, which was unanimously adopted. This it was stated was to prevent the college from being used to further private interests.

The bid of the Pacific Press Publishing Company of Oakland for printing 2000 copies of the announcement of courses and 5000 registers for $747 was adopted.

Professor Hilgard's recommendation that the salary of Clerk Stubenrauch be increased from $720 to $1000 per year, and that Professor H. P. Johnson, who has been working on half time, be restored to his full salary of $1500 per annum, was sanctioned.

Major John B. Mhoon, attorney of the board, rendered a report on several items that the board had referred to him at the last meeting. According to his advice the statute of 1897 requiring all custodians of State property to render an inventory of property under their control to the Controller applied to the university, and the secretary was instructed to prepare and submit an inventory of the university, as provided for.

He construed the law relating to permanent improvements, under the provisions of the act providing a fund for permanent improvements passed by the last Legislature, to mean all sorts of equipments necessary to the use of the university, but upon being questioned by Regent Crocker as to whether books of a technical or educational nature would be included passed an opinion that the shelves only would come under his interpretation of the law. Upon motion the opinion of the attorney was ordered spread upon the minutes of the meeting. The best method of collecting the interest from the State on the $79,000 appropriated years ago was then considered, and the consensus of opinion was that the best method to adopt would be to have the act of 1891, setting aside the amount for the university, re-enacted.

A report recommending Douglas T. Fowler and Professor A. J. Cook, with salaries of $1200 and $500 per year respectively, to aid in the agricultural department, was defeated, but the provision setting aside $50 to defray the transportation expenses of Professor Loughbridge from New Orleans to Minneapolis, to attend the meeting of delegates of the American agricultural colleges and experimental stations, was, upon motion of Regent Crocker, granted.

The assistant secretary was appointed to act as land agent, to dispose of unsold property on hand.

Bills for work on the Affiliated Colleges to the amount of $24,000 were ordered paid.

Upon recommendation of the finance committee $250 was appropriated to connect the buildings by telephones.

Colonel McKillican, superintendent of construction, recommended that in the construction of the new building red brick be used on the base of the rear wall instead of Roman brick called for in the specifications. This would effect a saving of $1000, which could be used to improve the drainage made necessary by the building abutting on a very steep hill. Upon motion the suggestion was adopted.

The committee of internal administration rendered a very lengthy report, of which the following is a synopsis:

An offer to purchase ornithological and anthropological collections, also a meteorite collection made by Professor Newton of Yale College. Filed.

Reappointment of patrons of experimental stations. Carried.

Request of Professor Hilgard that J. B. Davy, now assistant in the department of botany, be appointed to assistant botanist of experimental stations and his salary increased to $280 per annum. Referred to finance committee.

That A. P. Hayne be promoted assistant professor of viticulture and olive culture. Carried.

The reappointments were: R. T. Crawford, student assistant in astronomy; R. R. Rogers, assistant in chemistry; A. Incell, assistant in physics, and A. L. Jordan, student assistant in physics.

The new appointments taking effect from July 1 were: S. A. Chambers, instructor in French, salary $1200; Leonard E. Dickson, instructor in mathematics, salary $1000; F. E. Ross, Newell Perry and T. M. Putnam, fellows in mathematics, at a salary of $500 per year each.

A motion providing two assistants in the department of physics at an expense of $700 per year was carried, but provoked from Regent Marye the notice that at the next meeting he would move for a reconsideration of the resolution passed last meeting raising the salaries of officials in that department.

The committee reported that the request of the Cooper Medical College that the pupils of that institution be granted the privilege of an examination at the university and the issuing of diplomas to successful candidates had been adversely considered, it being the sense of the board that no diplomas should be issued to those pursuing their education elsewhere.

To a lengthy and well-signed petition, asking that a chair be established for the study of Scandinavian and Norse literature, the finance committee, while anxious to grant the plea, declined on the ground of lack of means. It was determined then to issue diplomas of doctor of medicine and bachelor of science to students who had spent three years in English courses and three years in the medical department, who passed a successful examination in each.

A resolution to establish a department of commerce in the college was referred to a special committee of three, appointed by the chair, consisting of Regents Rogers, the chairman of the internal administration and chairman of the finance committee.

The distribution of the Levi Strauss scholarships after much discussion was referred to the board as a committee of the whole.

The board then adjourned to go into executive session.

Wanted by the Police.

For the past two or three months Detectives Gibson and Wren have been searching for "Butch" Carr, a man well known in the tenderloin district. He was a lodger in the house of Mrs. Wheeler, 225 Mason street, and she accuses him of stealing from her some money and jewelry. The detectives yesterday recovered part of the jewelry, but they have not yet found Carr.

Police Rifle Shoot.

The monthly shoot of the police rifle team for the Siebe medal was held at Shell Mound Park yesterday afternoon. Policeman Smith Carr was the top scorer, with 49, and the others were as follows: P. C. Peters 46, Keys 45, Baldwin 44, Merrick 43, Hook 42, Sergeant Nash 42, Atchison 42, Wilson 42, Fleming 41, Mylar 40, Phillips 40, Cavanagh 40.

VALET CLARKE AND HIS MAGIC MEMORY

Relates Minute Details of an Uneventful Day Three Years Ago.

Frequent Doses of Innumerable Medicines for the Late Senator Fair.

A Probability That Counsel for the Estate Will To-Day Close Their Side of the Great Case.

Valet Herbert Clarke, who, however, denominates the position he held while in Senator Fair's employ as that of "a gentleman's gentleman"—Clarke, the man of marvelous memory—returned to the witness-stand in the Fair-Craven trial yesterday for a few brief moments. During his career there, nevertheless, he injected about all there was having a semblance of life and ginger that developed during the entire day's proceedings. It was the first real awakening since Experts Ames and Gumpel went through the tortures of their cross-examination.

The foundation having been laid by the attorneys for the Fairestate executors for the introduction of evidence intended to show that Senator Fair did not go to Notary Cooney's office and acknowledge the disputed Craven deeds on September 27, 1894, Clarke was recalled for the purpose of relating how it was that the Senator could not have eluded his watchful eye on that momentous day, and did not.

Clarke, with his wonderful memory was handily equal to the occasion. Why, he could recollect even the slightest move made by the millionaire on that September day and could without difficulty follow his meanderings into the night. While giving his direct testimony, guided by the dulcet queries of Attorney Garret McEnerney he gave the exact time that Fair awoke at the Lick House that morning, the moment he ate his breakfast, when he ambled down to his private office with his "gentleman" in his wake, the incidents of the two hours spent at the office, lunch, a meeting of the bank directors in the afternoon attended by the Senator, the trip back to the hotel, and the hours spent in reading to the man of money; then about supper; after that a stroll up Market street and back and then to bed. All this in most exact detail. The fact that the occurrences related, dolefully common-place as they were, took place three years ago, did in no manner leave them impressed in confusion on his phenomenal memory. At least he said such was the case.

But when Clarke was taken in hand by Attorney Delmas for cross-examination he was forced to admit that he had somewhat exaggerated the tale of his own ubiquity. Those two hours that the Senator devoted to his private office and affairs in the morning constituted a stumbling block. Clarke wanted to be sure that the millionaire was within constant view, because the witness was in and out of the sacred chamber in order to give him his medicine. Of course—and this was told in an easy and confidential way—he was not dosing the Senator every fraction of a second making up the two hours, but he was at it pretty often. There were several kinds of medicines to be administered, bromo seltzer being the first on the list.

"How many times did you give him medicine during the two hours?" asked Mr. Delmas.

"Don't remember," replied Clarke. It was a disastrous confession for the man of memory to make and he blushed when he did it.

Mr. Delmas wanted to know something about the methods by which the medicine was given. Clarke said he didn't understand.

"I mean," said the attorney, "to inquire as to whether you gave it to him in a bucket, a dipper or a spoon?"

"Oh, —— spoon."

It developed a little later on that the first dose of medicine was given the Senator that morning about half an hour after he reached his office, and Clarke had to admit that during that half hour Fair might have gone over to Notary Cooney's office. He had time enough to do it anyhow. Then there was another lapse in the afternoon, when Clarke left the Lick House to purchase more medicine, during which the Senator could have quite easily attended to his business with Cooney, so Clarke confessed.

The "gentleman's gentleman" will have to undergo some more cross-examination when court convenes again this morning. This will not be the only interesting feature promised for the session, for it is understood that the plaintiffs will close their case before the day is over, and that the defense will be given a chance. Everybody has been on the tiptoe of expectancy for this, for there seems to be a feeling that the defense's opening will be interesting to say the least.

Judge Slack opened yesterday morning's proceedings by announcing that he was prepared to give his delayed ruling on the admissibility into evidence of that all-important "proofsheet" of the acknowledgment blanks printed by the Crocker Company in January, 1896. He said he had gone carefully over the evidence of the printers and proofreaders who handled this paper, and was satisfied that they had sufficiently identified it to warrant its admission.

Mr. Delmas ventured that the court had misunderstood the import of the evidence referred to. He said that all of the witnesses had said that they thought the paper brought into court looked like the original proof, but could not swear that it was it.

A long argument followed, during which transcripts of the testimony were referred to repeatedly. The conclusion of it was a decision on the part of the court to adhere to the original ruling. The proof, therefore, became one of the many permanent exhibits in the case.

This matter being disposed of Mr. McEnerney, on behalf of the plaintiffs, recalled Attorney Hu Jones to the witness-stand and resumed the slow and uninteresting process of having that gentleman identify innumerable notarial acknowledgments executed by J. J. Cooney in 1894.

Charles Crocker, general manager of the H. S. Crocker Company, was placed on the witness-stand when court met for the afternoon session and was asked by Mr. McEnerney if he had kept his promise to produce in court the bound volumes containing samples of legal blanks printed by his house. It was scarcely necessary to ask this question, because Mr. Crocker had a bundle of volumes under his arm when he took the stand; but then Mr. McEnerney had to begin somewhere with his queries and chose this as a convenient point. Mr. Crocker's reappearance on the stand was anything but sensational. He was willing to testify as to how those volumes came into existence, but when Mr. Delmas asked him if he could speak from his own knowledge and he admitted that he could not he was sent back to his place of business.

Edmund Marks, who on Monday testified that the deed he produced in court with a Cooney acknowledgment affixed had been taken from him by Detective Seymour, was now called—also to fulfil a promise. He had agreed to bring into court the receipt Seymour gave him and did so. It was Mr. Delmas' object in asking for the production of the receipt to have something on record showing the connection of the San Francisco Police Department with the plaintiff's side of the case—to show that it had taken sides in a civil proceeding.

Before leaving the stand Mr. Marks said he made a mistake Monday when he testified that he got that receipt last November. He received it in January last.

"Well, Mr. Marks, I don't suppose you claim to be one of those fortunate individuals who can remember the exact date and hour of an occurrence two years ago, anyhow, do you?" said Mr. Delmas, slyly.

"No, sir," replied the witness.

Attorney Wheeler took exception to Mr. Delmas' poke in the ribs and asked that it be labeled in the record as "misconduct."

Mr. Delmas playfully remarked that he would repeat the statement in the event that it was not distinctly heard, but his offer was declined.

A short recess was taken here in order that Messrs. McEnerney and Delmas might have an opportunity to confer. The result of their talk was an agreement that the record should make it appear that R. A. Crothers, proprietor of the Bulletin, had been in court and identified a copy of his paper of the date of December 29, 1894. This issue contained the publication of the "trust" will executed by Senator Fair.

Judge Curtis of the defense objected to the introduction of the publication on the ground that it was intended merely to support an inference—a conjecture—to the effect that Mrs. Craven had sufficient opportunity to read the terms of the "trust" will, and from that could have copied or caused to be copied those expressions in the "pencil" will.

Messrs. McEnerney and Wheeler argued that the evidence was admissible, but the court ruled against them and the publication was rejected.

It was at this point that Clarke was called, and he finished the day on the stand.

PREPARE TO CELEBRATE.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors Selects the Fourth of July Committee.

The finance committee of the Board of Supervisors has completed the formation of its Fourth of July committee—the committee to look after and arrange for the proper celebration of the National holiday. The committee is composed of the following-named representative citizens:

S. Granettoni, 150 Fifth street.
C. F. Metzner, 202 Fifth street.
Chris Newman, 912 Sanchez street.
William Bendt, 5 Clay street.
John F. Sullivan, 20 Fourth street.
George Fletcher, Odd Fellows' Cemetery.
A. Brannagan, 301 Third street.
J. J. McDade, 19 Nevada block.
A. McGurren, 3 Fulton street.
Daniel O'Callaghan, 300 Davis street.
William Borline, 926 Valencia street.
Fred Heuston, 19 Hampton place.
S. Costello, corner Bush and Sansome streets.
A. B. Moulder, 2119 California street.
J. Rea, 1318 Stockton street.
H. Martin, Montgomery avenue.
G. Jaccheri, 824 Broadway.
Frank Lister, superintendent Atlas Iron Works.
Henry Wynne, Twenty-second and Folsom streets.
M. Greenblatt, 847 Golden Gate avenue.
Luke Battles, Edison Electric Light Company.
William J. Herrin, 415 Montgomery street.
F. E. Wallace, 1079 Howard street.
William Cluff, 1916 Vallejo street.
F. W. Coenyn, 28 Lloyd street.
J. C. Nobbmann, California and Fillmore streets.
John E. Owens, 1413 Point Lobos avenue.
Thomas J. Burke, 547 First street.
Frank Grimes, 2007 Golden Gate avenue.
Charles Dennis, 500 Hayes street.
Robert Noonan, 1336 Hayes street.
J. R. Swift, Nineteenth and Shotwell streets.
John F. Corrica, 504 Sansome street.
Grattan D. Phillips, 518 Clay street.
L. V. Merle, Sixth and Mission streets.
George Alfraitz, 425 Battery street.
Otto F. Koepper, 2018½ Taylor street.
John Much, 1411 Stockton street.
Thomas H. Fallon, 201 California street.
John O'Donnell, Parrott building.
Frank Murasky, Phelan building.
Thomas Kennedy, 602 Hyde street.
E. P. E. Troy, 301 California street.
Daniel Ward, 338 Bay street.
C. B. Perkins, 1033 Market street.
R. D. McElroy, 4 Phelan building.
Leon Samuels, 530 California street.
Captain Raab, Twenty-first and Folsom streets.

DOCKERY'S BRANDY.

He Will Follow the Bogus Stuff to London if Necessary.

Food Inspector Dockery has sent several telegrams to Government officials concerning the spurious brandy now on its way to London, labeled "California brandy."

One of the telegrams went to President McKinley and the others to New York customs officers. The following telegram was sent to President McKinley:

Three cars containing 102 barrels of vile, spurious compound branded "California brandy," purporting to be shipped in bond, were moved en route to London by way of New York May 23, in defiance of quarantine orders issued May 21, by San Francisco Health Department. Should shipment reach destination Pacific Coast industries will suffer irreparably.

JAMES P. DOCKERY,
Chief Food Inspector.

The following was sent to the Collector of the Port of New York:

To Judge Gibrecth, Collector of the Port of New York: Three cars, containing 102 barrels of vile compound branded "Cal. Brandy," purporting to be shipped in bond, were moved May 23 in defiance of quarantine orders issued May 21 by San Francisco Health Department. Please investigate on arrival.

JAMES P. DOCKERY, Chief Food Inspector.

The same telegram was also sent to C. C. Baldwin, Naval Officer, New York.

If the goods are permitted to leave New York for their destination Inspector Dockery will follow them to London and advertise goods as spurious. He holds that the quarantine laws ought to be thoroughly tested in this case.

Stubbs and Herrin Return.

J. C. Stubbs, third vice-president of the Southern Pacific Company, and William F. Herrin, chief of the law department of the company, were at their posts yesterday in the yellow building, after a month's absence in the East. They attended the meeting of the various members of transcontinental and Missouri River lines in Chicago and St. Louis, and then visited New York, Washington and other cities. Both were much improved by the trip. The story of what was accomplished at the St. Louis and Chicago meetings has already been told.

NEW TO-DAY.

FREE TO EVERY MAN.

THE METHOD OF A GREAT TREATMENT FOR WEAKNESS OF MEN.

WHICH CURED HIM AFTER EVERYTHING ELSE FAILED.

Painful diseases are bad enough, but when a man is slowly wasting away with nervous weakness the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain. There is no let up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible, and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of sexual weakness until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his throubles. But providential inspiration came to his aid in the shape of a combination of medicines that not only completely restored the general health, but enlarged his weak, emaciated parts to natural size and vigor, and he now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send his name and address may have the method of this wonderful treatment free. Now, when I say free I mean absolutely without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an enthusiast, but there are thousands of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the few postage-stamps necessary to mail the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that, although they cost nothing to get, are worth a fortune to some men and mean a lifetime of happiness to most of us. Write to Thomas Slater, box 2283, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the information will be mailed in a plain sealed envelope.

AMERICAN GOODS GAIN A MARKET

An Encouraging Letter Received From Shanghai.

American Products of High Grade Wanted in the Orient.

Pure Food and Genuine Goods Will Be Welcomed With Good Demand and Prices.

At the regular monthly meeting yesterday of the board of trustees of the Chamber of Commerce the following letter from S. Hankin & Co. of Shanghai in regard to the possible development of San Francisco's Oriental commerce was read:

We find a splendid opening for California goods and general American manufactures in the far East, but people here are slow and it takes time to gain their confidence. We find there is an opening for goods among the better class of Chinese, provided they are put up under certain "chops" or marks. We find we can compete with the foreign manufacturers. It is only necessary for our people in California to send out the best grade of goods, lower their freights, their prices if possible, and cater to the peculiarities of the Chinese and natives in other parts of the Orient, to overcome the prejudice against American goods and considerably increase their market.

We find Shanghai to be the center—the New York, as it were, of the East—and business here is booming, owing to the erection of several cotton and silk filature mills. In soap and cheap candles there is an enormous market, especially the latter, now controlled by English; also in piece (cotton goods), cigarettes, provisions, flour and other lines. As to exports, that is a large question, and it would be advantageous to our merchants to look closer into this.

Much important business was transacted by the board.

The request of the Christian Endeavor Association for permission to use the hall during the convention for noonday services was granted. The action of the officers in inviting President McKinley to visit San Francisco was approved. A communication was received from the Harbor Commissioners allowing free wharfage to the steamer City of Everett, loading grain for the famine sufferers in India. Letters were also received from Senators Perkins and White and Congressman Loud promising support for various matters presented by the chamber to Congress. A communication from Captain Glass, the commandant of Mare Island, advising the chamber that anchors had been ordered delivered to it by the Navy Department for the establishment of a compass-swinging station, was received.

Letters were received from the Trans-Mississippi Congress to meet at Salt Lake on July 14, and from the International Gold Mining Convention to be held at Denver on July 8 and 9, inviting the chamber to send delegates. The chamber voted to appoint to each five representatives, who will be named later. Six individuals and firms were added as new members of the chamber: J. A. Folger & Co., Swartz Bros., Judson Manufacturing Company, C. A. Spreckels, Pacific Marine Supply Company and Harris Bros. Co.

Communications were ordered sent to the Secretary of War at Washington, suggesting that the present inefficent and uneconomical method of lighting the Presidio Reservation by oil lamps be replaced by an electric light system, and to the Mayor and Supervisors of the City urging promptness in the construction of the new municipal building.

Ball at the Presidio.

The new military quarters at the Presidio were informally opened last night with a ball. The affair, which was given to the enlisted men and their wives, was most successful. The decorations were simple and tasteful and all the arrangements excellent.

NEW TO-DAY.

Theonly genuine Hunyadi Water.

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Prescribed and approved for 34 years by all the medical authorities, for CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, HEMORRHOIDS, as well as for all kindred ailments resulting from indiscretion in diet.

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters." *Lancet.*
"Speedy, sure, gentle." *British Medical Journal*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm*
Andreas Saxlehner.

NEW TO-DAY.

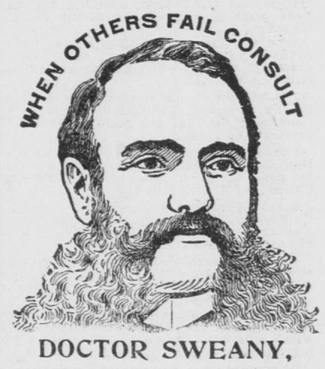
Munyon's Sympathy.

As Far Reaching and Boundless as Faith.

Mr. C. W. Hoffman, Elbowoods, N. D., says: "I am well acquainted with 'Strike Enemy,' an Indian well-known here, and also among other tribes, and know that after many months of suffering he was permanently cured of rheumatism by Munyon's Rheumatism Cure. He had terrible pains in his legs, was unable to sleep nights, and believed that death was only a matter of a short time. I took pity upon him, and gave him some remedies, but they did him no good. Finally I got him a bottle of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure and gave it to him. After the second dose he smiled for the first time in months, and said that the medicine was helping him. It took five bottles to cure him. He has been relieved from all pain, and now walks as well as ever. He asked me to write to that white man in the East who made that great cure from pain and say that he was very thankful to him."

Mr. R. Thompson, 466 Minna Street, San Francisco, Cal., says: "I take great pleasure in testifying to the great benefits derived from Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure. After suffering for ten years, and spending many dollars with doctors without obtaining relief, I was cured completely of all stomach trouble by $1.25 worth of Munyon's Remedies. I sincerely extend my thanks to Professor Munyon for his wonderful cure."

Munyon's Homoeopathic Home Remedy Company compounds a separate specific for Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, Liver Disease, Fevers, Bad Blood, Nervous Derangements, and other Maladies. These remedies may be obtained from druggists, mostly at 25 cents a vial. If in doubt, write to Professor Munyon, at Philadelphia, and secure the best medical advice free of charge.



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