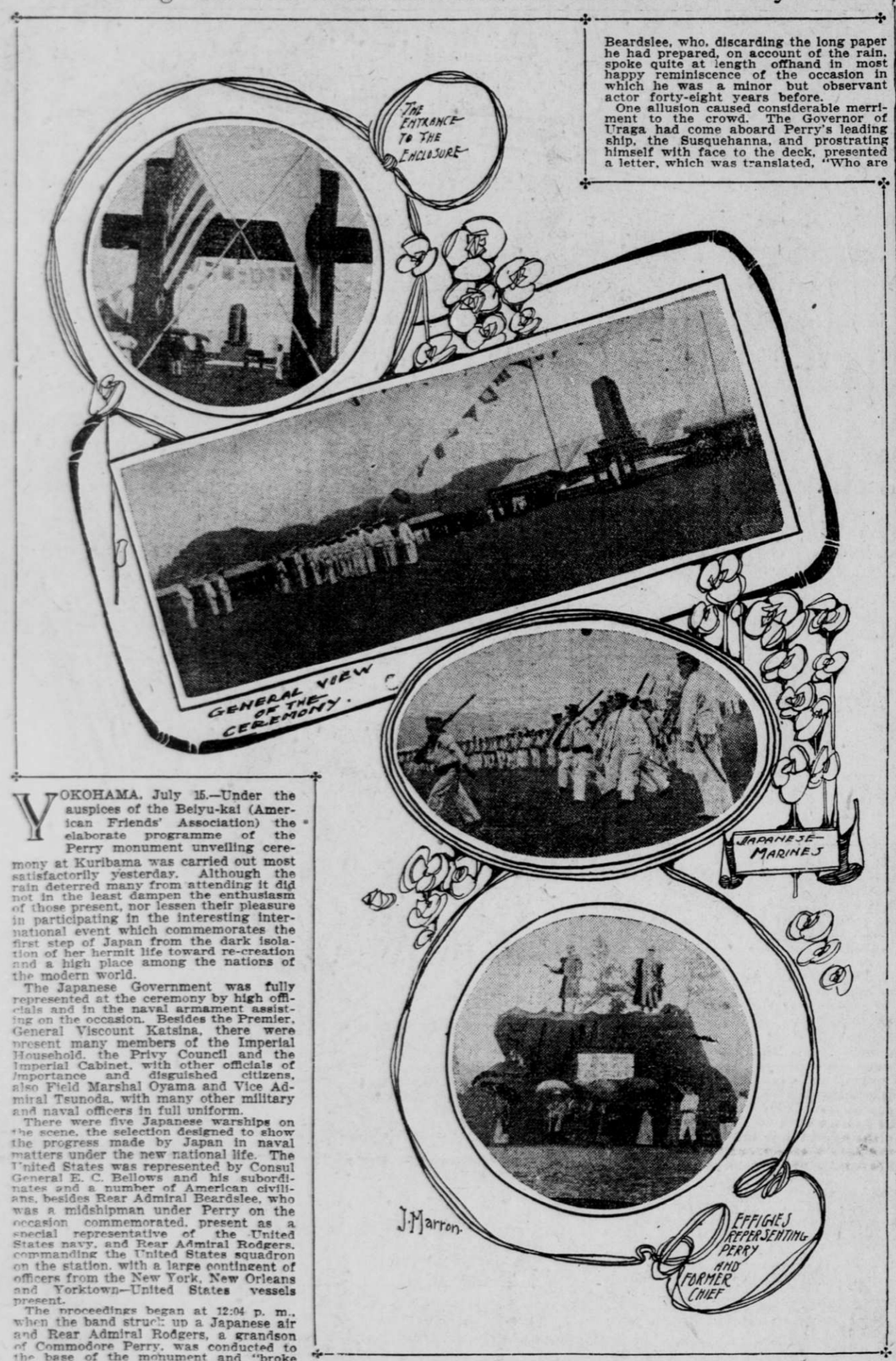
MONUMENT NOW MARKS THE SPOT WHERE PERRY LANDED IN JAPAN

Unveiling Occurs at Kuribama Under the Auspices of the American Friends' Association in Which Ceremony the Cordial Relations Existing Between Uncle Sam and the Mikado Are Duly Shown



MONUMENT WHICH MARKS THE SCENE OF THE LANDING OF COMMODORE PERRY IN JAPAN, WHICH WAS UNVEILED JULY 15 UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION.

YOKOHAMA, July 15.—Under the auspices of the Beiyu-kai (American Friends' Association) the elaborate programme of the Perry monument unveiling ceremony at Kuribama was carried out most satisfactorily yesterday. Although the rain deterred many from attending it did not in the least dampen the enthusiasm of those present, nor lessen their pleasure in participating in the interesting international event which commemorates the first step of Japan from the dark isolation of her hermit life toward re-creation and a high place among the nations of the modern world.

The Japanese Government was fully represented at the ceremony by high officials and in the naval armament assisting on the occasion. Besides the Premier, General Viscount Katsina, there were present many members of the Imperial Household, the Privy Council and the Imperial Cabinet, with other officials of importance and disguished citizens, also Field Marshal Oyama and Vice Admiral Tsunoda, with many other military and naval officers in full uniform.

There were five Japanese warships on the scene, the selection designed to show the progress made by Japan in naval matters under the new national life. The United States was represented by Consul General E. C. Bellows and his subordinates and a number of American civilians, besides Rear Admiral Beardslee, who was a midshipman under Perry on the occasion commemorated, present as a special representative of the United States navy, and Rear Admiral Rodgers, commanding the United States squadron on the station, with a large contingent of officers from the New York, New Orleans and Yorktown—United States vessels present.

The proceedings began at 12:04 p. m., when the band struck up a Japanese air and Rear Admiral Rodgers, a grandson of Commodore Perry, was conducted to the base of the monument and "broke out" the cords which held the cloth concealing it, amid the loud applause of the spectators.

The monument is a huge slab standing on a square base of granite, which rests on a foundation of the same material, rising four feet above the ground.

The inscription in gilt Japanese characters on the side facing the sea, 200 yards distant, which was devised by Marquis Ito, is translated as follows:

"This monument marks the landing place of Commodore Perry of the United States of America."

On the reverse side:

"Landed on 14th of June, sixth year of Kayei, consecrated 14th July, thirty-fourth year of Meiji."

Below this is a translation of the inscription on the obverse.

Baron Kaneko Kentaro, president of the Beiyu-kai, read the opening address in Japanese. Then the address prepared by United States Minister Buck, who was prevented by illness from attending, was read by his secretary, J. M. Ferguson. A speech in Japanese was then read by Premier Viscount Katsina, after which Admiral Rodgers addressed the assemblage. Governor Sufu of Kanagawa prefecture, in which the monument stands, then followed in Japanese, giving a history of the inception and completion of the memorial.

The last speaker was Rear Admiral Beardslee, who, discarding the long paper he had prepared, on account of the rain, spoke quite at length offhand in most happy reminiscence of the occasion in which he was a minor but observant actor forty-eight years before.

One allusion caused considerable merriment to the crowd. The Governor of Uraga had come aboard Perry's leading ship, the Susquehanna, and prostrating himself with face to the deck, presented a letter, which was translated, "Who are you? What is your business here? Don't presume to anchor—return to the place from whence you came; act otherwise at your peril."

The vessels had already anchored and the officers standing around, unable to restrain themselves, burst out laughing, seeing which the Governor rose and unbent from his official austerity and laughed with them, and later joined them in "cakes and whisky," even calling for a second glass of the latter, which he had never tasted before.

NOYES ANSWERS HIS ACCUSERS

Denies That He Had Any Understanding With McKenzie.

Says That He Always Tried to Protect Interests of Litigants.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Department of Justice to-day made public the answer of Judge Arthur Noyes to the charges preferred against him in the administration of his office of United States District Judge at Nome, Alaska. Judge Noyes details the story of his trip to Alaska, giving an account of the acquaintances made upon the journey, more particularly the acquaintance of Messrs. McKenzie and Chipps, who have figured so largely in connection with the charges against the Judge, and denies that he had any communication with these gentlemen with respect to the business of his court on his journey or at any other time. He takes up in detail the various charges against him and specifically denies each and every allegation thereof. He describes the chaotic conditions existing at Nome at the time of his arrival, wherein he states he found in the neighborhood of 20,000 people of all classes, and the utmost confusion and disorder prevailing. He sets out that every lot of the ground in the whole town had two or more claimants, that possession was held in a great many instances by armed force and that he was besieged upon every hand immediately upon his arrival by parties seeking relief against those whom they claimed to be wrongfully and unlawfully in possession of their property, divesting it of value and shipping the proceeds out of the country and the jurisdiction of the court.

Organization of the Court.

He then details his efforts to organize his court and the importunities to which he was subjected by litigants and counsel, and describes favors that were attempted to be thrust upon him by solicitous individuals. He recounts the circumstances under which he appointed Alexander McKenzie receiver of certain mining claims, alleging that it had not been prearranged that McKenzie should act as receiver, but McKenzie's name was suggested along with others by one to whom the place had been tendered before it was offered to McKenzie. The Judge reaffirmed the wisdom of that choice and compliments McKenzie's administration of the property. Defending his appointment of a receiver for the placer mining claims, he denies that he first suggested that remedy, and justifies his action upon the ground that there were scattered along the beach thousands of unemployed men, who had been allured to Nome by the fabulous tales of wealth which had been given out; that these men were unemployed, without food or money and desperate, and that to have closed down by injunction the operation of the placer claims would have been to have added largely to the number of unemployed in the camp. He says that he followed in this respect the precedents established by former Judges of the district of Alaska, and adds copies of a decree in a similar case.

Sought to Protect Claimants.

Judge Noyes admits that in most cases where he appointed receivers the representations made to the court were largely untrue as to the capabilities of the mines. This, however, was not determined until later, and his action was predicated upon the fairness of the presentation of the cases. This, he says, accounted for the comparatively excessive expense of operation by the receivers. He also claims that as an additional precaution for the protection of the parties in interest he required in all cases when either of the parties requested it that the gold dust realized by the receiver should be deposited at the safe deposit vault, not subject to withdrawal except by order of the court, with notice to the parties interested, and also that he further ordered in each case when requested that all parties having any interest or claiming interest in the property might at any time go upon the property worked by the receiver for the purpose of observing the work, and might be present at each and every cleaning up made by the receiver, and that he in every way possible tried to throw every safeguard about the property in the hands of the receiver, that it might be conserved for the benefit of the party who might finally be adjudged its owner.

FESTIVAL FLOWERS WILL ENWREATHE THE TRESSES OF HER MAJESTY IVY

Prominent Young Society Woman of Portland Is Selected to Rule With All the Splendor of a Sovereign Over the Eighth Great Annual Regatta Which Is Soon to Be Held at Astoria

PORTLAND SOCIETY WOMAN WHO WILL BE THE QUEEN AT ASTORIA'S REGATTA.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

ASTORIA, Aug. 9.—Miss Ivy B. Barker, who has been selected as queen of the eighth annual regatta, is one of Portland's leading society ladies. Miss Barker is a native of the Oregon metropolis, and she has a host of friends in Astoria. Her selection gives universal satisfaction. Miss Barker was in Butte when the announcement of her selection was made, but returned home at once to prepare for the carnival. Four of her maids will be selected in Portland and a like number in Astoria.

The regatta committee has closed a contract for a great street fair to be held in connection with the land and water sports. One hundred and thirty people will be required to manage the fair, and it will be the biggest event of the kind ever held in the Northwest. There will be ten separate shows, including all sorts of attractions. The fair will be held on Duane street, and space will be provided for exhibits from Oregon manufacturers. The entire fair is in charge of Director General G. C. Fulton, who managed the sixth regatta.

Twenty-three men will come north from San Francisco, including representatives from the Olympic Club, the Ariels, South Ends, Dolphins, Alamedas and University of California. Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., and Portland will be represented in the rowing events, which will be of international interest. Alex Pape will again contest with the northern cracks for championship honors. The Olympic Club will send a track team and wrestlers and boxers to meet the athletes from Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane.

ASTORIANS PICK OUT OARSMEN

Twenty-Three Rowers Are Invited by Regatta Committee.

A letter has been received by J. A. Geddes, chairman of the regatta committee of the Pacific Association, from J. C. McCue, secretary of the executive committee of the eighth annual Astoria regatta. J. C. McCue recently visited San Francisco and looked over the rowing clubs here, and on his return to Astoria reported to the committee there. As a result the Astoria committee writes that it has decided to bring up the following crews: The Alameda Boat Club's barge crew, shell and skiff men, four men and a cockswain; the South End barge crew, skiff and single shell men, four men and a cockswain; the Ariel barge crew, single shell and skiff men, four men; the University of California four-oared shell crew and skiff man, four men; A. W. Pape of the Dolphin Boating Club, for the single shell championship. The two cockswains have been assigned to the Alameda and Ariel barge crews, but if the San Francisco clubs find it more convenient to take up other cockswains they are at liberty to do so, provided that only two are sent to Astoria. This makes a total of twenty-three men. The oarsmen are instructed to be ready and at the starting line when the races are called, so as to avoid the annoying delays that have occurred at former regattas. The Astoria committee states that if it is desirable to bring up any men in addition to those mentioned the arrangements will be made with the individuals by private letter. The local regatta committee decided to leave the selection of the crews to the delegates of the clubs attending the regatta.

The Alameda barge crew practicing for the regatta is made up of F. W. Ayers, stroke and captain; E. B. Thorning, Sydney Pollard and Ed Hansen. These men will also pull in the outrigged skiff and pleasure boat races. The South End barge crew is composed of M. Cashman, J. P. Foley, T. I. Fitzpatrick and Matt Harris. The Ariel barge crew consists of R. W. Ellis, W. T. Howe, H. Foley and E. L. Smith. S. J. Pembroke, the old Alameda oarsman, is coaching the Olympic four, consisting of T. J. Sherry, Charles Melrose, R. B. Cornell and N. Prendegast. Melrose and Cornell are fine swimmers and Sherry is a good man in the outrigged skiff. The four-oared shell crew of the University of California is being coached regularly by W. B. Goodwin and is learning to sit its cockswainless shell. The crew is made up of F. V. Kington, captain; E. B. Harley, Henry Muller and A. Ross.

WAR IMMINENT ON THE ISTHMUS

Colombian Forces Led by Valencia Invade Venezuela.

CARACAS, Aug. 9.—A new invasion of Venezuela is being conducted by Senor Valencia, Colombian Minister of War. He is bringing reinforcements from Bogota. The new invasion took place yesterday morning. The Venezuelan Government announces this news.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The situation in Colombia and Venezuela continued to occupy much of the attention of the officials here to-day, and while it was not felt that affairs had reached a serious aspect, yet it was appreciated that both the official and unofficial advices indicated a condition of affairs which might mean war between Colombia and Venezuela, complicated by revolutionary outbreaks in both countries. During the day the State Department received a lengthy mail communication from Consul General Gudger of Panama, and though this was dated nearly a month ago it told of the landing of a revolutionary expedition and expressed the current belief held at Panama that this would be followed by other expeditions. The department also received a letter from J. Edward Simmons of New York, president of the Panama Railway Company, confirming his communication of yesterday relative to the trouble on the isthmus and stating that the superintendent of the road had advised him as to the depredations of an insurgent band, which did not number, however, over fifty men.

The more serious aspect of the matter was presented in the press dispatches from Willemstad, stating that Colombians again had invaded Venezuela. There was no official confirmation as to this, but if it should prove correct there seems little chance of avoiding an open conflict between these two countries, as such an invasion by Colombia would be in itself an act of war. But the authorities here prefer to take a conservative view of the situation until official advices are in hand. When inquiry was made as to why our officials at Bogota and elsewhere did not send full information on the subject it was stated that these officials were not there to communicate news, but only to advise this Government as preliminary to any official action which might become necessary.

At the Navy Department no further steps were taken toward sending ships to the isthmus. It was decided definitely, however to send the battleship Wisconsin down to San Diego, Cal., in case the desirability of that move became evident by the time she reached San Francisco, and the State Department was so advised. There was some comment also as to the possibility of sending down some of the ships of the North Atlantic squadron, but Acting Secretary Hackett treated the suggestions as rather premature. There is no doubt however, that an ample force will be sent from the squadron if its presence seems desirable.

BANDIT TAKES DRIVER'S COIN

Small Profit for a Highwayman Near Sheep Ranch.

SAN ANDREAS, Aug. 9.—The driver of the Sheep Ranch stage was pretty well out on the road from this town this morning, when a masked highwayman stepped from a clump of bushes and with leveled shotgun told the man on the box to deliver the treasure. There were no passengers aboard and little in sight in the line of valuables.

The bandit appeared to be something of an amateur. Over his head and concealing his face was a heavy sack with eyeholes. He handled his weapon nervously and his famous old dime-novel command, "Your money or your life," was spoken in a tone that betrayed his newness at the business of stage looting.

The driver, Louis Cassenelli, prudently hastened to comply with the robber's demand and threw into the roadway the few dollars he had in his pockets.

The bandit asked for the treasure box, but was told by Cassenelli that nothing of value was on board. He did not inspect the stage, and after ordering the driver to proceed disappeared in the brush. On the stage was one valuable express package addressed to Mrs. G. H. Mastick of San Francisco.

AFTER HOURS OF GRILLING.

Continued From Page Two.

hounds the sleuths started out from the hole by the side of the looted safe of Selby's works and made for the hills. The dogs ran in all directions and finally laid down gasping for breath, to the disgust of the sleuths and amid the laughter of the real detectives and employes of the smelter works. Hundreds of persons have walked around the hole where the robber dug his way to the safe and as many more have passed near the spot. Just how the bloodhounds could pick up the robber's trail under these circumstances is hard to fathom. Once the hounds ran yelping for Detective Gibson who was some distance away, and the officer simply patted them on the head as they sniffed his boots. Gibson had been working in the hole beneath the looted vault a few minutes before the dogs were brought up. It is expected that to-morrow a diver will be employed by the detectives to search along the bottom of the bay by the railroad track that runs from the tunnel near Selby's to Crockett.

MYSTERIOUS SLOOP SEEN NEAR THE WORKS

STOCKTON, Aug. 9.—Captain Potvine of the Union Transportation Company's steamer Columbia tells of a suspicious incident which may have some bearing on the bullion robbery at the Selby works. Captain Potvine says: "Of course I would never have thought of the incident had not the first impression been that the robbers of the Selby Smelter had removed the bullion by a boat. On the down trip of Monday night we came on a small sloop anchored directly in the path of steamers in the Mokelumne between what is known as Central Landing and the cannery. The boat had been made fast directly in the channel and in trying to escape running the craft down we all but went aground. No one but amateurs without knowledge of the rules of navigation would have put a boat in that position. There was one man discernible in the early light, but what he was doing I do not know. At that time I did not know of the robbery. On our return I noticed that the boat had been beached just above the landing. This point is about forty miles above the works and could easily have been sailed during the night."

Captain Potvine was not inclined to look seriously upon the occurrence, but since misdirected reports had got out he related the occurrence for what it was worth.

LEAVE FOR MARTINEZ AT TWO THIS MORNING

CROCKETT, Aug. 9.—At 2 this morning the whole party of San Francisco detectives, with Sheriff Veale and prisoner, went on board a tug which started for Martinez. Veale has a warrant for Winters.

MISS SPENCER WILL NOT TALK OF JACK WINTERS

Miss Spencer, who was perhaps the one lady friend Jack Winters could claim, is locked up in her room at her mother's hotel in San Rafael. Mrs. Spencer says that her daughter simply knew Winters and that their relations were never such as to warrant more than a passing interest in him. Mrs. Spencer is studiously keeping all visitors from seeing or interviewing her daughter.

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FEDERATION TO SUPPORT STEEL MEN

Continued From Page One.

been drawn into the Amalgamated dispute and the policy of the people at McKeesport they are seriously considering a plan to remove.

The Dewees Wood plant was founded about forty years ago, and is one of the best known plants in Pennsylvania. Its yards and mills cover between twelve and fourteen acres. It has employed 1200 men at its busiest times, and its cost is placed at $5,000,000 by officials of the steel corporation.

Federation Supports Strikers.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was at strike headquarters again this afternoon with Secretary Morrison and was closeted with the advisory board of the Amalgamated Association for more than three hours. Before he left the meeting he gave his promise to support the strike, but it was not until 8 o'clock that he gave out the following statement:

Since the arrival of Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor and myself we have been in almost continual conference with the advisory board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. We made a thorough investigation of the present strike, of its members formerly in the employ of the United States Steel Corporation and its constituent branches; the causes which led to the strike; the present situation of the country; and we unhesitatingly declare our judgment that the position of the Amalgamated Association is absolutely justified and essential to its continuance and effectiveness as a union of the workers in the trade, as well as the protector of the rights and interests of its members.

It is true that the Amalgamated Association, in the first conference, asked that the United States Steel Corporation sign the union scale of wages for all the mills operated, owned and controlled by that company, but it is also true that the request was withdrawn and one substituted so that the union scale should apply to those mills only in which the members of the Amalgamated Association are employed; in other words, which are well known to be union mills. This the United States Steel Corporation refused to concede, insisting that the scale should apply only to those mills which were union last year, even refusing to allow two mills to be included which by a species of hectoring and systematic opposition of the company had become non-union during the year.

Battle of Trusts and Unions.

Even the first demand for the scale to be applied generally throughout the jurisdiction of the company was commendable, for the obvious reason that an employer should be willing to pay a uniform wage to men who perform like work; but realizing that as a demand for those whom it did not fully represent the Amalgamated Association modified its demand to the extent already stated.

It appears that the company took the position it did with an avowal that it would not allow the extension of the union to non-unionists. Such a position and avowal are tantamount to declaring that notwithstanding the growth of the craft the organization had reached a status beyond which it could not extend.

Organized labor advances or recedes; never stands still. It therefore follows that if the trust by its great wealth can prevent the extension and growth of the Amalgamated Association it encompasses its disintegration and destruction. The only powers standing between the trust and workers as a protector are the tender mercies of its directors. Against such a calamity the sense of justice and humanity revolt, and against it we solemnly protest.

We shall stand by the Amalgamated Association in the present conflict to the full extent of our power, both morally and financially; we shall aid in every lawful way the men on strike or who may come out on strike to maintain the workers in their right to order and the extension of their organization, so that the only power which stands for their protection and advancement against the avarice of concentrated wealth may be perfected and perpetuated. When the overweening rich combine for avarice, power and tyranny, is it not the duty of workers to unite for home, justice, right and humanity?

If the trust should succeed in its purpose to crush the Amalgamated Association the victory would be dearly bought. The fight of the brave Boers may end in their undoing, but the spirit of justice, the love of freedom and right suddenly looms up in another part of our world, these principles find lodgment in the hearts of other men, who will carry on the battle until they are enthroned in the conscience and every day life of all peoples. So with the Amalgamated Association; an organization may be defeated in a contest, but it will not be conquered.

The Amalgamated Association will not be crushed; she will not be conquered; she must not even be defeated.

President Gompers would not say just what the Federation of Labor proposed to do or, in fact, anything beyond what was contained in the written statement issued by him. It is presumed, however, that all of the federation men engaged in the iron and steel trades will be called out with the amalgamated men. Gompers and Secretary Morrison left for Washington at 9:30 o'clock over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The issuance of their statement cheered the strikers, who welcomed it as a victory that meant much to them.

Coming General Strike.

Less than twenty-four hours must elapse before the general strike order of President Shaffer becomes effective, but in well informed circles here there is still doubt as to the men and properties that will be affected by the order. The mill managers insist that the final showing on Saturday and Sunday will be far under the claims that are being made by the Amalgamated Association. President Shaffer would not talk figures to-day, but his associates were positive that their first claims were correct. The final appeals to the men will be made at a series of meetings to be held to-morrow, at which President Shaffer and the other leaders will be the speakers. The strike managers are claiming to-night that they will be the greatest series of labor demonstrations ever held in this country. One estimate prepared here says that 45,000 men are now idle under the first strike call and the general call will increase the number to 125,000. Continuing, the estimate says:

The National Tube Company has 30,000 workmen, the Federal 18,000, while the National Steel Company has 12,000, making a total of 125,000, as follows: Skilled men now out, 20,000; others who are idle as a result of the strike, 45,000; National Tube Company employes, 30,000; Federal Steel Company employes, 18,000; National Steel Company employes, 12,000; total, 125,000.

The plants which will be affected are the American Tin Plate Company, American Steel Hoop plants, American Sheet Steel plants, American Steel and Wire mills; Federal Steel Company's plants and National Tube Company. Ohio will have 25,000 idle men; Pennsylvania, 17,000; Indiana, 10,000; Illinois, 20,000, making a total of 82,000, while New York, Michigan, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Iowa and other States will have 43,000 idle men. It is impossible to estimate how many men will be indirectly affected.

Discussion of Social Purity.

PACIFIC GROVE, Aug. 9.—The final departmental meetings of the conference of reforms conducted here during the week by the California Women's Christian Temperance Union occurred this morning and the closing sessions of the convention were held this afternoon and evening. During the morning the delegates discussed the question of systematic giving as a means of promoting temperance work. Social and political purity also came up for consideration, much time being occupied in discussing methods for promoting this branch of reform.

NEVA SIMMONS WINS BIG PURSE IN STRAIGHT HEATS

Easily Outpaces the Other Entries in the First Event at Buffalo Driving Park.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—At the Grand Circuit races the first race and the event of the day, the Electric City stakes, for a purse of $5000, was won easily by Neva Simmons in straight heats. Summary:

2:24 class, trot, purse $5000, Electric City stakes—Neva Simmons won three straight heats in 2:11¼, 2:11¾, 2:12. Country Jay, Alberta D, Quoddy Girl, George Smith and Iva Dee also started.

2:19 class, trotting, purse $2000—Atallis won three straight heats in 2:14, 2:14, 2:14½. Alice Carr, Truffles, Re-elected and Hullman also started.

2:16 class, trotting, purse $1200—Antesella won first, second and sixth heats in 2:13¾, 2:10¼, 2:16¼. Volo won third and fifth heats in 2:12½, 2:12¾. Wauban won the fourth heat in 2:14. All Right, Ebba, Vic Shiller and Oneonta also started.

Match race, pacing, best three in five, $2000—Emma M won first, third and fifth heats in 2:09¾, 2:11¼, 2:16¼. Louise won the second and fourth heats in 2:16, 2:14½.

Seek Control of Trans-Atlantic Lines.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The two emissaries of the American syndicate that is trying to get control of both the German transatlantic lines, says the Hamburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, are still here. Ostensibly they are buying odd parcels of shares. It is believed that patriotic sentiment is too strong to permit the sale of the lines.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"I did not sleep a night for seven long weeks."

That prolonged period of sleeplessness is most expressive of the pain and suffering caused by womanly diseases. It is pleasant to contrast the medical inefficiency which said "I could not be cured" with the prompt and permanent cure effected by the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This great medicine for women establishes regularity, dries enfeebling drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Pierce's medicines to other suffering women," writes Mrs. Mary Adams, of Grassycreek, Ashe Co., N. C. "I had internal trouble very badly until it resulted in ulcers of the uterus. I was troubled with it so that I did not sleep a night for seven long weeks. The doctors said I could not be cured, but I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Pleasant Pellets.' After taking two bottles I could sleep all night, and after taking six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and two of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and three vials of 'Pleasant Pellets' my case was cured. I had told my husband that I would have to die, as it seemed I could not live. He told me to put faith in Dr. Pierce's medicines, for it had cured others and would cure me. So it did, and I thank God and your medicine for saving my life."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages, is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the book in cloth binding, or only 21 stamps for the paper covered volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

VICTOR ENTHUSIASTICALLY WELCOMES ROOSEVELT

After an Inspection of the Mine Workings He Is Given a Public Reception and Drive.

VICTOR, Colo., Aug. 9.—Victor made full reparation to-day for the discourteous treatment of Vice President Roosevelt during his political campaign last fall, fully 10,000 people giving him a most enthusiastic welcome. The Vice President and party arrived on a special train over the Short Line road. They were greeted by blasts of giant powder and hundreds of steam whistles from shafthouses all over the district. The party was met by a Victor committee and escorted to the Portland mine. The road was lined everywhere with a cheering throng.

After an inspection of the mine workings 1000 feet below the surface the Vice President was taken to the Gold Coin Club for lunch, where he responded to a toast. A public reception was followed by a carriage drive about the district. The party then went to Cripple Creek, where they were entertained, returning to Colorado Springs in the evening.