ENTERTAINMENT OF SIR KNIGHTS

Citizens' Committee Meets to Plan for a Number of Trips Into the Country

BADGES FOR MEMBERS

Assurance Given That Visitors During the Conclave Will Be Well Cared For

A meeting of the executive committee of the prominent citizens' committee, organized to assist in the entertainment of the Knights Templar during conclave week, was held in the marble room of the Palace Hotel yesterday afternoon. The meeting was opened by Colonel George H. Pippy, who afterward resigned and Mayor Schmitz was chozen chairman. Andrea Sbarboro was elected vice president.

Plans for arranging trips to nearby points of interest were again discussed and all agreed that a suitable committee should be appointed to meet the visitors and see that they be given all necessary information and that excursions be arranged.

The following committee on information and points of interest was appointed: William McMurray, Lewis M. King, F. W. Dohrmann. The committee on excursions will consist of Andrea Sbarboro, Rufus Jennings and Hamilton Wright.

Another meeting of the committee will be held in the marble room of the Palace next Wednesday afternoon. Badges have been designed and one will be presented to each member at the meeting next week. Many new members were enrolled yesterday.

The excursions and side trips arranged for the visiting Knights Templar and their friends who will attend the conclave will probably be among the chief attractions for visitors. They will have a rare opportunity to see San Francisco vicinity and the sights and wonders of California in all their splendor. George W. Lippman, chairman of the excursion committee, has succeeded in perfecting special arrangements for the visitors during conclave week. On Wednesday, September 7, and Thursday, September 8, there will be free excursions on the bay of San Francisco and all points of interest. Two of the best and most commodious boats have been engaged for these excursions, and each will make two trips each day. An orchestra will be on each boat, and light refreshments will be served. These excursions will be for visiting Sir Knights and their families only. All the railroads will sell excursion tickets at low rates to points throughout the State.

The Knights from Georgia will keep open house at the Palace. Among the souvenirs that the triennial committee has prepared is a unique map of Georgia, on which is shown the fourteen cities of the State having commanderies. Across this map is a song from Georgia, written by her most popular poet, Frank L. Stanton, under the title, "Georgia's Toast to Her Host—California."

Two thousand miniature cotton bales, carrying the name of Georgia, will be distributed.

The refreshments offered will be the Georgia cracker, which is the celebrated beaten biscuit of the South, on which the name of Georgia will be prominent. While it seems like carrying coals to Newcastle, a small barrel of scuppernong wine has been shipped to San Francisco, "just to wash the cracker down."

CLARK DENOUNCES STORY OF LOAN AS A FABRICATION

Senator Says He Borrowed No Money from Hetty Green to Relieve Financial Embarrassments.

BUTTE, Aug. 17.—The sensational story that appeared in a San Francisco newspaper to the effect that Senator W. A. Clark of Montana borrowed $12,000,000 from Hetty Green to relieve his financial embarrassments; that she accepted stock collateral in Senator Clark's San Pedro Railway as security for her loan, and that, contrary to her promises, she disposed of the same to E. H. Harriman, thereby placing him in contingent possession of the railway in question, was denounced by Senator Clark to-night as a baseless and malicious fabrication put into circulation by his political enemies.

Senator Clark declares he is behind the construction of the Los Angeles and San Pedro Railroad, Harriman having no voice in the operation or building of the line. Authorized editorials containing emphatic denials of the San Francisco story will appear in the morning in Senator Clark's Montana and Utah papers.

POLICE WANT PROTECTION FOR OFFICERS' FAMILIES

Gotham Bluecoats Will Organize Association to Provide Means for Widows and Children.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—A movement has been instituted among the members of the New York police force to form an association for the purpose of assisting families of officers killed in the performance of their duty. Numerous deaths of this kind have occurred recently in fires and battles with burglars. As a rule the victim left a large family without means and the only help they received was a small contribution from the riot relief fund.

It is now proposed that an organization shall be formed, whose affairs shall be administered by trustees and that each member of the force shall contribute 50 cents as an assessment in case of death. In this way $3500 would be raised.

Teachers of penmanship naturally do a flourishing business.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

WILLIAMS IN IRONICAL SPEECH NOTIFIES DAVIS

Democratic Nominee, Accepting the Honor Bestowed by His Party, Follows Parker's Lead by Declaring Unqualifiedly for the Gold Standard

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 17.—Henry G. Davis to-day was formally notified of and formally accepted his nomination by the Democratic party for Vice-President of the United States. The ceremonies took place in the open air on the grounds of Green Brier, White Sulphur Springs Hotel, and were marked by simplicity. Davis was escorted to the flag-draped platform at 1:30 o'clock by Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, who delivered the notification address. Williams occupied an hour in speaking. It took Davis ten minutes to read his formal acceptance, but he prefaced this with a heart-to-heart talk of like duration to the several thousand friends and neighbors who were gathered under the trees. Senator Daniel of Virginia was forced to acknowledge a demand for a speech but declined and at 3:25 o'clock the ceremony ended.

A reception and cotillon in honor of the nominee took place in the hotel in the evening.

WILLIAMS GROWS IRONICAL.

Williams pleased his hearers immensely. The Mississippian laid down to Davis ironically rules of conduct to govern his official career, each rule based on some characteristic of the opposition. He said in part:

Mr. Davis—Sir: We have been appointed by a most notable convention as a committee to notify you of your nomination by the Democracy as its choice for Vice President of the United States. We desire to express the pleasure we feel in having been selected to perform this duty and our confidence in you, your faithfulness, honesty and wisdom. The people see in you one of the best products of the best period of American institutions, a period whose salient characteristics were local self-government, individuality, equal opportunity and freedom—freedom to work, freedom to buy and sell, freedom to compete in industrial life, resulting in self-dependence, freedom to develop as one's own master and not merely as the well trained and well managed industrial servant of another. They see in you what Oliver Wendell Holme said is a rare thing, "a self-made man who is yet not proud of his maker."

As soon as I learned that I was, by resolution of the convention, to be the mouthpiece of the committee for the performance of this pleasant task I began to look about me in order to see how the duty had been performed by others. I found from recent performances of a similar character in the Republican camp that, for a notification speech, a historical essay is altogether the proper thing—absolutely necessary for the emergency. We shall therefore entitle our notification address: "A brief historical disquisition upon some of the blunders of our ancestors, as viewed from the standpoint of the wisdom of Republican statesmen who have embraced the strenuous life."

The first of these consisted in discriminations against the red man—the image of God in cherry—on account of his race and color and previous condition. Our ancestors said it was on account of the inherent or inherited race traits, tendencies and supposed incapacities of which his color was but the outward sign. Be that claim pretense or sincerity, we found, to our astonishment, that "the door of opportunity and hope" in the way of office holding and voting had been closed to Lo the poor Indian. He was not invited in by the Selectmen in Connecticut nor by the electors of the self-governing towns in Massachusetts to help govern our ancestors and the country which they had committed to their charge, nor did our ancestors promise to assimilate him.

NEXT GREAT BLUNDER.

The next great blunder of our early history consisted in their taking up arms against King George and his forces, when the latter were actuated, as they themselves confessed, only by the kindest designs of "benevolently assimilating" to themselves our resources and our opportunities.

You, sir, you who have a Republican son-in-law, and therefore, possess culture by affinity at least, will hardly believe that our ancestors were stupid enough to fight against the principle which we so frankly recognize in the Philippines, viz., that it is perfectly right, self-evidently proper, for a flag to cover and emblemize two entirely different sorts of government, one for ourselves "at home," protecting individual, civil and political liberty, and pretending to furnish full and equal opportunities for industrial development, and another for others "in the colonies"—absolutely discretionary in its character and avowedly limiting industrial development there by the necessities of commercial exploitation for the benefit of the "home" merchant and the "home" manufacturer.

The next great historical blunder, in spite of which, strange to say, we have, as I cannot too often repeat, prospered right along in every step of our history, with now and then a temporary drop back, was the immolation by our ancestors of the nation's industrialism upon the altar of free trade within the common domain, notwithstanding already existing State lines furnished convenient place, opportunity and temptation to establish custom-houses, those potent encouragers of commerce.

What we ought to have fought for during colonial days was a high protective tariff to keep British products out of the American market and another high protective tariff to keep American products out of the British market; thus enriching both Britain and America. Then, after we had accomplished our independence, and each State had become a separate sovereignty, South Carolina ought to have protected herself against Pennsylvania and New England. Pennsylvania ought to have seen to it that a line of custom-houses prevented the invasion of her sacred soil by the products of the Jerseyman, the Marylander and the Delawarean. We ought to have encouraged interstate trade by stopping it as much as possible, thus pursuing in that regard the enlightened policy which prevails in regard to our international trade.

How in the world it has happened (though I confess it did happen) that during colonial times, when there were no custom-houses between the several colonies and when all the products of Great Britain had free access to our markets, our laborers yet worked at wages very much higher than those which then prevailed in Great Britain, I cannot understand. How it has happened, since we became a Federal nation, the comparatively pauper negro labor of Central Mississippi has not been able to run the high-priced white labor of Central New York out of the farming business, I also cannot understand.

Nor can I understand how it is that wages in California should have been for years two or three times what they were in Maryland, although the products of the comparatively pauper labor of Maryland had free access to California, and although that comparatively pauper labor itself was secured by the constitution itself in the privilege of migration to and sojourn in California.

Stranger yet, the pauper labor of all Europe was daily flocking both to Maryland and California. I again do not understand—I doubt even if Uncle Joe Cannon himself can fully understand—these foolish facts.

STATUTE IS MISSING.

We know that the reason why labor was more highly paid, even in colonial times, in America, than the same labor for the same work as paid in Great Britain, must have been the existence of some sort of "protective" legislation, keeping out of America the pauper labor and the products of the pauper labor, of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. It is true that we have not thus far found the law upon the statute books, and we are told by ignorant historians that there was no such legislation, but whether that sort of legislation has been yet found or not, it must have existed, because superior wages and the prosperity of the workingman must be had, and can only be had by force of a policy of legislative protectionism. The lost statute will be found after awhile—never fear, sir—because the theory cannot be sustained in any other way, and the theory, as our Republican friends tell us, is "our fixed national policy," hence to doubt it would be disloyalty.

A wise man entertains a sovereign contempt for a great many sorts of errors, but the sovereignist of all should be visited on the designing idiot who says that the price of labor depends upon the amount of work to be done in a country and the number of men capable and desirous of doing it—in a word, on demand for or supply of labor.

That particular sort of peculiarly inspired idiot attempts to explain that the high wages which were paid in California and all the new States for those employed on farm, in store, mine or forest, in comparison with the wages paid in older States, which were without free lands and with comparative abundance of laborers, is to be accounted for by the comparative scarcity of workingmen and the comparative abundance of new work in the new States.

The same featherless biped—we cannot be too severe on him, sir—carries his explanation further and tells you that the superiority of our wage rate in colonial times and always since then, over that existing in Great Britain and on the continent, was due to this same fact, viz., paucity of workingmen and abundance of work.

How lacking in subtlety of intellect! Instead of seeking in remote metaphysical places reasons satisfactory to a curious mind, he contents himself, like a "brother to the ox," with the facts that happen to obtrude themselves right in front of his nose. These be, sir, mere demagogic appeals to "the basis set in the land, the farmers," as our fellow-citizen in the White House is said to have called them.

TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES.

That reminds me of another blunder of our ancestors, both under the common law in Great Britain and in the United States. They seem to have entertained a notion that combinations in restraint of trade, seeking monopoly and throttling competition, are in some way adverse to the development of individuality, and somehow poison the life of trade. They went so far as to contend that the highest object of man's existence is not to be well managed, even at a living money profit to himself, but that it is to learn to manage himself well.

We know now that combinations of corporations seeking with the power of monopoly the resultant power of robbing consumers by raising prices to an extortionate figure, under the shelter of tariff laws, shutting out foreign competitors, and seeking the further resultant power to bear down the price to be paid to the farmer raising the raw material, and seeking the yet further resultant power to regulate wages by reason of the fact that the workingman has nowhere else to go to get work except to the concerns in the combinations, are, on the whole, beneficial institutions in a free republic of self-governing men.

Another error of our grandfathers in connection with our foreign affairs has come over me lately with weighing-down emphasis. George Washington—who, however, was nothing but a plain Virginia planter, a sort of high-class farmer, and, therefore, one of the "basis set," not to be thought of in the same breath with such platform-makers as the Senator from Massachusetts, or such virile history makers as our fellow-citizen in the White House—thought (and possibly his Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson, had a great deal to do with inspiring him to think) that our wisest and best and most patriotic foreign policy consisted in amicable relations with all the other nations of the world, and entangling alliances with none of them—in other words, that our chief duty was to keep our own house in order with the notion in our stupid minds that the sum total of the rightful purpose of all just government is the freedom and happiness of man.

How wonderful it is that we prospered with that sort of a foreign policy and maintained, withal, the respect and good will of the world—wonderful, indeed, when we consider what we now know to be accepted, sound axioms of international policy. We know now, from our fellow-citizen in the White House, that the peoples who may expect our tolerance and friendship are "those who maintain order and prosperity," those who "govern themselves well," those who "pay their financial obligations," and that it may become "a duty which we cannot ignore, certainly in the western hemisphere," to "intervene" in some way more or less indefinite in the domestic affairs of "those who do not do all these things," nor "behave with decency in political and industrial matters," whatever in the world that may mean—but who, by the omission of the doing of all these things do "loosen the ties which bind together civilized society," which ties, of course, God has appointed us his mundane vice-regent-mechanics to tighten up again.

DUTIES OF VICE PRESIDENT.

What a queer, old-time, childish idea was that of our ancestors that the President of the United States is simply a chief executive, and that his duty consists in executing the laws as they were written. I need not tell you, sir, that if you should be elected Vice President it would be one of your duties as sort of heir apparent to the crown to train yourself and influence your chief, Judge Parker, in the way of usurping the other departments of the Government.

Your opportunity will not be as great as that of the President himself, but as president of the Senate you may have some opportunity, the opportunity of changing the Senate rules on your own motion, or doing some other revolutionary thing which, as a play to the galleries, will make your good old Welsh name famous as that of one of the most spectacular and strenuous of men.

Men, sir, are not responsible for the size of their opportunities. They are responsible for taking advantage of them—sometimes for not making them, as in re Panama republic, for instance.

It will be your duty as a part of the executive branch of the Government to look down with contempt upon the legislative branch. You will soon learn that "the cattle" who inhabit the Senate chamber and the other wing of the Capitol, the lower House (which has been getting constantly lower and lower every day for many years), are but little, if any, better than the other cattle who sent them there, the farmers and mechanics and doctors and preachers and merchants of the United States.

As to the common herd who send these "cattle" to Washington, all you need with them is to talk platitudes about "civic righteousness" and the "strenuousness of life." What they want to do is to sit in the galleries and witness the play. Make yourself the star performer, according to your opportunities.

In conclusion, sir, pray for war. Nobody can tell what great things war will end in when once begun. It might result in making your chief the first "Emperor and Lord Protector of the Western Hemisphere." You would, of course, in that event, as heir apparent, share his glory. Your legal title might become "Prince d'Outre Mer." I know you would run some little risk of having him designate his Secretary of War as his successor, but I believe I would chance it. Besides, peace is a tame and unstrenuous thing and "smothers out some of the finest instincts of manhood."

Remember above all things that our chief duty as citizens, but especially as rulers, is not to be "weaklings" or "cowards." A weakling, sir, is a strangely domesticated animal who listens before he acts and who weighs evidence before he decides, who modestly venerates greatness in others, who actually prefers "piping times of peace" to the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war." Weaklings are "men who fear the strenuous life, the only national life that is really worth the living"—the life of crown-colony-conquest, the life militant, in a word. We are getting to be, as a people, your committee is glad to say, splendidly military. A flag, a brass band and a choice collection of epaulets escorting a Secretary of War to and from the depot in Washington where he augustly leaves or arrives appeal to the higher flights of our patriotic imagination as nothing else does or can.

In real conclusion, Mr. Davis, it is a sincere pleasure indeed to know and to be able to place in high position a man of your character and sense and modesty—a man who, as the result of a life of continence, temperance, self-containment and useful and honest industry, presents a picture in virile though advanced age of mens sana in corpore sano, which is a delight to the eye, a satisfaction to the soul and was taught by wise ancients to be the summum bonum of individual earthly existence.

RESPONSE OF THE NOMINEE.

The response of Davis was as follows:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee: The official notification which you bring of my nomination for the Vice Presidency of the United States by the national Democracy gives me a feeling of sincerest gratitude to my party for the honor conferred. At the same time it brings to me a deep sense of my responsibility to my party as a candidate and to my country, in case of my election.

A spirit of determination to succeed in the campaign before us appears to pervade the rank and file of our party in all sections of the country. Of that rank and file I have for many years been a member and have at all times devoted my humble powers to party success, believing that success to be for the country's good. Unexpectedly called as I am now to the forefront, I am impelled to an acceptance of the obligation by a sense of gratitude to my fellow workers and the hope that I may be able the better to assist in restoring to power that party whose principles and past history guarantee a safe, wise, economical and constitutional administration of the Government.

I find it, therefore, a great pleasure, standing here upon the borderland of the two Virginias, to receive and accept the commission you bear and to send greetings through you to the Democracy of the entire country. Is it not significant of a closer and truer brotherhood among us that for the first time since the civil war a nominee on the national ticket has been taken from that section of our country that lies south of Mason and Dixon's line, a happy recognition of the obliteration of all sectional differences which led to and followed that unhappy struggle?

FOR THE GOLD STANDARD.

As an introductory to the few remarks I shall make, I desire to say that I heartily indorse the platform upon which I have been nominated, and, with the convention and its nominee for President, regard the present monetary standard of value as irrevocably established.

In the campaign preceding the last election much stress was laid by the Republican speakers upon the prosperous condition of the country and forebodings were heard of the ill results, especially to the laboring man, which would follow any change in the political complexion of the Government. It is true that the times then were good, but it is no less a fact that while there has been no change in the party in power many of the evils prophesied have come under Republican rule.

Four years ago factories, mills, mines and furnaces were in active operation, unable to supply the demand, but now many are closed and those that are open are being operated with reduced forces on short hours. Then wages were high, labor was scarce and there was work for all. Now work is scarce, many wage earners unemployed and wages reduced. The apprehension which now prevails in business circles and the present unsatisfactory industrial conditions of the country seem to demand a political change.

In the language of our platform, "the rights of labor are certainly no less vested, no less sacred and no less inalienable than the rights of capital." The time is opportune to emphasize the truth of this utterance. The most sacred right of property is the right to possess and own one's self and the labor of one's own hands, capital itself being but stored up labor.

For years I worked in the ranks as a wage earner and I know what it is to earn my living by the sweat of my brow. I have always believed, and my convictions come from the hard school of experience, that, measured by the character of work he does and the cost of living, a man is entitled to full compensation for his services.

My experience as a wage earner and my association with labor have alike taught me the value of Democratic principles, for in them the humblest has the strongest security for individual right and the highest stimulus to that independence of spirit and love of self-help which produce the finest private characters and form the base of the best possible government.

DEFICIT IN THE TREASURY.

The receipts of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1902, the first fiscal year of the present administration, showed a surplus over expenditures of $91,000,000, but for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, instead of a surplus there was a deficit of $41,000,000. From July 1, 1904, to August 10, or for about a month and a third of the present fiscal year, the expenditures of the Government have exceeded the receipts by $21,715,000. There could be no stronger evidence of the extravagance into which the Republican party has fallen and no more potent argument in behalf of a change to the party whose tenets have always embraced prudence and economy in administering the people's affairs.

Our Republican friends are prone to refer to the great commercial growth of the country under their rule, and yet the census reports show that from 1850 to 1860, under Democratic rule and the Walker tariff, the percentage of increase was greater in population, wealth and manufactures and railroad mileage, the factors which affect most largely the prosperity of the country, than in any decade since.

The cost of government has largely increased under Republican rule. The expenditures per capita for the last years respectively of the administrations given, taken from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, were as follows:

In 1860, under Buchanan, $2 01; in 1893, under Harrison, $5 77; in 1897, under Cleveland, $5 10; in 1901, under McKinley, $6 56; in 1904, under Roosevelt, $7 10.

The Republicans now claim great consistency in their attitude upon the currency question and the President in his recent speech of acceptance said that they know what they mean when they speak of a stable currency, "the same thing from year to year," and yet in the platform of their party in 1884, 1888 and 1892 they favored the double standard of value. In the platform of 1888 they said, "The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money and condemns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver."

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE PARKER.

I congratulate your committee and the constituency it represents in the selection by the delegates to the national convention of the nominee for the Presidency. He is a man of courage, yet prudent; of high ideals, yet without pretense; of the most wholesome respect for the constitution and the majesty of the laws under it, and a sacred regard for their limitations; of the keenest sense of justice, which would rebel against compounding a wrong to an individual or to a nation; positive in conviction, yet of few words; strong in mental and moral attributes and yet withal modest, possessed of a sturdy constitution and magnificent manhood, and yet temperate in his actions and dignified in his demeanor.

It is not the nominee of one man, nor a few men, but the man of reserve force, of sound judgment, of conservative method and steadiness of purpose whom the people have called to the office of the Presidency. Notably in the contests between Jefferson and Burr, Jackson and Clay, Lincoln and Douglas, Grant and Greeley, Cleveland and Blaine.

Dire predictions were made by our political opponents that would happen at the St. Louis convention, but they misjudged the temper of the party and the people. While there had been differences in preceding campaigns, yet at St. Louis they were all harmonized and a common ground was found upon which all could stand and do battle for Democratic principles. A platform was adopted by a unanimous vote, embracing the issues of the day and presenting to the people a declaration of principles which, in the language of the times, is sane, safe and sound.

With a candidate whose personality appeals to the good sense and sound judgment of the American people, a platform whose principles are for the greatest good to the greatest number and a reunited party, earnest for the restoration of good and economical government, we should succeed and the principles of Democracy again triumph.

I beg my countrymen, as they value their liberty, to guard with the sacred right of local self-government and to watch with a jealous eye the tendency of the times to centralize power in the hands of the few.

Mr. Chairman, it is an added pleasure to receive this notification at your hands. You have been conservative and courageous as leader of our party in the House of Representatives, a position which few have filled with the signal ability that you have displayed. It will be my pleasure and duty, at a time not far hence, to accept more formally in writing the nomination which you have tendered in such graceful and complimentary terms and to give my views upon some of the important questions now commanding the attention of the country.

A TON OF TEA FREE——FREE

GOLDBERG, BOWEN & CO.'S Favorite Family Grade of CEYLON TEA "BEE" BRAND.

It retails for 50c, 60c, 80c and $1 per pound and is pronounced by the above well known grocery dealers the best quality and value for the price of any tea used in this country. This tea will be distributed free to want ad. advertisers in next SUNDAY'S CALL. See announcement on classified advertisement page.

STORM CAUSES GREAT DAMAGE

Floods That Have Held Tonopah in Isolation for Some Days at Last Disappears

RAILROADS PARALYZED

Much Track Is Washed Away and Some Time Will Elapse Before Traffic Is Resumed

Special Dispatch to The Call.

RENO, Nev., Aug. 17.—To-night for the first time in five days the storm that has raged at Tonopah and the entire Bonanza district subsided, and the end seems in sight. Four thousand feet of railroad track, extending over a distance of thirty miles on the Tonopah Railroad, are washed out and every man that it is possible to hire is now at work to repair it and have the trains carry the hundreds of passengers now waiting at the junction towns to their destinations.

At Hawthorne, Mound House and Sodaville it is almost impossible to get accommodations. From Tonopah comes the announcement that the cattle and horses in the town are plentiful. As a result prices are climbing up. Since last Friday a train has not entered or left the camp, and all roads are washed out.

It will be Friday at least before the line of communication will be opened, and even this promise is based upon the provision that the storm, which subsided this evening, will pass over.

LESLIE M. SHAW COMING HERE TO OPEN CAMPAIGN

Secretary of the Treasury Will Address Voters of San Francisco at Alhambra Theater Saturday Evening, September 3—Plans for His Reception

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, FAMOUS AS AN ORATOR, WHO WILL OPEN THE LOCAL REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN WITH AN ADDRESS AT THE ALHAMBRA THEATER ON THE EVENING OF SEPTEMBER 3.

Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, will speak to the people of San Francisco at the Alhambra Theater Saturday evening, September 3. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Republican State Central Committee, General George Stone chairman, and will signify the opening of the Presidential campaign in California.

Yesterday General Stone received a message by wire from J. A. Tawney, director of the Speakers' Bureau of the National Committee, in which it is announced that Secretary Shaw will leave Chicago to-day and arrive in San Francisco Friday evening, September 2. A delegation of leading Republicans, including the chairman of the State Committee and F. S. Stratton, Collector of the Port, will meet the Secretary on the incoming Oregon express on the day of his arrival.

A banquet in compliment to the distinguished visitor will probably be given in this city by the commercial bodies, and the Secretary may then speak to the subject of general financial conditions. He is scheduled to address the citizens of Los Angeles on Wednesday evening, September 7, therefore it is presumed that the commercial organizations will designate Monday evening, September 5, as the time for the banquet or reception.

Plans will be devised to extend to Secretary Shaw every facility for viewing the bay of San Francisco and visiting other important places in California.

REDS DEFEAT THE WHITES ON SOUTHERN POLO FIELD

Team Captained by R. M. Tobin Wins at Santa Barbara Tournament by Wide Margin.

SANTA BARBARA, Aug. 17.—The Santa Barbara polo tournament was inaugurated to-day with a contest between the Reds, B. C. Boeseke, J. L. Colby, H. Weiss and R. M. Tobin, and the Whites, E. Lee, E. Wickenden, H. R. Mackie and Dr. E. J. Boeseke. The Reds won, 7 to 1. Fifteen hundred people witnessed the match, the largest attendance ever seen upon the field. Six teams are entered in the tournament. The second match will be decided to-morrow afternoon. Play in the tennis tournament continued this morning. The results of to-day's play were as follows:

Open singles, semi-finals—Spaulding beat J. Donnell, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

Consolation singles—McDuffie beat Galusha, 6-0, 6-4; Ford beat Redington, 6-3, 6-0.

Mixed doubles—Miss May Sutton and J. Donnell beat Miss Shoemaker and Mr. Frink, 6-1, 6-1.

Ladies' singles—Miss Florence Sutton (owe 1) beat Miss Garland (15), 7-5, 6-2.

Ladies' consolation singles—Miss A. Ryan (15) beat Mrs. Seymour (15), 6-2, 8-6.

PORTE'S NOTE CONTAINS A STRANGE RESERVATION

Confirms Agreement Concerning Schools but Provides for Departmental Formalities.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 17.—The Porte has addressed a formal note to the American Legation confirming its undertaking to accord equal treatment to American schools and kindred institutions as that granted to the most favored nation, "subject to the accomplishment of the usual departmental formalities."

In spite of the seeming reservation it is not believed that the Porte will raise further difficulties in executing the agreement or run the risk of creating a fresh crisis, which American diplomatic circles declare would follow promptly any failure to loyally carry out the arrangement.

Must Pay for Newton.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 17.—The National Baseball Commission held to-day that the Pacific Coast League should pay to the New York American League club $500 advance money paid to Pitcher Doc. Newton in 1903. The New York American club awarded Newton to the Brooklyn National League club, but the player refused to sign with the Brooklyn club and jumped to the Pacific Coast League.

Lumber Industry Thrives.

TACOMA, Aug. 17.—Contrary to general expectation, the lumbershipments from Washington during the first six months of this year showed an increase of 38,000,000 feet, or over 10 per cent, over the same period last year. From January until July of this year the mills shipped 391,000,000 feet.

CALIFORNIA TROTTING MARE SWEET MARIE A WINNER

Takes the $10,000 Long Island Stakes, the Feature Event at the Brighton Beach Meeting.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—At Brighton to-day the feature, the $10,000 Long Island stakes for 2:14 trotting class, was won by the California mare, Sweet Marie, a favorite. Summary:

2:14 trot, mile heats, two in three—Sweet Marie won the first and third heats. Time, 2:08, 2:11¼. The second was a dead heat between Sweet Marie and Aristo. Time, 2:08¼. Katherine A, Alexander, Lady Patchie, The Rajah and Mary Gage also started.

2:12 trot, purse $1200, dash, one and an eighth miles—Single K won in 2:27½. Norman B second, Lady Gail Hamilton third. Anna Little, Morn, Olive, Blackthorn and Billie Foster Boy also started.

2:10 pace, purse $600, one mile dash—Belle Star won in 2:09¼. Brown Heels second, Darius third. Sadie Baron, Olivewood, Katy H, Dandy C, Red Bird, Ben F and Miss Ophelia also started.

2:25 pace for three-year-olds, purse $2000, one mile heats—Dorcas H won both heats. Time, 2:11¼, 2:12¼. Buckler, Teddy Weaver, Bolass, Simon Kenton and Queen of Forthurst also started.

2:21 class, trotting, purse $600, dash, one and an eighth miles—Louvain won in 2:29, Hidrastine second. Only two starters.

WILL INSTALL RABBI.—Rev. Bernard Kaplan, newly elected rabbi of the Bush-street synagogue, will be installed as pastor of the church next Saturday morning by Rev. Jacob Voorsanger.

LEAVES TRAIL OF BAD PAPER

George B. Sweiger Accused of Swindling Many Saloon Men With Forged Checks

PLACED UNDER ARREST

Has Already Served Terms for the Same Offense and Long Sentence Awaits Him

The police have in custody an ex-convict who has been for months passing fictitious checks on saloon-keepers throughout the city, principally in the Mission. His real name is supposed to be George B. Sweiger, but he has served a three years' term in Folsom penitentiary on a charge of forgery committed in Sacramento under the name of E. G. Steiger. He also served a term of eighteen months in the House of Correction for passing a fictitious check. He has numerous other aliases, including George Breen, George McLean, H. Halloway and C. H. Wilson.

Checks of every bank in the city, about fifty altogather, were utilized by Sweiger and he was not particular as to the name he signed to a check. The sums he received on the checks run from $6 50 to $50. His appearance is prepossessing and he dresses well. He would represent himself sometimes as a physician, at other times as a druggist, a lawyer or a carpenter, just as the fancy struck him. Several charges of forgery will be placed against him.

So many complaints were received by the police from saloon-keepers that orders were given by Chief Wittman to locate the forger at all hazards. Detectives Fitzgerald and Graham in the Mission district have been particularly active in searching for the criminal and on Tuesday evening they traced him to 5 Lapidge street, where he was living as George McLean, a carpenter by trade. To keep up the illusion he had purchased a kit of carpenters' tools.

Fitzgerald and Graham, accompanied by Policemen T. Furman and D. Russell, went to 5 Lapidge street that night, but Sweiger saw them coming and made his escape by climbing out of a window in the rear. They continued their search for him and landed him in an empty house at Twentieth and Guerrero streets about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He was quickly handcuffed and taken to the City Prison, where he was locked up in "the tanks."

The St. Louis Exposition.

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GOLFER EGAN IS DEFEATED IN WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP

Victor Is Pressed Hard by the Holder of the Title but Wins by One Up.

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., Aug. 17.—The first round of match play in the Western golf championships to-day was marked by a surprise, the defeat of the title-holder, Walter E. Egan, by S. C. Spitzer, a player from the River Forest Golf Club. Spitzer was pressed hard by the champion, but won by one up. The card:

Spitzer, out	4 5 3 4 3 6 4 5 5—39		
In	5 3 4 5 5 4 4 4 5—39	Total	78
Egan, out	3 6 4 5 4 5 5 4 5—41		
In	4 4 5 5 4 4 5 3 6—40	Total	81

In comparatively easy fashion Chandler Egan defeated Guy Miller, former pitcher of the Michigan University ball club, 7 up, 6 to play. Harvard champion, W. F. Ingalls, defeated W. F. Pillsbury of Owentsia, up, 3 to play, by making a clever 78 medal score. Alden Swift, the Southern California champion, was beaten by A. C. Perry of Windsor, 4 down, 3 to play.

Stanford's Football Schedule.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Aug. 17.—The schedule of preliminary and intercollegiate football games to be played by Stanford during the season of 1904 was announced to-day. The season will open with a game between the varsity and the Olympic Club of San Francisco on September 17. The other games are as follows: Olympic Club, October 1; Sherman Indians, October 8; Stanford-California intercollegiate freshmen game, October 15; University of Nevada, October 22; University of Oregon, October 29; Stanford-California annual intercollegiate contest, November 12. With the exception of the game with the University of California, which will be played on the new field at Berkeley the entire schedule will be played on the Stanford campus.

High Scores of Army Marksmen.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The world's record for army target shooting was according to army officials, twice broken by members of the team which will leave Fort Sheridan to take part in the competition at Fort Riley Kans., on the 22d inst. The high scores were made by Sergeant Lunsford, Second Infantry, 846, and Captain F. L. Graham, Porto Rico regiment, 844.

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