TRADE OF THE ORIENT TOPIC AT PORTLAND

At the second day's session of the Trans-Mississippi Congress in Portland the chief topic of discussion was the relations between America and China. The speakers generally advocated more liberal treatment for the Chinese seeking to enter the United States. John Barrett, Minister to Colombia and a student of Oriental conditions, pointed out what a big factor the trade of China will be in the future. He urged that the necessary changes be made in our policy to end the boycott. An unpleasant feature of the session was an unintentional slight cast upon Benjamin C. Wright and P. J. Van Loben Sels of San Francisco by a motion which proposed that their speeches be eliminated from the programme.

Better Treatment Is Urged for the Chinese.

Two Californians are Slighted by Delegates.

PORTLAND, Aug. 17.—That the better classes of Chinese are discriminated against to an unwarranted extent, that a less stringent administration of the exclusion law, or if necessary a limited reconstruction is advisable, was urged by the speakers on Oriental trade at the second day's session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress to-day.

These ideas were brought out with especial force by John Barrett, United States Minister to Colombia, and by Theodore B. Wilcox, president of the congress. Wilcox asserted that it would be better to even admit a limited number of Chinese laborers into the United States to satisfy China. The Oriental markets, he said, had been developed at the expense of almost a quarter of a century's labor by manufacturers of the Pacific Coast, whose efforts will be nullified if the boycott against American products is successful.

"America is in no position to act in an independent manner, as this country produces nothing that the Chinese want which cannot be obtained from other nations," said Wilcox.

Barrett, during the course of his address, emphasized the point that it is not to compel the introduction of coolie labor that the Chinese are remonstrating, but quite the contrary. The boycott is a remonstrance because the sons of noblemen, refined and well educated gentlemen, are held in the detention houses by unwise immigration officials at our ports of entry for a period of ten days at a time, and compelled to herd with the lowest classes of their countrymen during that time.

CALIFORNIANS SLIGHTED.

An unfortunate incident occurred prior to adjournment to-day for the day which materially marred the success of the session. After listening to a flood of oratory that had extended over nearly four hours, barring interruptions from the resolutions committee, which was impatient to get started in its work, the delegates openly rebelled against the further continuation of the programme, and a slight was cast upon two of the speakers, which though unintended, nevertheless caused keen feeling. An injudicious motion was made after G. W. Dickie of San Francisco had concluded his address, that the remaining speeches, those of P. J. Van Loben Sels and Benjamin C. Wright of San Francisco, be read by title, placed on the records of the congress and copies furnished to the press. The chairman refused to entertain the motion, but the damage had been done and both speakers, offended at the conduct of the congress, declined to speak. A motion was hurriedly made to adjourn and the session came to an abrupt end.

John W. Noble, first vice president of the congress, the chairman of the day, called to order the second day's session of the congress. After a few words regarding the importance to the West, and particularly the Pacific Coast, of the topics to be considered to-day, General Noble said that on the subject of "The Columbia River," one of the best posted men in the country and one who had done much for its benefit would address the congress. General Noble then introduced Major W. C. Langfitt, U. S. A. Major Langfitt discussed the engineering problems presented by the river. Theodore Wilcox was the next speaker. He was followed by John Barrett of Portland, Or., United States Minister to Colombia, who spent almost a decade in the Orient and who from long association is familiar with the customs and beliefs of the higher classes of China.

BARRETT TALKS OF CHINA.

Barrett predicted that the next year would determine whether we are to lose or retain our share of the trade of China. The Chinese boycott he pronounces the culmination of years of remonstrance at what the Chinese believe is discrimination on the part of this country toward their countrymen. China is now in the process of awakening to a sense of her latent power, he said. She is coming to a realization of the true value of her markets. China as a Government can have no cause to feel a resentment toward this Government, but the people of the higher classes (and Barrett emphasized the fact that there is no greater mistake than to believe that China as a nation is composed exclusively of coolies) cannot understand why its people should be treated differently from corresponding classes of other nations.

The higher classes of China, according to the speaker, are proud of their own peculiar civilization, of their philosophy and philosophers, of their unrivaled antiquity as an independent nation, of their customs, characteristics, social fabric, homogeneity, vast population and great potential wealth; and that they have not made the same advancement as has Japan in the world's political development is no sign that it will not come. He predicts that it is only a question of time, however, before China, like Japan, will startle the world with her onward movement.

Barrett deprecated the spirit of patronage, the "holier than thou" attitude with which foreigners are wont to treat the Chinese, instead of sympathetic co-operation. This spirit among traders, travelers, soldiers and sailors has had a cumulative influence which has added strength to such movements as the Chinese boycott. The speaker minimized the so-called "yellow peril," terming it a "bogie," and thinks the day will come when it may become a "yellow blessing."

BRIGHT TRADE FUTURE.

In support of this assertion he called attention to the fact that along with Japan's development she has become a greater purchasing nation. Since China has commenced to foster her own interests at the treaty ports her trade with the United States has grown to a value of $92,000,000 per annum, triple what it was a decade ago.

It is illogical, Barrett said, in view of the example of Japan, to predict that with the material, social and political awakening of China, she will become threatening to the welfare and happiness of the world at large. The crying need in the development of trade with China is the increase of her purchasing capacity. Her international resources and the country gridironed with railways provide the Chinese masses with money and they will purchase correspondingly.

China's foreign trade amounts now to less than one dollar per capita, Japan's to seven dollars, although barely twenty years ago it was no more than is China's. If China's trade is developed to five dollars per capita, we would then have a trade of $2,000,000,000 per annum. To prepare the way for winning our share of this increase is surely worth our best efforts. Marvelous growth of the Oriental and Pacific trade of this country, now amounting to $350,000,000, was pointed out, particular stress being laid upon the fact that our exports to China are double our imports. The speaker advised his hearers that harsh measures may tend to injure such a mighty traffic. Barrett did not discuss the merits or demerits of the Chinese exclusion law.

So far as the Japanese are concerned, he believes that the demand for labor in Japan, Korea, Manchuria, Saghalien and Formosa, together with the loss of able bodied Japanese in battle will follow the ending of the war, and that for years to come there will be only an inconsiderable proportion that will seek entrance into the United States.

As to the Chinese, he asserts, the number of coolies who might wish to enter our borders is controlled to a great extent by powerful guilds, which are interested in seeing that the supply of coolies in America shall not exceed the legitimate demand. Furthermore, said he, with China's increased development there will be demand at home for laborers and the Chinese known preference for his own land will help to limit emigration to this country.

WANTS YELLOW OPPORTUNITY.

Another aspect of the Oriental subject was treated by F. B. Thurber of New York City, president of the United States Export Association, who spoke on "Future Markets in the Orient." In part he said:

Our foreign policy should favor "the open door" and to get this we should make reasonable concessions in our tariff policy, through reciprocity or otherwise.

As a minor means to this end systematize our consular service on a basis of permanency, promotion and adequate compensation. We have superior talent in our consular service as a whole, but it is dwarfed and discouraged by the lack of these prime requisites.

Revise our treaties with Oriental countries so that while protecting American labor against "the yellow peril" it will give both American labor and American capital the "yellow opportunity" to supply 890,000,000 of Asiatics with what they want to buy and what we want to sell. In other words, don't let the unreasoning fears of American trades unionism insult the educated Asiatics who come to trade with us or study with us, even if a few "coolies" do get in under false pretenses. I believe in the dignity of peaceful American labor and that American capital should assist in maintaining it, but I also believe that "yellow journalism," which seeks to play upon the prejudices and fears of organized labor, is a greater peril than either Eastern or Western immigration.

STATE AID FOR SHIPPING.

When Thurber concluded, the order of business was changed and the introduction of resolutions took place. Most important among these were those indorsing statehood for New Mexico, reclamation of arid lands, advocating a merchant marine and the establishing of a department of mines and mining. The next speaker was George W. Dickie of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco. His topic was the merchant marine.

Dickie, while admitting that a naval power, both commercial and military, is not perhaps an absolute necessity, maintained that the history and progress of this country demonstrates that in certain stages of development it is a desirable thing. He advocated Government aid to ship-building and concluded:

Besides the aid that must come from national legislation, I have always maintained that the sea bordered States will be forced to apply State legislation to the upbuilding of their own shipping interests. The State can foster just as effectively as the nation, as the benefits to be derived from large shipping interests will center in the ship owning and ship building States. For instance, to every ship built and owned in the State in which she is enrolled the harbors of the State ought to be free, and all shipping property, when engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, should be relieved of all State or municipal taxes. Some States have done this, to a limited extent, and these States own whatever ocean trade this country possesses to-day. The eyes of the people of this country are being opened to the importance of naval power, both in military and commercial sense; also to the future position we are destined to occupy among the great nations of the world. One thing is certain: We have entered on a course that is to lead us, if not into deep water, at least on to deep water, and in deep water we will be much safer in our own ships.

TWO PAPERS NOT READ.

It was nearly 1 o'clock when Dickie concluded and the delegates, who had been sitting for almost five hours listening to speeches, had become impatient. One of the Nebraska delegation called Chairman Noble's attention to the fact that too much time was being devoted to oratory and none to the business of the congress. Chairman Noble stated that there was yet time to finish the programme. When finally Chairman Noble announced that P. J. Van Loben Sels of San Francisco would address the congress, there occurred a proceeding that bordered closely on discourtesy to Van Loben Sels and Benjamin C. Wright, both of San Francisco. A motion was made that the two remaining speeches should be read by title only, given to the newspapers to print and made a part of the records of the congress.

Chairman Noble refused to entertain the motion and introduced Van Loben Sels. Van Loben Sels addressed a few words to the congress to the effect that he did not care to inflict a speech on the members if it were against their wishes, and sat down. General Noble then introduced Wright. Wright made a brief statement to the same effect as had Van Loben Sels, and like him declined to deliver his address. The congress then adjourned until to-morrow.

The congress to-day remedied the conflicting sections of the by-laws which in one section provided for the appointment of vice presidents by the State delegations, and in another provided for their appointment by the president. All vice presidents will hereafter be elected by vote of the congress.

DR. PIERCE'S REMEDIES.

ANGEL CHILDREN.

Is there any happier woman in this world than that mother whose each successive little one seems to her but one more darling angel to continually lift her thoughts toward the sunshine of perfect happiness? But sorry is the lot of that poor mother to whom motherhood has ceased to be a cause of rejoicing, but has become instead a burden to be dreaded and looked forward to with melancholy and apprehension.

"About three months before our last baby was born (which is our fourth), writes Mrs. Nellie Carl, of Myrtlepoint, Coos Co., Oregon, "my health was very poor. I had been troubled for about eight years with female disease. I doctored with good physicians but obtained no relief, so I wrote to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, and was advised to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I did so, and am happy to say my health began to improve and I did my work up to the last, and felt splendid.

"I got along finely during confinement, and have the healthiest baby I ever saw. When he was three months old he weighed eighteen pounds; he is now seven months old and weighs twenty-four pounds. I can say I have had no return of my old troubles. I thank you very much for the good you have done me."

Any woman may write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., a statement of her case, which will be considered in absolute confidence by this physician who stands among the foremost specialists of the century in the treatment of women's diseases. He will send her (in a plain, sealed envelope) sound, sensible, valuable advice free of all charge.

Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page, illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent free, paper-bound, for 21 one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of mailing only, or cloth-bound for 31 stamps.

APPELLATE COURTS MAY COLLECT FEES

Opinion Rendered as to the Powers of Tribunal by U. S. Webb.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 17.—Uder an opinion rendered by Attorney-General U. S. Webb to-day, the District Court of Appeals has the right under the implied law to collect fees for the filing of papers before that tribunal in the three districts.

Several weeks ago Presiding Justice N. P. Chipman of the Appellate Court for the Third District discovered that the constitutional amendment created the Court of Appeals made no provision for judicial fees. State Controller Colgan refused to take the fee money tendered him, insisting upon first having an opinion from the Attorney-General as to the right of the Appellate Court to collect. The District courts at San Francisco and Los Angeles sent their fee moneys to Colgan and he refused to accept them, as he had done with the court in this city.

In his opinion, Attorney-General Webb holds that while there is no specific provision in the constitutional amendment for the collection of fees, the Appellate Court, being co-ordinate with the Supreme Court, may do so under an implied law. Colgan will now accept the money.

PAUL SHOUP GIVEN A NEW POSITION

Appointed Assistant General Freight Agent of the O. R. and N.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SAN JOSE, Aug. 17.—Paul Shoup, who for the past four years has been district freight and passenger agent of the Southern Pacific in this city, has been appointed assistant general freight agent of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, with headquarters at Portland. He will succeed H. M. Adams, who has accepted a position in the traffic department of the Great Northern Railway. Shoup's appointment comes from J. C. Stubbs, general traffic manager of the Harriman lines.

Shoup has been one of the most prominent workers in the advancement of San Jose and Santa Clara County. He is a member of the managing board of the Chamber of Commerce. Shoup's successor has not yet been announced. Shoup will assume his new position about September 1.

VICTIM OF THE BENNINGTON BURIED AT THE NAVY YARD

Seaman E. B. Robinson Laid to Rest at Mare Island With Full Naval Honors.

VALLEJO, Aug. 17.—The funeral of E. B. Robinson, a seaman, who was a victim of the Bennington explosion, took place from St. Peter's Chapel at Mare Island this afternoon with full naval honors. Chaplain McAllister officiated and Rev. Mr. Angwin of the Methodist Episcopal church delivered an address. Robinson was the son of Mrs. Emma Robinson of Oakland.

Admiral McCalla and the officers of the yard attended. Lucas, Cox, Roe and Coffee, the quartet of the Lawton, sang. The pallbearers were sailors from the Independence, headed by Lieutenant G. W. Browne of the Mare Island Band. The marines fired a salute over the grave at the Naval Cemetery. The sailors of the Solace, the Lawton, Wyoming and the torpedo boats attended. The grief-stricken mother was also present. There was a wealth of floral tokens, including offerings from the officers of the Bennington and the wounded men of the unlucky ship.

DR. J. W. TRUEWORTHY MAY SUCCUMB TO INJURIES

In Critical Condition as a Result of Accident on Pasadena Electric Car.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 17.—The condition of Dr. J. W. Trueworthy, who was seriously injured in the wreck of a Pasadena electric car last night, is said to-day to be critical. He suffered a severe concussion of the brain and has not shown any improvement. Mrs. Trueworthy, who was on the car, is also severely injured, but will recover. All the others injured are rapidly recovering.

BAKERSFIELD TO HAVE FINE NEW OPERA-HOUSE

W. H. Scribner to Replace Structure Recently Burned by Thirty-Two Thousand Dollar Building.

BAKERSFIELD, Aug. 17.—A contract for building a new opera-house to replace the one destroyed by the fire that wiped out a business block on Tuesday morning was let to-day by W. H. Scribner to C. J. Lindgren, a contractor. The contract price for the new structure is $32,000 and work will be begun on Monday.

ADAMS STILL TESTIFYING.—The cross-examination of Arthur L. Adams, chief engineer of the Contra Costa Water Works, in the suit of the Spring Valley Water Company against the city and county of San Francisco was resumed yesterday before United States Commissioner Heacock. Mr. Adams gave his estimates as to the cost of certain structural work and these were compared with similar estimates by Chief Engineer Herman Schussler.

BULLET STOPS BRUTAL ATTACK

"Doctor" Martini Killed Near Vacaville When About to Stab Men as They Slept

CRAZED WITH LIQUOR

Shot by Albert Webber With Whom He Had Been Working in the Fruit Orchards

Special Dispatch to The Call.

VACAVILLE, Aug. 17.—"Doctor" Martini, a German-Swiss, about 35 years old, was shot and killed by Albert Webber at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. While under the influence of liquor, Martini made an attack with a butcher knife upon Webber and a companion. Webber answered with two shots from his revolver.

Webber and Grover Heffiefinger occupied a room together and Martini occupied another apartment in the same house on the old Dickson place, where they were working as ranch hands. Martini was under the influence of liquor and at 10 o'clock at night entered the room of Webber and Heffiefinger for a whetstone to sharpen a large butcher knife he had in his hand. While there he examined a rifle, but replaced it and returned to his room.

Webber and his companion in the meantime became somewhat alarmed and Heffiefinger extracted the shells from the rifle and Webber placed a revolver under his pillow. At 11 o'clock, when both men were asleep, Martini with a candle and the butcher knife approached the bed and made a vicious attack on Heffiefinger. Webber shot at the intruder with the revolver, emptying two shells. Martini was hit in the abdomen both times, but was able to return to his room, where he put the candle in its place and expired on the bed.

Webber came to town and gave himself up to Constable Stadtfeld, who advised the authorities at Fairfield. District Attorney Gregory and Sheriff Keys appeared with the prisoner at the Justice Court and, after hearing the verdict of the jury, decided to discharge the prisoner, the evidence showing that he acted in self-defense.

Martini had said he was a druggist and worked in San Francisco, but came here during the summer to work in the orchards. Young Webber was brought up here and is a graduate of the high school.

ROUGHS AND MARINES ENGAGE IN FEUD

Guard Doubled Because of Threats Made by Brooklyn Thugs.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The guard of marines at the gate of the Brooklyn Navy Yard has been nearly doubled this week on account of the feud existing between the marines and a gang of roughs in the neighborhood.

The feud dates back to the night of February 3, last, when Private Lawrence T. Milton, who was on sentry duty, shot and killed a man who was attempting to steal copper from the yard. The thief was a member of a gang that frequents low saloons in the vicinity of the gates and his comrades recently have attempted to make good their threats of revenge by attacking the marines whenever they appeared alone outside the gates.

YOUNG MAN MEETS DEATH ON LOADED FREIGHT CAR

Joseph E. Fuhrman Fatally Crushed on a Lumber Train in Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 17.—Joseph E. Fuhrman, a young man who lived about seven miles from Lodi, was crushed to death last night in the railroad yards in this city. The body was found about 9 o'clock this morning by a railroad employe. It is believed that Fuhrman was trying to beat his way back to Lodi and got on a freight car loaded with lumber. The ends of the lumber did not reach the end of the car and in switching the lumber shifted. When the car bumped hard against the other cars the lumber slid with great force toward the end of the car and this crushed Fuhrman to death.

KILLED BY FLYING BOARD WHILE WORKING AT MILL

Benjamin Sutherland Loses His Life at Plant Thirty Miles From Eureka.

EUREKA, Aug. 17.—A fatal accident occurred at Metropolitan Mill, thirty miles south of Eureka, this morning. Benjamin Sutherland was struck on the chest by a flying board. He lived but three-quarters of an hour. Sutherland was married and 26 years old. He had been working at the mill for only three days.

Engage your tables! Grand opening of Cliff House new grill Sunday, Aug. 27.

APPLY FOR DISTRIBUTION.—Ferdinand Reis Jr. and William B. Reis, executors of the estate of Ferdinand Reis, applied yesterday for partial distribution. The estate is officially appraised at $1,067,331 89.

CAMERA CLUB ELECTS IRWIN ITS PRESIDENT

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE MISSION CAMERA CLUB, WHICH WAS RECENTLY ORGANIZED.

The Mission Camera Club has been organized with a very encouraging charter membership of fifty.

At a recent meeting held at the new clubrooms at 2041 Mission street, near Sixteenth, the following officers were installed: Thomas Irwin, president; W. A. Gill, recording secretary; F. C. Russell, treasurer; J. C. Billings, financial secretary; Jerome Hamilton, Clarence M. Anfenson and W. S. Voy, directors.

The club, which was organized by Thomas Irwin, although just in its infancy, can boast of complete and up-to-date quarters, having reception and operating rooms of a stylish and modern design, with studio and gallery attached. The object of the club is to promote and facilitate the work of photography among its members and act as a social medium as well.

Parties interested in the club and desirous of becoming members or getting further and more definite information can do so by calling on the president at the clubrooms.

An entertainment with dance has been arranged for to take place at Mission Opera Hall Friday evening, September 1, for the benefit of the improvement fund. An enjoyable evening is promised to all attending.

INSURANCE IN NEED OF FEDERAL CONTROL

Omaha Lawyer Says People's Interests Are Uncared For at Present.

DENVER, Aug. 17.—Ralph W. Breckenridge of Omaha, chairman of the insurance law committee of the American Bar Association, delivered an address on "Federal Supervision of Insurance" before the National Insurance Agents' Convention to-day.

Breckenridge made a strong plea for Federal supervision of insurance. He said the insurance companies are handled by State collectors as sheep to be shorn, their money being wanted to pay political debts and the people's interests going uncared for. He spoke of President Roosevelt's advocacy of Federal control and extolled the President on this account.

Breckenridge quoted the statutes to prove that Federal control of insurance is not unconstitutional and is perfectly legal. He said that a number of State Legislatures needed to learn that "these United States are not a mere pack of snipping and snarling wolves."

"Downtown property" in San Francisco has a wide significance nowadays—
Some gilt-edge investments for you to consider advertised in Sunday's CALL.

EQUITABLE OFFICIAL DECAMPS WITH COIN OF THE COMPANY

Transfer Clerk Disappears With $20,000 Belonging to the Big Insurance Corporation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Walter P. Kraft, the transfer clerk of the Equitable Trust Company, is missing and it is said by the officials of the company that he has taken about $20,000 of the company's money. It is asserted that the trust company will lose nothing, as brokers through whom stock was sold by Kraft will be forced to refund to the company the values of the shares taken by Kraft and sold to them.

COLLINS CASE UP TO JUDGE

Evidence and Arguments All In and the Decision of the Court Is Now Awaited

FUGITIVE WILL APPEAL

Will Carry Action to the Highest Court to Oppose Extradition From Canada

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 17.—The extradition case against George D. Collins, the San Francisco lawyer wanted for perjury, was concluded this afternoon and it is expected that on Saturday morning Judge Lampman will say whether Collins will be sent back to San Francisco or not. If Judge Lampman decides against him, Collins says he will appeal to a Supreme Court Judge, and, if necessary, carry his appeal to the Privy Council of England.

In the argument for Collins, W. J. Taylor, recently retained to assist in the defense, made a strong point of the contract marriage with Agnes Newman in 1888, sworn to by Collins, which, he said, had not been disproved by the prosecution and held that if a subsequent marriage took place with Charlotta Newman, her sister, it was bigamous and void, and Collins could not be guilty of perjury in denying such a marriage. He also stated that the facts related as to the perjury case would not constitute perjury in Canada.

Higgins, for the prosecution, said the evidence was convincing that Collins had married Charlotta Newman, as attested by the necessary records and sworn to by witnesses, and in making oath before Notary Henry, as alleged, Collins had committed perjury. He reviewed the case and said Collins' evidence, in which he related absurd stories of persecution and vilified all who testified contrary to him, was unbelievable. Collins' statement of the placing of the name of Charlotta Collins in the records by mistake was incredible.

When the argument of counsel began to-day in the extradition proceedings against Collins, W. J. Taylor appeared to assist H. D. Helmcken in Collins' defense. Taylor is considered one of the most brilliant attorneys in British Columbia.

IROQUOIS TO SEARCH FOR LOST SCHOONER

Fear Is Felt for Safety of Vessel and Crew of Nine.

HONOLULU, Aug. 17.—The gravest fears are entertained here for the safety of the schooner Charles Levi Woodbury of the Hawaiian Transportation Company. There were nine men on board, including Captains Harris and Schlemner. The United States tug Iroquois will leave here to-night to search for the missing vessel.

The Woodbury went from here to Laysan for a cargo of guano and is long overdue on her return trip. She left Laysan on July 13, with the schooner Lavinia. On July 16 the vessels separated during a gale which damaged the Lavinia. Both vessels were in the gale which swept over Midway Island, and the Woodbury was leaking when she left Laysan.

Captain Wiesbarth of the Lavinia, who has arrived here, believes that the Woodbury has been lost. Captain Harris and Captain Schlemner took their wives, and three small children of the Harris family on the trip, but left them at Laysan with several Japanese laborers.

The Iroquois, after her search for the Woodbury, will finally call at Laysan and bring the women and children home to Honolulu.

CORTELYOUS VISIT THE PRESIDENT AT OYSTER BAY

Postmaster General and His Wife Are the Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 17.—Postmaster General and Mrs. George B. Cortelyou were guests for a few hours to-day of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The Postmaster General, who is on his vacation, and Mrs. Cortelyou have been passing a few days at their home in Hempstead, L. I. Cortelyou does not expect to return to Washington until about the middle of September. Edwin H. Conger, Embassador to Mexico, was a guest of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at luncheon.

DECLARE NATIONAL STRIKE AGAINST BRIDGE COMPANY

Members of Association of Structural Ironworkers Quit Work on Contracts in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—In accordance with the orders of the general executive board of the International Association of Structural Ironworkers for a national strike against the American Bridge Company, several strikes were called yesterday on the company's contracts in this city.

Secretary Green of the local union declared that the strike will continue to spread all over the country until a settlement is reached.

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The Ideal Beer

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Commanding the highest price, yet leading in sales, proves that its superiority is recognized throughout the world.

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Will re-open for the Fall Semester on MONDAY, September 4, 1905. The College of Commerce will be inaugurated on September 5. Send for 1905 catalogue. Phone Main 124.
BROTHER VELLESIAN, President.

Every graduate of this college, and many taking only partial courses, have good positions. We can get places for 500 this year. You can be one of them. Write for Catalogue "A."
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Santa Clara, Cal.
Studies will be resumed August 30. All the pupils are directed to be present at noon at latest. R. A. GLEESON, S. J., President.

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An up-to-date commercial school that teaches actual business from the start and gets results. Write for catalogue "A." First five from each county answering this ad will receive one dozen cards written by our penmen.

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Full academic and College Preparatory Courses, as well as thorough Primary Instruction. Music under the direction of Masters. For full illustrated book address Miss ELEANOR TEBBETTS, Principal, San Mateo, Cal.

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School Year Begins August 16th.
Junior School Separate.
ARTHUR CROSBY, D. D., Head Master.

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Christmas term will commence August 15.

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San Mateo, Cal. Trinity term will begin Aug. 17, 1905. For catalogue address Rev. William A. Brewer, A. B., Rector and Headmaster.

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