BIG CONGRESS ENDS SESSION

Officers Are Elected for the Irrigation Association for Next Year.

BOISE GETS NEXT MEETING

Some Arguments Over Various Topics Mark the Closing Hours of the Session Which Held Its Gathering Here.

FEATURES OF LAST DAY.

Resolution commending the irrigation act was protested but finally adopted without change from report of committee.

Resolution favoring immigration commission not introduced by advocates, who announced their purpose to carry forward campaign to attain desired object outside the association.

Boise selected as next place of assembly.

Officers elected in conformity with report of committee on permanent organization: Governor George C. Pardee, California, president; L. W. Shurtliff, Utah, first vice-president; J. H. Stephens, Texas, second vice-president; E. L. Smith, Oregon, third vice-president; Colonel H. B. Maxson, Nevada, secretary.

Reception in evening at Commercial Club, at which Mormon Tabernacle Choir was heard in final programme before leaving for their homeward trip.

Fittingly the concluding entertainment of the delegates and visitors to the thirteenth annual session of the National Irrigation Congress was a brilliant social function at which the famous Mormon Tabernacle choir, of Ogden, rendered a pleasing programme before its departure to return home, after having captivated, not only music-loving Portland, but thousands of visitors from throughout the United States and abroad in attendance at the Exposition.

The final day was devoted largely to consideration of reports of the various committees of the congress, and was marked by vigorous expressions on live subjects, but without resulting in any deviation from conclusions of the committees before which the subjects were threshed out. The plank in the resolutions commending the irrigation laws was the bone of contention in an animated discussion, with those favoring an amendment to increase the acreage allowed to individual holders under reclamation projects, but the convention decided by a large majority that the wisdom of the present regulation limiting holdings to 160 acres should not be questioned.

Smythe's Resolution Fails.

An attempt was also made to introduce the resolution of William E. Smythe, of California, bearing upon the formation of an imigration commission, but it was decided by those having the matter in hand that the object could best be attained without precipitating a debate that would undoubtedly have become acrimonious because of the bitter antagonism offered by some of the delegates to the consideration of anything pertaining to immigration and colonization. Mr. Smythe incorporated the resolution in his address before the congress in order that it might appear in the published report.

Commercial Club Reception.

Harmony of orchestral selection floated out from the eighth floor of the Chamber of Commerce building last night, while handsomely gowned, beautiful women and the men who have labored for the past four days at the Irrigation Congress, met in the parlors of the Commercial Club for one of the most elegantly appointed receptions of the Exposition period. The splendid Mormon Tabernacle choir, of Ogden was heard for the last time on their present visit to Portland, rendering "Soldier's Chorus," from Faust, (Gounod); "Italia," and upon encore responded with "O, Ye Mountains High," closing with "America."

Willard Weihe, of Salt Lake City, violinist, rendered "Hungarian Phantasies," and other classical compositions and was enthusiastically applauded, with "The Cradle Song," as an encore.

President H. M. Cake, of the Commercial Club, introduced the musicians to the assemblage and paid a tribute to the excellence of the celebrated musical organization of Ogden and gave expression to the appreciation of Portland people for their visit.

C. J. Ross, of the choir, gave a brief address thanking the people for the reception, and said that without assistance of the Commercial Club the choir could not have made the trip.

Refreshments Served.

Refreshments were served in the main dining-room, ladies dining-room and reception-room, while the large parlors of the cub presented a scene of rare beauty, with special floral decorations in profusion, arranged under the direction of Manager Richardson. It was a distinguished assemblage, including no less than four Governors, various members of both branches of the National Congress and many eminent representatives of the professions and of commercial interests.

Last Day of Session.

Proceedings of the morning session of the Congress were opened by the reading of telegrams from Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, dated at New York, conveying his good wishes and stating that only ill health prevented his being present.

William E. Curtis, correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, delivered an address on "Irrigation in India" that was listened to with much interest and teemed with information. He said in part:

The government of India has successfully solved several of the irrigation problems now under investigation by the Agricultural Department and Geological Survey of the United States. The northern part of India is most developed. The topography in both India and the United States is similar and equally diverse. In some sections rain is so plentiful that it puts more water in tanks than the volume of many of the rivers of India.

In India the water supply is almost entirely controlled by the Government. There are some private enterprises, most of them for the purpose of reaching land owned by the projectors. A few sell water to adjacent farmers on some plan such as prevails in Colorado and California. But the government of India has demonstrated the wisdom of National ownership and controls and derives a large and regular income therefrom.

There are different classifications, called "major" and "minor" classes. The "major" class of works includes all extensive works built by government money and maintained by government supervision. The "minor" works are those of less extent, usually constructed to assist private enterprise.

Lesson From India.

The financial history of India will be particularly interesting to the people of the United States, as our Government is just entering on a similar policy. A statement to December 31, 1902, of the major works of India is as follows:

Cost of construction	$125,005,705
Receipts (water rates)	7,797,809
Receipts (land taxes)	4,066,985
Revenue (all sources)	11,864,875
Working expenses	3,509,600
Net revenue	8,355,275
Interest on capital invested	4,720,615
Net revenue, deducting interest	3,434,660
Profit on investment (per cent)	6.97
Net profit to government (per cent)	3.04

In addition to these receipts on "major" works, government revenues on "minor" works amounted to $864,360 in our money. In other words, the government of India has invested about $125,000,000 in irrigation, dams, ditches and other equipment for purpose of securing regular crops for farmers, who are exposed to drought, and not only has it accomplished its purpose, but it enjoys a net profit of $3,500,000 after payment of expenses and repairs. The largest undertaking is the Chenab Canal, which supplies 2,000,000 acres. The possibilities of it include 5,527,000 acres. It waters the Rechna Doab, which was, until recently, a barren waste, the home of snakes and lizards only. A few years ago it was absolutely uninhabited. Today it is the home of nearly 800,000 happy and prosperous people, working more than 200,000 farms. The average population of this barren tract is 212 to the mile. The land was given to homesteaders like ours. Starving people in great numbers were taken from the congested districts and placed upon this land.

Charles W. Eberlein, of California, read the address of President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad, who was unavoidably absent from the Congress. The full paper, interesting in all particulars, was listened to with the greatest attention by the congress. In part it is as follows:

Keep on demanding the repeal of the vicious and fraudulent land laws still in force, by which all our lands are being dissipated, by which the pressure of population is made severe and by which a large quantity of lands that might be irrigated later will be found to have passed into private ownership. Inculcate everywhere the gospel of the small farm. Stop dazzling the eyes of the settler with the notion that he can make his fortune in a few years and then retire on his income by taking up a piece of irrigable land. The "get rich quick" system is just as objectionable in farming as in a real estate boom or in banking. The man who will thrive best and acquire the largest means as well as suck from each day's life the choicest blessings is the man who proposes to himself a comfortable maintenance as the reward of earnest and unremitting labor. And out of that ideal and out of it alone can grow a high type of citizenship, proof against all the dangers of a restless time, and the sure stay and certain hope of the republic.

More Land Needed.

The need of more land spaces for the home builders is created by the rapid settlement of the country and precipitated and aggravated by the insane policy of land laws which tend toward the exhaustion of the public domain by the land monopolist and speculator. Except in a few selected spots, where the influence of the railroad companies as colonizers has been exercised to secure actual settlement on their lands, the influx of actual cultivators is so small as scarcely to be reckoned with. Those who go upon Government land in our day for the purpose of making homes are a handful. In contrast with this the following table, giving the increase in area of public lands passing into private ownership each year, shows how rapidly our patrimony is passing away:

Year.	Acres.
1898	8,450,896
1899	9,182,413
1900	13,453,887
1901	15,562,796
1902	19,488,535
1903	22,650,929

Doubtless Congress will consent to amend the land laws by the repeal of those employed now solely to increase the holdings of the dishonest man to give rise to such scandals as have lately thrown shame upon the American name; but if the future is to be judged by the past, this access of wisdom and of dishonesty will come only when there is no longer any land left that is desired by the lumber king or the cattle baron. It is, therefore, of the utmost moment that these lands capable of reclamation, which it was not in the past to their interest to acquire, and which are at least partially and in a lame fashion safeguarded by the law of 1902, should be prepared as a patrimony for the days when the land hunger, that is as old and as indestructible as man, shall find no food for its reasonable satisfaction.

Railroads the Pioneers.

To the transportation agencies of the whole country, and especially to those of the West, the subject is one of transcending importance. They were quick to realize this and to act upon it. The great railroad companies were pioneers in the campaign of education out of which emerged the first law to be passed by an American Congress in aid of irrigation. With that fierce injustice which the demagogue and the grafter have encouraged, this was even made one of the arguments against an irrigation policy. The railroads are today more vitally interested than ever; and not one of them penetrating even the edge of an area subject to reclamation is indifferent to its meaning. The railroad of today which is managed with intelligence and efficiency sees in the promotion of settlement, in the rise of new industry, in the increase of cultivation, in every effort which adds to the sum total of human needs and the means of satisfying them, the assurance of its own prosperity.

Creating a New World.

It is a new world that is to be called into existence; and the most that we who stand at the very incipience of its creation can say, enough for man to say or know, is that it must be good. Commercially, mentally and morally the changes, the incitements, the endless impulses from this great change will be immeasurable; and our country will suffer a higher and grander transformation than that which came upon the nations when first the discovery of this continent dowered them, not so much with the wealth that filled their baseless visions as with the new birth of imagination, of intelligence, of ambition and of power that ever wait upon the unfolding of opportunity and the opening of the closed door upon a broader outlook over human life.

One Minority Report.

Chairman George E. Barstow, of Texas, from the committee on permanent organization, reported the following as the permanent officers of the congress for the ensuing year:

Governor George C. Pardee, California, president; L. W. Shurtliff, Utah, first vice-president; J. H. Stephens, Texas, second vice-president; E. L. Smith, Oregon, third vice-president; H. B. Maxon, Nevada, secretary.

Fred J. Kiesel, of Utah, presented a minority report, reading:

"It is, in my opinion, necessary, as a matter of business, that the secretaryship of the congress be bestowed upon one at once competent and living within easy call of the chairman of the executive committee.

"I, therefore, oppose that part of the majority report which nominates the secretary of the congress before the location of the congress is definitely decided upon."

Mr. Kiesel was formerly president of the Irrigation Congress, and fought the nomination of H. B. Maxson, of Nevada, as secretary, declaring that Mr. Maxson had been a disintegrating factor in Irrigation Congress matters. The gentleman from Utah was emphatic. The matter was finally referred back to the committee, and the congress then proceeded to the selection of the place of the next meeting.

Boise Wins Convention.

Upon motion, the call of states was agreed upon in nominations, and Alabama named Denver. When Colorado was reached Frank C. Goudy named Denver, and read a hearty invitation from Mayor R. W. Speer and another telegram from business bodies pledging the $5000 necessary for the next meeting. He said Denver was one of the most hospitable cities in the world, and wanted to show the congress what it could do in the matter of entertainment. It was the great convention city of the United States.

Judge J. H. Richards, of Idaho, president of the American Mining Congress, came to the platform and named Boise in a very eloquent speech, which elicited warm applause. He declared that no state in the Union was more vitally interested in irrigation matters than Idaho, and that the Gem of the Mountains extended its heartiest invitation to the next Irrigation Congress, saying that it was one of the few states where everybody—men and women—enjoyed equal rights before the law, and pledging the City of Boise properly to entertain and care for the Congress.

Eloquent Mining Man.

Hon. Joseph H. Hutchinson, who was two years ago the nominee for Congressman from Idaho on the Democratic ticket, seconded Boise in an eloquent speech in which he said that he was a child of Colorado, educated in Denver, and would always love that state, but he considered it highly important that representative bodies like this assemble in sections of the country where actual and great irrigation works were in progress.

Delegate T. F. Rooney, of Denver, seconded that city in a ringing speech, in which he stated that Denver was an ideal convention city, and especially adapted on account of its splendid newspaper facilities.

Iowa seconded Boise, the delegate saying that Iowa was really the parent of Idaho, and would, therefore, protect its offspring.

Governor Prince, of New Mexico, seconded Denver, while General Williams, of North Dakota, withdrew Bismarck and cordially seconded Boise.

Delegate Jones, of Oklahoma, said that Governor Prince had virtually stolen his thunder, and also seconded Denver.

E. L. Smith, of Oregon, declared that Idaho was the dearest child of Oregon, and the ties binding them together were indissoluble, and cordially seconded Boise.

John Henry Smith, of Utah, said he had fought for El Paso against Boise two years ago, but Utah would now support Boise unanimously.

Washington and Wisconsin seconded Boise. A recess of 10 minutes was taken to allow state delegations to caucus, and upon reassembling, Mr. Goudy removed his Denver badge and withdrew that city from the race and seconded Boise, making a motion that the Idaho city be made the unanimous selection of the congress. Wild and prolonged cheering greeted the passage of the motion, and the gracious act of Denver's delegation.

Report on Resolutions.

Governor Prince, of New Mexico, chairman of the resolutions committee, came forward with its report, declaring that the committee had been almost incessantly in session for several days, and until 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He moved the adoption of the report as a whole, but it being evident that the members desired to debate the various resolutions severally, an adjournment was taken to 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Afternoon Session Delayed.

Adjournment was taken to 2 o'clock but when at that hour the delegates assembled it was to find the Auditorium occupied by another convention. For more than an hour the delegates and visitors visited on the parking adjacent to the convention hall and at about 3 o'clock gained admission to begin the proceedings.

Proceeding upon the report of the resolutions committee, Zera Snow made a strong plea in support of his resolution for amendment of the reclamation law to permit holding of more than 160 acres, which he again introduced as an amendment to the report of the committee. He declared that his interest is in behalf of pioneers who have acquired more than 160 acres of land and whom he feels should not be denied the privilege of obtaining water.

Debate followed in which Delegates Garnett and Raker, of California, Windsor, of Arizona, Ross, of Washington, and others spoke pro and con upon the subject, but when the amendment of Mr. Snow was brought to a vote there was a small minority only in its favor. The previous question was then moved, and while there seemed to be general expectancy of a clash over other features, the report was adopted with few dissenting votes.

Abolish Sectional Meetings.

G. L. Shumway, of Nebraska, proposed an amendment to the constitution providing that sessions shall meet in general session, which was compromised by substituting "may" for "shall" in section four, leaving the matter optional with the officers.

Report of the committee on organization was next taken up as passed in the morning session. There was no strong opposition to election of the nominee for secretary, Colonel H. B. Maxson, of Reno, although a motion was made that all that portion of the report with exception of the nomination for secretary be adopted. After brief debate, personal privilege talks and various references to the constitution in an effort to find a loophole for a decision without a decision, the objections were all withdrawn and the officers were all elected as recommended.

Irrigation Information.

R. L. Gould, of California, introduced a motion asking the publication of bulletins upon the progress and conditions presented that appeal to settlers under the different Government projects, such bulletins to be "furnished to Congressmen in lots of 1000 for distribution to the Sons of America." This last expression caused debate, and was finally amended by substitution of "citizens."

Frederick H. Newell then informed the congress that tons of literature are annually supplied members of Congress and therefore the purpose desired is already served.

The motion was lost.

B. D. Beard, of California, attempted to introduce the resolution for an immigration commission, but was suppressed by the delegates who agreed with the protest of a member of the resolutions committee that no further resolution shall be heard.

It developed, however, that it was not the intention of Mr. Smythe to attempt to pass the resolution, in view of the fact that it had already been rejected by the committee and had not been brought before the delegates in the form of a minority report, as was at first intended. Instead, he desired that it be accepted for publication as a part of the address delivered by himself on the first day of the session, and as a part of the proceedings of the section on rural settlement, which had been fixed for that hour. The request was granted.

Rural Settlements.

Chairman Charles W. Eberlein, of the rural settlement section, submitted report of that division. He reviewed the various subjects heard, expressed regret that the association had not given the matter more consideration and thanked the Congress for its courtesy.

D. W. Ross, of Washington, then moved that adjournment sine die be taken, and that reports not heard be submitted in the published reports.

Adjournment Sine Die.

Reports of the section on engineering and mechanics, and also that of production by irrigation, were not heard, but ordered published in the official proceedings.

Governor Pardee, who had served with eminent satisfaction to the membership as executive of the industrial body, expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred by his re-election to the position, before entertaining the motion for adjournment. An Idaho delegation, rising to a question of personal privilege, thanked the delegates for the decision to hold the next annual session at Boise.

Delegate Wallace, of North Dakota, veteran of the assembly, moved a vote of thanks to the Mormon Tabernacle Choir, of Ogden, and those who brought the great musical organization to Portland, which was received with loud acclaim.

There were still 150 delegates in the Auditorium when, at 5 o'clock, for the last time the talismanic souvenir gavel sounded the echo of the small wooden mallet Governor Pardee held in his hand, and the men whose genius has reclaimed deserts and made barren wastes prolific of the foodstuffs and raw material that mankind demands, passed out into the Dream City, where their accomplishment affords instruction for the rest of the world.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS

PRESIDENT IS THANKED—Our thanks are due to and are hereby heartily tendered Hon. George C. Pardee for his manifold and valuable services as president of this congress.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF COURTESIES— This congress desires to extend its thanks to the people of Portland, and especially to the local committee of arrangements for the warm welcome extended, and the courtesy shown during their deliberations.

TO INCLUDE TEXAS—It is the opinion of the National Irrigation Congress that the National irrigation law should be so extended by Congress as to include the State of Texas within its provisions, in so far as to permit the Secretary of the Interior to direct engineers of the United States Reclamation Service to examine and report upon feasible irrigation projects, and, when approved according to the terms of the said law, to superintend their construction, to the end that Texas may have the benefit of the same service that is now extended to the other arid sections.

APPRECIATES IRRIGATION LAW—This congress desires to express its high appreciation of the National irrigation law, and hails with pleasure the opportunities afforded under its beneficient provisions for home-making and hope that the several governmental enterprises now under contemplation as well as under construction will be pushed to a speedy and successful completion.

RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN—We urgently request the Congress of the United States to consider, and if warranted by the constitution to enact such laws as will enable the Government of the United States to exercise the rights of eminent domain when necessary to carry out the purposes of the National irrigation law.

SMALL TRACTS SHOULD BE RECLAIMED—This congress favors the early reclamation of small tracts of land whenever the cost per acre of same does not exceed the cost per acre of larger enterprises of similar character, and whenever in the judgment of the Reclamation Service it deems such reclamation of sufficient importance to receive attention.

APPROVES FOREST SERVICE—We approve the creation of the National Forest Service in accordance with the resolutions of previous congresses and advocate the maintenance of forest reserves and the extension and protection of forest reserves where irrigation is necessary on the stream systems affected. We also indorse the effective and business-like administration of the Forestry Service under its present head.

COMMENDS RECLAMATION SERVICE—We also heartily approve the efficient and thorough work of the Reclamation Service in carrying on the work of National reclamation where works have been commenced and are now being executed and have the fullest confidence in the honesty, ability and capacity of the officials of that service. We recommend that the Reclamation Service and its representatives co-operate with state officers in matters affecting the state's landed interests.

EXPERIMENT STATION WORK COMMENDED—We thoroughly commend the excellent work being carried forward by the irrigation and drainage investigations of the office of experiment stations, United States Department of Agriculture, and recommend the continuance and extension of this work.

WEATHER BUREAU VALUABLE—This congress endorses and commends the earnest, honest and faithful work of the United States Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture in establishing a highly efficient climatological service in each state of the arid and semi-arid regions, which has proven itself of great value and utility to the engineers of the United States Reclamation Service, and to all important irrigation enterprises.

FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION—As the continued prosperity of the irrigated region of the United States will depend on the intelligence and skill of the successive generations of farmers and horticulturists dwelling on the irrigated lands, this congress gives its hearty support to the extension and perfecting of the American system of agricultural education, not only by strengthening the agricultural colleges, experiment stations and farmers' institutes, but also by the better organization of the public schools in rural communities through the consolidation of school districts and other means so as to secure the effective introduction of the teaching of agricultural subjects into the schools attended by the masses of our rural youth.

LEGISLATION BENEFICIAL TO SUGAR-BEET PRODUCTION—It having been demonstrated that the irrigated lands throughout arid and semi-arid America are pre-eminently adapted to the culture of sugar beets, and sugar factories having already been successfully established in nearly all of the states therein, it is the sense of this congress that we favor such National legislation as will tend to preserve and extend the beet sugar industry, the full development of which will enrich our farmers, laborers and manufacturers to the extent of over one hundred and fifty million dollars annually, which amount the American people yearly expend for sugar now produced in foreign countries.

POSITION OF CONGRESS—This congress calls attention to the fact that there is not nor has there been any connection whatever between the National Irrigation Congress and the incorporated company known as the National Irrigation Association, and it is hereby announced that no person, corporation or company has been, or is authorized to solicit or collect money for or in behalf of the National Irrigation Congress.

STATEHOOD FOR OKLAHOMA—We believe irrigation where necessary of the utmost importance to the prosperity of any people, and realizing that irrigation development and better local conditions may be more effectively secured through state than territorial form of government, we extend the sympathy of this congress to Oklahoma and Indian Territory in their endeavor to secure joint statehood for their territories, and we recommend that New Mexico should be admitted to the Union as a state without delay.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT CONFLICT—Believing that too much capital, public and private, cannot and will not be invested in the reclamation of arid lands, it is the sense of this congress that Government as well as private enterprise should both be extended, to the utmost, and that Government enterprise should not unnecessarily interfere with prior private enterprise actually engaged in a particular field, nor should subsequent private enterprise unnecessarily interfere with nor prevent Government enterprise from reclaiming arid lands.

PREPARE FOR NEXT SESSION

New Executive Committee Organized and Selects Officers.

Immediately after adjournment of the Irrigation Congress, yesterday afternoon, the newly elected executive committee held a meeting, and, upon recommendation of the Idaho delegation, elected Monte B. Gwinn, chairman, and W. T. Booth, secretary.

Mr. Gwinn is secretary of the National Woolgrowers' Association, and Mr. Booth is president of the Boise Chamber of Commerce.

Following is the list of the new executive committee by states: Iowa, H. C. Wallace; Texas, George E. Barstow; Oregon, F. S. Stanley; Montana, Herbert Strain; New Mexico, L. Bradford Prince; Wyoming, F. S. Price; New York, Truman G. Palmer; Missouri, Matthias Schutte; Colorado, Arthur F. Francis; Minnesota, John McAlpine; Illinois, D. H. Anderson; Nebraska, G. L. Shumway; Utah, Fred J. Kiesel; Oklahoma, C. G. Jones; Indiana, Cortez Knight; Nevada, E. L. Williams; Wisconsin, A. J. Cobban; North Dakota, E. F. Chandler; California, H. D. Loveland; Washington, George E. Dixon; Idaho, A. B. Moss; District of Columbia, E. T. Perkins; Arizona, B. A. Fowler; Pennsylvania, W. K. Krebbs; Kansas, Otis L. Benton; Maine, Arthur C. Jackson.

The executive committee adjourned to meet one day previous to the next annual session of the National Irrigation Congress.

At the close of the meeting of the executive committee, the newly elected secretary of the Irrigation Congress, Colonel H. B. Maxson, of Nevada, met the Idaho delegation and asked that they name a man as assistant secretary for the next congress, and W. T. Booth, of Boise, was designated as first assistant secretary of the congress, and will be the official at Boise who will have charge of all local arrangements for the meeting of the fourteenth annual session.

SIT KOW IS TO REMAIN

JUDGE HANFORD SAYS CHINESE MERCHANTS CAN WORK.

Ruling of United States Commissioner Reversed by Federal Court at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—Lawyers who have to do with Chinese deportation cases believe the ruling Judge Hanford has just made in the Sit Kow case will be of extreme importance. Sit Kow is the Astoria Chinaman arrested as a laborer while working in a cannery and ordered deported by the United States Commissioner because he had gained his original entrance to this country as a merchant.

Sit Kow's father owned a mercantile house in Astoria in 1882 and Sit Kow came over to join him. He succeeded his father when the latter went to China and died there. In the meantime Sit Kow had financial difficulties and though still retaining an interest in the business, has become a laborer.

Judge Hanford rules specifically that a Chinese of the privileged class, who, by reason of misfortune is compelled to do manual labor, does not lose his right to remain in this country. Should he return to China he would rate as a laborer and could be denied readmittance. But the court rules an unfortunate Chinaman is entitled to the right of earning an honest living.

Attempts have been made in the past to have the courts pass upon this contention. It has been argued before the Circuit Court of Appeals, but in each of the other cases the court had other grounds for admitting the Chinamen. This time the question was the sole one upon which a fight could be made.

Lawyers believe the court's ruling will affect a number of Chinese cases possibly having more effect in the future than in the past. Under this ruling a Chinese merchant who actually engages in business but is subsequently forced to go to work, retains the right to live in America and such a ruling may relieve the small army of Chinese "merchants."

ROUND TRIP TO ASTORIA

Swift excursion steamer Telegraph departs from Alder-street dock daily (except Friday), 7:30 A. M., returning from Astoria 2 P. M., arrive Portland 8:30 P. M. Sundays from Portland 8 A. M., arriving Portland 9 P. M.

Wanted for Crime in Redding.

Charles Fletcher, alias E. McDonald, wanted in Redding, Cal., on a charge of embezzlement, was taken to Portland yesterday afternoon from Seattle by Deputy Sheriff Kate, of Redding, and was temporarily lodged in the County Jail. Fletcher will be taken to Redding today.

ARE YOU GOING EAST?

If So, Learn About the Very Low O. R. & N. Rates.

September 7, 8, 9 and 10, the O. R. & N. places on sale very low-rate long-time tickets East, account I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge meeting, Philadelphia, Pa. Particulars by asking at City Ticket Office, Third and Washington streets, Portland.

HELD FOR WARRANT

Los Angeles Woman Taken Into Custody.

SHE ARRIVED ON ROANOKE

Created Sensation in San Francisco by Chartering Skiff, Rowing to Steamer and Climbing Up Rope Ladder.

Miss M. Frances Hale, a dashing red-haired beauty of Los Angeles, Cal., was arrested as she stepped off the steamer Roanoke last night, and had the detective force and the officers at police headquarters on pins and needles before she could be locked up.

Miss Hale created a furore in San Francisco Tuesday by chartering a skiff after the Roanoke had left port, overtaking the steamer and swarming up a rope ladder in true acrobatic style. As she stepped from the steamer last night she was met by Detective Snow, of the Police Department; Detective O. H. Kulper, of the Pinkerton Agency, and four Deputy Sheriffs, all of whom desired the honor of making the capture. Harbor Master Biglin also aided in the capture of Miss Hale.

Tries to Run Bluff.

She was taken to police headquarters in a carriage, where she was told a telegram awaited her authorizing her arrest on a charge of embezzlement. A telegram was known to exist, and a search was made for it without avail. Miss Hale set her foot down and refused to be locked up until either a warrant or a telegram authorizing her arrest was produced. The officers, after a search in Chief Gritzmacher's office for the message, gave up in despair, and the patrol wagon was dispatched for the police clerk to procure keys in order to make a more thorough search.

On her arrival at the station Miss Hale declared that she was ignorant of the reason for her arrest and demanded a lawyer instanter. She dispatched a note by private messenger for Judge Sweek, but he could not be found. Then, taking the city directory, she inquired for the name of the best lawyer in the city.

Miss Hale took the police station veritably by storm. Captain Moore detailed Sergeant Hogeboom to call the roll of the first night relief, while he attended personally to Miss Hale's affairs. Officers in line while the roll was being called paid little attention to reports, but a great deal of attention to the woman who was waiting quietly until the telegram was produced. The telegram was finally discovered.

Miss Hale is under an indictment by the grand jury of Los Angeles on a charge of embezzlement. When arrested Miss Hale had more than $1000 worth of diamonds on her person.

SHE TOOK THE WHOLE SACK

Frances Hale Didn't Open the Door of Hope.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 24.—(Special.)—Frances Hale, who was arrested tonight in Portland, is wanted in Los Angeles on an indictment returned by the grand jury Tuesday charging her with obtaining money by false pretenses. She left Los Angeles about a week ago after having given what was intended to be a benefit to the Door of Hope, an institution to reform fallen women. She sold hundreds of dollars worth of tickets, had a big audience, promised the Door of Hope $100 and half the gate receipts but skipped out without paying them a cent. She was followed to San Francisco by a Pinkerton detective but escaped from him by boarding the steamer Roanoke in the stream, after the vessel had started toward the Golden Gate, and was hoisted up the side from the deck of a steam launch.

Newman's School of Acting.

Favorably known to the theatricl profession of Portland has recently made a special arrangement with Mr. William Garrison, of New York, to take charge of the dramatic department. This enhances the already strong advantages of the school for all those who are desirous of embracing a career upon the stage. Pupils desiring a course in dramatic or vaudeville art or stage dancing will consult their interests by making a personal investigation of the facilities at their disposal at 351½ Morrison street. Phone Main 1885.

Accommodations at Yellowstone Park.

The Wylie Camping Company, of the Yellowstone Park, wishes it understood that they are equipped for handling a large number of people. There will be no difficulty in obtaining accommodations with them if persons will notify a few days in advance of arrival of exact date of their reaching Gardiner. Wire or write The Wylie Co., Gardiner, Montana.

QUIT COFFEE

Said the Great German Specialist.

It disappoints some people to be told that coffee causes the disease. But it is best to look squarely at facts and set the face towards health for that's more fun than anything else anyhow. A Cincinnati man consulted a Berlin physician on nervous diseases, and says:

"Four years ago I was an habitual coffee drinker having used it for 25 years and being naturally of a nervous temperament I became almost a nervous wreck, greatly suffering from insomnia, almost constantly constipated and weighing only 128 pounds.

"I consulted physicians and took medicine all the time, but had no relief. About three years and a half ago I went abroad and while in Berlin heard frequently of a great physician, Prof. Mendel, an authority on nervous trouble, so I resolved to consult him.

"Prof. Mendel surprised me very much by asking at once if I was a coffee drinker, and on my telling him I used it two or three times a day he said, 'It is poison.' After carefully examining me he told me there was nothing the matter with me whatever but what could be entirely cured in 30 days by letting coffee and other stimulants alone and dieting.

"I had a hard time following his advice, I did not know what to do until I came home and told my wife, who got some Postum. We tried it but at first did not like it; then we went over the directions on the package together and found we had not boiled it long enough. That was the beginning of the end of my trouble, for the Postum was delicious after that and I drank it regularly and it helped from the start.

"In a very short time I began to feel much better and in the last three years I haven't been absent from business one hour on account of ill health, for my health is fine now. I have a good appetite, sleep well and weigh 175 pounds." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Any nervous person who drinks coffee will feel better from 10 days use of Postum in place of coffee. Trial easily proves this. There's a reason.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

LITTLE MOTHERS

Use

Cuticura SOAP

Tens of thousands have known no other soap since birth. For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to mothers, as well as for the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, is priceless.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate medicinal and emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors.

Send for "All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair."

You Get Up

In the morning tired, languid, and frequently with a headache that is almost unbearable. You have been nervous, restless and sleepless night after night, and gloomy and irritable during the day. This nervous exhaustion affects the heart, lungs and other organs that depend upon the nerves for motive power. Then the stomach fails to digest the food; the heart action is weak, and circulation poor, and the kidneys and liver inactive.

What you need is not a stomach, head, kidney or liver medicine, but Dr. Miles' Nervine to soothe and feed the nerves and build nerve tissue.

"My wife was subject to severe mental strain, which resulted in nervous prostration. The first symptoms were uncontrollable crying and melancholy spells, which increased to such an extent that for over a year she would have a spell every day of from four to six hours duration. She required the constant attention of her physician and attendants. She suffered great pain and anguish. The best physicians attending her could give no relief, and she finally became almost of unsound mind. As a last resort I began giving her Dr. Miles' Nervine, and Tonic, and noticed that her spells next day were not so severe, and they gradually disappeared altogether. She has had no recurrence of the spells, and is gaining in health and strength.

J. P. OVERHOLSER, Sterling, Ill.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Honorable Dealing. Positive Cures

We treat and cure hundreds every month who suffer from Pelvic and other diseases of men, such as Hydrocele, Varicocele, Stricture, Stomach, Kidney and Bladder Affections, Vital Weakness, Nervous Decline, Impotency, Nocturnal Losses and all that long train of symptoms and troubles which arise from youthful errors or other excesses.

We have a new specific treatment for Gonorrhoea which is prompt, sure, safe and painless.

Syphilis and all blood taints we cure to stay cured, and do not resort to poisonous minerals.

Varicocele, Hydrocele, Piles, Rectal Ulcers and Cancers we cure effectually and without the use of the knife.

Consultation and examination free. Write for symptom blank and book if you cannot call.

Office Hours: 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sunday, 10 to 12.

St. Louis Medical and Surgical Dispensary

Cor. 2d and Yamhill Sts., Portland, Or.

Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful MARVEL Whirling Spray. The new Vaginal Syringe. Infection and Douches. Best—Safest—Most Convenient. It Cleanses Instantly.

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. MARVEL CO., 44 E. 23d ST., NEW YORK.

Woodard, Clarke & Co., Portland, Oregon.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs or Injections. MIDY CURE IN 48 HOURS. the same diseases without inconvenience.

Sold by all druggists.