

FEBRUARY EXPORTS

Over One Million Bushels of Grain Floated.

FLOUR SHIPMENTS WERE HEAVY

Material Gain Over Last February—The Season's Fleet in Detail—May Fleet Safe.

The February grain shipments from Portland, as usual, make a very good showing for the commercial metropolis of the Northwest. There was over 1,300,000 bushels of wheat (four included) shipped from this city during the month...

Since January 1 Portland has cleared 22 cargoes for the East and Africa, and Tacoma and Seattle have cleared four cargoes. The details of the February fleet, together with a summary of the February shipments, are given in the accompanying table.

SAMARITAN DUE TODAY.

The Big Four-Master Was Not in Danger of North Beach.

The British bark Samaritan left up from Astoria yesterday morning and will reach Portland some time today. Captain Dexter, of the bark, is reported to be quite indignant at the report that his ship was in danger. The life-saving station at North Beach went to Astoria last evening, but did not get through in time to clear.

MAY FLINT SAFE.

Big Overdue in the Straits Apparently in Good Condition.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 28.—A Port Neath schooner, the May Flint, was reported to have been blown down in the Straits at 6 P. M. today, and looks to be in good condition.

Hercules Nearly Completed.

At Hercules' boatyard the machinery for the little tug Hercules has just been received and is being placed in the craft. The Hercules is owned by Fries Bros. Mr. Fries hopes to have the tug ready in a few days. This will be done as soon as the propeller Nacotta, which is undergoing repairs in the yard, is out of the way.

FLAGRAISING IN MEXICO

Resulted in the Killing of Three Americans and Five Mexicans.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—A special to the Tribune from Guaymas, Mexico, says: On Washington's birthday a shooting affray occurred at Pilares, in which three Americans and five Mexicans were killed. From accounts, it appears a friendly feeling had existed at Pilares, and in order to honor to the United States it was arranged to raise the flag of the two Republics together on the flagstaff. The Mexicans had charge of the affair, and raised the American flag above the Mexican flag. The complete raising of the American flag was the cause of the flag-raising. When the Americans showed so much appreciation of the act the Mexicans found they had made a mistake. They were ordered to lower and hoist the flag with the Mexican flag on top. Then the Americans declared such a transaction would be an insult to the American flag.

American Ship Burned.

SOURABAYA, Java, Feb. 28.—The American ship St. John, Captain Fales, from New York for Yokohama, is reported to have been lost at the mouth of the Danjowange. The St. John had a registered tonnage of 1885 and was owned by Chapman & Co., of New York.

San Francisco, Feb. 28.—The Merchants' Exchange has received word that the well-known American ship St. John, which was bound from New York for Yokohama with a cargo of coal oil, was burned at sea off the coast of Java yesterday.

Lost an Anchor.

ASTORIA, Or., Feb. 28.—During a severe blow last night the British bark Samaritan lost one of her anchors and several fathoms of chain, but her other anchor was dropped and this one held her. A contract has been let for the recovery of the lost one.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Feb. 28.—Left up at 2:30—British bark Samaritan. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M.—Rough; wind, south; weather, cloudy.

Now They Want a Ship Canal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A special to the Record from Joliet, Ill., says: The total value of the grain and other products gathered at the Joliet house last night and organized for the fight in behalf of the extension of the sanitary canal as a ship canal from Joliet to the Mississippi River. A plan of sending a large delegation to Washington to secure, if possible, an appropriation for a ship canal was approved and a committee appointed to select the members of that delegation.

Machinists Will Strike.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The machinery men of the United States have refused to accept the demands of the Machinists' Union for an increase in wages and recognition of the union. This action means the calling of a general strike by the Machinists' Union. From 4000 to 10,000 machinists will be involved. It is expected that every factory in the city will close down. Sixty thousand machinists throughout the United States have made the same demands that the Chicago local Union has.

TO SEE CHINA AND JAPAN.

Favorable Report on Bill for Investigating Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Senate committee on commerce, in favorably reporting the bill which provides for a commission to investigate and report upon the commercial relations between the United States and Japan, and the United Kingdom at the present time.

As to Japan.

"In 1881 the United States supplied Japan with only 572,100 of the imports into that country, while the United Kingdom of Great Britain furnished 2,230,000. In 1899, the percentage standing as follows: The United States 14.57 per cent and the United Kingdom 54.19 per cent. The increase in the value of our trade with that Empire when the American people shall prosecute that business with the same vigor and intelligence that we employ at home. There certainly is no reason why the balance of trade with Japan shall be 14.57 per cent against ours, as it was in 1899, the imports and exports being 28,726,779, as against our export trade of 17,284,883.

"The Empire of Japan contains 40,000,000 of people who are rapidly growing into civilization closely allied to our own, and we of the United States need to know comparatively little. We should certainly exert ourselves to acquire authentic and official information covering the whole of that country, and we should be so well informed that we may secure our full share of the trade advantages which Japan will offer in the coming years.

Field in China.

"There is still a larger field opened to us in China, an Empire that covers one-third of the globe, and that holds one-quarter of the world's population. The Chinese possess a high type of Oriental civilization, and in their trade with the West they are rapidly conforming to the methods of the Western world. While many of the inhabitants are poor, there is much wealth and money and the country is rapidly developing and undeveloped. The Nation has a debt of only 50 cents per capita. The trade with China is especially desirable, because the Chinese are not naturally hostile to the Japanese. They are mainly farmers and merchants. This fact is one of importance to our people. When once we secure that trade it is self-evident that we will be able to control the customs of that Empire. On Washington's birthday, February 22, 1884, a vessel sailed from New York for the purpose of establishing trade relations with China. The venture was scientifically successful to warrant a continuance of the business, which, however, was of small account until after the treaty of 1882 between the United States and China. Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Foochow and Ningpo were made treaty ports. For a quarter of a century after that time very little trade was done except cotton, which found a market in that Empire, so that it is safe to say that our commerce with the Chinese Empire, in general lines of goods, dates from about the year 1888.

While we have increased our business largely with China, only a part of the trade that should come to the United States from that Empire has as yet been secured. This is the complete truth of the multifarious products of our farms, workshops and mills. A considerable part of the trade that should come to us now goes to the Chinese and merchants and manufacturers of other nations, and it goes there for the reason that those nations have studied the conditions existing in China, and have adopted the proper and costly methods to secure the business. It is undeniable that the information acquired by our competitors has been very largely obtained from the National Investigation Company, a new business ready, and will be hoisted into the long, slim hull today. These boilers were taken from the Island Flyer. It was found they did not have sufficient heating surface, and this was increased by an addition of 250 cubic feet. It is desired to have the Reliance completed and in commission by the 1st of April. The Reliance is named after a steamer which was built at Oregon City in 1881 by the People's Transportation Company. The new Reliance is 180 feet long, 18 feet beam and 4.5 feet depth of hold.

Danielson Ashore at Siuslaw.

EUGENE, Or., Feb. 28.—News comes from Florence that another schooner has gone aground on the Siuslaw at the mouth of the Siuslaw. This time it is the schooner Danielson, which went aground on the 24th inst. Two schooners were sighted outside at the same time, and the tug Hercules went out to look for them. The Danielson and the Del Norte. She took the Danielson in tow first, and started in. While crossing the bar two or three heavy seas struck them, and the tug Hercules rendered assistance, and then went and brought the Del Norte into harbor. The schooner is being unloaded, and it is thought will be floated without much damage.

Commercial Museum.

Movement Started in San Francisco to Organize One.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—A plan of organization has been agreed upon by the promoters of the Pacific Commercial Museum. View of the fact that \$50,000 of Government funds may be asked for the museum, all commercial bodies on the Coast have been asked to request their Representatives and Senators to support the appropriation of \$50,000 for a public museum at Philadelphia.

San Francisco, Feb. 28.—The Merchants' Exchange has received word that the well-known American ship St. John, which was bound from New York for Yokohama with a cargo of coal oil, was burned at sea off the coast of Java yesterday.

Lost an Anchor.

ASTORIA, Or., Feb. 28.—During a severe blow last night the British bark Samaritan lost one of her anchors and several fathoms of chain, but her other anchor was dropped and this one held her. A contract has been let for the recovery of the lost one.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Feb. 28.—Left up at 2:30—British bark Samaritan. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M.—Rough; wind, south; weather, cloudy.

Now They Want a Ship Canal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A special to the Record from Joliet, Ill., says: The total value of the grain and other products gathered at the Joliet house last night and organized for the fight in behalf of the extension of the sanitary canal as a ship canal from Joliet to the Mississippi River. A plan of sending a large delegation to Washington to secure, if possible, an appropriation for a ship canal was approved and a committee appointed to select the members of that delegation.

MONEY TO TEACH MINING

BILL TO PROVIDE FOR ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BY CONGRESS.

Instruction in Mining Wanted as in New Provided for Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—One of the projects that is being urged by Western men in Congress is that to apply a portion of the proceeds from the sale of public lands to the endowment and support of mining schools in the several States and Territories, and extending similar governmental aid in the development of the mining industry of the Nation as has already been provided for the agricultural and mechanical arts. A bill for this purpose has been introduced by Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, and has already

studies a branch of industry worthy of special recognition and encouragement by the Federal Government. "Independent mining schools or mining departments of State universities have been established in California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Utah and Wyoming.

"In a number of the States where such schools have been established serious study has been experienced in providing proper funds for their maintenance, owing to the fact that the States in which such schools were located did not produce any considerable amount of mineral wealth, owing to which local public sentiment is not strong enough in favor of such schools to secure adequate funds for their maintenance.

1899-1900 GRAIN FLEET FROM PORTLAND.

Clearing Date, Flag, Rig, Name, Tonnage, Destination and Shipper.

Table with columns: Clearing Date, Flag, Rig, Name, Tonnage, Destination and Shipper. Lists various ships and their details for the 1899-1900 grain fleet from Portland.

REFERENCES.

- (A)—Also 100,200 bushels of barley, valued at \$22,500. (B)—Also 1500 cases fruit, 33388, and 1100 cases salmon, \$470. (C)—Cargo consisted of 140,218 bushels of barley, valued at \$37,100. (D)—Also 60,520 bushels of barley, valued at \$15,130. (E)—Also 250 cases fruit, 725, and 500 cases salmon, \$1850. (F)—Also 122,532 bushels of barley, \$30,633. (G)—Also 113,200 bushels of barley, valued at \$28,300. (H)—Also 30,119 bushels of barley, valued at \$7,528. (I)—Also 89,425 bushels of barley, valued at \$22,355.

SUMMARY FOR FEBRUARY.

Summary table for February showing Wheat, Flour, and Grand total values in bushels and dollars.

San Francisco, Feb. 28.—The Merchants' Exchange has received word that the well-known American ship St. John, which was bound from New York for Yokohama with a cargo of coal oil, was burned at sea off the coast of Java yesterday.

Lost an Anchor.

ASTORIA, Or., Feb. 28.—During a severe blow last night the British bark Samaritan lost one of her anchors and several fathoms of chain, but her other anchor was dropped and this one held her. A contract has been let for the recovery of the lost one.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Feb. 28.—Left up at 2:30—British bark Samaritan. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M.—Rough; wind, south; weather, cloudy.

Now They Want a Ship Canal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A special to the Record from Joliet, Ill., says: The total value of the grain and other products gathered at the Joliet house last night and organized for the fight in behalf of the extension of the sanitary canal as a ship canal from Joliet to the Mississippi River. A plan of sending a large delegation to Washington to secure, if possible, an appropriation for a ship canal was approved and a committee appointed to select the members of that delegation.

the influence it would have upon the German vote, it would appear that for a small amount of money which Kansas City offered above that proposed by Milwaukee, the National Committee could have well afforded to select Milwaukee in order to cater to this German vote. Just how the Germans will take it is one of the doubtful questions of the day. It is not believed that the claims of Lentz had very much foundation, because none of the points which he made was so close to the German heart as the disapproval of the free-silver policy which they repudiated in nearly every State where there was a large German population. This safely indicated that the Democrats intended to handle the German vote as if Lentz had it under his control and not as if it was to be influenced by locating it in a city famous for the manufacture of beer, which is the German favorite beverage. Another curious thing was the attempt to rope in the parochial school as an issue, which has long since passed, but which enabled the Democrats to carry Wisconsin 19 years ago.

"The National Committee, together with the 103 of February (Washington's birthday), and holding the National Convention on July 4, the Democrats propose to make a sentimental campaign, and would that they could get the true American party, and are going back to the first principles of Government. Just how many votes they expect to catch on an issue of this kind did not develop at the meeting of the Democratic Committee, although there was some sentimental idea that men would vote because the Democrats met on a National holiday. There are too many people who think that two great holidays which patriotic people observe have been decorated, one by the meeting of the Democratic National Committee and the other by the meeting of the Democratic National Convention. It will also take the Democratic party some time to make people believe that it has a patent upon the patriotism of the country.

"A knowledge of this condition of affairs has undoubtedly operated to prevent the establishment of schools of mines and metallurgy in other States where students are anxious to have the opportunity of instruction in mining and metallurgical studies, but where, as before stated, the absence of mining industries in the State in-

struction in Mining Wanted as in New Provided for Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—One of the projects that is being urged by Western men in Congress is that to apply a portion of the proceeds from the sale of public lands to the endowment and support of mining schools in the several States and Territories, and extending similar governmental aid in the development of the mining industry of the Nation as has already been provided for the agricultural and mechanical arts. A bill for this purpose has been introduced by Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, and has already

studies a branch of industry worthy of special recognition and encouragement by the Federal Government. "Independent mining schools or mining departments of State universities have been established in California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Utah and Wyoming.

"In a number of the States where such schools have been established serious study has been experienced in providing proper funds for their maintenance, owing to the fact that the States in which such schools were located did not produce any considerable amount of mineral wealth, owing to which local public sentiment is not strong enough in favor of such schools to secure adequate funds for their maintenance.

"A knowledge of this condition of affairs has undoubtedly operated to prevent the establishment of schools of mines and metallurgy in other States where students are anxious to have the opportunity of instruction in mining and metallurgical studies, but where, as before stated, the absence of mining industries in the State in-

struction in Mining Wanted as in New Provided for Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—One of the projects that is being urged by Western men in Congress is that to apply a portion of the proceeds from the sale of public lands to the endowment and support of mining schools in the several States and Territories, and extending similar governmental aid in the development of the mining industry of the Nation as has already been provided for the agricultural and mechanical arts. A bill for this purpose has been introduced by Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, and has already

studies a branch of industry worthy of special recognition and encouragement by the Federal Government. "Independent mining schools or mining departments of State universities have been established in California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Utah and Wyoming.

"In a number of the States where such schools have been established serious study has been experienced in providing proper funds for their maintenance, owing to the fact that the States in which such schools were located did not produce any considerable amount of mineral wealth, owing to which local public sentiment is not strong enough in favor of such schools to secure adequate funds for their maintenance.

"A knowledge of this condition of affairs has undoubtedly operated to prevent the establishment of schools of mines and metallurgy in other States where students are anxious to have the opportunity of instruction in mining and metallurgical studies, but where, as before stated, the absence of mining industries in the State in-

struction in Mining Wanted as in New Provided for Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—One of the projects that is being urged by Western men in Congress is that to apply a portion of the proceeds from the sale of public lands to the endowment and support of mining schools in the several States and Territories, and extending similar governmental aid in the development of the mining industry of the Nation as has already been provided for the agricultural and mechanical arts. A bill for this purpose has been introduced by Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, and has already

studies a branch of industry worthy of special recognition and encouragement by the Federal Government. "Independent mining schools or mining departments of State universities have been established in California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Utah and Wyoming.

"In a number of the States where such schools have been established serious study has been experienced in providing proper funds for their maintenance, owing to the fact that the States in which such schools were located did not produce any considerable amount of mineral wealth, owing to which local public sentiment is not strong enough in favor of such schools to secure adequate funds for their maintenance.

"A knowledge of this condition of affairs has undoubtedly operated to prevent the establishment of schools of mines and metallurgy in other States where students are anxious to have the opportunity of instruction in mining and metallurgical studies, but where, as before stated, the absence of mining industries in the State in-

struction in Mining Wanted as in New Provided for Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—One of the projects that is being urged by Western men in Congress is that to apply a portion of the proceeds from the sale of public lands to the endowment and support of mining schools in the several States and Territories, and extending similar governmental aid in the development of the mining industry of the Nation as has already been provided for the agricultural and mechanical arts. A bill for this purpose has been introduced by Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, and has already

studies a branch of industry worthy of special recognition and encouragement by the Federal Government. "Independent mining schools or mining departments of State universities have been established in California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Utah and Wyoming.

"In a number of the States where such schools have been established serious study has been experienced in providing proper funds for their maintenance, owing to the fact that the States in which such schools were located did not produce any considerable amount of mineral wealth, owing to which local public sentiment is not strong enough in favor of such schools to secure adequate funds for their maintenance.

"A knowledge of this condition of affairs has undoubtedly operated to prevent the establishment of schools of mines and metallurgy in other States where students are anxious to have the opportunity of instruction in mining and metallurgical studies, but where, as before stated, the absence of mining industries in the State in-

struction in Mining Wanted as in New Provided for Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—One of the projects that is being urged by Western men in Congress is that to apply a portion of the proceeds from the sale of public lands to the endowment and support of mining schools in the several States and Territories, and extending similar governmental aid in the development of the mining industry of the Nation as has already been provided for the agricultural and mechanical arts. A bill for this purpose has been introduced by Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, and has already

studies a branch of industry worthy of special recognition and encouragement by the Federal Government. "Independent mining schools or mining departments of State universities have been established in California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Utah and Wyoming.

"In a number of the States where such schools have been established serious study has been experienced in providing proper funds for their maintenance, owing to the fact that the States in which such schools were located did not produce any considerable amount of mineral wealth, owing to which local public sentiment is not strong enough in favor of such schools to secure adequate funds for their maintenance.

"A knowledge of this condition of affairs has undoubtedly operated to prevent the establishment of schools of mines and metallurgy in other States where students are anxious to have the opportunity of instruction in mining and metallurgical studies, but where, as before stated, the absence of mining industries in the State in-

the influence it would have upon the German vote, it would appear that for a small amount of money which Kansas City offered above that proposed by Milwaukee, the National Committee could have well afforded to select Milwaukee in order to cater to this German vote. Just how the Germans will take it is one of the doubtful questions of the day. It is not believed that the claims of Lentz had very much foundation, because none of the points which he made was so close to the German heart as the disapproval of the free-silver policy which they repudiated in nearly every State where there was a large German population. This safely indicated that the Democrats intended to handle the German vote as if Lentz had it under his control and not as if it was to be influenced by locating it in a city famous for the manufacture of beer, which is the German favorite beverage. Another curious thing was the attempt to rope in the parochial school as an issue, which has long since passed, but which enabled the Democrats to carry Wisconsin 19 years ago.

"The National Committee, together with the 103 of February (Washington's birthday), and holding the National Convention on July 4, the Democrats propose to make a sentimental campaign, and would that they could get the true American party, and are going back to the first principles of Government. Just how many votes they expect to catch on an issue of this kind did not develop at the meeting of the Democratic Committee, although there was some sentimental idea that men would vote because the Democrats met on a National holiday. There are too many people who think that two great holidays which patriotic people observe have been decorated, one by the meeting of the Democratic National Committee and the other by the meeting of the Democratic National Convention. It will also take the Democratic party some time to make people believe that it has a patent upon the patriotism of the country.

"A knowledge of this condition of affairs has undoubtedly operated to prevent the establishment of schools of mines and metallurgy in other States where students are anxious to have the opportunity of instruction in mining and metallurgical studies, but where, as before stated, the absence of mining industries in the State in-

struction in Mining Wanted as in New Provided for Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—One of the projects that is being urged by Western men in Congress is that to apply a portion of the proceeds from the sale of public lands to the endowment and support of mining schools in the several States and Territories, and extending similar governmental aid in the development of the mining industry of the Nation as has already been provided for the agricultural and mechanical arts. A bill for this purpose has been introduced by Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, and has already

studies a branch of industry worthy of special recognition and encouragement by the Federal Government. "Independent mining schools or mining departments of State universities have been established in California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Utah and Wyoming.

"In a number of the States where such schools have been established serious study has been experienced in providing proper funds for their maintenance, owing to the fact that the States in which such schools were located did not produce any considerable amount of mineral wealth, owing to which local public sentiment is not strong enough in favor of such schools to secure adequate funds for their maintenance.

"A knowledge of this condition of affairs has undoubtedly operated to prevent the establishment of schools of mines and metallurgy in other States where students are anxious to have the opportunity of instruction in mining and metallurgical studies, but where, as before stated, the absence of mining industries in the State in-

struction in Mining Wanted as in New Provided for Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—One of the projects that is being urged by Western men in Congress is that to apply a portion of the proceeds from the sale of public lands to the endowment and support of mining schools in the several States and Territories, and extending similar governmental aid in the development of the mining industry of the Nation as has already been provided for the agricultural and mechanical arts. A bill for this purpose has been introduced by Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, and has already

studies a branch of industry worthy of special recognition and encouragement by the Federal Government. "Independent mining schools or mining departments of State universities have been established in California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Utah and Wyoming.

"In a number of the States where such schools have been established serious study has been experienced in providing proper funds for their maintenance, owing to the fact that the States in which such schools were located did not produce any considerable amount of mineral wealth, owing to which local public sentiment is not strong enough in favor of such schools to secure adequate funds for their maintenance.

"A knowledge of this condition of affairs has undoubtedly operated to prevent the establishment of schools of mines and metallurgy in other States where students are anxious to have the opportunity of instruction in mining and metallurgical studies, but where, as before stated, the absence of mining industries in the State in-

struction in Mining Wanted as in New Provided for Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—One of the projects that is being urged by Western men in Congress is that to apply a portion of the proceeds from the sale of public lands to the endowment and support of mining schools in the several States and Territories, and extending similar governmental aid in the development of the mining industry of the Nation as has already been provided for the agricultural and mechanical arts. A bill for this purpose has been introduced by Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, and has already

studies a branch of industry worthy of special recognition and encouragement by the Federal Government. "Independent mining schools or mining departments of State universities have been established in California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Utah and Wyoming.

"In a number of the States where such schools have been established serious study has been experienced in providing proper funds for their maintenance, owing to the fact that the States in which such schools were located did not produce any considerable amount of mineral wealth, owing to which local public sentiment is not strong enough in favor of such schools to secure adequate funds for their maintenance.

"A knowledge of this condition of affairs has undoubtedly operated to prevent the establishment of schools of mines and metallurgy in other States where students are anxious to have the opportunity of instruction in mining and metallurgical studies, but where, as before stated, the absence of mining industries in the State in-

struction in Mining Wanted as in New Provided for Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—One of the projects that is being urged by Western men in Congress is that to apply a portion of the proceeds from the sale of public lands to the endowment and support of mining schools in the several States and Territories, and extending similar governmental aid in the development of the mining industry of the Nation as has already been provided for the agricultural and mechanical arts. A bill for this purpose has been introduced by Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, and has already

studies a branch of industry worthy of special recognition and encouragement by the Federal Government. "Independent mining schools or mining departments of State universities have been established in California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Utah and Wyoming.

"In a number of the States where such schools have been established serious study has been experienced in providing proper funds for their maintenance, owing to the fact that the States in which such schools were located did not produce any considerable amount of mineral wealth, owing to which local public sentiment is not strong enough in favor of such schools to secure adequate funds for their maintenance.

"A knowledge of this condition of affairs has undoubtedly operated to prevent the establishment of schools of mines and metallurgy in other States where students are anxious to have the opportunity of instruction in mining and metallurgical studies, but where, as before stated, the absence of mining industries in the State in-

struction in Mining Wanted as in New Provided for Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—One of the projects that is being urged by Western men in Congress is that to apply a portion of the proceeds from the sale of public lands to the endowment and support of mining schools in the several States and Territories, and extending similar governmental aid in the development of the mining industry of the Nation as has already been provided for the agricultural and mechanical arts. A bill for this purpose has been introduced by Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, and has already

studies a branch of industry worthy of special recognition and encouragement by the Federal Government. "Independent mining schools or mining departments of State universities have been established in California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Utah and Wyoming.

"In a number of the States where such schools have been established serious study has been experienced in providing proper funds for their maintenance, owing to the fact that the States in which such schools were located did not produce any considerable amount of mineral wealth, owing to which local public sentiment is not strong enough in favor of such schools to secure adequate funds for their maintenance.

"A knowledge of this condition of affairs has undoubtedly operated to prevent the establishment of schools of mines and metallurgy in other States where students are anxious to have the opportunity of instruction in mining and metallurgical studies, but where, as before stated, the absence of mining industries in the State in-

OUR ORIENTAL TRADE

EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES INCREASED 150 PER CENT.

Shipments of Wheat Flour More Than Doubled—Commerce With Japan, China and Hong Kong.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Department of Foreign Markets, one of the bureaus of the Agricultural Department, has prepared a report on our trade with Japan, China and Hong Kong, which is very exhaustive and complete as a collection of facts and figures. Among the most interesting features of the report are the following statements:

"One of the most striking features of the foreign trade growth recently enjoyed by the United States has been the wonderful development of the commerce with Japan and China. During the fiscal year 1899 the value of the merchandise exports to these two countries, including the port of Hong Kong, reached as high as \$7,305,638. These figures were decidedly in excess of any previous record. The value for 1898, 10 years before, was little more than half as large, amounting to only \$4,244,157. The four years following 1899 witnessed a steady increase that finally culminated in 1899 with a record of \$9,241,288, the highest up to that time. In the fiscal year 1894, during which our importations were greatly curtailed as a result of the prevailing financial depression, the value of our exports to \$1,149,149. During 1895 there was a recovery to \$7,509,593, and for each subsequent year the returns showed an important increase. In 1897 it was \$7,571,433, and in 1898 it was \$7,671,433, and in 1899 the record-breaking figure already quoted was reported.

"Of the \$7,305,638 valuation placed upon our exports to Japan, China and Hong Kong during 1899, \$4,735,935 represented the imports into the United States, and \$2,569,703 the exports from this country. The exports amounted to \$3,234,282. Formerly the excess was much larger, as, for instance, in 1890, when the imports were valued at \$2,56