THE DEMOCRATIC FIGHT

"IMPERIALISH" AND TRUSTS TO BE PUT TO THE FRONT.

16 to 1 Not to Be Obtraded in the Campaign Because People Have

Lost Interest in It.

BAN FRANCISCO, Aug. L.—Ex-United States Senator Churles A. Faulkner, of West Virginia, who is visiting friends here, is quoted as follows: "The Democratic National Committee will make a very estructifight this year."

It has more money at its command than it had four years ago, and it will make it very interesting for our friends of the other side. Its hope of carrying indiana, and possibly Illinois and Michigan, is

mounting higher. "Imperialism will be the issue. The silor question has pretty well dropped out of the running. Parties cannot make issue. They are made by the force of events. A party may put free coinage at 18 to 1 in its platform, but I doubt if any speaker at the present time could enter-tain an audience for half an hour with a discussion of the sliver question. "After imperialism the trust question

will be the great subject of discussion. It has merit as a political issue, but I am afraid our Republican friends will be able to meet us half way on it, especially since the nomination of Roosevelt."

THE STATE OF ILLINOIS. Political Conditions in the City of Chiengo.

New York Press.
CHICAGO, July 30.—Both parties in Illimois are after the young men—that is to
say, for those who will cast their first
Presidential vote this year. Democratic managers will prepare to work on them through their literary bureau, which is under the direction of Willis J. Abbott, and through speeches intended to con-vince the youth of the land that he is not having a fair show on account of the

The Republicans expect to catch this vote by appeal to the progressive spirit of the age. The literary bureau as a feature of the state campaign has been abandoned by the Republicans as a back-number method. Brass bands and the marching clubs will be substituted there-

Between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 first votes will be cast for President next Novem-ber in the whole country. Illinois's por-tion of this first vote will be 250,000. White the Democrats have been making plans to capture this vote the Republicans have been up and doing also. They have be-gun already the organization of march-ing clubs and have the skeleton constructed.

that if the country districts do as well the state will go Republican 100,000. A leading member of the Chicago bar, who has been a lifelong Democrat and

is in close touch with politics, said to me today he thought the City of Chicago would go Democratic by 15,000, and that the country districts would go Republican by 40,000. According to this calcu-Illinois would be carried for Mc. Kinley by 25,000. In a total vote of 1,000,000 this allows for an exceedingly marrow margin. A slight adverse im-pulse would turn the tide the other The Democratic candidate for Governo

is a German lawyer who lives in Aurora. He is a substantial citizen, a member of all the German societies that ever were organized in Illinois, and a member of the German Lutheran church. The Ger-man Lutherans have more than once shown their political power in the state. aspicuous instance was when turned in and elected John P. Alt-

geld Governot.

When the Democratic State-Convention met all of the three leading candidates for Governor were Germans, with names that put the brand on them so that every-body could see. The convention prize went to Alschuler, a name sufficiently Teutonic to satisfy the most suspicious of the hyphenated Americans as to his

Tates, a son of the old war Governor of Illinois. Young Yates is enormously popular in rural Illinois, and intelligen Democratic politicians admit that he will be a tower of strength outside of Chi cago, where they expect Alschuler to make sufficient gains among the foreign element to offset the Yates prestige in

the provinces.

Republicans may carry the State of Illiture and the United States Senator. This is on account of the gerrymander put through the Legislature by the Democrats when they were in control a few years

A small but energetic portion of the ublican party is striving to beat Sen-Culiom for re-election, but that seasoned statesman has the inside track and can hardly be beaten in the caucus nomi-

nation if his party has control. Senator Cullom has the earnest back-ing of the Administration, and of the best end of the state organization outside of Chicago, where the opposition to him largely is centered. He has served his state in a public capacity for more than 40 years with credit to himself and his constituents. His hold upon the peo ple of Illinois is not so strong as that of Senator Allison upon the people of lows or of Schator Hoar from Massa-chusetts, but they nevertheless have shiding faith in his honesty, capacity,

usefulness and patriottsm. The veteran Senator has established headquarters, and will run a little side campairn on his own account, taking of course, not to cross lines with

the state or National committee. The nomination of Mr. Stevenson is un-questionably a strong one in Illinois from the Democratic viewpoint. Mr.

from the Democratic viewpoint. Mr. Stevenson on most things is as non-committal as a sphinx, but he is recognized as a staiwart partisan and fixed in his disposition to support whatever may be the Democratic policies.

He has no love of consistency which cannot be shifted to conform to the kaleidoscopic movement of platforms. He is not too strictly wedded to free silver to give offense to Sound-Money Democrats, nor does he lean the other way too nor does he lean the other way too strongly to drive away the soft-money vote. His nomination for Vice-President will add 10,000 to 15,000 to the Bryan

Bryan Going to Be Notified. LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 5.—John I. Mar-tin, sergeant-at-arms of the National Democratic Committee, arrived here to-day for the purpose of escorting W. J. Bryan to Indianapolis, where he will next Wednesday receive the official notifica-tion of his nomination for the Presidency. tion of his nomination for the Presidency.
The party will leave Lincoln at 6 o'clock on the Burlington road. No arrangements have been minde for speeches on the way, but it is considered not improbable that Mr. Bryan may be called out at different

The party will consist of Mr. and Mrs.
Bryan and their son, Mr. Martin, Governor and Mrs. Thomas, of Colorado, Mr.
Bryan's secretary and a few newspaper men. They will reach Chicago about \$130 Tuesday morning, and will remain in that city until 1:25 in the afternoon, when they will proceed to Indianapolis, arriv-ing there for dinner Tuesday evening. At Chicago Mr. Bryan will be taken in charge by a local committee and the party

will travel by special train from Chicago to Indianapolis. Colonel Martin says the arrangements are complete for a monster open-air meeting in the Indiana capital, and that there will probably be 8,000 Democratic witnesses of the notification ceremonies. The event is intended to be the opening of the campaign in that state.

Only One Office to Doubt. HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 5.—The ticket which will be nominated at the Demo-cratic State Convention at Waco Wednesday has been decided upon, with one exception. The only office in doubt is the Railroad Commissionership. The other officials to be nominated are:

Governor, Joseph D. Sayers; Lieutenant-Governor, J. N. Browning, Attorney-

General, L. S. Smith: Treasurer, J. W. Robbins; Controller, S. M. Love; Land Commissioner, Charles Regan; Superintendent of Public Education, J. N. Kendall; Chief Justice Supreme Court, R. R. Gaines; Associate Justice Supreme Court, A. F. Williams; Associate Justice Criminal Court of Appeals, J. N. Henderson.

Governor Will Go With Bryan.

DENVER, Aug. 5.—Governor Thomas
and wife left here tonight for Lincoln,
Neb., where they will join W. J. Bryan
and party and proceed with them to Indianapolis to attend the Democratic notification ceremonies. Governor Thomas will make the speech officially notifying Adial E. Stevenson of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

AT THE HOTELS.

AT THE POPTLAND.

Harry M Hirech, Des James Hission, city
At an Management of the Abe Vice-Presidency.

AT THE POPTLAND.

Harry M Hirech, Des James Hission, city
W B Hill, St. Paul
W Hirigham, Boaton T Same and Mark B W Hirigham, Boaton T Same and Mark B W Hire And Mrs. B W Hirigham, Boaton T Same and Mrs. B W Hirigham, Boaton T Same and Mrs. B W Hirigham, Boaton T Same and Mrs. B W Hiright Management of the Abe and the Same and Mrs. B W Hiright Management of the Abe and the Same and Mrs. B W Hiright Management of the Abe and the Same and Mrs. B W Hiright Management of the Abe and the Same and Mrs. B W Hiright Management of the Abe and the Same and Mrs. B W Hiright Mrs.

H M McDonaid, Oregnig F Prather, Hd Ryr
T W Hobilin, Cati Rk J B Barnes, Pomeroy,
P C Lalum do
Mrs D A Walters, Sim Nicholas C Joyal, SeaR E Walters do
R E Walters do
M B Little, Houlton
M C Jacobs, Dawson
M B Little, Houlton
M F Braquher do
Mrs Farquher do
Miss Farquher do
Miss Farquher do
Msir J Farquher do
Msir J Farquher do
H S Cuole
M Hanga, San Dieso
Mrs E J Norton, Tacoma
M Hanga, San Dieso
M Hanga

W Eastman do
F Perkins, St Paul
A Perkins
Of Mrs E E Schields,
Spokane Wash
Miss Shields, Spokane
Mrs D Sutter, Seattle D
W H Smith, San Fran
C E Rusk, Goddendale
J S Pardee, Canyonville, Or
Allen W Elter, Redding, Cal
Mrs J A Rusk
do
Leah Rusk
do
J S Jones, Chinosk,
Wash
Mrs J S J Jones, Chinook, Wash
Mrs J S J Jones, Chinook, Wash
H H Halemond, Spokane, Wash
Claude B Maxon,
Olympija, Wash
Claude B Maxon,
Olympija, Wash
B F Barch, Fomeroy, F J Tetman, San Fran
C Wash
C C Wilcox, Goldendale
C C Wilcox, Goldendale
C C Wilcox, Goldendale
C C Wilcox, Goldendale

THE IMPERIAL. W. Knowles, Manager

THE IMPERIAL

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

F. A. Seitfert, Dalles J. B. Knox. Dallas, Teximor Saufert do A. B. Snyder, S. F. T. Mrs. Angler, S. G. C. Mrs. Camplell, Or. City Mrs. Apperson, Or. City Mrs. Apperson, Or. City Mrs. Angler, S. G. G. Mrs. Campbell, Or. City J. W. F. Coleman, St. L. S. Mrs. Dodge, S. G. G. J. R. Bennett, Astoria. W. C. Campbell, Or. City J. W. Bower, Stella. A. E. Marriell. Ohlo M. S. B. Hobson, Maine Mrs. Holson, Mole. Mrs. Holson, Mole. Mrs. Holson, M. G. W. L. Dahler, Helena, Ma. Mrs. Brown, G. D. F. C. Phillips, Headidshy E. Mannel, Helena, Ma. Mrs. Brown, G. C. Phillips, Headidshy G. Mrs. Allec Gilbert, Senattle. Mrs. A. M. Schaeffer, City Company, Mrs. Allec Gilbert, Senattle. Mrs. A. M. Glover, Spokane Mrs. Glover do Mrs. A. Glover, Spokane Mrs. G

Rotel Brunswick, Seattle. European; first class. Rates, 75c and up. One block from depot. Restaurant next door.

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma, American plan Rates, \$3 and un. Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma. European plan. Rates, 50c and un.

WILL TAKE HOLD SEPT. 1

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION WILL THEN HAVE FULL CHARGE.

Military Authority Will Be Merely the Executive Head to Enforce Laws of Commission.

MANILA, Aug. 5.—On September 1, the commission, headed by Judge Taft, will become the legislative body of the Philportion the regislative body of the Fini-ippines with power to take and appro-priate insular moneys, establish judicial and educational systems and to make and pass laws. No money will be per-mitted to be drawn from the insular funds except by authorization of the

has been for 12 years depot local freight agent for the Denver & Rio Grande, shot himself through the head at 7:30 this morning. He died an hour later. He was to here eft at 10 o'clock for a vacation trip to California. Deceased was born and raised in Sandunky. Ohlo, and leaves a wife and two children. His accounts and all business matters are reported by the company to be absolutely correct,

STRIKE ON LA BRETAGNE.

The Sailing of the French Liner Delayed-Frequent Collisions.

HAVRE, Aug. 6, 4 A. M .- La Bretagne the French liner, scheduled to sail for New York Saturday, is still delayed, owing to a serious strike among her stokerand bun et nen. At the time this dis-patch was fied there was little pros-pect of an early conclusion of negotia-tions between the steamship company committee.

Judge Taft and his colleagues will also quent collisions occur between the strikers. Frequent collisions occur between the strikers ere and the gendames who are guardinstance, they will appoint Judges, officers and the gendames who are guarding vessels about to leave. Two arrests

EX-QUEEN MARGHERITA, OF ITALY.



cials in the educational department and officers of municipalities. General Mac-Arthur will be the executive head to enforce the laws of the commission, and he force the laws of the commission. will conduct the government in accordance with the same until the commission recommends to President McKiniey the appointment of a Civil Governor.

The only three banks in Manila have

formed a ring to reduce arbitrarily the rate of axchange for American gold. This has aused widespread indignation and many difficulties for commerce and minor business. The banks, however, are obticate.

INSURGENTS ARE MORE ACTIVE. Got Several of Our Men and Suffered Some-The Frings.

MANILA, Aug. 5.—There has been an increase of insurgent activity during the last three weeks, especially in the way of ambushes and attacks upon small parties. First Lieutenant Alatetter, of the Engineer Corps, with an escort of 15 men, was taken in ambush in the Province of Neuva Eocija, Luzon, by a large force. The Americans fought until their ammunition was some, and as they were ammunition was gone, and as they were surrounded there was nothing to do but surrender. One man was killed and three wounded. General Lacuna, who was in command of the insurgents, returned the wounded with a letter, promising to treat the prisoners well.

Lieutenant Hulesburg was ambushed and killed near Santa Cruz, Province of

Five men of the Twenty-fourth Infan-

try were captured in Neuva Eccija, but Sergeant Schmidt, of the Twelfth In-fantry, with seven men, trailed the captors and killed five.

Captain Lara, of the Manila native police, was dangerously shot by an un-

known assailant yesterday while on the street. He had been effectively enforc-ing regulations and had made enemies among the Filiphons, some of whom have long threatened vengeance. Lara had een generally accused of gross corruption in office and specific charges were filed against him by an American officer.
At the suggestion of Archbishop Chapelle, Judge Taft has been examining the heads of the religious orders, as well as Mgr. Nozaledas, and other ecclesiastics Mgr. Nozaledas, and other ecclesiastics, preparatory to the time when it will be necessary to take definite action regarding the affairs of the friars and the churches. It appears the real estate holdings of the friars are smaller than had been expected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—General Mac-Arthur, in Manila, has issued a general order, in which he says:

"In all cases tried by military departments, wherein the death penalty or confinement at hard labor for a greater period than five years is adjudged, the department commander will, if he approves the sentence, forward the record of the proceedings to the headquarters for review and no such sentence shall carried into execution until it shall be approved by the division commande provided, that where the sentence in posed by such commission is commuted or mitigated by the department commandconfine men at hard labor for a period of five years or less, the record need not be forwarded."

Human Figure Not Immoral.

Philadelphia North American. No observer of the crowds during the bathing hour at any seaside resort can fail to be impressed by the unconscious ere which both men and women gain by this unaccustomed freedom of their muscles and limbs. Conventional attire, no matter what effort is made to have it hygienic and sensible, is always more or less of a strait-jacket, and to be rid of it for two or three hours and cled only in the merest covering through which the air can blow and the sun's rays penetrate, is of very great physical benefit to man, woman or child, and the nefit to man, woman or child, and the neger the freedom lasts the greater is the benefit.

The notion that the human figure is essentially immoral is one of those bequests from far back in the Middle ages, from which the human race has not yet recov-ered. It is still so far bound by the idea that it confuses questions of good taste with those of good morals. When it does succeed in separating the two, only those whose minds need to be fumigated will see anything immoral in the daily parade of bathing suits in seashore towns.

Killed Himself While Crazy. COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 5 .-During a fit of temporary insanity at-tributed to ill-health, H. Wildman, who line via Cherbourg.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 5.—The Labrador mail steamer, Virginia Lake, which rador mail steamer, Virginia Lake, which arrived here today, reports that the Peary relief steamer Windward passed through the Straits of Belle Isle last Sunday, bound north. She also reports that immense ice floes still block the northern coast of Labrador. This will seriously impede the WinGward's progress. Deutschland Behind the Record.

Peary's Ship's Northward Progress.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.-The new Ham-New York, Aug. 6.—The new Hamburg-American steamer Deutschland anchored off Sandy Hook lightship at 10:17 tonight, after a voyage of six days, eight hours and three minutes. The record of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from the same port, made in November, 1899, is five days, 17 hours and 37 minutes. The Deutschland is therefore behind the record 14 hours and 26 minutes

Bow of Log Raft Breaking Up. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—The steam-er Wellington reports that she passed Cape Mondocino, a log raft from the Co-iumbia River, in tow of two tugs. The bow end of the raft was breaking up, loss were drifting away Otherwise the raft was in good condition

Domestic and Foreign Ports. San Francisco, Aug. 5.—Sailed—Steam-er Czarina, for Seattle; steamer New-Gray's Harbor, Arrived-Steamer Wellington, from Comox; steamer Titania, from Nanaimo; steamer Umatilla, from Puget Sound.

New York, Aug. 5.—Arrived—Steamer Genoa, from Naples and Gibraltar;

Deutschland, from Hamburg. Queenstown, Aug. 5.—Sailed-Etruria, for New York.

TALMAGE IN EUROPE.

Says He Dined With the Csar, and Found Religious Liberty.

BERLIN, Aug. &-Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, who arrived in Berlin yesterday with his family from St. Petersburg, preached in the American Church today "Encouragement to Christian Work." finding his text in the first book of Samuel, chapter 30, verse 24: will hearken unto you in this matter? But as his parties goeth down to the bat. tle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff; they shall part alike." To the correspondent of the Associated

Press Dr. Talmage said: While in St. Petersburg I was invited to dine with Emperor Nicholas, who is in excellent health, and gives one the im-pression of being physically strong. He seemed to be much interested in American politics, and inquired regarding the prospects of the Presidential election He is extremely well informed as to Ameri-can affairs generally. The Czar taked freely about the Chinese question, and said he expected that all would pass off

without long difficulties."

Dr. Talmage, who was favorably impressed with the development of the Russian people, said: "I found as much religious liberty in Russia as there is in New York or Wash-

Centennial of District of Columbia WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 .- President Mc-Kinley has approved the provisional plan for the celebration next December of the centennial of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Co-The plan provides for a reception by President McKinley at the Executiv mansion in the morning of the day of the celebration to the Governors of states who are members of the executive committee, with appropriate addresses, followed by commemorative exercise Congress in the afternoon, and a military

Sloan Won the Prize. PARIS, Aug. 6.—At Vichy yesterday Sloan won the prize of the Society for the Encouragement of Sport, 4000 france. the Encouragement of Sport, 4000 francon the Duc de Gramont's Esmeralday.

Triumphant! The sales of the buttled beers of the inheurer-Busch Brewing Ass n incover thirty per cent during the past year evidence that a superior article is ap-Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n increased J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO., Portland.

GROWTH OF OUR TRADE

FOR THE FIRST TIME VALUE PASSED TWO-MILLION MARK.

Remarkable Showing Made by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics-Various Classes of Goods.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The annual re-port of the Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics upon the foreign commerce of the United States during the year end-ing June 39, 1900, has been completed, and will form a part of the June summary of commerce and finance, which will make its appearance this week. The report shows the total imports of merchandise during the year were \$549.714,670; the total exports, \$1.394,186,371. The principal feat-

exports, \$1.34.100,511. The principal features of the report, omitting the statistical tables, are as follows:

Four great facts characterize the foreign commerce of the United States in 1900, the closing year of the decade and First-The total commerce of the year

surpasses by \$319,728,250 that of any preced-ing year, and for the first time in our his-Expanding Market for American tory exceeds \$2,000,000,000. Second—The exports exceed those of any preceding year, and have been more widely distributed throughout the world than ever before.

Third—Manufacturers' materials were

more freely imported than ever before, and formed a larger share of the total imports than in any former year. Fourth-Manufactured articles were more freely exported than ever before, and formed a larger share of the total

and formed a larger share of the total exports than in any former year.

In exports every great class of articles showed a larger total than in the preceding year; in imports every class except manufacturers' materials showed a smaller percentage of the total than in the preceding year, while manufacturers' ma-terials showed a much larger total and larger percentage of the grand total than in any former year.

Imports of Manufacturers' Materials. Two of the five great classes of imports are exclusively manufacturers' ma terials. The first of these, "articles in a crude condition which enter into the va-rious processes of domestic industry," includes, and is ch'-fly made up of unman-ufactured fibers, raw slik, wool, crude India rubber, hides and skins, pig tin and certain chemicals. The second, "articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in manufacturing, includes wood, leather, furs, cement, yarns, olin dyes and dyewoods and ceryarns, olin dyes and dyewoods and cer-tain chemicals. The other three classes of imports are foolstuffs, articles man-ufactured ready for consumption and ar-ticles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc. Of the two classes designated as manufacturers' materials, that which includes only articles in a crude conditon is by far the largest, being, in 1900, \$502,264,108, against \$222,657,774 in 1899 or nearly 40 per cent greater than in any preceding year; while the class which includes articles wholly it rartfally manufactured for use in manufacturing amounts to \$88,433,542, against \$98,753,993 in 1893, and \$109,132,523 in 1891. The share which articles in a crude condition for use in manufacturing form of the tota' imports is constantly increasing, and, in the year just ended formed by far the largest total and larg-est percentage of the grand total in the history of our foreign commerce. Of the history of our foreign commerce. Of the total imports of the year, manufacturers' materials, including the two classes above named, show an increase of \$107,275,628 over those of the preceding year; while the other three classes—foodstuffs, manufactures and luxuries—show an increase of but \$15,190.483 over the preceding year, thus showing that over two-thirds of the increased importations of the year are in manufacturers' materials. in manufacturers' materials.

Growth In Exports of Manufactures While manufacturers' materials show while manufacturers materials show the largest growth in our imports, manu-factured articles show the largest growth in our exports. The total exports of man-ufactures in 1900 amounted to \$43,284,386, against \$339,675,558 in the preceding year, in our exports. The total exports of manufactures in 1900 amounted to \$432,284,385, against \$339,675,535 in the preceding year, an increase of \$32,606,808, while in no earlier year had the increase amounted to so much as \$50,000,000. Manufactures formed \$11\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent of the total exports. The entry rapid increase in gold product to the where during the past few years belings the total gold product of the half century now ending to the enormous figure of \$86,655,315 per cent in 1870, 23.14 per cent in 1890, 28.37 per cent in 1880, the entire 350 years preceding the half century now closing. The gold product in 1870, and 12.76 per cent in 1880, err shows in 1800, \$1.32,284,366; while the total exports of 1900 are four times as great in 1800, \$1.32,284,366; while the total exports of 1900 are four times as great as in 1800, those manufactures alone. as in 1860, those manufactures alone century periods from the year 1500 down are 10 times as much as in 1860. In that to the present time: year manufactures formed but 12.75 per cent of our total exports, while in 1900 they form 31.54 per cent of our total ex-ports. Even in the decade which ends with the year 1900, the growth in exports of manufactures has been equally striking In 1891 the total exports am to \$884,489,810, and those of manufactures alone to \$168,97,315, the total exports for 1900 thus being but 50 per cent in excess of 1891, while the exports of manufac tures are 150 per cent in excess of that

This rapid growth in the exportation of manufactures is particularly gratify-ing when compared with that of other nations which have heretofore chiefly supplied the world's markets in mar supplied the world's markets in manufactured goods. In 1890, as already indicated, our total exports of manufactures were but \$40,345,892; in that year those of the United Kingdom were \$900,168,234; in 1896, exports of manufactures from the United States were \$102.856,015, and those from the United Kingdom were \$70.631,-400; in 1890, exports of manufactures from the United States were \$55,102,376, and those from the United Kingdom were \$1,089,155,187. In 1890, exports of manufactures from the United States had reached \$432,284,386, while those from the United Kingdom in 1898, the latest year available, had dropped to \$936,165,325. Thus our export manufactures are now 10 tim much as in 1800, while those of the ed Kingdom are but 11/2 times as great as Commerce With the Grand Divisions.

A study of our imports from the grand division of the world illustrates the growth in the proportion of our imwhich is being supplied by the tropical and subtropical parts of the world. In 1890, the imports from Europe were 2449,-987,236, and in 1990, 2440,599,480; from North America, the imports in 1890 were \$148,-368,706, and in 1900, \$129,939,875; from South America, from which our imports are almost exclusively tropical and subtropical, the imports of 1880 were 190,008,144, and in 1900, 192,625,134; from Asia, whose supplies sent to the United States are chiefly tropical and subtropical in character, our imports in 1880 were \$67, 500,832, and in 1890, \$129,817,025; from Oceania, lying almost exclusively in the chiefly tropical and tropics, the imports in 1890 were \$28.356. 568, and in 1900, \$34,506,042; and from Africa, from which our imports are almost exclusively tropical and subtropical, our imports in 1890 were \$3,321,477, and in 1890, \$11,217,116.

Imports From the Islands. That a large proportion of the grow-

ing demand for troolcal and subtropical products can be supplied by the Islands which have recently come into closer re-lations with the United States is illustrated by the statistics showing the value of the imports into the United States from Cuba, Porto Rico. Hawali and the Philippine Islands in each year from 1890 to 1909. In 1890 the imports from these islands aggregated over \$90,000,000, and reached \$10,000,000 under the increase which followed the reciprocity treaty with Spain, falling to less than \$40,000,000 in 1597 and 1898, and again reaching over \$60,000.000 in 1900, while a return to the conditions of production and commerce which existed in Cuba and Porto Rico in 1893 and 1893 would probably again bring the total imports into the United States from the four groups of Islands to

ther growth as their producing capacity ther growth as their producing capacity is developed by the construction of roads, railways, etc., and the introduction of new capital. In 1990 the imports into the United States from the Islands in question were: From Cuba, \$31,571,701; from Forto Rico, \$2,078,415; from Hawaii, \$30,707,902, and from the Philippines. \$5,971,358. The fact that the most rapid growth in our imports is in the class of articles produced in these islands—sugar, fibers, coffee, tropical fruits, tobacco, etc., and produced in these islands—sugar, fibers, coffee, tropical fruits, tobacco, etc., and for which their producing capacity may be rapidly and greatly increased, suggests that a much larger share of our tropical imports may be supplied from this source in the near future.

The following table shows our experts to Cubs, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands in each year from 180t to 1909:

Exports from United States to

Goods. The fact that the exportations of 1900 exceeded by \$117.749.250 those of any preceding year, and that this increase, while

exceeded by \$117.785.20 those of any preceding year, and that this increase, while
apparent in every class, is especially
marked in manufactures alone, the increase in which amounts to \$12.008.808
over 1829, suggests that new markets are
being found for American products. A
detailed study of our export trade for
1800 shows that this growth is found in
every part of the world, and especially
in those countries to which all the great
manufacturing and producing nations are
new looking for an increased market.

While Europe is naturally our largest
market for breadsunfs, the percentage of
growth in our sales to other parts of the
world is much more rapid. To Europe
our exports for the year 1200 crossed for
the first time the billion-dollar line, yet
our exports to that continent show an
increase of but 10 per cent over 1800;
while to North America our exports in
1000 show an increase of 18 per cent over
1899, and 50 per cent over 1800; to South
America the increase is very slight, owing, in part, at least, to the lack of direct
steamship communication for our export
trade; to Oceania, the increase in 1800
over 1839 is 43 per cent and over 1731 is 161
per cent; to Asia, the increase in 1800
over 1839 is 43 per cent, and over the year 1990
is 237 per cent; to Africa, the increase in
1900 over 1839 is comparatively rmail, ow-1839 is 43 per cent, and over the year 1990 is 237 per cent; to Africa, the increase in 1990 over 1839 is comparatively rmail, owing to the interruption of commerce with that continent by the existing war, but compared with 1839 the increase is 24 per cent. To Europe and British North America, our exports in 1900 show an increase of 104 per cent over 1834 and 17 of 10% per cent over 1890, and 57 per cent over 1800, while to all other parts of the world, our exports in 1900 show an in-crease of 31.7 per cent over 1808, and 91.7 per cent over 1800.

Greatest in History. Greatest in History.

The phenomenal commercial record of the year has been accompanied by an equally striking record with reference to gold production. The gold mined in the United States during the year ending December 31, 1829, exceeds that of any year in our history, and for the first time surpasses the record established in 1823, when In our history, and for the first time surpasses the record established in 1833, when the mines of Ca Ifornia made their highest record of \$75,000,00. The gold production of the United States was, in 1838, according to the estimate of the Director of the Mnt, \$72,500,00, which no prior year had shown so high a total as that of 1833, \$35,000,00, though the total for 1873 was \$24,633,000. The annual average gold product of the United States is now double that of a decade earlier, though in this particular the growth has been no more rapid than that of other parts of the househalt has been and it shall be read to be said that he well. "For thou shall ear the labor of thins he heavy wast thou be and it shall be well." particular the growth has been no more rapid than that of other parts of the world, the world's total product in 1819 having been, according to the best estimates, \$215,000,000, against \$113,000,000 a decade earlier.

The very rapid increase is allowed.



The rapid increase is gold production in the United States and the large excess of exports over imports, already alluded to, have been accompanied by a marked increase in the money in circulation in the United States, which stood on July 1 of the states which states whic



The Armor-Plate Controversy. New York Journal of Commerce. The price at which the Bethlehem

Company is to supply Russia with 2000 ns of armor is not stated, but it is said to be higher than our Government is pay-ing. This is possible, because the Chief of the Bureau of Ordanace in the Navy has said that he knew of foreign governhas said that he knew of foreign governments paying \$565 when the manufacturers here were asking only \$545 from the United States. But the further statement that the Bethlehem Company got the contract in the face of sharp competiion from British and Continental mak ers will be accepted with some reserve until the figures of the bids are made public. The number of concerns that can make Krupp armor is so small that competition is unlikely; probably the condi-tions of the license to work under the Krupp patents prevent it entirely. All Buropean purveyors of war material are working overtime now, and the probabil ity is that the Russian contract was turned over to the American armor-makers because the European factories were too busy to take it. The building of Russian men-of-war in Philadelphia is easily explained by the limited resources of France and Germany and the rush of business in Great Britain.

Dowite Religion Not Wanted. MANSFIELD, O., Aug. L.—Overseer John Hamner Piper and Elders E. P. Fisher, A. W. McClurkin and A. McFarland, of Dowle's Christian Catholic Church in Zior, arrived here this morning at 6:35. A mob of over 2000 people was in waiting at the station, and the police refused to allow the Dowltes to get out of above \$100,000,000, with a prospect of furthe car. Amid cheers and shouts they

went on to Ashland, 14 miles east.
Ashland they tried to hire a carriage
bring them back to Mansfield, but all
liverymen refused their request. I
departed for Chicago, saying they we
be back next Sunday. NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES

Four Runs on Errors and Breek Beat Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 - Servers were resp sible for all the runs today. Brook won in the sixth after two outs. To bring mainly respon this by giving a band muffing a throw, two hits follow The third-base play on both sides the feature, every hit in that direct being like rifle shots. Attendance, The score:

R.H. El Chicago Batteries—Taylor and Chance, Met stry and McGuire. Umpire—Hurst.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Meyer was repicking for St. Louis today. McGann sick and Donlin took his place at S Attendance, 7890. The accre: St. Louis 16 15 1: New York 1 Batteries-Young and Criger; Meyer

New York Easy for 3t. Louis.

Umptre-Emslie. Cincinnati Won From Pittsbur CINCINNATI, Aug. L.-Bunching of in the seventh allowed the locals to

the score. They won in the eighth o single, a hit by pitched ball and S excusable error. Attendance, 4000, score: 4 0|Pittsburg1 Batteries-Hahn and Peits; Leever Schreiver. Umpire-Swartwood

The American League. At Kansas City-Kansas City, 3: 1 At Detroit—Detroit, 2; Chicago, 2.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 5; Cl.

At Milwaukee-Milwaukee, 5; Indian olis, 1. Ballplayer Broke a Leg.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 8.—Catcher of Wood broke a leg while running for foul fly in the baseball game today, ran into the board fence in front of grandstand GOVERNOR QUOTES BIBLE Novel Labor Day Proclamation Fr

West Virginia. CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 38-0 ernor G. W. Atkinson has issued following Labor day proclamation: State of West Virginia, Executive CharThe State of Virginia, by its Legislat
having passed a law setting apart the
Monday of September of each year as L
day, and at which time all toilers should
aside from their regular employment and
such day to rest, improvement and snight ernor of the State of West Virginia, doernor of the State of West Virginia, do he recommend and request that on Monday, tember 3, 1000, all places where labor is ployed within the State of West Virginall, as far as possible so to do, be-deen, so that all tollers may be permitte amploy this day as one of rest from all of and duties. In this maniser, better than other, the dignity and worth of labor ca-

-Ecclesiastes 11:24.

"Two are botter than one, because the ly D.

"The sleep of a laboring man is whether he eat little or much; but the ance of the rich will not suffer him to

rs:
Gold Total gold
production in production in
United States. the wo.ld.
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64,650,000 \$27,632,10
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which stood on July 1 of to work today in my vineyard." EE1:28. "And that we study to be quiet, and "And that ye study to be quiet, and your own business, and to work with own hands as we commanded you."—I salonians ii:II.
"For even when we were with you, the commanded you, that if any would not neither should be eat."—II Therealonians

For the workman is worthy of his m Matthew x:10. caused the great seal of the state to fixed, at the capitol, in the City of Char this 28th day of July, in the year of our 1900 and of the state the 38th.

G. W. ATKINSON, Gover WILLIAM M. O. DAWSON, Sec. of Sta Boy Poisoned His Pather FRESNO, Cal., Aug. 5.—Fred Hin 13-year-old boy, has confessed the poisoned his father, who is lying gerously ill at the County Hospitus, hoy said that his father treated him elly and had refused to allow ! drive his team. He concluded to him. He and his younger brother b rat poison, which Fred put in his fat

Lively Roof Fire.

coffee.

At 2 o'clock this morning a lively fire broke out in the residence of Mil. E. Rogoway, at 210 Mill street, alarm was turned in from box 38, the fire department had the fiquenched 20 minutes after arriving the scene. The fire had sturted the roof and spread to the interior. I age was \$250. Origin of the fire is known. known.

Roosevelt and Bryan lavited CHEYENNE, Wyo, Aug. 5.—The cutive committee of the Frontier elebration has sent invitations to Co J. Bryan and Colonel Theodore veit to attend the celebration Septe II and IS and participate in the re of Torrey's Rough Riders, which ably will be held at the same time.

Praise for Canada's Course LONDON, Aug. 6.-The Times morning praises Canada's decision : receive any more destitute immig-and, in view of the spread of anarc mends a similar course of a