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TODAY'S WEATHER. - Generally fair; west-

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

OFFICIAL MAN IS BUT HUMAN.

A man is a man whether he is a private citizen or an officer of government. Government has no essential charm whereby a member of it may acquire supernal wisdom. A public servant is liable to error, and his mistake reaches Earther than that of the private individual. In general, men apply as much discretion to business as they possess, but they do not do it as officers of gov-

sernment but as individuals. The average man conducts his business with as much foresight as human limitations allow him. He devotes his whole existence to one end, and it is reasonable to presume that he conserves the economic interests of society fin his individual function. As a member of government he could do no beteter and probably would do worse, because personal incentive would be, in a measure, at least, diminished. It is not certain that he could distribute the reasources of society in a more equitable manner in a public capacity, but it is valmost certain that he would not, Be--cause private enterprise pays is no argument in itself for public ownership of that enterprise; rather it is a negative argument. Government monopoly must be undertaken for other economic conesiderations and for the sake of improved public convenience.

The fact that a private industry makes money does not prove that the industry would make money under government direction, or that the change would lessen the burden of taxation. It is not conclusive to say that all private profits are illegitimate until we have investigated whether they are incommensurate with services rendered. whether in general they are wasted, and whether the public actually could conduct the particular business with equal or better economic efficiency. In the presence of daily circumstances, it is not easy to show that the public organizers of industry ever will be less extravagant than now, or that they ever will be more judicious than now. So long as there is individual property there will seem to be inordinate profits, There is only one thing that will remove the spectacle, and that is communism

On the other hand, it is safe to assume that a man knows more about his own business than about his neighbor's. He is a better conserver of that business than his neighbor would be, because he has been educated to it. takes interest in it, and is familiar with its every detail. He focuses it to the utmost economic efficiency that is within human power. Until men have discovered something better than men to guide their activities there will be mistakes and dissatisfaction. They have not discovered that something yet, for it is not government.

CONGRESS AND THE CENSUS.

No aspect of the census of 1900 is nore interesting than its bearing on strides in population manifest at least two specific tendencies whose effect on House representation will be momentous if not startling. One of these tenthe West over the East, and the other is the increasing political power of titles

Preliminary figures of the census show that within thirty of our cities reside a sixth of our entire population. Even this considerable fraction falls short of the whole impressive truth, because many of our large cities have not yet passed through the "consolidation" stage, and others have included only such outlying districts as are nearest the center. New York, Boston, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Pittsburg, for example, have large suburban populations not included in their municipal census, but whose numerical strength will be available for Congressional representation and whose characteristics are essentially urban. Chicago will gain one and perhaps two Representatives, and so in all probability will Indianapolis, Toledo, Cleveland, Milwaukee and Detroit. If Oregon gains a Representative, the new district will probably belong almost wholly to the City of Portland. The Democrats are already figuring on gains in the 58th Congress as a result of increased representation of cities.

Some hint of the changes in relative pulltical power of East and West may be gathered from previous apportionments. The table illustrates the change in twenty years:

1870, 1890 (

Total51 27 Total51 54 Popular Impression ascribes some Constitutional restriction upon the action of Congress. There is none, regarding either the cutting down of representation for decadent or stationary populations or the total number of Representatives of which the House shall be composed. Under the census of 1840 the membership was reduced from 240 again until 1860, when the number was 243. The next increase was large, to

sentation. Maine was cut down from 8 to 7 in 1840, from 7 to 6 in 1850, from 6 to 5 in 1860, from 5 to 4 in 1880. In 1830 New York had 40 Representatives, but only 34 in 1840, 33 in 1850, 31 in 1860, New Hampshire was cut down in 1850 and Vermont in 1870. Nearly all the Southern states but Missouri and Texas have suffered losses at one time or another. It is evident that reduction of representation will be so strenuously resisted that Congress will be fain to increase membership from growing sections and let it alone in stationary districts, The result will be to crowd Representative Hall incontinently. Perhaps we shall yet see in use Speaker Reed's scheme of benches instead of desks.

THE SCHURZ ROAD TO PROSPERITY Advocacy of Bryan on monetary grounds by gold-standard men affords a unique and diverting array of evidence and logic. The latest fulmination is from Carl Schurz. His idea is to vote for Bryan and the gold standard because a Republican Congress is responsible for whatever legislation was passed at the last session of Congress, and for whatever legislation is not passed at the coming session. Vote for Bryan and honest money because whatever opportunity exists for him to work mischief after he is in will be through virtue of shortcomings in Republican legislation. Vote for Bryan and gold, because other men have helped make the opportunity he craves to overthrow the gold standard. If you want prosperity, the best way to get it is to elect a man whose purposes are all disastrous, but whose success in ruining business, if he achieves it, will have been made possible through defects in measures designed to maintain the gold standard.

Then we have the equally unanswerable arguments of Chairman Jones and of Bourke Cockran, Mr. Jones says Bryan can't overthrow the gold standard because "there is no very considerable stock of silver in the Treasury available for such a purpose." And Mr. Cockran declares that the "complexion of the Senate is such that whether Mr. McKinley or Mr. Bryan be elected the Democrats will be without power and the Republicans will be without disposition to disturb the existing standard, at least during the next

It is a waste of time, perhaps, to answer these arguments seriously, as Mr. Gage does so effectively in the letter printed yesterday morning; to show that the laws admit of the gold standard's preservation under a friendly administration, but give dangerous latitude into unfriendly hands; that a steady supply of silver will be available through the Treasury's income; that concessions to silver have been wrung from the gold-standard majority by silver men whose votes were essential to the passage of any kind of a reform bill; to show the indefensible double-dealing of those who upbraid the Republican party for its efforts on behalf of the gold standard and also for its failure to establish it more steadfastly. These things may be conceived

as wide of the purpose, The point to keep in sight is that these men, at large as honest and sane, offer the country as its hope of progress the arch-conspirator against financial honesty and industrial order. Do you want your sheep-fold guarded? Well, here is a wolf, whose claws are reputed to have been extracted, and one or two of whose most dangerous fangs are known to have been broken off by that to beware of. Do you want your chickens tended? Well, here is a hawk treasure to guard? Then let us recommend this robber, who may possibly not be able to get into the vault, as he has lost some of his tools. He is hetter than the watchman who has kept him at bay for four years, for has not the watchman upon two occasions been seen to nod? Do you need a pilot for your ship of state? We have here a pirate king who is sworn to run the vessel on the rocks, but he may not be able to do so, as the steering-gear is thought by some to be out of order. He is preferable to the present pilot, who has egregiously erred in not having removed the pirate king from all

capacity to harm. Vote for Bryan, therefore, and the to overthrow it, but it is doubtful how throw it, it is not his fault, but the the composition of Congress: Our fault of those who have not utterly de- she would agree to grant the just destroyed his power for harm. To re- mands of the allies. If one of those suscitate the apparently drowned, imdencies is the growing ascendency of burns and scalds, apply vitriol. If you by a general Chinese war, for the great really want to sober up, drink this pint | Viceroys, including Li Hung Chang, of whisky. It is not nearly so strong should have broken the bottle.

The situation in China is not altered. ion of Russia. Russia says that the rescue of the Ministers having been effected and the Chinese authorities fled, shall have re-established an authority with which other governments can deal. To this proposition, which probably replied that our government believed there was no longer harmonious consent of the powers at Pekin or in withdrawal from Pekin. Russia has only forced an expression of opinion from the powers by the announcement of her views. If the replies of the powers lead Russia to revise her judgment and modify her action, then the powers tired, is confirmed, public opinion, both will remain at Pekin; but if Russia persists in withdrawal and the United | will commend his action, for General States does likewise, the rest of the Chaffee has earned his promotion by powers will be compelled by the situa- able, long and valiant service. He was tion to withdraw or assume the responsibility and dangerous consequences of to 223. It did not reach the old figure | their refusal. It is not likely that Germany, even with the support of Great

drawal, followed by that of the United States, would probably force the other powers to retire. If Russia remains, all the powers will remain: If Russia persists in retiring to the coast, all will probably retire.

THE DIPLOMACY OF RUSSIA.

The action of Russia in proposing to withdraw from Pekin is in perfect line with her Chinese policy in the past. Within the last half century Russia has acquired about 500,000 square miles from China, including her present practical possession of Manchuria. She has done this without making war; she has peacefully absorbed all this territory with the acquiescence of China. In 1860 after the retirement of the Anglo-French expedition from Pekin, Russia obtained the concession of the left bank of the Amoor River and of the territory on which Vladivostock now stands. This concession amounted to 170,000 square miles. In 1878 Russia restored Kuldfa to China, but a dozen years later obtained by treaty the Pamirs, from which Russia has a good point of departure if necessary against the Anglo-Indian frontier of Afghanistan. Russia requited China for her complaisance in these concessions by stopping the Japanese advance in 1894-95, and, with the assistance of Germany and France, indorsed the Chinese loan for \$80,000,000, and in 1896 Russia agreed to defend China for the future and gained the right to traverse Manchuria with railroads and to exclude all other foreign railroad concessions from North China. Without any formal annexation or even leasing of Manchuria, Russia has secured the right of way for a great railway, whose two stems end at Port Arthur and Vladivostock. New Chwang is practically a Russian port: Russian soldiers to the number of 26,000 were stationed along the line of this railway from Charbin to the Liao Tung Peninsula, and 160,000 laborers were brought in and put to work.

Until the Manchu rising, this Spring, Russia has never fired a shot on Chinese soil. She has always sought peace in China and nevertheless has always obtained as much Chinese territory as she wanted. This policy of seeking peace and quietly absorbing territory by the tacit consent of China has always been the habit of Russia, and no wonder she resumes its practice at the first opportunity. She has a deal of Asiatic astuteness in her diplomacy. and has always worked her will with China, because she understands how to manage Asiatics and is willing to hasten slowly toward her end in view. There is much plausibility in Russia's argument for speedy withdrawal from Pekin. In 1860, when the Anglo-French army entered Pekin they found a situation almost identical with that which exists today. The Pekin Government had violated international law by firing on the naval escort of the European Commissioners proceeding to Pekin to. ratify the Treaty of 1859; and also by treacherously taking prisoner Mr. Parkes and other diplomatic representatives, two of whom were murdered and the others subjected to torture. The reigning Emperor, husband of the present Empress Dowager, had fled to Jehol, a remote place in the mountains beyond the Great Wall. At that time the Emperor was less supreme in his authority over China than is the Empress Dowager, for since 1853 the leader of the Tai Ping rebels had proclaimed himself Emperor. had established his court at Nanking and was master of a large portion of doughty shepherd whom we warn you | the Yangtse Valley. Nevertheless Engthe City of Boston, and two-thirds of the Emperor, to represent the fugitive, guilty Emperor, and treaties were rational time of the the manner of the them are from Democratic wards. More than 1600 names in ward 6 were voted 1882.

Tons. Value, 1889. 946 615 \$ 3,407,625 \$ 1,407,625 \$ 3,827,727 \$ 1891. 1,430,786 \$ 5,918,719 \$ 1,486,533 \$ 5,978,519 whose beak is out of repair. Have you | Emperor, to represent the fugitive, guilty Emperor, and treatles were rati- on last December whose voters could

years. The only region in which the Chinese Government is called upon to re-establish its authority and comply with the obligations of international law is practically confined to the Province of Chihli, and to Manchuria, Order has been maintained throughout the great Yangtse Valley and in the whole of Southern China. Under these circumstances the powers ought to be able to make peace with Prince Ching or Li Hung Chang as soon as the principal whose agents they are shall exhibit willingness and ability to restore and maintain order in gold standard. He will do all he can | China. If the Empress Dowager is still stoutly backed by the great Viceroys much he can do, and if he does over- of the Yangtse Valley, she would doubtless be able to restore order, provided conditions should be the abdication of merse the patient in water. For ex- the Empress Dowager it would probtinguishing fire, pour on kerosene. For ably be impossible to enforce it except seem to be still devoted to the Empress, as it might be, and besides McKinley who, however guilty, will probably repudiate all responsibility for the Pekin outbreak and at the same time consent

to make any pecuniary reparation Everything depends on the final decis- asked for the recent violent outrages of international obligations at Pekin. Russia probably does not doubt the guilt of the Empress, but argues that she proposes to retire from Pekin and so long as she is supported in her auresume negotiations whenever China thority by the great Viceroys of China the only practicable road to peace is to accept the situation and make the best of it, just as the Anglo-French expewas tentative, rather than final, on dition did in 1860. If Russia is deterthe part of Russia, the United States | mined to withdraw, supported by France, Japan and the United States, the best course is for the powers to Germany could not probably afford to remain at Pekin until a government is remain at Pekin, for the Chinese fleet organized, but if Russia insisted on is probably a match for all the warwithdrawing from Pekin, the United ships that Germany could place in Chi-States urged the withdrawal of all the nese waters. Austria and Italy would powers. The United States said that not be permitted by the other powers while it did not think Russia's decision to interfere. It looks as if Russia's to withdraw was the best course to be withdrawal, if she persists in her prespursued, nevertheless the United States ent determination, would force the would withdraw its troops from Pekin, withdrawal of Germany, for at present "unless there is such a general expres. Germany has not troops enough at Pesion by the powers in favor of contin- kin to maintain herself. Japan holds ued occupation as to modify the views the key to the situation. If Japan expressed by the Government of Russia should side with Germany, Pekin could and lead to a general agreement for be held. But Japan will follow Eng-continued occupation." The United land, and England is not likely to stay States proposed to withdraw from Pe- at Pekin if America and Russia both kin the moment it became evident that withdraw, for England wants peace with China for the sake of trade as soon as possible.

If the semiofficial announcement that the President has decided to appoint General Chaffee a Brigadier of the regular army, vice General Wheeler, rewithin and without the regular army, the ablest soldier of the Santiago campaign, and for nearly forty years has been a faithful soldier in garrison and field. He is a graduate of the ranks Britain, would persist in remaining at and of the Civil War, like so many 293, followed by 325 in 1880, and 356 in Pekin after Russia and the United others of the leading officers of the 293, followed by 225 in 1880, and 356 in Pekin after Russia and the United others of the leading officers of the liv Ma-an where he's been r-readin' a 1890. States have suffered loss of representations of the live and staff Gen-

arbiter of the situation, for her with- erals only two are graduates of West Point-General Ludlow and J. M. Wilson. This is due to the fact that the Army list are men who filled up the reorganized Army at the close of the Civil War, coming from the volunteer officers who had risen to distinction and who could not be describe retried who could not be described by the state of the state who could not be decently refused recognition. But this situation will be completely altered in a few years, when the Civil War will be on the retired list. The next vacancy on the list of Brigadier-Generals will be made by the retirement of Brigadier-General Henry

C. Merriam in November, 1961. The South's interest in expansion is body-blow to anti-imperialism in that section. Many Southern statesmen have seen the force of the facts, and have come out for expansion. The straits into which the emergency drives the thorough-paced anti-imperialist are obvious. Almost the only way out of it is to deny that the South has any interest in trade expansion, or that the Orient will supply markets for trade. This is, in point of fact, the horn of the dilemma heroically embraced by the Baltimore Sun, thus:

Expansionists who expect to find in China a market for Southern cotton, coal and iron, are ndulging in hopes as iridescent and as unsub stantial as the soap bubbles which the chil-dren blow in their play. They may as well of anding a market in China for the rice of Louisiana or the tea of South Carolina, We shall much sooner begin exporting coals to Newcastle, which, notwithstanding the provrb, does not seem beyond the bounds of future possibility, than we shall find in China the market which our over-sanguine and ill-in-formed expansionist friends are fondly anticipating for the surplus products of the South. The history of Oriental trade in the last few years completely oversets this theory of anti-imperialism. The only logical position for the true anti, therefore, is to deny the facts.

The National Civil Service Reform League has sent out a searching letter to the chairmen of both the Republican and the Democratic National Committees, calling for aid in observance of the civil service law forbidding assessment of Federal office-holders for partisan purposes. The impartiality of the attention deserves commendation, and yet it gives a distinctly grotesque impression. Of course, Chairman Jones will immediately forbear assessment of all McKinley postmasters, collectors, receivers, registers and department clerks, in aid of the Bryan campaign, and he will doubtless profess to see no reason why Chairman Hanna should not do likewise. Mr. Hanna's sense of humor may doubtless be depended upon to keep him from taking the alleged equality of position too seriously.

Even the Populist-Democrats defend themselves against the imputation of 16 to 1. They say there is no danger of changes in the financial laws unless Bryan majorities are elected to Congress. That is to say, we are safe in voting for Bryan, because he won't be able to do any damage. We don't want a President who can't do any damage, but one who can do some good.

If the blanket ordinance is not doing any other good, it is opening the eyes of those who did not pay taxes before to the extravagance of our municipal and county systems. When real property bore the burden, the extravagance did not seem so great. When everybody has to bear the burden, the extravagance seems greater.

More than 15,000 names have been dropped from the official voting list of fied in the latter's absence and these not be found in May at the addresses treaties have been observed for forty given in the voting list in December.

Elsewhere appears an appeal from Good Samaritan Hospital, which deserves the generous attention of all who are able to bestow of their plenty to the Elks should be, and we believe will be, widely followed.

Lincoln said something like this: You can fool some of the people all the time; you can fool all people some of the time; but you can't fool all the people all the time." Maybe here is the secret of Bryan's success with some of the people.

Searching for the Missing Link.

London Standard Professor Haeckel, of Jena University, is bout to start for Java in search of Pithecanthropus erectus. Not every one has heard of that object, and many who heard have forgotten it; but under the name of "the missing link" it made sensation enough four or five years ago. Long ago Darwin suggested, as a hypothesis, that man, as distinguished from the apes, made his first appearance in the lost con tinent of which only Java and the Malay countries remain-all the rest being sub merged. This view has found continually re acceptance ever since among biologists. They were not exactly surprised. therefore, when Dr. Eugene Dubels, of the Dutch Army, announced in 1894 that he had discovered bones in Java which wer neither human nor simian, but with characteristics of each. By express per-mission of the Dutch Government he brought them to Europe for exhibition before the International Congress of Zoologists, at Leyden. Very lively was the discussion over them. But their age could not be disputed, nor indeed any of the facts which Dr. Dubois alleged; his conclusions only lay open to comment, remains, however, were simply part of a skull, two teeth and a thigh bone: that they belonged to an individual was a mere supposition, for they lay separate, at no inconsiderable distance, one from another. Whether convinced or no, the savants agreed unanimously that somebody ought to make further excavations in the same neighborhood; and at length Professor Hacckel is going to undertake the ent rbetter qualified in all respects, and for all the distraction of wars and rumors of war the issue of his search will be awaited with deep interest.

Mr. Dooley on the Negro Problem "What's goin' to happen to th' naygur?"

asked Mr. Hennessy.
"Well." said Mr. Dooley, "he'll ayther have to go to th' North an' be a subjick race, or stay in th' South an' be an objick-lesson. 'Tis a har-rd time he'll have. annyhow. I'm not sure that I'd not as lave be gintly lynched in Mississippi as baten to death in New York. If I was a black man I'd choose th' cotton belt in prifrince to th' belt on th' neck fr'm th' polisman's club. I wud so.
"I'm not so much throubled about th' naygur whin he lives among his oppris-sors as I am whin he falls into th' hands iv his liberators. Whin he's in th' South he can make up his mind to be lynched on or late an' give his attintion to his other pleasures tv compotin' rag-time music on a banjo an' wurrukin' f'r th' man that used to own him an' now on'y owes him his wages. But 'tis th' divvie's own hardship f'r a coon to step out iv th'

rooms iv th' Society f'r th' Brotherhood iv Ma-an where he's been r-readin' a

iv th' skull.

deers who had risen to distinction and no could not be decently refused recutition. But this situation will be with it, but not so sthrong. It's moving too fast fr me. But no mather. Annyhow, I was fr makin' th' black maan free, an' though I shtud be th' South as a spoortin' preposition, I was kind iv glad in me heart whin Gin'ral Ulyss S, Grant direment of Brigadier-General Henry Merriam in November, 1991.

In thim days I wud go to th' flure with anny ma-an fr th' constituonton. I'm still with it, but not so sthrong. It's moving too fast fr me hut no mather. Annyhow, I was fr makin' th' black ma-an free, an' though I shtud be th' South as a spoortin' preposition, I was kind iv glad in me heart whin Gin'ral Ulyss S, Grant direment of Brigadier-General Henry Merriam in November, 1991. time we may injye him,' I says.

"So there ye ar-re, Hinnissy. An' what's it goin' to come to, says ye? Faith, I don't know an' th' naygurs don't know, an' be hivins, I think if th' lady that wrote th' plece we used to see at th' Halsted Sthreet opry-house come back to earth she wudden't know. I used to be all broke up about Uncle Tom, but cud I give him a job tindin' bar in this here liquor store? I freed the slave. Hinnissy but, faith, I think 'twas like tur-rnin' him out iv a panthry into a cellar. "Well, they've got to take chances," said Mr. Hennessy. "Ye

do anything more f'r thim than make thim free." "Ye can't," said Mr. Dooley, whin we tell thim they're free they know

we're on'ly sthringin' thim."-Copyright 1900, R. H. Russell.

COAL EXPORTS.

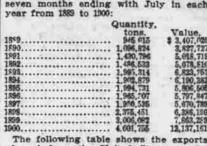
Shipments During the Year Will Amount to \$20,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Exports of coal from the United States during the year 1900 are likely to reach \$20,000,000 in value, against \$10,000,000 in 1896 and \$0,000,-000 in 1890. The figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that the exports of coal from the United States during the seven months ending with July, 1900, are 50 per cent in excess of those during the corresponding months of last year, and double those of the corresponding months of 1898. In the seven months ending with July, 1898, the exports of coal from the United States were 2,375,451 tons; in the same months of 1890 they were 3,006,082 tons, and in the corresponding months of 1900 they were 4,601,755 tons. During the period from 1890 to 1900 the ex-portation of coal from the United States has quadrupled, but the principal growth has been in the years 1898, 1899 and 1900. While this growth is observable in the exports to all parts of the world, it is especially marked with reference to our British North America the exports in the seven months of 1898 were 1,783,898 tons, and in the seven months of 1900, 3,253,803 tons. To Mexico the exports in the seven months of 1896 were 243,568 tons, and in the corresponding months of 1900, 415,834 tons. To Cuba the exports have more than doubled, being in the seven months of 1898 114,655 tons, and in the seven months of 1900 241,712 tons; while to Porto Rico the exports increased from 2621 tons in the seven months of 1898 to 15,313 tons in the seven months of 1900. To the Hawaiian Islands the exports of the seven months of 1899 were 10,881 tons, and in the corresponding months of 1900, 21,001 tons, thus more than doubling in a single year. To the Philippine Islands the exports in the seven months of 1898 were 4810 tons, and in the seven months of 1900 41,968 tons, or eight times as much in 1900 as in 1898.

The experiments with American coal which the Europeans have made within the last two or three years seem to have the last two or three years seem to have proved successful, as the exports to Europe, which in the seven months of 1888 amounted to only 4507 tons, were in the corresponding months of 1900 278,572 tons. Of this, 187 tons went to the United Kingdom, 4628 tons to Germany, 77,407 tons to France, and 186,950 to other European countries.

countries.

The following table shows the exports of coal, quantities and values, in the seven months ending with July in each year from 1889 to 1900:



The following table shows the exports of coal from the United States to the worthy objects. The good example of the Elks should be, and we believe will

	1999 HUG 1900;		
		Seven mo	
	_Exported to-	Tons.	Tons.
	France	******	77,407
	Germany	*******	4,028
	United Kingdom	2,400	187
	Other Europe	2,107	196,950
H	British North America.		8,253,508
i	Mexico	213,938	415,824
	Cuba	114,755	241,712
١	Porto Rico	2,621	15,313
1	Other West Indies	144 516	188,819
1	Santo Domingo	1,471	3,182
ı	Brazil	12,169	38,958
ł	Colombia	8,628	10,643
ı	Other South America	9,773	56,184
1	Hawaiian Islands	*******	21,001
	Philippine Islands	4.5'0	41,063
ì	Other Asia and Oceania		1,819
1	Other countries	12,450	29,116
	em-s-s-t-		4 001 TEE
١	Totals	3,510,401	4,601,755

The Confederacy's Dissolution. In all Southland there is perhaps no more interesting house than is to be seen in the quaint, aristocratic, flowery little town of Washington, in Wilkes County, Ga., writes Mrs. Thaddeus Horton, of "Romances in Some Southern Homes, in the September Ladies' Home Journal, It is known far and wide as Heard House. taking its name from Stephen Heard, the first settler of Washington, later a Gov-ernor of Georgia, who reached there after long journey from Virginia on New Year's day, 1774. He camped his family on the spot where Heard House now stands, and afterward he built a fort of defense against the Indians. The first dwelling erected on the ground, however, was a large, wooden structure known as the tavern of Captain John Williamson, whose girls were famous Georgia beauties, ourted by half the young squires in the state.

In 1865, just prior to the capture of Jefferson Davis, what is known as the last Cabinet meeting of the Confederacy occurred in Heard House. The room in which the discouraged Cabinet Ministers sat is at the rear of the second story, and has never since been used. For many months what little money the Con federacy had was kept in the old bank vault on the lower floor. The vault is there today, and is doing duty as a milk and butter closet. Mrs. Mulligan, who at present occupies the house, is a descendant of the original Heard family.

Commercial Expansion vs. Expansion

Walla Walla Union. President McKinley is a commercial expansionist. His policy for four years has been to build up the country and to extend its commercial importance. He has been in favor of building up our foreign commerce, and has looked upon the trade of countries of the far East as the most remunerative within sight. To properly care for and develop this trade it has been deemed necessary to have our own American vessels and to have our own ports in the Philippines, from which we could reach out after the trade of China and the other countries contiguous thereto. This policy has been opposed by Bryan, who has denounced all efforts to hold the Philippines and has opposed every effort made by the Republican to assist in the upbuilding of a And all the past is swept away merchant marine.

Governor Rogers now comes out as a Democratic candidate for Governor, and after swallowing and indorsing all the heresies of Bryanism says that he is in favor of commercial expansion. He also

pursoned be a mob iv abolitionists till he's says that he is opposed to the policy dhriven to seek po is protection, which, Hinnissy, is th' polite name f'r fracture tacked, in the Philippines. In other words, he can be only understood as saying that he is opposed to having any soldlers in the Philippines. Yet he pretends he

is a commercial expansionist.

How does Rogers imagine that we can build up and protect the foreign trade we may succeed in securing against the protest of the other world powers, who are working in their own interest just as hard as we are in ours if we do not stand ready to defend and protect the flag which is supposed to protect our for-eign commerce? How does Rogers figure that he can oppose the policy of advancement on the one hand and favor it on the other? Does he think the Wash ington voters are such numbekuils that they do not understand that in standing on the Bryan platform he is opposing commercial expansion and American progress? Does he think the voters of this state can not see through the thin gause that he is attempting to hold up before them? Other Democrats have attempted to straddle public questions in this state before, and the result has in-variably been that they were elected to stay at home and fool the housecat. Governor Rogers will not be an exception to the rule.

The boss is a man who concerns himself with politics, and with partisan politics; so much is clear, says Francis C. Lowell. in the Atlantic. That there are many partisan politicians who are not bosses is equally clear. Again, a boss is not the same thing as a bad or unprincipled poli-tician. Though it were admitted that Bryan, for example, is as bad and unprincipled a politician as his worst enemies habitually represent him, yet he would

not therefore be made a boss. A boss is not only a partisan politician, that is, one concerned with partisan polities, but he is a political machinist, that is, one concerned with the machinery of political parties. Many politicians are not political machinists. In England, indeed, while nearly every public man is a partisan politician, few of the leading public men are political machinists. Mr. Champublic berlain is, or is supposed to be, a rare exception to the general rule. In this country, Messrs. Reed, Edmunds, Blaine, Bayard, Thurman, all partisan politicians, and none of them wholly ignorant of partisan political machinery, yet were not political machinists, as was Mr. Tilden, for example. None of them could have properly managed his own campaign in an important popular election, as Tilden could and did manage it. No one of the have been; their lack of training as political machinists forbade; but Tilden, though a most accomplished machinist, yet was no boss,

Unappreciated Politeness.

Morning Olympian, A good one is told on P. D. Moore, of Olympia, who was in Seattle last week as a delegate to the Democratic state convention. Mr. Moore is always very polite, and is somewhat of a Chesterfield himself. In the convention hall the Olympian came upon James Hamilton Lewis, whom he greatly admires. The Colonel was the center of a group of admirers-politicians -and Mr. Moore endeavored to show his admiration for the Colonel. Bowing al-most to the floor, with much reverence. he expressed himself something "Most gracious monsieur, it gives me great pleasure to again meet one wh has attained almost world-wide reputa-

tion in so short a time."

Colonel Lewis did not seem to take kindly to Mr. Moore's expression of praise, and he declared, as he grasped the old man's hand: "It has always been my misfortune to get the glad hand and the marble heart."

The Thurston County delegation was present, and has since had a great deal of sport joking Mr. Moore on his greeting to the dude.

MEN AND WOMEN.

M. Jules Verne, whose name was once one to conjure with, is reported at work upon a new book of travel. He is in his 73d year. Stephen Crane's posthumous novel, 'O'Ruddy,' is not to be finished by Ro Barr, as was at first announced, but by Mrs.

The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," is said to be preparing to write a novel on the liquor question as he observed it in England. Tora, the Japanese wife of Sir Edwin Ar-nold, has become one of the most popular hostesses in London. She speaks English per-

fectly and with only a slight accent. The German novelist, Paul Heyse, possesse the faculty of forgetting his stories almost as soon as he has finished them. He claims that by forgetting his stories his mind is left

clear to receive new impressions. Among Mr. G. W. Steevens' effects were six unpublished articles on South African experiences, being typewritten copies of articles which were sent out of Ladysmith and lost They have been published in the London Mail

The German biologist, Haeckel, intends go-ing to Java to study certain fossil remains, the discovery of which has greatly interested him. The fossil bones are said to approach more closely to the "missing link" than anything heretofore known.

Dr. George Robertson Sinclair, organist of Heroford Cathedral, England, has been awarded the greatest musical prize but one that Birmingham can bestow. He has been appoint ed conductor of the Festival Choral Society, succeeding the late Dr. Swinnerton Hear

The eminent German oculist, Richard Liebwho has lived in London sine Pranco-Prussian war, recently celebrated his 70th birthday. He is the author of several scientific werks, among them one in which he claims that the peculiarities in many of the pictures by famous painters are due to defects in the vision of the painters.

Cornelius J. Simmons is but 13 years of ago, but he is vice-president of the Collins Park Railway Company, of Atlanta, Ga. He has been employed by the company for some time and not only attends to many of the duties of his office, but is also practical enough to able to operate his motor cars, and has worked upon them both as motormen and conductor. His father is at the head of the company.

The Fading Line of Blue. Mrs. Galusha Anderson in Chicago Post. Come, darling, stand with me a while, That through the window we may view, With eager eyes that weep and smile, Once more the fading line of blue; The fading line of blue, my dear, That once stretched wide and far, As though the sky were dropping ne And every flag a star, my dear, And every flag a star

Ah! see how brave they march along-A drum, a riddled flag or two, A fife that shrills a battle song, Some ancient coats that once were blue, And some have empty sleeves, my dear, And some limp faint and slow. Come, greet them with a hearty cheer, Salute them as they go, my dear, Salute them as they go.

For I have stood to see them pass In other, sadder days than these, When blood was red upon the grass
And bullets felled the forest trees,
When dread clutched at my heart, my dear, Lest freedom's self might die He | And to that last heartbreaking fear, They were God's best reply.

For those you see below us there-Ah! scan their passing faces well-Have borne, each man, heroic share In war's dread cyclone, shot and shell; Have proved, their stainless faith, my dear, Their deathless courage, too, Salute them, love them, and revere; They bled for me and you, my dear, They bled for me and you

The sun shines bright, the fing floats free, By glory and prosperity, Your heart must not forget, my dear, All that you owe the heroes who Brought back full-handed peace and cheer, Salute the line of blue, my dear!

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Let's take another census today. If you don't think there are 30,000 visiors in town, count 'em.

The Dalles elks were all wool, and a. few of them were a yard wide.

The members of the ice trust are such ? ... of course for the reason that heat causes expansion.

The present epidemic of cross eyes is due solely to the fact that the circus has three rings. Grover Cleveland's voice is still for Bryan, so still in fact that even Chair-

man Jones hasn't heard it. Senator Clark is reported to be willing to bet heavily on Bryan. He is one of the

few men who can afford to. It is reported that Com Paul is again.

on the run. If he keeps on he ought soon to meet Aguinaldo coming the other way-Bryan's quotations from Lincoln do not

include the one about the inadvisability

of swapping horses in the middle of a stream. When Andree has been discovered, perhaps some explorer can be induced to

go look for Aguinaldo and the Empress Dowager. It was Hanna's pernicious activity in the last campaign that makes the Democrats denounce him, not the alleged fact

that he is a friend of the trusts. General Chaffee's conduct in China has been so exceptional that the Democrats have not yet decided whether they can

make a campaign issue of it or not. Dewey is resting at Narragansett pter, an employment which no doubt conduces to the reflection that he had a lucky escape from making campaign speeches lin

hot country towns. Thanksgiving turkey is a spectacles which has been on view in Southeastern Europe ever since it became evident that

a warship was not to be commissioned to collect that indemnity. A man in New Jersey committed sutcide because his wife refused to allow

him to go to the poorhouse. It appears then that there are Populists even in such a trust-ridden state as New Jer-This thing of martyring a man when he is in the world and then martyring

him when he is out of it shows there is no peace even beyond the grave. Limcoin did not deserve to be martyred lat the world or out of it. There is pleasure in the June time when the

crawfish crisp and red Is served to all who ask for it at fifty cents a. head. There's a joy that comes with Summer, when,

the watermelon's ripe.

And it's sweet to sip egg phosphates through. an oily paper pipe. But we're never truly happy till the gladsome

season when The months with "y" in them bring round the oyater once again.

A law of the Oregon Legislature for the protection of elk makes it unlawful to nunt or kill them before December 1, 1916. A member of the Legislature who stood on a street corner yesterday, watching the Elks' procession pass, till he was very tired, said that the law protecting Elks ought to be repealed, as in his opin-ion they were perfectly able to take cars of themselves, and were likely to own the country before 1910.

Parades a-marchin' thtrough theastreets Bands a-playin' everywhere, Crowds o' people walkin' round, Lights a gleamin' in the air. Camels slappin' down their feet. Turks a-prancin' up an' down, Furrin' felks o' many kinda Wanderin' bout the town. hildren chasin' back an' fertis. Children

Buyin' pennuts an' halloons, Organs screechin' all day long Old, forgotten, pop'lar tunes; smell o' popcorn on the breeze, Flags a-wavin' everywhere, What a hot ole town this is Now it's stirred up by the fair.

In a cemetery near Falls City, Neb., is tombstone bearing this inscription:

A sottleh, fulthless husband Rest for the weary pilgrim; There is a heavenly rest Farewell, my aged parents; Farewell, my brother dear, To you, my two sweet darlings, God be your guardian care.

It was erected by an old German for his daughter. The "sottish husband" neither reformed nor destroyed the stone, but he gave the rebuke no concern and continued his evil ways until a year ago when he took up his grave near by, and, from all appearances, sleeps well.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

A Cautious Reply.-"Excuse me, but didn't I meet you in Chicago some time ago?" "Not unless I was there at the time." -Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Danger in Sight.-"How do you feel about this shirt-waist agitation?" "Well, I don't want to see it brought forward as a political issue."—Indianapolis Journal. True Politeness .- Magistrate (to elderly wit-

ness)-What is your age, madam? Witness-Thirty, sir. Magistrate-Thirty what-months or years.-Chicago News. First Tramp-Why don't you go in? 'E's all right. Don't you see 'im a-waggin' his tail? Second Tramp-Tes; an' don't you see 'im a-growlin'? I dunno which end to believe:—

A Misanthrope.—Howery Staggers—When a feller's down everybody tries to shove him down furder. Pell Mell—Huh! You talk like somebody 'd been offering you de Vice-Presilency.-Puck.

Mr. Sappeigh-I wouldn't marry that Miss Gabby. She is terribly set in her ways. Mr. Softeigh-Is that so? Mr. Sappeigh-Yes, in-Why, she has refused me nine times. Baltimore American. Boy (who has lost his way)-I say, mister,

how far is it to Camptown Creek? Man (surfilly)—Find out I ain't no city directory. Boy (with acute emphasis)—No, you ain't; you're a wolume on good manners, you resignate the control of Harlem Life. Health and Automobilism,-Patient - Your

own health seems to be very much improved of late, doctor. Doctor-Yes, I sold my horse and carriage, and bought an automobile recently. Patient-Ah! you attribute your im-provement to that? Doctor-Yes, the walking has done me good.-Philadelphia Press.

The Hayracks. Frank W. Hutt in Boston Transcript. Heaped with their loads of fragrant hay And drawn by oxen slow, The hayracks on their homeward way Across the meadows go; Across the meadows cool and broad, By fields of waiting grass, brough bank and hedge of goldenrod, The toiling hayracks pass.

These hundred years-lo! they have borne A hundred Summers' yield; And deep and wide their tracks are worm Across the fallow field. Along the road in dim array, As sunrise splendors glow, At noon, and at the close of day, The creaking hayracks go.

How many reasons flame and fade Across the meadows fair! Hut toll is sweet in sun and shade, And farmers' boys still share Their labors and its wholesome gains Beneath the selfsame sky; While, as of old, the mighty wains