DIPLOMATIC CRISIS

Powers Divided on the Chinese Question.

UNITED STATES MUST TAKE SIDES

Or Act Entirely Independent of the Other Governments in Reaching a Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—With the German proposition to postpone peace negotiations with China until the persons responsible for the Pekin outrages are punished, and the French and Russian notification of the purpose of those governments to begin such negotiations at once, awaiting him, the President found much matter of importance to dispose of upon his arrival in Washington from Canton this morning. Although it was stated that an answer to the German note would be ready today, it appeared that the President, after talking over the situation with Attorney-General Griggs, Acting Secretary Hill and Assistant Secretary Adee, had arrived at a conclusion as to the nature of the response that should be made. Mr. Adee spent the afternoon consulting Acting Secretary Hill and in drafting the note of response, but all information as to its nature was refused at the State Department. It was said that the note is to be gone over carefully at a further meeting between the President and such of his advisers as are in the city. The German Government apparently is anxious for a speedy answer, as Baron von Sternberg paid two visits to the State Department after the German note was delivered. The Chinese Minister also was twice at the State Department today, seeking to influence the Government to agree to the joint action suggested in the German note.

The conclusion reached from the day's developments is that the powers are divided as to China and that at present Germany and Great Britain stand against France and Russia, while both sides are ardently seeking the adherence of the United States Government. The issue appears to be made up in such shape as to dismiss further hope of attaining that harmony of action that the President has been seeking, and the point apparently has been reached where the United States must take sides or at once proceed to act entirely independent of other powers in reaching a settlement. The Chinese Government is urging the latter course upon the State Department, but thus far there has been a restraining force in the desire to avoid making the United States the first of the powers to break the solid front that has been maintained up to the present time in dealing with China.

The first definite determination to begin peace negotiations seems to have been reached by the French and Russian Governments, which have made known their purpose to proceed with negotiations with Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as soon as feasible. This doubtless will have an important influence on the present negotiations, which are hinging to a considerable extent on the opening of peace negotiations.

Minister Wu Ting Fang was greatly interested in Germany's note.

"The condition imposed upon China," said he, "would amount to determining one of the subjects of negotiations before negotiations had commenced. The Chinese envoys are invested with complete power to make terms with the powers, so that when the negotiations are opened this question and all others will be proper subjects for consideration and general settlement by those having complete authority to deal with them. But to take one subject in advance, settle it, and make its execution an indispensable preliminary to negotiations, is extremely hard. But more than this, such a condition, if imposed, is simply impossible, and, being impossible, the effect would be to bring the peace negotiations to a complete standstill."

Since the departure of Secretary Root, Attorney-General Griggs has been the ranking Cabinet officer, and has had charge of all important matters in the President's absence. The President, it is understood, has not sent out a call for the absent Cabinet officers to return, and those who come back will do so voluntarily. Secretary Long has already notified the President that he will be back Friday.

The President will return to Canton Friday night unless something unexpected occurs to detain him. Senator Foraker, of Ohio, was among those who saw the President. He stopped over on his way back to Ohio after a campaigning tour in the East. Senator Foraker will resume his campaign work at Urbana Friday night, and will spend the greater portion of his time for the remainder of the campaign in the Buckeye state.

An important conference over the answer to the German note was held at the White House tonight. The parties to the conference were the President, Attorney-General Griggs, Dr. Hill, Acting Secretary of State, and Assistant Secretary of State Adee, who, by Executive order, is Acting Secretary of War. The President entertained these gentlemen at dinner, and the subsequent conference lasted until 12 o'clock. It is understood that the answer of this Government, as now framed, is in effect a diplomatic refusal to accede to the German proposals.

CAUSE OF GERMANY'S ACTION.

China Proposed to Palm Off Alleged Officials.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—It is understood that the immediate cause for the issuing by Germany of the circular note to the powers was the fact that Li Hung Chang, during his recent interview with Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, mentioned a number of names of alleged high Mandarins hitherto wholly unknown as those responsible for the Pekin outrages, and said that China was willing to punish them. This explanation seems to be borne out by the following statement made by the German Foreign Office today to the correspondent of the Associated Press in Berlin:

"What we want to avoid is an opportunity of allowing China to impose any sham concessions upon the powers by delivering up for punishment persons who had nothing to do with the Pekin atrocities. Hence, it is advisable for the representatives of the powers in China to designate beforehand all who are notoriously guilty. Germany does not wish to prejudice the case in any way. She wishes to reach an agreement with the powers regarding the guilty and their punishment."

Sato, the first secretary of the Japanese Legation here, said today:

"I think there will be no difficulty in getting the powers to agree in principle to the German position to punish the guilty. The real difficulty will be on deciding how high to go. If they decide to include Prince Tuan, then they will find that the Empress Regent was back of him. Russia, in my opinion, will not now withdraw her troops from Pekin, inasmuch as Germany and the other powers remain. She will decide that circumstances have changed and that she must remain also."

The chief of one of the Embassies, discussing the question this afternoon, observed:

"Probably all the interested powers will agree to adopt the German proposition, with the possible exception of Russia, who has hitherto carefully avoided mentioning the punishment of the guilty. Certainly the United States will adopt it."

The German papers, with scarcely an exception, approve the circular note. The Lokal Anzeiger says: "Mere notoriousness does not suffice for the assumption of guilt. The Ministers at Pekin must produce proofs against each person charged."

The Berliner Tageblatt and the National Zeitung declare that the note proves that Germany does not wish excessive or unreasonable demands, but that she will insist upon the punishment of those really guilty, as the only way in which China can be taught a lesson which she will not forget. The Berliner Tageblatt remarks that the proposition of Germany will demonstrate whether any power deems its special interests more than the general joint interests.

The Vossische Zeitung declares that Germany will not be satisfied with half measures. The Boersen Zeitung contends that the foreign envoys in Pekin cannot afford to place the Empress Regent and Prince Tuan on the list, and must, therefore, be content with merely naming the actual anti-Legation leaders. The Neuste Nachrichten demonstrates at length the necessity of punishing the real culprits.

A special dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger, describing the capture and burning September 11 of Liang Hiang Hsien, southwest of Pekin, by a German naval battalion, accompanied by 40 Bengal Lancers, says the foreign force faced 6000 Boxers and a number of Chinese regulars, the enemy losing 380 killed.

MACDONALD GOES TO TOKIO.

Sir Ernest Mason Satow Will Represent England in China.

LONDON, Sept. 20, 4 A. M.—The only news of importance from China this morning is contained in a dispatch to the Times from Shanghai, dated yesterday, asserting that Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald will become British Minister to Tokio, and will be succeeded at Pekin by Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the present British Minister at the Japanese capital. "This," says the Times' correspondent, "is disappointing to Britishers in the far East, as they had hoped that a stronger diplomat would be sent to Pekin." It is probable that Vice-Admiral Seymour will meet Sir Claude MacDonald at Tien Tsin.

Reports from Nankin point to the increasing activity and influence of the anti-foreign party. The manner in which the Yangtse Viceroys have been ignored by the throne in reference to peace negotiations, while imperial edicts ordered the Manchu leaders to resume the control of affairs, is capable of only one interpretation. Shanghai reports seem to show quite a shower of edicts regarding negotiators, to which little importance is attached.

According to the Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent, Russia will claim an indemnity of £100,000,000.

A Washington special says: "The change of front on the part of the United States Government regarding Russia's evacuation proposal was due to the fact that Mr. Conger and Mr. Tower confirmed information obtained by the British Minister in St. Petersburg, showing that Russia's proposal concealed a well-designed plan to seize Manchuria."

Claims of Native Christians.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Hong Kong says:

The Mandarins of the Honan district have requested the native Christians to send an account of their losses for compensation, and the names of the "rowdies" who committed the outrages. Two ringleaders have been decapitated and their heads exhibited in a mission church. Ever-increasing bodies of rowdies on the North River are plundering villages. A bogus proclamation circulated in Canton describes the allies as defeated and appealing to the Empress Dowager for peace.

Sheng on the Peace Commission.

HONG KONG, Sept. 19.—An imperial edict received at Canton appoints Li Hung Chang, Prince Ching and Sheng to be peace negotiators.

Since the suppression of newspapers in Canton, still more damaging evidences have been circulated announcing Chinese victories and that the allies are seeking peace. It is supposed these were written by literati with a view of fomenting the anti-foreign feeling. The Viceroy is powerless to suppress this foreign agitation.

Imperial Edicts.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—The Boersen Zeitung prints a special from Shanghai, dated Monday, saying that an imperial edict, dated September 7, commands all Chinese Generals, under pain of death, to avoid hostile acts, orders all high officials to return to Pekin and assist in restoring peace, and orders the suppression of the Boxers, whose leaders must be captured.

A second edict, the dispatch adds, orders reform in the entire administration of the empire. The allies at Pekin, it is also declared, insist upon the Emperor's return.

Minister Conger's Opinion.

PEKIN, Sept. 12, via Taku, Sept. 16, via Shanghai, Sept. 18.—Mr. Conger says that Pekin must be occupied by foreign troops until some settlement is effected, as otherwise all the value of the expedition will be lost.

General Chaffee has issued orders prohibiting the American troops from shooting from boats, looting or foraging. Every facility is to be given the Chinese who desire to reopen their shops, and everything taken must be paid for.

Land Instead of Indemnity.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 19.—In the North China Daily News, Li Hung Chang is reported as having said that as China could not possibly pay indemnity which will be demanded from her, there will be no alternative but to give territory instead of money, in which case Japan would get Shin King, Russia would be given Shin Kiang, and Thibet would go to England.

Seymour Leaves Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 19.—Vice-Admiral Seymour, on board the British dispatch vessel Alacrity, sailed today for the north.

ROOSEVELT IN IDAHO.

(Continued from First Page.)

the Democratic party has been just as steadily pulling backwards. By the slow procession of the generations it has been going forward, protesting much as it goes on. It is a great thing to point to the wheat fields and the ranches and the flocks and the herds and the factories and the railroads that are in this country. It is nothing itself. It sinks into unimportance when compared with the fact that we can point, not merely to the country itself as it is, but to the men who made the country. It is a heritage of great deeds; a heritage of mighty work well performed; a heritage of lofty ideals that find realization, not in works, but in actions. It is that that makes this country great. Sixty years ago one of the great statesmen of the East wanted to give up and not to contend for this land on the ground that it was only fit for cactus and jackrabbits, and we did not want it in the Union. We have always had men of small souls and men who were shortsighted and men who did not see clearly. They have been against us at every stage of National expansion. The expansion of our country is the law of its growth. It has grown not merely by the material uprising of the country, but by the building up of a great Nation, which each one of its citizens is proud to belong to."

Anti-Trust Suit.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 19.—Attorney-General Smith brings suit to have declared void the transfer last year of the Argo Starch Company, of Nebraska City, Neb., to the United States Company, as being in restraint of trade, and against the anti-trust law. The Argo was controlled last year by the Mortons and a son of J. Sterling Morton, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, was its manager.

ENGAGEMENT WITH TAGALS

FIGHTING IN THE LAGUNA DE BAY DISTRICT.

The Americans Lost Twelve Killed, Twenty-six Were Wounded and Five Are Missing.

MANILA, Sept. 19.—During the last seven days there has been a distinct increase of insurgent aggression, particularly near Manila, along the railroad and in the Provinces of Laguna, Morong, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija and Pampanga, culminating Monday in an engagement near Solonan, near the end of Laguna de Bay, in which detachments of the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Infantry, 90 men all told, met 1000 insurgents armed with rifles and entrenched. The American loss was 12 killed, including Captain David D. Mitchell and Second Lieutenant George A. Cooper, both of the Fifteenth Infantry; 26 wounded and five missing, who are probably dead. The enemy had been pursued for several days.

There are rumors of attacks on the railroad and of trouble in Manila. Refugees are arriving here from Laguna, Morong and Pampagna Provinces. The natives of Manila are restless, and many are leaving the city. The hostile demonstrations are particularly along the railroad and along the shores of Laguna de Bay. The insurgents have attacked garrisons and outposts. In some cases they have charged towns, fleeing when pursued. Guiginto, Polo, Malolos and Calocan have been subject to this treatment.

The Manila mail escort of 30 men was attacked at Cabugao Lake, a two-hours' fight ensuing. Cabugao was also attacked, the telegraph office there being destroyed. The insurgents have burned the village of Rosario. They have been cutting the telegraph wires and railroad at certain points. Armed insurgents have developed in the districts of San Jose, San Mateo and Mariquina. In the Province of Neuva Ecija, ration wagons with an escort of 12 were attacked and the wagons burned. Five members of the escort are still missing.

Advices from Cebu describe several attacks upon American garrisons near the capital. The American casualties, outside of the Senilonn engagement, it is difficult to ascertain, but they are at least 15.

The Philippine commission held a long session and passed the Civil Service bill.

SPANIARDS SUNK THEIR OWN SHIPS

Hobson Says Dewey's Shells Did Not Do It.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 19.—In an interview with Lieutenant R. P. Hobson, published in a local paper, Hobson is quoted as saying that Admiral Dewey did not sink the Spanish ships at Manila but that the Spaniards opened the valves and scuttled the ships themselves. He bases his conclusions upon the fact that he saw the hulls of the Spanish fleet when the ships had been taken to Hong Kong for repairs, and he says those hulls were uninjured below the water line. The pertinent part of the interview follows:

Asked in what condition he had found the hulls of the Isla de Cuba, the Isla de Luzon and the rest of the fleet when he arrived at Hong Kong to superintend repairing operations, Lieutenant Hobson said:

"The damage to the hulls was mainly the result of the six months' submersion. The upper works had been badly damaged by fire, the woodwork having been destroyed and the iron plates being badly twisted by the heat."

"What, in your opinion, was the direct cause of the foundering of the vessels?" he was asked.

"Oh, the Spaniards pulled out the plugs and opened the valves. They sank the ships themselves. Our shell fire did very little damage."

"Then they were not injured below the water line?"

"Very little," replied Hobson, "we had practically done them no damage at all."

MacArthur's Death List.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—General MacArthur cables the following death list:

"Dysentery—August, 16, Nineteenth Infantry, Charles Sharp; August 31, Hospital Corps, Edward Nichols; August 29, Eighteenth Infantry, Herman Nagels; September 13, Twenty-eighth Infantry, Corporal Harold McLaughlin; September 8, Third Cavalry, Fred Lacharite; Thirty-ninth Infantry, Lawrence Curley; September 7, Thirteeenth Infantry, Henry Hullman; August 21, Forty-third Infantry, Foy Gearhart; September 14, Fortieth Infantry, James P. Gardiner; July 13, Thirty-first Infantry, Lauren Brown; August 5, Sixth Infantry, John A. Sloan.

"Diarrhoea—September 11, Eleventh Infantry, Harry Fern; Thirtieth Infantry, George M. Sampsel; September 10, Thirty-ninth Infantry, John Stone.

"Typhoid fever—September 12, Twenty-fourth Infantry, James T. Watson; September 1, Forty-seventh Infantry, Musician Arthur W. Miles; August 29, Forty-third Infantry, James R. Campbell.

"Malarial fever—August 26, Forty-seventh Infantry, John E. Bryan.

"Drowned—September 6, Forty-third Infantry, Milton Anderson, Frank W. Johnson; August 4, Eighteenth Infantry, Albert C. Laigle; August 24, Fourth Cavalry, James Dixon.

"Killed by comrade—September 12, Seventeenth Infantry, Sergeant Joseph McEntee.

"Uraemic poisoning—September 10, Thirty-seventh Infantry, Quartermaster-Sergeant Raymond Clark.

"Anemia—September 2, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Edward Moore.

Oedamatus laryngitis—August 23, Cook Henry J. Klockingemper.

"Appendicitis—September 8, Troop G, Eleventh Cavalry, Henry Frederick Gibson; September 14, Twenty-second Infantry, Frank McAdams.

"Pneumonia—September 11, Fourth Cavalry, George Manderville.

"Cardiac degeneration—Thirtieth Infantry, Herman W. Kramer.

"MACARTHUR."

Poet of the Confederacy.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Almost as many cities have been connected with the history or the personality of Father Abram J. Ryan as claimed the honor of being the birthplace of Homer. He was born in Norfolk, edited newspapers and officiated as a priest in New Orleans, Knoxville, Mobile and other Southern towns; died in Louisville, and was buried in Mobile. A monument to his memory has just been erected in Norfolk by the local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. It stands in that part of a cemetery in that town near which are buried hundreds of the unknown dead soldiers of the Confederacy.

Father Ryan was the poet laureate of the Lost Cause. His "Conquered Banner," "Sentinel Songs," "The Sword of Lee," "C. S. A.," and other battle poems are among the most effective of those which the Civil War incited on either side. At one time they had a vogue in the North, as well as in the South, and are still read. Their author figured in other branches of literature. He wrote a "Life of Christ," or part of one, and penned some religious poetry. He lectured on social and religious subjects also.

It is as a writer of war songs, however, that he will be remembered. But what may be called the politics in his poetry has already become obsolete, as is shown in the last of these three lines which close the best-known of his poems, "The Conquered Banner":

Touch it not, unfold it never,
Let it droop, then furled forever,
For its people's hopes are dead.

The poetry in those lines is good, but the sentiment has been outgrown. The Southern people's hopes are very far from being dead. The South in the past quarter of a century has experienced an industrial expansion and has made a progress in general enlightenment such as none of its sons in the days before the war ever looked for. It is socially stronger, wiser and happier than it ever was in the past. For the first time since the foundation of the Government the Southern States are growing as rapidly in all the elements of greatness as are any of the communities in the North or West, and the improvement dates from the collapse of the Confederacy. Father Ryan was warm-hearted, talented and patriotic, and the cause which he glorified in effective verse had as illustrious champions as the world has known, but a new and greater South has been built on the ruins of the locality whose overthrow he mourned.

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION

Correspondent Outlines the Bryanite Views of Riots.

PORTLAND, Sept. 18.—(To the Editor.)—In your article, published on Saturday last, treating on "Government by Injunction," you fail to do justice to the memory of the American people when you say: "It is possible that when our Bryanite friends denounce 'government by injunction,' their hearers may not always have distinctly in mind the circumstances to which reference is made." The inference, as you proceed to explain, is to the Debs railroad strike, so-called; and let me inform you that the oppression and injustice inflicted on the participants in that outbreak are still very distinctly borne in memory. With your leave, for the benefit of your class of younger readers, I will briefly rehearse the incidents of that memorable labor outbreak.

It was six years ago, and a partial paralysis had seized upon our industry and commerce. Railroad transportation suffered in common with other material interests. This affected the business of the Pullman Palace Car Company, and a statement was made to the country that its shops were being carried on at a loss. This was in justification of the low scale of wages paid to its thousands of employes, a rate of pay found so inadequate to support life that the employes, driven to desperation, talked strongly of entering upon a strike. This reduction of pay was confined to the wages class; the numerous managers and foremen drew their salaries without diminution. Gross nepotism was also practiced, the names of many favorite sons being entered on the pay roll whose usefulness remained undetermined. Employes were required to live in the town of Pullman, owned by the company, and by the time that deductions were made for rent, water, lighting, street cleaning, use of church and hall, it was not an uncommon thing for a skilled mechanic to receive a few cents for half a month's work.

The oppression became intolerable, as I say, and the hands resolved on a strike. It was a bad time, thousands of idle men stood ready to take their places, and labor union chiefs counseled them to go slow. But hunger and a sense of injustice are not patient, and all applications for redress having been refused, the force of employes left their work. This struck the sensitive chord of the industrial system, and the affiliated railroad unions took up their cause. Eugene V. Debs, who had successfully conducted a strike on the Great Northern Railroad, was placed in charge of the strike. You describe it in these forcible terms:

> The establishment of "government by injunction" in this country took place in 1894, when President Cleveland suppressed the Chicago riots. Some 70,000 miles of railway were tied up and 300,000 men were thrown out of work. Chicago was at the mercy of an armed mob, that tore up rails, burned thousands of loaded freight cars, wrecked passenger trains, assaulted innocent persons. The city police were powerless, and Governor Altgeld refused to call out the militia.

Mr. Gladstone, we are told, powerfully impressed on the minds of the people of England that the existence of rebellion was first of all a reason for inquiring into the existence of a genuine grievance. Did a genuine grievance exist here, which might have been more wisely suppressed than by the use of the United States Army? Let me supply some details which are omitted in your vivid picture. Before any opposition was offered to the dispatch of trains, a persistent effort was made to arbitrate some terms that would be acceptable to both sides. Mr. George Pullman, the president of the company, was sought out, and a proposal made that the causes of difference be arbitrated. He was away from the heat and discord, enjoying himself in his elegant Summer cottage by the sea, and his brutal reply was he had nothing to arbitrate!

In the good time coming, when fraternal love shall be the bond that binds in peace and unity all the members of our social organism, what will be thought of the conduct of the man who has taken to himself many million dollars as his share of the general award, and selfishly closes his ears to an earnest appeal from his defrauded fellow-creatures to execute justice?

> Cruel he seemed and calm and strong,
> Like one who does not suffer wrong.

Redress being thus contemptuously refused, the strikers proceeded to enforce justice in a manner least offensive to law. Chicago was the storm center, and in the Union depot of that city the men made up the passenger trains promptly, and crews stood by ready to man them; but no Pullman car was allowed to be coupled on. This was the bone of contention. The railroad managers, deceiving themselves with some form of dislocated logic, declared that a passenger train could not be made up without its proper complement of Pullman coaches. The striking employes, on the other hand, insisted that Pullman coaches must be kept off the rails, as trains with those attached would not be allowed to start. A cry of detaining the mails was aroused, and the matter was referred to Attorney-General Olney for a decision. This learned pundit quite naturally decided that a passenger train was not complete without the obnoxious Pullman cars being attached. But the question arises, What did they do before sleeping-cars and buffet-cars were in use? Did they have no railroad trains in those days? You say Governor Altgeld refused to call out the militia. He may have had good reason for delay. He may have thought justice was on the side of the strikers. Interpretations of the law are notoriously variant. Attorney-General Olney may have been biased. A clerk in the general auditor's office of the Santa Fe company made this suggestive statement at the time: "Richard Olney, Attorney-General in Cleveland's Cabinet, was in the employ of a number of railroad corporations as legal adviser, and at the time he decided that a railroad train could not be made up without a Pullman sleeper, was on the pay roll of the Santa Fe for $5000 a year, was drawing a similar amount from the C. B. & Q., and I know not what others."

Part of the lurid light thrown on the scene in your description proceeds from the violence of the armed Chicago mob, "who tore up rails, burned thousands of loaded freight cars, wrecked passenger trains, assaulted innocent persons." In the stockyards pandemonium reigned for a time. Hundreds of saloons were dealing out their poisonous liquors to the souterrains of the city; these agents of havoc were at work reveling in spoil and ruin; and it was charged by several newspaper writers that the railroad managers caused the destruction of a long string of worn-out flatcars just to intensify the general effect on public sentiment. At any rate, a case was made out, and President Cleveland made haste to let loose the dogs of war. General Miles (who commanded this writer's division of the Second Corps during the Potomac campaign), appeared on the scene, with horse, foot and artillery at his horse's heels, and a furious dragoonade swept the streets clear of mob violence. And now, with debonair feeling, Mr. Editor, you tell us that "six years is a long time for some people to remember anything." But this is one of the incidents in our civil life that will not soon be forgotten. Acts of injustice and oppression do not die; they rankle in the memory until they become intolerable, and either a fair award is made at length or the people avenge their own wrongs. John Burns, the English labor leader, when on a visit to this country, said: "Your Government makes a great mistake when it thinks to discourage strikes by shooting down strikers or imprisoning their leaders. Such an incident as the imprisoning of Debs would be impossible in England, conservative as she is. Until the courts treat strike leaders with the same leniency that they do trusts and syndicates, you cannot expect laboring men to respect the Government." And Carlyle gives this wholesome caution: "If you will have your laws obeyed without mutiny, see that they be pieces of God Almighty's law; otherwise all the artillery in the world will not keep down mutiny."

It may be that the recollection of that memorable scene gives point to the Democratic opposition to an increased standing Army. FREDERIC LOCKLEY, Sr.

COTTON IS AGAIN KING.

Once More Takes First Place on Record of Exports.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Cotton is again "King" in the export record of the United States. Dollar wheat in 1898 brought the exportation of breadstuffs far above that of cotton, but 10-cent cotton in 1900 brings that agricultural product again into first place in the record of exports by single articles. The seven months ending with July, 1900, showed an exportation of cotton amounting to $142,576,097, while of the breadstuffs the total exportation during the same period was $138,304,529; that of provisions, $106,808,856, and that of mineral oil, the next largest item, $39,498,151. The general group "manufactures" is larger than that of cotton alone, but no single item, or even the group "breadstuffs," which includes wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, etc., equals cotton during the seven months ending with July, 1900.

Cotton exportations and movements are measured usually by what is termed the "cotton year," which ends with the month of August. The Treasury Bureau of Statistics has just received the record of August exportations and is thus able to make up the figures for the "cotton year," and compare them with those of the preceding year. These reports, which are of a preliminary nature, include about 98 per cent of the total exports of cotton, and as the comparison of the present year is made with the similar reports of preceding years, the relative showing for the various years is a fair one. A study of the exportation of cotton supplied by these figures shows that the exports of raw cotton during the cotton year ending with August, 1900, are greater in value than in any preceding cotton year since 1892, and the average price per pound greater than on any occasion since 1893, except in the year 1896.

The average export price of cotton in August was 9.7c per pound, as against an average of 5.6c during the year 1899 and 5.8c in 1898, and is higher than the average of any year since 1891.

The following table shows the quantity, value, and average price per pound of cotton exported during each "cotton year" ending August 31, from 1887 to 1900:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.	Cents.
1887	2,150,780,791	$204,740,804	9.51
1888	2,259,626,754	222,806,494	9.86
1889	2,365,096,768	225,898,233	9.97
1890	2,464,460,578	250,571,334	10.16
1891	2,925,109,652	291,499,029	9.93
1892	2,948,400,103	258,628,371	8.74
1893	2,242,625,388	190,837,234	8.84
1894	2,653,122,567	208,117,277	7.88
1895	3,477,300,269	201,536,926	5.79
1896	2,380,629,953	193,987,848	8.15
1897	3,659,915,757	227,728,459	7.44
1898	3,807,200,752	232,225,992	5.96
1899	3,798,456,844	211,278,139	5.56
1900	3,081,571,252	245,485,200	7.96

Good Story About General Grant.

Scribner's.

One day during his Presidency Grant came into the room where his Cabinet was assembling, quietly laughing to himself. "I have just read," said he, "one of the best anecdotes I have ever met. It was that John Adams, after he had been President, was one day taking a party out to dinner, at his old home in Quincy, when one of his guests noticed a portrait over the door and said, 'You have a fine portrait of Washington there, Mr. Adams.' 'Yes,' was the reply, 'and that old wooden head made his fortune by keeping his mouth shut.'" and Grant laughed again with uncommon enjoyment. The apocryphal story gained a permanent interest in Grant's mouth, for though he showed no consciousness that it could have any application to himself, he evidently thought that keeping the mouth shut was not enough in itself to insure fortune, and at any rate was not displeased at finding such a ground of sympathy with the Father of his country. Grant's telling the story seemed to me, under the circumstances, infinitely more amusing than the original.

Marcus Daly's Condition.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19. — A statement given out tonight at the Hotel Netherland says that Marcus Daly is not seriously ill, and has not been since his return from Europe. His trouble was heart affliction, known as dilated heart. He has never had gastric or trouble of the stomach. Since he has been at the hotel he has had three sinking spells, the last of which occurred three days ago. Since then he has been improving, and today he was up and about his room. His physicians say that they hope to have him out of the hotel in five days.

Kruger's Plans.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 19.—The Government of The Netherlands has been notified of Mr. Kruger's acceptance of her offer to place a warship at his disposal to convey him from Lourenco Marques to Holland.

A South Dakota Shooting.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—A special to the Times-Herald from Sioux Falls, S. D., says:

Editor O'Heron, of the Flandreau Herald, was shot and seriously injured today by William A. Bell, of Bell Rapids, who was the only South Dakotan in Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders. During the recent trip of Governor Roosevelt through this state, Bell, by special invitation, accompanied him. O'Heron criticised Bell's speech at Flandreau, in company with Roosevelt. This brought about the trouble.

Montana Town Burned.

BOZEMAN, Mont., Sept. 19.—The town of Belgrade was nearly wiped out by fire today, and one man, West Riley, was burned to death. The fire originated in the hotel owned by Riley. The property loss is $15,000. Nearly all the business houses were destroyed, there being no fire department or apparatus.

Cotton Compress Burned.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Sept. 19.—The plant of the Union Compress Company was burned today, with 2000 bales of cotton. Loss, $150,000.

May Change Its Terminus.

MONTREAL, Sept. 19. — The Canadian Pacific Railway has notified the Dominion Government that unless some arrangement for mutual benefit can become operative between it and the Intercolonial (government) Railway, it will be compelled to make Boston its Winter terminus, through arrangements with the Boston & Maine, instead of Halifax and St. Johns.

Nuts for Food Purposes.

It is said that the nut trees of the world alone, could, if necessity arose, provide food all the year round for a total population three times greater than the present. It has been pointed out to the Department of Agriculture that Brazil nuts around Para grow in such profusion that thousands of tons of them are wasted every year; with cocoanuts it is the same in many centers. Nuts ground in various ways are rapidly coming into favor, and it is predicted that in the near future nut-flour will compete successfully with wheaten flour.

Lady (engaging new housemaid)—Daphne? That is much too romantic a name, with young men in the house. I suppose you would not object to be called by your surname? Applicant—Oh, no, ma'am; in fact, I'm quite used to it. Lady—What is your surname? Applicant—Darling.—Glasgow Evening Times.

MASTERY OF DISEASE

The Copeland System Now Perfected So That It Includes the Treatment and Cure of All Chronic Diseases at a Price Within the Reach of the Most Slender Purse.

$5.00 a Month All Medicines Free $5.00 a Month

To those unacquainted with the great work carried on at the Copeland Institute the reach and range of that far-famed medical system and its admirable adaptation to the needs of every class of invalids may be indicated by the diversity of disease accepted for expert treatment.

1. The Copeland system includes catarrh and all catarrhal maladies. In this hard branch of practical pathology Doctor Copeland ranks with the very few recognized masters now living, but under the nominal assessment plan all catarrh patients receive one entire month's treatment, medicines included, for the sum usually paid for examination alone.

2. The Copeland system includes the treatment and cure of deafness, the systematic restoration of the lost or impaired sense of hearing, under brilliant discoveries credited entirely to Doctor Copeland, being now a thoroughly verified reality, however unique and marvelous as a medical evolution and achievement. Here, too, the expense of treatment is limited, under the nominal assessment regulation, to the rate of $5 a month, medicines included, until cured.

3. The Copeland system includes asthma and bronchitis, the superior curative potency of the new treatment in chronic inflammatory diseases of the air passages being predicated on the greatly reduced period of time requisite to their permanent mastery. Total expense—treatment and medicines included—$5 a month.

4. The Copeland system includes incipient consumption, with a treatment held to be absolutely effective in the cure of all affections of the lungs inside the line of clear tuberculosis. Nominal expense assessment—one entire month's treatment, medicines included, $5.

5. The Copeland system includes diseases of the nervous system, improved methods of treatment accomplishing the permanent mastery of this class of infirmities with less delay than is possible under the old-school theories. Expense limited to the same rate—$5 a month, medicines included.

6. The Copeland system includes diseases of the stomach, the liver and the bowels, and their efficient and successful treatment by an accomplished expert without extra expense beyond the assessment of $5 a month, medicines included.

7. The Copeland system includes chronic kidney trouble and its correct scientific treatment—$5 a month, medicines included.

8. The Copeland system includes rheumatism and all affections of the skin, with expert treatment, under the same nominal assessment of $5 a month, medicines included.

9. The Copeland system includes all maladies that require time treatment or a certain period of uninterrupted professional attention for their final and lasting cure. But the key to the system in its economic aspects is that, whatever the ailment or infirmity, the sufferer is actually afforded one entire month's treatment, all medicines included, at the precise sum usually paid for examination alone.

CATARRH AND DEAFNESS.

Mr. John Walters, West Portland, Or., well known, having resided in this vicinity for 25 years: Last Winter I had grip, which developed into a bad case of catarrh. My head was so stopped up that I could scarcely breathe. There was a watery discharge from the nose and dripping into the throat, keeping it irritated and sore. I coughed a great deal, especially on getting up. I lost all sense of taste or smell.

My ears became involved. A discharge set in and my hearing became very dull. The left ear was almost

Totally Deaf.

I had to turn the right ear to understand what was being said; even then I would have to be spoken to in a very loud tone of voice. I was also terribly annoyed by ringing noises in my head. At night the character of these noises would change, and I seemed to feel my

Heart Beat and Throb

In my ear. If I laid on my left side this would be so bad that I could not sleep.

My general health was also greatly impaired. I could not eat, and lost over 20 pounds in a short time.

Upon the advice of friends I began treatment at the Copeland Institute. I improved from the first, and now am entirely well. The catarrh has been thoroughly cured, and my

Hearing Fully Restored.

I was never in better condition than I am now. From my own personal experience I can heartily recommend the Copeland treatment to all catarrh sufferers.

Mr. George Saum, Jr., Tualatin, Or.: "I had catarrh all my life. My head was stopped up, throat sore and hearing impaired. Food was not properly digested, and I felt miserable. Drs. Copeland and Montgomery cured me."

HOME TREATMENT.

Doctor Copeland requests all who are ailing, all who feel a gradual weakening or all who realize that their health is being undermined by some unknown complaint, to cut out this slip, mark the questions that apply to your case and he will diagnose your case for you:

"Is your nose stopped up?"
"Do you sleep with mouth wide open?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is your throat dry or sore?"
"Have you a bad taste in the morning?"
"Do you cough?"
"Do you cough worse at night?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Is your appetite failing?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you light-headed?"
"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"
"Do you have hot flashes?"
"Do you have liver marks?"
"Do your kidneys trouble you?"
"Do you have pain in back or under shoulder-blades?"
"Do you wake up tired and out of sorts?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Is your strength failing?"

For this Doctor Copeland's services are free. It means no charge will be made, not a penny will be received. It means no promises to pay—no future obligation is implied or demanded. It means what it says. To one and all it is unequivocally and absolutely free.

Mr. A. D. Hoskins, McMinnville, Or.: I was a great sufferer from rheumatism and catarrh, and it seemed I could not be cured. I feel better now than I have in a long time. I am always glad to recommend the Copeland treatment, for it brought me a cure.

Consultation Free. Dr. Copeland's Book Free to All.

THE COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE

The Dekum, Third and Washington

W. H. COPELAND, M. D. J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 to 5 P. M. EVENINGS—Tuesdays and Fridays. SUNDAY—From 10 A. M. to 12 M.

ECZEMA = SATANIC ITCH.

This most aggravating and tormenting of all skin diseases is caused by an acid condition of the blood, and unless relieved through certain instrumentalities too much of this acid poison reaches the skin and it becomes red and inflamed. The itching and burning are almost unbearable, especially when overheated from any cause. The skin seems on fire, sleep or rest is impossible, the desperate sufferer, regardless of consequences, scratches until strength is exhausted.

This burning, itching humor appears sometimes in little pustules, discharging a sticky fluid, which forms crusts and scales. Again the skin is dry, hard and fissured, itches intensely, bleeds and scabs over. This is a painful and stubborn form of the disease.

While Eczema, Tetter, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum and many like troubles are spoken of as diseases of the skin, they are really blood diseases, because

THERE CAN BE NO EXTERNAL IRRITATION WITHOUT AN INTERNAL CAUSE.

If the blood is in a pure, healthy condition, no poisonous elements can reach the skin.

External applications of washes, lotions and salves sometimes mitigate the itching and soothe the inflammation, but cannot reach the disease. Only S. S. S., the real blood medicine, can do this.

S. S. S., the only purely vegetable remedy known, is a safe and permanent cure for Eczema and all deep-seated blood and skin troubles. It goes direct to the seat of the disease, neutralizes the acids and cleanses the blood, re-inforces and invigorates all the organs, and thus clears the system of all impurities through the natural channels; the skin relieved, all inflammation subsides, and all signs of the disease disappear.

Mrs. Lefa M. Hoffmin, of Cardington, Ohio, says she was afflicted with Scrofulous sores and Eczema from birth. Her face at times became so badly swollen that she was not recognizable, and her limbs and hands were very sore. She was tre