THE CHINESE QUESTION

FIRST OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES BY J. T. MORGAN.

Reasons Why Organized Labor Asks for Exclusion and Will Work Steadfastly for It.

At the convention of the American Federation of Labor recently held in Scranton, Pa., a strong stand was taken in favor of a re-enactment of what are commonly known as our Chinese exclusion laws, which, by their own terms, expire and cease to be operative on and after the 5th day of May next.

This stand was taken after mature consideration by the special committee of 11, to which all resolutions on that subject were referred, and after a full discussion of their report upon the floor of the convention. The vote in favor of this position was unanimous, both in the committee-room and upon the floor of the convention, not a single dissenting voice being heard in either body when the question was submitted.

This unanimity on the part of our producers—our wage-earning classes—our horny-handed sons of toil—who make up so large a portion of our population, as voiced by the 300 delegates brought together from all parts of the country, ought, perhaps, to be sufficient to warrant our statesmen in a re-enactment of those laws without other or further consideration.

We do not, however, care to plant ourselves upon this ground, and this ground alone. We say there are numerous reasons of a most convincing nature upon which our unanimity of opinion as above indicated may be justified—reasons which cannot fail of appealing with much force to the intelligence, sober judgment and patriotism of our Congressmen, our Senators and the people of our country at large.

While an enumeration of all these reasons is not necessary and will not be here undertaken, yet in a few short articles, upon which I now propose to enter, I will endeavor to make good the following propositions:

I.

Without the re-enactment of those laws, it would be only a few years at most till the Chinese hordes among us could be counted in millions.

II.

With these millions among us, fairly swarming in all sorts of employment, our miners, mechanics, unskilled laborers and wage-earning classes generally, would be subjected to a most grinding, a most deadly competition.

III.

Under the pitiless pressure of such fearful and destructive competition, the wages of our toilers would in the end go down to a third of what they now are, and their standard of living be lowered in the same degree.

IV.

Such reduction of wages and lowering of the standard of living would diminish consumption, discourage production, curtail employment, put a check upon business activity and increase the number of idle men in our midst.

V.

Such a fall of wages and lowering of the standard of living, together with the evil consequences to flow therefrom, as above pointed out, would, in their secondary and more ultimate effects, lessen our productive power as a nation and thereby deal us a most fatal economic blow.

VI.

By excluding the Chinese and all other equally cheap and servile laborers, and by thus keeping up our rate of wages, not only at their present level, but upon a gradually rising scale, we can confidently rely upon more skill and efficiency on the part of our workers, more mechanical and other inventions, a further improvement of the labor-saving contrivances we now have, and consequently upon a continuous increase of our productive power as a people.

VII.

And, finally, by thus protecting our wage-earners from such degrading competition, by thus increasing their wage rates and standard of living, by thus augmenting their skill and efficiency in their several occupations, by thus gradually increasing our productive power as a people, and by persevering in these noble lines of effort, our country will most surely take and forever hold the proud and lofty position to which she ought to aspire as queen, so to speak, of all the nations of the earth—the best, the noblest, the grandest, the most glorious Republic the world has ever seen.

If each of the foregoing propositions can be established beyond cavil, although they embrace but a small portion of a mighty volume of argument that might be made in support of our contention—I repeat it, if the foregoing propositions can be so established to the full measure of their sweep and significance, I believe all fair-minded people will be ready to agree with me in the following general conclusions:

1. That our wage-earning classes are eminently right in their demand for a re-enactment of our Chinese exclusion laws.

2. That Congress, at an early day, ought to respond to such demand in the form of such re-enactment.

3. That all classes of our people ought gladly to join with our wage-earners in urging upon Congress a prompt re-enactment of the said laws.

It will, therefore, be my purpose in subsequent articles to establish to absolute demonstration each of the seven propositions above enumerated.

I will also venture to affirm that if I fail in the accomplishment of the purpose here declared, the failure must be charged to the weakness of myself, and not to the frailty of my cause, or any want of material available for its support.

If, therefore, the reader will go with me from proposition to proposition as I move along in future articles, and if I succeed in the purpose here avowed, we shall both have the pleasure of seeing Truth stand forth as the friend of our cause, Justice as its advocate, Humanity as its champion, Patriotism as its defender and Sound Public Policy as the sturdy ally of them all. And, as a result of the joint efforts of this powerful coalition, we ought to see many of the strongest and most praiseworthy considerations put together in martial array, that were ever called to the attention of our statesmen for their responding favorably to an appeal from our sons and daughters of toil, for their entering at once upon a course of legislation that cannot but redound to the good of our country, to the glory of our Republic and to the substantial welfare and happiness of posterity through countless ages yet to come.

J. T. MORGAN.

Portland, January 11.

(To be continued.)

The State of Jefferson.

Atlanta Constitution.

The suggestion that Oklahoma and the Indian Territory be combined and admitted as a single state with the name of "Jefferson" has met with widespread approval. The approaching celebration of the centenary of the Louisiana purchase by Jefferson makes opportune the creation of a new state bearing his historic name, and as the territories occupied by Oklahoma and the Indian five tribes are a part of that purchase and now have quite sufficient population and resources to make statehood for them desirable and practicable, Congress might very properly grant the necessary enabling legislation to that end.

The name of Jefferson, next to that of Washington, deserves to be thus visibly, audibly and permanently associated with the Union. His inspired intellect gave form and fire to the Declaration of Independence; his patriotism of the purest democratic type established a political school as imperishable as the spirit of man; his statesmanship foreplanned and began the continental dominion of the Union; and his practical prescience of human progress bequeathed to us the system of land partition, school endowments and homestead rights that have so powerfully assisted the settlement and prosperity of the great West.

By all means, let it be incorporated in the enabling act that the new state shall be honored by so great and so significant a name as that of Jefferson.

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Free delivery of letters by carriers at the residence of owners may be secured by observing the following rules:

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Persons calling for these letters will please state date on which they were advertised, January 13. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Aikens, Mrs M T
Adams, Mrs Carrie
Allison, Mrs Mary Bell
Andrews, Miss Nellie
Andrews, Miss Lena
Anderson, Mrs Lina
Arns, Mrs C C
Ask, Mrs Tilda A
Baer, Mrs Charles E
Bagley, Mrs Mary
Baker, Mrs W D
Boswitz, Miss Mina
Brenan, Mrs J P
Brittain, Mrs C E
Brockman, Mrs Mollie
Buckner, Miss Maud
Cardwell, Miss Lou
Collins, Miss Mae
Converse, Mrs M A-2
Converse, Mrs Mary
Cook, Mrs Hester
Crocker, Mrs M V
Daugherty, Mrs M C
Daly, Mrs W I
Davis, Mrs Bessie
Davis, Miss Frances
Dodd, Mrs
Dubois, Mrs Dr
Evans, Miss Frances
Faulkes, Mrs Nettie
Ferrill, Mrs C W
Fisher, Mrs Sh
Fletcher, Miss Sid
Frazer, Miss Genevieve
Frazer, Mrs J M
Gallagher, Miss Maggie
Garvey, Mrs P J
Gerdes, Mrs W H
Grenier, Dr Beatrice
Giesy, Miss Munda
Gustean, Judith
Gibson, Mrs-2
Gould, Miss Lydia
Greenlee, Mrs A C
Halonen, Mrs G A
Hamel, Miss Amelia
Hamlin, Miss Bessie L
Hansan, Miss Sigred
Hartman, Mrs Mabel
Hart, Miss Georgia
Hawks, Miss Alverda
Hawkins, Mrs J F
Hayward, Miss Mabel
Hayward, Mrs G F-6
Hess, Miss Emma V
Heinz, Mrs Fred-2
Herbet, Mrs Emma
Higgs, Miss Minnie
Hindman, Mrs Fannie
Hoppe, Miss Nettie
Hochenheimer, Mrs J D
Hedge, Mrs M E
Hughes, Miss Sarah
Johnson, Mrs L
Johnson, Miss Norma
Johnson, Miss Pearl
Johnston, Mrs W B
Jones, Mrs J H
Kelly, Mrs James
Latimer, Mrs N P
Lemon, Miss Cora
Leckenby, Miss Alice L
Lewis, Mrs Frank
Liese, Mrs Minnie
Lind, Mrs N P
Linstad, Mrs H
Lord, Mrs
Lupton, Miss Rose
McCann, Mrs Robt-2
McCance, Miss Rosella
McDonald, Mrs Maud
McKay, Blanche
McMillin, Miss G
Morton, Mrs W
Morris, Mrs W W
Munkittrick, Mrs S
Murphy, Miss Frances M
Murray, Mrs Katie
Nash, Mrs Stella
Neal, Miss Margaret
Newton, Miss Alma
Nelson, Mrs Thos
Norwood, Mrs L H
Norton, Mrs R H
Olson, Mrs M C
Osborn, Mrs J R
Palmer, Miss Madge
Parker, Miss Jessie
Pearson, Mrs J A
Pearl, Miss Ione
Peterson, Mrs
Porter, Miss Myrtle
Prindle, Miss Lydia
Purkerson, Mrs Kittie
Roye, Miss Ava
Rayland, Mrs Nellie
Reisecker, Mrs N J
Reef, Mrs
Reed, Mrs C W-2
Rodnick, Miss Lynn
Rogers, Mrs W J
Rolland, Miss Lou
Rosenthal, Mrs R
Rutherford, Mrs Laura
Salmon, Miss Lizzie
Sedder, Miss Dora
Shultz, Miss Lizzie M
Shields, Miss Hazel
Simpson, Mrs C L
Slough, Miss May
Slover, Mrs Chas
Smeltzer, Mrs
Smith, Miss Ella
Smith, Miss May
Smith, Mrs Neal D
Solomon, Mrs Dell
Staff, Louise
Tetherow, Mrs S A
Thatcher, Mrs S L
Tice, Viola O
Turnbow, Miss Julia
Vale, Mrs Mina
Westover, Minnie
Watson, Mrs Rose
Watson, Mrs Jas H
West, Miss May
Wiggins, Miss Celia
Williams, Mrs Nellie L
Wilson, Miss Maud
Wyman, Mrs H E

MEN'S LIST.

Adams, J S
Allison, A J
Andrews, Henry
Armstrong, Mr & Mrs Wm
Armstrong, W H
Austin, W H
Ayer, N C
Bayle Printing Co
Ball Co
Bankers & Brokers Oil Co
Barr, Dr
Barr, Geo
Bartler, Prof C Eugene
Bates, Herman
Bates, J W
Bender, J
Benjamin, M J
Bertz & Bro. Leiter
Berry, J K
Binney, Fred
Bishop, M E
Blank, Norbert
Blomquist, C F
Bowen, F A
Bowdoin, J A
Bryant, Frank
Britt, Orick-2
Brown, Jos
Brown, Herbert A
Burrell, Walt
Cyclone Mill Co
Carman, A J
Carlton, Oscar
Carson, Anton
Carson, Will
Cassidy, Patrick James
Chalker, J L
Christian, J W
Clark, C
Clark, C P
Clark, W J & Co
Covellis, Vits
Coffman, C
Collison, Harry
Collinge, Walter
Collier, H F
Compton, A T
Cook, J H
Cook, Elmer
Cordero, J W
Crouch, A Y
Dyer, Major and Mrs
Alexander, E B
Dahlberg, A W
Davis, E A
Debi, C
Deckard, E E
Driscole, Harry
Duffield, J E
Dunlap, W B
Edwards, J A
Eisekamp, H J
Erroll, W A
Evans, Ed
Evol, Thos
Fisher, S F
Fowler, Guy
Foster, Malcom P
Grunow, J A
Gaulte, Edward
Galloway, N L
Garlinghouse, Maurice E
Garvin, H E
Garell, Henry
Gibson, John H
Gile, Albion L-2
Gillingham, C W
Goldsmith, Alfred S
Goodman, N & Son
Govey, Chas K
Gray, Howard
Greenbaugh, George
Greene, H
Hyland, F E
Hazeltine, W B
Hackings, Albert
Hall, Joseph
Hart, Gustave
Hawes, Harold
Head, Alfred
Henderson, Jack
Hertz, L B
Hines, W F-2
Hockinsmith, Francis
Hogadone, J P
Horn, W
Home Treatment Mfg Co
Hudson, James
Hughes, H
Inclenrock, John
Jansen, Chris
Jolliffe, John F
Johnson, Al
Johnson, M M
Jones, L C-2
Jones, William B
Klingkammer, John
Kallgren, Elvard
Kahn, Joseph C
Kerr, Frank
Knapp, C A
Kuiper, Otto H
Laneo, Rosina
Lackett, J F
Lane, O K
Larsen, Charlie
Larset, Ole O
Lawrence, J P & Co
Lemont, Howard
Lendstrom, P A
Levin, A
Liles, Ira J
Lingille, J H
Lovejoy, Master Guard
McInnis, Neil H
McCarthy, Frank-2
McCann, Dr D B
McCoy, Jas C
McDonald, Arthur
McElroy, S M
McGreer, Hugh
McLavin, J
McLean, Willie
Maekin, J B
Magee, Harry E
Maendele, Archie
Maxwell, J J
Mack, Wm
Mantel, Henry
Martin, Al
Mendenhall, J J
Merchant, W M
Miller, Preston
Mossley H & Son
Moore, T P
Morrison, Wm
Morris Gaither
Mulloy, E C
Mueller, J P
Murphy, D A
Meyer, Otto
Nakamine, I
Nelson, Henry
Nelson, C
Newbauer, Clemens
Newton, Robt
Newell, John S
Nhamie, Michael
Oliver, John & wife
Orme, Chas
Or & Cal Lum Co
Osborn, L L
Osburn, A J
O'Neill, J L
Ogden, D
Park, J G
Parker, Mr
Paterson, Harry
Peck, G O
Phillips Cut Rate Office
Portland Market
Porter, Albert
Powell, Mr
Power, E E
Pullen, J
Roth, Charlie-2
Reese, J B
Reeder, W
Reynolds, J A
Riggs, J G
Riddle, Joseph
Richards, W A
Riley, Geo W
Roice, Oleo O
Roberts, James-2
Roberts, Mr
Rogers, W J
Ross, J M
Sablan, S R
Service, John
Siegert, Paul
Selling, Sam
Shannon, Wm
Shaver, Wm J
Sloper, Ross R
Sloven, Henry
Slocum, N L
Smith, F R
Smith, Fleet
Smith, Dr P H
Smith, Vernon
Smith, Wm Alfred
Spatz, Fritz
Spears, Geo L
Star Theater Co
Stenger, Albert A
Stone, Freeman
Strauss, I
Strickland, W H
Sweet, Clarence
Tennant, Joe R
Terminal House
Theil, Albert
Valine, Frank W
Van Fleet, C A
Vermier, A-2
Wand, Ed
Walther, B H
Walker, Mack A
Warner, Vincent
Ward, D J
Weber, L N
Wellas, S N
Welch, Jas T
Wells, W E
Western, Hurley
Williams, Charlie
William, Jake
Woodcock, V M
Wolfe, D H
Wood, C E
Wright, Master Clifford
Yancey, Bob
Zinnie, Thos

A. B. CROASMAN, P. M.

A Type of Combines.

Boston Post.

The asphalt trust is a typical trust, and so is the manner of its collapse typical of the ending of inflated corporations. It was built upon the accumulated stock of corporations really doing business. For itself the asphalt trust did no business dividends. It owned neither asphalt nor working plant. It was a fiction created for the purpose of preventing competition, maintaining prices and, in short, restraining trade. In this it differed at no essential point from the sugar trust, the tobacco trust, the telephone trust, the steel trust, or any other of the modern combinations for monopoly which we designate by the generic name of trusts.

IN COUNTY'S SUBURBS

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN ARE ENJOYING PROSPERITY.

Bicycle Trip Through Country to the Sandy River Discloses Many Improvements and New Buildings.

Whirling bicycles followed the several cycle paths leading toward the Sandy River yesterday. For touring purposes the weather could hardly have been improved, although in the early morning hours it was a trifle cold. There was little wind to interfere after 9 o'clock, and the clear atmosphere enabled every portion of the country clear to the summit of Mount Hood to be seen as the wheelmen pedaled down the east side of Mount Tabor. Only by getting out into the suburbs can one get an idea of what Gresham should stand on the hill near W. W. Cotton's farm and look toward the east. This point commands a comprehensive view of the heart of the matchless Powell Valley. Splendid farms spread out in every direction, cosy and pretentious houses nestle in the groves, and toward the south and southeast are countless farms, decking the sides of the sloping hills like the spots on a checker-board. Recently some Arkansas farmers made extended purchases in this valley, for the purpose of engaging in the extensive manufacture of cheese. They are said to be experts, and have the means to carry out their purposes.

W. W. Cotton, of Portland, has set the pace in the cheese business. He takes milk from a wide district. He has an extensive creamery on his fine farm, under the management of H. E. Davis, and has just established a milk route as far as Pleasant Home, a distance of seven miles, through the Powell Valley, and will take in the district eastward to the Sandy River, a distance of about 10 miles. Separators have been installed at many points. Mr. Cotton is doing good work for the farmers. He furnishes them a market right at their doors, and his farm and facilities are unsurpassed. He has three silos, with which his own stock is fed. This part of Multnomah County is regarded as one of the best dairy districts in the state. Certainly there is no more beautiful country in the world than the Powell Valley. An electric railway is needed very badly, to tap the section, and it is bound to come before many years.

GIVES $1,000,000 FOR HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES

SIR ERNEST CASSEL, WEALTHY BRITISH FINANCIER.

There is said to be authority for the statement that Sir Ernest Cassel is the man who has placed $1,000,000 at the disposal of King Edward for use in some charity, and who stipulated that his name should not be made public. Sir Ernest is a naturalized Britisher, having been born in France. He is one of England's wealthiest Jewish financiers. Within the last two years he has become a devoted sportsman, and has a racing stable and a breeding stud. He was prominent in Egyptian finance, and was made a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George for his services in that field.

King Edward has decided to devote this gift to a sanitarium which will accommodate 100 patients. Twelve of the beds are to be reserved for wealthy sufferers, while the remainder will be for those who are only able to afford a small fee.

Three prizes of £500, £200 and £100, respectively, have been offered in connection with this scheme for the best essays on and plans for the construction of the sanitarium, and the advisory committee will be guided by the result of this competition in the execution of His Majesty's wishes. The competition is open to medical men of all nationalities.

The sanitarium will be within easy distance of London, for it has been shown that the open-air treatment can be conducted almost as successfully in England as in Switzerland.

progress is being made in the country east of the city. There is in store a revelation to all who are strenuous enough to make the trip either by wheel or buggy on the Base Line or Section roads, returning by the Powell Valley or Sandy road.

Just east of Montavilla, which is full of push and thrift, is Russellville, with its quaint schoolhouse and prosperous farmhouses. Every house is occupied, and from this point on to Rockwood, numerous tracts of land on both sides of the Base Line have been bought and are being cleared. At Rockwood a fine new store building has been finished, and a large store is maintained there. Here are evidences of prosperity. New cottages have been put up. A. H. Bell, postmaster, said yesterday that every house is occupied, and many improvements are being made all over the country. A public hall has been built at Rockwood, and the Methodist Church has built a manse. Also a new school district has been organized at this place.

Two miles further on is the 12-mile corner. Here Captain J. A. Brown purchased a considerable farm several years ago, and proceeded to lay out his cash in improvements. He cleared land and erected a fine cottage and large barn. Others in the neighborhood caught the infection, and improvements were made all around. Captain A. T. Webb, of Portland, has laid out many thousands of dollars on what he calls "Folly Farm," a mile further on the Base Line road. He keeps a force of men slashing and burning brush the year around. B. H. Bowman, ex-Portland banker, has a fine fruit farm on the road leading to Fairview. One and one-half miles north is Fairview, a beautiful and flourishing little settlement. Here is the cheese factory owned by H. C. Campbell, of Portland. Friday Mr. Campbell was out at Fairview and gave a banquet at the Hunter hotel to the farmers furnishing milk and to others. He did this to promote a better spirit and lay before them plans for extending the dairy interests of that part of the county. Here a great dairy business is being developed. Recently a corporation was formed for the erection of a hall at Fairview, and work is in progress on the foundation. It will be a two-story structure. The young people have what is called an Archaeology Society at this place. They have a considerable collection of curios. There are two churches and a schoolhouse.

At Terry, E. L. Thorp, a pioneer newspaper man of Portland, lives on a farm. He was one of the original editors of the East Portland Vindicator, and still does considerable writing for the press. Troutdale has become ambitious. It has a reading-room and library, where the Woman's Club holds meetings. It is a flourishing place, and many new cottages have been erected.

On the road leading to Gresham from Troutdale is the farm of James Menzies, on which "oil indications" were first discovered, causing such a furore all over that part of the county. Oil was seen oozing in the banks of Beaver Creek; a handkerchief was saturated with the stuff, a match was touched to it and there was a flash and flame. It was quickly noised about that oil had been found on his farm. The same evidence of oil was discovered on the farm of Dr. F. D. Miller, of Portland. Oil experts overrun the country, and farms were bonded right and left. No well-sustained effort has yet been made to find oil. When this is done, it is believed that petroleum will be found under some of the farms near Gresham. Mrs. Minnie Buckley, a local writer, has written a comedy, basing it on the supposition that oil had been found in that part of the county, and it takes well wherever the local troupe gives it.

At Gresham it can be seen that the effects of the fire have passed away. Better buildings have been erected than those burned, and the little town is more prosperous than ever. Here is a handsome new schoolhouse, that would be a credit to any city. The Grangers secured the old building and moved it to a beautiful grove on the Powell Valley road, and made it a meeting place. Whoever visits

POSE AS JAPANESE.

A Chinese Trick to Avoid Exclusion From the United States.

Chicago Chronicle.

Chinese have a new scheme for getting into the United States in spite of the exclusion laws, according to a discovery which has been made by the Japanese Consul's office in Chicago. It was announced yesterday by Chancellor Yoshito Komma, of the Chinese-Japanese Consulate, that several Chinese had clipped off their queues and represented themselves as Japs. To one who is not well acquainted with the features of the two Orientals the difference between a Chinese without a queue and a Jap is so slight as to escape notice. This similarity is said to have been taken advantage of by the Chinese repeatedly, and with great success, to gain admission to the United States.

The dress and other characteristics were changed in accordance. The sacredness with which all Chinese are said to regard their queues had been instrumental in getting them past the inspectors when their braids have been missing. Since the anti-queue Chinese have come into prominence it has developed that many of these Celestials, not wishing to incur the wrath of their orthodox brethren, and thinking their chances better for consideration at the hands of Americans, have represented themselves as Japanese. Their hair is coarser than that of the Japanese, however, and their features are quite different to one familiar with both races.

There are comparatively few Japanese in the United States. There are but 100 in Chicago, and many of them are students in various schools. Several merchants and foreign representatives are here, while from one to a dozen Japanese business men pass through Chicago every day. There is no disposition on the part of the Japs to emigrate to the United States as the Chinese do. The Japanese do not take kindly to the sorts of work to which the Chinese are adapted. When they do remove to America, however, the Japanese take up American ways and make intelligent and progressive citizens. This is said by Consul Toshiro Fujita to be due to the fact that the Japanese are educated and broadminded. Nearly all educated Japanese have a knowledge of English, and government documents and treaties are printed both in Japanese and English.

A Snake and Its China Egg.

Baltimore Sun.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—The present blizzard was preceded by two or three days of Spring-like mildness. On one of them Ira Beckwith's dog found a big blacksnake sunning itself near a clump of blackberry bushes. Mr. Beckwith killed the snake, which measured five feet in length. One part of its body was swollen and appeared to have a hard lump inside. Mr. Beckwith cut the snake open and found inside it a china nest-egg, which it had evidently swallowed while robbing some hen's nest. Mr. Beckwith showed it to his neighbors, one of whom identified it by certain scratches and bumps on it as one which had disappeared from a hen's nest on his farm two years ago. It is supposed that the snake, unable to either digest or expel the china egg, had carried it around for two years. On the under side of the snake's body, at the point where the egg was found, the skin was worn almost through.

Doubtless She Was.—Mrs. Browne—And who is the president of your club now, Mrs. Malaprop? Mrs. Malaprop (proudly)—I am the present incumbrance, just now.—Philadelphia Press.

Downing, Hopkins & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1893.

WHEAT AND STOCK BROKERS

Room 4, Ground Floor Chamber of Commerce

UNCLE SAM IN THE LEAD

LONDON DAILY MAIL YEAR-BOOK ON WEALTH OF NATIONS.

Last Year's Trade Bad for Two of Four Leading Governments—Not So With the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The standing of the United States with her neighbors, and especially with those of Europe, is illustrated by some statements made by the London Daily Mail Year-Book for 1902, a copy of which has just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. In its various chapters it discusses various features of conditions in the United States. Under the head of "Wealth," it places the United States at the head of the list of great nations, the figures of wealth being: United States, £16,350,000,000; United Kingdom, £11,806,000,000; France, £9,690,000,000; Germany, £8,052,000,000, and Russia, £6,425,000,000. While the United States heads this list of countries in its wealth, it shows the smallest National indebtedness, the figures being:

United States	£ 221,000,000
Germany	651,000,000
United Kingdom	706,000,000
Russia	711,000,000
France	1,239,000,000

The percentage of debt to wealth is given as:

United States	1.4 per cent
United Kingdom	6.0 per cent
Germany	8.1 per cent
Russia	11.1 per cent
France	12.8 per cent

Under the head of "Commercial Competition" it says that "the first year of the 20th century opened badly for two of the four leading industrial nations. The trade of the United States was good, and showed no decline from the booming period of 1899 and 1900, but rather, in most industries, a continuance of the boom, of which the United States has had so disproportionately large a share, and France, which had responded less expansively to the boom, remained unaffected by the decline and progress elsewhere. In England and Germany, however, the decline was felt acutely."

Under the head of "The World's Wheat Crop" it shows the United States far ahead of any other country in the production of wheat, the estimate of the world's crop for 1901 being:

	Quarters.*
United States	90,000,000
Russia	42,000,000
France	38,000,000
India	30,000,000
Italy	17,000,000
Hungary	16,000,000
Spain	13,000,000
Roumania-Bulgaria	12,000,000
Germany	11,000,000
United Kingdom	7,000,000
Australia	7,000,000

*Quarter equals 8 bushels.

Under the head of "Fight for the Iron Trade," it calls attention to the fact that the United States is now the world's largest producer of pig iron and steel, and says: "It will be noted that the United Kingdom has lost ground, producing 396,749 tons less in 1900 than in 1899, the total for Great Britain being nearly 5,000,000 tons less than in America. An unsatisfactory feature in the British iron and steel trade is that in 1900 we imported more iron and steel than in any previous year, and exported less, while the United States exported more than ever." The tables accompanying this statement show the pig iron production of 1900 to be:

	Tons.
United States	13,789,242
United Kingdom	8,908,570
Germany	8,494,852
France	2,699,494
Russia	2,821,000

The production of steel is given as follows:

	Tons.
United States	10,087,322
Great Britain	4,901,054
Germany	4,799,000
France	1,624,046
Russia	1,494,000

WAGNER AND THE DOG.

The Composer Bitten by a Beast He Saved From Death.

Wilhemj, the violinist, in the Staats Zeitung, translated in the Literary Digest.

The last time I was in Baireuth, Wagner was hard at work on "Tristan und Isolde." One day, as we were walking together in silence—for even on a stroll his guests seldom ventured to interrupt the current of his thoughts—he suddenly stopped and exclaimed angrily, "Look, look there!" He pointed to a boy, who was fastening a string about a large stone. The other end of the string was tied to a dog's leg. Wagner hastened up to the lad and demanded what he was doing. "Going to drown the dog," said the boy. "Why?" "Because he is old and no good. He's half blind." "How long have you had him?" asked Wagner. "About 10 years as a house dog. He used to draw milk and vegetables to market," was the response. "So," exclaimed Wagner. "And now you won't give this faithful servant food and lodging in his old age. Shame on you." "No, we can't be bothered with a sick old dog," answered the yokel, proceeding with his executioner's work. Then Wagner seized his arm and said: "Here is a thaler (about 71 cents). I will buy the dog. Take yourself off, and remember that you were about to do something shameful. A beast feels the sting of ingratitude as keenly as a man."

The boy went off, blushing a little, but carefully pocketing the coin, and the dog, attempting to follow, was driven back. Wagner then tried to coax the dog to stay with us, but as he stooped to stroke him, the beast bit his hand. Wagner turned pale and uttered a cry of pain, and I raised my cane to chastise the snarling brute. But Wagner stopped me. "Would you punish him for being true to his old master?" he asked. He bandaged the injured limb, and, strange to relate, when he made a second attempt to caress the dog, the animal, as if conscious of his fault and anxious to make amends, licked the hand that stroked him. From that moment Karo, who, under Wagner's care, soon presented a respectable appearance, was constantly at his master's side. Wagner could not use his right hand for two weeks, and his work suffered seriously, but no one ever heard him utter a word of complaint, although he was unusually impatient of the slightest annoyance or interruption.

Minister Wu's Status.

New York Tribune.

Washington, Nothing is known in Washington of the report in New York that Minister Wu Ting Fang has received official information from Pekin of the wish of the Chinese Imperial Government for him to continue "for another term" at his post here. In fact, it is not known that Chinese Ministers Plenipotentiary are commissioned for a fixed term. All that is known about Mr. Wu's status is that soon after the death of Li Hung Chang a press report from Pekin said that it had been determined here to recall Minister Wu. Mr. Wu consistently denies all knowledge of the purpose of his government either to withdraw him from this country or to asign him to another post in the diplomatic service. While it is known in Washington that he owed his rise in Chinese affairs to the favor of Li Hung Chang, it is not known here definitely what effect the death of Earl Li has had or will eventually have upon Wu's standing at the court of Pekin. Mr. Wu continues to occupy the extensive establishment in this city known as the Chinese legation, though whether he is exercising the full functions of Chinese Minister, which he did before the death of his friend and mentor, Li Hung Chang, seems to be somewhat involved in doubt. He is notably more chary of newspaper correspondents than formerly, and since returning from his last trip to the West he has refused to see representatives of the press.

Resignation.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there;
There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended,
But has one vacant chair.

The air is full of farewells to the dying,
And mournings for the dead;
The heart of Rachel, for her children crying,
Will not be comforted.

Let us be patient! Those severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise,
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume this dark disguise.

We see but dimly through the mists and vapors;
Amid these earthly damps
What seem to us but sad funereal tapers
May be heaven's distant lamps.

There is no Death! What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death!

She is not dead—the child of our affection,
But gone unto that school
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ Himself doth rule.

In that great cloister's stillness and seclusion,
By guardian angels led,
Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution,
She lives, whom we call dead.

Day after day we think what she is doing
In those bright realms of air;
Year after year, her tender steps pursuing,
Behold her grown more fair.

Thus do we walk with her and keep unbroken
The bond which nature gives,
Thinking that our remembrance, though unspoken,
May reach her where she lives.

Not as a child shall we again behold her;
For when with raptures wild
In our embrace we again enfold her,
She will not be a child;

But a fair maiden, in her Father's mansion,
Clothed with celestial grace,
And beautiful with all the soul's expansion
Shall we behold her face.

And though at times impetuous with emotion
And anguish long suppressed,
The swelling heart heaves moaning like the ocean,
That cannot be at rest—

We will be patient, and assuage the feeling
We may not wholly stay;
By silence sanctifying, not concealing,
The grief that must have way.

Monkey and Parrot Politics.

Vancouver Register-Democrat.

Hanna and Foraker have been having a monkey and parrot time in Ohio the past week. It is a sad commentary on the general intelligence of the people of a state when such characters as Hanna and Foraker are chosen to occupy the highest official positions within the gift of the voters.

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