QUIET AMONG STRIKERS

NINETY PER CENT OF FIREMEN WILL QUIT JUNE 2.

Railroad Men Discuss Advisability of Refusing to Handle Nonunion Coal—Will Give Money.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 25.—This was the quietest Sunday in the Wyoming region since the strike began. The offices of the coal companies were deserted, and at strike headquarters no one was on duty. The circular sent out yesterday by President Mitchell, warning the Polish, Slavs and Lithunian miners to remain away from the bituminous region of Virginia and West Virginia where strikes are now in progress, was read in many of the churches. Some of the clergy urged the strikers to be law-abiding and be guided by their leaders so long as the leaders were faithful to the trust reposed in them.

Secretary Mullahy, of the Stationary Firemen's Union, reported today that the poll of the men employed at the various collieries had just been completed, and that over 90 per cent of the men will quit work June 2 unless an eight-hour day is granted them. Another officer of the union says the percentage of engineers who will quit work will not be nearly so large. The percentage of the pumpmen who will come out is not known. If the local operators are to be believed, it will be small.

The strikers here are inclined to look with favor upon the action of the mineworkers' conference in ordering a strike of the miners in Virginia and West Virginia. They think it will hasten the decision in the anthracite region.

Meetings of railroad men to discuss the advisability of refusing to handle nonunion and bituminous coal during the progress of the miners' strike were held in Wilkesbarre, Kingston and Ashley this afternoon. The Wilkesbarre meeting was more largely attended than the one Friday evening. It was stated that no action had been taken. The meeting at Kingston agreed to take the matter up next week. The Ashley meeting indorsed the miners' strike, and will render financial aid. The railroad brotherhoods, with headquarters in this city, will also give financial assistance, but it is said will not resort to a sympathetic strike.

Labor Unions and Socialism.

DENVER, May 25.—Three labor conventions—the Western Labor Union, the Western Federation of Miners and the National Association of Restaurant and Hotel Employes—will meet in joint session tomorrow morning. President Boyce, of the miners, will call the meeting to order and state its object, which is practically the adoption of socialism by the labor unions.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, is not here, but in his place Thomas I. Kidd, third vice-president of the federation, and Secretary Lawrence have come and will try to patch up the differences between the American Federation and their Western brethren.

Shamokin Engineers Won't Strike.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., May 25.—By a vote of 43 to 15 the colliery engineers and pumpmen at a mass meeting here this evening resolved not to go on strike June 2, even if the operators refused to grant an eight-hour work day at the present wage scale.

CHINA WAKING UP.

Business Has Been Resumed, With Increased Activity.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Business has been resumed in China, apparently with increased activity. The official publication of the Chinese government, "Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for the Year 1901," which has just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, shows that railroad construction has been actively resumed in several of the provinces; that practically 1600 miles of railway are now in operation, and that several hundred miles will be added during the present year, while the record of the foreign commerce presented by the report shows that the imports into China in the year 1901 were larger than those of any preceding year. The total value of the imports is given as 268,302,918 haikwan taels, or $192,978,160, against 264,000,000 tales in 1899, 202,000,000 in 1897, 171,000,000 in 1895 and 162,000,000 in 1894. The exports are valued at 169,656,735 haikwan tales ($122,153,000), and exceed those of any prior year except 1899.

From the United States the imports in 1901 were valued at 23,529,656 haikwan taels ($16,941,600), against 16,724,493 haikwan taels in 1900, 22,288,745 in 1899, 17,163,312 in 1898 and 9,283,682 in 1894. Thus the imports from the United States have increased about 150 per cent since 1894, while the exports to the United States in 1901 were practically the same as those of 1894—16,442,788. Comparing the progress of the United States with that of other countries, it may be said that the imports into China from Great Britain increased from 89,000,000 haikwan taels in 1894 to 41,000,000 in 1901; those from Hong Kong increased from 82,000,000 to 120,000,000; those from Continental Europe, except Russia, from 6,000,000 to 17,000,000, and those from Russia increased from less than 1,000,000 to 6,000,000 haikwan taels. The growth in imports from the United States is larger than that in imports from any other country, though Hong Kong, Great Britain, Japan and India rank higher than the United States in the import statement of 1901.

American merchandise continues to find favor in China, according to a statement of the statistical secretary, Mr. F. E. Taylor, which accompanies the report. "American heavy goods," he says, "continue to find favor, drills from that country having now reached 1,649,626 pieces, or more than double the importations of 1900; while sheetings rose to 2,840,518 pieces. Japanese goods also show progress, Japanese shirtings having risen from 1356 to 14,029 pieces. Gray and white shirtings were about the same, among them being included a growing importation of American goods. Owing to the fall in exchange and the dearness of cotton in America and Europe, there was a marked demand during the year for cheaper qualities of cotton goods, which was rather a reversal of the tendency of late years.

"American kerosene oil was 6,000,000 gallons in excess of the largest previous importation in 1894; Russian kept its place, while Sumatran is rapidly gaining and has reached 40,640,049 gallons."

An interesting feature of the report is that relating to the resumption of railway construction, as follows: "The Shan Tung railway had 160 kilometers completed at the end of the year, and trains were running between Tsing Tao and Tao Shan. This next Spring it is expected to reach the Mas Su coal mines, and should be completed as far as Ghi Nan Tu, the capital of the province, in three years. The imperial railways of North China, between Pekin and Tien Tsin and New Chwang, with extensions to Chin Wang Tao, and from Feng Tai to the Lu Han railway, and extensions to Tung Chou and Hain-Min-Tun, have 901 kilometers completed. The short line between Shanghai and Woo Sung is 18 kilometers, is said to be paying now, but nothing has been done by way of commencing the projected railway from Shanghai and Woosung, 18 kilometres, is said to be paying its way now, but nothing has been done by way of commencing the projected railway from Shanghai to Soochow, Ningpo, etc., and it is understood that there is some difficulty in raising the necessary capital, owing to the terms of the concession not being considered satisfactory by investors. The great trunk line from Pekin to Hankow makes steady progress, and the influence on trade should be felt immediately. During the year the section between Lu Mou Chiao and Pao Ting Fu, destroyed by Boxers, was rebuilt, and the line has been carried down to Cheng Ting Fu, distant from Pekin 282 kilometers. In 1902 it is hoped to complete the line as far south as Shun Te Fu, a further distance of 125 kilometers. In the south at the end of the year 175 kilometers northward from Hankow were completed, and trains will be running as far as Hsin Yang (220 kilometers) about May 1 next. By the end of the year it is hoped that the track will be laid for another 100 kilometers north of Hsin Yang. It is intended to commence work shortly on the line from Wuchang to Canton. Experience has already shown that railways in China are eagerly availed of and that business increases wherever they are built."

GEN. CHAFFEE'S REASONS

Why He Disapproved Findings of Court-Martial.

MANILA, May 25.—The official findings of the court-martial that tried Major L. W. T. Waller and Lieutenant John A. Day, of the Marine Corps, for executing natives on the Island of Samar without trial, have been made public. The reviewing authority of the court, Major-General Adna R. Chaffee, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in the Philippines, has expressed its disapproval of the court's findings in both cases. Referring to the case of Major Waller, the reviewing authority says:

"The sending of the natives in question to their deaths partook more of unlawful retaliation than a justifiable act of war. In justice to the American military service, the findings of acquittal demand that they shall not meet with unqualified approval.

"The marines in Samar underwent great suffering before their rescue, and their officers from their sick beds voiced the revengeful anger of the men who telephoned to Major Waller advising that the stevedores be killed. Major Waller received this message while he was sick from a fever, suffering acute pain of body, due to exposure, and his exertions in behalf of his men and mental anguish concerning their fate, which had long been in doubt. Major Waller was at the time in telephonic communication with General Smith, who commanded the American forces in Samar, but he deliberately chose not to consult General Smith regarding his contemplated action, and, rather than forego the execution of his unrestrained will, he assumed the power the laws of war and the customs of the service confer upon commanding officers only in time of war.

"Giving heed to the mental condition of Major Waller, as much of the findings of the court as are to the effect that Major Waller is not guilty of murder are approved. But the reviewing authority is at a loss to understand why the court did not find against Major Waller in the minor offense. With the exception noted, the acquittal as it appears in the record of the proceedings is disapproved."

Referring to the case of Lieutenant Day, the reviewing authority says:

"The accused knew that for three weeks Major Waller had undergone a test of his mental and physical endurance, such as few men are called upon to suffer.

"While fully conceding the grave responsibility assumed by a subordinate officer in willfully disobeying an order of his commanding officer, still the weighty reasons with which Lieutenant Day was acquainted, so tainted Major Waller's order that Lieutenant Day should have been prompted to positive disobedience. An officer must be conscientiously regardful of the unquestioned legality of his agency in taking the lives of his fellowmen. Above and beyond all personal consideration, officers must guard the name and honor of the country. Had Lieutenant Day been actuated by such consideration, he would probably have prevented one of the most regrettable incidents in the annals of the military service of the United States."

VENGEANCE BY A MOB

WHITE MURDERER WAS LYNCHED AT PARIS, MO.

Crowd Overpowered Sheriff and Took Prisoner From Jail—Murderer Made Full Confession.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 25.—A special to the Journal from Paris, Mo., says:

Abe Witherup, the murderer of William, Grow, who was killed last month, was taken from the Paris jail at 2 o'clock this morning, marched to the bridge on the north edge of the town and hanged by a mob of more than 100 men, who rode quietly into town at midnight.

The mob went at once to the jail, but were held back for more than an hour by Sheriff James W. Clark and Deputies Martin Clark and Polk Masterson, who stood before the entrance to the jail stockade with drawn revolvers and threatened to shoot the first man who attempted to force an entrance.

The mob remained in front of the jail for nearly two hours, parleying with the officers, finally marching away. The officers remained on guard, but believed that the mob had disbanded. About 2 o'clock several men approached and engaged the Sheriff and his deputies in conversation. Then suddenly, before the officers could defend themselves, they were seized, disarmed and carried away. The mob then quickly reappeared, surrounded the jail again, and with sledge hammers, battered down the big iron doors. This was the work of but a few minutes.

James H. Whitecotton, State Representative, rushed to the jail as soon as the doors gave way, and made a stirring appeal to the mob to desist and allow the law to take its course. The leaders wavered for a minute, and became quiet, and would probably have spared the prisoner's life, but for the frenzied cries for vengeance set up by those in the rear. Mr. Whitecotton was swept aside, and in a few minutes Witherup was secured. The man made no resistance, and in reply to questions confessed his guilt.

The father and brother of the victim were in the mob and assisted in escorting the man to the bridge, a quarter of a mile away. At the bridge Witherup's feet were tied by the brother of the murdered man and the senior Grow adjusted the rope about his neck and pushed him off the structure. Witherup's neck was broken by the fall. His death was almost instantaneous. Their work done, the mob left the body hanging, and dispersed quickly and quietly. Coroner Johnson cut he body down this morning.

Witherup, before his death, made a full confession. He said the killing, which took place about four weeks ago, was the result of a quarrel over a piece of land that the two men were farming together. Witherup attacked Grow one night as he lay in bed, splitting his head open with a hatchet. He then hauled the body to Salt River and dumped it in. Witherup was 55 years old, and Grow only 21.

Close Call for a Negro.

KANSAS CITY, May 25.—Jesse Johnson, a negro, who murdered M. D. McCray, Postmaster at Rensselier, Ralls County, Mo., April 28, and who was taken to the Paris jail May 2 to prevent his being lynched, was brought here tonight for safety. Johnson was placed in the jail at New London, Mo., after the murder. A mob stormed the jail on the same night, intent on lynching him, but the officers had anticipated the act and removed him to Paris. During the excitement at Paris last night he was placed on the train for Kansas City.

Slew Girl in Church.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 25.—Five hundred men, divided into half a dozen posses, are tonight searching the country adjacent to Atlanta for Millard Lee, the 20-year-old son of a well-to-do farmer, who today shot and killed Miss Lila Suttle, aged 15, at Wesley Chapel, nine miles from this city.

Just as the minister had finished the benediction, and before any of the worshipers had left the church, Lee, who was sitting behind Miss Suttle, leaned forward and fired at her. The first bullet entered her back, but no vital part was reached, and Lee fired again, the second bullet killing the girl instantly. While the churchgoers stood astounded, Lee backed out of the door and started for the woods.

Miss Suttle had refused Lee's attentions because it is said she considered herself above him socially.

Shot by Burglars.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Daniel Hill, a wealthy real estate owner and partner in the firm of George H. Philipps Company, on the Chicago Board of Trade, was shot and seriously wounded early today as he lay in bed at his residence. Six shots were fired, three taking effect, one behind the left ear, one entering his nose, and the other shattering his right arm. Considerable mystery surrounds the shooting.

According to Mrs. Hill, she and her husband were asleep when Mr. Hill was awakened by the forcing of a lock on the bedroom door. He reached for his revolver, but before he could use it, three men rushed into the room and fired at him. The first shot awoke Mrs. Hill, and she rushed to the window and shouted for help, but the burglars made their escape.

Negro and Gambler Fight.

FLORENCE, Colo., May 25.—A riot occurred at a baseball game here this afternoon which nearly resulted in the lynching of a negro named Jason Wilson. After the game between the Colorado Fuel & Iron team and the Florence Eagles, Wilson, who was driving in a buggy, tried to pass every one on the crowded road. He ran into a buggy occupied by Onnie Carroll, a local gambler, and the wheels of the two vehicles became locked. Angry words followed, and the two men got out of their buggies and began to fight. The crowd closed around them and began beating and kicking the negro. A half dozen officers rescued Wilson, but they had to draw their guns to stand off the crowd.

Battle Preceded Arrest.

PRESTON, Idaho, May 25.—A warrant was issued last evening for the arrest of William Hobson, of Oxford, Idaho, who has been a resident of this place for some time, charging him with having been intimate with a 15-year-old girl. Hobson armed himself with two revolvers, defied the officers, and escaped across the country in the direction of Bear River. A posse followed and located him in a cave, which was surrounded. An exchange of shots followed, Hobson finally coming out and surrendering. He had been shot in the shoulder, leg, hand and had a slight wound on his forehead. None of his injuries, however, is serious.

Murder and Suicide.

OGDEN, May 25.—Lorenzo Faulkner, a railroad man about 30 years of age, shot and killed his wife, Rose Duke Faulkner, this afternoon, and then blew out his brains. Faulkner's wife left him some months ago and returned to the home of her parents. This afternoon he called at the house and asked her to go walking with him. She consented, taking her 10-months-old baby in her arms. Faulkner soon began quarreling with the woman, and, pulling out a revolver, fired three bullets into her body. One of the shots scorched the infant's cheek. The couple were married two years ago in Huntington, Or.

A Bad Man Killed.

WOLCOTT, Colo., May 25.—As a result of a shooting on the ranch of Mrs. B. E. Kuhn, John Quinn is dead and Dan Fields, a son-in-law of Mrs. Kuhn, is under arrest. Quinn was working on the ranch, and had a reputation as a bad character. He and Fields had a quarrel, and the latter ordered Quinn to leave the place. Instead of doing so, Quinn secured a shotgun and fired at Fields. Fields seized a rifle and shot Quinn three times, killing him instantly. Fields gave himself up, and says he shot in self-defense.

Fatally Shot a Woman.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Nels Johnson, a North Side politician, tonight shot and fatally wounded Mrs. C. J. Gullakson, his sister-in-law, who, he asserted, was the cause of he and his wife separating, and then committed suicide, shooting himself in the head. They had been married 19 years. Last week Johnson's home was sold by the Sheriff, and Mrs. Johnson went to live with her sister. Johnson was intoxicated when the shooting occurred.

Sheepherders' Fatal Quarrel.

BUTTE, Mont., May 25.—A special to the Miner from Miles City says that John Slaucer was murdered by George Spencer in a row on a sheep ranch on the Big Deer Creek. Slaucer was struck with a club and his skull fractured. Spencer gave himself up to the authorities, and claims the act was done in self-defense. Both men were sheepherders.

Chicago Meat Delivrerers Strike.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Four hundred union teamsters employed in the delivery of meat by the packers went on strike at midnight for a substantial increase in wages and shorter hours. As a result of the strike, the men say no meat will be delivered to retail dealers tomorrow, or at railroad stations for shipment out of the city. The strikers say that they have received assurances of support from the other labor organizations, whose members are employed at the stock yards, and that any attempt by the packers to fill their places with nonunion teamsters will result in a general tie-up of the packing houses. The strikers assert that a committee from them was denied conferences by the managers of the different packing houses.

Will Attempt to Settle Strike.

NEW YORK, May 25.—With reference to recent rumors that there is still hope of settling the difficulties between the coal miners and operators, the Tribune will say tomorrow:

"Another attempt, it was learned last (Sunday) evening, will be made by the National Civic Federation to effect a settlement of the anthracite miners' strike, and a meeting will be called in the city within 10 days, unless the strike is ended in the meantime. Both sides of the dispute will be asked to send representatives to the meeting."

Investigating the Chicago's Officers.

NAPLES, May 25.—The court of inquiry being held on board the United States ship Chicago to investigate the arrest of certain officers of that cruiser at Venice, April 25, continues its sessions, but the strictest secrecy regarding the proceedings is maintained. Orders have been received from Washington that the findings shall not be divulged until they are passed upon by the United States Government.

Nearing End of Methodist Meeting.

DALLAS, Tex., May 25.—The 13th quadrennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal church South will come to a close with tomorrow's session if the expectations of prominent churchmen are fulfilled. The place of the conference will be decided by a commission selected for that purpose.

Leading Lady Incinerated.

BOSTON, May 25.—The body of Annie Clarke, for many years leading lady of the old Boston Museum Stock Company, who died in Chicago last week, was incinerated at the Forest Hill Crematory today.

Cotton Hands Will Resume Work.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 25.—All of the cotton manufacturers in what is known as the Augusta district will resume operations tomorrow. The strike in the King mill is broken, and the lock-out is declared off.

THE LIFESAVING SERVICE

STATIONS ON THIS COAST RENDERED VALUABLE AID.

Annual Report Issued by the Treasury Department Shows Work Done by That Branch.

The report of the lifesaving service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, submitted by Sumner I. Kimball, November 14, 1901, to Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, has recently been issued in book form by the Treasury Department.

The following article contains the points covered in the report on the different lifesaving stations in Oregon and Washington, and shows what these branches of the service did during the year covered by the report.

Oregon and Washington are in the 13th district of the lifesaving service. The district embraces the entire Pacific Coast, and had in it 16 stations, including five in Oregon, five in Washington and six in California. The station at Neah Bay, Washington, was discontinued December 17, 1900, and the one at Bolinas Bay, Cal., was destroyed by fire, so that at present there are but 14 stations in this district. They are:

Peterson's Point, Wash. (just south of Gray's Harbor light).
Shoalwater Bay, Wash. (near lighthouse boat landing).
Ilwaco Beach, Wash. (13 miles north of Cape Disappointment).
Cape Disappointment, Wash. (Baker's Bay, one-half mile northeast of light).
Point Adams, Or. (three-fourths of a mile southeast of Fort Stevens).
Yaquina Bay, Or. (about one mile south of harbor entrance).
Umpqua River, Or. (near entrance of river, north side).
Cape Arago, Or. (Coos Bay, north side).
Coquille River, Or. (in town of Bandon).
Humboldt Bay, Cal. (near light).
Point Reyes, Cal. (3¼ miles north of light).
Fort Point, Cal. (three-fourths of a mile east of light).
Golden Gate Park, Cal. (on beach in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, three-fourths of a mile south of Point Lobos).
Southside, Cal. (2¾ miles south of Golden Gate Park Lifesaving Station).

Disasters of the Year.

The following table will show the number of disasters occurring in this district during the year, the number of persons saved, and the amount of property lost and saved, etc.:

Number of disasters	27
Value of vessels	$555,440
Value of cargoes	301,725
Total value of property	857,165
Number of persons on board vessels	219
Number of persons lost	1
Number of shipwrecked persons succored at stations	32
Number of days' succor afforded	49
Value of property saved	$747,335
Value of property lost	109,830
Number of disasters involving total loss of vessels	1

Of these 27 disasters 17 received assistance from the Oregon and Washington stations. The Point Adams crew rendered service to three fish boats, with an estimated value, of vessels and cargoes, of $1625. The estimated loss on the whole being but five dollars. There were two persons in each of these boats, and all six of them were saved.

The station at Coquille River assisted two fish boats and three steamers, the Reliance, the Coquille and the Mandalay. These five vessels, with cargoes, represented an estimated total value of $71,460. The estimated loss on the whole being $350, $200 on the Reliance and $150 on the Coquille. The number of persons on the vessels was 45, all of whom were saved.

The Cape Arago station assisted two fish boats, a barge and the steamer Empire, valued with cargoes at $45,000. No loss was sustained on any of the vessels. The 25 people on them were all saved.

The Cape Disappointment crew rendered help to two small boats, a barge and the steamer Louis, in distress. The vessels were valued at $31,275, and the only loss was $3000, on the Louis. None of the 15 persons on board were lost.

The Shoalwater Bay crew aided the steamer Flora Brown, which had lost her propeller and stranded. The vessel and cargo had an estimated value of $3000, and the loss sustained was about $40. The same crew, with the assistance of the crew from Peterson's Point, rendered valuable assistance to the British bark Poltalloch, which stranded five miles southwest of the Shoalwater Bay station. The vessel and cargo, valued at $125,000, was saved, with an estimated loss of $5000. Of the crew of 31 none were lost. 21 of them were kept at the station for more than a month.

The Ilwaco station picked up a small boat valued at $25.

Miscellaneous Services.

Besides the assistance above given, the Point Adams station rendered assistance to two other fishboats at the mouth of the Columbia. The Umpqua River crew rendered assistance to the schooner Zampa, which sprung a leak while being towed out. The same crew aided the schooner Beulah, which drifted near the rocks while attempting to sail into the harbor at the mouth of the Umpqua.

The Point Adams crew also recovered three bodies and rescued a man who was digging a well and was buried alive. The Yaquina Bay crew also extinguished a fire which started near their station. The Peterson's Point crew rendered considerable aid in extinguishing a fire at Westport, Wash. At Cape Disappointment two persons were rescued from drowning, and the crew recovered a gillnet valued at $125.

FRENCH WEST INDIES.

Colonial Experiments Not Entirely Successful.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The French colonial experiments in the island of Martinique, the scene of the recent awful disaster, has not, according to the publication of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, "Colonial Administration," been altogether satisfactory. While many of the French colonies have been successful and prosperous, those of the West Indies, by reason of their small area and distance from the mother country, have proved not only a burden financially, but somewhat unsatisfactory in the demands which their representatives have made and continue to make upon the mother country. France has tried the experiment, as did Spain, of giving to certain of her colonies representation in the legislative body of the home Government, and according to a quotation made in the Bureau of Statistics publication from M. Leroy Beaulieu, that experiment has been unsatisfactory. The French colonies in America, as is well known, consist of Martinique and Guadeloupe, with their adjacent islands forming a part of the chain of small islands which stretches in a semicircle southeastwardly from Porto Rico almost to the coast of South America. On the mainland of South America near the southern terminus of this semicircle of islands just mentioned is another colony of France, French Guiana, while further north just off the southern coast of Newfoundland, is the remainder of French colonial America, the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Martinique has an area of 381 square miles and a population of about 190,000, of which number about 5000 are laborers brought from India and over 5000 laborers from Africa; also about 500 Chinese immigrants. The remainder of the population is largely native negroes, the white population numbering in all about 10,000. A large share of the interior of the island has never been brought under cultivation, although it has been occupied by the French almost constantly since 1636, a period of 267 years, the only interruption in French control being the period from 1794 to 1802, when the island was held by the British. Slavery existed until 1848, when it was abolished in this as well as other French colonies. Notwithstanding the fact that a large part of its interior has never been brought under cultivation, the island is described by Reclus as "one of the most densely populated spots on the globe; on the arable lands people are packed as closely as in such industrial centers as Lancashire, Flanders, or Saxony."

The government of Martinique consists of a local legislative body composed of natives which has the power to pass laws applicable to the exercise of political rights, the regulation of contracts, matters relating to wills, legacies and successions, the institution of juries, criminal procedure, recruiting for naval and military forces, and the methods of electing local officers in the cities and towns. The Governor and other officers are appointed by the French Government, which also makes the tariff laws of the island, as is the case with reference to its other colonies. This and the other American colonies of France have, as already indicated, a much larger share of self-government than any other of her colonies, and are each represented by a Senator and two Deputies in the French legislative body corresponding to the Congress of the United States. These large powers of self-government and of participation in national legislation are the subject of open criticism by French economic writers. Leroy Beaulieu, perhaps the most distinguished of French writers of the present day upon economic subjects, in his "Colonization Chez les Peuples Modernes," says: "As regards politics, we have introduced French liberty into our colonies; we give them civil governors, admit their representatives into our Parliament, and while all these reforms are excellent in themselves, it is unfortunately to be feared that they will in practice result in abuses, and that unless the mother country is very watchful those very powers which she has granted to her colonists will become powers of oppression. The Deputies whom Martinique send to our Parliament serve only to represent the malice, prejudice and ignorance of the blacks. The weak executive power in France allows itself to be intimidated by these Deputies and sends out to the colonies cowardly and incapable Governors, whose indecision of character feeds the more or less barbarous hopes of the native population of the island."

Sir Charles Dilke, the well-known British legislator and writer upon colonial governments, does not join in the pessimistic views which the French writers express regarding the experiments which the French have made in the encouragement of local self-government in their West Indian colonies. In his "Problems of Greater Britain," he says: "Some who think the negro unfitted for self-government point to Haiti, but they might reflect that in the French island of Martinique and Guadeloupe power is in the hands of the colored people while the islands prosper. The experience indeed of those islands in which the negroes and 'colored' people have been entrusted with a large share in government and the use which thy make of representative institutions seems to show that their detractors are in the wrong. The friends of the negro are now able to point to the progress effected by the West Indian peasant proprietors, to the spread of education, to the undoubted rise in the standard of comfort, and to the prominent place already taken by individuals of the African race. The example of Martinique and Guadelope goes to show that it is time that we (the English) should make trial of a more liberal system. It is contended that where representatives of the people are elected by manhood suffrage, as is the case in the French islands of Martinique, Guadelope and Reunion, the result has been a recrudescence of race hatreds and the political subjection of the whites to men of color. While we have a certain contempt for the French, considered as a colonizing people, every English writer on the subject admits that the French have been more successful in Martinique and Guadeloupe than we have been in similar and closely adjoining islands. Excellent results have been attained by the French through their frankly accepting the principles that the colored race is better suited to the West Indies than is the white, and France has encouraged and helped the colored people to become dominant in the French islands. Meantime, the trade of two French islands, Martinique and Guadeloupe, is, roughly speaking, one-third that of all the British West Indies, vastly greater in size and population, and the British island of Dominica, which stands between the two French colonies, shows a lamentable contrast to their prosperity."

The commerce of the two French colonies, Martinique and Guadeloupe, with the United States has amounted to nearly $2,000,000 per annum during a long term of years, a large proportion being exports from the United States to those islands. In the year 1900 our exports to the islands were $1,377,168, and our imports from the islands $30,176. From them we import chiefly vanilla beans, while our exports to them are flour, cotton seed and mineral oils, coal, lard, meats, and lumber.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, May 25.—Arrived at 8:15 A. M. and left up at 11 A. M.—Steamer Columbia, from San Francisco. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., smooth; wind southwest; weather clear.

Hoquiam, May 24. — Arrived — Steamer Chehalis, from San Francisco for Aberdeen; schooner Carrier Dove, from Puget Sound for Hoquiam, in tow tug Pioneer.

San Francisco, May 25.—Arrived—Steamer Mandalay, Coquille River; W. H. Kruger, Tillamook. Sailed — Steamer Tidal Wave, Port Gamble; Parkersburg, Coquille River; Onward, Coquille River.

New York, May 25.—Arrived — Steamer Columbia, Glasgow; Menominee, London; Decar, Naples; Potsdam, Rotterdam; Umbria, Liverpool.

Cape Henry, Va., May 25.—The French battle-ship Gaulois passed out to sea at 4:20 P. M.

Gibraltar, May 25. — Passed — Steamer Hesperia, Marseilles, Leghorn and Naples, for New York.

Isle of Man, May 25.—Passed—Livonian, Montreal for Glasgow.

Hamburg, May 25. — Arrived — Steamer Klatchou, New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

London, May 25.—Sailed—Steamer Montevideo, Quebec and Montreal.

Southampton, May 25.—Sailed—Steamer Moltke, from Hamburg and Boulogne-sur-Mer, for New York.

Gibraltar, May 25.—Sailed—Steamer Kaiserin Maria Theresa, from Genoa and Naples, for New York.

Queenstown, May 25. — Sailed—Steamer Lucania, from Liverpool, New York.

Seat Congress in Session.

DETROIT, May 25.—The fifth annual play of the North American Seat Congress began here this afternoon, with 750 players present from nearly every city in the United States. The congress was opened by Vice-President Fred Gunther, who made an address. Two hours were devoted to play tonight, and the congress will close at the end of the play tomorrow night. There are 106 prizes.

Another World's Cycling Record.

BERLIN, May 25.—The cycling event of the season, the contest of the "Golden Wheel of Friednau," resulted today in the breaking of the world's record for 100 kilometers. Robl, of Munich, won the event and covered the distance in 38 minutes, 18 seconds. Bickentmann, of Amsterdam, was second, and Tom Linton, the English bicyclist, was third.

Big Ship Minnetonka.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The new Atlantic transport liner Minnetonka, from London on her maiden voyage, was sighted southeast of Fire Island at a quarter past 1 o'clock this morning. The vessel is 600 feet long, 65 feet beam, 44 feet deep, 13,750 gross tonnage, and has a displacement of 26,000 tons.

Largest Anchor Line Steamship.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The new Anchor Line steamer Columbia arrived in port tonight after a good maiden voyage from Glasgow and Moville. It is the largest vessel yet built for the Anchor Line.

For trunks, go to the Harris Trunk Co.

ADVERTISED.

Unclaimed Letters Remaining in the Postoffice at Portland, Or.

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

Direct plainly to the street and number of the house.

Head letters with the writer's full address, including street and number, and request answer to be directed accordingly.

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in the city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked in the left-hand corner, "Transient." This will prevent their being delivered to persons of the same or similar names.

Persons calling for these letters will please state date on which they were advertised, May 19. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Allen, Miss Grace
Anderson, Mrs Mary
Baldfin, Mrs Minnie A
Bales, Miss Lulu
Bales, Miss Annie
Benard, Miss Madeline
Bernard, Miss Madeline
Bittner, Miss Almira
Browning, Miss Elva
Brown, Mrs Annie
Brown, Miss Grace
Brown, Miss Mabel
Bruch, Miss Theresa
Canaday, Mrs Lloyd
Chan, Miss Ida
Coates, Miss Fannie R
Craft, Miss Lena
Curtis, Miss Kitty
DeFrancis, Mrs M E
Deal, Mrs Lisle
Dixon, Lillian B
Dunbar, Miss Florence B
Eaton, Mrs Mamie Munter
Engle, Mrs D W
Evens, Mrs Amy
Gladen, Mrs Abby
Glenn, Mrs Maude M
Goldsmith, Mrs E
Grierson, Mrs Nellie
Griffin, Mrs Julia
Grousbeck, Mrs E
Gustafson, Mrs Carl
Gunn, Mrs Minnie
Hauptley, Mrs S G
Hageny, Miss
Hanson, Miss Tilda
Harmon, Mrs Chas
Hathorn, Miss Lottie
Henderson, Miss Alice
Howard, Elsie E
Howard, Mrs Walter
Lincoln
Hubbard, Miss Mary L
Hunter, Mrs Mary C
Jakobson, Mrs
Johnson, Mrs J A
Johnson, Mrs
Johnes, Mrs Agnes
Knutson, Miss Lizzie
Largely, Mrs
Lemon, Miss
Le Baron, Mrs Adeline
Le Roy, Mrs
Lee, Mrs Josie
Lee, Miss Lena
Leiser, Miss Mary
Linn, Miss Louise Sawyer
Look, Mrs Minnie W—2
Loustough, Miss Rebella
Loop, Mrs Nanie
McComb, Mae
McClelland, Mrs Julia
McFadon, Mrs Wm
McNeary, Miss Winnie
Maxwell, Miss Bertha
Martin, Mrs Ellen
Mattson, Mrs Zunell
Mecklin, Jennie
Merle, Miss Claude
Miller, Miss Alice W
Morresin, Miss Lizzie
Morrow, Mrs Mary
Morton, Margaret
Murphy, Mrs Kate
Meier, Mrs Neille
Nickless, Mrs W H
Norberg, Mrs Emma
O'Brien, Miss Mary
Parker, Miss Dora
Parks, Mrs Estella
Pattner, Miss Elena
Pettit, Mrs Etta
Pierce, Miss Anna K B
Pollock, Miss A B
Post, Mrs A
Powell, A E
Price, Mrs Ella D
Reader, Mrs Hulda
Ridelle, Mrs Effie
Rickard, Mrs R A
Rockwell, Miss Gertrude
Robinson, Mrs Patricia—2
Russell, Mrs H G
Russell, Miss Lillian
Sapp, Miss Z E
Scofield, Mrs Stella—2
Schrader, Miss Nellie
Shaw, Mrs Emelie C
Sheldon, Irene
Shearer, Mrs Mattie
Shepherd, Mrs Jane
Smith, Charlotte Chapman
Smith, Gladys
Smith, Mrs J B
Smith, Miss Sadie
Smith, Mrs Walter
Spear, Mrs Dashia
Stamoar, Martha
Stanfield, Mrs Elsie
Steers, Mrs G
Stevens, Mrs Nettie
Stevens, Miss Blanche
Stratton, Miss Mabel
Sring, Mrs C W
Tank, Eva
Thornberry, Mrs
Treakes, Mrs Geo
Upham, Miss Fern
Valo, Olaf M
Ward, Milalo
Warren, Mrs E J
Watson, Mrs Emma
Webber, Miss Lois
Webb, Mrs Christina
Wheeler, Mrs C L
Whitten, Mrs Ella R
Wilshire, Miss Fannie
Wilcox, Miss Minia
Willett, Mrs Cora
Williams, Mrs Tom
Wolf, Miss Olga
Works, E Alice
Wymore, Mrs Mattie
Wren, Hattie
Zokioho, Mrs Anna

MEN'S LIST.

Adams, Bert
American Voltaic Co
Anderson, Jasper
Arnold, B H
Aultman, B C
Ayers, Mr
Ballard, Armistead
Baldwin, James
Barnstown, Wm
Barth, M C
Beatty, John
Bennett, W V
Bennett, F N
Bergheder, M J
Bestow, M A
Biesans, Geo
Blache, L
Bivert, Joseph N
Bock, John
Bondesson, Carl O
Book, J S
Bowman, Ol
Brayton, J P
Bracy, Lucien
Brady, Fred
Brenhard, H
Brinkmann, Willy
Burrell, Lewis
Byrne, Harry E
Cate, Wallace
Calkins, Jas L
Camron, Alvin
Carman, Dr C L
Carter, E L
Chance, Merton
Clawson, William
Clarke, G A
Clarke, T G
Cleland, J G
Clemmens, Henry C
Colson, R W
Contracting Plasterers' Ass'n
Crilar, Ben
Crawford, W I
Cronin, P—2
Darrow, C
Darrow, N J
Davis, Frank A
Davis, Earl F
Davis, Johnie
Davis, Tom C
Dickerson, Thomas
Doyle, John
Doster, D H
Down, John
Duenkel, W G
Dunschal, John
Ejlersen, H
Edman, W F
Farlow, Tom
Fisk, Harry
Floyd, H B
Foedick, William
Fowler, John
Ford, Mack
Froste, J W
French, W F
Gylensky, Mr
Gabriel, Peter
Garoutte, Fred
George, Jack
Gerhardt, M
Gilger, John W
Godwin, E D
Goldoff, Mr
Goforth, Mr
Goughnour, E
Gray, Geo W
Green Mfg Co
Green Crk Lumber Co
Grim, Dr C H
Grim, Mr
Hall, C R
Hammon, L H
Hanstein, William
Hansen, C
Harmon, Chas
Harris, Alfred
Haskell, Augustus S
Haslan, John
Hatfield, Clarence L
Haywood, Mr
Hastness, Martin
Heath, Carlton
Hicks & Morton
Hill, Henry
Hoag, L D—2
Horsemeyer, Geo
Houch, Hon John A
Hudson, B W
Hull, Ralph
Humiston, F
Irby, Ballum
Jackson, C H
Jensen, Jens
Jensen, Dan
Jordan, Col Geo R E
Jordan, Johnson
Johanson, Johan C
Kartobler, Oswald
Kaster, Lou
Kanabe, P
Kelsey, J Grant
Kelly, J G
Kelly, Joe
Kerr, J A
Kwoth, J C
Kutcher, J J
Kundret, H T
La Tourneau, C T
La Gasa, Joseph
Laguase, Sam
Lambert, Arthur
Lande, B J
Larson, T
Leyden, Frank E
Lenox, Andrew
Leaver, H M
Leith, Chas M
Lott, Isaac N
Lonner, J F
Lowell, Harry
Leining, August—2
McTimmonds, J P
McIlride, W L
McDonald, Jas
McGreer, M A