Strike at San Francisco Affects All California.

GREAT SOCIAL DEMORALIZATION

Ten Years Will Not See the End of Embarrasaments Created by the Past Month of Strife, Says Alfred Holman.

The general demoralization growing out of the strike at San Francisco is most serious. It affects every interest; and no matter what the settlement may be or how soon now it may come, 10 years will how soon now it may come, 10 years will litical traditions or regulations, a right not see the end of embarrassments created which God gives to all his creatures, to by the past month of strife nor repair the material damage incident to it. I will not and moral welfare. You will admit, I undertake to estimate the money damage in figures, for any such estimate would be scarcely better than a guess; but it the right to organize implies the moral runs into many millions and it reaches right to make organization effective. As through indirect ways every man, woman and child in the State of California.

there is a still larger account against this strike based upon the social demoralization which it has wrought. The temper of morality and reason does not, I am sad to this great strike there is in the general public spirit no antidote for the evil passions which grow out of differences and contentions. If in Oregon or in any other place where civilization is on a high plane, there should be a conflict like this between great opposing business and social forces, there would be general appeal to the higher considerations connected with the matter. The press, the platform, the workingmen's meeting, the social club, the pulpit, and even the curbstone, would be considering the rights and the wrongs of the situation, and in spite of excited and contending passions there would be a pretty general disposition to come to a settlement upon the basis of equity and sense. There is very little of this spirit in California just now. I hear scarcely anywhere anything which sounds like an appeal to anything less positive than brute force. The strikers are going to win, so they declare, because they will leave no alternative for the employing class but to yield or to suffer the destruction of their business. They will be forced by their fears, by their interests and by the pressure of the general public, who, though nowise at fault, are suffering serious hardships. The men will yield, any the employers, because their resources are limited and they must soon be starved into submission. On either side there is the fireest spirit; and it would be difficult to determine which is least con-trolled by considerations of reason or morals or which is least intemperate and vulgar in expression, the idle longshore-man, lounging in front of a "union" grog club in San Francisco.

There ought to be in a community like California an element sufficiently poised immediate partisans and give it the judicial consideration which a great social truth there is, somewhat out of view, such an element. But it can find no voice in San Francisco. There is not there a newspaper or a pulpit which dares take up consideration of this great issue on broad lines of reason and humanity, No San Francisco newspaper mentions the matter in its editorial columns excepting in diplomatic terms nicely calculated to avoid irritation on either side. Of discussion in the sense of seeking the prin-ciples involved, there is none whatever. A stranger going over the newspaper coltumns presumably devoted to criticism and opinion, would not discover that there is anything in San Francisco in the nature of a conflict between large interests, or scarcely a difference of opinion. It is a situation in which a vigorous newspaper like The Oregonian, devoted to the ex-position of principles, disposed fairly to stimate the rights and wrongs of things, the courage and ability to speak its mind positively, could do an incalculable service to the city and to the state, San Francisco has not encouraged a journalism of this kind-it has not indeed permitted such a journalism to get a footbold; and it is now suffering the consequence in a situation which is damaging every material interest and de-bauching the social and moral spirit of the people. An independent, able and resclute newspaper, dealing with the public from the standpoint of established character, would this past month have been worth to San Francisco untold millions of dollars, not to mention its worth to those higher interests dependent upon social peace and the co-ordination of social es along lines of reason and hu-

I made an effort a day or two back to get at the strikers' view of this controversy, and to that end talked with a man of my own trade-that of the printerwho, as a general labor organizer, is taking an active part in the management of this fight. I found that he not only knew the ground he was standing on, but was able to declare it. "Capital," he said, "is permitted by the law to organ-ize into corporations and combinations of corporations, having all the powers of personality and more, without the re-straining and humane spirit of personal-ity. The corporation is an organization om which the personal element is, in and even its cruelties, nobody is personally responsible. It is, of course, without conscience and without sympathies; it works with the precision of a machine and with as little consideration for hu-roan feelings or interests. Good people, humane people, people of the kindest spirit and of the most charitable habit, holding shares in a great corporation, have only this interest in it, namely, to largest return for their invest-Whoever will manage the affairs of the corporation in a way to yield the biggest dividends is accounted the best Philippine Islands, with their large force business. It follows, course, that the man who is least genus and considerate, who can drive handest and meanest bargain, and who most successfully grinds the face of the poor, whose labor he employs, gets potence. The circumstance is interesting, finally in command of the average corto say the least.

A. H. poration. Now," my friend went on, "our | San Jose, Cal., Aug. 14, 1901.

contention is that labor has the same right of combination and of dealing impersonally with co-ordinated powers that capital has. Denial of these rights and neglect of the opportunity which combination affords would soon reduce labor in this country to the level of labor in the most despotic countries of the older world. And, having the right of organization, and lying under the duty of selfization, and lying under the duty of self-protection for ourselves and our fam-illes, we have the right to make organization effective."

"Do you claim," I asked, "that it is your right to prevent men not affiliated with your unions from taking up the labor which you decline, and from proceeding to work upon their own con-tract? By what assumption of right do you resent the action of government in otecting these nonunion men in their purpose to labor upon terms of their own making? Can you conceive of organized society as existing or having the right to exist if it cannot protect its humblest citizen in so simple and primary a right as that of laboring upon its own contract?

The answer was prompt, though eva-sive. "I presume," he said, "that from the standpoint of our present social and political organization it must be conceded as a legal obligation of organized society to protect every man in the right to work. But, on the other hand, we have a right independent of social or pothink, the legal and moral right of the workingman to organize; and, admitting so much, you must further consent that matters now stand under the law the right of the labor union ceases before the point of effectiveness is reached, because, should the striker simply abandon But large as the business damage is his work and make no effort to prevent here is a still larger account against this another from taking his place, he is certain to be beaten in the struggle. Since the laws as they stand give to the labor union no power corresponding to the morality and reason does not, I am sad to say, control at all times in California; and when there comes a social ferment like purposes may require, even though it may go outside and beyond the law. I hold that our people have not only the right under the broad rule of universal justice to persuade other men not to take the places which they have abandoned in a fight for fair treatment, but to use force and even violence, if force and violence be essential to equity and jus-

> I report this expression substantially as it came to me, because it presents in a positive and coherent way what appears to be the spirit of the modern labor union in its conflict with capital. It has apeared to me interesting, as illustrating mental attitude which does not often and words to declare itself; and I must confess to some instinctive sympathy with the attempted justification even of those methods of protest plainly outside the lines of law, and even of social order. In-deed, there seems to be something in it. The right of labor to organize if it is to The right of labor to organize if it is to signify anything in a practical way must carry with it the privilege of making organization effective; and if this may not be done by the simple methods of quitting work, then the interests of society and the interests of human progress call for some rearrangement of the laws. If we are to eliminate from the operations of industry on the employing side the factors of personal responsibility and symtors of personal responsibility and sym-pathy, we must somehow make a cor-responding allowance in the interest of the man who earns his bread in the sweat of his face.

Among the incidental features of this

great strike is the change it is bound to make in California respecting the law restricting Chinese immigration, now soon to expire, and for which Congress at its lounging at the most fashionable coming session will be asked to provide a substitute. The assumption all along has been that a new restriction law would be provided as a matter of course, since a Republican Congress would naturally and humane and sufficiently strong to take wish to conciliate California sentiment; this great controversy out of the hands of and as regards California sentiment there has until now been no serious question. But the strike has made, and is making, and moral problem deserves; and in an extraordinary change in public opin-truth there is, somewhat out of view, ion. The employing class in San Francisco, which has stood in a general attitude of complaisance toward the issue of Chinese restriction, is now turning to another attitude. "If labor is going to turn against us," they say; "if it is to take under its management the conditions which control our business, then let us get a body of workingmen who do not on the other hand, may at all times be depended upon for the purposes of in-dustry and business." The farmer, too, and especially the fruitgrower, takes something the same view of the situation for, like his neighbor of the world o trade, he is a serious sufferer from the present situation. This leaves the laborman comes in immediate and direct conflict-as the only social factor seriously and aggressively in opposition to Chinese immigration. And under these conditions the general question of Chinese immigra-tion takes on a new aspect. In times gone by the East has been passive and, as represented by the Republican party, has been disposed to let California have her way in this matter; but under the new condition of universal desire for the open door in China, and under a rising sense of world-wide, as distinct from purely home-keeping policies, we are ly to encounter another spirit in this important matter, With California sentiment divided it may not be so easy to get a new restriction law as has gen erally been supposed. My own judgment is that this great strike, especially if it shall continue a few weeks longer, revolutionize the politically effective sen timent of the state, take it out of its traditional anti-Chinese attitude, and array it in opposition to all restrictive pro-

Another minor fact is worth attention especially in view of the undetermined status of the Filipino scople. Within the past year or two there has drifted to Callfornia in one casual way or another a few hundred Filipinos, mostly sailors and ship laborers. When the strike began they were naturally in a position to relieve-to the extent of their numbers-the embarrassments of employers along the city front. Their numbers were sufficient to demand attention from the strike leaders. Overtures were made to them to join in the movement for trade unlonism, but the thing was beyond their conception and wholly outside of the lines of their in terest as they understood it. To a man they declined affiliation with the union, and were among the first to take the places vacated by strikers; and they have been an important factor in the loading and unloading of ships and in the fitting out of crews. Pretty much all of them have now gone to sea, taking the places of striking sailors, coal passers, etc. The incident has not passed unnoticed, and among the employers there are many who assert that in the possession of the of available, docile and low-priced labor, the means is at hand for crushing out the spirit of the trade union, and of reducing the class now seeking to enforce the cause of labor to a condition of im-

HE TALKS TOO MUCH

German Papers Criticise Von Waldersee's Remarks.

HIS SLUR ON GREAT BRITAIN

Inference Drawn From His Speeches Is That He Hopes to Become Count von Bulow's Successor as Chancellor.

BERLIN, Aug. 17 .- Since the funeral of the Dowager Empress Frederick this has been Field Marshal Count von Walder-see's week. Immediately after the intersee's week. ment of the remains, a chorus of criti-cisms of Von Waldersee broke forth in the press, owing to his speech at Hanover etc. Papers of the most different shades are weary of Von Waldersee's

Officials of Portland Carnival, 1901.



AN ERROR WAS MADE

Davis Is Short Instead of the State Owing Him.

AMOUNT IS NEARLY \$310,00

It Is Evident if the State Gets Any Part of the Money It Will Only Be After Every Possible Defense Has Failed.

SALEM, Aug. 17 .- The attorneys interested in the suit on the bond of George W. Davis, ex-clerk of the School Land Board, today examined the stipulation filed by them on August I, and found that It contained the errors indicated in today's Oregonian. The figures will be corrected so as to show that Davis was short in his accounts nearly \$31,009, in-



AB STEINBACH

With such representative business men as th

above at its head, the Portland Carnival of

1901 is already an assured success. General Summers is pushing the enterprise with the

same energy he displayed while in the field,

and is ably seconded by a large and carefully

mand adequate protection, which the government will give."

fully informed as to Germany's inten-

Emperor William has made Charles

Saint-Saens, the French composer of music, a foreign Knight of the Order of

FIGHTING IN CAMARINES.

a Skirmish.

MANILA, Aug. 17.-A company of the Twenty-sixth Infantry had an engage-

bastean Angels, a brother of General An-

ippine Commission were enthusiastic-

the advancement shown in the places vis-

Chapelle Finishes His Work.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—According to the latest advices from Rome, Archbishop Chapelle has been dircharged from all

his functions as apostolic delegate to

Cuba and the Philippines, except the ex-

planation of portions of his report to the

Roman congregations having charge of the matter involved, says a Washington special to the World. He will shortly fol-

ow Cardinal Gibbons to this country and

take up the duties of his archepiscopate see of New Orleans. It is not thought

probable that another apostolic delegate

will be appointed at this time. Further negotiations will be conducted through the archbishops of Santiago and Manila

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 .- Colonel Dun

woody, Acting Chief Signal Officer celved a cablegram today from Ge

would leave for Yokohama ton

and Bishop Sbarretti of Havana,

ally received at Vigan, Province

large quantity of supplies.
Civil Governor Taft and the

The troops killed Zc-

tions and were satisfied therewith

Official circles here admitted to the cor-

selected committee.

a colonial army.

Pour le Merite.

rines Province.

talkativeness, which is regarded as not only in bad taste, in the allusion to other nations whose "names pale in China," but as magnifying the Chinese campaign far beyond its actuel importance. It is a curious fact that many papers are discussing which nation Von Waldersee meant as the one whose name paled. They agree that it could only have been Great Britain. Indeed, the reference is regarded as being so direct as to be impolitic. The Angiophobe papers, however, rejoice that Von Waldersee "expressed himself frankly." Even these papers advise him to "speak briefly or not talkativeness, which is regarded as not pers advise him to "speak briefly or not at all."

One of the most interesting inferences drawn from Waldersee's speeches is that he hopes to become Count von Bulow's successor as Chancellor. This is widely believed, but anyone who saw how bent and weary Von Waldersee looked in the funeral procession cannot credit

story. One of the sharpest criticisms of Von Waldersee comes from the Cologne Volks Zeltung, a leading Centrist organ, which compares him to Dr. von Miquel, the ex-Minister, and refers to him as "playing the fole of a secret genen-kanzler (anti-Chincellor). The paper asks whether Von Bulow regards it in Germany's in-terest that Von Waldersee should make uch speeches, adding:
"If things go on in this manner it

will be impossible to maintain Gerany's policy at all. It a zigzag course is bad enough in international politics, much more must many cooks spoil the broth in diplomatic affairs."

The article closes sharply as follows: Either the nation will have to accept the Chancellorship of Von Waldersee or he must stop talking." The Hamburger Nachrichten (National

Liberal) disposes of Von Waldersee rather savagely. It says:
"His Hanover speech by no means shows his fitness for the Chancellorship. It is unstatesmanlike for him to boast savagely. It says: of diplomatic achievements in China in

The National Liberal papers criticise the speech unfavorably. The Municher Allgemeine Zeitung says it is tactiess, and the National Zeitung refers to its 'vainglorious challenging tone.'

a form directly wounding to other na-

The Conservatives defend Von Walderee's utterances, but the Berlin Neuste Nachrichten does so clumslly, by pleading it was a "confidential, informal and wholly extempore speech." Brother of General Angels Killed in The various old soldiers' societies are

planning Von Waldersee celebrations.

The tariff bill continues to be discussed in a lively manner. The most interesting ment with insurgents yesterday in Cama. event this week in connection with the tariff agitation was the declaration of the Central Association against maximal and gels, and six privates and captured a Maminimal duty on cereals. The declaration for, two Captains and nine privates. Anso enraged the Kreuz Zeitung that the other detachment captured Magazin Capaper threatened that the Agrarians balles, at Lumbang, and also seized a would vote to abolish the iron duties, large quantity of supplies. which are most oppressive to agriculture, and then to wipe out all protection on manufactured goods. The Deutsch Tages manufactured goods. The Deutsch Tages
Zeitung, a leading Agrarian organ, applauds the Kreuz Zeitung's threat. The
the province and other officials were apgeneral secretary of the association, Herr Burck, publishes a long reply supporting the association's opposition to the double system of duties, since it is a "hindrance to commercial treaties, which is a life or death question for manufac-turers." The above controversy seems to protend a breech between the manufacrers and Agrarians, which may have decisive influence upon the tariff legisla-

The Hamburg-American line has sold the steamers Palatia and Phoenicia. They replaced soon by others which are in course of construction.

Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, this morning went to Sassnitz. Various papers discuss the South Amer

ican troubles. The Post this morning, referring to the steps contemplated by ermany, says: "The Imperial Government, of course, has no intention of mixing itself up in American quarrels, for Germany has po-litical interests there to defend. On the other hand, the important financial and Greely, in the Philippines, stating that he business interests of German subjects de-

stead of shead \$29,000, as stated in the stipulation. As stated in yesterday's cor-respondence, it was intended that the stipulations should show a shortage in cordance with the facts.

STATE HAS A HARD JOB ON HAND-Will Not Get Money Until Every Possible Defense Has Falled.

SALEM, Aug. 17.—It is evident that no one will repay any part of the \$30,000 taken from the school fund by ex-Clerk George W. Davis, unless such payment after every possi has failed. Attorney-General Blackburn has proceeded against every person who could, by any construction of the law, be held accountable, and now has two suits ending in the Circuit Court of County. One suit is against Davis and his bondsmen, George G. Bingham and E. P. McCormick, and the other is against the men who constituted the School Land Board at the time the defalcation oc curred. The second suit is for the whole amount of the defalcation, \$39,932 08, amount while the former is for only the amount f the bond, \$5000.
Attorney-General Blackburn takes the

ground that Governor Pennoyer, Secreary of State McBride and Treasurer Metschan were trustees of an express trust, under section five of article eight. "The Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer shall constitute a board of commissioners for the sale of school and university lands, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom, and their powers and duties shall be such as may be prescribed by law."

respondent of the Associated Press to-day that the Post's utterances on the subject of Germany's South American The contention of the Attorney-General is that the Legislature cannot repolicy were inspired, emphasizing the fact that the authorities at Washington were Heve the board from the respon sibility of caring for the funds, and it was its duty to that every dollar of the school funds was properly accounted for. The members of the board allege, however, that bers of the board allege, however, the since the Legislature authorized them to appoint a clerk whose duty it should be appoint a clerk whose duty it should be call conference, which is to assemble in city Road Chapel, London, September 4. report that Germany intends to establish over to the Treasurer, the board was thereby relieved from responsibility. It mer Eaton, of the Book Concern; the is in pursuance of his construction of the nstitution that Blackburn makes following allegation in his complaint

against the board: until the same were paid over to the State
Treasurer, as required by law, they were
at all times in the care, custody and control of these defendants, and that said

President Goucher, of the Woman's Coilege, Baltimore.

Methodists of the world have met twice
before, the first time in London, the secdefendants were with respect to said funds the trustees of an express trust, and that said defendants, as such board, wholly neglected and failed to discharge conference. Topics to be discussed include some of the vital ones in Methodological Annual Christianity. Among them are: Davis to pay over to the State Treasurer the funds paid to him as the clerk of said board immediately after the receipt thereof by him. And that they were negligent and did not perform their legal duties and did not carefully, or at all, examine the books and papers of said pointed. The commission will reach the Province of Benguet tomorrow, The Com-missioners were agreeably surprised at Davis, and require all money collected by said Davis to be paid over to the Treasurer as required by law, and permitted said Davis, by reason of such negligence, to retain and use the same, and that by reason of such neglect of duty and failure to perform their duties and the trust reposed in them, they permitted the said Davis to appropriate to his own use the money not paid over to the State Treasurer, and the same was lost to the school fund of the state.' The members of the Pennoyer board she returned from abroad on the Oceanic also allege that the six-year limitation recently, ever paid duty in this country. within which such an action can be As a result, Mrs. Stokes will probably within which such an action can be brought has expired, and therefore the state has no remedy, whatever their liabilities might have been. If the Attorney-General should succeed in his contention that the members of the board were trustees of an express trust, he will be per cent on the diamonds, 20 per cent on the nearly and 60 per cent on the diamonds, 20 per cent on the nearly and 60 per cent on the diamonds.

examination the books had been found ondsmen allege that this amounts to paid duties amounting to \$2800

an agreement by the state with them that all their liabilities to the state had been performed up to that date, and the adoption of this report is now binding upor the state. Upon this point the Attorney General alleges in his complaint against the board:

the board:
"But plaintiff alleges that this report was not true in fact, in this: That the cash accounts were not absolutely or at all correct, nor were all the moneys accounted for, and, if the credits in the ledger of said board appeared therein as they appear today, they did not appear to be, nor were they identical with the duplicates thereof on file in the office of the Secretary of State; but plaintiff alleges the fact to be that, either by false or fraudulent statements and representations that moneys had been paid over to the State Trensurer, for which over to the State Treasurer, for which no receipt had at that time been issued, when in truth and in fact, no such pay-ments had been made to the said State Treasurer; or by falsely and fraudulent ly representing and stating to said committee that the money with which said board was chargeable was then in the possession of said board and would be pald over to said State Treasurer when, in truth and in fact, such moneys were not then in the possession of said board, and said committee being thus fraudulently persuaded to rely and relying upon such statements as true, made, as it did, the report hereinbefore referred

It will be noticed that while fraud is responsibility for frauds by any person except themselves. It is not charged that they were parties to the fraud.

they were parties to the fraud.

The statute of limitations promises to be one of the strong defenses in both of the cases. It is charged in the complaint against the board that the defalcations occurred in July, August, September, October, November and December, 1894, and six years elapsed since that time on January 1, 1901. The defalcation was not discovered until the middle of February, 1901. Davis went out of office. July 31, 1895, and six years had elapsed since that time on August 1, 1901. The auit against the board was not begun until August 9, so that unless the Attorney-General succeeds in establishing that the members of the board were trustees of an express trust, it would seem that the defendants have a good defense that the defendants have a good defense in the statute of limitations.

So far as the bondsmen are concerned, creased are noted also:

SAVING TO COUNTY

Decrease in Expense for Six Months Ending June 30.

TOTAL AMOUNT OVER \$85,000

Good Results in the Circuit Court-Jurors' Fees Show a Big Fulling Off-Outlook for the Second Half of the Year,

In the six months ended June 30 the expenses of Multnomah County were lessened \$65,266 25, compared with the corresponding period in 1900. Road expenses were lessened \$20,146 15. The total saving was \$83,442 40.
This is the result of the efforts of the

charged there is no allegation as to who perpetrated the fraud. The defendants has been keeping tab on the management of county affairs. The league in January submitted to the County Com-missioners an estimate showing that \$142,000 could be saved in the general ex-

Estimated earnings for 1801	ITEMS,	Decrease in	Increase in	Total ex-	Gain in Income	Loss in income
2,500 00 700 00 1,000 00 2,500 00 2,500 00 2,500 00 2,500 00 2,500 00 2,500 00 2,500 00 3,500 00 2,000 00	Current expenses Board of County Commissioners. Circuit Court County Court Justice Court, East Portland. Justice Court, West Portland. Justice Court, Multnomah Municipal Court County Jall Armory Sheriff's office County Recorder County Recorder County Assessor County Treasurer Clerk of County Court Clerk of County Court County Auditor County School Superintendent County School Superintendent County Geroner Indigent soldiers Insane Poor Farm Charity Stationery Section corners Frabate taxes District Attorney Registration Election spensa Albina ferry Burnside bridge Morrison bridge Madison bridge Madison bridge Madison bridge Madison bridge	228 97 160 67 156 28 1,996 12 1,986 12 1,140 79 212 32 127 85 1,963 70 252 70 57 (9) 67 77 2,240 35 252 40	98 89 16 75 2,525 40 368 85 1,002 92 53 60 1,02 92 54 50 1,02 92 1,02 92 1	S.10 65 S.10 65 S.10 65 S.10 65 S.10 75 S.10 7	\$317 35 47 10 926 \$6	\$ 404 99 2,891 70
22,000 00 89 115 70	Steel bridge Collection taxes Rebate penalty Military expense Roads and bridges Road districts Road districts Road districts Road districts	2,956 SE		4,139 50		

the facts are the same as to dates. It | Circuit Court expenses for the first six shortage occurred in 1894, so the main estion is whether the undertaking given by them outlaws in six years or 10 years. The view the bondsmen take, as may be bond as comes under the head "sealed instruments," upon which statute runs 10 years. The Davis which the is in fact, a sealed instrument, but the contention evidently is that the seals are not required to be affixed and therefore they do not make the undertaking a "sealed instrument" in contemplation of law. The statute requires "undertakwhich are commonly called bonds," and no seal is expressly required.

ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

Representative Methodists Will Attend the London Meeting.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.-Representative Methodists of the North, South and Can-ada are sailing from this port this week mer Eaton, of the Book Concern; the Rev. Dr. S. J. Herben, of the Christian Advocate; Rev. Dr. W. I. Haven, of the American Bible Society; Rev. Dr. Leonard of the Missionary Society; "That these defendants (Pennoyer, Mc-Bride and Metschan) as the Board of Commissioners as aforesaid, were the legal managers of these funds and that, until the same were paid over to the State.

"Biblical Criticism and the Christian Faith," "Christianity and Modern Unbe-lief," "Is Methodism Retaining Its Spiritnal Vitality?", "The Neglect of Fam-liy Religion and Worship," "Modern in-differentism," "Practical Methods of Deal-ing With the Liquor Traffle," "Perils of Increasing Wealth and Luxury," "Principles of Protestantism vs. Modern Sacerdotalism."

The sessions of this world conference will continue until September 15.

No Duty Paid on the Jewels. NEW YORK, Aug. 17.-After a careful search of the records, the local customs officials of this city have been unable to uscertain whether or not the jeweled chain possessed by Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes when avoid the running of the statute of on the pearls, and 60 per cent on the imitations.

setting Intact, the chain would call for the Legislature of 1895 appointed an an even duty of 60 per cent on each of threstigating committee to examine the books of the State Land Office, and this chain is about \$3400. Mrs. Stokes is accommittee reported that after a thorough quitted of any attempt to defraud the authorities. On her last trip from Europe

has been stipulated with them that the months of this year show that a consistent and steady effort has been made on behalf of the taxpayers. The total estimate of savings in this department interred from the stipulation, is that the was \$2200, while the actual saving has al-undertaking given by them is not such ready reached \$3914 47. The last half of the year will make as good a showing, as there are certain large fixed charges which can be materially lowered,

The expenses of the Clerk of the County Court increased quite largely, while there was a decrease of \$404.50 in income. The income from the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court fell off \$3491.70, with a slight increase of expense. The cost of tax collecting was increased somewhat beyond the estimate, by the roll now be-1901 session of the Legislature. Still it shows a reduction of \$14,650 MZ.
One of the most serious objections urged.

against the former method of doing ounty business was the practice of is-uing warrants in excess of the amount authorized by the levy. The league recommended a one-mill tax for road poses, and that expenditures be within the amount raised thereby. A levy of 1½ mills was made. This should produce, with the cash on hand \$51,339 65. In the first half of the year \$33,968 50 was expended. This leaves \$17,850 96 for the econd half.

In the opinion of officers of the leasue, othing is gained by making a low levy and creating a deficiency to be met by the issuance of interest-bearing warrants. It is far better, they say, to levy the tax, so that the taxpayer may know what the cost is going to be.
The latter half of the year will fur-

ish a better test than has yet been had of the working of some of the new laws. The offices of Assessor and Coroner will show large savings for the second half of the year. The Assessor, in particular, has had much work to do, for which the county will have to pay. The league is satisfied that under the operation of the Auditor's bill, by the present County Auditor, savings must result, but that laws cannot do it all. The County Court is the body on which the responsibility largely rests. The Commissioners have the power, and the county business is in their hands. The estimate of the league of the income from other sources than

	half. 23 15 107 00 60 25 53 60 60 00
sceilaneous 1,336 40 7	24.45

These figures show that the income of the county, from sources other than taxes, will be large for 1901, so the county ought not only to keep within the levy year, but also wipe out part of its debt.
The league is convinced that considerable savings can be made in several de-

partments. These conclusions are reached as a result of the reports of experts. comparisons made between county and city departments, and of more than years' study of county affairs. The cuit Courts are a striking example of what can be done, and these departments will do still better in the present half year. Under the new regulations, jurors correct and all moneys accounted for. she brought in a quantity of costly ap-Both the members of the board and the parel, jewelry and trinkets on which she for the year ending June 30, 1809, to \$5518 25 for the year ending June 30, 1901.