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The SEATTLE REPUBLICAN

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CENSUS REPORTS

Have Begun to Come In and Given Out.

THE WEST GROWS

Her Cities Doubled in Population in a Decade.

EXPORTS AND ELECTIONS

The Former Has a Direct Influence Over the Latter as Herewith Shown.

Chicago doubled its population, and the Western cities grew like mushrooms. New states were admitted to the Union and new territories opened to settlement. But between 1890 and 1900 immigration has been discouraged, rather than encouraged. Some care is exercised in extending the welcoming hand to the incoming Europeans. Chinese immigration has been stopped. Most of the immigrants now go to the cities and stay there. The older farming communities being well settled, the farmers' sons and daughters go to the cities, with the result that the urban population is swelled at the expense of the country districts.

The list of the thirty largest cities and their population is as follows:

Greater New York, including N. Y. and Brooklyn	3,437,262
Chicago	1,698,575
Philadelphia	1,293,697
St. Louis	575,238
Boston	560,892
Baltimore	508,957
Cleveland	381,768
Buffalo	352,218
San Francisco	342,782
Cincinnati	325,902
Pittsburg	321,616
New Orleans	287,104
Detroit	285,704
Milwaukee	285,318
Washington	278,718
Newark	246,070
Jersey City	206,433
Louisville	204,731
Minneapolis	202,718
Providence	175,597
Indianapolis	169,164
Kansas City	163,752
St. Paul	163,632
Rochester	162,435
Denver	133,859
Toledo	131,822
Allegheny	129,396
Columbus	125,560
Omaha	102,555
Total	13,243,515

This list shows four cities with over 1,000,000 inhabitants, counting New York and Brooklyn separately; three with from 500,000 to 600,000; five with 300,000, and ten with from 100,000 to 200,000. The East leads, with 7,675,291 inhabitants in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Boston, Baltimore, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Washington, Newark, Jersey City, Providence, Rochester and Allegheny. The middle West has Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Detroit, Kansas City, St. Paul and Toledo, with a total of 4,393,703. The far West has San Francisco and Denver, with a populatio nof 476,641, and the South has New Orleans and Louisville with 491,835.

IT COULDN'T HAVE BEEN CHANCE.

To those independent souls who are inclined to the belief that the times are not affected materially by the changes occurring in the political complexion of the national administration, the following table may prove interesting. It relates to the export trade of the United States:

1890 (Harrison)	$ 845,293,828
1892 (Harrison)	1,015,732,011
1894 (Cleveland)	869,204,937
1895 (Cleveland)	793,392,599
1897 (McKinley)	1,032,007,603
1898 (McKinley)	1,210,291,913
1899 (McKinley)	1,203,931,222
1900 (McKinley)	1,370,403,922

These figures may be found in any well-regulated almanac issued by any first-class Democratic newspaper in this country. They are taken from the reports of the bureau of statistics of the Treasury Department for the years named. They tell their own story.

Between 1892 (the last year of Harrison) and 1895 (the third year of Cleveland), our export trade fell off $222,339,412. Between 1895 and 1900 (the last year of McKinley's present term) our export trade increased $577,011,323. The export trade of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1900 (under McKinley), fell only $116,381,276 short of being double what it was in 1895 (under Cleveland). The indications for the fiscal year of 1901 (beginning June 30, 1900) are that the export trade of the United States will break all records. The exports for July were $100,000,000—$6,000,000 more than in July, 1899.

DIVORCE IN KANSAS.

The Wichita Eagle has been making a study of divorce in Wichita county. The result is interesting if not instructive. The total number of cases filed in court for the next (September) term is sixty-two. The charges do not vary much, showing that the causes of domestic trouble, in the Sunflower state, at least, are not very numerous.

Of the sixty-two bills, twenty are filed by men and forty-two by women. This indicates apparently that men are slower to make complaint or that women have more to complain about. The papers show that five of the couples have been married less than one year, six about two years, and five about five years. Many have been married for periods ranging from six to thirty-five years. One couple passed safely through forty years of wedded life before serious trouble arose. But nearly 80 per cent. of the divorces are sought by persons who have been married between one and ten years.

Twenty-three of the sixty-two couples were married in Kansas, four in Illinois, and the rest in other states and countries. In the petitions filed in the court by men there are several charges usually preferred. In one instance there is but a single charge, and that is of extreme cruelty. The petitioner alleges that, because of his wife's terrible temper and her fondness for throwing household articles at him, married life had become a failure. The causes for action in the cases filed by men are as follows: Immorality, 7; desertion, 9; neglect of duty, 7; cruelty, 6.

One fact particularly noticeable is that when divorce proceedings are brought by women and there are children in the family the woman asks for the custody of the children and states in her petititon that the husband is not capable of taking proper care of them. There are exceptions, however, for in several of the Wichita cases there are provisions in the petition that the children be left to the care of some special person.

BRYAN AND THE COLORED VOTE.

The Rev. A. J. Carey, pastor of Quinn chapel in this city, said on Thursday: "Never, so long as Ben Tillman, the venomed hater of my race, drafts the Democratic platform, or the red shirt brigades intimidate Negroes in North Carolina, or the Mississippi and South Carolina conventions rob my people of their right to vote, can I be other than an avowed and unchangeable antagonist to the party that has been ceaseless and untiring in its efforts to deprive my people of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

This is respectfully referred to Mr. Bryan, who in nearly every speech that he makes shows the greatest concern as to the "consent of the governed" in the Philippines. Mr. Bryan is solicitous as to the rights of colored men who are in rebellion against the United States, who shoot down soldiers and assassinate public officials, but he is indifferent to the rights of colored citizens at home who live in peace with the whites, who aspire to better lives, who, instead of resisting progress toward higher civilization, are eager for education and ambitious to improve their condition.

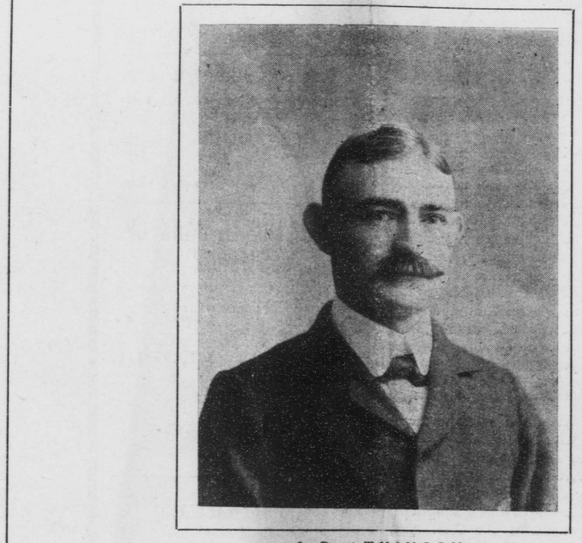
Mr. Bryan goes out of his way to excoriate this government for suppressing rebellion in the Philippines without the consent of the rebels, while he turns his face from his own party in the act of robbing American citizens of their constitutional rights. He strains the Declaration of Independence in behalf of Filipino insurgents and deliberately ignores all appeals coming from colored citizens in the South.

In doing this Mr. Bryan is simply following Democratic precedent. Not a single Democratic state approved the suffrage amendment to the constitution. It was adopted by Republican votes in congress and ratified by the legislatures of Republican states. Since the war not a single legislative measure for the benefit or for protection of the colored people has originated in the Democratic party or has been supported by Democrats. All that has been done to advance the colored people to citizenship, to protect them in their rights, to encourage them in their educational and philanthropic movements, has been the work of Republicans.

Mr. Bryan, in ignoring the outrages against American law and American liberty in the Southern states, is observing the written and unwritten doctrines of his party. No colored man who has the interest of his race at heart can think for a moment of supporting Mr. Bryan or any other Democratic candidate.—Inter Ocean.

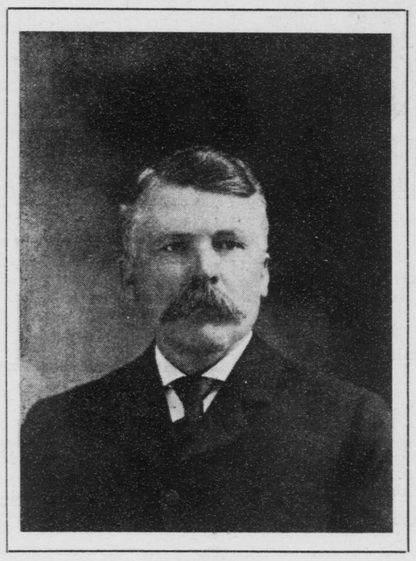
Only two dollars a year for the SEATTLE REPUBLICAN.

Morgan's for a clean shave.



J. D. ATKINSON

JOHN D. ATKINSON, Candidate for State Auditor, came to Seattle the year before the fire, from Connellsville, Pa., where he was born, 1861. He was for two years principal of the South School, in Seattle, later he was librarian of the Seattle Public Library for two years, and afterwards practising law for several years. During the last three years he has spent a good deal of time in Chelan and Okanogan counties looking after mining matters in which he is interested. He is more or less a self-made man and obtained by his own effort a thorough college, and also a law school education. He believes in doing public duties as thoroughly and conscientiously as he would his own private business.



C. W. MAYNARD

J. W. McCONNAUGHEY

HON. C. W. MAYNARD. The famous "southwest" of this state, never advocated a cleaner and more honorable man for office than Hon. C. W. Maynard, the Republican Candidate for State Treasurer. As can be seen from the cut above, his face is an open book of honorableness. State Treasurer Maynard will give the state a most excellent administration.

King County's choice for County Treasurer is one of God's noblest men, whose portrait it affords us much pleasure to present to the readers of THE REPUBLICAN, J. W. McConnaughey. He is one of Seattle's leading, as well as successful, business men and will make an ideal county official.

KING COUNTY'S COURT HOUSE.

ARMY DEATH LIST.

A dispatch to the war department from Gen. MacArthur, dated Manila, August 27, says:

The following deaths have occurred since last report:

Dysentery—Aug. 19, Company D, Thirty-second infantry, James Talley; Aug. 11, Company K, Thirteenth infantry, Arthur J. Zwick; Aug. 18, Company E, Thirteenth infantry, Adolph T. Reyer; Company C, Forty-sixth infantry, Chas. P. Linderbeck; Company L, Twenty-sixth infantry, Michael Fallon; Aug. 15, Company C, Twenty-second infantry, Irwin S. Lowe; Aug. 8, Company A, Twenty-sixth infantry, Romeo Lepage; Aug. 21, Company K, Third infantry, William S. Kent; Company E, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Sergt. Marshall S. Greene; Aug. 20, Company D, Forty-second infantry, Irving W. Hale; Company B, Thirty-seventh infantry, William Caesar; Aug. 14, Company D, Sixth infantry, Charles F. Ellis; Aug. 17, band, Forty-sixth infantry, William E. Belding.

Sprue—Aug. 23, Company C, Thirty-second infantry, Monticue Steelman.

Drowned—Aug. 20, Company B, Forty-first infantry, Worthy Warner, Joseph P. Sinclair; Aug. 23, Company C, Twenty-fourth infantry, Sergt. Henry Giles; Aug. 17, Company L, Thirty-sixth infantry, Frank E. Coleman.

Variola—July 13—Company F, Forty-third infantry, Corp. John E. Whitehead.

Typhoid fever—Aug. 9, Company L, Nineteenth infantry, Lewis E. Thompson; Aug. 21, Company A, Forty-eighth infantry, Ernest Rice; Aug. 23, Company A, Forty-sixth infantry, Corp. Roy L. Osborn.

Undetermined—Aug. 18, Company M, Thirty-eighth infantry, Charles A. Cowan; Aug. 19, Company M, Forty-fifth infantry, Walter Rice.

Appendicitis—July 22, Company F, Nineteenth infantry, Sergt. Geo. McAlvey.

Heart disease—July 29, Troop I, Eleventh cavalry, Joseph Ghant.

Abcess liver—July 30, Company G, Nineteenth infantry, Andrew Newman.

Uraemia—Aug. 16, Troop A, Eleventh cavalry, William Joseph.

Extensive skin burn—Aug. 22, Troop C, Fourth cavalry, Cook Geo. W. Graft.

Nephritis—Aug. 12, Contract Nurse Helen D. Cochran.

Died from wounds received in action—July 3, Company A, Twenty-fourth infantry, Corp. William Preston.

Tuberculosis—Aug. 16, Company F, Signal Corps, Sergt. Joseph A. Drouin.

Malarial fever—July 31, Company M, Nineteenth infantry, William H. Walters.

On the afternoon of August 28, seven car loads, or 25,000 infantry sets, were shipped from the Rock Island arsenal to Manila via New York. The shipment is valued at $80,000.

IN HIS POCKET.

Rev. Prince writes this office that he is going to carry the colored vote of Newcastle, Franklin and Roslyn to his political liking at the next November election if it costs him everything he is worth. Just why the reverend serves such a notice on this office is more than it can explain, for neither The Republican nor its owner is doing one thing to influence a single vote, white or black, at any of the places mentioned herein. The colored men at those camps it has always been supposed voted to suit themselves, without fear or favor, and if they did not, they certainly did not vote to suit the personal or private wishes of the editor of The Republican, as they were never so solicited. At no time have we ever asked the colored folk or any other folk to impose any party or race leadership in us, and we have never tried to represent anybody in any shape, form or manner but our own self. This thing of "handling the colored vote" by certain men for mercenery purposes should be sat down on by the rank and file of the colored voters. If any colored man is a candidate for an office, then he should be generally supported by all colored men, and most assuredly would be by The Seattle Republican, but when one assumes the race leadership only during election times and only for the sake of gettting a few paltry dollars for himself at the expense of the masses, then it should not be tolerated by colored men, who have been there for years and succeeded most admirably in politics. The same is true of Franklin, and certainly doubly true of Roslyn, and there is no doubt but that they will vote this coming fall as suits them best, just as they have always done. How or for whom they will vote we have not the slightest idea, but as said above they will vote their own convictions and will brook no interference on the part of self-assumed "colored vote handlers."

AFRO-AMERICANISM

As Observed by the Colored-American Journal.

ENERGY, PROSPERITY

Quite General Among Them Al Over the State.

POINTED AND PITHY

Told In Short Stories of the Doings of the Negroes In and About Their Many Homes.

The following paragraphs concerning the Afro-Americans of this country have been taken from the Colored American:

Louis V. Harrison is conducting an art school for the race at 618 Robin street, Houston, Tex.

Frank Gadsen is the proprietor of one of the best stocked dry goods stores in Ocala, Fla.

Chicago is soon to have a penny bank, owned and controlled by Negroes; $10,000 has been raised.

D. U. Mills, formerly of San Antonio, but now a U. S. soldier, has been sent to Cuba as a regimental printer.

Causie Oscar Artis conducts a bicycle repair shop at Columbus, O., and is patronized by both white and colored.

There are two Negro drug stores in St. Louis. E. H. Taylor, 2601 Morgan street, and Ernest L. Harris, 2320 Market street.

Maryland Afro-Americans are again attempting an organized movement against the law prohibiting the intermarriage of whites and blacks.

The 500 Pullman car porters, with headquarters at Pittsburg, have decided to form a union and affiliate with the National Colored Men's Railroad Association.

The Aurora Publishing Company, of Morris Brown College, have purchased a press and printing outfit. They will issue the college paper monthly, and do all kinds of job work.

The house at Guinea's Station, Va., where Stonewall Jackson died, is now the property of a Negro. The Stonewall Jackson Memorial Association has offered to buy the property for $5,000.

The Free Mission Baptist people of Texas have purchased fifteen acres of land near Eagle Lake, Tex., and will erect a brick school building, where industrial education will be taught the Negro youth.

At Macon, Ga., the other week, a new discovery was made from an unexpected quarter, which speaks well for the race. The fact is this, that more white people were paying rent than colored people.

M. W. Thurston is superintendent of a silk factory in North Carolina in which 400 hands are employed, only two of whom are white, and they are specially engaged to instruct the colored employes how to do the work.

At the recent graduation exercises of the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., a colored graduate, on receiving his diploma, conferring the degree of Master of Science, from the hands of Cardinal Gibbons, the entire assemblage broke into enthusiastic applause.

S. W. Trice and F. W. Williams have formed a partnership and opened up a gents' furnishing goods establishment in Chicago under the firm name of Tree & Williams These are two of Chicago's most industrious young men who have worked hard and saved their money and are now doing a good business as merchants.

Out in Highland park, Pittsburg, Pa., near the zoo is a plot of ground owned by a colored family named Bullitt, which Director Bigelow has been anxious to add to the park grounds for a number of years. The matter was taken into court, under condemnation proceedings, and the price fixed is $11,000, which the city will have to pay.

Prof. Frederick Dinslow Height, M. A., after having passed through a difficult ordeal of sickness and surgical operation, is himself once more. He announces to his many friends that he will be on the road again at an early date and will deliver lectures on the following subjects: "The Evolution of the Negro," "The Moral Dangers Besetting Our New Responsibilities," and "The Negro in Holy Writ."

The Iron Moulders' Union of New York, by their just and equitable action in the annual meeting recently held, have put in motion a force that is calculated to revolutionize sentiment in favor of the colored man, which means better support for his wife and children. At this meeting a rule was almost unanimously adopted, that hereafter colored men