DEROULEDE IS BAMSHED

SERTENCED TO TEN YEARS' EXILE BY FRENCH HIGH COURT.

Buffet Meets the Same Fate-Guerin Will Be Imprisoned for a Sim-Har Terst.

PARIS, Jan. 4.-The nigh court (senate) In secret session today obndemned H. Buf-let and Deroulede to B years' banishment, M. Guerin was sentenced to 10 years' con-dimensent in a fortified place. Marquis de Lur Saluces was sentenced to 10 years' banishment. The marquis, who is a well known royalist, and formerly a member of the chamber of deputies, was convicted in default of appearance. His where-abouts is unknown, but it is believed that the is outside of French territory.

Today's decisions condemn the convicted men to pay the costs of the prosecution. The sentences take effect immediately Guerin will be removed to a French fortress, probably on the Island of Oleran, off the west ceast. MM. Buffet and De roulede left Paris by the Northern rall-

JAPANESE DIET.

Opposition Charges the Premier and Home Minister With Corruption.

YOROHAMA, Dec. 15, via Victoria, B. C. Jan. 4.-The memorial to the throne brought into the diet this week by the osition is practically an impeachment of Premier Marquis Yamagata and Home Mindster Marquis Seigo for corrupt pracsires. The specifications allege undue in ce used by the government in the re-elections, and the granting of a charfor in the great municipal improvement pacheme as a direct bribe for securing the passage of the government bill. As the indictment is made by a party which is We dare charge the so-called anti-imitself by no means untainted with corruption, and is in a hopeless minority,

The bill for the regulation of religious organishtions excites much comment because of its absolute fairness and im-partiality. Christianity is no longer mere-ly telerated, but receives recognition. All religious property is exempt from taxation and religious teachers from con-scrippion. The whole Buddhist sects show

Obpressed, and the special commission or its treatment has been withdrawn. The cleaning committees in all large thomas will, however, be kept in service for a long time to come, to prevent the recurrence of the scourge.

The feeling of sympathy and depression smoog Anglo-Saxon residents over British reverses in South Africa is very strong, and is largely shared by Japanese, whose sentiments are strongly pre-British.

The excitement in the foreign community over the Kent case still continues. The opinion is freely expressed that a reversal of judgment on appeal will by ano means allay the sense of inscourity which has been aroused by it. Nothing but the removal of the judge will restore

CHINESE AND FRENCH FOUGHT.

Small Engagement Near the Tonquin Border,

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 4.—News has reached Canton that a battle occurred between natives near Wangchauan and the French forces stationed there. It is said that the Chinese rouled the French and oursued them for some distance. The French lost was 30 killed. The Chinese losses are not stated. The battle occurred the 19th and 11th of last month. On hear-ing of the affair the vicercy dispatched three gunboats with 1990 soldiers to restore order. The viceroy also wired the tsung-il-yamen asking what steps are to be taken, as he is quite unable to carry out the delimitation to the satisfaction of the Queen Adelaide, which reached here to-

A dispatch from Scoul, dated December 12, to the Nichi Nichi, of Japan, says the protest of the Russian minister against the land purchase at Masampo, made by Japanese, was rejected by the Corean goverament, and the land has consequently hernme the property of the Japanese.

Missionary Killed by Chinese.

PEKING, Jan. 4.- The Rev. Mr. Brooks, of the Church Missionary Society, sta-cloned at Ping Yin, in the province of Shan Tung, was captured in the vicinity and murdered December 3 by members of a spditious gang called "boxers," en active lately in destroying many villages and killing native Christians. The governor of the province has dispatched a force of cavalry to the scene of the disturbances, but the soldiers arrived too late

Blo Marn Wrecked.

VICTORIA B. C., Jan. 4.—The steamer Queen Adelaide brings news that the steamer Rio Maru was wrecked off Omi cape. She struck a submerged rock, and soon afterward foundered. An Englishman named Richmond has sen murdered in Chemulpo.

The Earthquakes in Tiffis, TIPLIS, Russian Caucasia, Jan. 4 .- Al-

together 18 villages in the Achalalak district of this government have experienced enringunke shocks. Bix of these been completely destroyed, and 800 bodies have already been recovered.

REFORM IN TEACHING.

Professor Hadley Talks of the Work of Yale University.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 .- "By the time of the Yales bl-centennial in 1901, I believe we shall see with a reform in the teaching work in the university as will bring all the undergraduate departments into harmony and adapt the college work both to the schools below it and the world life after it. I believe that there will be a progress in the course of study which shall make the result of the education give the advance of the student really and truly not only toward citizen but toward the particular kind of affigenship which he needs to exercise. This was the way President Arthur T. ey, of Tale university, characterized the present lines of development in his institution in an after-dinner speech which de last evening at the dinner given in his honor by the Chicago Yale Associa-tion at the University Club. Mr. Hadley had spoken regretfully of some features of the educational work of Yale in the

"I regret," he said, "that progress in matters of instruction has not been what it should have been. There has been a tack of progress, of co-ordination and of the adaptation of the studies to the condi-tions of American life. There is a strong feeling now that the faculties must use brains in the reform of the courses of instruction, and put the work into coence with itself and with outside life." Then he made the prediction which has been quoted, and continued:

'I do not have great sympathy with the view that the college course should be a preparation of students for the profesal or business life. I hold rather that tt should co-operate with the store and office life that is to follow and teach things which would not be learned in the store or office, so as to make a min big enough to see things outside his nal rut. I would have it give the graduate a larger knowledge of life, so that when the chance for progress comes marrial improvements which Yale is aim-

ing at for the celebration of the 200th ing at for the celebration of the 20th anniversary of its foundation, January 10, next. His present trip, which includes many of the largest cities of the West, is made largely with the view of stirring up Yale loyalty to aid in the work, and he gave many expressions of his appre-ciation to the alumni for the interest they had shown in their alma mater. He told of the new buildings which are to be erected as soon as the funds are ready. including an auditorium, a memorial ves-tibule, a dining-hall and administration buildings. Then, speaking of the finances.

"If Princeton, at the end of a century and a half of history, could raise from its alumni a memorial fund of \$1,500,000, I figure that Yaie at the end of two cen-turies can raise \$2,000,000."

he said:

THEY ARE TO BLAME.

Anti-Imperialists Are Partly Responsible for Lawton's Death.

New York Tribune To the Editor of the Tribune: Sir: In "General Lawton's Epitaph" (December 24) you charge the anti-imperialists with the responsibility for his most lamentable

Dare you assert that there was any valid reason why under the treaty with Spain the ould not have been given equal political rights with the Cubana?
Dare you assert that if that had been done our country would not have been spared the war that has cost it the lives of General Lawa, and of, too, too many of our fellow coun-

Dare you deny that President McKinley is officially and morally responsible for that war, and consequently for the deaths of our fellow

Dare you publish this letter? FRANCIS E. WOODRUFF.
Morristown, N. J., Dec. 24, 1899.

We dare-although it is not agreeable to deal, on a subject of such gravity, with perialists, who have frantically antago-nized the United States government's pol-icy in the Philippines, with a share of the sponsibility for General Lawton's death. We charge it on the authority of General Lawton himself. In a letter written shortly by a Filipino bullet it might as well come from one of my own men, because I scription. The whole Buddhist sects show support to me superpectedly liberal spirit, and are practically united in giving support to fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America." It is not we who grave telling the faultfinders, who for months have been misrepresenting a remark credited to him about "this accursed war" and trying to use him as a club against the administration, that he dies from their blows. Does Mr. Woodruff dare stand by Lawton's coffin and proclaim that the critic safe in Morristown, N. J., knew more of what was right in dealing with the Filipinos than the intrepid hero who went to his death in Luzon, almost with his last breath avowing his belief in the justice of our campaign?

We care assert that there were valid reasons for treating the Philippines differently from Cuba. The United States was responsible to the world for those islands, and could not wisely bind itself to recog-nize and protect as their government a body of men whose performances as civil-ized rulers could not be forecast, and whose ability to maintain themselves in local authority without unending civil wars was not evident. Even in Cuba it has needed, so far, to keep absolute authority in its own hands, just as it was doing in the Philippines, pending full light on the problems there presented, when the Tagals attacked our troops without waiting to know what this government could do

for them.
We dare affirm that the president was not responsible for the insurrection, and that he could not, under the treaty, make any promise such as the Cubans had, which would have averted hostilities. He did not make the promise to the Cubans. Congress made it. He carried on war under its orders, and as a result acquired sovereignty of the Philippines for the United States. He had no power to announce any isposition of that territory. He could only take it or leave it for Spain to fight with Aguinaldo about, or rell to some other country. The impatient Filipinos, who could not be induced to make any reason-able statement of their hopes or concede any authority in return for the protection which they frankly said they wanted, be-gan hostilities while the United States. with the best of good will toward them, was trying to learn their needs and what sort of a government would suit them. We dare assert that the course of the United States in dealing with the insurrection is one which no American need be ashamed of, and in witness we again quote from Lawton's death message:

I would to God that the truth of this whole Philippine situation could be known by every one in America as I know it. If the real his-tory, inspiration and conditions of this insur-rection, and the influences, local and external, that now encourage the enemy, as well as the actual possibilities of these islands and peoples and their relations to this great East, could be understood at home, we would bear no more talk of unjust "shooting of government" the Filipinos or hauling fown our flag in the Philippines. If the so-called anti-imperialists would honestly ascertain the truth on the ground, and not in distant America, they, whom I believe to be honest men misinformed, would be convinced of the error of their state-ments and conclusions and of the unfortunate effect of their publications here.

Perhaps the gentleman in Morristown, N J., knows more about "unjust shooting of government into the Filipinos" than the general whom he laments, but we doubt it. When the news of Lawton's death first came the "anti-imperialists" were guick to picture him an unwilling martyr to the "usurpations" of the president. One paper declared that "his abhorrence of the war in which professional duty called him engage in the Philippines was more than once expressed in vigorous terms, and if a moment of consciousness was left him after being struck by the fatal bullet it must have been embittered by the ught that he fell in what he last sum mer called 'this accursed war'-accuraed because needless and ignominious." other declared that his death drove into the public conscience "the folly of Mr. McKinley's war in the Philippines." We regret not to have seen either correct its representations in the light of Lawton's own expressions. But we do not wonder. They described the administration as his murderer, and they could not comment on his letter without noting that he himself declared in his dying statement that they were the workers of his death. So the keep silence. Our Morristown corresp ent evidently absorbs their passion but no their discretion. He has read Lawton's letter and takes us to task as if it nated with us. Has it not occurred to him instead to "dare" his friends to square their whining over Lawton with Lawton' accusation against themselves?

A New Motive Power.

Indianapolis News. While one group of inventors is at work on liquid air as a motive power, with a temperature enormously below zero, an-other makes a claim of remarkable merits for superheated water in light and heavy transportation. The water is heated in up-right steel tubes to 150 deg. above the temperature of steam in a locomotive. When released into an engine it expands nearly 1000 times and performs the ser-vices required of a storage power.

Named for Christmas

Louisville Courier-Journal.

South Africa was discovered by the
Portuguese, who were searching for an
ocean road to India. Bartholomew Diaz was the commander of the two little ships that formed the expedition in 1486. Eleven years later Le Gama took another Portuhe will be the man to take the lead in it."

Ar. Hadiey spoke also of some of the Christmas day, and thus named it in con-

DEPOSIT CURRENCY

INTEREST OF THE FARMER IN THE BANKING QUESTION.

Difference Between the Demands bu Country Banks and on City Banks -Necessary Expenses.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.- Two recent numbers of Sound Currency, by L. Carroll Root, secretary of the Reform Club's sound currency committee, and formerly assistant to the Indianapolis monetary commission, deal with the banking question from a somewhat new, but very im-portant, point of view. The first is en-titled "Deposit Currenty." In I, the author shows how bank deposits subject to check constitute the main currency of all the larger business of the country. He demonstrates conclusively that these deposits are bank currency just as truly as bank notes are, the two being only different forms which bank credit takes, and being simi-larly created in the operation of discountting the notes of the bank's customers. and both performing all the offices of cur-rency where used. Mr. Root shows wha are some of the considerations which have made the note form of currency more acceptable for use in country districts and at the same time have resulted in a decided preference for the bank deposit as the main currency for use in the cities and the distinctly commercial communis In the second pamphlet, entitled "The

interest must remain much higher in the country than in the city. Another common-sense view of the ques-tion is as follows: The city bank is left

free to land its entire \$212.500 to local bor rowers. The country bank, in the typical case mentioned, is required at the outset to withdraw \$112,500 for investment in bonds at 2½ per cent interest. This re-duces the portion to lend to local borrow-ers to \$10,000. And it "stands to reason" that if so large a part is required to be "invested in a special form" at a rate of interest much below the normal commerchal rate, the part lent at home must be lent at a rate enough above the normal rate to make up for what the bond in-

vestment falls below it. How different the situation if the Issu of notes, within reasonable limitations, were no more restricted and no more heavily burdened than the use of deposits! Then the discrimination between the rural country would disappear, and the rural community which preferred its currency in the form of notes would be at no disadvantage as compared with the commercial community; the country bank would then be in a position to make loans on as favorable terms as the city bank. and the average lending rate required to earn a 6 per cent dividend in the typical case mentioned would fall from 3.4 to

PRICES UNTOUCHED.

Half of the 1900 Iron Output Already Sold and Market Firm.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 4 .- The Iron Trade Review says: With 50 per cent of the pigiron pro-

THE LATE DR. G. O. ROGERS.



PROMINENT DENTIST AND SCIENTIST OF FOREST GROVE.

Farmer's Interest in the Banking Question," the author develops this point fur-ther, and shows how, because of it, the restrictions which our laws have placed upon the issue of bank notes in excess of those put upon the use of deposits amount to a practical discrimination against the use of bank notes and in favor of those whose currency is deposits, and is thus a discrimination against the country in favor of the city.

The most important of these restrictions are the special taxation of bank notes and the requirement for investment in United States bonds to be deposited as security for their use. Because of these re-strictions the use of bank notes by those whose habits and convenience hose forms of currency (that is by the farmers and the population of our agricultural sections generally) has been made expensive, while the commercial and financial classes, who do not care to make use of notes, but whose business is best and most conveniently done with deposits, have been left free to use their own particular form of currency without restrictions or burdens. This naturally and necessarily produces higher rates of interest in country districts, as the author shows by a series of concrete illustrations. He takes, for example, a typical city bank of \$100,000 capital, with \$150,000 of deposits. Its con-dition would be represented by the following helance sheet:

Assets-oans and discounts... Cash reserve (25 per cent)..... Total \$250,000 Total ... \$250 000 With \$5000 expenses, this bank could earn 6 per cent dividend upon its capital if s loans were made at an average rate of 5.18 per cent.

Contrast with this the situation of a typical country bank under the existing system. In order to furnish its currency in the form needed by its customers, a large part of it must be in the shape of bank notes; instead of all deposits, as in the city. Take, as before, a bank of \$100,-000 capital, with \$150,000 demand liabilities -\$90,000 of which are notes and \$60,000 de osits. It is necessary under the present system that the bank should buy \$100,000 of United States bonds, to be deposited with the treasurer at Washington. at present prices would cost about \$112,500 This will leave the bank, after keeping out a cash reserve of \$37,500 as before only \$100,000 for general loans and dis-counts. Its condition will be as represented by the following balance sheet:

United States bonds.......3112,500 1:42%.

To the same expenses as are borne by the city bank must be added \$900 for tax on circulation. A 6 per cent dividend would take \$6000 as before. The bank's total income must therefore be \$11,900 in order to make possible a 6 per cent dividend upon the capital stock. Now the net return upon the \$112,500 invested in United States bonds is only 2% per cent. The total net income on the \$112,500 thus invested is, therefore, only \$2,531 25. In order to make the total income up to \$11,900, the loans and discounts must produce \$3868 75—which requires that they should be made at an average rate of about 9.4

This is the reason, as the author shows. why rates of interest are so high in our agricultural sections. More money made by starting a bank in a city and lending at 5 per cent, where the form of currency desired (deposits) is untaxed and unburdened, than can be made by lending at 9 per cent in a country district. P. M. it was reported here that the town where a considerable portion of the currency must take the form of notes, the fire started in the business district about issue of which is so severely burdened. So 'clock, and had burned six business. Until those burdens are removed rates of buildings.

not all of this for shipment in the first, six months, it is not to be expected that any sensational market turns will be encountered for weeks, if at all. The sig-nificance today is that the sensational nificance today is that the sensational product having reached, during the early crash in Wall street and the duliness of part of the century, about \$20,000,000 in a lay time have left pigiron prices thus far untouched. Against the fact that production has

overtaken demand, sellers of iron point to the general urgency with which deliverles are called for and the further fact that a good many important consumers who began in November to wait for prices to decline have yet to buy for a round percentage of their requirements next six months. In some cases the test will be made on the advance in iron and steel freights, effective January 1, whether buyer or seller shall stand them on the next purchases made. Bessemer pig remains at \$25. Pittsburg, and is very firm in view of a slight curtailment of operation due to the recent interruption of ore movement from the docks. Foundry irons are unchanged in all markets.

In steel billets the indications are that while the mills are not so well filled with orders as are the blast furnaces, the expectations of buyers who have been waiting for a decline will be disappointed for the present at least. Bessemer steel ca-pacity has not increased in the year, apart from the completion of a new plant in the Wheeling district, and with rail mills so heavily sold for 1900 they will not be heard from in the billet market. All lines of finished material are quiet, with prices for plates a trifle easier, bars strong and sheets stationary. Structural mills are well occupied and

the prospect of spring work is counted excellent, if money conditions do not change unexpectedly for the worse returns show that the amount of Iron ore received in the past season of navigation at Lake Eric ports was 15,222,187 gross tons, an increase of 38 per cent over 1898.

THE DAY'S RACES.

Yesterday's Winners at Tanforan and New Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.-The weather at Tanforan Park was fine, and the track The results were: One mile, selling-Bishop Reed won, Cv. cond, Red Pirate third; time, 1:42%.

Mile and an eighth, selling-Imperious Meadowthorpe second, third; time, 1:55%. One mile, selling-Geyser won, Advance Guard second, Bogus Bill third; time,

Mile and a sixteenth, Baden stakes, value \$1200-Pimemaker won. Potente second, Zoroaster third; time, 1:49. Six furlongs, selling-Thomas Carey won, San Augustine second, Modwena third

Seven furlongs-San Venado won, Hard second, Lady Meddlesome third; time, 1:28.

Races at New Orleans, NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.-Barataria and

Wood were the only winning favor ites today. The track was fast. The results were: Six furlongs-Wiggins won, Diggs see ond, Cotton Plant third; time, 1:15% One mile-Phallas won, Ben Chance se ond, Chickamauga third; time, 1:44.

Mile and a sixteenth-Barataria won

Jim Conway second, Traveller third; time, 1:51. Seven furlongs, handicap won, Laureate second, Debride third; time, 1:281/4. Six furlongs—Algaretta won, Memphis second, Benneville third; time

1:13%. Michigan Town Burning. MUSKEGON, Mich., Jan. 4.-At 10:11

WILL ENLARGE OUR TRADE

COMMERCE OF CUBA, PUERTO RICO AND THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Insular Production Capable of Great Increase-Effect of Annexation on Prices of Tropical Products:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.-Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Hawaiian, Philippine and Samoan islands; their commerce, conditions and producing and consuming power, the subject of a monograph just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics in response to the renewed demand for infor-mation regarding those Islands. In this volume, two previous editions of which have been entirely exhausted, an effort has been made to picture present physical conditions, as well as the presentation of statistics of commerce, and the prospective producing and consuming power of the islands. Their present consuming power is estimated in round terms at \$100 000,000, about equally divided between the products of agriculture and manufactures. The im ports into Cuba in 1892, when normal con ditions of prosperity prevalled, were \$2, 101,682; those of Puerto Rico, in 1896, \$3,656; 578; those of the Hawalian islands, in 1898, \$11,650,890; of the Philippines Islands, in 1896 \$29 815 075 while those of the Samoan islands, in 1885 were \$418,840, the chief commercial value of those islands being as a harbor and port of repair, refuge The exports of the islands have, in years

of prosperity, exceeded considerably their imports. In 1802 Cuba's exports were \$53, imports. In 1892 Cuba's exports were \$85, 1018,228, against \$32,101,692 of imports; those of the Hawaiian islands, in 1888, \$17,285,744, against \$11,650,890 of imports, and those of the Philippines, in 1896, \$23,481,484, against \$28,815,075 of imports. Puerto Rico's exports tisually about equal her imports, the density of population in that island requiring large importations of manufactures and the agricultural products of the temperate zone. The exportations of these tures and the agricultural products of the temperate zone. The exportations of these islands consist chiefly of sugar, tobaccis, coffee, tropical fruits, and, in the case of the Philippines, beinp. From Guba the sugar exports, under normal conditions, formed fully four-fifths of the total value of articles exported. From the clawallan islands sugar forms probably nine-tenths of the total exportations. From the Philippines, exports of sugar and hemp are about equal in value, together forming about four-lifths of the normal exporta-tions; while from Puerto Rico coffee is the largest item of export, its exportation having been, in 1896, more than three times as great in value as sugar, and forming considerably more than one-half the total exports of the island.

Roads Will Increase Production. That the producing capacity of certain of these islands, especially Cuba and the Philippines, may be greatly increased by the creation of improved methods of in ternal communication, cannot be doubted. Of the 35,000 000 acres composing the island of Cuba, not more than 2,000,000 have ever been under cultivation. There are 17,000, 000 acres of virgin forest, and 9,000,000 acres of fertile plains which have only served, up to this time, as pastures, and as most of this land is extremely fertile, its producing capabilities, when reached by roads and railways, are almost beyond present conjecture. Similar conditions ex-ist in the Philippine islands. In the Ha-wallan islands, the sugar-producing area is being greatly increased by the introduc-tion of irrigation. The exports of sugar from the Hawalian Islands, in 1896, 1897 and 1898, are nearly double those of 1886, 1887 and 1888. In Puerto Rico the coffee-producing area may be very materially in creased by the introduction of roads and facilities for reaching the interior of the island and transporting its products to the coast, large areas in the mountainous portions of the island being capable of producing coffee of high quality so soon as they can be brought under cultivation and their products transported to the scaboard. In Cuba coffee was at one time the prin-cipal source of wealth, the value of its single year. The industry was est by the French refugees from Santo Do-mingo. After their expulsion the planta-tions passed into the hands of Spaniards and Americans, and it is estimated that there were, at one time, six coffee estates to one of sugar, coffee plantations containing from 500,000 to 1,000,000 trees being in existence in the island prior to 1830, when introduction of sugar growing. The tobacco-producing area in all of the islands may also be materially increased, while the hemp production of the Pailippines may be doubled with proper facilities for

transportation. The great increase in areas devoted to the production of coffee, especially in Brazil and Central America, has materially increased the world's product and lowered prices, which is illustrated by the fact that n the United States the average import price of coffee has declined from 14 cents per pound, in 1894, to 6.7 cents in 1890. In sugar production similar conditions prevail. The rapid development of the beetsugar industry has resulted in a marked increase of beet-sugar production, and at low prices, until about two-thirds of the world's sugar supply is now from beets, thus greatly reducing the price of sugar. This reduction is shown by the fact that in the United States the average import price of sugar has fallen from 5.06 cents 1878, to 2.01 cents in 1897. similar conditions exist with reference to hemp, which has recently encountered strong competition from sisal and from jute, whose production and use in certain lines of manufacture have been greatly increased. Thus, while the producing area of these islands may be greatly enlarged. It can scarcely be expected that the prices obtained in earlier years for their prin-

cipal products will again be realized. Importations From the Islands. All of the principal products of these islands are largely imported into the United States, and seem likely to continue indefinitely among our largest items of importation. Of our total importations of the fiscal year 1899, sugar amounted to \$94 -964,120; coffee, \$55,275,470; fibers, \$20,300,003; fruits and nuts, \$18,314,266; crude rubber and tropical products, \$31.875,207; raw silk, with which successful experiments have been made in Cuba and in the Philippines, \$52,479,627, while numerous other products of the island, including tea, cabinet woods, gums, indigo and spices, amount to many millions of dollars. The average annual importation of tropical products into the United States exceeds \$250,000,000, and all, or nearly all, of them may be produced in the islands in question.

At present the total imports of these slands amount to about \$100,000,000, that of Cuba, in 1892, being \$52,101,582; the Philippines, in 1806, \$28,815,975; the Hawaiian islanda, in 1898, \$11,650,800, and Puerto Rico. in 1896, \$3,656,578. Their importations are already being stimulated by recent devel-opments, as is shown by the fact that the exports from the United States to the Hawallan islands in the fiscal year imounted to \$9,365,470, against \$5,907,155 in 1898. and \$4,897,075 in 1897; to Cuba. \$18, 616,377 in 1899, against \$9,561,656 in 1898, and \$8,259,776 in 1897, and to Puerto Rico, \$2,685,-848 in 1899, against \$1,505.945 in 1898, and \$1,988,888 in 1897. With increased producing areas and producing power from the in-troduction of modern methods of culti-vation and preparation of products for the market, the consuming and importing capacity may be expected to increase.

Consumption of foreign products in these islands is about equally divided between manufactures and agricultural products of the temperate sone. Of the exports from the United States to Cuba, in 1894, which amounted to \$20,125,221, \$9,440,953 were agriultural products, and of the \$18,616,377 exported from the United States to Cuba in 1899, \$3,799,512 were agricultural products. the principal items being: Live animals. \$2,367,794; breadstuffs, \$2,306,172; provisions, including beef, hog and dairy products,

\$3,540,729; while the most important manufactures were cotton cloths, \$447,839; ma-chinery, \$424,031; hoots and shoes, \$214,846; chinery, \$424.031; boots and shoes, \$214,844; Saws and tools, \$166.051; cotton goods, other than cloths; \$112,680, and nails, \$60,555. To Puerto Rico, agricultural products formed \$1,321,480 of the total of \$2,685,848 experted from the United States in 1899, and averiging about the same proportion in earlier

Spain's exportations to Cuba, Puerto Rice and the Philippines, which, under normal conditions amount to about \$40,000, 000 annually, were more largely manufac-tures, though probably two-fifths of her exports to the islands were agricultural products. Of her total exportations to Cuba in 1896, which amounted to 125,000,000 pesetas, 50,000,000, in found terms, were agricultural products. To Puerto Rico the proportion was about the same.

INVITING PUERTO RICO.

Delightful Climate Where Americans Can Thrive.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. - Up to the present time, in spite of all that has been published on the subject, very little has been known of the agricultural possibili-ties of the Island of Puerto Rico. Secre-tary Wilson, of the agricultural department, has taken it keen interest in this subject, and for the sake of securing more and reliable information along these lines, sent O. F. Cooke, of the botany di-vision of his department, to Puerto Rico to make an examination of the subject. Secretary Wilson wanted the Island studled with a view to ascertaining what speies and varieties of vegetable now found there, in order that the department might be able to enter upon the work of securing others likely to be of use in improving and extending the agri-cultural industries. Mr. Cook has made à preliminary report to the secretary, which shows a number of interesting facts that have heretofore not been generally At present very little in the way of plant

products is exported from Puerto Rico outside of coffee, sugar and tobacco. All other crops are designated "menores that is, "minors," and these being con-sidered unworthy of the serious attention of the planters, their cultivation is generally left to the desultory efforts of the poorest and most ignorant of the population. As a result there has been lit-He attempt at the improvement of vari-eties either by selection or by the intro-duction of superior seed. Much of the fruit and vegetables sold in the markets of Puerio Rican cities is of very inferior quality and quite unsultable for export. The department will assist the more en terprising farmers, both Americans and Puerto Ricans, in experiments, which many of them have already undertaken, in order to find out what new crops suitable for our markets can be grown there.
As already pointed out in Secretary Wil-

son's annual report, we are paying over large part of which could be furnished by Puerto Rico and the Philippines. Instead, however, of entering upon too many suggestions at once, it is desirable to settle upon a few of the more promising crops and encourage the production of these articles on a scale sufficient to give them a recognized place in commerce. For bananas, for instance, we paid in 1898 over \$5,500,000, mostly to Jamaica and Central America. In Puerto Rico the banana has scarcely been considered as a source of income or an article of export. It has been planted principally for shade in the coffee plantations, and as one variety was as good as another for this purpose, most of the bananas are unsalable. The most of the bananas are unsalable. The variety almost exclusively imported into the United States is not generally culti-vated. As the conditions for commercial banana-growing are very favorable, it may be expected that attempts in this direction will soon be made. It is necessary, however, that at least 500 acres be put under thorough cultivation, for the product of less land can hardly be marketed to advantage. Unless a company with ample capital will undertake the experiment, it can be made only through an organized effort by the landowners of

some favorable locality.

The soil and climatic conditions are exthat a wide range of products can be se cured, at least for local consumption. Oranges, limes and other citrus fruits, European grapes and other semitropica fruits and vegetables can be produced in the drier parts of the island, while from the moister parts vanilla, cacao, mangoes and other more strictly tropical plants the decline in the price of coffee led to can be exported. There are no localities sufficiently hot and humid for the rubberproducing plants of the Amazon valley and those of similar habitat, while the land is mostly too valuable to warrant its extensive use for others which might thrive. The potential wealth of the island may, however, be greatly increased if er trees can be found which can b used for shade or planted on the rocky pinnacles of the foothills, which are now covered with tangled masses of regetation. Some of the African rubber vines may be able to thrive in the latter situations. As shade trees some supposedly native rubber-bearing species of Figure have already been planted, but the quan-tity of gum obtainable is too small to

> ance that the existing industries of Puerto Rico be improved. Sugar lands are re-ceiving attention from American capitalists, and large factories with the most modern facilities are being built. Coffee has, however, been the chief product of the Island, and is, perhaps, that in which the greatest expansion is possible. Over \$13,000,000 worth of coffee has been export ed in a single season from Puerto Rico in spite of the fact that methods of cultivation are of the most primitive character, Instead of seedlings grown in nurseries, those which spring up by chance in the heavily shaded plantations are used. These are already weak and spindling; in order to keep them alive heavy shade is necessary, and this is con tinued throughout the life of the plant This, together with the overcrowding and lack of proper care, brings the average crop down to one-third or less of what might be obtained through better meth ods of cultivation. There is also a large amount of land suitable for coffee culture, but not now planted, so that it is not unreasonable to believe that if this industry were properly developed Puerto Rico might supply at least half of the enormous quantity consumed by United States, our imports in 1898 being valued at over \$85,000,000.

render a profit for collecting.

In the meantime it is of great im

There are, however, few Americans in-erested in coffee-growing, and the capitalists who have canvassed Puerto Rico for profitable investments have been giv ing little attention to the possibilities of coffee, doubtless owing to the depressed condition of the market, the result of overproduction of inferior grades in Bra-The superior quality of the Puerto Rican article has, ever, long been recognized in the Euro-pean market, and there is every probability that an increasingly large amount

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Are your eyes dull, listless and dead-

looking? Are you irritable and hard to please? Do you feel as though you have heart

Do you have to urinate several times in the night? Is there ever a scalding, burning sensation there? Do you feel the desire immediately to

urinate again, with no result?
Is your urine clouded, thick or milky?
Is there any sediment or do particles float in 1t7

float in 11?

Don't neglect these conditions, and if they or any part of them are yours, Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, will be found just the mediene you need. Here's a simple test for the kidneys, fust as certain as though a physician wave. just as certain as though a physician were in personal attendance on your case; Four some of your "morning" urine in a glass or bottle and allow it to stand 24 hours. Then hold it up to the light, and if you find any settlings or sediment, or if it thick or milky, or if small particles float about in it, don't hesitate for a moment, but write at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., mention The Portland Daily Oregonian. and immediately begin using the sample of Swamp-Root which you will receive at

once, absolutely free by mail. The results will surprise you. Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, pleas-ant to take, and is for sale by drupplets everywhere in bottles of two sizes and two prices-fifty cents and one dollar. Bear in mind the name, Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

will be required in the United States. The stock now on hand is being held at high prices, owing to the fact that the visible supply is very small, a result of the August hurricane. Higher prices in the gen eral market are to be expected, and, while it is improbable that coffee - growing under the old methods will ever be as profitable as formerly, the natural conditions are favorable for the perpetuation and extension of the industry

lines. The fact that Puerto Rico contains no large unoccupied areas has led some ob servers to represent the entire island as thickly populated. In reality this is by no means the case, and, while a large part of the available land has been at some time under cultivation, there are many districts in which not more than 10 per cent of it is now in use, except for sto raising, which may properly be called the most popular agricultural industry at the

present time. For men without capital or experience in the industries of tropical countries, there are no openings in Puerto Rico, but with the improvement of means of trans-portation there will be much to encourage the settlement of farmers of sufficient enterprise and intelligence to carry on diversified farming and profit by the ad-

vantageous local conditions.

Puerto Rico is unique among the West Indies, or, indeed, among tropical countries generally, in the possession of a large white population capable at once of furnishing labor for carrying out local improvements and of taking part in the progress of advancing civilization. The explanation is to be found in the delightful and salubrious climate, where the Eu-ropean can live, work, and thrive. A more advantageous point of contact with the tropics could scarcely have been selected.

TROUBLE FOR FARMERS

Jackrabbits From Eastern Oregon Invade Willamette Vailey.

There was a time when no Willamette There was a time when no whitesette valley pasture was trod by the foot of the festive jackrabbit. He gnawed the bark from fruit trees, and ate up the gardens of the farmer beyond the Cascades. For led many an ambitious Eastern Oregon dog in a wild and fruitless chase. the trackless plain beyond the mountains in splendid freedom, and it was supposed that he was only indigenous to a clime where there were few rivers and fewer

But the jackrabbit is in the Valley. During the past year or two an occasional struggler was met by a Valley farmer. At first the farmer was believed to be mistaken in the identity of the alleged jack, but more recently it has become perfectly understood that the jack is here, and here in rapidly increasing numbers. Sun-day one was killed by George Howers; Christmas day James Irwin killed another. Monday Charles Heckart killed a third, and in Ned Smith's pasture found three others piled up, where some other sportsman had slain them.

The jackrabbit is prodigious in proion. He is death on gardens and growing fruit trees. If he keeps on coming he ill be as bad a post as the cucumber b He is a or the codiln moth. that the future will probably have to

Domestic and Foreign Ports. Queenstown, Jan. 4.—Afrived—Penniand, rom Philadelphia for Liverpool, and pro-

London, Jan. 4.-Arrived-Manitou, from New York; Manhattan, from New York Yokohama, Jan. 4.—Sailed—Monmouthshire, from Hong Kong for Portland. New York, Jan. 4.—Arrived—Noordland, from Antwerp. Sailed—La Normandie, for Havre; Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Bremen, via Cherbourg and South-ampton. Arrived-Darmstadt, from Bre-

Rotterdam, Jan. 4.—Salled-Amsterdam for New York.

Cole in Court. BOSTON, Jan. 4.-Charles H. Cole, expresident of the Globe National bank, who is charged with misappropriating funds of this institution, arrived in this city tonight from Los Angeles, Cal., charge of the United States marshal. He was at once taken before a United States commissioner, waived the reading of the omplaint, and pleaded not guilty, and the case was continued until January 18. Ball was fixed at \$50,000, which was furnished,

and the prisoner was released. Within five years the exports of coffee fro he Hawaiian lelands have increased nearly 40



C. A. Wilson, Wilson Block, Dealer in Groceries, Produce, etc.; PHILIPSBURG, Mont., Jan., 1880. I have used the Oxydonor No. 2 about eight months. I would not be without one. I have been alling since 1801, when I had La Grippe, and have never been will since, until I used the Oxydonor. I am much stronger mentally and physically, and consider it one of the greatest inventions of the age. The greatest little thing I ever saw. Yours respectfully, C. & WILSON.