PROBABLE WITNESS PAID

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE IN THE NOYES CONTEMPT CASE.

Ex-Judge Dubose Is to Be Brought From Jall to Testify for Respondents.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30 .- In the Nome contempt proceedings today before United States Commissioner Heacock, Attorney Samuel Knight testified that money was Samuel Knight testified that money was furnished a man named Reiss, who might be called to testify against Judge Noyes. The money was furnished by parties to the controversy on Anvil Creek. Reiss' value as a witness was from the fact that he had made affidavit that he had acted as intermediary between Noves and defendants in certain suits, and that he had given Judge Noyes \$2000 to defer the tment of a receiver on the claims Mr. Knight said he secured an affidavit from Reiss later on behalf of his clients, paying his expenses from Nome to New York in order that he might be a wit-ness at a Congressional inquiry of affairs at Nome, if it was decided to hold one Mr. Knight said that subsequently Al-exander McKenzie and Attorney Geary denounced Reiss as a man who would sign

Captain French, of Company K, Seventh Infantry, U. S. A., testified to incidents in connection with the arrival of the writs of supersedens at Nome. Judge Noyes, he said, directed him not to issue any executive order. The witness said he un-derstood that to mean that he was not required to carry out the execution of the writs. Captain French said Judge Noyes appeared quite embarrassed regarding the writs. Captain French detailed a conferat which Major Van Arsdale prewhether the military should enforce the whether the military should enforce the writs. He said ex-Judge Dubese, Mr. Geary and others opposed the proposition. The witness said Mr. Geary declined to state what advice he would give, but that he expressed his belief that the writ was invalid. Mr. Dubose stated he had or ald advise his clients not to obey, aptain French then told about the ar

rest of McKenzie and the breaking into the vaults, and the extraction of the gold dust by the Deputy Marshals. He said this was done under military protection. Efforts to secure the keys to the safe-de-posit boxes were unsuccessful. Captain French said he complained to Major Van Amdale that Judge Noyes had attempted to give him a military order when he asked him not to execute the write,

Judge Johnson was called and identified his signature to the letter sent to At-torney Pilisbury asking that he use his good offices to present the prosecution of Autorney W. T. Hume, who made some of the revelations in the case. This letter was signed by Messrs, Jackson, Johnson Fink and Johnson. The letter stated that the affidavit was secured from Mr. Hume upon the express understanding and agree-ment that no proceedings of any nature whatsoever, either for contempt or crim inally, would be instituted against him and he was assured that Mr. Pillsbury would use his kindly offices in his be-half. The writers said they guaranteed that Mr. Pillsbury would take up the matter with the Attorney-General of the United States and the District Attorney for the northern district of California and do what he could to prevent proceed

C. A. S. Frost, one of the respondents was called to testify in his own behalf, and made specific denial of all the testi-mony given against him by ex-Marshal Vawter, alleging that the Marshal had been actuated by malice. Arrangements have been made by the respondents to have Dudley Dubose summoned from the sda County Jall to testify,

TAKEN AFTER A RUNNING FIGHT Three Men Who Robbed a Miner on a Train Landed in Jali.

REDDING, Cal., Oct. 30.-Three men ere arrested here early this morning ter a running fight with officers, in Conway was on a freight train with the men, About midnight last night, near Cas-tella, Conway was awakened in his box car by the three men with a torch. Each throat and beat him terribly about the head with his weapon. They then went through his pockets, finding a gold watch and \$2.56 in silver. They overlooked five \$20 gold pieces hung in a bag inside his waistband. Conway says they wanted him to jump from the car as it was passing over a high bridge. Then they debated whether to kill him outright. They concluded finally to investigate the waistband of his trousers. Conway made a dash for the open door and jumped from the train. The robbers fired two shots at him as he leaped, but neither took effect. Conway caught the caboose of the fast-running train and surprised the trainmen with his bloody appearance and robbery story. A stop was made, and the three men were locked in the car. The Redding officers were telegraphed, and a run without stops made to this city. About a quarter of a mile out of town the train became "stuck" on the heavy grade. The officers who had been at the depot rushed up to find that the trio had somehow got out of the car and were running away across the country. They started in pur suit. The trio turned and fired. Th officers exchanged shots and eventually caught their men. Conway has posi-tively identified the three. They give the names of Frank Moran, Mike Gratz and Ed Harrington. All are young men and say they are from San Francisco.

TURN TO OREGON FOR OIL. Minnesota Capitalists Organize a

Company. MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 20.-Several Minneapolis men are interested in the development of the oil fields of Oregon. Steps have been taken to incorporate the Min-nesota & Oregon Oil Company, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000. A. H. Bright, general counsel for the Soo Railway, is the president of the new corporation, and the following seven directors were elected to represent the Minneapolis end of the concern: Dr. E. E. Austin, J. M. Messauer, John Getty, George F. Works, Louis Hegma, Jacob Smaltzer and Dr. J. F. Pemberthy. Oregon people interested in the deal will choose eight other the Cascade Mountains in Crook County.

Ex-Russian Bank Official Arrested. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 30.-Simeon Ivanow Grin, alias Valentine Samashka. has been arrested at Pasadena by Deputy United States Marshal McCutcheon on the charge of embezziement preferred by Paul Kosakevitch, Russian Consul at San Francisco. Grin was employed in the Government bank at Rostow, Russis, up to March 6, 1961, at which time he dis-appeared. Investigation was made of his ounts and an alleged shortage of \$12,000

General Miles and the Canteen. N. Y. Evening Post's Washington letter. General Miles' accession to the ranks of the anti-canteen forces is naturally halled as a great triumph, and doubly so because of the change which it represents from his formerly expressed views. It will be recalled that in 1886, before the days of the official canteen, when he was commanding the Department of the Columbia, an order was issued by the War Department, known as circular No. 9, prohibiting the sale of beer at military posts.

There had been, it seems, at Vancouver Barracks, a regimental canteen; and on Reichstag died here today.

the receipt of this circular the commanding officer there protested against its ap-plication to his post. He wrote asking for reconsideration, saying that there was nothing in the contract of enlistment or in the articles of war that led a man to suppose that his right to drink in moder ation would be interfered with. The request was forwarded by General Gibbon to General Miles, who, in transmitting i to Secretary Endicott, wrote: "The pos canteen and gymnasium are excellent sub-stitutes for the ordinary post trader's establishment. Beers and light wines are not regarded as alcoholic liquors, and should not, in my opinion, be so classified. I indorse the recommendation of Colonel Anderson and General Gibbon, and recommend that the prohibition con tained in circular No. 9 be regarded as not applying to the post of Vancouver Barracks."

It appears that the position taken by General Miles, General Gibbon, Colones Anderson and many other Army officers who reported at that time furnished the basis upon which Secretary Endicott for-maily authorized the establishment of the canteen for the sale of beer in the Army.

TO TEACH BOYS TRADES.

Suggestion That Portland Establish a Commercial High School.

PORTLAND, Oct. 29 .- (To the Editor.)-Your recent editorial on the increase of the students attending the Agricultura College at Corvallis seems to imply that the principal reason for that increase is the increased prosperity of the farmer.
While that is no doubt one of the reasons and perhaps even one of the principal reasons, if you will include the general presperity of the state as well as that of the farmer, there are other reasons for that Increase which ought not to be overlooked, or the lesson they teach misunderstood. One of these and one that many besides myself consider one of the principal reasons for this increase, is the course of studies given in the institution. While the courses of studies given in the high schools, normal schools and other institutions of like grade are all very well for those who look for-ward to a higher college course in some university, with the view of ultimately entering some of the professions, to a young man desiring to enter business or trade, such courses of study are almost a waste of time, except as a general education, and generally have to be sup-plemented by a course in a private business college before he feels fit to seek an opening in the world of trade and commerce. To such a young man, if he can afford the slight expense, the Agricultural College offers an ideal educa-tion in the line of industrial and commercial training, and that it is this class of students that has caused the great in-crease in the attendance at the college is evident from the fact that the agricultural class at the college is almost the smallest in numbers. The only reason that I can see why the college at Cor-vallis has not twice the number of students is the expense that many cannot afford of sending their boys away from home, and so the boy, as he leaves the grammar grades of our schools, unable to meet the expense of such a college, or even that of a private business college, goes into the world half ready to battle for a living. Is there any reason why this should be so? Why should we educate young people for the universities and higher colleges and refuse to educate them for a business life or a trade? Surely the son of a mechanic has as much right to an education fitting him for a trade as the son of a professional man has to an education fitting him for a doc-tor or lawyer. If we are maintaining a training beyond the grammar grades at all, why should we not give all classes equal opportunities? And this is the excuse for my intruding in your columns. We are in the near future going to build a high school on the East Side. Why not do that now and make it a com-mercial and industrial high school instead of a Latin and Greek high school? It is done in other cities no bigger than Portand, and wherever it has been done such schools have been filled to their utmost capacity. It would give our boys a chance for a practical, useful education that would be of actual value in after which half a dozen shots were fired. They years, whatever trade or even profession are the men mentioned in these dispatches he eventually entered. It has come in my of yesterday who received money at way to draw the attention of several Grant's Pass, Or., for a meal from Harry parents to the advantages of the college a miner, who was returning at Corvallis, and I can bear witness to the fact that in every instance the pa rents have felt that they have given their boys a chance in life that they could never have done with a high school edu-

Archbishop Ireland on Personal Liberty.

cation in the ordinary sense.

W. W. BRETHERTON.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. A notable article contributed by Arch-bishop Ireland to the North American erty and Labor Strikes" begins with these pregnant words:

The most sacred inheritance of the citizen t personal liberty. The right to employ his powers as he wills, to dispose of his affairs as he wills, save only in so far as it is lim-ited by the rights of others or the welfare of the community—this is Nature's gift to man. "All men are born equal." By nature no man is endowed with authority over his fellows; no man is warranted in depriving his fellow of one jot or tittle of his liberty. Civil society, indeed, is superior to the individual citizen, and in certain circumstances may abridge his lib-erty. Civil society, however, is endowed with this privileged prominence for the sole purpose

of rendering secure the personal liberty of its prombers by fostering among them the spirit of reciprocal justice and repressing attempts on the part of some to invade the rights of Neither Thomas Jefferson, who framed,

or his associates who joined him in signing the Declaration of Independence, not even Herbert Spencer or John Stuart Mill, the apostles of individual liberty in after times, went farther than this prelate of the Catholic Church in thus proclaim-ing the fundamental principle of all free society—the individual liberty of the citizen limited only by the equal rights of all other citizens. In the exercise of this personal freedom men may voluntarily enter into associations of any character, religious, political, social, commercial or industrial, whereby they surrender a portion of their individual rights for the common benefit of all the members of the organization, provided that in so doing they do not invade the equal rights of others. It is upon this principle that the archibishop, while commending labor unions and recognizing their full right to strike for higher wages or any other object for the common benefit of the mem bers thereof, objects to the use by strikers of violence or threats of violence as a means of deterring nonunion men from accepting the employments which the union men had abandoned. In a conflict of this kind he holds it to be the duty of the state to protect the personal liberty of the citizen. The article is timely in view of the prevalance of confused no tions on this subject among union men. But on the general principles which it enunciates there is a general agreemen among all classes of citizens

Today's Gold Shipments. NEW YORK, Oct. 30 .- Goldman, Sachi have increased their engagements of gold for shipment tomorrow by \$250,000 making \$850,000 which they will ship. Thi

Gerard Bruce. SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 30.—Gerard Bruce, editor of the Livestock Record,

a newspaperman widely known throughout the Northwest, is dead of pneum Enrthquake in Italy. ROME, Oct. 30.—This afternoon ar carthquake was felt in many Italian

At Gallarate a number of houses were damaged.

cities.

Herr Schoenlank.

RAILROAD KINGS AGREE

HARRIMAN AND MORGAN INTER-ESTS GET TOGETHER.

Announcement of Terms of Settlement May Be Made This Week, Certainly Next Week.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 .- The Commercial

"The arrangements for carrying out an agreement between E. H. Harriman and J. J. Hill, representing conflicting interests for the retirement of the preferred stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, have been progressing so rapidly during the past 24 hours and so many legal obstacles have been overcome or provided for that it was suggested by representatives of the Hill party that an announcement might probably be made

'On the other hand, representatives of the Kuhn-Loeb-Harriman party said that while it is possible that an agreement

subject. This treaty is arranged from year to year, and provides for an equal division of the traffic, which is worth close to \$15,000,000 for both lines.

New Transcontinental System. CHICAGO, Oct. 30 .- The Chronicle to

"A new transcontinental railway sys-"A new transcontinental rallway sys-tem is to be formed. The Pennsylvania and Santa Fe roads are planning an al-liance. Heretofore the Pennsylvania's connection to and from the West has been the Burlington, which has become the property of the Morgan-Hill syndi-cate. The scheme is not a financial proposition, but merely one involving close traffic relations." close traffic relations."

Block Signal System on Union Pacific OMAHA, Oct. 30.-November 1 the Union Pacific will put into operation on its entire system an interlocking switch and signal system and a block signal sys-

MORE ABOUT SHADE TREES

PORTLAND, Oct. 28 .- (To the Editor.)

"NO OTHER WAY"

months, \$1.00; one year, \$2.00

more than likely that an announcement would not be made until the return of W. K. Vanderbilt from Europe. Aside from the question of courtesy due him as the chosen arbitrator last Summer in the original dispute, the announcement, it was thought, would be regarded with nore satisfaction if it should come from Mr. Vanderbilt sails from England today, and may, therefore, be expected in this city next Tuesday.'

Northwestern Interests in Settlement NEW YORK, Oct. 30 .- The Times to-

morrow will say: "The only development in the Northern Pacific situation Wednesday was the ap-pearance of the Chicago & Northwestern in the settlement. As a matter of fact it was learned from a representative of the Harriman interests that the Northwestern has been considered in the set-tlement from the first. The Chicago & Northwestern is the Chicago connection of the Union Pacific and its interests are closely identified with the latter. It forms a connecting link between the Vanderbilt and the Harriman systems, and is supposed to be controlled in the interest

"Regarding the many rumors about Northern Pacific affairs which were circulated in Wall street during the day it is learned that they are almost with out foundation. The report that a set-tlement would be made before the end of the week was characterized as untruby one of the gentlemen interested in the matter. The same authority is responsible for the statement that it may be several weekes before the matter can be permanently disposed of. When the settlement shall have finally been made, it will be on a basis which will preclude any possibility of the questions involved arising again as disturbing factors."

OBJECTS TO COMPROMISE. Prosecuting Attorney Will Not Rec-

ognize N. P. Settlement. OLYMPIA, Wash., Oct. 30 .- Prosecuting Attorney Funk has notified the Northern Pacific Railway Company that he will re-fuse to concur in the agreement made by the County Commissioners to accept \$30,000 in lieu of all the back taxes owed by the company to this county. At the last meeting of the Commissioners the board and the company's tax agent agreed on a compromise of the delinquent taxes, the Commissioners agreeing to accept \$30,-000 instead of the \$47,000 principal and interest, which was due for the years 1897-98-99. Since the Prosecuting Attorney refuses to enter into the agreement, it will be necessary at the November meeting of the Commissioners to appoint a special attorney to represent the county in the Su perior Court when the sanction of that court is asked. Mr. Funk bases his refusal to sign on the fact that he is or opinion that a much greater sum may be realized by litigating the matter.

Insurance Preferable to Pensions. CHICAGO, Oct. 30.-After nearly a year's consideration it is deemed probable that the plan to pension employes of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will be abandoned, and an accident and death in-

surance system substituted. When the idea of pensioning the 15,000 or 20,000 employes of this road was con-ceived, it was submitted to the men, but did not meet their approval. The plan had no provision for payments in cases of accidents, except that employes would be placed on the pension list if totally in-capacitated by accident or otherwise. This was one of the strongest objections to now proposed to abandon the pension planand substitute death and accidental insur-

Ask to Use County Road.

HILLSBORO, Or., Oct. 30 .- A. Graydon, representing the syndicate which proposes to construct and operate an electric line between Portland and this city, was here yesterday on business connected with the enterprise. Nearly all the farmers residing along the line of the proposed road between Cedar Mill and this city have signed a petition, asking the County Court to grant the corporation a franchise permitting the use of the highway between the two points for right of way. will be presented at the next term of the County Court,

Waiting for Order to File. BAKER CITY, Or., Oct. 30.-Secretary Miller, of the Chamber of Commerce, is patiently waiting the final instructions from Lieutenant E, S. Farrow to file the articles of incorporation of the Baker City & Seven Devils Railroad. A letter was received from the Lieutenant vesterday order to proceed with the filing of the in-

Large Order for Motive Power. DENVER, Oct. 30 .- The largest order for motive power and equipment ever given at one time by a Western railroad has been placed in the East by the Denver & Rio Grande. The order is for 40 omotives, 20 passenger cars and 2000 freight cars. This order will increase the standard-gauge motive power and equip-

45 per cent. Old Agreement to Be Renewed. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 30 .- The citrus fruit-shipping season commences November 1, and the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific will renew the agreement now ex-isting between the two systems on the This treaty is arranged from year to year and provides for an equal division of the traffic, which is worth close to \$15,000,000 for both lines.

ment of the Denver & Rio Grande nearly

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 30 .- The citrus fruit shipping season commences Norember 1, and the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific will renew the agreement now existing between the two systems on the their names to their banks,

morrow , will say:

Another Friend Takes Pen in Their Defense.

may be made by Saturday, yet it was | Can Portland afford to lose one of its

By Sir Walter Besant. The last work from the pen of this gifted author. Most powerful and dramatic story of the debtor's prison, and the only means of escape open to Mrs. Isabel Wayland. Begins publication in The Sunday Oregonian, November 3, 1901. Speak to your newsdealer in advance for next Sunday's Oregonian. By mail, three months, 50c; six

most prominent features of beauty, say nothing of comfort, by the cutting away of her shade tree? Again, is it possible that the majority of her inhabitants will willingly submit to such a deformity without offering a protest?

One of the first expressions of the visitor is: "And your beautiful shade trees; how fine they are." Are we entirely callous, where sentiment is at issue, that we can quietly see cut down in a day what has taken years to grow? An Oregonian item, top-headed "Against Shade Trees," would imply that sentiment is overshadowing common sense, where the desire for shade-tree protection is advocated. One

can almost fancy this writer, sitting alone in his den, with elevated feet, counting smoke rings as they ascend from his fragrant pipe, while wife is hushing baby in an adjoining room, lest papa's nerves be disturbed, or else enjoying (?) his bachelor quarters; in either case his ideas of life are dwarfed, where sentiment and the beautiful are concerned. You say: "May be the writer is a woman." If so, so much the worse for the woman who ignores sentiment only where her own personal interests be concerned.

Any city can have sidewalks, if funds permit, but what of the cool, shade trees? Some say: "Let all remain but the poplar; those cut down." No. Leave all, only top the poplars, to prevent too great height, and obstruction to view. Such trees need not look as "unnatural as dehorned cattle," either; neither do they fall into decay from this, more than do fruit trees fall into decay after the pruning-knife has been used. No need for any one's elms or Norway maples to interfere with his neighbor's telephone wires, or street telephone poles, for the pruning shears can soon remedy

Is it possible the following editorial has struck the keynote of the "shade-tree episode," and that the prevailing high price in cordwood is in any degree re-"A man can save \$60, or perhaps \$600.

by going without shade trees. And he should by all means do so. Money doubtless is the only thing in this life that can delight him." Stand at an elevation and look off over the city. Has any town such a panorama

as Portland, and does not the varying foliage add tone and shade, subduing blem-ishes that otherwise might be prominent? "The streets are dedicated to the use of the public, and when shade trees become so large as to be a nuisance or to interfere with the right or privileges of the public, or to become a menace to pubsic, or to become a menace to pubsic. lic property or the health of persons in their vicinity, as has often been the case with poplar trees, especially, they should be removed," says this same writer "against shade trees." Certainly the in-nocent tree, with its restful shade in Summer for the weary pedestrian or the pleasure stroller, which Autumn strips of its leaves, still offers its protecting branches, as if imploring our mercy. The falling leaves are soon over, and until

the office of the health officer can tell their story. Where trees are dead or dying, cut and carry away and in their places plant others, ought to be the practice. Many East-ern cities of greater years than ours have trees whose branches meet overhead, and beside these trees, they have good side-

gone the street-cleaning brigade can easily

the "menace to health." statistics from

aclude them with its other debris. As to

walks and a healthy community. Again, our writer against shade trees seems to have carefully checked up the plaza blocks and studied the health of the rees surrounding the same. If the report be correct, at once the dead and dying should be replaced by young and healthy ones, which, in time, would become friendy sentinels, standing guard over the elk scattered throughout the plaza for the use

of the public.

The Woman's Club, through its corresponding secretary, has recorded a pro-test, private citizens have expressed an opinion, one citing the fact of the compulsory rule in the past, that property-owners must plant shade trees; again, the penalty of cutting away the same has not been forgotten, where the moving of a building made it necessary, even to the tune of \$50 per tree. No; let not our good City Fathers permit her streets to become receiving vaults for the beautiful shade trees, and when too late sound the knell of regret. Sidewalks can grow in a day -trees must need years.
A. ELLA S. STEARNS.

To Make Furs Look Like New. Ladies' Home Journal.

When furs become worn or soiled at when turn become worn or solled at the neck they may be renovated by gently rubbing with cotton batting saturated with gasoline, which should not be used in a room that has artificial heat or light. Axie grease, tar, paint and pitch may be removed by rubbing first with oil of turpentine and then with ether. Dark furs may be cleaned with fine cedar or mahogany sawdust, which has been heated in an oven. Alaskan sable, seal, electric seal, fox, etc., should be beaten with a switch until free from dust, then laid with the fur side up and the hot sawdust rubbed in. Be lavish with the sawdust and vigorous with the rubbing. After this place the garment upon feather pil-lows with the furry side down, and beat well until all traces of the sawdust have disappeared. Then hang out in a shady place. White furs may be cleaned in the same way, using white cornmeal instead of sawdust, or if only slightly solled, by rubbing well with magnesia in cakes. Wet furs should never be dried near the fire, but shaken and hung away in a cold

Louisville Courier-Journals A New Jersey court has decided that a

bank whose cashier stole a large part of its funds must make good the shortage. Such a rule would greatly reduce the number of directors who give nothing but

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS

APPOINTMENT OF MANY STANDING COMMITTEES.

Question of Press Privileges Caused Much Discussion-Suppression of Anarchism Will Be Considered.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 30.-The Pan-American Congress this morning decided upon the following committees:

Arbitration and court of arbitration, nine members; water transportation, seven members; commerce and reciprocity, nine nembers; Pan-American tribunal equity and claims, seven members; Pan-American railroad, nine members; reor-ganization Bureau of American Republics, five members; international law, seven members; extradition and protection against anarchy, five members; Pan-American banking and monetary exchange, seven members; Pan-American sanitary measures, seven members; pat-ents and trademarks and weights and measures, three members; practice of the learned professions and literary relations, three members; resources and statistics, seven members; interoceanic canal, seven members; rules and credentials, three members; future Pan-American conferences, five members; general welfare, in-cluding discussion of Louisiana Purchase Exposition and encouragement of same even members; engrossing, three mem

In connection with the committees, the delegations have the right to appoint one member each for the committee on arbi-tration and court of arbitration. It is understood that the United States delega-tion would appoint C. H. Buchanan as its representative, owing to the fact that he speaks Spanish and is familiar with South American subjects, owing to his residence at Buenos Avres as United States Minister. The personnel of the other commit-tees will be appointed by the provisional president of the Congress, but it is thought that he will fargely follow the wishes of the delegations. The committee on equity and court of claims is equal in importance to that on arbitration. It is understoo that John Barrett, a United States dele gate, will be a member of this commit-

The discussion of press privileges this morning was attended with some prises. Isaac A. Beamer, vice-president and delegate of Peru, made a splendid speech in favor of the amplest privileges to the press, while the Chilean delegates manifested other opinions. An extra ses-sion has been called for tomorrow morning to finally dispose of the press privileges in the congress. It is expected that a lim-ited number of newspaper representatives will be admitted, One of the principal subjects which the

congress will discuss at a future session | Italy, July 18, 1900. is the means of suppression of anarchism

TESTS OF RECIPROCITY. Practical Experiences of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The practical experiences of the United States with reciprocity are told by some figures and statements just compiled by the Treas-ury Bureau of Statistics. There have been three distinct tests of reciprocity in the trade relations of the United States: (1) The reciprocity treaty with Can-

ada, exising from 1854 to 1856.

(2) The reciprocity treaty with the Hawallan Government, existing from 1876 to the date of annexation, 1898. (3) The series of treaties framed under

the McKinley tariff act of 1890, beginning with the treaty with Brazil, April 1, 1891; Dominican Republic, August 1, 1891; Spain, for Cuba and Porto Rico, September 1, 1891; Germany, February 1, 1892; United Kingdom, for the British West Indies and British Guiana, February 1, 1892; Nicaragua, April 15, 1892; Austria-Hungary, May 25, 1892; Honduras, May 25, 1892, and Guatemala, May 30, 1892. These continued in existence until the passage of the Wilson tariff act, August

27, 1894. The detailed provisions of these various reciprocity treaties may be briefly described in general terms as follows: (1) The Canadian reciprocity treaty provided for the free admission into the United States from Canada and the free animals, fruits, fish, pouitry, hides and skins, furs, stone, ores and metals, tim-

ber and lumber, unmanufactured cotton,

flax and hemp unmanufactured tobaccothe list of articles being identical for each country. (2) The Hawalian reciprocity treaty provided for the free admission into the United States of sugar, molasses and other of the principal tropical productions of the island, and for the free admis-sion into the islands of breadstuffs, provisions, manufactures and general merchandise from the United States.

(3) In the group of treaties made in the years 1891 and 1892, under the act of 1890. the provisions were briefly as follows: the free admission into the Brazil. United States from Brazil of sugar, mo-lasses, coffee and hides, and the free admission into Brazil from the United States of breadstuffs, pork, fish, cotton seed oil, coal, agricultural implements, machinery for mining and manufacturing, mechanical tools, material for rall-way construction and numerous other articles, the product of the United States; also for a 25 per cent reduction in the rates of duty on certain other articles. including provisions, manufactures of iron and steel, leather, lumber, furniture, wagons and carriages and manufactures

of rubber. Cuba and Porto Rico, the free admission into the United States from Cuba and Porto Rico of sugar, molasses, coffee and hides, and the admission to the islof salted meats, fish, lard, woods for cooperage and manufactured into doors, frames, etc., wagons and carts, cars for railways, sewing machines, manufactures of iron and steel, oats and forage and numerous other articles, the product of the United States; also corn and meal at 25 cents per hundred kilograms, wheat at 30 cents per hundred kilograms, flour at \$1 per hundred kilograms, also a reduction of 50 per cent of the duty on numerous other articles, especially manufac-

With British West Indies the treaty pro vided for the free admission into the United States of sugar, molasses, coffee and hides from the islands, and the free admission into the islands from the United States of live animals, canned or dried beef, fish, eggs machinery for agricul-ture, irrigation and mining, carts and wagons, wire, railway material and locomotives, fertilizers, fruits, sewing-ma-chines and a large number of manufactures, also a reduction of 25 per cent in the rates of duty on beef and pork salted and provisions, and of 50 per cent on bacon and hams, lard, bread and biscults, boots and shoes, shooks and staves and other articles.

With the Dominican Republic and British Guiana, Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala, the provisions were similar to those with the West Indies.

With Germany the treaty provided for the free admission into the United States of sugar, molasses, coffee and hides from Germany and the free admission into Germany from the United States of bran, flax, feathers, hides and skins, tan bark, also a large list of articles at a fixed rate of duty, but in all cases below the regular tariff rates—the list including breadstuffs, lumber, provisions, live animals, fruits and certain manufactures. The treaty with Austria-Hungary was

that of Germany.

The tables which follow show the commerce between the United States and the countries in question during the existence of the reciprocity treatles and the two years prior and subsequent to the exist-ence of those treatles: Canada-Treaty existed from September

similar in general characteristics with

period-Year-25,044,005 26,261,379

*Nine months of year under reciprocity.

				mmerce of tw	
	Year— 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1889 1885 1890 1885 1896 1897 1897			Imports. \$ 1,016,952 1,373,681 1,227,191 2,250,335 2,678,830	Exports, \$14,528 \$614,528 \$62,154 779,257 1,272,949 1,735,999 2,374,938 2,086,179 2,787,522 4,711,417 3,723,657 4,731,417 3,723,657 4,699,075 5,097,155 5,097,155
				20,707,903	13,509,148
T	Cuba	and	Porto	Rico-Treaty	existed

from September 1, 1891, to August 27, 1894,

with commerce of two years preceding and following that period-Year-20,8(9,5)3 14,641,206 9,632,974

British West Indies-Treaty existed from February 1, 1892, to August 27, 1894, with commerce of two years preceding and following that pe

Year-	Imports.	Experts.
1890		\$ 8,288,686
3891	16,293,184	9,779,138
	12,992,447	
1893	16,788,433	9,066,362
1894	13,461,773	9,440,892
	10,243,151	
1896	11,323,292	9,658,200
Germany-Tr	eaty existed fr	om Febru-
ary, 1892, to A	August 27, 1894.	with com-
merce for two	years preceding	g and fol-
lowing that pe		

The reciprocity agreements now in existence, framed under the Dingley tariff, were made on the following dates, respecfively: France, May, 30, 1898; Portugal, June 12, 1900; Germany, July 10, 1900;

THE TRADE OF ASIA.

All Transcontinental Lines Are Playing for It.

Minneapolis Tribune, It is well understood that the prize for which the men that are trying to con-solidate a railroad line across the conti-nent from New York to Puget Sound are playing is the trade of Asia. This, they believe, will be the reward of those who create the traffic line of least resistance from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Not the trade of the United States alone, though that is a great matter. Much of it now comes by way of London, because of the established route through the Suca Canal, imperfect facilities of trans-shipment at San Francisco and high railroad rates across the continent. All this trade should come across the Pacific Mr. Hill is building the biggest and swiftest freight steamers in the world to provide cheap means of ocean transit. The economies in through rates that would be possible on a line under one control across the continent, with diverging branches Northwest

little of it has been diverted across the American Continent, but only enough to prove the practicability of this route under better conditions. There are the same obstructions of friction in trans-shipment as to internal freight. The only continuous line across the Continent is the Caadian Pacific. This contends with madeficiencies, but has the supreme advan tage of unity. The dream of the most faris to create a line across this country which should equal the Canadian Pacific In this respect and excel it in all others, Such a line would invite the bulk of the trade of Asia, especially of the newly-awakening northern part.

It may be suggested that the Isthmian Canal will be opened to this trade shortly, and that, if it leaves the Suez Canal, trade will naturally take this route. Much of it would do so, but the northern route is much shorter, especially from Japan and China, and marvelous promises are made of low railroad rates when economies of a continuous line are in effect. Moreover, the canal will be on a shorter line, relatively, to London than to New York.

Many believe that the latter city is destined to supersede the former as the commercial and financial center of the world. In that case it will be the natural point of distribution of Asiatic trade, for Europe as well as for America. The quickest and easiest route to it, whether land or water, will take the large part of the

dently managed railroads parallel to it from getting their share of all traffic, even in grain. The canal has been worth all it cost, nevertheless, as a regulator of freight rates. The route from which we are writing-great freight ships to Puget Sound, and a continuous railroad line across the continent-will bear much the same relation to the all-water route through the canal that the Great Lake steamers and the New York Central Rallroad bear to the Erie Canal. The comparison is full of food for reflection.

Christian Art.

Charles de Kay in the Catholic World. Art should be made an important thing in the early years of those who intend to become priest or pastor. Seminaries sition.

Catarrh has become such a common disease that a person entirely free from this disgusting complaint is seldom met with. It is customary to speak of Catarrh as nothing more serious than a bad cold, a simple inflammation of the nose and throat. It is, in fact, a complicated and very dangerous disease; if not at first, it very soon becomes so.

The blood is quickly contaminated by the foul secretions, and the poison throug the general circulation is carried to all parts of the system.

Salves, washes and sprays are unsatisfactory and disappointing, because they do not reach the seat of the trouble. S. S. S. does. It cleanses the blood of the poison and eliminates from the system all catarrhal secretions, and thus cures thoroughly and permanently the worst cases.

Mr. T. A. Williams, a leading dry-goods mer-chant of Spartanburg, S. C., writes: "For years I had a severe case of massil Catarrh, with all the disagreeable effects which belong to that disease, and which make life painful and unendurable. I used medicines prescribed by leading physicians and of friends, but without getting any better. I then began to take S. S. S. It had the desired effect, and cired me after taking eighteen bottles. In my opinion S. S. is the only medicine now in use that will effect a permanent curs of Catarrh."

sis the only purely veg-etable blood purifier known, and the great-est of all blood medi-cines and tonics. cines and tonics.

If you have Catarrh don't wait until it becomes deep-seated and chronic, but begin at once the use of S. S., and send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases and write our physicians about your case. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

should make the fine arts a feature of their lecture courses, and their pupils should be encouraged to add this refining and broadening influence to their lives, it is scarcely realized how many are the adults, not to speak of children, who find the story on the walls or in the windows which they will never learn from a book or sermon. Priest and pastor should not feel themseives above joining the artists in their societies and clubs, but should aid them in their efforts to make the world more beautiful and worth inhabiting. Their responsibilities are increas-ing as wealth increases and congregations make ready to build new churches. When the plan is conceived the clergyman should have the education to realize that a satisfactory result can only be ob-tained if the architect and sculptor and decorator are of one mind, and shall have each his say from the start, and shall have each his budget of expense laid down. Only in this way can the narmony of the building within and without be se-cured. Only by the intelligent co-operation of clergy, artists and capital can we revive in our day the triumphs of Christian art, not copies of what the world has seen before, but art as living as that of any epoch, as living as the music, letters and thought of our age.

Disinfecting a Ship.

Leslie's Monthly, When the vessel has tied up to the wharf in New Orleans the first step is the removal of the bedding, clothing and cushions and other cloth fabrics to the quarantine shed. Here they are hung on a framework consisting of a series of rucks suspended from a long car run-ing on a track and so arranged that when the racks are filled the whole thing may be run inside one of the three great disinfecting cylinders with which the station

Northern, the Burlington, the Eric and their necessary connections and parallels into one continuous through line.

There cylinders are enormous steel botters, 30 feet in length by eight feet in diameter, and fitted inside with continuous coils of steam pipe. The cylinders are covered with asbestos and swathed in felt, and when the the cylinder cases that the cylinder cases are on they are the cylinders closed dry her forced through the pipes at a perature of is followed by moist heat raised to a temperature of 230 deg. The pressure of from six to eight pounds put upon this steam heat is sufficient to force it through leavy mattresses or bundles of clothing After a period which varies from 30 opened, the racks are run out, and the rapid evaporation which follows causes The clothing is unharmed by this pro ess, and the moist heat is a thoro gemicidal agent. It is an interesting fact that if a freshly laundered lines shirt or collar is put into the cylinder it will emerge thoroughly moist and apparently in need of another starching. The evaporation is so rapid however, that it is dition, not even the glass being removed.

Guizot's Father.

Gentleman's Magazine, Guizot lived through the most-eventful periods of modern France. He was born in 1737 amid the mutterings of the Revoluproscribed Protestant pastor, and his birth was never legally registered. His father, who was an advocate, used his talent for public speaking in the interests of the persecuted Protestants, and became a marked man. After living for several weeks in danger of his life, he was at just arrested, unwillingly enough, by a gend-arme who knew and respected him. "Shall let you escape?" said the man. "Are you married?" replied M. Guizot. "Yos, I have two children." "And so have I," replied the prisoner, "but you would have to pay for me; let us go on." They went on, and M. Guizot died on the scaffold a ew days later. At this time Francois, the future statesman, who was the elder of the two children, was 6% years old, and always preserved the recollection of going to see his father in prison, or what was cuphemistically called the House of Jus-

Mrs. Grant Recovered. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 .- Mrs. Grant, widow of General U. S. Grant, has almost recovered from her recent indispo-



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