SCHOOL WORK IN OREGON

STATE SUPERINTENDENT GIVES ANNUAL STATISTICS.

Statement of Financial Condition, Valuation of School Property and Number of Teachers and Pupils.

SALEM, Or., Dec. 2.—State Superintendent J. H. Ackerman has completed the first half of his biennial report to be issued January 1, 1902. The report, so far completed, covers the year 1901 and contains statistics relating to the educational work of the state.

The general statistics show that the number of persons of school age in the state has increased from 133,181 in 1900 to 135,818 for the year just ending. An increase of nearly 8000 in enrolled pupils in the schools is also noted. In 1900 the school registers of the state contained the names of 89,405 pupils, while this year the names of 97,745 are enrolled. A slight increase in the wages of teachers has also resulted in the past year. In 1900 the average monthly salary received by male teachers was $44 46; this year the average was $45 86. Female teachers who last year received an average monthly salary of $35 53, this year received $36 09.

The following table shows the financial condition of the schools in the several counties:

COUNTY.	Cash on hand, last report.....	Receipts.....	Disbursements.....	Balance.....
Baker	$ 6,578 45	$ 54,989 20	$ 49,809 59	$ 5,179 61
Benton	2,389 03	24,084 79	20,960 17	3,124 62
Clackamas	3,785 50	66,589 62	63,063 48	3,526 14
Clatsop	4,227 32	51,077 61	49,511 40	1,566 21
Columbia	979 68	18,304 91	17,315 72	989 19
Coos	2,175 13	32,166 68	29,906 92	2,259 76
Crook	3,803 65	15,036 65	10,664 28	4,372 37
Curry	639 59	4,238 42	3,853 59	384 52
Douglas	7,054 75	48,813 75	42,687 11	6,126 64
Gilliam	1,805 02	10,436 61	10,294 56	142 05
Grant	1,547 79	18,952 50	15,364 59	3,587 91
Harney	253 92	15,241 56	14,492 40	749 16
Jackson	5,931 35	62,134 15	45,669 05	16,465 10
Josephine	870 21	18,004 83	17,066 06	938 77
Klamath	487 32	11,681 81	10,780 51	901 30
Lake	2,178 10	13,112 78	12,834 97	277 81
Lane	4,215 47	67,605 69	63,284 43	4,121 26
Lincoln	1,481 74	8,205 32	6,825 11	1,480 21
Linn	15,530 56	69,502 25	59,358 81	10,173 54
Malheur	394 65	13,469 73	12,426 16	1,043 57
Marion	7,854 06	118,303 82	106,215 23	12,088 59
Morrow	3,257 41	22,761 75	21,982 92	3,778 86
Multnomah	7,376 22	459,010 08	445,824 72	13,185 36
Polk	2,896 36	45,813 39	40,278 26	5,535 13
Sherman	3,626 11	18,486 53	12,867 62	5,618 91
Tillamook	1,800 93	15,108 21	12,947 29	2,160 92
Umatilla	12,014 99	72,834 50	67,244 99	5,589 51
Union	2,256 45	56,061 67	53,274 77	2,786 90
Wallowa	1,178 35	15,466 05	14,706 75	759 30
Wasco	5,064 17	48,574 02	42,941 87	4,632 15
Washington	3,978 55	41,078 17	39,125 35	1,952 82
Wheeler	2,638 70	10,186 86	8,495 31	1,691 55
Yamhill	9,370 74	35,653 18	47,926 06	7,727 12
Totals	$129,617 37	$1,596,987 22	$1,461,070 33	$134,916 89

Valuation of Property.

The valuation of schoolhouses and grounds, furniture and apparatus and the amount of insurance carried is shown as follows:

COUNTY.	Estimated values of schoolhouses and grounds.....	Estimated value furniture and apparatus.....	Amount insurance.....
Baker	$ 95,755 00	$ 10,475 00	$ 14,502
Benton	42,211 00	10,881 00	25,000
Clackamas	123,403 00	20,390 00	50,040
Clatsop	85,725 00	14,285 00	42,458
Columbia	27,510 00	7,077 40	14,300
Coos	60,466 00	9,688 72	20,850
Crook	12,758 00	3,032 50	1,275
Curry	4,025 00	1,950 00	.....
Douglas	59,850 00	13,750 00	25,850
Gilliam	12,035 00	3,273 00	4,405
Grant	20,796 00	4,448 50	6,400
Harney	16,792 00	5,065 00	6,550
Jackson	81,540 00	16,272 00	41,458
Josephine	29,755 00	5,285 45	18,425
Klamath	13,570 00	3,091 00	3,500
Lake	27,195 00	4,981 00	6,250
Lane	89,690 00	21,725 00	41,880
Lincoln	15,600 00	3,878 00	1,985
Linn	110,470 00	7,000 00	40,478
Malheur	17,775 00	4,717 40	5,250
Marion	199,219 00	31,747 00	100,970
Morrow	27,884 00	6,713 00	12,745
Multnomah	1,272,182 90	63,870 60	296,079
Polk	64,295 00	12,071 00	39,210
Sherman	20,825 00	5,178 00	9,660
Tillamook	22,105 00	5,072 15	10,44[illegible]
Umatilla	119,079 86	23,607 24	57,510
Union	101,765 00	18,025 00	49,400
Wallowa	20,653 47	3,700 00	8,355
Wasco	111,195 50	15,264 25	46,025
Washington	54,615 00	15,508 00	31,502
Wheeler	9,250 00	2,751 00	1,800
Yamhill	88,768 00	17,851 00	54,455
Total	$3,658,788 73	$392,543 81	$1,180,094

There are 2192 schoolhouses in the state, and of that number 79 were constructed during the past year, two being in Multnomah County and three in Marion. Douglas leads with 10, while four were constructed in each of Union, Wallowa, Tillamook, Grant and Coos Counties. Eight new schoolhouses were erected in Lane County.

Number of Teachers.

The total number of teachers employed in the state was 4018, of which number 1086 were males and 2932 were females. Of the number, 547 males and 1047 females hold state certificates or diplomas, and 228 males and 661 females are possessed of first-grade certificates; 689 teachers hold second-grade certificates; 499 have third-grade certificates, and 32, all females, have primary grade certificates. In the year 1328 applicants were examined for teachers' certificates, and of that number 81 males and 247 females failed to obtain certificates. The number of teachers holding certificates of institute attendance is 2314. The new school law requires attendance at county institutes of all active teachers, nonattendants being subject to a fine. The large number of educators holding these institute certificates would indicate a very general compliance on the part of teachers with the requirements of the new law.

Salaries of Teachers.

During the year $818,939 74 was paid for teachers' wages. The amount expended per county, together with average monthly salary of male and female teachers therein, is indicated in the following table:

COUNTY.	Paid for teachers' wages.....	Average monthly salary. Male.....	Female.....
Baker	$ 21,222 99	$53 07	$44 00
Benton	14,415 36	38 79	30 19
Clackamas	42,001 37	40 91	31 79
Clatsop	24,804 99	47 00	35 00
Columbia	11,971 34	36 61	33 58
Coos	21,549 67	45 00	34 75
Crook	8,976 92	44 15	36 60
Curry	3,756 26	40 00	35 00
Douglas	29,194 00	39 00	30 00
Gilliam	7,651 22	.....	.....
Grant	11,039 15	47 00	41 00
Harney	10,842 89	59 06	31 53
Jackson	20,264 61	44 25	32 83
Josephine	9,769 22	44 06	32 48
Klamath	8,170 44	49 33	38 85
Lake	8,616 37	50 47	46 09
Lane	41,301 59	38 06	29 38
Lincoln	5,768 30	40 00	35 51
Linn	46,479 00	40 50	32 30
Malheur	8,843 24	56 83	44 42
Marion	54,145 89	44 85	37 28
Morrow	15,261 04	47 58	38 66
Multnomah	269,155 96	88 07	56 38
Polk	22,725 70	38 83	33 85
Sherman	9,735 87	42 78	38 90
Tillamook	9,454 57	39 06	32 29
Umatilla	43,065 00	51 00	40 00
Union	28,451 05	46 00	35 00
Wallowa	9,582 56	42 00	35 00
Wasco	27,991 46	47 79	40 79
Washington	29,288 29	40 00	32 50
Wheeler	6,303 78	43 37	35 85
Yamhill	36,468 24	43 77	32 32

Number of Pupils.

The number of persons of school age, between 4 and 20 years, residing in the state, and the number of persons enrolled in the schools is as follows:

County—	Residing in county.	On school register.
Baker	4,187	2,892
Benton	2,438	1,800
Clackamas	7,562	5,688
Clatsop	3,853	2,461
Columbia	2,261	1,658
Coos	3,906	2,322
Crook	1,147	829
Curry	690	412
Douglas	5,986	4,265
Gilliam	1,179	817
Grant	1,697	1,080
Harney	1,004	860
Jackson	5,153	3,708
Josephine	2,775	1,953
Klamath	1,073	728
Lake	977	767
Lane	7,557	6,022
Lincoln	1,225	794
Linn	6,740	5,310
Malheur	1,447	1,069
Marion	9,795	6,242
Morrow	1,718	1,298
Multnomah	25,093	15,956
Polk	3,472	2,784
Sherman	1,293	984
Tillamook	1,722	1,229
Umatilla	6,232	4,905
Union	5,953	4,323
Wallowa	2,314	1,607
Wasco	4,708	3,353
Washington	5,551	4,289
Wheeler	914	722
Yamhill	4,826	3,847
Total	135,818	97,745

The appended table shows the number of persons of school age that are not attending any school, and gives the number of persons residing in each county that are legally entitled to vote at school elections:

County—	Nonattendants.	No. legal voters.
Baker	990	1,759
Benton	240	1,320
Clackamas	2,002	4,280
Clatsop	1,192	1,184
Columbia	520	1,264
Coos	782	1,906
Crook	292	1,062
Curry	278	535
Douglas	760	3,028
Gilliam	159	622
Grant	547	1,155
Harney	180	573
Jackson	1,445	2,245
Josephine	842	1,667
Klamath	232	750
Lake	196	647
Lane	1,627	4,206
Lincoln	343	833
Linn	1,284	3,000
Malheur	278	767
Marion	1,887	5,186
Morrow	283	949
Multnomah	7,853	3,144
Polk	554	2,286
Sherman	238	890
Tillamook	493	853
Umatilla	835	3,750
Union	1,250	2,665
Wallowa	639	1,218
Wasco	1,125	2,662
Washington	1,202	2,956
Wheeler	140	565
Yamhill	804	3,173
Total	31,582	63,389

Oregon Mining Stock Exchange.

Yesterday' sqoutations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Mountain	4⅝	5⅛
Astoria-Melbourne (Gtd.)	13	50
Buffalo	2⅛	3½
Copperopolis	17	....
Champion	22½	....
Caribou	1⅞	2½
Gold Hill & Bohemia	9½	12⅝
Huronian	5⅞	6⅞
Lost Horse	2⅞	5⅝
Oregon-Colorado M. M. & D.	24⅞	27
Riverside	2⅞	....
Sumpter Consolidated	2⅞	3⅞
Bronze Monarch	12⅝	15
Sales:		
1500 Adams Mountain		4½
1000 Adams Mountain		4½
1500 Bronze Monarch		12½
1000 Huronian		6

SPOKANE, Dec. 6.—The closing quotations of mining stocks today were:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Boy	8½	10½	Morrison	2½	3½
Blacktail	11½	11½	Prin. Maud	2	2½
Crystal	....	7	Quilp	24	25½
Deer Trail	2⅝	3	Ramb. Car	56	59
Gold Ledge	1⅝	1⅞	Republic	4½	4⅝
L. P. Surp	25	26½	Reservation	3	3⅝
L. Dreyfus	3	3⅝	Sullivan	9½	10½
Morn. Glory	1⅝	2	Tom Thumb	15½	16½

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Official closing quotations of mining stocks:

Alta	$0 05	Mexican	$0 13
Belcher	2	Occidental Con	2
Best & Belcher	13	Ophir	67
Caledonia	14	Overman	2
Challenge Con	9	Potosi	2
Chollar	3	Savage	3
Confidence	55	Sierra Nevada	6
Con. Cal. & Va	1 60	Silver Hill	27
Crown Point	1	Standard	3 50
Gould & Curry	6	Union Con	9
Hale & Norcross	11	Utah Con	5
Justice	1	Yellow Jacket	6

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Mining stocks today closed as follows:

Adams Con	$0 18	Little Chief	$0 12
Alice	45	Ontario	9 00
Breece	75	Ophir	65
Brunswick Con	15	Phoenix	8
Comstock Tunnel	6	Potosi	2
Con. Cal. & Va	1 50	Savage	3
Deadwood Terra	50	Sierra Nevada	5
Horn Silver	1 90	Small Hopes	40
Iron Silver	60	Standard	3 80
Leadville Con	5		

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Closing quotations:

Adventure	$ 19 00	Mohawk	$ 38 00
Allouez	4 00	Old Dominion	25 00
Amalgamated	70 00	Osceola	85 00
Baltic	41 00	Parrott	32 50
Bingham	28 00	Quincy	151 00
Cal. & Hecla	630 00	Santa Fe Cop	3 50
Centennial	15 00	Tamarack	265 00
Copper Range	58 00	United States	14 87
Dominion Coal	46 00	Victoria	6 00
Franklin	15 00	Winona	2 00
Isle Royale	20 00	Wolverine	56 00

Beach Miners Have Done Well.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 6.—The steamer Boscowitz, which has arrived from the North, brings news that the beach miners at Cape Comorol, at the head of the island, have done very well during the season. A large amount of gold was brought down on the steamer by returning miners.

Tara's Hill for Sale.

Chicago American.

Dublin—Tara's Hill, in the County of Meath, Ireland, once the site of the capital of Ireland, when Irish Kings ruled for many generations, is for sale.

It was through Tara's Hall, on the same hill, that the music of the harp made famous in Moore's song was heard. On the hill are still to be found the remains of the ancient city, although that part of the country has been almost a desert for nearly 1500 years.

The part of Tara's Hill that is for sale is the summit. It is a farm and still contains the Lia fail, or Ireland's stone of destiny; the "Croppies' grave" and the King's chair, which are mentioned so often in history and legend.

WANT MONEY RETURNED

BIG CLAIM AGAINST WHITE PASS & YUKON RAILROAD.

Allegation That It Did Not Comply With Law—Everything Received by Company Is at Stake.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 6.—A case involving every cent that the British Yukon Company, otherwise the White Pass & Yukon route, has taken in freight and passenger rates since the company commenced business in 1898 will shortly be brought before the Supreme Court of British Columbia and will in turn go through the different courts to the highest court in the land, the Imperial Privy Council. In a few days a writ will be issued against the British Yukon Company, under which name the White Pass & Yukon route is incorporated in Canada, for the purpose of testing the legal position of the shippers of goods and the passengers who have paid fares on that road since it commenced business.

The stand taken by the claimants, who include some of the largest shippers to the Yukon, is that the company under its charter from the Dominion Government was compelled to have its rates approved by the Governor-General in council. This approval, according to dispatches received from Ottawa, published in the press and subsequently verified, was not obtained by the company, and, in fact, it did not forward its schedules of freight and passenger rates to the Department of Railways until this year. When it did do so the schedules were returned by the Minister of Railways, according to press dispatches, and officials of the company are now in Ottawa trying to adjust the matter. Under these circumstances the claimants hold that they are entitled to the return of their fares and freight money and damages.

It is contended by those seeking the return of passage money that the rates were altogether extortionate, averaging about 20 cents per mile. By those seeking the return of freight rates paid by them it is claimed that the rates were extortionate, and they supplement this with the further allegation that they have been injured by secret rebates granted to competitors, whereby the claimants have suffered serious loss. When the amount of freight handled and the number of passengers carried since the opening of the road is taken into consideration, an idea of the immense amount the company would be compelled to pay should the case go against it can be obtained. It would certainly run into the millions. Both classes of claimants rely with great confidence on section 290 of the Canadian railway act, which reads as follows:

> Every person from whom any company exacts any unjust or extortionate toll, rate or charge, shall, in addition to the amount so unjustly exacted, be entitled to recover from the company as damages an amount equal to three times the amount so unjustly exacted.

There have been similar cases decided in Ontario, both for and against the companies.

It has been suggested that as the road starts from Skagway, which is under American rule, the claim would not hold good. The claimants answer this by saying that the Dominion charter of the company reads that the road shall start from a point at the head of Lynn Canal and run to Selkirk, in the Northwest Territory, and that as Skagway and the land at the head of Lynn Canal are claimed by the British Government, no reference to the American claim would be allowed in the courts of Canada or the British Empire. This, however, would be a preliminary question for the courts to decide, and at any rate the action will be one full of interest on account of the questions and amount involved.

A case involving a small amount will be submitted to the courts as a test case.

EXTENSION OF O. R. & N.

Line Between Dayton, Wash., and Covello Soon to Be Opened.

The O. R. & N. Company's extension from Dayton to Covello, Wash., a distance of 12 miles, which was graded and bridged nearly three years ago, is now being completed. The rails are being laid at the rate of about a mile a day. Ballasting and surfacing will be completed and the road will be in full operation before the end of this month. That line will penetrate one of the most productive wheat sections in the Columbia Basin. It is a hilly country and teaming the grain out to the railroad has been quite expensive for the farmers. Though much of this year's wheat crop has been teamed out, many thousands of bushels are yet to come, and the people give cordial welcome to the railroad. This will lead to a material increase of production in that section.

WILL GO TO WASHINGTON.

Minnesota Authorities to Consult Interstate Commerce Commission.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 3.—The members of the Minnesota State Railroad and Warehouse Commission, the Pioneer Press says, will go to Washington to confer with the Interstate Commerce Commissioners on a method of procedure in seconding Governor Van Sant's fight against the proposed railway merger, as contemplated by the Northern Securities Company. The commission has invited Governor Van Sant and Attorney-General Douglas to accompany it, and it is expected both will accept. The party will leave St. Paul Saturday night, and the conference with the Interstate Commission is set for Tuesday.

The Interstate Commission has signified its willingness to extend any help it may be able to under the interstate commerce laws.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

Money for Line Between Duluth and Kansas City Arranged For.

DETROIT, Dec. 6.—The News says: "Joseph B. Moore, of this city, who returned from England a week ago, placed $21,000,000 of 5 per cent 30-year gold bonds in that country. This means that the projected Gulf & Manitoba Railroad from Duluth to Kansas City, a distance of 700 miles, will be constructed. Work will begin immediately. Hon. F. T. Campbell, ex-Governor of Iowa, is the leading spirit in the enterprise."

Reduced Rates for Conventions.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Reduced rates for a number of big annual gatherings to be held next Summer were agreed upon by general passenger agents of railroads east of Chicago, at a meeting in this city today. For the National Educational Convention, Denver, July 7-11, a rate of one fare plus $2 will be made by all lines East and West. The extra $2 will go into the treasury of the Educational Association. The tickets for this gathering will be on sale east of Chicago, July 4, 5, and 6. The final return limit will be September 1. For the triennial gathering of the International Sunday School Association at Denver, June 26-July 1, railroads will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip plus $2. The tickets will be on sale east of Chicago, June 23-24 and the final return limit will be July 31.

Another Burlington Adjournment.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Stockholders of the Burlington Road met here today and again adjourned for one week without transacting any business.

Railroad Notes.

General Freight and Passenger Agent Miller, of the Southern Pacific, has returned from a visit of several days in Seattle.

Traffic Manager Campbell has returned from the East, where he spent a month conferring with traffic officials. He had no views to give out, though he admitted that the conditions and prospects of transportation affairs in the Pacific Northwest had been considered.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railways will begin at once the erection of a magnificent passenger station at Chicago on the site of the present Rock Island depot. The structure will be finished by January, 1903, and will cost about $2,000,000. It will cover one whole block, and will be the largest in the United States. The building will be eight stores high.

IS SUICIDE A NATIONAL SIN?

No Warrant for Such an Assumption.

Chicago Record-Herald.

In a sermon delivered last Sunday, the Rev. R. Keene Ryan said:

> As decline of home life and motherhood has become the national sin of France, as intemperance has become the national sin of England and Germany, so suicide is likely to become the national sin of America if the alarming increase of this unhappy vice continues in our midst.

It might be possible to give this prophecy the appearance of plausibility by arguing over the condition at the close, but the intimation that we are fast reaching a bad pre-eminence as the country of suicides has no warrant in facts. In one recent summary of suicidal statistics by nations, the United States stands very near the foot of the list, with more than a score of nations above her, and only Russia, Ireland and Spain below. To show where the pre-eminence is, we will quote part of the table which gives the number of suicides annually per 100,000 of the population in the countries named as follows: Saxony, 31.1; Denmark, 25.8; Schleswig-Holstein, 24; Austria, 21.2; Switzerland, 20.2; France, 15.7; German Empire, 14.3. Those countries which escape with a rate lower than four per 100,000 are: Italy, 3.7; Netherlands, 3.6; United States, 3.5; Russia, 2.9; Ireland, 1.7; Spain, 1.4.

Mulhall puts the rate here considerably higher—about 60 in the million, at the close of the decade 1880-90. But that rate is, relatively speaking, very small. Mayr's tables estimate the yearly average per million for the period 1886-93 in the countries named as follows: Denmark, 256; France, 224; Switzerland, 220; Germany, 205. Another table, that of Rehfisch, Berlin, 1893, shows the following fluctuations:

	1871-80.	1881-84.	1885-88.
Saxony	325	370	333
Denmark	266	249	259
Switzerland	240	233	220
France	161	189	212
Prussia	153	198	204
Bavaria	107	136	144
Belgium	81	107	116
Sweden	86	96	110
England and Wales	70	74	78
Norway	70	68	66
Scotland	..	52	60
Italy	37	48	48
Ireland	20	21	22

The increase of suicides in France is one of the most remarkable features of this table, and certainly the European republic is nearer to making the crime a national sin than is the United States. Again, if race is a factor in suicide, we are now drawing most largely from those races of Europe in which the rate is low. The Italians, the Russians and the Jews are not given to self-murder.

But generally speaking, the analysis of causes are too complicated and too conflicting to be satisfactory. We can say only that the conditions in this country would naturally be less promotive of the crime for many years to come than the conditions in Europe. The rate in some of our cities is already very high, but in them the conditions of the great European cities are reproduced. The urban rate is much larger than the rural everywhere, and in striking the average the United States, with her vast and still thinly populated territory, has a manifest advantage over most other countries.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Growth of Its Business During the Last Decade.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—"The annual return of the foreign trade of the Empire of Japan for the year 1900," which has just reached the Treasury Bureau of statistics, shows that the growth in American imports into Japan during the decade has been far greater than that of any other nation. The total value of imports from the United States into Japan in 1900 was, according to this official publication of the Japanese government, 62,761,196 yen, against 6,874,531 in 1890, being thus nearly ten times as much in 1900 as in 1890. That this growth of imports from the United States has been far in excess of that of other countries, or of that of the average, is shown by the fact that the total imports of Japan are but 3½ times as much in 1900 as in 1890, while those from the United States are, as already indicated, nearly ten times as much in 1900 as in 1890. The total imports of Japan in 1900 are 287,261,845 yen, against 80,554,874 in 1890.

Comparing the growth in the imports from the United States with those from other countries, the gains from the United States are equally apparent. The imports from Germany increased from 6,856,955 yen in 1890 to 29,199,695 in 1900, the figures for 1890 being almost identical with those of the United States, while in 1900 they are less than half of those of the United States. From Great Britain the imports in 1890 were 26,619,102 yen, and in 1900 71,638,219, having thus been four times as much as those from the United States in 1890, while in 1900 they exceeded those from the United States by about 15 per cent only. From France the imports in 1890 were 3,889,331 yen, and in 1900 8,095,819; from Belgium in 1890, 1,032,350 yen, and in 1900 7,949,253.

The table which follows shows the value of imports into Japan in yen from the principal countries from which her imports were drawn in 1890, 1895 and 1900. It will be seen that both in rate of growth and in actual increase the imports from the United States show a greater increase than from any other country. Total imports into Japan from principal countries in 1890, 1895 and 1900:

	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
United Kingdom	26,619,102	45,172,110	71,638,219
United States	6,874,531	9,276,360	62,761,196
Germany	6,856,955	12,223,158	29,199,695
China	8,849,685	22,985,144	29,960,740
British India	8,910,891	12,001,810	23,516,350
Hong Kong	5,495,912	8,078,189	10,659,895
Corea	4,353,540	2,925,399	8,895,618
France	2,889,331	5,180,134	8,095,819
Belgium	1,032,350	2,066,244	7,949,253
Russian Asia	769,948	1,371,612	5,716,705
Other countries	6,912,729	5,970,694	28,958,395
Total	80,554,874	127,260,844	287,261,845

English Wasps.

Spectator.

The common wasp, as a rule, keeps its sting for self-defense. It will bite a fly in two with its jaws if it gets in its way on a window pane, but it does not use its sting even when trying to rob a beehive, and "tackled" by the bees. The latter will push a wasp away five or six times, hustling it off the footboard, without provoking it to sting. But if a bee endeavors to sting the wasp, it then grapples with it and stings back, killing or benumbing the insect almost at once. British wasps are fussy and excitable, but not vicious, like many of the Indian wild bees. However crowded or uncomfortable they may be, they very rarely quarrel with or sting each other, as, for instance, when a number are on the same window pane, fretting and anxious to get out. Only when the entrance to their nest is threatened do they become actively aggressive, and then as a rule the attack is not begun until the person who excites their fear interposes between them and the entrance to the nest. A setter dog was noticed to turn and bite itself, whimpering with pain, just as the party were sitting down to a shooting luncheon by the side of a wood in Yorkshire. The dog being tired, had lain down on the hole of a wasps' nest, and five or six of the yellow insects were stinging it at once; but they did not touch the persons sitting close by.

Blood-Red Rain.

Chambers's Journal.

A peculiar phenomenon was observable throughout Southern Europe, and more especially in Sicily, on the 10th of March last, in the occurrence of what seemed to be a rain of blood. The fields, trees and roofs were "painted red" in a very literal sense, and doubtless in many outlying parts the occurrence was regarded as a portent of terrible significance. The rain, however, was subjected to chemical analysis—a process which has little sympathy with supernatural things—and its exact composition ascertained, confirming the accepted theory of its origin. It consisted of 60 per cent of red sand, and the rest was composed of clay, a little organic matter, and about five per cent of water. Under the microscope vegetable fibers, fragments of diatoms, and other debris could be seen. It was evident that the red matter was not of volcanic origin. The various chemists who examined it agreed that it had come from the Desert of Sahara, and so the mystery of the "rain of blood" was explained. The matter is of great interest when we remember that similar occurrences are described by Livy and other old writers, at a time when microscopes were not and the oracles consulted were ignorant of analytical chemistry.

The Man With the Stewpan.

Athenaeum.

In the Barbatelli estate, north of Pompeii, the skeleton of a man—evidently a fugitive from the eruption of 78 A. D.—has been found. When struck by death he was carrying, tied in a bundle by means of a cord (made of hemp), the following objects of value: An exquisite silver stewpan (casseruola), weighing 520 grams the handle of which is ornamented with shellfish and mollusks of various kinds; a soup spoon with a broken handle, a spoon for mixing hot drinks, a silver penny of Domitian, and two keys. There were also, lying in a heap, 187 copper pence, the oldest dating from the time of Agrippa, the latest from the time of Titus.

Outlook Is Encouraging.

Salem Sentinel.

Portland practically raised the desired $300,000 during the first day of the canvas for stock to the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Make the stock $750,000 and it can be raised right in Portland, together with nearly $250,000 in the state. This, with a state appropriation and one from the Government, will make it a success. The outlook certainly is encouraging.

Broke Through the Ice.

OTTAWA, Dec. 6.—Miss Bessie Blair, daughter of A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals, and H. A. Harper, assistant editor of the Labor Gazette, broke through the ice while skating, and were drowned in the Ottawa River this afternoon.

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