THE CANAL TREATY

Received at the State Department Yesterday.

CAME FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

The Amendments Will Be Forwarded at Once to the British Government —Missouri River Commission to Be Abolished.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty, with the Senate amendments, was received at the State Department shortly after noon today. It was transmitted from the Senate through the White House. With the treaty was a simple statement signed, not by the President pro tem. of the Senate, but by Mr. Bennett, the secretary, reciting the action taken by the Senate on the convention. The State Department will forward the amendments in the regular course to the British Government, and they will be on their way to London by the steamer that leaves New York next Tuesday. This action is rather more rapid than is usual in treaty-making. Once it is taken, there will be nothing more for the State Department to do until the British Government has passed on the amendments, providing an unconscionable period of time is not so occupied.

WHAT WILL ENGLAND DO?

Action of Foreign Office in Regard to Treaty Cannot Be Forecasted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The action of the Foreign Office in relation to the Hay Pauncefote treaty cannot be forecasted with any degree of confidence. Lord Salisbury is at Hatfield, listening to the story of Mafeking from the lips of Lord Edward Cecil, and Lord Lansdowne is at Bowood, entertaining a large Christmas party. They are the only men who can speak with authority on the subject, and they are not likely to break silence until the treaty in its amended form is brought before them officially. The members of the American Embassy are naturally noncommittal at the present stage of the proceedings, and there are no officials in the British diplomatic service who are at liberty to say anything about the probable attitude of the Government. There will be no disclosure of official views until the President decides whether or not he will send the amended treaty to England through the Embassy.

There is a good deal of country-house diplomacy in England. Ambassadors and Cabinet Ministers are constantly meeting one another and talking over matters of state at country houses, which are the real diplomatic centers at this time of the year. It was in a country house that the preliminaries to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty were informally arranged, and it is not impossible that there may be similar conferences during the holidays over the amended treaty.

All predictions respecting the results of further negotiations between the two governments are premature. The comments of leader writers of the press are temperate, and no pressure of public opinion will be brought to bear upon the Foreign Office against the acceptance of the amendment.

A Russian View.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—The Novosti, discussing the Nicaragua Canal, says:

"England is evidently incapable of opposing the United States, the fact being that America is rising proportionately as England is losing prestige."

TWENTY-FIVE NEW COLONELS.

Result of the Army Reorganization Bill.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

At least 25 regiments will be commanded by new Colonels as a result of the reorganization of the Army proposed by the pending legislation in Congress. This will mean promotion of 25 Lieutenant-Colonels in the service. The bill passed by the House and that reported by the Senate military committee provide for an increase of five regiments of cavalry and five regiments of infantry, and the artillery arm under the Senate bill is also increased five regiments. This means the appointment of these officers in command of the new regiments.

Cavalry—Lieutenant-Colonels: A. B. Wells, Ninth Cavalry, now serving in the Philippines; T. J. Wint, Sixth Cavalry, also on duty in the Philippines; F. Moore, Tenth Cavalry, stationed at Manzanillo, Cuba; H. W. Wessels, Jr., Third Cavalry, in the Philippines, and J. H. Wheelan, Seventh Cavalry, military attache at The Hague.

Artillery—Lieutenant-Colonels: F. G. Smith, Sixth Artillery, stationed at the Washington D. C., military arsenal; G. B. Rodney, Fifth Artillery, Fort Riley, Kan.; C. A. Woodruff, Seventh Artillery, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; D. H. Kinsey, First Artillery, Fort Barrancas, Fla., and J. R. Myrick, Second Artillery, Fort Monroe, Va.

Lieutenant-Colonels—P. H. Ellis, Eighth Infantry; William M. Vanhorn, Eighteenth Infantry, now on sick leave; M. Hooton, Fifth Infantry, Fort Sheridan; C. Williams, Fifteenth Infantry, and A. W. Corliss, Second Infantry, in the Philippines.

President McKinley will make 14 appointments of officers as Brigadier-Generals, but their distribution among the several arms has not been determined. Most of these appointments will go to Colonels of the line, so that at least 10 Lieutenant-Colonels in addition to those named may be promoted. It seems reasonably certain that Colonels S. S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry, serving in the Philippines, and A. R. Chaffee, Eighth Cavalry, serving as Major-General of Volunteers, in command of the American Legation Guard, in Pekin, will be selected for promotion, which will cause the commissioning as Colonels of Lieutenant-Colonels E. M. Hays, Fourth Cavalry, and T. C. Lebo, First Cavalry.

Among the infantry officers believed to have been practically selected for appointment as Brigadier-Generals are: Colonels J. C. Bates, Second Infantry; R. H. Hall, Fourth Infantry; L. Wheaton, Seventh Infantry, and G. W. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry, who are holding commissions as Major-General and Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers. Their promotion will promote Lieutenant-Colonels R. I. Eskridge, Twenty-third Infantry; S. P. Jocelyn, Twenty-fifth Infantry; C. Keller, Twenty-second Infantry, and W. F. Spurgen, Sixteenth Infantry.

WARSHIP CONTRACTS.

Friends of Pacific Coast Trying to Influence the Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Board of Construction again considered the battle-ship problem today. Secretary Long has referred back to the board the bids covering the three sheathed battle-ships, having accepted its conclusions as to the eight other vessels included in the advertisement. Several legal points are involved in this case. In the first place, it is a question whether one of the three vessels must be allotted to the Pacific Coast builders. There is a strong argument on each side of this question. Again, there is a question whether the department is at liberty to require bidders to amend their bids through the indirect method of restoring certain items of construction omitted in their specifications. Altogether, it appears that the board will be occupied for the next three days in determining these points, and then passing upon the alternative proposition, in the event that the bids cannot be brought within the limit of cost, of having recourse to new designs for the ships, and advertising for smaller battle-ships on the general lines of the Maine class. Meanwhile, considerable pressure is being brought to bear upon the Navy Department by members of Congress and by prominent Western people to influence a decision in favor of the Pacific Coast.

MISSOURI RIVER COMMISSION.

Provision in River and Harbor Bill Will Abolish It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The river and harbor bill, as it will be reported from the house committee soon after the reconvening of Congress, January 3, will carry a provision abolishing the Missouri River Commission. The provision already has been agreed upon, and only awaits the formulation of the bill to find a place in it. The decision to discontinue the commission is said to have been unanimous on the part of the committee, and it is the result of statements made to the committee by members of the House whose districts touch the Missouri on either side. They generally expressed the opinion that the navigation of the stream is so limited as to render the commission useless. The general opinion was that, as the improvements of the river consist almost entirely of the protection of the banks, this work could be done as well if left directly to the Secretary of War as if again placed in the hands of the commission, and the committee adopted this view. The commission was created in 1884, and at present consists of Lieutenant-Colonel Amos Stickney, Engineer Corps, president; Major Thomas H. Handbury, Engineer Corps; Major W. L. Marshall, Engineer Corps; Charles C. Broadhead, and C. L. Chaffee.

The Porto Rico Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Supreme Court was in conference today as usual on Saturdays, but no intimation was given out as to whether the Philippine and Porto Rico cases were taken up, even informally. The general opinion among attorneys who frequent the court is that the court will make no effort to reach a conclusion on the cases already heard until after the hearing of the case dealing with the general questions, which is set for January 7.

Trial of the Bailey.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Secretary Long has received the following telegram from Captain Evans, the temporary head of the trial board which has been conducting the runs of the new torpedo-boat Bailey off Newport, regarding the performance of the little vessel yesterday: "Trial Bailey suspended for want of suitable coal. Standardization complete for 29 knots. Engines and appurtenances worked admirably. Board leaves for Washington tonight. Bailey returns to Morris Heights."

Destroyer Macdonough Not Launched

EAST BRAINTREE, Mass., Dec. 22.—The launching of the new torpedo-boat destroyer Macdonough, now under construction at the Fore River engine works, will take place Monday at noon. It was expected that the launching would be made today, but conditions were not favorable.

Chinese Crew Discharged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The 80 Chinese constituting the crew of the transport Hancock have been discharged by the Government, and will be returned to China on the steamer Coptic. The Hancock now has a crew of white men, all of them American citizens.

PRUNES FOR PACIFIC COAST

Thirty-six New French Varieties Are to Be Introduced.

CORVALLIS, Dec. 22.—Professor E. R. Lake, horticulturist of the Oregon Agricultural College, has, during the past few months, made an extensive tour of France, under the direction of the National Government, for the purpose of investigating the prune industry and ascertaining its possibilities on the Pacific Slope of America. He is now at the National capital, making preparations to return to Oregon in few days. As a result of his investigations he has introduced the following varieties of prunes from the localities here mentioned:

Couer de Boef, from Salvetat, Carcassonne.
Prunus Chaproni, from Vallerand, Taverny.
Giant, from Barbier, Orelans.
Isjum Erik, from Barbier, Orleans.
Des Bejonniers, from Barbier, Orleans.
Quetsche sucre, from Barbier, Orleans.
Mirabelle de Metz, from Barbier, Orleans.
Sainte Catherine, from Barbier, Orleans.
Bleu de Belgique, from Rothberg, Gennevilliers.
Jaune d'Agen, from Rothberg, Gennevilliers.
The Czar, from Rothberg, Gennevilliers.
Grand Duc, from Rothberg, Gennevilliers.
Altesse, from Rothberg, Gennevilliers.
Big Rose, from Croux et Fils, Paris.
Quetsche de Letricourt, from Croux et Fils, Paris.
Belle de Louvrain, from Croux et Fils, Paris.
Surpasse Monsieur, from Croux et Fils, Paris.
Tardive Musque, from Baltet Freres, Troyes.
Mirabelle Grosse, from Baltet Freres, Troyes.
Mirabelle Petite, from Baltet Freres, Troyes.
Mirabelle Precoce, from Baltet Freres, Troyes.
Mirabelle Tardive, from Baltet Freres, Troyes.
De Norbet, from Baltet Freres, Troyes.
Monsieur Hatif, from Baltet Freres, Troyes.
Precoce de Tours, from Baltet Freres, Troyes.
Prince Englebert (strain), from Baltet Freres, Troyes.
Reine Claude d'Oullins, from Baltet Freres, Troyes.
Reine Claude d'Alhan, from Baltet Freres, Troyes.
De Montfort, from Baltet Freres, Troyes.
D'Agen Amelioree, from Baltet Freres, Troyes.
Quetsche d'Dorel, from Baltet Freres, Troyes.
Reine des Mirabelles, from Baltet Freres, Troyes.
Reine Victoria, from Fleury-Mendon, near Paris.
Violet Prune, from Fleury-Mendon, near Paris.
Sannois Questche, from Sannois.
Reine Claude Violette (strain), from Sannois.

Washington Never Had Any Riots.

Atlantic Monthly.

Let it be remembered that Washington is the one capital which knows not the mob and has formed no acquaintance with the riot. Call the roll of the nations' capitals and there is evoked the cinematograph of troops and police charging the sans culottes, of artillery lending its bass to the shrill tenor of the "Marseillaise," of governments overthrown to placate the Commune, of barricades springing up at every corner, and anarchy reigning rampant. Washington points with pride to its solitary riot. It remembers the awkward quarter of an hour when the redoubtable Coxey walked across the grass of the Capitol and was promptly arrested by a single policeman, and with his arrest the "Army of the Commonweal" resolved itself into its original unwashed elements. Thus perished in ridicule Washington's one "riot."

Influenza in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—The influenza epidemic here is so severe that the mortality returns for the last week have been the highest for a decade. A meeting of physicians was summoned to discuss remedies, but scarcely half a dozen responded to the call, the rest being overworked, or themselves victims of the disease. The weather is conducive to the spread of the disease, being changeable, snow and slush alternating.

Von Schroeder Lost His Libel Suit.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Dec. 22.—The libel suit of Baron von Schroeder against John D. Spreckels, proprietor of the San Francisco Call, for $250,000, was ended today by the jury bringing in a verdict in favor of Spreckels.

KEEL OF CUP DEFENDER

SUCCESSFULLY CAST AT THE HERRESHOFFS' SHOPS.

The Work Required Six and a Half Hours—The Day's Races—Other Sporting News.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 22.—The keel of the new cup defender was successfully completed at Herreshoff's shop this afternoon. The actual work of casting the great mass of more than 90 tons took six and a half hours, and was done at the south shop. The fires were lighted under the melting pots between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning, the kettles having been previously filled with pigs of lead. Nat Herreshoff gave orders to turn the valves, which allowed the metal to run from the pots into the keel mould, at 7:30 this morning. During the progress of the work everything went on smoothly, and the portion of the craft which has so important a bearing on her in the water was completed at 1:30 this afternoon, when the order was given to cease pouring the metal. About seven tons of pig lead were yesterday placed in the keel, and this is now firmly-embedded in the molten metal.

It will take about two days for the keel to cool sufficiently to allow men to work on it, but nothing will be done with it until Wednesday, when the sand in the wooden frame will be removed and later the planks will be pulled away. The next process will be the cleaning of the keel, and before the whole mass has all foreign substance removed and its sides polished, a day and a half will have been consumed. The holes to engage the bolts and other filings will next occupy the attention of the builders. Some iron rods are already in place in the keel.

THE DAY'S RACES.

Races at Tanforan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The results at Tanforan:

Seven furlongs—Anjou won, Duckoy second, Alee third; time, 1:29½.

Six furlongs, selling—Argregor won, Thracia second, Estelada third; time, 1:15.

Six and one-half furlongs, selling—Prestidigitator won, Simon D. second, Perseus third; time, 1:24.

Chantilly stakes, mile and an eighth, handicap—Andrissa won, Mortgage second, The Lady third; time, 1:58.

Seven furlongs—Bill Garrett won, Ada N. second, Eddie Jones third; time, 1:29¼.

One mile, selling—Vincitor won, Pat Morrissey second, Sea Lion third; time, 1:45½.

Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—Weather fine and track slow. The results were:

Six furlongs, selling—Grey Daily won, Valdez second, Porter B. third; time, 1:18.

Mile and a sixteenth, selling—Star Cotton won, Colonel Cassidy second, Brown Vail third; time, 1:53.

Handicap, steeplechase, short course—Isen won, Terry Ranger second, Harve B. third; time, 3:21¼.

Crescent City handicap, mile and an eighth—Imp. Mint Sauce won, Linden Ella second, Donna Seay third; time, 1:56¾.

Seven furlongs, selling—Locust Blossom won, Island Prince second, Uterp third; time, 1:32.

Mile and a sixteenth, selling—Hood's Brigade won, W. B. Gates second, Silver Coin third; time, 1:51.

Sloan Applied for a License.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—Tod Sloan applied to the San Francisco Jockey Club for a license today. It is reported that favorable action may be taken.

Elkes Beat Michael.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Harry Elkes, who, with Floyd McFarland as a team mate, won the recent six-day bicycle contest, tonight, before 5000 people in Madison-Square Garden, showed his superiority as a follower of the motor pace by beating Jimmy Michael in a 15-mile race. The men started from opposite sides of the track, but before they had traveled three miles Elkes caught him, and at the seventh mile lapped him. The race was won by 1¾ laps. Elkes' time was 26:03 2-5.

No Prizefights in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The tie-up of boxing exhibitions in Chicago was made complete today, when the Chicago Athletic Association, a private club, decided to hold no boxing shows and abandoned all plans which had been made for bouts December 29. It was said the city authorities would have allowed the exhibition at the club, but the committee disliked the notoriety, which they thought would affect the club.

PLEA FOR SCALP BOUNTY.

Eastern Oregon Wants It for an Industry, Not a Graft.

Shaniko Leader.

From what we can learn, there will be a determined effort by some of the Valley members to repeal the scalp-bounty law on coyotes. Many of our exchanges have taken the matter up, and are discussing the proposition purely from a selfish as well as a sectional viewpoint. In this both sides are wrong.

In taking up any proposition, the benefits accruing should be closely looked into. In the first place, whatever benefit accrues to any portion of the state is a benefit to the state at large, and whatever is detrimental to any portion of the state is to a degree detrimental to the whole state. If only a portion of the people of the state prosper and the rest suffer, the state as a whole cannot be said to be in a prosperous condition. When appropriations are made for any particular point or place, and the cause of the appropriation is the upbuilding of some enterprise intended to promote the people's interests, then in that event it is a benefit to the people of the entire state. In the coyote bounty law the whole state is interested, either directly or indirectly. It is true that in the Willamette Valley the coyotes are almost extinct, while in Eastern Oregon, where settlements are newer, the animal flourishes, and the law passed by the last Legislature was intended to help rid this portion of Oregon of the pest in quicker time than otherwise could be done. The law in this respect is a good one, and should be strictly enforced. The major portion of Eastern Oregon is peculiarly adapted to the sheep industry, and nothing else; and if this industry was wiped out entirely the entire state would suffer. Every additional pound of wool grown or sheep raised adds extra wealth, not only to the raiser, but to all. Every sheep that is killed by a coyote is that much loss—to the state. The people of the entire state are as one family, and the Cascade Range that divides Eastern from Western Oregon should not be allowed to divide our mutual interests. Let all work in harmony, and let no selfish feeling be engendered by the members of this coming Legislature over Eastern Oregon asking that the coyote bounty law stand just as it is.

We want it up here, and our wishes in the matter should have some consideration. We do not ask for it for the reason that Western Oregon gets appropriations for her schools and other enterprises, but we ask it on the broad ground of justice toward our people and their growing industries that are made to suffer. In another two years we believe the law can be repealed; as by that time its work will have been accomplished.

Dr. Leyds Goes to Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, who is on a flying trip to Paris, says there is nothing of a diplomatic nature in his presence here. He adds that Mr. Kruger is undaunted and continues working toward the success of his ideas, which, he is confident, will finally prevail.

SOUTHERN OREGON MINES.

They Are a Source of Prosperity to Wide District.

M. P. Ward, a Portland mining man, returned from Southern Oregon yesterday, after spending several days among the mining camps about Gold Hill. He believes that district is about to come to the front as a quartz-mining region, second to none in the state. He found that mining men have been coming in from Colorado, Eastern Washington and other mining regions, and that a good many quartz ledges which were supposed to have "pinched out," near the surface, have proven true fissure veins, under the application of intelligent capital, and these mines are already paying dividends where stamp mills have been erected.

"All the creeks emptying into Rogue River between Grant's Pass and Gold Hill," Mr. Ward said, "have become noted for permanent ledges with well-defined footwalls and hanging walls, and the average value of the ore is very encouraging to those engaged in development. Quartz mines, as well as placers, are being operated on Gall's Creek, Sardine Creek, Foot's Creek and along the Applegate, though water has been somewhat scarce for hydraulics and sluice boxes, very little rain having fallen until a few days ago, when heavy showers started most of the creeks to running. Placer miners, however, need a great deal of water, and the success of the placer season depends largely upon the quantity of rain that will fall within the next three months.

"Southern Oregon, which suffered somewhat in recent years from lack of capital to develop its resources, is now complaining of good times, and everybody seemed to have money. The new capital flowing in is not only developing the quartz mines, but it is also building up such towns as Grant's Pass, Medford and Gold Hill, and very few if any vacant dwellings can now be found there. Especially is this noticeable in Gold Hill, which I consider the center of the new mining district."

Mr. Ward is identified with the construction of the High Line ditch, which is to tap Rogue River above the falls, and carry water to the mining camps, farms and orchards along its route, a distance of 93 miles, terminating just below Gold Hill. Difficulty in obtaining right of way has delayed the progress of excavation, though but four miles yet remain to be secured. This gap, he hopes to cross in time to begin digging the canal in March, 1901, but whether condemnatory proceedings will be necessary is not yet decided. A force of laborers has been employed for some months, clearing the right of way in the Gold Hill end, and somes 15 miles of the "berm" have been prepared. This berm is a space four feet wide along the outer side of the canal, which is being cut down and leveled off, in order to excavate the canal in the solid earth, and not depend upon the loose banks to keep the waters from breaking through. The canal is to follow along the hillsides high above the valley proper, and when it reaches Gold Hill several hundred feet of elevation will have been attained. From this peculiarity the name "High Line" has been selected for the ditch.

In passing through Grant's Pass, Mr. Ward found that the old frame buildings which formerly occupied the business portion of the town on the south side of the railroad, have given place to modern and substantial brick structures, with cement sidewalks replacing the former wooden ones. This is one case, Mr. Ward thinks, in which a conflagration may prove an ultimate blessing to a town, as Grant's Pass is now strikingly new, bright and substantial in appearance, and is the subject of much favorable comment on the part of passengers going by on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

"With quartz development stimulated in the vicinity, and substantial buildings in the business quarter," he concluded, "Grant's Pass bids fair to become the metropolis of Southern Oregon.

GOLD HOARDED BY MISERS

Millions in Yellow Coin Disappear Annually From Circulation.

London Daily Mail.

The world is full of millions and millions of long-lost sovereigns. A competent authority has just completed some investigations which, he declares, show that in three years the Bank of England has lost trace of no fewer than 20,000,000 golden coins of the realm. This wholesale disappearance of the elusive sovereign has been going on for years. A river of gold has flowed unceasingly from Threadneedle street to all parts of the world, but it has come back only as a tiny yellow streamlet. What has become of the surplus in its wanderings? "Misers" is the unpoetical explanation for a great part of this disappearance. There still exist in this and other countries people who are unbusinesslike enough to hoard up gold and keep it lying idle by them for the sole pleasure of knowing it is there, and occasionally counting it.

The people of India appear to be particularly addicted to a habit that is more reminiscent of medieval times than of an age when money is generally saved so that more can be made with it. In the regency of Bombay it is estimated that 12,000,000 golden sovereigns are hoarded. If that is the record of Bombay alone what is the full tale for the whole country? China, too, absorbs a vast amount of gold that never sees the light again. As a matter of fact, while the whole world is searching for and trying to acquire gold, a goodly part of it appears to be engaged in the less thrilling pastime of hiding it away.

Great Britain is not guiltless of this commercial sin. Dotted all over the kingdom are graveyards of gold which, if discovered and opened, might restore to circulation a vast amount of wealth at present absolutely useless. At a spot about two miles from Herefordshire Beacon a treasure chest is recorded in the local history as having been buried by a great family once resident in the district. But the money cannot be found. There is a similar record in connection with Hulme Castle, formerly a seat of a branch of the Prestwich family. Somewhere near Stokesey Castle, Shropshire, there is believed to be hidden a great oaken chest filled with gold coins, but up to the present all efforts to find it have ended in failure.

A Pretty Story of Italy's Queen.

London Telegraph.

Our Rome correspondent writes: "The King and Queen are now back in Rome, leaving a most affectionate and kindly remembrance behind them in Naples. Queen Helena, it seems, is devoted to children, so when she found a group of them in the garden at the Palace of Capodimonte she instinctively stopped. They, all unconscious, went on with their play. One was impersonating the King delivering sentence on a prisoner, and a third was the Queen begging for mercy and leading the criminal triumphantly off, while the others criticised the justice of the case. This so amused the Queen that she began to laugh aloud, which caused the mites to spread in all directions. However, she soon gathered them together again, patted the dirtiest, kissed the cleanest, took the smallest in her arms, and invited all into her private sitting-room, where she regaled them with cake and sweets. The youngsters, their tongues once loosened, answered all her questions, some so quaintly that she laughed over and over again, and at last she dismissed them with hands and pockets full."

A hymn-book which belonged to one of Cronje's drivers, and which had been perforated by a bullet, brought $7 at a recent sale in London.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS

NEARLY 500,000 HAVE COME TO UNITED STATES THIS YEAR.

Fully 450,000 From Europe, the Others From the Tropics—Record for Twenty Years.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Nearly a half million people from other parts of the world have come into the United States during the year 1900, seeking permanent homes. The details of the immigration during the 10 months ending with October, gathered by the Immigration Bureau, and published by the Bureau of Statistics, indicate that the immigration for the calendar year will reach about 460,000. Of this number, more than 100,000 come from Austria-Hungary, another 100,000 from Italy, and nearly another 100,000 from Russia; while the United Kingdom furnishes more than 50,000, of which number 40,000 are from Ireland. Of the 460,000 immigrants, fully 450,000 come from Europe, while but about 4000, or less than 1 per cent, come from the tropics.

The indisposition of man in his migrations to select a colder country than that to which he has been accustomed is distinctly perceptible in the history of our immigration. In all the years in which detailed records of the country of origin of the millions of immigrants who have come into the United States have been carefully kept, the tropics have seldom sent an average of more than 1 per cent of the people seeking permanent homes in the United States. This fact is especially emphasized, however, by the record of the year just ended, since it offers the first opportunity to observe whether or not the citizens of the islands now controlled by the United States indicate a disposition to transfer their residence to this country. The fact that during that year the immigration from Oceanica, India, Arabia, Africa, South America, Central America and the West Indies, combined—the entire tropical territory of the world—amounts to less than 4000 people, or less than 1 per cent of the total immigration, indicates the unwillingness of the average citizen of tropical lands to transfer his residence to even so mild a climate as that which the southern part of the United States offers. The further fact that during the year 1900 the total number of immigrants coming from the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands into the United States was less than 250 indicates still further the unpopularity of a climate such as our own, even when joined with the material prosperity such as exists in no other part of the world, with natives of the tropics.

The following table shows the total immigration into the United States and the number from the tropics, in each year from 1880 to 1900. The fiscal year figures are used in this table, as their details are more complete and enable a comprehensive study of the immigration record of the period in question, and especially of the contributions of the tropics to our permanent population. Under the designation of immigrants from the tropics are included all immigrants from Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies, all of South America, Oceania, all of Africa, and the small fraction of Asia which lies south of the Tropic of Cancer.

Immigration into the United States—

Fiscal year.	Total number.	From the tropics.
1880	457,257	3,060
1881	670,431	3,511
1882	788,992	2,583
1883	603,322	2,463
1884	518,592	3,814
1885	395,346	3,803
1886	334,203	4,384
1887	490,109	6,692
1888	546,889	7,954
1889	444,427	7,242
1890	455,302	5,212
1891	560,319	6,536
1892	623,084	5,316
1893	502,917	7,129
1894	314,467	4,958
1895	279,948	4,673
1896	343,267	7,281
1897	230,832	4,581
1898	229,299	2,583
1899	311,715	3,145
1900	448,572	5,637
Total since 1880	9,548,290	103,230

EASTERN MULTMOMAH.

Gresham School District Will Tax Itself for New Building.

GRESHAM, Dec. 21.—School district No. 4, which includes Gresham, will have a special meeting on the 29th, for the purpose of levying a special tax, the money thus raised to be added to that already on hand for the purpose of putting up a new schoolhouse. A special tax of 50 mills was levied last year, and paid in for that purpose, but the work of building was delayed, and the money is still on hand. The needs of the district demand a larger building than the available funds would pay for, and it is now intended to make an effort to increase the amount so as to put up a building which will be a credit to the community and one that will not have to be enlarged in a few years. The district does not have to raise money for ordinary school purposes, as the state allotment is sufficient for nine months of school each year, and the special tax, although large, is not particularly burdensome to the taxpayers.

Rockcrusher Working.

Road Supervisor Cleveland has given orders for the rockcrusher, now on the Section Line road, to be put to work so as to place that thoroughfare in good condition before the machine shall be moved over to the Base Line. Engineer Prettyman is engaged in getting the crusher ready and teams have begun hauling away a pile of rock that was crushed before the work was discontinued last Spring. The road will be put in thorough shape for travel before the crusher leaves it, as it may not get back there for a long time. It is expected that crushing of rock for the Base Line will begin in about six weeks, or possibly sooner, as the surface is being graded all the way from Mount Tabor to Baker's Hill, a distance of nine miles.

Mainly About Love.

Boston Transcript.

It's rank nonsense to presume that a man can't love a woman just as well if she is the daughter of a millionaire as if she were only a saleswoman, and just as silly, too, to think a woman can't be as devoted to a man with a title as to one who is a motorman, for instance. It's all in the man, and it's all in the woman. There's just as much so-called love among titles and dollars as there is among the roses, and the chances are as good for permanent happiness in one case as in the other. All of which is apropos of the wedding of Miss Zimmerman with the Duke of Manchester. A solid foundation for reasoning that they will be as happy as the average couple, qualitatively and quantitatively, is the love of living that each of them enjoys. He is young and full of snap and she is young and full of spirit. They have for some time been, it seems, on terms where "his grace" was simply "Gracie" for short, and as long as she so calls him it will be safe to say they have not arrived at the state of strained relations where either admits to the other that "it was a mistake." The Duke's family, as represented by his grandmother, is finding no fault, and the bride's "folks," i. e., her father, is even now standing on the pier with outstretched arms waiting to enclose his children in them. It's rather a pity that "Gracie" shouldn't be here in time to have a Thanksgiving dinner with the "National bird—pro tem," as the piece de resistance.

Populists Form a New Party.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 22.—The Populists of this state met here today to form a new party out of the remnants of the recently defeated parties. The convention was called by Chairman Robinson, of the State Populists, and embraces Silver Republicans, Socialists, Democrats, Populists and dissatisfied Democrats. The name Federate party has been selected for the organization. Delegates were elected to represent the state at the Populist National Convention at St. Louis on the 29th.

THIRTY YEARS OF THE RHINE

Germany Paid a Huge Price in Blood to Call Both Banks Her Own.

Augustine Birrell begins in the December Century a series of papers on the Rhine. In the opening pages he moralizes on the changes since he first knew the river, before the Franco-Prussian War:

"In 1868 the Rhine was at least an open question, a theme for the publicist no less than for the poet. But now the difference! At Koblenz itself does there not now stand on the quay, a sight for all the world, a copper monument, 45 feet high, of the Emperor William I? Truthfully does the useful Baedeker observe, in one of those new issues of his which record so impassively the mightiest changes, that it (the monument) dominates the landscape in all directions! In another part of the town is a monument to the Empress Augusta, that faithful spouse and sympathetic correspondent. Needless to add, Koblenz has its Bismarck strausse. La noble et sainte patrie de tous les penseurs forsook in 1879 the lecture room for the tented field; and on the 16th and 18th of August, on the plateaus of Gravelotte, bought with a huge price of German blood the right to call both banks of the Rhine her own.

"What are two and thirty years in the history of the Rhine? Celts and Romans, archbishops and Princes, Kings and Emperors, she has known them all. What is it to her to whom the spire of Strasburg belongs? Nay, to whom in any real sense does it belong now? But to the east and west of Metz lie the bleached bones of 100,000 men, Frenchmen and Germans, who were ready to forswear the pleasant sun and to go down into Hades before their day for the cause symbolized by the Rhine. How horrible it would be could a river be ironical, could its waters sneer. The charm of nature is her irresponsiveness. She answers you back never a word."

Orators in Congress.

Ainslee's Magazine.

The most finished orator in the House of Representatives is Cousins of Iowa. He has been in Congress now for four terms, and in the eight years of his Congressional career he has made two speeches. Yet so fine were they that his reputation on account of them is National. One was half an hour in length. It was a witty and eloquent criticism of Ambassador Bayard, at the time Bayard was making himself unpopular by his pro-English remarks at London dinners. The other was less than five minutes long, and was spoken after the destruction of the Maine. Cousins sat silent in his place for one full term before he ever opened his mouth. It is more than two years now since he last spoke. When he takes the floor again he will have an attentive audience.

The most effective orator in the House up to the time he was transferred to the Senate, a little while ago, was Dolliver of Iowa. Littlefield of Maine, Landis of Indiana and Bailey of Texas are three who have the oratorical gift.

In order to gain a conspicuous position either in the House or in the Senate, a man must generally be a good talker. But it does not always follow that the silent men are without influence.

Confessed to Two Murders.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 22.—Edward V. Higgins, who resides in Cold Water Canyon, has confessed that on December 4 he murdered his mother and William Sheehan, a sheep herder, with an ax. A body has been found in a grave on the hillside, where Higgins says he buried his victims. The self-accused murderer shows signs of dementia.

President Madison's Old Home Sold.

Baltimore Sun.

Louis F. Detrick, president of the Detrick & Harvey Company, has sold his country home, Montpelier, in Orange County, Va., to Charles King Lennig, of Andalusia, near Philadelphia.

Montpelier was the ancestral home of James Madison, fourth President of the United States. To his estate, which was famed for its picturesque beauty, President Madison took his bride, the lovely Dolly Payne Todd.

The stately colonial mansion has a frontage of 122 feet, and is three stories high. It was built by President Madison shortly before his marriage in 1794. La Fayette visited President Madison there.

A Penny to Look Into Directory.

New York Letter.

Slot machines and the city directory have combined forces, and some clever inventor is piling up riches for himself. Arrangements have been made to add 500 new machines to those already in use here. They will be placed in drug stores and other public places, where the directory habit has grown to be a nuisance. One has but to place a penny in a slot to find at his disposal a clean copy of the latest edition. When through the volume is automatically locked and ready for the next customer.

His Faithful Friend.

A thief in Paris, who was chased by the police, threw away, as he fled, the purse he had stolen, and was in a fair way, after being taken to the police station, of being allowed to go for lack of evidence to hold him, when his faithful dog, which had been trained to fetch and carry, trotted into the station with the purse in its mouth.

Robertson-Elliott.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Forbes Robertson, the actor-manager, and Miss Gertrude Elliott, sister of Maxine Elliott, were married this afternoon at All Souls' Church, South Hamstead.

Mrs. B. K. Bruce, the widow of the only colored man who served a full term in the Senate, is now head of the woman's department of the Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama.

WOMAN'S KIDNEYS

Women as Well as Men Suffer and Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

To Prove What SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "The Oregonian" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by The Oregonian, none seem to speak higher of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy than the one we publish this week for the benefit of our readers:

Mrs. H. N. Wheeler, of 117 High Rock St., Lynn, Mass., writes: "About 18 months ago I had a very severe spell of sickness. I was extremely sick for three weeks, and when I finally was able to leave my bed I was left with excruciating pains in my back. My water at times looked very like coffee. I could pass but little at a time, and then only after suffering great pain. My physical condition was such that I had no strength and was all run down. The doctors said my kidneys were not affected, but I felt certain that they were the cause of my trouble. My sister, Mrs. C. E. Littlefield, of Lynn, advised me to give Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root a trial. I procured a bottle, and inside of three days commenced to get relief. I followed up that bottle with another, and at the completion of this one found I was completely cured. My strength returned, and today I am as well as ever. My business is that of canvasser, I am on my feet a great deal of the time, and have to use much energy in getting around. My cure is, therefore, all the more remarkable, and is exceedingly gratifying to me."

MRS. H. N. WHEELER.

Swamp-Root will do just as much for any housewife whose back is too weak to perform her necessary work, who is always tired and overwrought, who feels that the cares of life are more than she can stand. It is a boon to the weak and ailing.

MRS. H. N. WHEELER.

How to Find Out If You Need SWAMP-ROOT.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work. So when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Many women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood. They are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for the many ills that beset womankind.

Neuralgia, nervousness, headache, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, a dragging pain or dull ache in the back, weakness or bearing down sensation, profuse or scanty supply of urine, with strong odor, frequent desire to pass it night or day, with scalding or burning sensation—these are all unmistakable signs of kidney and bladder trouble.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are sleeplessness, dizziness, irregular heart, breathlessness, sallow, unhealthy complexion, plenty of ambition, but no strength.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that science has ever been able to compound.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular 50-cent and $1 bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention reading this generous offer in The Portland Sunday Oregonian when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Fight Your Liver

If you want to. But look out, or it will get the start of you. If it does, you will have dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, sick headache, poor blood, constipation.

Perhaps you have these already. Then take one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime. These pills gently and surely master the liver; they are an easy and safe laxative for the whole family; they give prompt relief and make a permanent cure. Always keep a box of them in the house.

25 cents a box.

If your druggist cannot supply you, we will mail you a box direct from this office upon receipt of the price, 25 cents. Address, J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.