

MEASURES OF IMPORTANCE

The Senate Is About Ready to Vote on the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

Army Organization Bill Reported by the Senate Committee Differs from the Measure Recently Passed by the House—Work in the Lower House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Today's executive session of the Senate demonstrated that the decision on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, by that body, is practically exhausted, and that the Senate is ready for a vote, which has been fixed for tomorrow. When, upon Senator Lodge's motion, the doors were closed today and he called up the treaty, no Senator evinced a desire to speak upon it.

THE ARMY BILL.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The Army Reorganization bill, as reported today by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, provides for fifteen regiments of cavalry, twelve regiments of artillery, thirty regiments of infantry, one lieutenant general, six major generals, eleven brigadier generals, an adjutant general's department, an inspector general's department, a judge advocate general's department, a quartermaster's department, a subsistence department, a medical department, a pay department, a corps of engineers, an ordnance department, a signal corps, officers of record and pension office; chaplains, officers and enlisted men of the army on the retired list; professors, a corps of cadets, an army service detachment, and a band at the United States military academy, and such Indian scouts as may be now authorized by law.

The cavalry regimental organization is to consist of a colonel, lieutenant colonel, three majors, fifteen captains and fifteen each of first and second lieutenants. Two veterinarians are allowed for each cavalry regiment. The President is authorized to increase the number of privates in each troop of cavalry to seventy-six.

THE WEST POINT SCANDAL.

INVESTIGATION OF THE CAUSE OF CADET BOOZ'S DEATH.

His Classmates Say the Hazing They Underwent Was Not Brutal nor Degrading.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Some interesting testimony was brought out today, by the court of inquiry, which is investigating the alleged hazing of cadets at the Military Academy here, in connection with the recent death of former Cadet Booz.

Thirty-five cadets were examined during the morning and afternoon sessions, and of these one was a brother of Lieutenant Hobson, of Merriam fame; another was the son of General Phil Sheridan, and a third Mark Brooke, of Pennsylvania, nephew of General Brooke, who is presiding officer of the court. All three told of the hazing they got during the summer of 1896, at the time Booz was their classmate, and not one of them said that the treatment received or the things they had to do were either brutal or degrading.

Hobson's worst ordeal was when he had to stand on his head in a bath tub, in which there was about ten inches of water. He said he was partially strangled, but was all right in a few minutes.

Young Phil Sheridan was made to ride a bronckostack and to assist in commemoration of his illustrious father's ride, and he had to keep shouting "turn boys, turn," all the time. He did not think this was humiliating, he said, although he did not relish the task.

In nearly every instance witnesses said that all the more brutal forms of hazing were obsolete, and while "hazing" was still practiced secretly, it was against the regulations and if anyone were detected violating these regulations he would be summarily dealt with and severely punished. There are about a score or more of Booz's classmates to be examined, and there are several of the first-class men to be heard from, as well as some of the officers.

ANOTHER COMMITTEE.

Washington, Dec. 19.—A special committee, appointed by Speaker Henderson to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of Oscar L. Booz, who is alleged to have died as a result of injuries received from hazing while a cadet at West Point, today decided to enter upon the investigation immediately after the holiday recess. The committee has determined to make the case to the bottom.

THE JOINT NOTE.

Ministers in Peking Agree to the Terms of the Proposition.

PEKIN, Dec. 19.—At a meeting of the foreign Ministers, late this evening, everything in regard to the terms of the joint note was agreed to, including the British modifications. The Ministers refuse to disclose anything

justified in asking prompt and positive action upon the part of the United States Government. Every legal remedy has been exhausted, and a failure to intervene will result in great loss to the company.

"It must be borne in mind at all times that the Venezuelan Government has taken our entire property, and that the issue is a clean-cut one between a responsible American company and the Venezuelan Government."

WILL GO AT PAR.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 19.—The clearing house banks today decided that, after January 1st, they will accept Canadian silver at par. It has hitherto been taken only at a per cent discount.

TWO ARMORED CRUISERS

Will Be Built in San Francisco—Now Go to Seattle.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Board of Naval Construction today completed its report, although, lacking as it does the signature of one absent member, it is still subject to change.

By today's arrangement the Pacific coast gets only two ships, both armored cruisers, and they go to the Union Iron Works. Senator Foster and Representative Jones, of Washington, spent a half hour with Secretary Long this afternoon endeavoring to show cause why some of the contracts should go to Moran Bros., of Seattle, but the Secretary made no promises.

PROPERTY IN CITIES

VALUATIONS AS SHOWN BY THIS YEAR'S ASSESSMENT ROLL.

Salem Has Lost Heavily Since the Roll for 1899 Was Completed—Jefferson Has Gained.

The county clerk has segregated the property of the county into school districts and incorporated towns. The incorporated towns of Marion county are given below, with the valuation of assessable property in each, according to the assessment roll of the county for 1900, just completed:

Aurora	\$ 15,446
Gervais	33,971
Hubbard	28,451
Jefferson	51,773
Mount Angel	25,852
Salem	1,539,867
Silverton	146,333
Stayton	28,778
Woodburn	142,462

For purposes of comparison the valuation placed upon these towns by the roll of 1899 is here given:

Aurora	\$ 22,266
Hubbard	41,875
Jefferson	43,280
Mount Angel	17,564
Salem	1,752,400
Silverton	132,837
Stayton	44,813
Woodburn	141,640

BOERS IN CAPE COLONY.

THEIR SWIFT COMMANDOS ARE WORRYING THE BRITISH.

War Office in London Can Give Little Information—England Needs More Troops.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The War Office last evening could give no information regarding the reports of a Boer invasion of Cape Colony. The official expressed the opinion, however, that the newspaper accounts were exaggerated, and that probably the troops who have been employed in chasing General Dewet will be diverted to deal with the invaders. Having regard to the customary methods of the War Office, this can only be interpreted as confirming the report. Lord Kitchener in the meantime keeps a tight rein over the news, which increases the public disquietude. There is a persistent rumor that the phase demanded heavy reinforcements.

According to the Daily Mail, private telegrams received in London yesterday depict the situation in Cape Colony as somewhat ominous. It seems that the invading Boers are receiving considerable assistance from the local Dutch, and that the troops at the disposal of the British authorities are not sufficient to cope with any serious incursion of the military operations.

BRITISH LOSSES.

London, Dec. 19.—The British losses at Notkledich, according to official accounts, were eighty-two killed and wounded, with forty-four missing and still unaccounted for.

PURSUIT ABANDONED.

London, Dec. 19.—It is reported this afternoon that General Knox has been forced to abandon the pursuit of General Dewet, owing to the situation created in Cape Colony by the Boers crossing the Orange River.

It is said that 3000 republicans have entered Cape Colony, and a similar number have reached Philippstown. The report adds that Dewet, with about 4500 men, is northwest of Ladybrand, and that an attack on Winburg is momentarily expected.

NEW AIRSHIP.

An Austrian Engineer Declares He Has Solved the Problem.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Vienna says: An Austrian engineer, William Kress, has invented an airship which is pronounced to be better than Zeppelin's. The emperor's attention being called to the model, he fits himself much interested and expressed the belief that it would be successful. Kress did not have money to build a large ship, and the emperor said he would fix that, and contributed \$1000 out of his own pocket. Numerous others followed suit, and Kress will build the ship.

CASITORIA.
The Kind You Run Always Bought
Signatures
of *Chas. H. Fletcher*
Twice-a-Week Statesman \$1 a year.
Once-a-Week Statesman \$1 a year.

CLEVELAND TALKS FREELY

Former Democratic Leader Discusses the Party's Action

IN DESERTING ITS PRINCIPLES

And Following Off the Strange Gods of Populism and Free Silver—Sound Reasoning.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 19.—Former President Grover Cleveland contributes to this week's issue of the Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, an article on the plight of the Democracy, and the remedy. Mr. Cleveland begins by reviewing the history of the party, and he discusses its defeats since 1864 in detail. In taking up the question of the present conditions of the Democracy, he says that the success of the party in 1892 was so decisive and overwhelming that a long

Democracy, I should embody it in these words: 'Give the rank and file a chance.'

BIG BATTLE FOUGHT.

Government of Colombia Defeats the Rebels Forces.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The State Department has received a cablegram from United States Charge d' Affaires D' Appre, at Bogota, stating that a great battle has been fought in the Magdalena river district, Colombia, which lasted two days, and resulted in a decisive victory for the Government. Six hundred were killed, and many hundreds wounded.

A SCHOONER WRECKED.

SHERIDAN, Dec. 19.—Captain Mickelson, of the lumber schooner Pioneer, has just arrived here en route for Portland to report the total loss of his vessel at Hay Stack Rock, near Woods, Tillamook county.

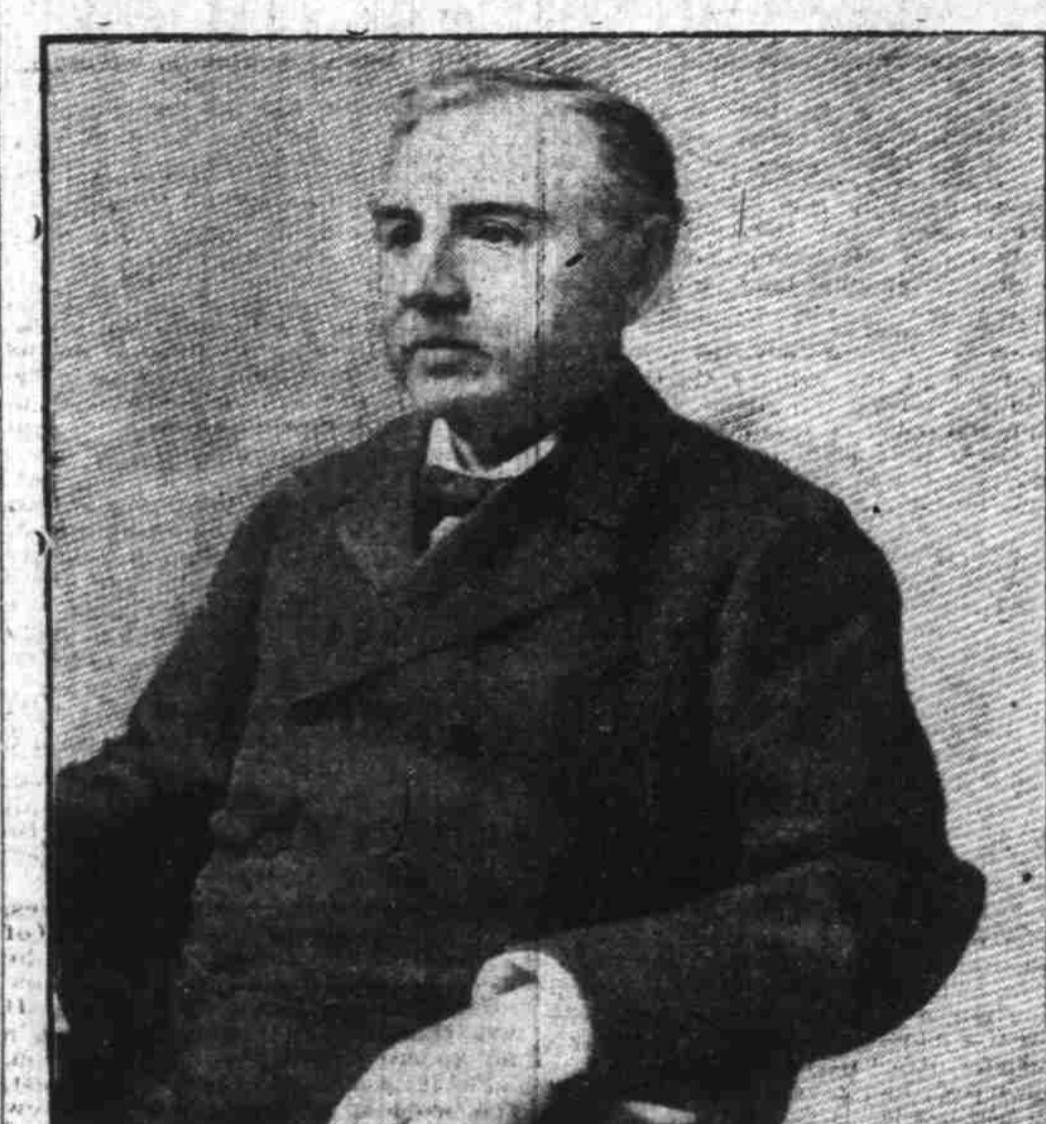
THREE WERE DROWNED.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 19.—The steamer Anhur arrived from the North today, bringing news of the drowning, by the capsizing of a boat at Taha Lake, near Copper Mountain, of Peter Early, Mrs. John Taylor and Minnie Baker.

REVOKED ALL PERMITS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Mayor Harrison today revoked all permits for prizefights.

HON. WM. P. FRYE,



United States Senator from Maine, who preside over the United States Senate at this session of Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Garret A. Hobart, late Vice-President of the United States. Senator Frye is one of the ablest members of the upper house of Congress, and makes an excellent presiding officer.

BIGGEST SALVAGE ON RECORD.

Story of the St. Paul Aground With \$1,250,000 of Gold.

(S. A. Wood in Alaska's.)

"When the big American steamship St. Paul ran aground in a dense fog on the Jersey beach near the lower end of Long Beach, before daylight on January 25, 1896, Captain Clark Lloyd's agent in New York, got word of it at four o'clock in the morning, he called instantly to London, and Lloyd's was in possession of the news at 8:30 a. m. The St. Paul had been indulging in a sport of speed with the swift Commander Campana, which in moderate weather is nearly a knot faster than the American ship; she got far out of her course, missing the Five Island light, and drove up on the sands of the Jersey coast. She was held in the embrace of the slaty beach for ten days. The Campana was also reported to have run aground by an obscure English patroling the beach. Her commander and her agents declared that this was not so, but she undoubtedly came within view of folks along the shore. In the cargo of the St. Paul were one and a quarter millions in gold consigned to a firm in New York. It was essential that this should be landed. Arrangements were made with the Merrill Chapman Wrecking Company to have the stranded liner hoisted off. She and her cargo, including the gold, were heavily insured. After it was found that it was going to be very difficult to float the big ship, the consignees of the gold, who needed it in their business, appealed to Captain Clark as Lloyd's agent to have it landed. It remained aboard the vessel three days; the fact of it being there rendered the underwriters liable for a heavier tax in the event of the vessel being floated. Naturally, the American line did not make any strenuous efforts to have the hull discharged, and just as naturally Lloyd's were anxious to get it off as quickly as possible; for in the event of a storm arising and causing the destruction of the ship, the gold would have added so much more to the loss of the underwriters. Captain Clark chartered a steamer and offered to take charge of the gold and land it. Thereupon the captain obtained a promise that the gold would be landed immediately. Thus the underwriters were relieved of the further risk and expense of floating the stranded ship. The gold was transferred to the lighter Hagarzert down a sizzling chute suggestive stretch of canvas in bags, with rollers and hoys. Twelve men armed with revolvers guarded the treasure as it was transferred from a pier to a truck and taken to a bank in Wall street. The award of \$100,000 for salvage service in the case of the St. Paul was the largest ever obtained in an Admiralty Court. The St. Paul was aground ten days. It was said that she had not a plate bent or a rivet started."

MADE A MISTAKE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—It is now learned that the entire misunderstanding, which has delayed the consummation of the agreement at Pekin, was caused by a change of omission of a single digit in the complex group of figures making up one of the chief articles of instruction to Congress. Curiously enough the change in this single digit exactly reversed the meaning of the entire message, so that Mr. Coger, in opposing the English view, was acting exactly contrary to the spirit of his instructions, though in accordance with their letter.

WHITES IN TROPICAL AFRICA.

They Have Been Increasing at a Rapid Rate in Recent Years.

About ten years ago there were less than 200 white men living in the Congo Free State. There was scarcely a mission among them and only a few missionaries. Most of them were employed by the Government and they were engaged in exploring the new territory in establishing and operating stations and in training the natives for service as soldiers, boat hands and workmen. The proportion of deaths among them was appalling and, with very few exceptions, they were obliged, every two or three years, to take long furloughs in more beautiful regions.

The latest statistics with regard to the whites living in the Congo Free State show that about 1,700 are scattered all over the state. The exact number on January 1st last year was 1,630. One-sixth of the entire number live at Boma, the capital of the state, fifty miles up the river, and a large part of them are in charge of or are employed in the public offices. About two hundred are living at Mbindi, ninety miles up the river, and most of them are in the transportation service for Mbindi. The chief part of the railroad connecting with the Congo and here all freight is transported between the railroad and the European steamers. There are nearly as many white men at Stanley Pool as at Boma, for Stanley Pool is the place where freight is transhipped between the railroad and the up-river steamers; and here also are the shipyards, where the steamers are put together and repaired.

A large number of state, commercial and missionary stations are now established on the upper river and on its tributaries far north and south of the main stream. Thus over 700 whites are now living on the upper river system above Stanley Pool and about 400 of them are really in Central Africa, for they live from 1,000 to nearly 2,000 miles from the mouth of the river. Just about one-half of the white personnel are Belgians and nearly all the leading nations are represented in the remainder.

The increase of whites in the French Congo territory is also very large. This large region is just north of the Congo Free State, and though it is officially known as the French Congo, an important part of it is tributary to other streams flowing to the Atlantic on Lake Chad. On Jan. 1st last year 730 whites were living in the French Congo, of whom five-sevenths were French. They are not so generally distributed through the country as in the Congo State, for commercial and missionary stations are not yet widely distributed. The largest white population is at Brazzaville, at the head of the navigation on the Ogoze river, several hundred miles from the ocean. About one-seventh of the white population are women, which is a large proportion in the Congo State. A small but steady stream of settlers is flowing from Germany to German Southwest Africa. The statistics are not very recent, but in 1896 2,102 whites were living there, of whom 945 were women and children. Fifteen years ago there were very few whites in that part of Africa, but it is now forcing ahead faster in its development than any other part of the German possessions.

\$2.50 SENT FREE.

The Well-Known Chicago Heart Specialists, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. D., Will Send \$2.50 Worth of His New and Complete Treatment to Our Readers.

There never was a better opportunity for persons suffering from diseases of the heart, nerves, liver, stomach or dropsy to test free, a New and Complete Treatment for these disorders. Dr. Miles is well known as a leading specialist in these diseases, and his liberal offer is certainly worthy of serious consideration by every afflicted reader.

This new system of Special Treatment is thoroughly scientific and immensely superior to the ordinary methods. It consists of several remedies carefully selected to suit each individual case and is the final result of twenty-five years of very extensive research and experience in treating this class of diseases. It consists of a curative elixir, tonic tablets, laxative pills and usually a plaster, selected for each case. Extensive statistics clearly demonstrate that Dr. Miles' New Treatment is three times as successful as the usual treatment.

Thousands of remarkable testimonials from prominent people will be sent upon request which prove the doctor to be one of the world's most successful physicians.

Mr. Julius Keister, of 350 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, testifies that Dr. Miles cured him after ten able physicians had failed. Mrs. R. Trimmer of Greenspring, Pa., was cured after many physicians had pronounced her case "hopeless."

Col. E. B. Spillman, of the 9th United States Regulars, located at San Diego, Cal., says: Dr. Miles' Special Treatment has worked wonders in my son's case when all else failed. I had employed the best medical talent and had spent \$2,000 in so doing. I believe this is a wonderful specialist. I considered it my duty to recommend him. "For years I had severe trouble with my stomach, head, neuralgia, sinking spells, and dropsy. Your treatment entirely cured me," writes Hon. W. A. Warren, of Jamestown, N. Y.

As all afflicted readers may have \$2.50 worth of treatment especially adapted to their case, free, we would advise them to send for it at once. Address Dr. Franklin Miles, 201 to 203 State St., Chicago, Ill. (Please mention this paper.)

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