

IMMIGRATION TIDE.

The Closing Down of Congress—Final Legislation.

Interesting Facts About Immigration—The Movement to Bring in Russian Jews—Some Pregnant Statistics—Appointment of Minister Blair—Alcohol—Arctic Exploration.

(Regular Correspondence of Record-Union)

WASHINGTON (D. C.), Feb. 28, 1891.

That great American exhibit known as "politics," and its principal attraction called "debate," had every evidence of closing up last week under the pressure of competition from a more sensational and profitable Presidential panorama for 1892.

There are exactly three and a half days left between now and 12 m. on the 4th day of March to pass seven appropriation bills, the legal supports of the Government.

These bills are wholly and entirely public property—absolutely the fiscal record of the administration in power. They are submitted to Congress by the different departments, based upon and prepared with a view of conducting the administrative machinery of the country upon what they consider the most wise and useful plans.

Upon this they go before the people every two years for their approval. It makes no difference which party is in power, that is the duty of the stewardship, and only on that do they rely for a continuation of power.

Important legislation changing or establishing important measures of public policy of course hold an equal if not superior place whenever anything of that kind occurs.

There is really no "politics," in the vulgar acceptance of the term, to be made out of these perfunctory measures, and the popular interest in them is "looted" or the people's "treasure" is appropriated is not seriously considered in connection with the appropriation bills except in the case of the "reformer" and buccolic citizen, who is always trying to believe that somebody is stealing.

DELAY THE FACTS.

These bills ought to be passed earlier in the session, in order to clear the way for useful legislation, but it is a time-worn policy always to leave them to the last, and at this time the delay is almost obstructing important legislation.

Every one except the Washington land-lord and tradesman abhors the regular session of Congress as a rule, and the extra session has become revolting to the commercial classes throughout the country.

There is, unfortunately, one section of the United States where "politics" is regarded as the chief end of man. They regard every other thing as a mere subordinate to some kind of political eminence, and properly attainable through office-holding only.

Never was there a more distinctly non-assimilated as the North and South are on this one question, speaking as a class and not as individuals.

It is noticed, and frequently from the galleries during a session of Congress, that the two sections could not be more differently organized were they of different races.

Every effort is being made by the Republicans to get through the appropriation bills in order to leave no excuses for an extra session, and the obstructive "debate" comes in at every opportunity.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

Under the laws of August 3, 1882, and February 26, 1885, paupers, idiots, lunatics, criminals, persons likely to become a public charge, and persons afflicted with a dangerous or contagious disease are prohibited from coming to this country.

The House has just passed another amendment, which operates more towards granting administrative effect to the laws already in existence. It extends the scope of prohibition in only one instance.

The changes contemplated in this bill which now awaits action by the Senate first, it extends the time in which these proscribed classes of foreigners may be sent back to one year.

As the law now stands, if they succeed in landing in this country, they are liable, regardless of the fraud practiced to effect the landing. In such places as New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans, through the Federal courts, the money inducements, the money inducements and the "pull," a very few were sent back.

Another amendment provides that no money shall be paid to any alien who is compromised without the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury. This feature is one of the almost nullification of the law by the Federal courts, and the Federal Courts in California, nearly destroyed the Chinese Exclusion Act.

Another feature is a violation of the law to encourage the importation of immigrants by promise of employment through circulars or advertisements printed in any foreign newspaper, and inflicts the penalty of return on anyone coming through such methods.

GOING TOO FAR.

The latter feature is considered unreasonable to a certain extent. The South seems to think if the people of the North and West are advertised abroad and sent agents to Europe, they should have equal rights to adopt similar means to occupy their vacant lands with a desirable agricultural class.

Before the rebellion the South did not want immigrants, nor did white laborers care to go where they would come in contact with slave labor. The conditions are now somewhat changed.

The population of the country in 1880 was 39,929,382 inhabitants to the square mile. In the year 1885 Belgium had a population of 4,817,281; England, Scotland and Ireland, 28,822,722; France, 35,800,000. Of the Chinese and other semi-barbarous people we have no reliable data, and if we had it would furnish no useful information except to demonstrate how the human family can be lived in given localities, under a form of existence which is at variance with our ideas of manhood.

The census returns show that there is no immediate danger in the South of an overpopulation of desirable people within our limits, as immigration is now coming in. This will be seen by noticing the following comparative tables:

Table with 4 columns: Southern States, Area (Square Miles), Population (1880), Population per square mile.

The same may be said of the North-west and far West. While the foregoing figures are not conclusive, they do present, even now, a very large number of souls in round numbers, and it is being a grave question when we ought to put on the brakes.

The "nigger in the fence" in this bill, however, grows out of the donation of Baron Hirsch of \$2,500,000 to assist his race to come here from Poland and Russia.

While lots of these honorable gentlemen, who are not only well-meaning, but also well-to-do, are making a difference between the two sides.

The disgusting feature of this whole business lies in the political demagoguery of the Congress, and the information about what is really going on behind the scenes.

Every one knows who has had much to do with the following named nationalities, that it is a very close game between them, viz: Chinaman, Portuguese, Italians and Polish or Russian Jews, and as their nationality, there is no difference of opinion.

I do not refer to exceptional cases at all, it is distinctly understood that this means their nationality, there is no difference of opinion. Neither is it to be distorted into taking sides with any European monarch who treats them indignantly.

It is not necessary to say that there are quite a number of American citizens in this country, native as well as foreign-born, who entertain the idea that while they are not citizens, they are entitled to the same rights in the United States as the persecution of Jews in Russia, it might not be considered a crime to that import race for as a Jew in America, he is not a citizen, and boys and girls are entitled to some little consideration as to who they shall be considered upon as equal with, in order to perpetuate our institutions in form of government, as well as another trifling but important factor as to where they are going to find a desirable place to live.

When they grow up, this seems to be the whole question shorn of all political demagoguery.

The statistics show that while not more than one-third of our whole population is foreign by birth or parentage, yet it is ascertained that about sixty-two per cent of our population are of foreign birth or parentage, of Cleveland, sixty-three per cent, of Boston, eighty-eight per cent, of New York, and ninety per cent, of Chicago, are of foreign birth or parentage.

It is also ascertained that seventy per cent of our prisoners and correspondents of the military and naval forces are also of foreign birth or parentage.

The Jews, however, make an exceedingly good showing of exemption from military and naval service, and are also of foreign birth or parentage.

That does not change the aspect of the main question, with reference to the advisability of limiting all immigration to those of our own race, and those of the same race and that class who started us off in the great race for national existence, and who substantially placed us where we stand today.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS. From January 1 to April 18, 1890, there arrived in the port of New York alone a total of 76,000 immigrants as stowage passengers and 8,020 as bona fide passengers of foreign birth. Of this number, Germany furnished 14,485; England, 8,731; Austria, 7,176; Hungary, 10,171; Italy, 10,171; Bohemia, 2,647; Denmark, 2,273; Scotland, 2,491; Switzerland, 2,181; Norway, 1,824; Belgium, 629; Portugal, 303; Spain, 140; Turkey, 129; Greece, 30; Austria, 11, and other countries 722.

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EDS. RECORD-UNION:—In your Sunday edition of March 8 I find an article on the question now before the Legislature of California, "Woman Suffrage," signed "A Woman Who Works." Being myself a woman who works, and in addition to this, I hope, a woman who thinks, I feel constrained to reply, even at the risk of antagonizing the writer. In the beginning, I wish to state that there is a looseness of language used in treating this subject which has misled many who do not take pains to analyze it. The question is usually stated as granting the right of suffrage to women. Now, I do not believe that the Legislature of the State of California or even the Congress of the United States has the power to grant the right of suffrage to women.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. ABSOLUTELY PURE.

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