

DURAND TO COME TO WASHINGTON

British Ambassador at Madrid to Be Transferred to the United States.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF APPOINTMENT NOT YET MADE

Expected Monday When King Will Sign His Commission—Selection of Successor to Late Sir Herbert a Surprise—New Representative Regarded as an Astute Diplomat.

London, Oct. 26.—The appointment of Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador at Madrid, as British ambassador to the United States, to succeed the late Sir Michael Herbert, is announced on good authority here.

Official announcement of the appointment, however, will not be made until Monday, when the king will formally sign his commission.

Sir Henry Durand left London Friday for Madrid, where, at his own desire, he will personally announce his promotion.

Selection a Surprise.

The selection of Sir Henry to succeed Sir Michael Herbert was a surprise to most people here, chiefly because he has never had any official connection with Washington.

It is said that Sir Henry has frequently expressed a great liking for Americans and a desire to go to the United States. His promotion comes more or less in the ordinary course of diplomatic changes, but one of the strongest recommendations which appealed to Foreign Secretary Lansdowne was Sir Henry's reputation of being an excellent lawyer. A similar qualification had much to do with the late Lord Pauncefoot's selection.

The new ambassador will speedily bid farewell to the Spanish court and proceed to the United States without delay.

Lady Durand is not very strong, but it is hoped that the American climate will benefit her health and enable her to completely fulfill her duties as hostess of the British embassy. The daughter of Sir Henry and Lady Durand is much liked in Madrid society. Their son is an officer in a lancer regiment.

Others Considered for the Post.

Sir Henry Howard, the British minister at The Hague and Luxembourg, and Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British ambassador at Constantinople, were among others considered for the post, but Sir Henry Durand was finally selected as the most suitable.

While British minister to Persia Sir Henry was regarded in St. Petersburg as being the most astute diplomat Great Britain ever sent to Teheran.

In addition to his diplomatic successes in Persia, India and Afghanistan, Sir Henry is an expert shot and had many adventures with big game while hunting in India, where he was closely connected with Gen. Lord Roberts, now field marshal, serving as his political secretary during the famous Cabul campaign.

In Spanish diplomatic circles surprise is expressed at Sir Henry's withdrawal from Madrid.

Sir Henry, who was born in 1850, is a son of the late Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Durand. He married in 1875 Ella Reve, daughter of Teignmouth Sandys, Esq., of the British civil service. Sir Henry was appointed to the British privy council in 1901. He is the author of a life of his father, Sir Henry Durand, and of "Helen Trevelyan."

A Significant Feature.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The significant and important feature of the selection of Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, British ambassador at Madrid, as ambassador to Washington is the fact that it is the first time the British government has sent an ambassador directly to Washington. Heretofore Washington has been looked upon as a post ranking at the foot of the embassies, hence it has been the custom to promote a minister to the embassy to be ambassador here. So the action of the British government in this case marks a growing sense of appreciation of the importance of Washington as a diplomatic post.

Temple of Fraternity Dedicated.

St. Louis, Oct. 26.—A dedication ceremony of the greatest magnitude since the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase exposition itself was conducted on the exposition grounds Saturday afternoon in the dedication of the Temple of Fraternity, a building of immense proportions, in which meetings of the different fraternal organizations of the country will be held. President D. R. Francis, of the world's fair, delivered the address of welcome.

Parry Makes Reply.

Indianapolis, Ind. Oct. 26.—D. M. Parry, of the National Manufacturers' association, Saturday made public a reply of 15,000 words to the questions propounded to him several months ago by the Central Labor union of Indianapolis bearing upon his attitude toward organized labor and his reasons therefor. The reply is being printed in pamphlet form. The labor question is argued generally from the standpoint of an employer.

Five Laborers Killed.

Suffern, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Five Italian laborers who were repairing the tracks of the Erie railroad at the Ramapo curve were instantly killed by an express train. A number of other laborers were injured and removed to a hospital.

POWERS SUBMIT THEIR PLAN

Proposed Settlement of Macedonian Difficulties.

Most Important Principles of the Scheme—Opposition of the Sultan is Expected.

Constantinople, Oct. 26.—The scheme of the powers for the amelioration of affairs in Macedonia was submitted to the porte Friday. It has for its guiding principle control of and surveillance over all branches of the administration of the disturbed provinces by Austria and Russia for a period of two years. The proposals include the appointment of one Austrian and one Russian assessor, to be attached to the staff of Hilmi Pasha, the inspector general, with a corps of assistants, secretaries and interpreters, whose duties will be to exercise control over all the acts of the provincial authorities. A European general in the Turkish service is to be appointed to command the gendarmerie, and he will be assisted by an adequate number of Russian and Austrian officers acquainted with the languages of the country, and, if necessary, by Austrian and Russian non-commissioned officers.

A couple of further important proposals, which will be bitterly opposed by the sultan, provide for the establishment of communal autonomy and the rectification of the present communal boundaries, with the view to the better distribution of the various communities, and the creation of spheres, Bulgarian, Albanian, Servian, etc., that shall be more homogeneous in nationality and religion. Other points of the scheme deal with the relief of refugees, the rebuilding of villages, schools and churches, the disbandment of the irregular troops and the prohibition of the employment of Bashi-Bazouks. Opposition to the whole scheme is expected on the part of the porte, but the Austrian and Russian ambassadors demand the adoption of the plan with the least possible delay.

It is thought that some of the other powers may object to the appointment of exclusively Austrian and Russian assessors and demand that the commission of control be given a more international character.

DELIVERED TO PRESIDENT.

Postmaster General Payne Submits Bristow's Report—It is a Lengthy Document.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Postmaster General Payne Saturday afternoon delivered to President Roosevelt the report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow on the postal investigation. Postmaster General Payne remained with the president only a few minutes. As he left the executive offices he said to inquiries: "Yes, the Bristow report at last has been placed in the hands of the president. Of course, we did not consider it at this meeting, but probably later in the day we shall take it up in part. Attorney General Knox will be present when we consider it."

The report is very long. It contains 110,000 words—about 80 columns in an ordinary newspaper. In addition to the report proper, there are 500 exhibits, all of which are referred to in the report. The average length of the exhibits is five typewritten pages, or about 2,000 words. The exhibits contain, therefore, about 1,000,000 words. Published in the form of the ordinary government document, the exhibits alone would make 2,000 printed pages. No time has been fixed yet for the publication of the report, but it will be given to the public as soon as practicable. President Roosevelt will go over it very carefully, and when he makes it public is likely to supplement it with some comments of his own.

NO ACTION EXPECTED.

News from Colombia Says There is Little Likelihood of Legislation Regarding Canal.

Washington, Oct. 26.—A communication from United States Minister Beaupre, at Bogota, indicates that the present session of the Colombian congress is not expected to make any further progress with the canal legislation. The special committee which has been considering the proposition to declare the franchise of the Panama Canal company vacated and the extension heretofore granted illegal has made a report which is so ambiguous in its terms as to permit of several constructions and practically leaves the question undecided. As the present congress terminates by limitation on the 31st inst. no action on this subject is expected.

Prominent Hawaiian Dead.

Honolulu, Oct. 26.—Robert Wilcox, ex-congressional delegate from Hawaii, died Saturday of consumption. Wilcox was the home rule candidate for sheriff and was in the midst of active campaign. Overexertion brought on hemorrhage. There is great mourning among the natives, with whom, owing to his Hawaiian blood, Wilcox was very popular.

Returns Many Indictments.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 26.—The grand jury has returned 16 indictments against local officials charged with systematically blackmailing keepers of gambling houses, saloons and resorts. In addition 60 subpoenas have been issued for the purpose of investigating the charges affecting the entire police department.

Volcano Active.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Oct. 26.—The Cotopaxi volcano has been active for the last few days.

LARGE INCREASE IN IMMIGRATION

Figures for the Fiscal Year of 1903 Show Influx of Foreigners the Greatest Ever Known.

COMMISSIONER GENERAL SARGENT MAKES HIS ANNUAL REPORT

Total Number of Aliens Who Came to This Country During the Year Is 921,315—Dangers of Colonization Pointed Out—Interesting Statistics from the Bureau.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The annual report of Commissioner General Frank P. Sargent, of the bureau of immigration, shows a large increase of steerage immigration over that of the preceding year, the aggregate for the fiscal year of 1903 being 857,046, an excess over that of last year by 208,303, or 32 per cent. The statistics show an increase in immigration from all foreign sources, suggesting as the chief cause of the influx of aliens into the United States during the year the inducements offered to settlers here rather than any special causes of discontent in their own countries. Of the total steerage immigration, there came from Europe 814,507, from Asia, 29,966, and from all other sources 12,573. If to these figures are added those representing the total arrivals of alien cabin passengers, 64,269, the result will show that the total immigration of aliens to the United States during the year aggregated 921,315, or 105,043 more than the greatest number heretofore reported for any one year.

Where They Came From.

The greatest number of immigrants, 230,622, came from Italy, an increase of 52,247 over last year; while Austria-Hungary furnished 206,011, an increase of 34,022; Russia, 136,993, an increase of 28,746; Germany, 40,686, an increase of 11,782; Sweden, 46,028, an increase of 15,134; Ireland, 35,310, an increase of 6,172; and England 26,219, an increase of 12,644. Of the oriental countries, Japan was foremost, with 19,968, an increase of 5,698; while China contributed 2,209, an increase of 560 over last year. Of the total number of steerage aliens 613,146 were males and 243,900 were females, of whom 102,431 were less than 14 years of age. There were of these 3,341 who could read, but could not write, and 185,667 who could neither read nor write, leaving a balance able both to read and to write of 668,038. The total amount of money brought by them into the United States was \$16,117,513.

Exclusive of those denied admission at the land boundaries of the United States, 8,769 alien immigrants were rejected for various causes, the number of rejections being nearly double those of the preceding year. Of these 5,812 were paupers; 1,773 were afflicted with disease, and 1,086 were contract laborers.

Dangers of Colonization.

The commissioner refers to the grave danger to the country found in the colonizing of alien communities in our great cities. "Such colonies," said he "are a menace to the physical, social, moral and political security of the country. Removed from the sweatshops and slums of the great cities and given the opportunity to acquire a home, every alien, however radical theories of government and individual right may have been, will become a conservative—a supporter in theory and practice of those institutions, under whose benign protection he has acquired and can defend his household goods. Suitable legislation is therefore strongly urged to establish agencies by means of which, either with or without the cooperation of the states, aliens shall be made acquainted with the resources of the country at large, the industrial needs of the various sections, in both skilled and unskilled labor, the cost of living, the wages paid, the price and capabilities of the lands, the character of the climates, the duration of the season—in short, all of that information furnished by some of the great railway lines through whose efforts the territory tributary thereto has been transformed from a wilderness within a few years to the abiding place of a happy and prosperous population.

Other Suggestions.

Commissioner Sargent, in view of the arrival of approximately 1,000,000 immigrants annually, urges that legislation be enacted to improve the quality, morally and intellectually, of those admitted. The report indicates a marked improvement in the enforcement of the complex and strongly resisted Chinese exclusion laws. Experience has proved a good teacher in the administration of these laws and their enforcement is accomplished now with a minimum of friction. The commissioner expresses confidence that the efforts of the bureau to enforce these laws will prove much more successful than they have proved at any time heretofore.

Double Murder.

Jasper, Ga., Oct. 26.—Mrs. Annie Holcomb and her 17-year-old daughter, living about nine miles from Jasper, were shot at their home Wednesday night, where they lived alone. Their bodies were mutilated by knife wounds and in other ways. There is no clew to the assassin, and the murder runs high.

Double Tragedy.

Cairo, Ill., Oct. 26.—James Edward, a negro, shot and killed his wife Saturday and then committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. The double tragedy followed an ineffectual attempt on his part to induce her to live with him.

THE LATEST PARASITE

Discovery of a Germ Which Produces Dreaded Sleep Disease.

Ailment Has Caused Death of Thousands of African Natives—Singular Malady of Which Little Has Been Known.

A dispatch received at New York from Liverpool the other day said that a medical mission was about to start for the Congo to investigate further the supposed connection of the parasite trypanosoma with the sleeping sickness which within the past 15 years has caused the death of many thousands of African natives.

This disease was first observed on the Congo. In the early stage the patient is quiet, with a dull facial expression and an almost uncontrollable impulse to sleep.

As the disease advances there is a prising of gait and speech, tremors of the tongue, lips and hands, and the dullness of expression deepens. In the third stage these symptoms become more pronounced, and the patient is in a state of complete lethargy until death relieves him.

The disease has decreased on the Congo, but it has spread eastward; and its ravages about two years ago reached Uganda on the north shore of Victoria Nyanza. It has not yet extended further east, but it is still carrying off hundreds of victims in Uganda.

On November 12 last, Dr. Castellani, who was examining a specimen of cerebro-spinal fluid taken during life from a well-marked case of sleeping sickness, was surprised to observe a living trypanosoma. In his later investigations many trypanosomas were found.

He suggested as a working hypothesis on which to base further investigation that sleeping sickness was due to the species of trypanosoma which he had discovered in the cerebro-spinal fluid of the patients. Later studies by the physicians in Uganda have seemed to establish the correctness of the theory. It now appears certain that every case of sleeping sickness has trypanosomes in the cerebro-spinal fluid.

How is the parasite introduced into the human system? The Uganda physicians believed they have solved this problem.

They were impressed with the singular fact that the disease in that region occurs only along the northern shores of the Victoria Nyanza, in a strip of country about 15 miles wide. They reached the conclusion that trypanosomes were carried by some blood-sucking insect. They finally found the parasite in a species of the tsetse fly, and have proved by their laboratory experiments that these flies have conveyed trypanosomes to a monkey.

The investigation had reached this point when the report of the sleeping sickness commission was published in August last. It is at least encouraging to think that the cause of this terrible malady is likely soon to be fully understood.

With this knowledge gained there will be reason to hope that remedies may be found for the disease, which, until now, has baffled medical skill.

GIRL WANTS PUBLIC OFFICE.

Young Richmond, Ind., Woman Announces Candidacy for Position of Wayne County Recorder.

Miss Nora Holthouse, deputy recorder for Wayne county, Ind., has announced her candidacy for the office of county recorder. She is the first woman candidate for public office Wayne county has produced.

Miss Holthouse says that she has made a thorough investigation of the laws and finds nothing which prohibits a woman from holding office. In support of her position she cites a case in Illinois where a young woman was elected prosecuting attorney. An attempt was made to prevent her from taking the office; but the courts decided that she was entitled to it.

Miss Holthouse has been connected with the recorder's office for ten years. She entered the office while her father was recorder and has acted as deputy ever since.

Five other candidates, including the present incumbent, have been announced.

STEALING MEN IN THE AZORES

Portuguese Subjects Captured There by Pirates and Taken to Work on South American Plantations.

King Carlos of Portugal has been informed that he is unable to protect Portuguese subjects in his own possessions. It is reported that a pirate ship, or slaver, has been stealing able-bodied Portuguese citizens of the Azores in the interior, armed parties invading the country districts and carrying off Portuguese persons in small boats, provided the man looked healthy, and capable of hard work. Three gunboats stationed at Fayal were sent to hunt for the slaver, which, however, made good her escape during the night. The slave ship carried the captured men to South American plantations, it is alleged, where they are kept as slaves and treated like prisoners. Over 100 men have been abducted in this manner, and the Portuguese navy is being sent to look up with the slaver.

And No Time to Fool.

The latest story about Admiral Cotton is that, when he arrived at Beirut, he was sent to ask the sultan to let him strike if an attempt should be made to enter the proposed canal. The new electric railway system of Helsingborg proves to be a paying venture. The stonecutters object to this arrangement, and they even threaten to strike if an attempt should be made to enter the proposed canal. The new electric railway system of Helsingborg proves to be a paying venture.

GOSSIP FROM SKANDINAVIA

FINLAND.

They smoked out the wrong man. The arbitrary methods of the Muscovites may make a mess of it once in a while. An account of a ridiculous blunder made by the police at Hango has just made the rounds of the Scandinavian press. Prof. Arvid Neovius, who occupied a position at a high school in Helsingfors, was suspected of anti-Russian agitation, and the police were ordered to search his house for evidence against him. On the same day some policemen proceeded to the house of Senator Neovius, at Hango, and they made a thorough search of his house, breaking locks and prying into everything and even destroying much expensive furniture. After the raid was made it was found out that Senator Neovius was a cousin of the man that the authorities had in mind. But what makes this sample of Russian justice particularly rich is the fact that particularly rich is the fact and tool of General Bobrikoff, the arch enemy of Finnish liberty.

DENMARK.

Mrs. Lundum of Randers was to have some teeth pulled, and the dentist asked another doctor to assist him because the lady wished to be chloroformed. When everything was supposed to be in order and the dentist was about to perform the operation the patient opened her eyes and said that she was awake yet. Chloroform was applied for a second time, and this resulted in an immediate and complete collapse. The physicians, realizing the danger, at once made vigorous efforts to bring her back to life, but in the course of an hour they became convinced that there was no hope. The woman had been chloroformed on several occasions during her life, and the physicians were exonerated. She was 40 years old, and the mother of six children.

The budget of the Danish government closes with a total expenditure of \$21,000,492, and the total receipts are put at \$20,651,220.

The receipts of the national exchequer for the year 1902-1903 exceeded the estimates by almost \$2,000,000. The cash amount in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year was \$7,000,000. The national debt was reduced by \$500,000 during the year, while the increase of the national wealth was \$1,750,000.

Bech-Olsen, national hero, and champion wrestler of Denmark, was thrown the other day by Jess Pedersen, "the Strong Jyd." The struggle lasted seven minutes.

SWEDEN.

The snowfall had to be used in the streets of Skofde October 6th. About 60 per cent of the rank and file of the Vermland Regiment have signed a petition for keeping beer away from the military establishments and camping grounds.

Dr. M. Legrain of Paris, one of the foremost medical authorities in the world, and the leader of the temperance movement in France, has been lecturing on abstemiousness in some of the largest cities of Sweden. He was invited by the Upsala students' total abstinence association.

The South African Trading Company, which was organized in Stockholm, last summer with a capital of \$200,000, has opened up a branch in Port Natal for pushing the sale of Swedish products in South Africa. The leading articles of export from Sweden to South Africa are timber and cement.

Who are the nine generals of the Swedish army? King Oscar II, the King of Denmark, the King of Hungary, the King of Belgium, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Grand Duke of Luxembourg, the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway and General Sven Lagerberg.

Prof. Hogbom recently lectured before the Upsala geographical society on the agricultural resources of northern Sweden. Being based on a mass of accurate statistical data, his conclusions were highly convincing. The draining of lakes and bogs had not materially reduced the danger of early frosts; but on many drained fields the crops mature somewhat earlier than before. The colonization farms had given good crops, but the money invested drew a very low rate of interest. In Vesterbotten and Norrbotten the state had been in the habit of giving away valuable tracts of timber to the farmers, in order to help them along. But the results were not what the government expected; many of those farmers have sold out to the lumbering companies. On the whole, Prof. Hogbom did not favor the expenditure of money on grand model farms in Norrland. He thought it would pay much better to spend the money in such a way as to encourage farming on a small scale in Central Sweden, where the condition of the tenant farmers is far from enviable.

Some of the dressed stone exported from Sweden to Germany has been rejected. In order to locate the blame where it would seem to belong, the Swedish granite dressing company at Narberg proposed that every stone exported be stamped with a mark indicating the man that dressed the stone. Strange as it may seem, the stonecutters object to this arrangement, and they even threaten to strike if an attempt should be made to enforce the proposed plan.

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The Osterberg Brothers' flats in Kristianstad seem to be an Eldorado for tenants. Miss Johanna Lindstrom celebrated her fifty-year jubilee as a tenant in the building October first, and on that occasion she invited all the older tenants to her rooms, where she entertained them. Miss Bothilda Nygren has lived in the building no less than 63 years, that is to say, since her birthday. Sewing has been the chief occupation of these two ladies, and they have spent good and evil days together since their early childhood. The "Old Lady" of the house is Hanna Nilsson, sometimes called Svensson, after her husband, who died ever so long ago. Hanna Nilsson will be 94 years old December next. She is sometimes called "the governor's nurse," which title she justly earned in the dim past. She is receiving 81 cents a month from the poor board, otherwise she depends upon the generosity of her lady fellow tenants for a living. She has lived in the building for 58 years. In another part of the building, which has a bewildering lot of garrets and nooks and corners, there is a dressmaker named Johanna Grant, who will be 80 years old March next. She has had her home in the building for 52 years. Karolina Svensson, a widow, lives on the next floor below. She is quite old, and has lived there for 46 years. Anna Nilsson, a washerwoman who is 74 years old, has lived there for 30 years. Mr. Linden, a blacksmith, may also be mentioned as an old tenant, having lived in the building for almost thirty years. But finally, the building itself is older than any of its tenants. It is owned by the Osterberg brothers, whose generous and humane business methods have made it possible and profitable for the tenants to stay there so long. Their rent has never been raised, though the cost has been going ever upward in Kristianstad as well as elsewhere.

THE SNOOWY WINTER

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