

WAR ON THE OCEAN Rates to Be Cut on Portland-San Francisco Route.

FULTON'S RATE \$1.00 PER TON

The Hannaford's First Trip-Steamer Saint Bede Coming-Eldick Enters With a Big Cargo-Custom-House Business.

After a peace lasting for many months, there is again a war cloud hovering over the transportation routes...

CUSTOM-HOUSE STATISTICS

Table with 2 columns: Description of goods and Value. Includes items like 'Value of November Exports' and 'Imports'.

SAINT BEDE COMING

Will Take the Place of the Cathanes in the Transport Service. The British steamer Cathanes, under charter to Lord Government...

HANNAFORD'S FIRST TRIP

Northern Pacific Steamer Invading the O. R. & N. Territory. The steamer J. M. Hannaford leaves Lewiston today on her first trip to Astoria and Upper Snake River points...

Coal Barge Sunk

The British steamer which finished loading her flour cargo last evening, but an accident prevented her securing her fuel oil in time to get away before this afternoon...

Eldick's Big Cargo

The German bark Eldick, which arrived up late Wednesday evening, entered at the Custom-House yesterday morning...

Will Go on Astoria-Illwaco Run

ASTORIA, Dec. 6.—The steamer Nabucco arrived from Portland this afternoon, after being thoroughly overhauled, and will start on the Astoria-Illwaco run tomorrow...

Quarantine Station Meeting Grounds

ASTORIA, Dec. 6.—The lighthouse tender Columbia, assisted by the bar pilot, has placed the buoys in position marking the mooring grounds for vessels that are compelled to go to the quarantine station.

Will Make Cut in Alaska Business. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company is going to make a large cut in Alaska business next year...

Gunboat Will Be Overhauled

SEATTLE, Dec. 6.—The United States gunboat Wheeling, Captain A. C. Condit, is to be overhauled at the Puget Sound Naval Station...

Pilot Schooner to Go to Sea

ASTORIA, Dec. 6.—The pilot schooner Joseph Foster has a new forecastle built and is to be sent to sea tomorrow...

Marine Notes

Yesterday's tide was the highest of the season and it will be the heaviest for prevailing along the coast...

Domestic and Foreign Ports

ASTORIA, Dec. 6.—No arrivals or departures. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., obscured, thick fog, no wind.

THEY SING VERY LOW

Democrats Take the Recent Unpleasantness Pretty Hard. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Judging from the expressions of opinion which are heard from the Democratic Senators...

A HELPLESS PARALYTIC

Terrific Effect of Pistol Shot Fired by Man While in Drunken Frenzy. SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 6.—Elmer Lord, of Stone's Landing, was this morning brought to the city on the steamer Dauntless...

Idaho Miner Murdered

GRANDEVILLE, Idaho, Dec. 6.—Joe Smith was killed Tuesday night at the residence of Mrs. Gilbert. The quarrel arose over a horse which Gilbert accused Smith of stealing...

No Evidence Against Him

HILLSBORO, Dec. 6.—A young fellow was brought here from Beaverton last evening suspected of knowing something about the killing of the Chinaman...

Indicted for Horse-Stealing

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Charged With Burglary

VANCOUVER, Wash., Dec. 6.—A warrant was sworn out in Justice Court here today by Nestor Wain, against John Sauko, charging him with burglarizing the building on Water's street at Hookinson and taking therefrom, among other things, a gun valued at \$30.

Robbery Not Generally Credited

HILLSBORO, Dec. 6.—The story of one W. F. Webster's claim to have been robbed in a field near Centerville yesterday afternoon, in broad daylight, is generally discredited here.

Hustling for Seattle Business

Four railroad agents are already in Seattle hustling for business for the new Southwest open gateway through Spokane, says the Seattle Times...

Interest to Be Paid When Due

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The coupons due January 1, 1901, from the Oregon Short Line consolidated mortgage 5 per cent bonds, Utah & Northern first mortgage 7 per cent bonds and consolidated mortgage 7 per cent bonds, will be paid at maturity at the office of the treasurer of the Oregon Short Line, 130 Broadway, New York...

TRIED TO BURIED DOWN NIKKIN

YOUNG MAN SMASHED IN HEADS OF FOUR RELATIVES

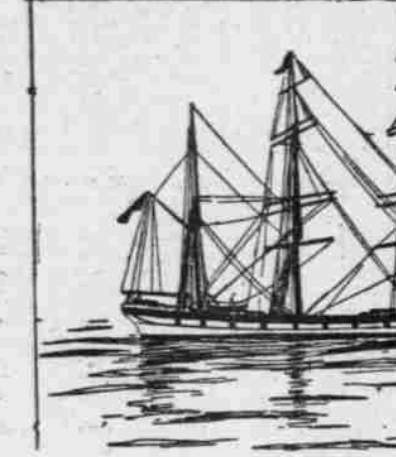
Weapon Used Was an Ax-Tragedy Occurred Near Seattle—Shot Twice Before Captured. SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 6.—William Seaton, aged 22 years, formerly of Decatur, Ill., attempted to exterminate an entire family, his relatives, at South Park, nine miles from Seattle, this evening...

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT

As Extracted at Baker City From Astoria Common-Point Discussion

Baker City Republican. An article published in last Sunday's Oregonian by one A. A. Schenck, reported formerly to have been one of the chief engineers of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, and which discusses the question of moving the port of Oregon from Portland to Astoria, has caused much comment throughout the state...

BRITISH BARK POTALLOCH IN PORTLAND HARBOR, 1898.



SOUTH BEND, Wash., Dec. 6.—The stranded bark Potalloch is now but a short distance from the drift logs on the ocean beach, and one can walk around her at low tide...

that there is hope of recovery. The other child will undoubtedly die. A man named Kennedy, who got in Seaton's way after the tragedy, was shot in the back, but not seriously. Seaton fired three times at Kelley before Kelley brought him down with two well-placed shots...

"I was disgusted with the actions of my sister, and after I had knifed her in the head with a razor, I came to the conclusion I might as well make a clean sweep. I smashed the skulls of the children in the barn and then threw their bodies into a manger. Reading a magazine I saw my uncle asleep on a sofa. I chopped his head almost off."

While telling his story, Seaton gave no evidence of insanity. In fact, he made a specific statement that he was sane.

the largest cargoes ever floated from the Northwest Coast, and the fact that Portland stands third as a wheat shipping port in the world, and the fact that the O. R. & N. has just put on a line of the largest steamers that ever visited this coast to ply regularly between Portland and the Orient...

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CONDITIONS IN HAWAII

GREATEST NEED OF ISLANDS IS JUDICIOUS DEVELOPMENT.

Resources of Country Are Enormous but Heretofore Neglected—American Capital Desired. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Judging from the report of President Dole on conditions in Hawaii, those islands are very much in need of judicious development, and the intelligent investment of American capital...

Permitting certain lands to be deforested for settlement and agricultural purposes.

Unexplored Resources. "It may be said that with the exception of the production of sugar, rice, firewood, fertilizers, and livestock, the resources of the islands are very much neglected. If sufficient American capital can be interested and invested, there is every reason to believe that the Hawaiian Islands will soon become a very important commercial center of the world's markets, in lines peculiarly applicable to such a locality. Among the interesting features of this report are the following:

Sugar. "The sugar industry has been greatly stimulated by annexation. In the year 1899 there were 53 plantations, 55 of which had their own reducing plants. There was also one mill which reduced the cane produced on neighboring plantations. Nine of these plantations may be credited to the stimulus of the sugar industry caused by annexation and two are large developments of small plantations due to the same cause. Several of these new enterprises have been given up or suspended for a time for various causes, and many have been abandoned entirely...

Rice is raised almost entirely by Chinese and is cultivated in wet land with the ground covered by water until the grain begins to ripen; the water is then drawn off and the rice is ready to be harvested. The ground is firm under foot and nearly dry. "A considerable portion of the product is consumed locally. The value of rice exported for 1898, 1899 and the first six months of 1900 has been as follows:

Table showing rice export values for 1898, 1899, and the first six months of 1900.

Coffee. "During the past 10 or 12 years the cultivation of coffee has developed to a considerable extent. In the last three years the confidence of coffee-growers has been much shaken, and on many plantations the cultivation of sugar has been substituted for that of coffee. At the present time low prices are causing some discouragement, but there is no good reason to believe that coffee cultivation must cease to be profitable. It is hardly a hazardous undertaking to make it pay, and it seems probable that with better cultivation and greater attention to the marketing of the product the business may be placed on a more substantial basis. The Hawaiian coffee is of a fine quality, and when well established in any market is much liked and brings good prices. Bananas. "This fruit has been profitably exported to the mainland for many years from Honolulu. With regular steam communication between the island of Hawaii and the mainland, it is not surprising that island would undoubtedly grow up. The value of bananas exported for 1898, 1899, and the first six months of 1900 has been as follows:

Table showing banana export values for 1898, 1899, and the first six months of 1900.

Pineapples. "Pineapples have been raised for export for a number of years. One canning factory was started on Oahu several years ago, but the high American duties caused the enterprise to be suspended. There is hardly a likelihood of territory to the possible production of this fruit and bananas. A variety of the pineapple long grown on the islands, and commonly known as the native variety—probably the Hawaiian—is raised in the Hawaiian Islands in several localities and is of fine quality. The export of pineapples in 1898, 1899, and the first six months of 1900 was valued as follows:

Table showing pineapple export values for 1898, 1899, and the first six months of 1900.

Tobacco. "Tobacco grows wild in parts of the island, and is cultivated by the natives and Chinese. The Hawaiian tobacco is a large, coarse variety and has never been properly cured. Improved varieties have been tried experimentally and have produced excellent quantities, however, have not been grown for export in curing; the commercial values of the different varieties raised is therefore unknown. The establishment of an experiment station here is desirable. Such an enterprise could not fail to be of vast benefit to the small farming interests of this territory. The tobacco raised is sold at places where they might be conveniently visited by those interested in the experimental work, the results of such work would, it seems to me, better and more profitably reach those whom it is desired to reach than in any other way. Free monthly bulletins would be very useful and would reach many who could not often visit the station. Forests and Production of Lumber. "A great variety of indigenous trees exist in the Hawaiian forests, which generally occupy the higher elevations generally the forest line. A majority of the large trees belong to the class of hard woods, and are of great value. They are used as house lumber, although many kinds of trees were formerly used by the natives in the construction of the framework of their houses. Much of the large timber is suitable and has been used to a considerable extent for bridges, cart bodies and wheels, shipbuilding and piles. The wood of the koa tree (acacia koa) is used for furniture and the interior finishing of houses. It is a beautiful wood, taking a high polish. "Several varieties of exotic trees have been introduced and materially assisted in adding to the diminishing forests. Eucalyptus trees grow prominently among these. The acacia tree (Procyon juliflora or P. dulcis) was introduced many years ago and has become an important acquisition to the Hawaiian forests, inasmuch as it prefers low and dry lands where other trees will not grow. This tree now covers thousands of acres of land, that were once of little value, promoting the growth of herbage by its protection and affording a vast quantity of food for livestock from the sweet pods that it produces in the driest time of the year. The timber of this tree is also valuable for piles, as no material is so good for this purpose as the pine. This tree will touch it if it is used in the ground. The acacia furnishes a large proportion of the firewood used in the islands. "The Government has for several years been purchasing forests in the neighborhood of Honolulu. The indigenous forests have diminished during the past half century to an alarming degree, and are now rapidly disappearing in some localities. This is generally ascribed, correctly, I believe, to the prevailing custom of pasturing cattle in forest lands. "The Government has a trained forester who can advise the Government in regard to the protection of forests and their extension; also upon questions of permitting certain lands to be deforested for settlement and agricultural purposes.

UNCLE SAM AS A PRINTER

WILL TURN OUT \$10 AND 53 STAMPS FOR EACH PERSON NEXT YEAR.

It Costs Two Million a Year to Print Our Paper Money and Stamps—Women Do Most of Work. It is not the least of the duties of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the United States Government to see to the renewing of the worn and defaced currency greenbacks and national bank notes. As the year rounds up, printing presses are laboriously pounding away in the steel-enclosed rooms of the Treasury Department, and ream after ream of new bills are being printed, bearing the legends that make it current as money, says the Chicago Chronicle. It is estimated by the Treasurer that during the year 1901 the 75,000,000 inhabitants of the United States will require about a fresh printed money to carry them along. This represents a total of 187,000,000 crisp new bills of various denominations. Of course, a large majority of these bills will be one-cent bills, and the remainder of the kinds mostly handled, and the average life of a \$1 bill is not much over a year, while a \$2 bill is good for less than twice that length of time. It is estimated by the Treasurer that during the year 1901 the 75,000,000 inhabitants of the United States will require about a fresh printed money to carry them along. This represents a total of 187,000,000 crisp new bills of various denominations. Of course, a large majority of these bills will be one-cent bills, and the remainder of the kinds mostly handled, and the average life of a \$1 bill is not much over a year, while a \$2 bill is good for less than twice that length of time. It is estimated by the Treasurer that during the year 1901 the 75,000,000 inhabitants of the United States will require about a fresh printed money to carry them along. This represents a total of 187,000,000 crisp new bills of various denominations. 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