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-Eildek 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 companies doing busion the Portland and San Francisco ness on the Fortland and San Francisco routs. The periods when rates were not being slashed right and left during the past 50 years have been the exception, and it is believed that the period of peace which is now apparently near an end is about the longest on record for the past quarter of a century. For over two years rates have been maintained by the O. R. rates have been maintained by the O. R. & N. Co. and the line of small coasting steamers operating on the route. The O. R. & N. secured practically all of the passonger business, and about all of freight that it could handle with its two steamers, and the small steam coasters looked after the remainder of the busi-ness, together with that of the way ports. Gray & Mitchell were operating the small steamers, and P. F. DuFlon, who was for a long time agent of the line in this city, made the agreement with the Q. R. & N. Co. under which the lines have O. R. & N. Co. under which the lines have since been operating in harmony. The falling away in Alaska business has thrown a number of small steamers out of regular employment, and this is primarily the cause of the impending war. Gray & Mitchell recently dissolved partnership, and the business on this route has since been conducted by the Gray Steamship Company, with G. F. Rowell agent in this city. While the Alliance was on the Alaska route, the Del Norte was on the Alaska route, the Del Norte was chartered to fill in on the Portland route, but was returned to her owners a short time ago. Her owners liked the route so well that they are sending her up to Port-land as an independent candidate for freight and passengers. They did not in-timate a cut in rates, but, according to reports received yesterday, a cut came from an unexpected direction.

The steamer Fulton, which is under charter to Mitchell, the former pariner of Gray, salled from San Francisco Wednesday, and her managers are said to have made a flat rate of \$1 per.ton on merchan-dise between San Francisco and Portland. As the other steamers, with the exception of the Del Norte, have all of the freight of the Del Norte, have all of the freight that they can handle at present, they have not yet seen the necessity for a cut, and will probably await developments before any definite action is taken in the matter. The O. R. & N. has got so far behind with shipments that they have been obliged to add another steamer to their fleet. The South Portland, a large carrier, will leave San Francisco for Portland to ill leave San Francisco for Portland today, and will remain in the service so long as the present rush of freight lasts.

CUSTOM-HOUSE STATISTICS. Value of November Exports Was

Nearly a Million Dollars. The report of Collector of Customs Patterson for the month ending November 30 shows the following transactions.

No. vessels entered from foreign ports. 4
No. vessels cleared for foreign ports. 15
No. vessels cleared for domestic ports. 15
No. ressels cleared for domestic ports. 15
No. entries merchandise for duty. 5
No. entries merchandise free of duty. 5
No. entries for warehouse. 12
No. entries for export to adjacent British provinces ish provinces
No entries for rewarehouse
No entries from warehouse for cor

entries for immediate transporta-No. entries for immediate transporta-tion without appraisement to without appraisement No. entries for consumption liquidated... 80 No. entries for warehouse liquidated....11 Value of exports-.....\$934,344

elpts from all sources-

SAINT BEDE COMING.

Will Take the Place of the Calthuess

in the Transport Service.

HANNAFORD'S FIRST TRIP. the O. R. & N. Territory.

steamer J. M. Hannaford leaves Lowiston today on her first trip to Asotin and Upper Shake River points, in the service of the Northern Pacific. The streamer is ostensibly under charter to a Lewision grain dealer, but as all of the grain which she handles is to go out over the Northern Pacific, it is apparent that the rairroad has quite an interest in the operation of the boat. The O. R. & N. Co. has three boats running on the Snake, but, owing to the slack selling movement of grain, they are not overworked, and could probably continue to handle the wheat in that country without any assistance from the Northern Pacific.

Coal Barge Sunk.

The British steamship Adato finished oading her flour cargo last evening, but an accident prevented her securing her fuel coal in time to get away before this afternoon. In order to save time, while she was taking in figur cargo, a barge loaded with coal was taken across the river Wednesday, and during the night it sank in about 40 feet of water alongside the steamer, nearly all of the coal sliding off into the river. The barge can proba-bly be raised, but it is doubtful about much of the coal below awayd. Another an accident prevented her securing her much of the coal being saved. Another supply has been secured, and the delay to the steamer will not be serious.

Eilbek's Big Cargo

Elibek's Big Cargo.

The German bark Elibek, which arrived up late Wednesday evening entered at the Custom-House yesterday morning. She comes from Antwerp, and her manifest shows that she brought 12.38 casks of cement, 25 casks of alum, 500 bags of sulphur, 36 cases of gin, and 25 barrels of mineral water. The vessel commenced discharging yesterday, and her cargo will be landed as rapidly as possible, as the vessel is needed for wheat.

ARTORIA. Dec. 6.—The steamer Nah-cotta arrived down from Portland this aftermoon, after being thoroughly over-haufed, and will start on the Astoria-liwaco run tomorrow. Captain Tom Par-ker has been re-engaged to command her.

Command her.

This being the case the Democrats, as this prominent member remarked, have nothing to stand upon, and are simply in a position where they cannot make any particular onsianght against the Democrats.

the mooring grounds for vessels that are

Will Make Cut in Alaska Business. Will Make Cut in Alaska Buainess.

RAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company is going to make a large cut in Alaska business next year. During the Summer they will have no less than six big steamers on the route—the Spokane, Senator, Al-Ki, Cottage City, City of Topeka and the State of California. The Spokane is under construction at the Union Iron Works, and is to be completed in time for the Summer season. mer season.

Gunboat Will Be Overhauled. SEATTLE, Dec. 6.-The United States gunboat Wheeling, Captain A. R. Con-den, reached port today from her Summer cruise in Behring Sea. She brought John G. Brady, Governor of Alaska, from Sitka, visiting various settlements. The Wheeling goes immediately to the Puget Sound Naval Station, where she will be drydocked and overhauled.

Pilot Schooner to Go to Sen. ASTORIA, Dec. 6.—The pilot schooner Joseph Pulitzer has had a new foretopmast placed in position, and it is ex-pected that she will go to sea tomorrow.

Marine Notes.

Testerday's tide was the highest of the season, and had it not been for the heavy fog prevailing along the coast, an effort would have been made to release the Poltailoch from her position on the sands. The Norwegian bark Stjorn cleared yesterday for Queenstown or Falmouth for terday for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, with 25.572 bushels of wheat, val-ued at \$2.500. She was dispatched by the Portland Flouring Mills Company, and is the second wheat ship to clear this month A heavy fog hung over the mouth of the river all day yesterday. It lifted for a short time at Astoria in the afternoon, but outside the heads it was so thick that no vessels ventured in or out. The Co-lumbia, from San Francisco, was due, and the Monmouthshire is supposed to be out

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, Dec. 6.—No arrivals or de-artures. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., partures.

obscured, thick fog; no wind.

San Francisco, Dec. & Arrived Steamer South Portland, from Seattle; steamer Geo. W. Elder, from Portland; schooner Joseph and Henry, Coquille River; steamer Arcata, from Coos Bay; steamer Man Steamer John S. Kimball, for Comox.
Hong Kong-Arrived previous to Dec. 5,
Braemar, from Portland, Or., via Manila,
Havre-Arrived Dec. 5-Tanis, from San Francisco via Montevideo for Hamburg. Cherbourg-Arrived Dec. 5-Pretori Cherbourg-Arrived Dec. 5-Pretoria, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg.

London-Sailed Dec. 5-Minnehaha, for

London-Sailed Dec. 5-Minnehaha, for New York.
Whatcom-Sailed Dec. 5-Schooner Maewenn and R. W. Bartlett, for San Pedro, Sydney-Arrived Dec. 5-Barkentine Newsboy, from Port Gamble.
Manila-in port Dec. 5-British ship Glooscap, for Puget Sound.
St. John's, N. F., Dec. 5-Arrived-Siberian, from Glasgow and Liverpool for Halifax and Philadelphia.
Auckland, Dec. 6, 7 P. M.—Sailed-Alameda, from Sydney, Apia and Honolulu for San Francisco.

for San Francisco.

Bramen, Dec. 6.—Arrived—Kaiser Wil-heim der Grosse, from New York via Southampton.

New York, Dec. 6.—Arrived Sardinian.

Table from Bremen;

from Giasgow; Lahn, from Bremen; Deutschland, from Hamburg. Naples, Dec. 6.—Arrived—Nuestria, from

New York, Dec. 6.—Arrived—Freiderich der Grosse, from Bremen, Bouthampton and Cherbourg. Halifax, Dec. 5.-Arrived-Tunisian, from Liverpool.

THEY SING VERY LOW.

Democrats Take the Recent Unpleas antness Pretty Hard. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- Judging from

the expressions of opinion which are heard from the Democratic Senators and Representatives who are now in at-tendance upon Congress, it is evident that they are very much subdued by the result of the contest. The Democrats seem to realize that they have not a single peg upon which to hang a com-plaint or to denounce the Republican Administration or Republican legislation. Everything has been indersed. Republican policies in the Philippines, the Re-publican financial legislation and the Rerency, and for a general government con-ducted on business principles. If the elec-tion had been close, if there had been any possibility of charging corruption, fraud or bribery, or even if in any of the different states claimed by the Bryanites which went Republican by large major-lites, there had been a great falling off of the vote compared with 1896, then the The British steamship Caithness, under charfer to load Government stores and forage at this port for Manila, was so slow in reaching the Orient that she has been replaced by the steamship Saint Bede, a slightly larger steamer. The Saint Bede, which was chartered by the Pacific Export Lumber Company, is now on her way across the Pacific, and will reach Portland about November 20, and the Cafthness will be used for other business. The Saint Bede is a comparatively new vessel, having left the yards at Sunderland in March, 1899. She is of 2285 tons net and 2576 tons gross register. She is 129 feet long, 46.2 feet beam, and 17.5 feet depth of hold. This he indicates was not a sufficient ba-sis to make a claim of even a partial vic-tory of the last campaign. He said that the Democrats would oppose Republican legislation, could point out what they thought ought to be done, but so far as making any justifiable fight against the increase of the Army or the plan of the revenue reduction which the Repub licans proposed, or in any other way trying to cripple or fight the Republicans in either House, he declared that they were without proper backing to make the

> Notwithstanding this, however, there are enough Democrats left & the Southern States to clamor and champ the bit and to reassert that they are right and and to reassert that they are right and that the people are wrong; that aliver, Bryan, paramount issue and all are yet live and breathing things which they can support. Of course these men are not sensitive to ridicule, as the horse hoots which any allusion to the paramount is-sue or sliver or to any other of the de-vices used in the last campaign to make yourse will draw ought to drive them of votes will draw ought to drive them off the floor and out of the fiscussion.
>
> Democrats cannot say that the Republicans chose the issue. Such was not the case. The Administration was on the defensive, and the Republican party had to accept the issues that the Democrats made. To the extent of the acts of the Republican party in the legislative branch of the Government and in the Presidency, the Republican party made the issues, but it did not declare any issue paramount. The Democrats made the issues to a great extent, because upon those lines which it attacked the Administration or attacked the legislation of the Rethe floor and out of the discussion tion or attacked the legislation of the Republican party, it could control the is-sues. It was no doubt true that the Re-publican party did not care to take up publican party did not care to take up the Philippine question or the so-called imperialism as an issue, but after leadimperialism as an issue, but after lead-ers discussed the matter among them-selves they said. "The Democrats have raised the issue of imperialism, which in-cludes expansion and the retention of the Philippines, the present military strength of the Army, and we must meet it." By forcing is to 1 into the platform, Bryan and his Democratic lead-ers at Kansas City made that one of the pers at Kansas City made that one of the issues, and although they dodged it in the Eastern States, it was up to the time of the Imperialistic bugaboo the dominant issue between the parties.

YOUNG MAN SMASHED IN HEADS OF FOUR RELATIVES.

Weapon Used Was an Ax-Tragedy Occurred Near Scattle-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. With an ax he smashed in the heads of four people, leaving them for dead, then shot one man in the back, and attempted to murder a Deputy Sheriff. Before finally captured, Seaton was shot twice, but matter and will given to fatally, by Deputy Sheriff Kelley.

Theonly one killed outright was Seaton's uncle, Daniel Richards. Seaton broke in the head of his sister, Mrs. Roy Ciark, but her recovery is hoped for. The other two victims were Myrtle and Hanel Hanggood, aged about 10 years, children of a former husband of Mrs. Clark. The to have been lost the second the control of the record the second of the second the control of the record the second of the second the control of the record the second of the second the second of the ly captured, Seaton was shot twice, but but her recovery is hoped for. The other two victims were Myrtle and Hanel Hapgood, aged about 10 years, children of a former husband of Mrs. Clark. The skulls of the little ones were crushed, and then their bodies were thrown into a manger in the barn. It was supposed they were dead, but a late report from the County Hospital says that the skull of one of the children has been raised, and

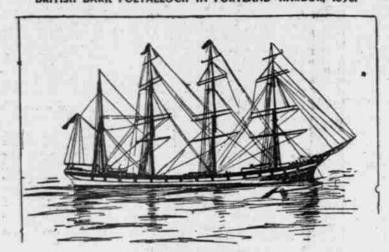
gage 7 per cent bonds and consolidated mortgage 5 per cent bonds, will be paid at maturity at the office of the treasurer of the Oregon Short Line, 129 Broadway, New York Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after December 26.

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 dis-cusses the question of moving the port of Oregon from Portland to Astoria, has caused much comment throughout the state, and particularly in the Inland Em-pire. The Republican has taken up the matter and will give its readers the ideas of some of the best posted men in this community. M. A. Butler, one of the leading lawyers of Eastern Oregon, was interviewed yesterday on the subject,

BRITISH BARK POLTALLOCH IN PORTLAND HARBOR, 1898.



SOUTH BEND, Wash., Dec. 6 .- The stranded bark Poltalloch is now but a short distance from the drift logs on the ocean beach, and one can walk around her at low tide. The sailors will probably be paid off today, and men from this locality employed to work the vessel off, if that is possible. The sea has been too rough until today to permit of any lines being run to pull her off, and, now that the high tides are over, it is feared that she will remain where she is until the high tides in June. The Simpson Lumber Company has the

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, which took effect in the head and arm.

Under the belief that all his intended victims were actually dead. Seaton told.

victims were actually dead, Seaton told the following story: "I was disgusted with the actions of my

sister, and, after I had knocked her in the head with an ax, I came to the conthe head with an ax, I came to the con-clusion I might as well make a clean sweep. I smashed the skulls of the chil-dren in the barn and then threw their bodies into a manger. Returning to the house 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 the specific statement that he was not insane.

A HELPLESS PARALYTIC.

Terrible Effect of Pistol Shot Fired by Man While in Drunken Frenzy. SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 4.—Einer Lord, of Stone's Landing, was this morning brought to the city on the steamer Dauntless, a helpless paralytic, his spinal cord being cut between the shoulder blades by spinal builds.

a pistol bullet.
Sam Brown who, according to the story
of the father of the victim, shot the
young man while in a drunken fremry,
is in his house defying arrest and threatening to shoot the first man who ap-proaches the place. Elmer Lord was the port on Puget Sound, between Seattle and Tacoma.

Idaho Miner Murdered.

GRANGEVILLE, Idaho, Dec. 6.—Joe Smith was killed Tuesday night at the Dewey mine by Andy Gilbert. The quarrel arose over a horse which Gilbert ac-cused Smith of stealing. Smith was cut in the abdomen, and, after receiving the injury, he shot Gilbert through the mouth. Gilbert escaped and fied to Harpater, where he was captured. Smith died Wednesday at 2 A. M. A preliminary examination will be held this morning at 10 o'clock before Probate Judge Vincent. There has been talk of lynch law be-ing handed the homicide, but the Sheriff has taken measures to insure the safety

No Evidence Against Rim HILLSBORO, Dec. 6 .- A young fellow MILLISBORO, Dec. 5.—A young fellow was brought here from Beaverton last evening suspected of knowing something about the killing of the Chinaman at Raleigh last Monday. He claims to have recently arrived from Kansas, and that he was robbed of \$100 in Portland. There being nothing of incriminating nature against him, he was allowed to go.

Indicted for Horse-Stealing.

HILLSBORO, Or., Dec. 6.-John E. Parchet was this morning brought from Portland to answer a charge of having stolen harness and other articles from the barn of R. H. Walker, a Cedar Mill farmer, recently. He is also indicted for having stolen a horse from James Young, a Hillsboro farmer, last March.

Charged With Burglary VANCOUVER, Wash, Dec. 5.—A war-rant was sworn out in Justice Court here today by Nestor Waen, against John Saukko, charging him with burglarizing a building on Waen's premises at Hock-inson and taking therefrom, among other things, a gun valued at 200.

HILLSBORO, Dec. 8.—The story of one W. F. Weber, who claims to have been robbed in a field near Centerville yesterday afternoon, in broad daylight, is generally discredited here.

Four railroad agents are already in Seattle husfiling for business for the new Southwest open gateway through Spo-kane, says the Seattle Times. These men are C. F. Morse, of the O. R. & N.; C. L. Darling, of the Oregon Short Line; W. F. Kelly, of the Union Pacific, and C. H. Gleim, of the Denver & Rio Grande, All of these men are experienced railroad solleitors and although they have been in the city only a day or two they have already secured over 20 cars of freight to go through the of freight to go through the new Spokane gateway. It is not, however, by diverting freight that would otherwise go via the Burlington or other lines that the new arrangement will most advantageously affect Seartle, but through the additional business which will come as a result of the opening up of the new territory to the trade of this city.

Interest to Be Paid When Due. NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The coupons due lanuary 1, 1901, from the Oregon Short Line consolidated mortgage 5 per cent

the largest cargoes ever floated from the Northwest Coast, and the fact that Portland stands thirds as a wheat shipping port in the world, and the further 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, still there goes up the cry and howl of the crank that the only salvation of Oregon is the establishment of the common Portland and Seattle rate on wheat at Astoria. None of the howlers has yet shown a common sense reason why Astoria should be made the main port of Oregon instead of Portland; no one has demonstrated how, under the peculiar conditions of traffic in Oregon and Wushington, the mere loading of the wheat in ocean vesels at Astoria instead of Portland. ington, the mere loading of the wheat in ocean vesels at Astoria instead of Portland will make any more wheat grow for shipment in the inland Empire; no statement that a simple farmer or business man can understand has been made to show how the Astoria loading is going to draw any more wheat down the Columbia for export as against the competition of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Roads, which have millions invested on the Sound and will naturally continue to take all the traffic they can control; no one has shown how the loading of wheat at Astoria on the same rate from the interior that is paid by the from the interior that is paid by the wheatbuyer at Portland will put another 5-capt plece in the pecket of the farmers who produce it, or draw another pound to the Oregon port; the farmer is only interested in the rate from his farm to the ocean ship, all else goes to the wheat-buyer and exporter, so how can it affect him whether the rate is \$4 to Astoria or only to Portland, where the wheat goes into vessels? The comparison between Portland and other ports made by these complaints against Portland as a port are not applicable to the case-Portland

the largest cargoes ever floated from the

"All that Oregon needs is more people to raise wheat and other products, the question of the commercial city is already settled for all time. Let the railroads look after their own business and trust Oregon's home railroad to see that Oregon is not left in the race for supremacy in the traffic of the Pacific Coast. in the traffic of the Pacific Coast

"The milk in the cocoanut, it would seem to a man up a tree, is that Common-Point Hammond and Flavel Seeley want to sell their town lots in Flavel at the other people's expense and without any benefit to anyone but themselves. If they have made unprofitable real estate in-vestments it is not the fault of the people of Oregon, and they should not be held up nor garroted. The Montana idea and methods cannot be made to prevail here. The O. R. & N. is railroading, not buying coal or lumber lands nor town lots. The complainants in this case seem to be buy-ing all these things and expect to get a double profit from the people. The Oregon railroad is giving the people a chance to get into the country and develop its re-

Keeping Up With Hanna.

Philadelphia Press. When Senator Mark Hanna some ago made a quiet flying trip to New York one day a newspaper that had been busily attacking him sent a reporter to his

"He's here on some errand important to the public," said the city editor. "Watch him; see whom he meets, and make him tell what they talk about; get the whole The reporter went to the hotel,

found Mr. Hanna in a quiet corner of the lobby and stated his errand. The Senator spoke with angry emphasis.

"Why should I say a word to your paper? It has done nothing but attack

paper? It has done nothing out attack me, misrepresent me and vilify me. Why should I say a word to you?" "My newspaper," replied the reporter caimly, "has a very wide circulation. We want to know all about this trip so far as it concerns public interests. Wouldn't want to know all about this trip so far as it concerns public interests. Wouldn't you prefer to tell us yourself rather than have us learn—possibly with unavoidable incorrectness—in some other way?"

The Senator's gruffness relaxed somewhat, but he still spoke with curtness.

"It tell you. I have come here on pri-

frankness, Mr. Hanna, and, as you say I, of course, believe you. But, as you see, we have heard of your presence here. Others, therefore, may also hear of it. I know you are expecting to see no one, but prominent men—unexpectedly to your-self—may come here to see you, and on important public matters. Under instructions from my city editor, therefore, I think I shall have to wait and see if, unexpectedly to yourself, any such persons

drop in."

The Senator's sternness vanished; his face brightened with a grin; he realized that the reporter would do his best to treat him fairly, and throughout the rest

CONDITIONS IN HAWAII

GREATEST NEED OF ISLANDS IS JU-DICTOUS 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. The resources of the islands seem to be enormous, but heretofore neg-lected. 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 factor in 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 great ly stimulated by annexation. In the year 1899 there were 58 plantations, 55 of which had their own reducing plants. There was also one mill which reduced the cane produced on neighboring plantscane produced on neighboring plantations. Nine of these plantations may be
credited to the stimulus to 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,
among which uncertainty of water supply for irrismiton and stringency of the ply for irrigation and stringency of the money market may be regarded as the

1999 and the first six months of 1906 has been as follows:

"Rice is raised almost entirely by Cht-ness 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 by the time the crop is ready to be harvested the ground is

rm under foot and nearly dry.
"A considerable portion of the product is consumed locally. "The value of rice exported for 1898, cultivation. 1899, and the first six months of 1900 has been as follows:

Coffee.

"During the past 10 or 12 years the cul-tivation of coffee has developed to a con-diderable extent.
"Within the last three years the confiwithin the last three years the cond-dence of coffee-growers has been much shaken, and on many plantations the cul-tivation 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.

cultivation must cease to be profitable Many have made and are making 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

"The Hawaiian coffee is of a fine qual-ity, and when well established in any market is much liked and brings good

Bananas.

"This sruit has been profitably exported to the mainland for many years from Honolulu. With regular steam communi-cation between the Island of Hawaii and the mainland, a large export from 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:

84,268 82 9,317 60 First six month 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 limit in the territory to the an early introduction from

of fine quality.
"The export of pineapples in 1888, 1899, and the first six months of 1900 was valued as follows:

"Tobacco grows wild in parts of the

group, and is cultivated by the natives and Chinese. The Hawalian tobacco is a large, coarse variety and has never been properly cured. Improved varieties have been tried experimentally and have produced well. Sufficient quantities, however, have not been grown for experi-ments in curing; the commercial values of the different varieties raised is therefore unknown.

The establishment of an experiment station here is destrable. Such an enterprise could not fail to be of vast benefit

to the small farming interests of this territory. If such stations were located at places where they might be convenient-ly visited by those interested in the experimental work, the results of such work would, it seems to me, better and more forcibly 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 stations.

Forests and Production of Lumber. "A great variety of indigenous trees exist in the Hawaiian forests, which generally occupy the higher elevations below the frost line. A majority of the large trees belong to the class of hard woods, there being no varieties whare used as house lumber, although wany kinds of trees were formerly to

by the natives in the construction of the framework of their grass 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

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 figure prominently among these. The algeroba tree (Prosopis julifora or P. duleis) was introduced many years ago and has become an important acquisition to the Hawaiian forests inasmuch as it prefers low and ests, inasmuch as it prefers low and "It tell you. I have no errand of public interest or importance. I am to meet no one here. Now, I have told you this like a gentleman, and I know you will believe me like a gentleman. Good day sir."

The reporter met this with that diplomacy which is the inspiration of the inspi dry lands where other trees will not grow. This tree now covers thousands of acres of land, that were once of little rine borer will touch it if it is used green. The algeroba furnishes a large proportion of the firewood used in the

"The indigenous forests have ished 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

permitting certain lands to be deforested for settlement and agricultural pur-

Undeveloped Resources. may be said that with the excep It may be said that with the excep-tion of the production of sugar, rice, fire-wood, fertilizers, and livestock, and the promotion of irrigation, the development of the natural resources of the Hawaiian Islands is exarcely begun. In irrigation a good beginning has been made, but a great extension of it is very prac-ticable. The same may be said about the production of fertilizers. Several of the small uninhabited islands in the northwestern part of the group have connorthwestern part of the group have con-siderable quantities of phosphate guano. One of these, Laysan Island, has been worked for several years by a local com-

Government. Government.

"The production of fruit, vegetables, and farm products is capable of a large increase. This will be promoted both by a growing local demand, due to an increasing population, and by an improved market for some of these products on the mainland under the influence of free trade. trade.

pany under lease from the Hawaiian

"The canning industry and the production of jellies and jams will be stimu-lated by the same new conditions. "The climate and soll of the territory are most favorable for the growing of fiber plants. In which enterprise some experiments have already been made. tories for the manufacture of cordage and dress fabrics, supplied with raw ma-terial from local production, may be

"There seems to be no good reason why woolen factories for manufacturing the local product might not be profitably car-ried on. profitable. "A shoe manufacturing enterprise, to

consume the local production of hides, is now being organised in Honoluiu. "There is an exotic plant, the acacta farnesiana (kalu), which for many years

which furnish timber of great beauty and most suitable for the manufacture of furniture. The growth of such trees may be greatly promoted by protection and

"There is a large variety of fish of good quality in the waters washing the coasts of the Hawaiian Islands. At pres-ent fishing is carried on by means of boats and native canoes, and in the shallow waters of the coral reefs without such means, for the supply of the local demand alone. A considerable portion of the fish caught is salted and dried for home consumption, also. Prices of fish in the larger towns are absurdly high. There seems to be a good opportunity for a considerable development of the Hawaiian fisheries, especially if an out-side market could be found for a part of the product."

ITS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Oregonian Congratulated by Contemporary Press of the State.

The Oregonian of the 4th inst. pub-lished a magnificent semi-centennial is-sue, Oregon's big daily newspaper having celebrated the 50th anniversary of its existence. The special issue is full of in-teresting information and valuable historical facts in connection with the growth and development of the Northwest .- Albany Herald.

The Oregonian is one of the great news-papers of the quartry. Editorially, it is the strongest paper west of the Rocky Mountains, perhaps west of the Mississippl. Even those who disagree with it politically are compelled to respect often admire it, for the ability that mainly characterizes its utterances. For this and for the further reason that it has no rival in the field, The Oregonian exerts a rast influence in Oregon. The paper 'a indeed, a part of the framework of the state.--Corvallis Times.

The Oregonian is 50 years old today 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 an early introduction from Mexico—grown grown strong as a newspaper without an early introduction from Mexico—growing vellow. It gives the news without sensation and does not make posters of its pages. It is a credit to the North-west. However one may disagree with it editorially, no one denies its power and standing as a purveyor of news. The Democrat has the file of the paper for 16 or 17 years. The first numbers were folio, six or seven columns. The number of pages gradually increased until today's issue contains 24, part devoted to a fine historical review of the paper.—Albany

> Tuesday, December 4. The Oregonian celebrated its 50th anniversary and issued a facsimile of the initial number of that paper published 50 years ago. There is a wide difference in the first issue and that of today, the first being a diminutive little four-page, six-column walf; that of today a great 24-page, seven-column

Cuts of the old and the magnificent new home of the paper are given, also a facsimile of the first number. It is not too much to say that comparisons between the small one-story office of 183 and that of the paintial and modern built nine-story quarter-block structure of 1900 are not more marked than comparisons of the more marked than comparisons of the wellquarter-block structure of 1900 are not more marked than comparisons of the pioneer four-page number with the well-

its editorial page, which is by all com-parisons the ablest to be found west of the Mississippi River, and which has few equals in any part of the newspaper world. There are times when Mr. Scott's pen and the pens of those who obtain inspiration from him are unnecessarily dipped in gall with too vindictive per-sistence, but notwithstanding the poisoned wounds thus sometimes made, we must all admire the great ability, the utter fearlessness and the high purpose which are usually apparent in The Oregonian's

are usually apparent in The Oregonian's editorial utterances.

It has been always loyal to Portland, and has been the great factor in making it the proud metropolls of the Northwest.

Messrs, Pittock and Scott have labored early and late for over 40 years to make The Oregonian a commercial success and have accomplished wonderful results, but every dollar they have realized has been again invested in the plant and in the building, that they might keep pace with the march of progress and demonstrate their faith and oride in Portland.

The Statesman wishes its big neighbor, which is but a few weeks its senior, a perpetuity of prosperity, and to its prorictors many years of usefulness.-Salem

Northwestern People in New York. NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Northwestern people registered at New York hotels to-

day as follows:
From Portland-Dr. H. B. Drake, at the
Murray Hill: I. Lewis, at the Holland;
P. Lowengart, at the Hofffman.
From Seattle-J. E. Boyce, at the Herald

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. All the year round huge print-ing presses are aboriously pounding away in the steel-inclosed rooms of the Treasury Department, and ream after ream of paper is transferred into crisp sheets 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 this country will require \$10 apiece in fresh printed money to carry them along. This represents a total of 167,500,000 crisp re most favorable for the growing of ser plants, in which enterprise some perfusents have already been made.

"There is reason to believe that factions the kinds mostly handled, and the averthee the service of the kinds mostly handled, and the averthee the service of the kinds mostly handled. age 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.

Taking an average, every man, woman and child in the United States will use 53 postage stamps during the year 190, 40 of them being of the popular 2-cent denomination. The total number consumed will be over 4,000,000,000, and nearly 1,000. 000,000 of these will be of the 1-cent va-riety. One person out of every ten will-send a special delivery letter in the course of a twelvemonth

farnesiana (kalu), which for many years has grown wild in our arid lands, the farnesiana (kalu), which for many years has grown wild in our arid lands, the farnesiana (kalu), which for many years has grown wild in our arid lands, the farnesiana (kalu), which for many years has grown wild in our arid lands, the farnesiana (kalu), which for many years has grown wild in our arid lands, the fowers of which are valuable for the manufacture of perfumery. If such an enterprise should be established it could be supplied with flowers to an almost unlimited extent.

"It is highly probable that the cultivation of tobacco can be made very profitable. The plant seems to be greatly favored by water until the sin begins to ripen; the water is then law off, and by the time the crop is day to be harvested the ground is which furnish timber of great beauty and letters. Thus all Guam stamps have the letters. Thus all Guam stamps have the word "Guam" marked on them, as if it were for cancellation, and the word "Philinnines" makes our common stamps serv-

iceable for carrying mail matter in Un-cle Sam's new Oriental archipelago.

By and by our insular dependencies will have stamps of their own, which will be printed in Washington, but adorned with special designs, just as is the case nowadays with the Cuban postage stamps which are more artistic than any of ours, the Treasury Department having exerted its very best efforts in the production of the engraved plates. The first process in the manufacture of stamps at the money mill is to count the

sheets of blank paper, which are pur-chased by contract. This work is done by women, who, indeed, perform most of the labor in the Bureau of Engraving. of the labor in the Bureau of Engraving, simply because they have proved themselves more capable than men for business of this description. Each sheet is the proper size and shaps to make 400 printed stamps, with a small margin. After they have been counted the sheets are moistened by laying wet rags between them at intervals of 20, and the following morning, when the rags are removed, the sheets are ready for printing.

The press for printing postage stamps is a queer-looking, machine, half auto-

The press for printing postage stamps is a queer-looking, machine, haif automate in its action. It is quite a small affair, with four square steel plates, set horizontally, occupying the four sides of a horizontal square at a moderate rate of speed, passing in turn beneath an ink roller. Each of them is engraved with the faces of 400 stamps, and, after being inked by the roller, goes under a mechanical rubber which removes most of the ink. Then the plate is cleaned channeal report which relate is cleans of the ink. Then the plate is cleans of of all the rest of the ink save what is in the graven lines, by the man who rubs it with cloth and his bare hands, and

it with cloth and his bare hints, which goes under a dry cloth-covered roller, which, a sheet of white paper being interposed, does the printing.

All of these processes are accomplished four times inside of half a minute. A girl supplies the fresh white sheets, as the plates come round to her in quick succession, and another girl takes them out. sion, and another girl takes them out, fresh printed as they appear on the out, side of the cloth-covered roller, piling them neatly as she does so. Then the sheets, so new and beautiful with their bight. bright-colored impressions, are carried to another room to be counted, after which they are laid on racks in wire cages on wheels and hauted into a steam drying-

wheels and hauted into a steam dryingroom to stay over night.

On the following morning they are taken
into the examining room, where each of
them is carefully inspected for defects.
Torn or otherwise imperfect ones are rejected, but all fragments are carefully
stuck forether. So that each sheet that
be accounted for. Each person in the
department of the money mill is expected
to examine 12500 sheets in a day's work.
Now comes the gumming of the stamps,
which is one of the most interesting steps
in the whole process. Each sheet of 600
is taken in its turn and placed between paper published 50 years ago. There is a wide difference in the first issue and that of today, the first being a diminutive little four-page, six-column walf: that of today a great 24-page, seven-column journal. Oregon is a great state, but as a news-disseminator and progressive journal. The Oregonian is ahead of the state.

McMinnville Transcript.

On Tuesday, December 4, The Portland Oregonian rounded out a half-century of existence. In commemoration of the semicentennial of its being a special edition was issued, giving a complete history of the paper, its publishers and editors. Cuts of the old and the magnificent new home of the paper are given, also a facsimile of the first number. It is not too

more marked than comparisons of the hands—a process which requires no litploneer four-page number with the well-dited, progressive Oregonian of today.—

Eugene Guard.

The marked or more together, the hands—a process which requires no litploneer four-page number with the well-si imperfectly, if any portion of a sheet is imperfectly gummed, it is rejected, and such "rejects," as well as all torn or otherwise damaged stamps, are disposed. The Oregonian is a great newspaper.

Every citizen of the state is proud of its cleanly; well-conducted, enterprising news departments, and especially so of its editorial page, which is he all

tee having charge of the struction.

The gummed postage stamps before they are ready for use must be perforated, so as to be torn apart easily, and this process is performed by machines with rows of small-toothed wheels of brass set parallel to each other. These also are run by women, who pass each sheet beneath the wheels once for the longitudinal perforations, after which longitudinal perforations, after which inngitudinal perforations, after which they are handed over to other and similar machines to be perforated crosswiss. Then at last they are finished and are counted once again, before being packed. parcels for shipment to the postof-

Paper cash is ground out in much the same way at the money mill, though the processes are less elaborate. The blank processes are less elaborate. The clank sheets (every one of which has to be accounted for) are dampened in the same manner, and then the backs of the notes are printed on them. Though the work could be done just as well by machinery and much cheaper, it is all performed by hand presses, the engraved plate being taken off the press and reinked for every impression, simply because the inevery impression, simply because the in-fluence of organized labor has been ex-erted to secure the retention of this old-fashioned method. The lak is applied to the plate with a rolling-pin, then the plate is polished with a rag and the bare hand only in the plate with a plate is polished with a rag and the bare hand, and finally it is passed, with a sheet of paper, under a roller. An automatic device registers every piece of money printed, so that no dishonest workman would find it possible to run off a few bills on his own account. In fact, no printer in this department is allowed to leave the building unless he has a pass showing that his register tallies correctly with the number of sheets given to him