NEW YEAR'S DAY RIDE

HUNT CLUB WILL GIVE A CROSS-COUNTRY PAPER CHASE.

Organization Increases in Membership and Popularity and Is Looking Forward to Clubhouse.

Members of the Portland Hunt Club are looking forward to an exhilarating ride New Year's morning. Isadore Lang and J. W. Cruthers, two of the club's enthusiasts, will be the hares for the paper chase, and they have set out to lead the hounds over as fine a course as can be found anywhere. They will be given 15 or 20 minutes' start, and the hounds will have their work cut out for them to follow the scent over hill and dale and gain on the fleet-footed mounts.

The hounds will start at 10 o'clock sharp from the Thompson Schoolhouse, on the East Side, and will finish near the Piedmont water tower, at the end of the Portland boulevard. Spectators can get a fine view of the finish by taking either of the street-car lines to within two blocks of the Piedmont tower. Wheelmen may follow the bicycle path.

Dr. R. J. Chipman, president of the club, said last evening: "The Hunt Club has adopted a new policy for its Winter rides of adapting them to the pace of the newer riders. The rides are taken slowly across miles of open country, and there is no helter-skelter racing. The club will occasionally have races, but the rides we are now having are for pleasure. There is an unlimited amount of fine country in the vicinity of Portland that can be ridden over, and the members of the club who do not enter these rides will miss an exhilarating pastime."

To an inquiry as to the prospects of the Hunt Club building a clubhouse in the future, and assuming a position in the community similar to the Eastern country clubs, President Chipman said:

"Of course, we are going slow at present. We have a membership of over 150, and others are coming in right along. We are under no great expense, and are accumulating a fund from our membership dues. That, with the proceeds of our annual meets, will justify us in a year or two of securing or leasing grounds and erecting a modest clubhouse. We are working constantly with that end in view. For a hunt club or country club, the grounds do not necessarily have to be near the city; in fact, it is an advantage to have them four or five miles out, so as to have a good ride going and coming. In this way, too, the club will escape the great expense for land in the heart or near the suburbs of the city. Many members are coming into the club now with the sole purpose of helping us on to the day when we will have our own clubhouse somewhere near the city."

CHAMPIONS STILL WIN.

Battery A Indoor Baseball Team in Lead for the Cup.

The Battery A indoor baseball team added still another victory to its list by defeating the Naval Reserve team at the Armory Saturday night. This makes five successive victories for the battery boys, and the other teams in the league will have to hurry if they want to get a close look at the cup.

In the game Saturday evening the battery boys knocked the ball all over the drill hall, making more than twice as many hits as their opponents, and nearly three times as many runs. The score:

LIGHT BATTERY A.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Otterstedt, c	7	1	2	5	2	0
Neer, r. s.	7	2	2	1	2	1
Lewis, l. s.	6	4	5	0	4	0
Gammie, 2b	6	2	2	2	2	2
Randall, 1b	6	3	5	13	1	1
Allen, 3b	6	2	2	3	1	0
Krupke, r. f.	6	1	3	0	0	0
Joplin, l. f.	6	3	3	0	0	0
Lyman, p	6	2	1	3	5	1
Totals	56	20	25	27	17	5

NAVAL BATTALION.

James, c	5	0	2	4	2	2
Ormandy, p	5	1	2	2	3	1
Lawson, l. f.	5	0	1	2	0	1
Campbell, 1b	5	0	1	12	0	2
Leer, 2b	5	0	1	1	2	0
Neer, r. f.	4	1	0	1	0	1
Montag, 3b	4	1	2	2	1	1
Castro, l. f.	4	2	1	0	2	0
Williams, r. s.	4	2	1	3	3	1
Totals	41	7	12	27	13	9

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Light Battery A	4	0	4	1	2	4	1	3	1	—20
Naval Battalion	0	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	—7

SUMMARY.

Struck out—By Lyman, 4; Ormandy, 2.
Two-base hit—Joplin.
Three-base hit—Krupke.
Home run—Joplin.
Double plays—Otterstedt to Randall; Gammie to Allen.
Time of game—1 hour and 5 minutes.
Umpires—Mackie and Dougherty.

Standing of the Teams.

	Won.	Lost	P. C.
Light Battery A	5	0	1.000
Naval Battalion	3	2	.600
First Battalion	1	3	.250
Second Battalion	0	4	.000

LAYING FOR RELIANCE.

Multnomah Puts in Good Day's Practice for New Year's Game.

The New Year's football match between Multnomah and Reliance promises to be the best game played in Portland this year, and great interest is being manifested by the sport-loving public. For the first time this year Multnomah will play a strictly club team, and will be up against men of equal weight and experience. Multnomah's men have a string of victories as the result of this season's work, and they hope and believe that the New Year's game will add another scalp to their belt. As far as weight, experience and teamwork are concerned, Multnomah is on equal terms with the Oakland team, although the southerners may be in better physical condition. However, the Multnomah players are rounding into good form, and expect to put up the game of their lives.

Yesterday morning the local players were out on Multnomah Field, and for two hours went through a hard practice. Jerry Rusk was in his old position at left tackle, and Rube Sanders was at fullback. Otherwise the line-up of the team was the same as that of Thanksgiving day. A full second team was on the field and fierce line-bucking was the order of the day. Captain Kerrigan is not confident of victory, but says that his men will go in to win the game, if such a thing is possible.

Multnomah's poor showing against the Chemawa Indians, on Christmas day, should not be taken into consideration in drawing a line on the New Year's game, for the men were in poor condition, as they had practiced but twice since Thanksgiving day. With a full week of steady practice, such as the Multnomah eleven will have for the coming game, there is no reason why they should not stand a show of winning from the Californians.

ROWING CLUB AFFAIRS.

Members Prepare for Summer Season and Seek New Clubhouse Site.

The Portland Rowing Club is preparing for another successful season. At the boathouse, carpenters are busy repairing old boats and constructing new ones. A barge has just been completed, and a four-oared pleasure boat is under way. The canoe-house was finished recently, and canoeing will be more popular than ever next season. The rowing crews will be out for practice early in March, as they propose to win the championship honors in the annual regatta which will be held at Nelson, B. C., in July.

A committee from the club is looking up property for a permanent home. Members of the club say that the water around the present clubhouse is getting too dirty for bathing purposes, and they desire a home nearer the rowing course opposite Ross Island. It is the desire of the members to make a suburban resort out of the club, and to have the new home as near as possible to the rowing course.

MEDAL GOES TO AL KERRIGAN.

He Wins Monthly Bowling Contest at Multnomah Club.

Al Kerrigan captured the medal Thursday evening in the monthly bowling contest at the Multnomah Club, with a total score of 201. "Pinkie" Craft finished in second place, just six pins behind. The rest of the scores were fairly well scattered, clear down to little "Golly" Ford's 122. They do say that Ford thought he was playing golf pool, and expected the low score to win. Commodore Montgomery came out 30 pins better than he did in the weekly contest, but that did not make his score of a very startling size. The scores are:

BOWLERS.	First game.	Second game.	Third game.	Fourth game.	Allowance.	Total.
Kerrigan	34	64	27	49	36	201
Craft	49	49	37	60	0	195
Gilman	39	35	49	44	38	185
Ball	42	35	41	64	0	182
Stalter	33	39	44	29	36	181
Surman	23	24	27	45	60	179
Rauert	20	56	41	34	28	179
Routledge	23	38	39	34	40	174
Oliver	49	38	35	32	16	170
Bailey, A. A.	36	35	38	48	0	157
Sydney	24	33	39	39	20	155
Holmes	28	27	36	35	16	151
Churchman	26	38	18	23	44	151
Bronaugh	22	25	41	22	40	150
Montgomery	33	24	20	28	44	149
Bailey, M. O.	34	15	31	32	36	148
Abendroth	27	31	42	32	12	144
Zellar	26	40	33	21	16	136
Ford	27	20	31	28	16	122

JACK GRIM SIGNS JOE FAY.

Portland Boy Will Hold Down Second or Short for Spokane.

Manager Jack Grim, of the Spokane team, announced last evening that he had signed Joe Fay for second or shortstop. Fay is a well-known Portland player, who went from the Fontellas into the professional ranks last season, holding down third base and shortstop for the Spokane team at the close of last season. He is a fast, clever fielder, and a fair man with the stick.

Grim, while manager of the Portland team last season, was impressed with his work, and in consonance with his well-known policy of signing "comers" rather than "has-beens," he has decided to give the Portland boy a chance to make good. Grim says that Fay is certainly all right, and has every confidence that he will improve greatly on his last year's performance.

Holidays for Gym. Classes.

The gymnasium classes at the Multnomah Club were discontinued for the holidays, but Professor Krohn will have them all in working order immediately after New Year's. The senior classes will resume work Friday, January 3. Professor Krohn intends to have the senior members take up fencing again in the near future. The foils were introduced into the class last spring, and a number of clever fencers were brought out. This year he will start in earlier and have the men in condition so that they can give an exhibition at once of the club entertainments.

DRINK STATISTICS.

The United States Appears to Be Relatively a Temperate Country.

New York Times.

The British Board of Trade has just published a memorandum which will give pleasure or pain, according to the point of view of the person for whom the figures have interest. They show as accurately as possible, from the averages of five to ten years, the per capita consumption of wine, malt liquor and spirits in the principal countries of the world. The averages of Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States are given as follows, in gallons, per head of population:

	Wine.	Beer.	Spirits.
United Kingdom	.39	31.7	1.12
France	24.04	6.2	2.02
Germany	1.45	27.5	1.02
United States	.33	13.3	1.06

This would give for the four countries named a per capita consumption of stimulating beverages as follows:

	Gallons.
United Kingdom	32.21
France	33.80
Germany	30.39
United States	14.69

This comparison would seem to show that practical temperance obtains to a much greater extent in this than in any other country. That this is true of the spirit consumption of the people of this country, as compared with that of France and Germany, is surprising. Equally surprising, perhaps, is the relatively small consumption of wine in the German Empire; also, that the consumption of beer in Germany is less than that of the United Kingdom.

The net national revenue last year from excise and import duties in the four countries named was: United Kingdom, $104,787,000; France, $115,222,000; Germany, $76,309,000; United States, $139,499,000. It will be understood that these figures do not include any part of the collections from local excise taxation. In percentage of total revenue, the receipts from liquor taxation in the countries named were: Great Britain, 36 per cent; United States, 29 per cent; France, 19 per cent; Germany, 18 per cent. These figures will furnish a basis for almost any argument the reader pleases.

FOR A CITY BEAUTIFUL.

Mr. Cantor, of Manhattan, Asking for Suggestions From All Sides.

New York Post.

Jacob A. Cantor, president-elect of the Borough of Manhattan, said this morning that he would be pleased to receive any suggestions toward beautifying the city. "We want to make the city attractive," he said, "and shall be glad to receive suggestions from any source. If any one has an idea for the betterment of any particular locality, we shall welcome a communication from him or her, and will consider the advisability of carrying it out. I would rather spend $10,000 in beautifying the city, if I had $10,000 to spend, than to put that $10,000 into the improvement of a sewer that is good enough."

Mr. Cantor is to meet the Municipal Art Commission this afternoon to discuss a scheme of street signs that will achieve the purpose desired without disfiguring the street lamps or street corners. The meeting will be informal, and probably preliminary to a meeting to discuss publicly the various suggestions sent in within the past three weeks or since Mr. Cantor expressed his interest in the subject.

At present the most practical model of a sign seems to be one which can be fastened at the proper height on the electric-light poles which at present disfigure most of the street corners in New York. These signs will have an electric light behind the glass, on which the name of the street is clearly printed in black. Of the non-transparent signs, a blue background seems to show off the white letters more clearly than the black ground. Either electric-light poles or lamp-posts are still standing on most street corners, and in those cases where the posts have been sawed off to carry letter-boxes it would be possible to erect a short pole on top of them. The plan for placing the signs on the houses themselves does not appeal very much to those who have looked into the question. In that case the signs are too far away, and it would be very difficult to make them readable at night, especially by the rather uncertain light which then illuminates the streets of the metropolis.

ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST

WATERSPOUT BURST OVER A TOWN OF MOROCCO.

Drain on Great Britain's Coal Resources—Germany's Profitless Colonies—Foreign News.

TANGIERS, Morocco, Dec. 29.—A waterspout has burst over the town of Saffe, Morocco. It caused the greatest loss in the space of 12 hours, sweeping everything into the sea. A hundred persons are reported to have been drowned. There are no Europeans among the dead. The damage to Saffe is enormous.

(Saffe is a fortified seaport town of Morocco. It has a population of 12,000, including about 3000 Jews. It is enclosed by massive walls, and has a palace and a small fort.)

RETURN OF CHINESE COURT.

Dowager Empress Making Efforts to Assert Herself.

PEKIN, Dec. 29.—A party of Manchu Princes, including Prince Su, Collector of Taxes on goods entering Pekin, started Saturday to meet the Chinese court. Prince Su intends to press his claim to be sent as an envoy to Great Britain upon the occasion of the coronation of King Edward.

The Dowager Empress is making vigorous efforts to assert herself before the Chinese populace, with a view of renewing the prestige lost by her during the last few years.

The programme for the court's return to Pekin provides that the Emperor shall precede the Dowager Empress to this city in order that he may be enabled to meet the Dowager Empress with great honors at the station when she arrives.

The Ministers of the foreign powers at Pekin have agreed that when the Chinese court returns here, if they are merely invited to dine with the Tsung li Yamun as heretofore, instead of with the Chinese Emperor in the palace, as was recently stipulated, they will all refuse the invitation.

Two thousand additional Chinese troops entered Pekin last Friday.

The Austrians have mounted two large guns upon the fortifications surrounding their legation. The other legations kept their guns concealed. Already the British are well supplied with artillery, and the Germans can occasionally be seen drilling on their glacis with field and rapid-fire guns. The Americans, who hold the crucial position at the Cham Men gate, are not supplied with artillery. With the approval of American Minister Conger, Major Robertson, of the Ninth Infantry, commanding the legation guard, applied to the War Department for two guns. This was refused, because when the department consulted with Mr. Rockhill, special Commissioner of the United States here on the matter, the latter replied that artillery was not needed, and its presence would be harmful.

At Niu Chwang the Russians have secured control of the telegraph and cables. This action on the part of Russia is causing disputes between that country and the foreign Consuls at Niu Chwang.

A sensation has been caused in Chinese official circles by a dinner given at his residence by United States Minister Conger, and which was attended by the leading officials of the Chinese Foreign Office. Among the officials present were Ma Tung, an ex-Boxer leader, and Wang Wen Shao, one of the Chinese plenipotentiaries. The dinner was attended by several American ladies. It was formerly the custom for prominent Chinese officials never to enter a foreign legation except on the most formal occasions, while the meeting of foreign ladies socially would have been considered as degrading, as would associating with Chinese women upon the same footing. This event is significant to the progressive tendency of today, which has recently been manifested in many ways.

GERMAN COLONIAL ENTERPRISE.

So Far They Have Not Proved Profitable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The State Department has received from United States Consular Agent Harris, at Eibenstock, an interesting report on the subject of German colonial enterprises, dated November 28. Mr. Harris quotes from a speech delivered by Dr. Vosburg-Rekow, director of the bureau for the preparation of commercial treaties, before the merchants of Leipsic as follow:

"It is evident that we can never give up our present policy relative to foreign affairs, or the strenuous efforts being made to become a great sea power. We must engage in colonial politics on a large scale. We must strive to expand our spheres of interest and to instill in our people the consciousness of the necessity of an aggressive policy. It is only by the annexation of territory beyond the states, the development of our colonies, the encouragement of emigration to the same, that we may hope to be in a position to supply these natural products which we are not able to produce within the borders of the home country."

Mr. Harris points out that while the territory comprised in all of the German colonies abroad amounts to 2,557,000 square miles, with a white population of 6098 (only a little more than half being German), not a single one of these colonies is self-supporting. The total income of the colonies for 1900 from tariff duties and the like amounted to $8,226,470, while the deficit, it is stated, reached $6,977,922.

The ideal relations between a colony and a mother country, says Mr. Harris, are those which permit the colony to produce the raw material which the mother country receives and pays back in a manufactured state, but in accordance with the irresistible law of economics, a colony with great material resources will emancipate itself gradually from the mother country. "It is doubtful, however," continues Mr. Harris, "whether this will shortly be true of any of the present colonies of Germany."

In almost every part of the world, it is stated, where Germany's acquisitions are situated, there is in the immediate neighborhood a colony of Great Britain or some other country which is better able to produce colonial products. "Great Britain," says Mr. Harris, "either directly or through the medium of her colonies, has a monopoly of almost half the commerce of the German dependencies."

The commercial development of German Southwest Africa, Mr. Harris states, will one day probably be retarded by the competition and aggressiveness of Cape Colony. Tables are submitted showing that Germany's share in the exports of her own colonies is only 50 per cent, while of all the products required by her dependencies, the mother country supplies only about 60 per cent.

GREAT BRITAIN'S COAL RESOURCES

At Present Rate, Fields Will Be Exhausted at End of Century.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A royal commission has been appointed to inquire into the coal resources of Great Britain. The questions to be covered by the commission's inquiries will include the rate of possible exhaustion of British coal fields, the effect of the exportation of coal on the home supply, the possibility of a reduction in its cost by cheaper transportation, and whether the coal-mining industry of Great Britain, under the existing conditions is maintaining its competitive power with foreign coal fields, etc. The commission is composed of 17 members, and includes the chairmen of railroad companies, the heads of big colliery companies, prominent engineers and geologists. William Lawies-Jackson, M. P., chairman of the Great Northern Railroad Company, is president of the commission. A similar commission was appointed in 1865, and in 1871 delivered an opinion to the effect that the supply of coal to the depth of 4000 feet was 90,206,000,000 tons. It is estimated that during the 30 years from 1871 to 1900 inclusive, the British output of coal was 5,305,000,000 tons, a rate of exhaustion far in excess of that assumed by the royal commission, and due to the enormous increases of exports. If this rate of doubling the output in 30 years be maintained, the end of the present century will see the exhaustion of British coal fields.

Wrote Opera by the Kaiser's Order.

VIENNA, Dec. 30.—The Fremdenblatt this morning contains a statement by Ruggiero Leoncavallo, the operatic composer, confirming the report that in 1894 Emperor William invited him to write an opera on the novel entitled "Roland of Berlin," by Wilhelm Haenig, known under the pseudonym of Wilbalad Alexis. Owing to the composer's ignorance of the German language, he had to have the novel translated. This necessitated a delay of some three years, which displeased Emperor William. The Emperor has since graciously accepted the composer's explanation of the delay. Leoncavallo says the opera will be finished and produced in Berlin next Winter.

Fund for Zionists.

BASLE, Switzerland, Dec. 29.—The Zionist Congress, now in session here, has resolved to establish a fund of £200,000 to be devoted to the purchasing of land in Syria and Palestine. Collections for this fund will be made in all the countries of the world. The congress also decided to form organizations in various countries to promote the objects of the present congress and to hold biennial congresses.

Statue of Rochambeau.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—M. Hanard, the sculptor, has just completed the model of a statue of the French Marshal Rochambeau, to be presented to Washington, D. C., as a companion to the statue of Lafayette. The work of casting the bronze will be commenced this week. It is hoped the finished statue will be ready to send to the United States next April.

Rosebery and the Liberals.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Daily News, a Liberal organ, today admits that Lord Rosebery has declined to act with the Liberal party, and, although the paper regrets his voluntary severance from his party, it thinks it well that the air has been cleared and that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is more firmly installed in the leadership.

Socialist Disorder at Naples.

NAPLES, Dec. 29.—The arrival here of the Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Ferri, to address a meeting resulted in turbulent demonstrations, which the troops were called out to suppress. Wholesale arrests were made.

Boers Liberated British Prisoners.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The War Office has received a dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Johannesburg, saying that the British prisoners captured when the Boers successfully rushed Colonel Firman's camp at Zeefontein, December 24, have been liberated and returned to Bethlehem.

Dining Customs.

Chicago News.

A student of social customs has called attention recently to the fact that man eats today practically the same viands he did in ancient times. However far back we push our researches the foundations of all dishes are the same—the same birds, the same meats, the same fish—though perhaps the list of the ancients' fish is somewhat more extensive. Modern man has forgotten the flavor of the porpoise or dogfish, and in the North, at all events, has learned to shudder at the suggestion of a dish of octopus. The meats, the courses, the principals, and in some cases even the names, remain the same. In spite of Alexandre Dumas' assertion that napkins were first used in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, they must have been of much more ancient origin, since the Roman cuisine necessitated their use much earlier; Giles Rose, master cook to Charles II, gave methods for folding them in a variety of ways, but the general adoption of forks among the middle classes did away with the serviette to a great extent. At dessert, when the cloth was removed, a bowl of water was presented to each guest, and this stood on a plate covered with a square cloth, our present doily.

General Seamens' Condition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The condition of Adjutant-General Seamens, of California, who has been ill here for several weeks, has been very critical tonight. He fails to respond to the medicines given him.

HOW ABOUT THE A. A. U.?

LOCAL ATHLETES WONDER WHAT GOOD THE ORGANIZATION IS.

Western Clubs Are in Its Control, but Nothing Is Done in Their Interest or Welfare.

Here is a question that is heard much of late among those connected with amateur sport: "What good does the Amateur Athletic Union do the athletes on the Pacific Coast?" The answer, in about seven cases out of 10, is: "No good whatever," or "More harm than good."

The Pacific Coast athletes are not the only ones who have cause to kick. The Eastern men can do about the same. When the A. A. U. was first organized, it was one of the best amateur institutions in the world. But now it has become more or less antiquated. Where does the money reaped in by the A. A. U. go? It is practically under no expense. The meets are given by the various clubs it has under its control. The A. A. U. does not give any money toward defraying the expenses of these meets. But every year all the amateur clubs in the United States are forced to pay tribute to this gigantic trust. Every year thousands of dollars are paid into the treasury of the organization for registering athletes. Where does the money go?

The union cannot look after its Eastern members, much less those who live out here in the far West. The A. A. U. of England has brought charges of professionalism against nearly a dozen of our Eastern athletes. The A. A. U. has been forced to investigate the matter, and it is likely that they may be disqualified. An organization that pretends to look after the amateur interests of this country should keep tab on such men and have them disqualified without having to wait for a protest from England. That, in itself, is an open insult to the amateur sporting interests of this country.

The New York Sun, in a recently published article, said that the A. A. U. registration committee was lax. Has that committee ever been anything but lax? All that has been necessary to be registered an amateur athlete is to put up the sum of $1 to the registration committee and receive a card. The committee does not inquire into amateur standing. All this must wait until some one protests the man. Then an investigation is made, if it so suits the committee.

If the A. A. U. is of no advantage to the Pacific Coast athletes, why, then, should they remain under the control of the union? Why not form a new union of the Coast States and make such rules and regulations as will govern the conditions of the Western athletes, which are far different from the conditions in the East? The amateur clubs on this Coast should form themselves into a body and agree to stand by such regulations as are laid down.

Berkeley and Stanford have had the matter of withdrawing from the union under consideration for the past five years. They realize that they have received no benefits from the union. They have been obliged, however, to pay dues and pay for sanctions. The only reason they have remained in the union is so that they might send a team of athletes East some time to compete against Eastern college teams which are under the control of the A. A. U.

The colleges of both Oregon and Washington have held a number of meets in utter disregard for the A. A. U. The meets were as successful as if they had had the sanction of the great Eastern organization. It is true that a number of these Northwestern men have been known to compete in events for a consideration. But if all the Coast athletes were under a head, this could be watched and stopped, to a great extent. The fact that they received money seems to cut no figure with their competing in A. A. U. meets. It could be decisively proved that at least 20 athletes who competed in A. A. U. events during the past year are out-and-out professionals. These men represent nearly every athletic organization in the Northwest. The A. A. U. took no steps to disqualify these men. Where was its registration committee?

The day is not far off when the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will lose all of its control in the West. The Western athletes will wake up to the fact that it is not to their advantage to stand by an institution that takes no interest in Western athletics and fails to look after their welfare.

A movement is proceeding among certain officers of the French Army for the adoption by the Minister of War of the leather jacket, popularized by motor car proprietors.

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The New Year's Oregonian for 1902 will be especially valuable for its historic features. The leading articles will cover fully the Lewis & Clark journey of exploration, and those articles will show to the world at large the incentive for what proved subsequently to be a journey of both exploration and conquest.

The Lewis & Clark matter in the New Year's Oregonian will fill about 28 columns of space. This matter has all been written after the most careful research, and with a painstaking care that insures both its accuracy and its value for future reference from a literary standpoint.

Following the Lewis & Clark matter in the New Year's Oregonian will be the articles descriptive of what the original territory is today. In point of productiveness, in the extent and diversity of its resources, the Pacific Northwest, of which Portland is the great trading center, is a country that is unsurpassed anywhere. Every leading industry and resource, both latent and developed of this wonderful country, will be fully exploited in the New Year's Oregonian.

The valley of the Columbia river will demand extended notice in the big paper. There will be a reproduction of the map published in the Handbook, a map that shows every mile of navigable waters on the Columbia river and its numerous tributaries. In connection with this map, will be published a magnificent view of the Celilo Falls, 203 miles inland, on the Columbia river. This is from a copyright photograph taken by Benjamin A. Gifford, the well-known photographer of The Dalles. This view will be of interest, not only as showing the immense volume of water which pours over the brink of the precipice at the site of these falls, but also from the fact that the view itself is a snapshot of a large salmon, which had leaped several feet out of the water in its efforts to ascend the falls at the exact time of exposure of the plate from which this view is printed. The leaping salmon is in plain view in this illustration.

The Columbia river and its tributaries contain today 2132 miles of navigable waters. This mileage could be largely increased by improvements of the river channel over parts of this water course that are now closed to navigation. It is the belief of those who have examined the conditions surrounding safe navigation on the Columbia river, that steamboats may some day be able to ascend this great stream from Astoria at the Columbia's mouth, clear through to the crossing of the Canadian Pacific near the head waters of what is the second river in magnitude in America.

The section devoted to the valley of the Columbia river contains a large number of illustrations showing the products of this territory. There are some especially fine views of Oregon strawberries and Oregon peaches, fruits that in point of quality and size vie with any other fruit of the same varieties grown in the world.

Lumber, wheat growing, hop growing, mining stock and wool production, horticulture and every leading industry of the Pacific Northwest will be fully covered in the New Year's Oregonian.

The climatic conditions of all that part of the Pacific Northwest that is tributary to Portland will be treated in such a way as may give the reader abroad the best general idea of the climate of this part of the United States as a whole.

There is no question that a seeker after knowledge regarding Oregon, Washington and Idaho may ask that will not be fully answered in the forthcoming annual number.

Portland will send thousands of these papers to friends and business connections in the East, and the circulation of the paper will cover fully all habitable parts of the Pacific Coast states.

Price by mail to any address in the United States or Canada, postage prepaid, nine cents a copy.