

of Agriculture, though much of the data

department finds that this species of Western hemlock is superior in some Western hemlock is superior in some respects to that of the East, and it is respects to that of the Lass, and it is probable its output will soon increase considerably. There has been a striking increase in the value of hemilock lumber, due to the scarcity of other timber, and to a realization of the fact that hemilock

Forest Service. The above figures in-clude not only the cut of mills which reported, but the estimated cut of mills from which no returns could be obtained. The reported cut of the 22,385 mills was 37,350,736,000 feet, with a mill value of \$621,151,588, the Bargest quantity ever reported for single year, and by far the greatest value. In addition there were manufactured 11.382.390.000 shingles valued at \$21.55.55, and 3.812.807.000 lath. valued at \$11,490,570

Yellow Pine Still Leads.

From the report it is seen that yellow pine is still far in the lead as a lumber producer, as it has been for many years. White pine, which was second until a While pine, which was second until a year or two ago, is now third, and has been supplanted by Douglas fir, which was fifth in 1889. Oak has dropped from third to fifth place. Spruce remains sixth. The following table gives interesting fig-ures negarding the principal grades of iumber cut both in 1966 and in 1899:

	1890. M. foot.	1906. M. feet
Yellow pitte	9,636,923	11.661.07
Douglas fir		4,969,84
White pine		4.583.73
Hemlock	.3,420,673	3.587.82
Oak		2,820,39
Sprice		1.644,08
Western pine	944,185	1.388.77

Washington in First Place.

Since 1859, the first year for which detailed figures upon the cut of individual species are available, there have been decided changes in the rank of the most important lumber-producing species. In that same period there has been a great that same period there has been a great change in the position of lumber-produc-ing states. Seven years ago Wisconsin. led: in 1906, first place had been captured by Washington. Oregon, which is now tenth place, was down in twenty-third place in 1899. There has been a greater growth in the lumber industry in Wash-ington than in any other state, a gain of 201 per cent in the past seven years; in Oregon the gain has been 135 per cent. Orege and in Idaho, where the aggregate output is comparatively small, the percentage of gain since 1829 amounts to 541 per cent The following table gives the lumber cut leading states in thousands of feet in 1899 and 1906:

	3899	190
	M. feel	M. 6
Washington	1,428,205	4,007
Louislana	1,113,423	2.704
Wisconsin	3,361,942	2.331
Michtigan	3,012,057	3.064
Mississippi	1.202.234	1.840
Arkansas	1,505,023	1.831
Minnesota	2,841,619	1.704
TURDE		1.741
Penneylvania	2,121,284	1.626
Oregan		1.604
California	734 234	1.24
tidadio		418

Pacific Coast Comes to Front.

1.61.4.4

Pacific Coast Comes to Front. In 1889 Washington furnished only 6.9 per cent of the lumber production of the United States, and in 1906 11.5 per cent. Oregon in 1806 furnished 4.3 per cent of the total lumber supply of the country, and Idaho 1.1 per cent. The great lumber-producing centers moved first from the pine and spruce forests of New England westward through New York and Pennsylvania to the white pine region of the Lake to the white plne region of the Lake

States, and swung southward to the yellow pine belt. Now, however, the Pacific Northwest is rapidly assuming

is really useful for many purposes. Spruce White Pine and Cedar.

Over 14 per cent of the spruce cut in 1906 came from Washington; Oregon pro duced nearly 5 per cent. The total spruce cut in Washington was 243,493,000 feet valued at 31,557,235, while the Oregon cut. 78,552,000 feet, was valued at \$1,188,538. The cut of spruce in Washington is

The cut of spruce in Washington is rapidly increasing and was nearly three times as much in 1996 as in 1899. California led in the production of "western pine." Washington stood second on the list, producing 255.820,000 feet, valued at \$3,377.417, while Oregon's out-put was 131,460,000 feet; value, \$1,603,595, Idaho stood next to Washington, cutting 210,305,600 feet, valued at \$3,081,878. More than 66 per cent of the cedar cut last year came from the forests of Wash-ington. In exact figures the cut was 256.

hast year came from the forcasts of wash-fugton. In exact figures the cut was 236, 545,000 feet, valued at 34,415,054. Idaho, with the next largest cut, produced 37,-736,000 feet, representing a money value of \$248,321, while Oregon, fourth on the list, cut 20,481,000 feet, valued at \$232,115. list, cut 20,682,099 feet, valued at \$223,119. Almost all of the larch or Western tamarack is cut in the Pacific Northwest, the largest producer being Montana. Idaho, in second place, cut 29,575,000 feet, valued at \$455,137; Washington cut 31,-249,000 feet, value, \$355,355, and Oregon \$,786,000 feet, value, \$45,034.

Great Shingle Production.

Only recently has the white fir been cut to any extent for lumber. Nearly two-thirds of the white fir cut last year was in California. While not so valuable the pair is seven years; in as Douglas fir, the white fir is useful as Douglas fir, the white fir is useful for various purposes, and increased pro-duction is predicted. Idaho last year cut over 10,000,000 feet, valued at \$135,735, and Washington more than 8,000,000 feet, Valued at a little more than \$100,000. In 1505 the shingle production in the United States reached the total of nearly

United States reached the total of nearly 12,000,000,000, representing a cash value of close to \$25,000,000. Nearly 75 per cent of the total number of shingles cut were cedar and of this total, 61.5 per cent came from Washington-that is 61.5 per cent of the total output. This in spite of the fact that the shingle cut in Wash-ington was below that of 1905. In exact figures. Washington in 1906 produced 7.-235,505,000 shingles, valued at \$12,834,015. In the same year Washington produced 479,187,000 laths valued at \$13,856. gon cut 156,973,000 laths valued at \$335,635.

Traffic Manager Coming.

J. G. Woodworth, traffic manager for the Northern Pacific, with headquarters at St. Paul. is on his way to the Pacific Coast and will visit Portland some time this week. He is looking over the traffic situation in this territory and will inquire into business conditions generally while

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such an institution

It had been said in some of the re-cent meetings of the Council committees that the school property is for sale and that it would likely be sold because of the large falling off in attendance owing to the shifting of the residence district. It now develops that the School Board intends to take advantage of this situation to secure oom for the trades school.

"The details of the trades school have not been worked out," said Mr. Rigier. "About all that is definitely known is that it will be located in the Atkinson School building, and that it will not be opened until next Fall. The Atkin-son building has been thought the best place to install the school, because the attendance in the regular studies is becoming small. This gives room for the trades school."

There are a great many things to There are a great many things to be considered in the installation of the trades school, a feature which is en-tirely new in Portland. The trades that' are to be taught, how best to teach them and the selection of teach-ers are among the most important items. It is likely that printing, plumbing, plastering, bricklaying and a faw of the other trades will be taught, and while it is thought probataught, and while it is thought proba-ble that the teachers for these trades may be secured in Portland, it is likely that the principal of the school will be engaged from some other city. It is said that the electrical workers'

trade is becoming very popular and that this will be one of the branches taught is regarded as certain. All of the industrial schools are said to have developed the fact that there is a great need for this comparatively new fea-ture, as it is said by many that the ap-prentice system, so long in vogue in the various trades, does not produce sufficient skilled workmen to supply the demand. The teaching of these the demand. The teaching of these trades in special schools, therefore, is regarded by educators as one of the greatest advances in modern times, and in Portland is expected to be of great

The history of trades schools is such as to show that it is practically neces-sary to have a day and night session. Many who work at night, attend the day session, and many whose work occupies their time during the day make use of the night school, so that both sessions are crowded.

One of the first items to be attended to is the selection of supplies that will be required for the teaching of the various trades. These will have to be ordered as quickly as possible and then the work of installing them and of equipping the rooms will be in order. the

Crossed the Plains in 1852.

CENTRALIA, Wash., Jan. 11.-(Special.)-Mrs. Elizabeth Hash, nee Elizabeth Edwards, died January 3 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. S. J. Huston, at Rochester, this state. De-Huston, at Rochester, this state. De-ceased was born in Gracen County, Virginia, December 24, 1821. In 1836 she married Allen Hash and to this union were born nine children, of whom

No. 211, reduced \$6.75 to No. 213, reduced \$5.50 to CASTEEL COOKS. A cook stove built like a steel range, with asbestos linings. No. 16, reduced from \$14.00 to. No. 18, reduced from \$18.00 to. S14.50 No. 35745-Golden Quartered Oak Buffets, door. Reg. \$14.50, now...\$11.00 No. 224 Monarch, oven 15x20.... \$57.00 one door. Reg. \$13.50, now ... \$11.00 No. 41 - Eastern Hardwood Cabinet, the top divided into 10 compartments, the bins in the base run on rollers, and the y hola is nicely finished in dark onk y olor. Reduced \$29.00 to \$13.50 plano polish, size 17x38, with French No. 424 Monarch, oven 17x20.... \$63.00 bevel mirror, 12x34, regular price \$30.00. No. 524 Monarch, oven 19x20....\$67:00 dark onk .\$13.50 No. 526 Monarch, with complete gas at-tachments. \$135.00 No. 253-Weathered Quartered Oak Buffet, No. 8-Large Mission Household Treas-fire, regular \$5.50. Sale price...\$3.75 leaded glass doors, top 19x44, mirror 12x Regular price \$55. Sale price ... \$40.00 DISCOUNT FOR CASH. T COMPANY Dowr Mats Reduced **Couch Sale**

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No. 1 A-+-Extra heavy Brush Mat, 14x24, Biggest Value From a Big Bunch of Big Values. regular 75e value, for 49¢ No. 3-1 Iedium-weight Coco Mat, 18x28,

Values. Covering is the best quality of imitation leather, which will wear better than a cheap quality of real leather; is 74 inches long, 29 inches wide, massive carved oak frame, 30 steel springs, tied with steel wire and supported by heavy steel strips. Bottom lined with canvas. Biscuit-tufted top with spring edge, \$33.00 value for.....\$21.85 TABOURETTES regular \$1.00 value for 69¢ ainty Tabourette like the picture No. E /C 3-Fancy colored Mats, \$2.00 kind\$1.37

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PORTLAND'S BEST

CHARGE BASED ON SPIT'E

EASY

namely, Mrs. S. J. Huston, of Roches-ter; Mrs. John Evens, of Mitchel, Or., and Mrs. Martha Cricket, of Qalifornia. Mr. and Mrs. Hash crossed the plains in 1852, the ox train being composed of 52 wagons. Several times the train was attacked by Indians, and many times while cooking the next day's provisions Mrs. Hash protected what she had cooked from the wolves by throwing chunks of fire at them. They first located in Portland, them a very small village, but afterward moved to Cor-valits. The deceased came to Wash-ington in 1905, settling at Rochester.

T'S

Attachment Against Bank.

11 x 11 x 13, q u a 1 sawed oak, \$1.00

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now.

Attachment papers were served yesterday by the Sheriff of Clackamas County on W. A. Heylman's Bank of Estacada, a private institution in that town. The it was issued at the request of James Anderson. Anderson held a check against Anderson. Anderson heat a check sector, the bank for \$700 and sought to collect it. The bank declined to pay and the at-tachment followed. The bank is a small institution and is not incorporated. Its embarrassment can have no effect on any bank

Do it now. Attend Rosenthal's great three daughters survive their mother,

Say Jurors Who Would Disqualify Market Inspector.

TO PAY

As an aftermath to the suit brog ght by the City of Portland against, the The Dalles Out-Debates Hood River. Frank L. Smith Meat Company, which was tried before a jury in the fitate Circuit Court on Thursday, it is rumored that a petition will be prepared mored that a petition will be propared and presented to the city authorities urging the disqualification of the city market inspector. The jury, after be-ing out less than ten minutes, fou not the defendant not guilty of selling dis-eased meat. The verdict was *t* eached on the first ballot.

the runnor originated with the mem-bers of the jury, who maintained after the trial that the complaining witness. Mrs. Anna Strauh, a resident of South Portland, had been persuaded against ther will, by the city market i nspector, to appear as the complainand. James Cole, attorney for the defendiant, said last might that neither ho nor Mr. Smith knew anything abort such a movement but that several of the jur-ors had told him after the trial that in their opinion the case agialnest Smith

had been trumped up as a matter of spite on the part of the inspector and that one of the jurors had suggested that the jury draw up such a petition and head it with their own signatures. Whether such a petition has actually been drawn and put in circulation could not definitely be learned.

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COME

NEAR TAYLOR ST.

HOME FURNISHERS

TO-DAY

HOOD RIVER, Or., Jan. 11-(Special.) pupils of that place invaded Hood River ing a debate between the High School of the former place and Hood River. The question debated was, "Resolved.

Governor Chamberlain Will Announce Findings This Week. Governor Chamberlain expects carly this week to report on the sufficiency of

CHECK UP STEEL'S BOND

\$3.25 Clocks for \$1.95

Polished Cabinet Clocks, similar to illistration, all the latest improve-ments, enameled cases. Reduced \$8.50 to \$6.50

State Treasurer Steel's new bond for \$600,000. Since the filing of the bond by -in a special train provided by The Dalles business min the High School has been examining into the financial standing of the different surefles and last night and for the purpose witness- the result of that examination will not be known until the list can be checked over. Although Treasurer Steel was required to furnish surety aggregating That the Government Should Own and \$500,000, the amount of the bonds sub-

While admitting that the amount of the took the affirmative side. The names of the successful team are Harry Nitschke, Jeune Mulikin and Roy Harper. Hood River was represented by Burleigh that has been furnished. Treasurer Steel nouncement of the Gov-