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THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The rally wonderful development of the beet sugar industry during the last 50 years is most excellently shown by some statistics that the treasury department has issued of the world's production of sugar. The growth of sugar consumption is also strikingly shown:

In 1840 the total sugar crop of the world was only 1,150,000 tons. In 1900 it was 8,800,000 tons. The world's population did not double during these 60 years, yet its consumption of sugar increased fully eight times. The rapid increase in the production of beet sugar furnishes an even more striking exhibit.

The discovery of sugar in the beet was made by a German chemist, Margraff, as early as in 1747. No practical results followed his discovery, however, as the cost of obtaining sugar from the beet by labratory methods was too high as compared with that of cane sugar. Little progress was accomplished until about 50 years later when another German chemist, Achard, succeeded in extracting sugar from the beet root on a comparatively large scale. In 1812 a manufactory was in operation at Silesia, in which, under Achard's direction, about 20 quintals of beets were worked up daily, and about five pounds of sugar extracted from every quintal. The high price of sugar prevailing at that time all over the European continent by reason of the blockade and the great interest and favorable attitude taken by the different continental governments toward the new experiment caused it to be a success for a short time. With the downfall of Napoleon and the opening of European ports to the entry of colonial products the price of sugar declined and most of the beet sugar establishments were abandoned.

Experiments continued to be made, however, and at the end of the third decade of the nineteenth century the beet sugar industry began to show signs of permanent success. The technical points were proved and the cost reduced. The development of the industry in the United States has arisen largely from the successful experiments in Germany.

In 1855 the total beet sugar crop of the world was only 182,000 tons. In 1902 it was 5,510,000 tons. In 1840 beets supplied less than five percent of the world's sugar consumption whereas in 1900 beets supplied 67.71 percent. "Thus the sugar producing area of the world," says this treasury bulletin, "has in less than half a century been shifted from the tropics northward, and the farmer of the temperate zone has shown his ability notably to compete with the low priced labor of the tropics, but in doing so has reduced by one-half the cost of the article produced."

OUR NEW CHANCE IN CHINA.

The determination of the representatives of the European powers to force China to pay its obligations to them in gold instead of silver, which is the currency of the empire, stands a chance to precipitate another crisis. Since the time, when, about two years ago, China agreed to pay the indemnities to certain European powers, as well as to the United States and Japan, growing out of the Boxer outrages of 1899-1900, silver has declined 20 percent in commercial value, and it is almost certain to drop further, owing to the change to the gold standard which is about to be made in the Philippines and in other parts of the orient. This, of course, will add seriously to China's burdens.

It is apparently the intention of the Washington government to try to have the Chinese case submitted to The Hague tribunal. All the governments which signed the protocol two years ago except that of the United States seem disposed to push this matter of the payment of the indemnity in gold. The United States is trying to get the rest of the powers to grant concessions to China, owing to the drop in silver, which was not foreseen at the time the adjustment was reached. Thus far none of the other countries appear disposed to show any lenience. Undoubtedly the feeling that China will not be able to pay the indemnity, and that thus an excuse will be furnished for seizing some of its territory, has much to do with the attitude of the empire's creditors.

The United States should use all its influence to get some concessions for China, and to get the matter submitted to some impartial tribunal. It is clear that China will not be able to meet the terms ofthe allies if the gold stipulation should be intorced. The determination of the European nations to extract their pound of flesh will lead to grave complications in China, which will once more bring the question of dismemberment in burning shape. If the United States succeeds in having the matter referred to arbitration, she will gain another brilliant triumph for peace and progress whicl will add to her prestige throughout the world.

From the New York Sun we learn that the Pinkerton detective agency in that city has a record of 65 bank robberies committed in various parts of the country from September 15, 1902, to January 6—that is within a time of less than four months. Evidently the burglar business is booming, and there is great activity among the more enterprising members of the profession. The crimes have been committed in small towns only, but the number is the largest on record in so short a time. The chief seat of the activity of the burglars is the Mississippi valley, but several robberies have occurred in New York, in Pennsylvania and in New England. The one farthest west occurred in Utah, not a single one being reported for the entire Pacific coast. In the south there were a few, scattered from South Carolina to Texas, but the great majority were grouped around Chicago for a storm center. It appears that of recent years the banks of large cities have become virtually secure from attacks of this kind. The bank robber of today has learned that the safety appliances and the careful watching that guard the banks of a city are more than he can overcome. Consequently he turns to the country towns and works for such booty as he can find there. Concerning that phase of the subject the Sun tells a curious story of an attempt at burglary in a prominent western bank, which was carried out in such a manner that "the detectives who investigated it were more than suspcious that it was undertaken in the interest of a company which makes an unusually hard kind of steel for the manufacture of safes." If there be any justification for such suspicions he have a new danger to fear, for if the manufacturers of safes begin to make a show of attempts at burglary just to get an advertisement for their goods there is no telling what we may come to. Furthermore, it is up to Chicago to explain why these things are thickest where her influence is strongest.

ASLEEP AMID FLAMES.

Breaking into a blazing home, some firemen lately dragged the sleeping inmates from death. Fancied security and death near. It's that way when you neglect coughs and colds. Don't do it. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption gives perfect protection against all Throat, Chest and Lung troubles. Keep it near, and avoid suffering, death and doctor's bills. A teaspoonful stops a laate cough, persistent use the most stuborn. Harmless and nice tasting. It's guaranteed to satisfy by Chas. Rogers. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, Dec. 27, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all public land states by act of August 4, 1892,

GEORGE C. BAIRD,

one of the heirs of Frank C. Baird, deceased, of Portland, county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5996, for the purchase of lots 1, 2, 7 and 8 of section No. 22, in township No. 6 north, range No. 7 west, and wil offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the register and receiver of this office at Oregon City, Or., on Monday, the 16th day of March, 1903.

He names as witnesses: W. G. Prescott, Eli Foster, N. E. Foster, P. O. Wage, all of Astoria, Ore.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 16th day of March, 1903. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.
1-6-3-10.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO WITHDRAW INSURANCE DEPOSIT, BY THE IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—

In accordance with the requirements of the laws of the State of Oregon, relative to insurance companies, notice is hereby given that the Imperial Insurance Company, Limited, of London, England, desiring to cease doing business within the State of Oregon, intends to withdraw its deposit with the treasurer of said state and will, if no claim against said company shall be filed with the Insurance Commissioner within six months from the second day of September, 1902, the same being the date of the first publication of this notice, withdraw its deposit from the State Treasurer.

IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., By WM. J. LANDERS, Manager.
Dated at San Francisco this 1st day of September, 1902.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Nov. 20, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington territory," as extended to all public land states by act of August 4, 1892,

KNUTE T. BERVEN,

of Portland, county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5969 for the purchase of the lots 15, 16, 17 and 18 of section No. 1, in township No. 4 north, range No. 8 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the register and receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Thursday, the 12th day of February, 1903.

He names as witnesses:

Charles W. Mead, John W. Nendel, and Hugo E. Nendel, all of Portland, Oregon; and James C. Pope of Elsie, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the 12th day of February, 1903.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.
11-25-1-30