

EXHIBITION A BIG SUCCESS

and an interesting city to visit.

NUMEROUS SIGHTS TO SEE

Great Fair Opened September 28 and will run after noon and evening in October 28.

The Oregon Industrial Exposition, which is now in full blast at Portland, is the most successful enterprise of its kind ever held in the Northwest. Everything about it is on a grand scale as well it may be, for no expense has been spared to make every-thing connected with it first-class in every respect. To accomplish this it was necessary to invest \$12,000,000, and this amount was amply forthcoming. The enterprising men of Portland went down their pockets and produced the things for they recognize the fact that this fair is a great object-lesson, an advertisement, and instructor—an enterprise benefits the entire Northwest.

The products of every section of the Northwest are freely given place in the exhibition at Portland, and the mines, fields, factories, forests and fisheries all make a grand showing, and the grains and grasses that any part of the world may be well proud of. H. C. Doseh, Col. R. C. Judson, Louis M. Spiegel have collected thousands and have on exhibition thousands of specimens of grains and grasses and fruits and vegetables raised in the Northwest, all of which make a splendid showing for this rich region.

Among the many things seen at the exhibition in Portland may be mentioned the mining exhibit. Tons of all showing just where it came from and its value is shown, having been collected by J. P. Marshall, and is a reproduction of a quartz mine, with its big timbers, shafts and hoists, built by J. F. Batchelder, of Portland Railway Co., who is a mining engineer.

A large illuminated cave is a complete fish hatchery, in which young salmon may be plainly seen in all stages of hatching out, and there is a full-grown Royal Chinook salmon always on exhibition.

There are a great many sights to see at the exposition. The realistic reproduction of Multnomah falls is worth miles to enjoy, and it is a great beauty. The real water, with the noise of Bull Run river behind it, falls over the rustic bridge is there for the people to cross, and the sylvan woods and ferns and mosses and big trees. The falls are attracting great crowds and will run all the time to the closing, October 28.

Portland is a very attractive city to visit, and it has such a splendid street car system that the stranger can see the business section, the attractive suburbs and the splendid suburbs all on a single 5 cent fare, while comfortably seated in open electric cars. Two cars pass the door of the great exposition building, in which the great fair of the Northwest is held—the City & Suburban line and the Washington street line—and all the stranger has to do is to take a car which is plainly marked, "Direct to the Exposition." The war museum, which is under the direct supervision of Captain E. S. Edwards, Colonel D. M. Dunne and General O. Summers, is a grand sight in itself. It was the carrying out of a brilliant idea suggested by Dan McEllen, one of Portland's most patriotic and enterprising business men, and it will be the means of adding many dollars to the fund being raised to honor the Oregon volunteers who lost their lives during the recent wars.

The immense exposition building at Portland has been vastly improved in every part of its interior, and is gay with flags and bunting, and at night presents a scene of splendor rarely equalled. It has 3,500 electric lights, and presents a picture to be long remembered.

Estimates for the Navy.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Acting Secretary Allen has prepared the statement of estimates which will be submitted to congress for the maintenance of the naval establishment for the next fiscal year. These amount to \$73,934,083, which is an increase over the appropriation for the current year of \$24,537,187. Included in the increase for next year are appropriations of \$12,268,474 for public works and navy-yards and stations. There is also an estimate of \$1,021,000 for the new naval academy.

D'Arcos Praised Dewey.

Boston, Oct. 9.—The Spanish minister, Duke D'Arcos, who has just left his house at Manchester, said with regard to the reception being given Admiral Dewey: "It does not surprise me in the least. Admiral Dewey is a brave and noble man, and for the extraordinary service he has rendered his country no honor can be shown him in return is too great. He has aroused the admiration of the whole world by the gallantry of his conduct, and he would be a small man, indeed, who could not recognize his merit and give free expression to his admiration for Dewey's valor."

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

Insurgent Officers of Nicaragua Court-Martialed.

Managua, Nicaragua, Oct. 7.—The court-martial which was in session here for several months trying, in the absence of most of them, the chiefs of the revolutionary movement which began in February at Bluefields, has proclaimed its decision. General Pablo Reyes and two or three other insurgent officers who escaped from Nicaragua, are condemned to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, which is death. Only one of the prominent leaders was captured. He is now in the penitentiary. No public accusation was made in these cases nor is any reason offered for the arrests. The sensation is all the greater because there have been no indications of an uprising against President Zelaya since last February.

Such lawless acts as the government is committing in this regard, acts usually at the expense of members of the party not in power, tend to check the reviving activity and again to impair credit. Except for such arrests, however, and the impressment into her army, matters are fairly quiet.

Dangers of Whaling.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—The officers of the whaler Belazu tell of the terrible fate of Oscar Huschenbett, a sailor, in the Arctic. On August 26, 1898, the boats were lowered for an enormous whale. Just after a harpoon had been fixed in the whale's side and he had started off at tremendous speed, Huschenbett stepped carelessly into the rope's bight. A loop caught his leg and he was drawn into the water. In passing out of the boat the body of the man hurled itself against Third Mate Nikito and one of the crew, knocking both overboard. The mate scrambled up and slashed the rope into with his knife. Then began a chase for the whale and the body of the man. For three hours the monster raced and sank to the bottom before he could be lanced and the sailor's body recovered.

Will Sail From Portland.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The Thirty-ninth, and possibly the Forty-fifth volunteers, will sail from Portland. Orders were issued today to Colonel Bullard, commanding the two battalions of the Thirty-ninth, at Fort Cook, Neb., to go to Vancouver barracks for the purpose of sailing to the Philippine islands by way of Portland. No orders have been yet issued for the Forty-fifth, but there are good indications that this regiment will also rendezvous at Vancouver and sail from Portland. The determination of Secretary Root to give Portland a fair show of the business to which it is entitled by its location seems to have permeated the San Francisco authorities, and even General Shafter has now recommended that the Thirty-ninth sail from Portland, and so strongly that it is believed he will include the Forty-fifth as well.

Venezuela Not Satisfied.

Paris, Oct. 7.—Senor Rojas, the Venezuelan agent here, in the course of an interview, said: "The award was not what I hoped, but we must make the best of it. What can you expect in a contest between an elephant and an ant? One thing will result from it. America will accept no more arbitrations with Europe. You will see America laid down a fresh international code, which she will apply to the Old World whether the latter likes it or not. The South American states, including Brazil, will rally around the United States for the purpose of effecting an economic union. We shall try to establish a monetary union on the basis of the gold standard. These projects need not imply a hostile attitude toward Europe, but it must be borne in mind that Europe stands in much greater need of us than we of her."

To Represent Pacific States.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—The San Francisco board of trade sent the following telegram to President McKinley tonight: "The board of trade of San Francisco earnestly asks your consideration for the large and important interests west of the Rocky mountains by appointing a representative from California for the Pacific coast, to fill the vacancy existing in the interstate commerce commission."

Gift of the Crocker Estate.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—The Crocker Estate Company, which is composed of the heirs of the late Charles Crocker, one of the builders of the Central Pacific railroad, has made a gift to the employes of the Southern Pacific railroad of the Crocker homestead at Sacramento to be used as a hospital for Southern Pacific employes.

Very soon a general schedule for the enumeration of live stock will be put forth, in a tentative form, by Statistician Powers of the census office, for discussion, and, if necessary, correction. The count will be made June 1, 1900, in order to permit harmonious comparisons with the count of live stock in 1890, which is recorded as of June 1.

Burned at Her Dock.

New York, Oct. 7.—The Mallory steamer Leona was burned and sunk at her wharf in East river tonight. The cargo, consisting of tobacco and 8,000 bales of cotton, and valued at \$250,000 to \$300,000 is a total loss, and the boat is little better than a wreck.

CANNIBALISM IN SOUTH SEAS.

Natives of the New Hebrides Roasts a Hawaiian.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 9.—A remarkable story of cannibalism was brought to Sydney, Australia, a few days before the sailing of the steamer Aorangi to this port, by the French steamer Jeanette. The victim of the display of savagery was a native of Hawaii, named Amaru, who acted as orderly to the immigration department at Noumea, in the New Hebrides.

About six months ago Amaru married a native woman of Aoba, in the New Hebrides group, and on passing that island on the second day of the voyage of the Jeanette to one of the outlying islands, he decided to visit his wife's tribe. Accordingly the couple were put off in a small boat, and it was only a few weeks ago that the steamer made a second call and learned their fate. By mistake they had landed on an unfriendly shore and were taken prisoners.

The man was tied to a stake and his torture begun. This consisted first in allowing vicious jungle snakes from which the poison fangs had been removed to attack the man's legs. Then a fire was made at his feet and his legs were horribly burned, though the injury was superficial so that the victim would not die under the treatment. Then he was made the target for the spears of the tribesmen, who finally killed him. He was torn to pieces and placed over a fire with two sheep. In fact, according to the story he was eaten with the sheep.

In the meantime Amaru's wife had been provided with another husband. The matter was reported to a British man-of-war, but it is thought no action has been taken.

DROVE THE REBELS BACK.

General Grant's Command Advanced From Imus.

Manila, Oct. 9.—General Fred Grant, with three companies of the Fourth infantry, two companies of the Fourteenth infantry and a band of scouts attached to the former regiment, advanced from Imus this morning, driving the insurgents from the entire west bank of the Imus river. Three Americans were wounded. It is estimated that 10 Filipinos were killed.

Companies C and H, with the scouts, crossed the river at the big bend and advanced westward in the direction of the Binacayan road, the insurgents firing volleys, but retiring. Twenty Filipinos were discovered in trenches at the Binacayan church, about midway between Bacoor and Cavite Viejo. These were routed, six being killed.

Riley's battery of the Fifth artillery made an effective sortie about a mile south of Bacoor and shelled the west bank of the river at close range. That bank is now held by the Americans.

Heavy Loss of Mules.

Washington, Oct. 9.—A cable message from General Otis to the war department brings word of the loss of several hundred horses and mules on the transport Siam. The message follows:

"Manila, Oct. 9.—The steamer Siam, which left San Francisco August 18 with 45 horses and 328 mules, encountered a typhoon September 21 off Northern Luzon, in which all but 16 mules were lost. The animals were killed by the pitching of the vessel and the lack of air from the necessary closing of the hatches. There were no casualties among the passengers.

It is stated at the quartermaster's department that the mules which were lost on the Siam were trained pack mules, which were considered the most valuable sent to the Philippines.

Home in Washington for Dewey.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Admiral Dewey has elected to accept a house in Washington already constructed, instead of having one built for his occupation. The admiral was officially informed today of the purpose of the people of the United States to present him with a home in Washington. He frankly expressed his gratification at the tender, which he immediately accepted. He said had the proposed home been the gift of a few wealthy men he should have felt indisposed to accept it, but he noted that the fund had over 43,000 subscribers, indicating that it was to be really a gift of the American people, and as such he would accept it with as much pleasure as he had the sword bestowed upon him by congress.

Washington Soldiers Decorated.

San Francisco, Oct. 9.—Governor Rogers and several members of his staff, besides a number of ladies, visited the general hospital today in search of any Washington men that might be there, so they might decorate the sufferers with the state medal to be presented to the men of the regiment when it has returned. There were six Washington men in the hospital—Nelson Churchill, Louis F. Britton and C. H. Hovey, of company H; Robert E. Bucklin, of company K, and Jesse Arnold and Robert T. Golden, of company C. Golden was so ill with typhoid that no one but the governor was allowed to see him, but the others were all ready and anxious to see the delegation, and in each ward where there was a Washington man quite a levee was held. Governor Rogers himself decorated each man, at the same time acknowledging his service in the name of the state.

PRUNE DRYING.

Why the California Product Brings a Higher Price in the Markets of the East.

H. B. Miller, president of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture, in a recent paper, makes many valuable suggestions to the fruit growers of the Northwest. Mr. Miller says: The prune growers of Oregon offer wonder why their French prunes do not command as good a price as the California product. An examination of the ordinary methods of curing of the average Oregon prune grower explains much of the cause of this difference in value.

I have just returned from a careful investigation of a number of prune dryers, and found much carelessness and slovenliness. In the first place, they pick everything from the ground that they find there at the first picking. Some are half rotten, some half dried, some sunburnt, and almost all immature or defective. Those are dried and go into the bins with the general crop. Then again a strong man goes over the orchard, shaking the trees as hard as he can, bringing off the prunes in every stage of ripeness, many of them altogether too green to make a good product. A dish of these prunes will have about as many different tastes or flavors as there are prunes, and none of them will be truly first-class.

Many of these dryers are operated in the most careless manner, without thermometer to indicate the temperature, and as a result, no two lots are cured equally; and so in the drying, as well as in the methods of gathering, many varieties of flavor are developed. After being cured they are often dumped into coal oil cases, dirty picking boxes, and finally bring up in a dirty barn for storage. The dirt and filth about some of these dryers is intensely disgusting.

Good fruit, clean and pleasant to the taste, and uniform in flavor and quality, cannot be produced by such methods and will not command a good price in the market, and until better, cleaner and more systematic work is done in the gathering, drying and packing of our prunes, we will be far behind the California price.

In the first place, the sunburnt, immature and partially decayed fruit should not be dried. The trees should not be shaken, but the fruit should ripen on the tree and be allowed to drop, and in this way you will secure uniformity of ripeness. A careful uniformity of temperature for drying should be maintained, and the fruit removed when it reaches a fixed standard.

Prune buyers should examine the quality of fruit much more carefully than they do, and by variation in prices reward the careful and conscientious producer for his good work. So far the buyers have offered so much for dried prunes, regardless of their real qualities. Associations for elevation of the standard of the quality will do much good. I realize that many of the fruitgrowers are doing good, conscientious work, and are turning out a first-class product; but I have been surprised at the extent of careless methods in gathering, drying and caring for the prune, and desire to urge upon all the utmost care in every detail of production of the prune.

Big Wool Sale.

The sale by Robert Noble, the Idaho sheep king, of 1,000,000 pounds of wool from Mountain Home, Idaho, represents the largest amount of wool ever sold at one time by an individual grower. It represents the clips of 1897, 1898 and 1899. The wool was sold to A. Schott & Co., of St. Louis. The price to be paid for the wool is stated to be \$150,000. The money will be paid in a few days and the wool will be started to St. Louis as soon as possible. It will require 50 cars to move it. Mr. Noble's clip next year will amount to 500,000 pounds.

Plant to Be Sold.

The Western Machinery Company's plant at Tacoma, Wash., will be sold by Receiver Bryan. J. H. Hardy, of Chester, Conn., is the highest bidder, he having offered \$7,000 for the plant, and unless a higher bidder steps in in a few days, the court will accept the offer of Mr. Hardy. Mr. Hardy is a practical man and should he buy the plant he will enlarge it and bring it up to a high standard, so that he can do any marine work necessary. He contemplates putting in a large amount of new machinery, which will greatly enlarge the capacity of the plant.

Bonds for Sale.

The county treasurer of Malheur county will sell up to September 30, coupon bonds of school district No. 36, amounting to \$1,200. These bonds are 6 per cent semi-annuals, issued in denominations of \$300 and redeemable in 20 years.

A Mammoth Enterprise.

The Astoria Company, a New Jersey corporation with a capital of \$20,000,000, will erect a mammoth saw mill, costing \$2,500,000, at Flavel, on Young's bay. A pulp mill will be established at Lewis and Clark falls, where one of the largest paper mills in the country will be erected. C. P. Huntington and H. J. Pierpont Morgan are back of the enterprise.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

Distributive Trade Is Still of an Encouraging Volume.

Bradstreet says: Distributive trade, while smaller at some markets, is still of encouraging volume, industry is active, railway earnings heavy, prices still tend upward and bank clearings increase, while failures lessen. Fall festivals and other celebrations at several cities have had an appreciable effect upon retail trade, and proved a stimulating factor in wholesale lines. Industrial activity is widespread, and strikes are fewer and less costly than in most years. Though lessened by holidays, bank clearings, swelled partly by heavy October disbursements and partly by general business expanding, tend to enlarge as the season advances.

Business failures are apparently at a minimum, and liabilities are certainly less costly than for many years past. Prices as a whole manifest aggressive strength. Farm products are especially prominent in this direction, the South's greatest staple, cotton, owing to short crop, advancing, and, owing to active speculation leading in extent of gain with an advance of nearly 1/2 cent for the week, of nearly 2 cents as compared with a year ago and of quite 2 1/2 cents as compared with the low water price touched in the season of 1898-9.

Iron and steel hold all of their old strength. Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 5,183,359 bushels, against 3,872,455 bushels last week, 5,497,273 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 4,823,461 bushels in 1897, 4,050,772 in 1896, and 2,244,328 bushels in 1895. Since July 1, this season, the exports of wheat aggregate 55,699,413 bushels, against 52,498,121 bushels last year, and 60,980,412 bushels in 1897-8.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58@59c; Valley, 59@60c; Bluestem, 61@62 1/2c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.25; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 33@34c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$15@16.50; brewing, \$18.50@19.00 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$9@11; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; seconds, 40@42 1/2c; dairy, 30@35c; store, 22 1/2@27 1/2c. Eggs—21@22 1/2c per dozen. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.00@3.50; geese, \$6.00@7 for old; \$4.50@6.50 for young; ducks, \$4.50@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12 1/2@14c per pound. Potatoes—50@60c per sack; sweets, 2@2 1/2c per pound. Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, \$1; beans, 5@6c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@4c per pound; tomatoes, 25c per box; green corn, 12 1/2@15c per dozen. Hops—7@10c; 1897 crop, 5@6c. Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@13c; mohair, 27@30c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 6 1/2@7c per pound; lambs, 7 1/2c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$6.00@7.00 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$3.50@4.00; dressed beef, 6@7c per pound. Veal—Large, 6 1/2@7 1/2c; small, 8@8 1/2c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, \$1.25@1.50 per sack. Potatoes, new, 75c@\$1. Beets, per sack, \$1.10. Turnips, per sack, 75c. Carrots, per sack, 90c. Parsnips, per sack, 90c. Cauliflower, 75c per dozen. Cabbage, native and California, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds. Peaches, 65@80c. Apples, \$1.25@1.50 per box. Pears, \$1.00@1.25 per box. Prunes, 60c per box. Watermelons, \$1.50. Cantaloupes, 50@75c. Butter—Creamery, 27c per pound; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 12 1/2@17c per pound. Eggs—27@28c. Cheese—Native, 13@14c. Poultry—14c; dressed, 15 1/2c. Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$8@11; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$14@15. Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$21; whole, \$22. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; blended straights, \$3.25; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.50; graham, per barrel, \$2.90; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.75. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15.00; shorts, per ton, \$16.00. Feed—Chopped feed, \$20.50 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.00.