

**THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser**  
**WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR**  
 THURSDAY : : SEPTEMBER 10

**CALIFORNIA.**

O California! Thine the name that thrills,  
 The olive crown of peace and plenty thine,  
 Fat of the meadows, verdure of the hills  
 Colossi of the woods, the burthened vine,  
 The marts that teem with corn and oil and wine.

The pride of native Californians in their State rests upon something more than the custom which makes a man respect his birthplace, wherever and whatever it may be. California is so great and varied and has such a noble future, that the love of its children is the sign of an honest conception of real worth. The State is a greater France for fertility, a better Riviera for climate, a coming New York for commerce and industry, a past Golconda for metallic richness, a veritable empire in size and sweep of coast. To be born on its soil is a badge of distinction; to leave its confines is to incur a restlessness and regret which only a return to it can cure.

Once the water resources of California are conserved and distributed, the State can sustain life in 40,000,000 of people and support at least 20,000,000 in American comfort. Many ancient and modern empires could not do that. Steadily the population of California is rising; rapidly its commerce is increasing, and long before the State has reached its centenary it will compare with some of the richer monarchies of the present day in the magnitude and abundance of its resources and in the swarm of its inhabitants.

Considering what has come of it, Admission Day, which has just been celebrated, deserves not only the respect which Californians pay it but a far wider acceptance. The nation owes to the possession of California the ability, during the strain of the Civil War to support the government's credit with gold. Admission day, therefore, has a very definite meaning to the United States.

**THE LIMIT.**

The Goodyear Company of San Francisco must have used some of the excellent rubber it has in stock to strengthen its own nerve. For true elastic gall the letter of that corporation to the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, asking for a bonus of \$500 per ton for each rubber as it might grow here for its own benefit, as rubber manufacturers and exporters, takes the gutta percha prize.

Now let us hear from any other get-rich-quick financiers. Is there nobody on the Coast who wants to come down and plant oysters in Pearl Lochs, he to have the sale of the crop and a bounty of five cents on every oyster marketed? Why shouldn't some San Francisco house, dealing in Bluefields bananas and anxious to get a nearer and cheaper source of supply, propose to raise its fruit here and get a bounty of twenty-five cents a bunch besides? Talk about turning money over! Next we know the Chamber of Commerce may get a letter from some San Francisco tobacco firm offering to raise cigar stock here and sell it on the basis of five cents bonus on each perfecto.

If Hawaii's business reputation on the coast is as fresh and green as the Goodyear letter would imply it ought to be prime fodder for cows.

President Roosevelt had a narrow escape at the hands of a lunatic and was fortunate in the presence of a guard of secret service men. It is becoming more and more necessary to surround the executive with an armed escort. Such a thing is repugnant to the old American feeling that the chief magistrate of a free democracy is safe in the midst of his fellow citizens. At one time he was safe, but that was when the Anglo-Saxon had the right of way. A low foreign element has since been introduced into American citizenship and it has had its issue in Gulteau, Czolgosz and now in Weilbrenner. Witness these names as evidence of the source of America's chief peril and of the need of surrounding the President with an armed body guard.

Yesterday's dispatch from the Balkans in regard to the massacre of 30,000 Bulgarians in the Monastir district, was not the news of a sudden catastrophe, but a summary of the season's mortality among the foes of the Turks. It totals the murders the world has been hearing about for three months past. Thirty thousand are many dead, but the past dealings of the Turks with insurgents against their rule show that they never pause for the sake of mercy. They kill so long as there is an enemy in sight.

The Bulletin tries to show that the Advertiser is inconsistent by printing its defense of the local Associated Press correspondent side by side with its reproach of the Associated Press for careless handling of the correspondent's messages. What contradiction occurs here would take more than a good microscope to find. As usual the Bulletin is all out of everything but veal.

**PACIFIC LUMBER TRADE.**

The lumber markets of the Orient and the share which the United States is likely to have in supplying them, is the subject just now of some attention by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. The Bureau recently received and published reports of American consuls in the Orient which announced the arrival of the first cargo of lumber in the Chinese market by a Russian vessel from Vladivostok. This fact opens the question of future competition for the Oriental market between the American lumber interests on the Pacific Coast, on the one hand, and that of the Russians in Siberia and on the Yalu river, on the other. In both cases enormous resources are awaiting development. The American industry of the Pacific coast has the advantage of organization on a large scale and of mechanical equipment unequalled by that of any other field in the world. This is evidenced by the rate of annual production. Unofficial estimates put the annual cut of lumber and shingles of the three Pacific States at 4,600,000,000 feet, of which California supplies 860,000,000 feet; Oregon 740,000,000 feet, and Washington 2,300,000,000 feet. At this rate it is calculated that the forests of the Pacific coast will be exhausted in forty years.

As it would naturally be expected, the Pacific lumbermen have been rapidly enlarging their area and volume of commercial distribution, both in the foreign and the domestic markets.

According to figures gathered by the Bureau of Statistics, the redwood shipments from upper California, mostly to San Francisco and the southern coast, in 1902 amounted to 260,597,805 feet. In addition to this, the California coast alone in 1902 received 606,102,982 feet of pine and fir, in 1901, 403,245,540 feet and in 1900, 370,258,913 feet. The rate of increase, as will be seen by comparison of these figures, is enormous.

Further north on the coast the trade in lumber has been expanding with corresponding strides. Shipments by water alone at Seattle were 564,472,801 feet of lumber in 1902 and 506,904,000 feet in 1901. A movement of almost equal proportions is taking place to points in the interior by rail. In 1902 rail shipments to the interior amounted to 562,175,000 feet and in 1901 to 364,530,000 feet. The number of shingles sent east of the Cascade mountains extending into the territory east of the Mississippi River and, in many cases, as far as the lakes, amounted to 5,080,640,000 in 1902, and to 4,485,600,000 in 1901. The traffic furnished to railroads in 1901 aggregated 52,337 cars of lumber and shingles from Seattle alone, and 69,231 cars in 1902.

Rail shipments from Tacoma, including both lumber and shingles, were 3,141 cars in 1900, 4,520 cars in 1901 and 6,026 cars in 1902.

Portland, Oregon, shows a traffic toward the interior by rail, ranking next to Seattle in importance. In the calendar year 1900, 11,986 cars of lumber were shipped from this port, 13,517 in 1901 and 15,876 cars in 1902.

As the above figures indicate, one of the most noteworthy facts in connection with the development of the Pacific coast lumber trade is its increasing contribution to the trans-continental tonnage for railroads on the way back from the Pacific coast eastward. The opening of the Mississippi valley to the Pacific coast lumbermen likewise brings the export trade from the coast into closer relations with the demands of the domestic consumer. The consumer in the Mississippi valley is directly interested in the progress of lumbering, both in the northwestern states and in the southern states as main sources of supply. The entire east is chiefly dependent on both of these sources. Consequently all domestic industries and interests, relying on the lumber supply of the future, are concerned with the prospective ability of any foreign competitor to share the foreign market, and thus to affect the rate of domestic output and its ratio to domestic demand.

The relative importance of foreign to domestic demands, so far as the Pacific coast is concerned, is not easily ascertained. There are, however, a few figures bearing on the subject. The principal mills for the State of Washington for 1892 reported that 386,172,383 feet were sent to coastwise destinations, and 153,115,654 feet to foreign destinations. If this ratio holds good for the coast as a whole, it would appear that nearly 30 per cent of the output goes to foreign and 70 per cent to domestic uses.

From present indications the United States has nothing to fear from her rivals in the lumber trade of the Pacific. Ultimately, the Philippine Islands will no doubt contribute materially to the supply. The trade from the Pacific coast of the United States is now in a strong position.

During the fiscal year, 1902, the United States exported 1,402,499,000 feet of lumber and sawn timber, of which 220,847,000 feet were sent from the Pacific coast. The exports of wood and manufactures thereof advanced from \$26,000,000 in 1893 to \$57,000,000 in 1902; lumber, the largest item, increased in value from \$9,000,000 in 1893 to \$21,000,000 in 1902.

Since 1893 the Chinese empire, Hong-kong, British Australasia, Peru and Chili, have, together, doubled the value of American lumber imported.

After Kisheneff Russia can hardly avenge Monastir with a straight face.

**NATIVE CALIFORNIANS KEEP ADMISSION DAY**

(Continued from Page 1.)

To this toast. He regretted that the Governor was unable to attend and respond to the health of the President of the United States. What impressed him that night was the presence of so many Native Sons, and particularly of such old-timers of California as Judge Highton and Mr. Fitch. It was proper that Californians should gather on the anniversary of their grand state. That night the Native Sons were whooping it up all over California, especially down San Jose way. In honoring the President of the United States there was no politics, and while none but respected the person of the President of the United States all patriots honored the office. Judge Gear referred to some of California's evidences and elements of greatness and concluded by saying he was proud to have been born in that great State and he hoped the day was not far distant when they might cheer for a President of the United States who was a Native Son of the Golden West. (Applause)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

"We owe our allegiance first to the head of the United States Government and next to that of California," he toastmaster said as he called on Thomas Fitch to respond for the "State of California."

Mr. Fitch raised a laugh in the beginning of his response by paraphrasing Martin Luther's remark at Wittenberg, as "I can take no other course," and making it apply to the menu. Then he told a very funny story about an expensive funeral ordered by a man for his father, whose supposed corpse was sent to the son's town by railway. It proved to be a case of mistaken identity when the bandage fell off the chin and there was revealed a good set of natural teeth where the supposed dead man had none. The point of the story was the rebuke the son gave the corpse—"You old fool, if you had kept your mouth shut you would have had a first-class funeral."

Some of the older people present would remember the old school geographies that contained along with the mythical maelstrom and the center of the continent of North America was the picture of Bilboa, the Pacific pioneer, standing on a mountain summit between the two oceans. The speaker said that spot was still waiting for civilization, in contrast to which he glowingly described the voluptuous wealth of California's great civilization spreading over what, in Bilboa's, Where else should you find a land where you could lean against a snow-bank and look down into beautiful orchards and vineyards blooming like Paradise? He had been running in and out of California since about 1863, and had done a good deal in helping other people to get office.

Mr. Fitch proceeded from this to speak of some of the renowned men who first gained fame in California, such as Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Pullock, Egerton, etc.

THE PIONEERS.

Mr. Highton responded for "The Pioneers" in an eloquent address. He was the youngest of the Society of Pioneers, and as such paid a warm tribute to the earliest of the pioneers, the men who migrated to California in 1849. Concluding a panegyric on California and its influence on the world, he said he was proud to assist Californians in Hawaii in continuing the work of progressive civilization here which was so gloriously begun in California.

THE ARMY.

Col. McClellan responded for the "Army of the United States." He gave an interesting resume of the history of the policy of the United States directed toward making an army post and a naval station here. In the course of his remarks he mentioned that with only two companies of artillery here the sum of \$3000 or \$4000 a month was locally disbursed, and asked what a great advantage would it not be to Honolulu to have a regiment stationed here.

Mr. Newhouse cordially thanked Col. McClellan for his address, incidentally mentioning that it was the gallant gentleman's fortieth anniversary in the Army. At his suggestion the whole company cheered Col. McClellan.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Henry Hogan elicited applause at every sentence replying for "The Native Californians."

L. A. D. Jones made a beautiful response for "The Native Daughter," making a feeling reference to his gray-haired mother now 82 years of age and quoting from a poem by Joaquin Miller.

Judge Robinson spoke for "Our Country," D. Logan for "The Press," while I. Livingston advocated the starting of permanent organization then and there. He was speaking when the Advertiser representative left at 12:30 this morning.

**Progress of the Mosquito War.**

Another meeting of the general committee in charge of the mosquito campaign was held yesterday afternoon, at which progress was reported. F. C. Smith suggested that the newspapers open subscriptions for the fund.

P. M. Pond reported that he had subscriptions of fifty-five dollars per month with a promise of more, and this without a canvass.

Mr. Van Dine stated that he had received word from H. W. Henshaw of Hilo in regard to the work there, and also as to the results of experiments in Washington upon mosquitoes from here.

A canvass of the city will probably be made. It was agreed that everything possible was being done by the Board of Health, which could be done with the means at hand.

**All Stuffed Up**

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

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 Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens mucous membrane and builds up whole system.

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 KILLS COCKROACHES

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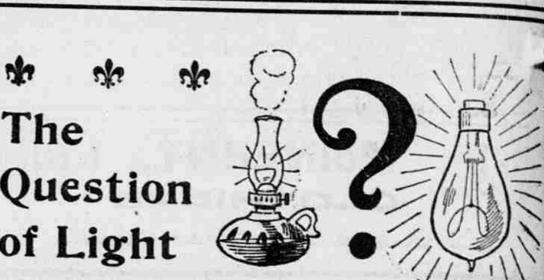
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 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 55c, 65c, 75c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75  
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 TEA KETTLES. Four different sizes. Almost half price:  
 50c, 65c, 75c, \$1.25

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 BOILERS, SUGAR MILLS, COOLERS, BRASS AND LEAD CASTINGS and machinery of every description made to order. Particular attention paid to ship's blacksmithing. Job work executed on shortest notice.

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Just received a fine shipment at...  
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Courteous treatment. Prompt attention. Best Quality and lots more at...  
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