

READABLE,
RELIABLE,
REPUBLICAN.
No better field than Southern Oregon;
no better medium through which
to advertise.

NOTE HEADS, LETTER
HEADS, BILL HEADS,
ENVELOPES, ETC.
Executed on short notice at prices
consistent with good work.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR GEER.

Delivered at Farmer's Congress,
February 8, 1909.

Before proceeding to discuss the questions, the consideration of which has brought us together, I want to express my recognition of the fact that when a public official takes an active part in a gathering of this kind, he is sure to encounter criticism in some quarter to the effect that he is using the occasion as a means of securing some personal advantage, that he has some political design, etc., etc.

Such criticism is usually ill-advised and wholly ungenerous, for there can be no reason why a public man who has been honored by his fellow citizens should not feel a genuine interest in their welfare and in the material progress of the commonwealth, which is their common property. The world is not wholly given over to selfishness, and, if it were, there are very few interests that can thrive permanently at the expense of the general welfare.

I thank you, therefore, for this invitation to address you briefly, and forgetting my present occupation for the moment, will remember only, that my own personal calling has always been that of an agriculturist and that the interests of my brother farmers are not to be slighted or forgotten.

The present condition of the agricultural and horticultural interests of the state, together with the industrial branches that are closely allied with them, is not one that is at all satisfactory. Few people will dissent from this proposition. To find where the trouble lies, to discover a remedy, and when and how to apply it will furnish the work for this, and it is to be hoped, for succeeding congresses. I find it a difficult question to even begin to discuss. With probably the best state in the Union in natural resources, we have an industrial condition confronting us, that is, in some respects, most unsatisfactory.

Perhaps no state could be named that imports so great a quantity of manufactured goods, population considered as ours and which, on the other hand, is so well endowed by nature with the means of supplying its own wants without calling for outside assistance. I have so often spoken of this phase of our situation in public addresses and otherwise, that it seems superfluous for me to speak of it here.

But something must be done. I have given this matter some attention, especially within the past year, and during a visit through the Eastern States last October, saw on every hand the marked difference prevailing between conditions there and in Oregon—and I do not mean the conditions that were noticeable in the cities, only but in the agricultural districts.

There are two conditions or requirements necessary to the success of every farming community. The one is the securing of the largest possible return for the labor and land employed, and the other is the necessity of having a market for the consumption of the results of labor.

It would be difficult to determine which of the two is the more important, but it is certain that neither has much potency without the other. There is little profit in a large yield with a poor market and certainly none in a good market with nothing to sell. And yet many farmers are often caught in one predicament or the other.

Strange as it may seem we are suffering in Oregon every year from both causes. Nearly every year we have an abundant yield of wheat, for instance, but are sore to be short on some other, or many other products that are in good demand at fair prices. This year the prunes and apples crop in the Willamette valley was almost a total failure, not because legislation has not been according to our view of economic questions, nor because your party or mine has been false to its promises, but on account of a severe frost and freeze last February. That freeze cost this valley the sum of at least one million dollars, but it furnished not a shadow of a reason why there were no hogs to be had anywhere to consume the wheat that was damaged in harvest by the persistently destructive rains.

Carload after carload of hogs are shipped into our state each year, from Iowa and Nebraska, for our consumption taking many thousands of dollars out of the state and stocking us up with cholera to the extent that the state authorities have been obliged to establish strict quarantine measures, in self-defense.

When a farmer who owns a quarter section of good land stands at a railroad station complaining, and with some degree of justice, perhaps, at the amount of taxes he has to pay, and vends somewhat as to where he will get the money, and sees a carload of Nebraska hogs unloaded for the Oregon market, the object lesson furnished should be one that, in the long run would be of great benefit to himself, and indirectly to the state.

Now I am aware there is nothing new about all this, either as to the facts or to the expression of them, for it is a condition that exists from decade to decade and seems to grow faster than the state does. The reference to the importation of hogs is only illustrative of our shortcomings in many other lines of agricultural produce that we obtain from other states. Will any farmer anywhere contend that this should not be stopped?

Then, if not, let us get together and see if it can be possible that a remedy cannot be devised, and that we shall prosper at home. An investigation of the question should be of benefit to fault-finding, for most of us deserve the same criticism.

The fact is in the prevailing system of long standing, which seems to have enveloped the agricultural interests of the state, and I openly assume my share of the general indictment. It is a hard system to break away from, but to do so is essential to the future development of the state.

Assuming, therefore, that there is no

difference between us, as to the fact that there is room for great improvement in our industrial condition, and that we have finally progressed beyond that point where we are disposed to blame this political party for low prices, the question arises, "What are we going to do about it?" "Anything?"

There is no better set of men living, than the farmers of Oregon, and having lived among them constantly for 20 years, I know I am right in declaring them the most contented body of men to be found anywhere. Not contented with the results of their farming, perhaps, but with their system of farming. In fact, for a long term of years, we have not been pleased with the results, but we have never seemed to think there was any necessary relation between the results and the system that produced them. We have often tried to change the results by rushing to the polls, instead of studying more closely the field and the pasture.

We may vote for or against "free silver" wrangle about "tariff reform," vote the trusts up or down, and become unnecessarily belligerent in our denunciation of the English or the Boers, but we will never become prosperous in Oregon until we pay more attention to the diversified farming and to a cessation of the custom of furnishing a market for farmers for who live 3000 miles away. During the last four years, I have had occasion to travel twice across that portion of Wisconsin, between St. Paul and Chicago. Each time the last hundred miles were traveled in the early morning and in every direction one would see farmers driving their milk wagons, filled with cans, to ship to the adjacent creameries. All kinds of stock could be seen everywhere in abundance and a general air of thrift and prosperity was in evidence.

Wisconsin has become one of the greatest dairy states in the Union, if not the greatest, and is decidedly one of the most prosperous. Governor Schofield of that state, was an Oregon visitor last summer, and I had the pleasure of a two hours' conversation with him, in the course of which among many other interesting circumstances mentioned which have contributed to the development of his state, he said, if I remember correctly, that the value of the investments in the dairy industry in Wisconsin, is equal to that of all the railway lines.

Now turn from that picture to the one furnished by our own condition. Creameries were talked about in this country when I was a boy, and now, although having reached an age when gray hairs would be becoming to me, creameries are almost as scarce as cotton mills.

With tens of thousands of acres of first class land, lying fallow every year in this country, each acre of which would be raising several tons of corn for feed, or used for some other purpose, you can find hundreds of farmers who have never seen a creamery. Again I am willing to include myself in the general indictment, but I have seen what has been done in other states, have seen the better conditions there and under more unfavorable natural circumstances, and am anxious to do my share toward assisting in any movement that will give us a forward impetus along the lines indicated.

Assuming that this address will be published I can imagine my old neighbor John Smith reading it until he reaches this point, when he will pause and raise this objection, "That's all very well, but in Wisconsin they have medium sized and larger cities every few miles, which furnish a market for all kinds of agricultural produce. What could we do with a lot of creameries with our little towns, and so few of them?"

In conversation with him many times during the last ten years, and the trouble with him is that while he is always ready to complain of the result of his farming operations, he is equally impatient with anyone who suggests that a different system might produce better results. Any such suggestion is apt to be termed "new-fangled" and worthy only of "book farming." But the admission of the desirability of larger towns and cities is worthy of consideration.

Some weeks since I had occasion to discuss this question in one of our newspapers, and in referring to the absolute necessity of having more people as a requisite to better times and an improved condition in industrial matters, generally, I remarked that I was conscious of going contrary to the well settled opinion of many good people to the view that we have population enough and are very much opposed to any active steps being taken to stimulate immigration. And, as I predicted, I have since met several old-time friends who insist that I took the wrong view of the situation and that we have people enough.

But how are we ever going to have a larger home market without more people to furnish it, is one of the unsolved problems. Some of our well-meaning farmers discourage diversified farming and any serious departure from our present system, arguing as a reason that it will not pay here because we have none of the large cities that make such farming profitable in the East, and at the same time are opposed to the state taking that active part in securing immigration, which alone can give us the consumers we are wishing for.

This brings us to a halt, and the question naturally presents itself, "What are we going to do?" Sit down and wait? When we see what other states are doing and the good results following, are we only to settle still deeper in the old channels, depend on one crop alone, for an income, and when the price is low, still oppose any public steps being taken to bring about an industrial revolution, and depend on the ballot box for a remedy?

This has been an exceptionally hard year on the people of the Willamette valley because of the absolute failure of the fruit crop—perhaps the first time we have had the unusually rainy summer which injured the quality of a great deal of what was well on of hops, and also, be-

cause of the very low price of wheat. But a February freeze does not necessarily interfere with young pigs, and hop vines need not retard the growth of young chickens, nor the making of butter, all of which have been scarce and at good prices most of the time for two years. All kinds of meat products and wool, and oats and potatoes, are in good demand at good prices, and plenty of money with which to buy them. In Eastern Oregon prevailing conditions are much better than here, solely because of their diversified interests. It may be said that section four wool is low. We have heard it stated that when the bandwagon of land of Eastern Oregon was poked up it was a great mistake, because it was first class grazing land and was only second class for agricultural purposes. But the farmers of the Willamette valley will yet find that it will pay to devote a large share of their best agricultural land to stock raising.

However, I have already said more than was perhaps expected of me in a mere opening address. I am pleased to see that your printed program includes the discussion of a great many important questions by those who are well fitted to treat them intelligently and practically. In the general recognition that, especially in Western Oregon, some radical changes in our method of farming are necessary to our material progress, is to be seen a positive gleam of hope. In order to accomplish the greatest amount of benefit with the least amount of friction, let us all share an equal degree of blame for the stagnant condition of industrial affairs around us, and work together, guided by a common purpose to keep abreast with the best results attained by our sister states.

It is a positive comfort to take part in a gathering, wholly industrial, where politics has no place and is barred. We must help ourselves, and doing so, in the long run, win for our great chains of mountains that are covered with boundless forests of matchless timber, are also seemingly filled with endless quantities of gold, silver, copper and other valuable metals; our valleys are the home of every agricultural product, known to the Temperate Zone, and the stream, coursing down the mountain sides, will in the course of time, furnish power for scores of prosperous factories, and, as they follow their courses to the sea, even now, provide a home for the greatest fishing industry in America. These, considered in connection with our navigable rivers and healthful and equable climate, combine in betraying Dame Nature, after all, to have been in the morning of Oregon's creation a most partial dispenser of substantial benefits.

All these advantages were found here by our pioneer fathers, more than fifty years ago, in such profusion as was never before vouchsafed to the fortune of a wandering man. Whether their possible fruition is to be realized now, or postponed into the indefinite future, depends largely on the farmers of the state, and I believe they will prove themselves equal to the task.

The town of Mitchell, in Wheeler county, is afflicted with a lot of toughs, who fire revolvers on the streets and into buildings. In a dancehall recently they flourished pistols and confusion reigned.

Some of the ranchers in the Tule Lake country have resided in three counties without moving. First they were in Jackson county; its limits were curtailed and they were in Lake county; and finally they were left in Klamath.

The Warner Valley Stock Company has taken an appeal to the General Land Office from a decision by the local office at Lakeview, which involves a large number of tracts selected by the State of Oregon and conveyed to the company.

Otto Neumann, of Euchre Creek, writes to the Portland Tribune that a 10-pound boy arrived at his home, and adds: "Mother and child are doing well. As for myself, I am able to attend meals, but must get a move on and clear another acre of land for potatoes, and will also have to sell about 30 more cords of tanbark next summer."

A correspondent writes from Blackley in the Junction Times: "The indications are that there will be a much larger acreage of grain, hay, etc., planted this season than last. Everybody feels hopeful, and, at any rate, there has been a good deal of fencing and other improvements done the past winter. Most of the places up and down the valley have a metropolitan look about them. There is quite a spirit of improvement among our people and a number of houses and barns will be built the coming season."

A favorite subject of great painters is a mother instructing a child in music—giving the early lessons. Mothers naturally want their daughters to be accomplished musicians. It helps them along in a social way, and can say it correctly in instruction to give a girl is the lesson of womanly health. This instruction should begin early. If a girl or young girl enters womanhood free from the ailments that usually beset her at this period, she will possess the greatest of all qualifications of all—health.

The judiciary committee was granted further time to report on the W. B. Singleton remission of fine.

The bill of Adkinson & Co., was referred to the chief of the fire department for approval.

The following claims were allowed and warrants ordered drawn:

Roseburg Electric Light Co. lights \$147 55
G. W. Pettit, meals 5 20
Plaindealer Pub Co, Treas Notice 1 00
Hudson Mills Lumber Co. Lumber 35 05
B. F. Page, street work 15 88
F. W. Dillard, salary 52 50
D. S. West, salary 25 00
R. S. Stone, drayage 2 75
Churchill & Woolley, supplies 8 98

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

D. S. WEST,
City Recorder.

C. A. Dahlike, a bachelor, residing near Clem postoffice, in Gilliam county, was murdered last week, by a masked assailant, armed with a heavy, blunt instrument. For a time it was feared he would die, but he is recovering. Officers have not yet located the assassin.

Oregon Notes.

Over 1000 voters are registered in Clatsop county.

Pendleton expects the census to give her a population above 5000.

An 18-year-old Jay is attending the public school at Grand Valley.

Considerable land-clearing is going on in the neighborhood of Paisley.

Twelve tons of sugar beet seed have arrived at La Grande from Hamburg, Germany.

Sampter's common council contemplates raising the saloon licenses from \$400 to \$1000 a year.

Last week J. W. Wells of Bly, sold 6000 acres of land in California for \$400 per acre.

In the country around Fruita, in Walaw county, sheep have grazed all winter. There was almost no snow.

Sampter has a new ordinance, designed to keep boys out of dancehalls. They must be at home by 9 o'clock.

A Japanese student of a California university is in Eastern Oregon, to induce some of his little brown fellowmen to go to school where he does.

A packing-house at Wallawa is endeavoring to put up enough hog products to stop the shipping of cured meats into that country from the corn states.

The Bailey-Elkhorn mine's third cleanup for February, amounting to \$3000 was brought to Baker City on the 1st. The monthly product is near \$10,000.

A firm at Joseph, Walla walla county, on the 24th ult., sold 2000 pounds of alfalfa seed to one rancher, 1200 pounds to another, and 900 pounds to a third.

A Milwaukee man is inspecting a 10,000 acre tract of timber land, near Aspen Lake, 14 miles northwest of Klamath Falls, with a view to its purchase.

Alva Stannard, who robbed Burgess' store at Lake Ocon, returned the goods stolen and \$375 in cash, when he was allowed to plead guilty to petty larceny, and escaped with a \$75 fine.

A man named William Cottingham is under bonds at Enterprise to answer a charge of horse-stealing. Also, he was found guilty of stealing a trade, and given four months in the county jail.

Hon. O. P. Goodall, formerly a member of the State Board of Equalization from Union county, has bought a large farm in Linn county, not far from Brownsville, and has moved there with his family.

The town of Mitchell, in Wheeler county, is afflicted with a lot of toughs, who fire revolvers on the streets and into buildings. In a dancehall recently they flourished pistols and confusion reigned.

Some of the ranchers in the Tule Lake country have resided in three counties without moving. First they were in Jackson county; its limits were curtailed and they were in Lake county; and finally they were left in Klamath.

The Warner Valley Stock Company has taken an appeal to the General Land Office from a decision by the local office at Lakeview, which involves a large number of tracts selected by the State of Oregon and conveyed to the company.

Otto Neumann, of Euchre Creek, writes to the Portland Tribune that a 10-pound boy arrived at his home, and adds: "Mother and child are doing well. As for myself, I am able to attend meals, but must get a move on and clear another acre of land for potatoes, and will also have to sell about 30 more cords of tanbark next summer."

A correspondent writes from Blackley in the Junction Times: "The indications are that there will be a much larger acreage of grain, hay, etc., planted this season than last. Everybody feels hopeful, and, at any rate, there has been a good deal of fencing and other improvements done the past winter. Most of the places up and down the valley have a metropolitan look about them. There is quite a spirit of improvement among our people and a number of houses and barns will be built the coming season."

A favorite subject of great painters is a mother instructing a child in music—giving the early lessons. Mothers naturally want their daughters to be accomplished musicians. It helps them along in a social way, and can say it correctly in instruction to give a girl is the lesson of womanly health. This instruction should begin early. If a girl or young girl enters womanhood free from the ailments that usually beset her at this period, she will possess the greatest of all qualifications of all—health.

The judiciary committee was granted further time to report on the W. B. Singleton remission of fine.

The bill of Adkinson & Co., was referred to the chief of the fire department for approval.

The following claims were allowed and warrants ordered drawn:

Roseburg Electric Light Co. lights \$147 55
G. W. Pettit, meals 5 20
Plaindealer Pub Co, Treas Notice 1 00
Hudson Mills Lumber Co. Lumber 35 05
B. F. Page, street work 15 88
F. W. Dillard, salary 52 50
D. S. West, salary 25 00
R. S. Stone, drayage 2 75
Churchill & Woolley, supplies 8 98

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

D. S. WEST,
City Recorder.

C. A. Dahlike, a bachelor, residing near Clem postoffice, in Gilliam county, was murdered last week, by a masked assailant, armed with a heavy, blunt instrument. For a time it was feared he would die, but he is recovering. Officers have not yet located the assassin.

J. F. BARKER & CO.

GROCERIES Snow Flake.
CROCKERY,
Flake oats, GLASSWARE.

MITCHELL WAGONS
J. I. CASE PLOWS.

SHOE STYLE
SHOE COMFORT.

Can be combined in the same pair of Shoes, if correctly fitted. We are prepared to show the most complete line of Shoes ever shown in our store, having succeeded in reaching the best and largest Shoe Factories in the east. We should like to have a chance to make you acquainted with our stock and prices as we feel assured that both will please you.

WOLLENBERG BROS.

A careful analysis of our
Drugs and Chemicals
Will prove them to be of
Full Standard
Strength and Purity.

Our Stock is unexcelled in Quality and our
Medicines are absolutely reliable.

Purity
Reliability
Accuracy

A. C. MARSTERS & CO.

Prescriptions compounded Day and Night
Druggists.

SEIRECORC...

Name it? Why, spell it backwards and you have it. Nice fresh stock of Staple and Fancy GROCERIES constantly on hand. Fine Teas and Coffees a specialty. Canned goods, Flour and Feed. Fine fresh goods at reasonable prices. Give me a trial order. We make a specialty of fresh bread.

MRS. A. C. KIDD.

Staple and Fancy Groceries.

We have a complete line of
FRESH GROCERIES,
TABLE DELICACIES,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERIES,
FRESH AND TROPICAL FRUITS,
VEGETABLES, ETC.,

Which will please you in both quality and Price. Give us a Call.

KRUSE & SHAMBROOK.

We pay for this... "Ad"

To let you know that we have a fine selection of
Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES.

Our stock is being constantly replenished and enlarged, hence our goods are always fresh and new.

COUPONS given with every cash purchase which entitles holder to a selection from our handsome decorated porcelain china. A chance to get something nice for nothing. Come and see. Everything at the lowest prices at

Jackson Street,
Phone 253.

ZIGLER'S GROCERY.

Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, March 6, 1909.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, on May 11, 1909, viz:

On his E. 1/4 Sec. 7, T. 28 N., R. 3 W., N. 1/2 Sec. 12, T. 28 N., R. 3 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis Armon, H. L. Engle, J. N. Everts, G. P. Williams, all of Ford, Oregon.

J. T. BRIDGES,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, February 28, 1909.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, on May 11, 1909, viz:

On his E. 1/4 Sec. 7, T. 28 N., R. 3 W., N. 1/2 Sec. 12, T. 28 N., R. 3 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis Armon, H. L. Engle, J. N. Everts, G. P. Williams, all of Ford, Oregon.

J. T. BRIDGES,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, February 28, 1909.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, on May 11, 1909, viz:

On his E. 1/4 Sec. 7, T. 28 N., R. 3 W., N. 1/2 Sec. 12, T. 28 N., R. 3 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis Armon, H. L. Engle, J. N. Everts, G. P. Williams, all of Ford, Oregon.

J. T. BRIDGES,
Register.

EAST AND SOUTH

— VIA —

THE SHASTA ROUTE

— OF THE —

Southern Pacific Co.

Trains leave Roseburg for Portland and way stations at 10 a. m. and 12:30 a. m.

8:00 A. M. Lv. Portland - 7:30 P. M.
9:00 A. M. Lv. Roseburg - 8:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 9:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 10:30 P. M.
12:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 11:30 P. M.

8:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 7:30 P. M.
9:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 8:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 9:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 10:30 P. M.
12:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 11:30 P. M.

8:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 7:30 P. M.
9:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 8:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 9:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 10:30 P. M.
12:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 11:30 P. M.

8:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 7:30 P. M.
9:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 8:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 9:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 10:30 P. M.
12:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 11:30 P. M.

8:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 7:30 P. M.
9:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 8:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 9:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 10:30 P. M.
12:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 11:30 P. M.

8:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 7:30 P. M.
9:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 8:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 9:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 10:30 P. M.
12:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 11:30 P. M.

8:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 7:30 P. M.
9:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 8:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 9:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 10:30 P. M.
12:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 11:30 P. M.

8:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 7:30 P. M.
9:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 8:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 9:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 10:30 P. M.
12:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 11:30 P. M.

8:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 7:30 P. M.
9:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 8:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 9:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 10:30 P. M.
12:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 11:30 P. M.

8:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 7:30 P. M.
9:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 8:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 9:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 10:30 P. M.
12:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 11:30 P. M.

8:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 7:30 P. M.
9:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 8:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 9:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria - 10:30 P. M.
12:00 A. M. Lv. Astoria -