

Daily Astorian.

JOHN T. LIGHTER, Editor.

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For President

WILLIAM M'KINLEY, Of Ohio.

For Vice-President

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Of New York.

THE PRODUCERS OF WEALTH.

Butte Inter-Mountain.

It does not take a very wise man to recognize the economic fact that in the last instance all wealth, both that part considered as necessary for existence and that devoted to comfort and luxury, is produced by the man who wields the pick and the hoe, or who manages the machine in the great factory.

If a government is to be prosperous it must pay attention to the rights and needs of the wage earner. It is a satisfaction to note that the Republican party has always been sensible of the claims of the great body of its members.

The policy of a tariff levied expressly to protect American industries and to maintain the remuneration of the wage earners at such figure that they may enjoy a goodly share of the luxuries of existence, as well as to obtain a generous allowance of the necessities, is only one of the many manifestations of the fact to which we have alluded.

Wherever special legislation has been desirable either to maintain wages or to shut off foreign competition, the Republican party has been in advance of the demand. We will instance only a few of the many measures adopted by the national government when controlled by the Republican party, which have been directed to this end.

Please note the following comprehensive acts of congress:

The prohibition of the coolie trade.

The abolishment of peonage.

The inspection of steam vessels.

The law for the protection of seamen.

The abrogation of involuntary servitude of foreigners.

The incorporation of national trades unions.

The payment for holidays of per diem employees.

The limitation of the hours of labor of letter carriers to eight hours a day.

The law in respect to alien contract labor, 1890.

The law in respect to alien contract labor, 1896.

The prohibition of contract labor of United States convicts.

The establishment of boards of arbitration.

The establishment of the United States department of labor.

It is true that some Democratic voices

have been registered in favor of many of these measures, individual members having been honest and patriotic enough to vote with Republicans on the questions at issue. But the measures have all been passed by Republican congresses, and by overwhelming majorities of Republican votes. What is very significant is that every vote against any of the last four measures, which yield in importance to none of the others, was Democratic.

As the proof of a pudding is in the eating, so the test of law is in the execution. These and similar laws have been passed by Republican congresses with the design of improving the remuneration and the condition of the producers of wealth. It is worth while to see whether the wage earner has been helped. We have at present space only to give a hasty summary of the history of the purchasing value of wages under Democratic and Republican administrations, which one comparison (though no others were obtainable) should forever deter a laboring man from casting a Democratic vote.

In order to make such a comparison it is necessary to select the average quotations for one year and use them as a basis of comparison. The year 1869 represents a period in our industrial development between the old methods before the war and the improved methods of more recent years, and for this reason it is taken as the basis. The average price, the average wages, and the resulting purchasing power of wages are each considered as 100, and the figures of prior and subsequent years are expressed as percentages of the same. According to the series of relative prices and wages thus obtained, and shown in a government report, it is found that there was a slight downward tendency in wages and purchasing power from 1849 to 1869. During the five-year period of 1869 to 1874, the average prices of ninety commodities rose 15.7 per cent above those of 1869, but wages rose only 4.1 per cent, while the purchasing power of wages dropped 4.1 per cent. During the next five years, or after the war, prices fell off 5.3 per cent above 1869, while wages rose to 82.2 per cent above that basis. Then came the five years, 1879-83, which included the panic of 1873 and the demonetization of silver, referred to by the Democrats as the "great crime." Prices continued to fall until 1875, when they were 56.7 per cent above the 1869 basis, wages ascended until they reached 67.1 per cent above that year, and then dropped to 58.4 per cent in 1878, but the purchasing power of wages continued its upward course until it reached 15.9 above 1869. Then came the five years which included the Bland-Allison Act. The effect of this silver coinage is clearly shown by the rise in prices and the drop in the relative purchasing power of wages. Prices rose 52.1 per cent in 1879 to 115.3 per cent above the 1869 basis in 1880, while the purchasing power fell from 15.9 per cent to 14.5 per cent above the 1869 basis. In 1882 prices resumed their downward tendency, wages continued to rise and the period from that year until 1883 was the most prosperous that has ever been experienced in our country's history. Then came Cleveland's administration and "tariff reform" with the shutting down of industries and the consequent army of unemployed. Wages fell at once and continued to fall steadily during each year of the Democratic regime. Prices at first remained stationary and then continued their downward course, so that for those who retained their employment during the panic following Cleveland's "tariff reform" the effect was not so strongly felt, but for the millions who lost part or all of their employment the period is one of bitter memories.

With the return of prosperity under the McKinley administration, the increased business activity naturally caused a rise in the prices of commodities. This accounts for the upward tendency of prices in 1898 and 1899. But, as we have seen, wages are always slower to rise than prices. Hence we find that while in 1898 prices have risen wages were still low as a result of the business depression during Cleveland's administration, and we see a temporary decline in the purchasing power of wages in 1898. In 1899, however, wages again took an upward turn, and as they rose more rapidly than the prices we see once more in 1899 an increase in the purchasing power of wages.

While positive statistics are not available for 1900, as the year has not yet been completed, the increase in wages which became general in the spring of 1899 has up to the present time reached about 15 per cent, according to an estimate based upon an examination of the trade union journals of the country. This increase since

1888 brings the wages and the purchasing power to a much higher point than ever before.

Unless a change in the government policy with regard to the tariff or the monetary system, or an advent of an administration which destroys the present business confidence, causes another business depression, this country will during the next few years see an era of prosperity far in excess of anything that has ever been experienced in this or any other country.

All the figures presented in the above statement are based upon the Aldrich report, supplemented by information obtained from publications of the U. S. department of labor, and all the figures can be verified by the official publications mentioned.

It is exasperating to one who knows Foley's Honey and Tar, and knows what it will do, to have a dealer recommend something else as "just the same" or "just as good" for colds, coughs, croup, la grippe, etc. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

The man who always takes his whiskey straight doesn't tamper with a mixed evil.

Don't be deceived or humbugged by people who claim the discovery of some hitherto unknown herb or root in swamps, or on some mountain or prairie, for the cure of kidney and bladder troubles. Any doctor or druggist will tell you that such claims are fraudulent. Foley's Kidney Cure simply contains remedies that are recommended by the most skillful physicians as best for these complaints, so don't be credulous or foolish. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

One swallow does not make a summer, but too many swallows will make a man fall.

TO STOP A COLD.

After exposure or when you feel a cold coming on, take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar. It never fails to stop a cold if taken in time. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

A sharp tongue is more essential to the modern prize-fighter than a strong arm.

"I have always used Foley's Honey and Tar cough medicine and think it the best in the world," says Chas. Bender, a newsdealer of Erie, Pa. Take no substitute. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

A man always makes a good deal of noise in breaking his New Year's resolution.

The editor of the Fordville, Ky., Miscellaneous writes as a postscript to a business letter: "I was cured of kidney trouble by taking Foley's Kidney Cure. Take nothing else. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist."

Every dollar lost in playing the races is a dollar found by those who work them.

A CARD.

The manufacturers of Banner Salve have authorized the undersigned to guarantee it for burns, cuts, sores, ulcers, tetter, eczema, and all skin diseases. You have your money back if it doesn't do all it claims. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

Some men are in the best of spirits only when the best of spirits are in them.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

High living, intemperance, exposure and many other things bring on Bright's disease. Foley's Kidney Cure will prevent Bright's disease and all other kidney or bladder disorders if taken in time. Take nothing else. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

Always speak to your barber when you meet him on the street; it's about the only chance you have to get in a word.

IT HEALS THE LUNGS.

When suffering from a racking cough take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar. The soreness will be relieved and a warm, grateful feeling and healing of the parts affected will be experienced. Take no substitute. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

The green-goods man does his best to make farming pay.

ANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Capobai, Cubeb or injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS.

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WHITE COLLAR LINE

Columbia River and Puget Sound Navigation Company.

White Collar Line tickets and O. R. & N. tickets interchangeable on Bailey Gatzert and Hassalo. Through Portland connection with steamer Nahcotta from Ilwaco and Long Beach points.

A. J. TAYLOR, Astoria, Agt. U. B. SCOTT, Portland, Agt.

ASTORIA AND COLUMBIA RIVER RAILROAD.

Leaves PORTLAND Active. 8:00 a.m. Portland Union Depot (11:10 a.m. 6:55 p.m. for Astoria and intermediate points.

7:45 a.m. For Portland and in 11:00 a.m. 6:10 p.m. intermediate points 10:30 p.m.

SEASIDE DIVISION. 11:30 a.m. ASTORIA 7:45 a.m. 5:30 p.m. SEASIDE 4:00 p.m.

6:15 a.m. SEASIDE 12:30 p.m. 3:30 p.m. 7:00 p.m.

All trains make close connections at Goble with all Northern Pacific trains to and from the East or South points.

J. C. MAYO, Gen'l Frt. and Pass. Agent.

A FEW INTERESTING FACTS

When people are contemplating a trip, whether on business or pleasure, they naturally want the best service obtainable as far as speed, comfort and safety is concerned. Employees of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES are paid to serve the public and our trains are operated so as to make close connections with diverging lines at all junction points.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Chair Cars on through trains. Dining car service unexcelled. Meals served a la carte.

In order to obtain the first-class service, ask the ticket agent to sell you a ticket over....

The Wisconsin Central Lines.

and you will make direct connections at St. Paul for Chicago, Milwaukee and all points East.

For any further information call on any ticket agent, or correspond with JAS. C. POND, Gen. Pass. Agt., or JAS. A. CLOCK, Milwaukee, Wis. General Agent.

26 State St., Portland, Ore. THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY

On June 17th opened up for traffic their new line from Belle Plaine, Ia., to Mason City. Also their new Fox Lake branch. The length of this new line is 195 miles, which added to their mileage gives them a total of 8,425 miles, the largest mileage of any railroad in the world.

C. R. & N.

TIME SCHEDULES From Portland.

DEPART From Portland. ARRIVE. 7:30 a.m. Sall Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East. 4 p.m.

Atlantic Express 9 p.m. Sall Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East. 7 p.m.

Spokane Flyer 6 p.m. Walla Walla, Lewiston, Spokane, Missoula, Portland, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and East. 8:30 a.m.

From Astoria. OCEAN STEAMSHIPS All sailing dates subject to change. For San Francisco-Salt May 3, 8, 13, 18, 23.

Columbia River and Puget Sound Navigation Company. 7 a.m. Esunday To Portland and Way Landings. 4a to 5x Mo. day.

6 a.m. Esunday WILLAMETTE RIVER Oregon City, Newberg, Salem & Way-Landings. 4:30 p.m. Esunday.

7 a.m. Tues, Thurs and Sat. Willamette and Yamhill Rivers. Oregon City, Dayton, & Way-Landings. 3:30 p.m. and Fri. 2:30 p.m.

Hiparis Leave daily 3:45 a.m. Snake River. Ly Lewiston 9:20 a.m. daily.

6 a.m. Tues, Thurs and Sat. WILLAMETTE RIVER Portland to Corvallis and way landings. 4:30 p.m. Mod, Wed Friday.

G. W. LOUNSBERRY, Agent, Astoria.

W. H. HURLBERT, Gen. Pass. Agt., Portland, Or.

"THE MILWAUKEE"

A familiar name for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, known all over the Union as the Great Railway running the "Pioneer Limited" trains every day and night between St. Paul and Chicago, and Omaha and Chicago. "The only perfect train in the world." Undoubtedly. Connections are made with all transcontinental lines, assuring to passengers the best service known. Luxurious coaches, electric light, steam heat, of a variety equalled by no other line.

See that your ticket reads via "The Milwaukee" when going to any point in the United States or Canada. All ticket agents sell them.

For rates, pamphlets or other information, address, J. W. CASEY, C. J. EDDY, Trav. Pass. Agt., Gen. Agt., Portland, Oregon.

BANNER SALVE

the most healing ointment in the world.

THE LOUVRE

Strangers visiting in the city will find the Louvre an attractive resort wherein to spend the evening. The Amos Sisters Ladies' Orchestra is on the bills and presents nightly a musical program of exceptional merit. Handsome pool and billiard rooms are a feature in connection with the house. Palatable lunches will be served at all hours.

Convicts might properly be termed bread and water winners.

Oregon Short Line Railroad.

THE DIRECT ROUTE TO Montana, Utah, Colorado and all Eastern Points.

Gives choice of two favorite routes, via the Union Pacific Fast Mail Line, or the Rio Grande Scenic Lines.

LOOK AT THE TIME 1 1/2 Days to Salt Lake 2 1/2 Days to Denver 3 1/2 Days to Chicago 4 1/2 Days to New York.

Free reclining chairs, upholstered tourist sleeping cars, and Pullman palace sleepers operated on all trains.

For further information apply to C. O. TERRY, W. E. COMAN, Trav. Pass. Agt., Gen. Agent, 124 Third St., Portland, Or. G. W. LOUNSBERRY, Agent, O. R. & N.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given that up to the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, the 10th day of October, 1909, the committee on streets and public ways of the Common Council of the City of Astoria, will receive sealed bids for the repairs of Franklin avenue, from the east line of 35th street to the west line of Thirty-first street, as provided by ordinance No. 2535, approved on the 23rd day of October, 1909, relating to the time and manner of making said repairs.

C. C. UTZINGER, L. A. GREN, J. COOPER, Committee on Streets and Public Ways of the Common Council.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clatsop.

Equitable Savings and Loan Association, a private corporation, plaintiff, vs. James T. Bullack and Viletta Bullack, defendants.

To James T. Bullack and Viletta Bullack, defendants: In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before the 25th day of September, 1909, and if you fail so to appear and answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to said court for the relief demanded in the complaint, which is in substance as follows:

1. For a judgment against the defendants, James T. Bullack and Viletta Bullack, for the sum of \$182.27, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from the date of the filing of the complaint, and the further sum of \$100.00, plus costs, and the costs and disbursements hereinafter mentioned.

2. That the lien of plaintiff's mortgage referred to in the complaint and being upon the following described property, to-wit: Stevens, Oregon. Lots numbered 18, 19 and 20, block numbered 58, in the Port of Upper Astoria laid out and recorded by John Bullack and Susan Bullack, alias Alan Bullack, be decreed to be a first lien upon said premises and that said mortgage be foreclosed and said defendants and each of them be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of \$182.27, with interest in said premises, except the statutory right of redemption.

3. That in case said mortgaged premises shall not sell for a sufficient amount to pay the said judgment, that plaintiff do have judgment against the defendants James T. Bullack and Viletta Bullack and each of them for any deficiency, and that plaintiff have foreclosure for its lien upon six shares of stock in the Equitable Savings and Loan Association described in the complaint, the certificate thereof being numbered 3072, that the title of interest for the defendants James T. Bullack and Viletta Bullack in said property be cut off by said decree and that the said judgment be entered in said premises, that if said property be sold according to law to satisfy the judgment above recited and prayed for in the complaint, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem meet and equitable.

This summons is published against you pursuant to an order of Hon. J. H. D. Gray, judge of the county court of Clatsop county, state of Oregon, made by said judge on the 8th day of August, 1909, in the Weekly Astorian for six weeks immediately prior to the date of the first publication of said summons in said paper is August 10, 1909.

CAKE & CAKE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, Sept. 4, 1909.

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 the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, Theodore Holtz, of Astoria, county of Clatsop, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5273, for the purchase of the Lots 11, 12, 13 and 14, of Section No. 15, in Township No. 6 N., Range No. 7 W., and will 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, Oregon, on Friday, the 23rd day of November, 1909.

He names as witnesses: John Denck, of Olney, Clatsop county, Oregon; John Glaser, of Olney, Clatsop county, Oregon; Sebastian Glaser, of Olney, Clatsop county, Oregon; Henry Nohrn, of Astoria, Clatsop county, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23rd day of November, 1909.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 10, 1909.

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 the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, Nicholas Wisner, of Astoria, county of Clatsop, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5265, for the purchase of the N. E. 1/4 of section No. 12 in township No. 6 N., range No. 7 W., and will 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, Oregon, on Monday, the 29th day of October, 1909.

He names as witnesses: John Denck, of Astoria, Oregon; Albert Beyer, of Astoria, Oregon; Sebastian Glaser, of Astoria, Oregon; O. F. Morton, of Astoria, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 29th day of October, 1909.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

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He names as witnesses: John Denck, of Astoria, Oregon; Nicholas Wisner, of Astoria, Oregon; Sebastian Glaser, of Astoria, Oregon; O. F. Morton, of Astoria, Oregon.

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