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### IMMIGRANTS IN OTHER LANDS.

The abandonment, at least for the present, of the bill for the exclusion of undesirable immigrants from Great Britain is a reminder that the alien problem is not confined to America alone, says the New York Tribune. We are so accustomed here to the coming of multitudes of strangers from the ends of the earth that we might almost think America to be the only land enjoying—or suffering—immigration. That is not the case. The United Kingdom yearly receives a large number of aliens. Most of these probably do not stay. They visit Great Britain on their way to America or Australia. But some do stay, and, while these are few in number, they are said to be particularly undesirable in quality. Perhaps not more than from 55,000 to 60,000 a year settle in the United Kingdom. But if all, or nearly all, of these are incapables, paupers or criminals, their coming may well be regarded with disfavor. They are said to settle chiefly in London, where those of them who are able to work come into competition with British laborers, and the rest, the majority, have to be dealt with by the police or by the poor boards.

It may be that the United Kingdom will one day have to take a leaf out of some colonial book. The British colonies in Australia and South Africa have long been struggling with the immigration problem, and seem to be settling it to their own satisfaction. In Australia the influx of Chinese began as early as 1848, and in 1855 it was thought necessary to adopt a measure for excluding them, or at least for restricting their numbers. Despite restriction, however, there continued to pour into the Australian colonies a considerable stream of aliens, yellow, brown and black. In 1888 there arose a veritable panic upon this subject, and some extreme measures were arbitrarily applied. At the present time the tendency is to judge immigrants by quality rather than by race, though the quality tests in some particulars amount practically to a race test.

The laws now in force in Australia are chiefly modifications of the law enacted in Natal in 1879. That law mentioned no race or color. It provided for the exclusion of paupers, idiots, lunatics, persons suffering from loathsome or contagious disease, professionally immoral women, persons who had within two years been convicted of a non-political felony, and—the most important point of all—all persons unable to write in some European language an application for admission to the colony. The last provision was, of course, intended to bar out Asiatics, and it did so pretty effectively. The Natal example has been followed in the Australian colonies, though its terms have generally been relaxed. All the colonies retained in a European language. One of them—New South Wales—was content with that alone. Another—West Australia—adopted all the Natal prohibitions, and even increased the penalties provided for their violation. It is interesting to note that the penalties are chiefly imposed upon the owners and masters of the ships in which the undesirable immigrants are imported.

It is, from some points of view, an unpleasant thing to shut the doors of a nation against any who seek its hospitality. Nevertheless, there is logical ground for so doing, and there are practical reasons for it, as more than one nation is finding out.

### UNCLE SAM'S PURSE.

There is nothing particularly startling or significant in the circumstance that the government's expenditures for the past month heavily exceeded its receipts. The deficit in the government's revenue for July was about \$21,000,000; and, of course, if expenditures were to continue very long to outstrip receipts at this rate, the day would not be far away when the federal treasury would be totally barren of available cash.

But July is always a month when government disbursements are exceedingly large. It constitutes the first month of a new fiscal year, and during it heavy appropriations that have been made by congress become available, and larger and more numerous drafts are made on the treasury than during any other month of the year. In addition, July is a month

when interest payments are made on government bonds. Last July, before the decline in customs became so marked as it has since, the government's expenditures exceeded its receipts nearly \$7,000,000.

The treasury officials confidently believe that, with the close of August at the latest, the government's income will once more exceed its disbursements and that the amount of available cash in the treasury will increase. In the meantime there is no likelihood that the government will be straightened in the near future for means to meet current obligations. While the available cash in the treasury has now reached the extremely low point of \$26,000,000, the government has to its credit in national banks over \$120,000,000.

At the same time nothing is to be gained by closing one's eyes to the fact that the tendency of customs receipts is still downward and that, unless these receipts take a sharp opposite turn in the next half year or so, the next congress will probably be compelled to use the pruning knife unsparingly on appropriations or adopt measures of some sort for increasing the government's revenues.

### A SECRETARY OF MINES.

The miners of the west are moving for a mining officer in the cabinet—a department of mines with a secretary at its head, says the Call. It is doubted whether congress will soon move in such a matter. The addition of cabinet departments is a deliberate process, and a long time is apt to elapse between events. The interior department was created about 1845, and Thomas Ewing was its first secretary. No addition was made to the cabinet after that until 1889, when a secretary of agriculture was provided and Mr. Coleman of St. Louis was appointed. Then there was a skip until 1903, when Mr. Cortelyou became secretary of the new department of commerce.

We would advise the miners to be mindful of the law of evolution as applied to the cabinet departments. The interior department sprouted out of the patent office. The department of agriculture sprang from the bureau of agriculture in the interior department. The department of commerce issued from several strong bureaus that had risen under the auspices of the treasury. The miners should go on talking about and urging a department of mines, but they should see to it that a strong bureau of mines is at once attached to the department of commerce. The growth of such a bureau, if it grow, will demonstrate the need of a department quicker than all the speeches and petitions on the subject. The west should organize now for such a bureau.

### DO VACATIONS PAY?

Russell Sage is out flat-footed against vacations; but everybody laughs, because he is generally regarded as an awful example of thrift and industry gone mad. Still, are there not many young men who profess serious intentions in the matter of success and not mere flirtation who might profitably ask themselves, Can I afford to take a vacation? says the Saturday Evening Post.

To the young man whose thoughts are on vacation all the year round this is of no importance; but to the young man whose work is his main, his paramount interest, a two weeks' break of the continuity may be a hurtful set-back. The excitement about vacations arises chiefly from the delusion that it is work that impairs the health. The truth is, of course, that work affects the health only of him who spends most of his energy in some form of self-indulgence; and if it weren't for the healthful regularity of work he would break down altogether.

A great many very wise and long-lived men have taken vacations in order that they might be free to work harder than ever.

It is the pride of every American that this country is today the leader in the world's civilization, progress and power. It is worth while for the voter and the student of politics to give a moment's thought to what portion of this progress has been achieved under democratic administrations.

The republican party found an empty treasury and a financial discredited government in 1897. These have given place to a larger accumulation of gold than has been seen elsewhere in any age and a financial standing that ranks first in the world's money markets.

The Blue Mountain Eagle is a paper of which the people of Canyon City should be proud. It would do credit to almost any town of 5000 people. It is, all in all, one of the best country weeklies published in the coast.

Edmund Creffield, the "holy roller" who is locked up in jail at Portland, says God will take care of him. It is our impression, however, the courts will get the first rap at him.

Prices are again tending toward the normal level; there is work for every man at good wages, with a margin for saving, and prosperity for all legitimate industries. Stand pat.

Democrats all admit that the money question is not paramount this year. But it is no fault of theirs that it is not.

# It's a Winner...

Our great odds-and-end sale of Men's Suits started off with a rush. Many people came just to see what we had, and others who were afraid it was a fake sale looked at the goods, bought them and left the store fully satisfied that we were doing just what we advertised, viz: Closing out about 100 odd suits, sizes 34 to 40, worth up to \$35.00 at :: :: :: :: ::

## \$10.00

We emphasize the fact that we do not expect to make any profit on this sale. Our sole object is to make room for our new fall stock which will soon arrive. Our reputation for reliability leaves no chance for doubt as to the genuineness of this sale. :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

# P. A. Stokes

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### HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

### PRIVATE PLANT COSTS MORE.

John D. Rockefeller Will Get His Electric Lights From Company.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Aug. 2.—After spending \$10,000 and considerable time in experimenting, John D. Rockefeller has decided that, so far as he is concerned, the operation of a private electric lighting plant is a failure and he signed the contract with the local lighting company to light his estate at Pocantico Hills.

As soon as the new service is begun the private plant will be for sale at a bargain price. It requires about 800 large incandescent lamps to light the mansion grounds and private park and they will be installed at once. The private plant was put in a year ago. The dynamos were set up in the end of the barn.

After operating it a short time, Mr. Rockefeller discovered that the new system was costing more than the electricity formerly supplied by the lighting company. There was also the constant danger of burning the barns, which cost about \$200,000.

### The Death Penalty.

A little thing sometimes results in death. Thus a mere scratch, insignificant cuts or puny boils have paid the death penalty. It is wise to have Bucklen's Arnica Salve ever handy. It's the best Salve on earth and will prevent fatality, when Burns, Sores, Ulcers and Piles threaten. Only 25c. at Chas. Rogers' drug store.

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