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**RUSH FOR WEALTH**

**New York Lawyer Urges to "Go Back To Beginnings."**

**GRAFT FOREIGN TO AMERICANS**

**James B. Dill Says Graft is Advanced Stage of Craving For Unearned Money Saturnalia of Graft Will Bow to Right And Honesty.**

Oberlin, O., July 4.—In the course of an address to the graduating class of Oberlin college, James B. Dill, the well known New York lawyer, urged his hearers to go "Back to Beginnings." Mr. Dill contended that "grafting," which was foreign to the true American character, had been developed by our mad rush for wealth and the recognition of false standards by educated men in the competitive struggle for business power and social prominence.

Without mentioning names Mr. Dill referred to the connection of respectable financial institutions with industrial promotions that are calculated to mislead the public. He said:

A large part of our modern prosperity is to be a perilously large extent bottomed upon an overproduction of fraud and sham. Trust companies have been made the mediums of the flotation of specious and fraudulent promotions. Some companies in the field of life insurance, the highest and in a sense a sacred form of investment, are, as we all know conduits through which the savings of the policy-holders are diverted into operations for speculative purposes.

Credit and good faith, not money, are the basis of business. Good or bad, our modern prosperity is founded on public confidence. Take that away and the whole fabric falls.

Mr. Dill went on to say that the unprecedented material growth of the country, the resulting creation of immense private fortunes, the massing of great aggregations of corporate capital, industrial combinations and railroad mergers all have tended to con-

centrate the attention of the people upon great financial achievements, and to establish in the highest place in the popular estimation the captains of industry and the powerful financiers, little regard being paid, in making up the judgment, to the fundamental virtues of private individual life. Mr. Dill added: Graft is the advanced stage of the craze for unearned money. It is not only the desire to get something for nothing, but it is an attempt to get something in consideration of the grafters parting with something that really does not belong to him.

Another graft is that of the bank official who is influenced in the use of his institution's funds by any consideration other than the good of the institution. Such a man is dangerous to the community. The director of a corporation who directs its affairs from the viewpoint of his own pocket rather than the standpoint of the stockholders interest, although he may not be indicted by the grand jury, is none the less a social highwayman.

The dummy director of a great company who dummies himself for pay, whether by the year or by the job, who uses his position to control the use and disposition of other people's money for personal gain, is in no position to criticize the clerk who falsifies his accounts, or the employe who embezzles. Yet we all know of instances where men who have stolen a million have sent to jail employes who took only hundreds or thousands of dollars.

In concluding his address, Mr. Dill said:

This indictment of our business life is not based upon an inherent, incurable defect in our American character, but, on the contrary, these evils are an outgrowth of our American strenuousness in the riotous race for the easy dollar and the many dollars. I wish to distinctly avoid leaving the impression upon your minds that an unduly large proportion of the American people are of the class which I have sought to call to account.

Right and honesty will triumph, a saturnalia of graft and an era of grab will find itself shortlived, speedily to be ended by the uplifting influences of educated men and women of character.

I'll brave the storms of Chilkoot Pass, I'll cross the plains of frazen glass, I'd leave my wife and cross the sea, Rather than be without Rocky Mountain Tea. Frank Hart's drug store.

**WILL EXTEND ROAD**

**Contract Let for Building Tacoma and Eastern.**

**STEVENSON OBJECTIVE POINT**

**Harriman Steals March on Great Northern. Will Commence Work Immediately. Hope to Build Road to River Over Easy Grade.**

Portland, July 4.—Another link in Harriman's connecting line between Tacoma and Portland has been provided for through the awarding of a contract for an extension of the Tacoma & Eastern from the present terminus to Ferndale, passing through the coal fields. The line was first built to Eastondale, and steel has been laid as far south as Elebe, so the late contract, which has just been closed, insures a continuation of the road to Ferndale.

The objective point of the line is said to be Stevenson, on the Columbia River, and the Harriman interests will work east from there, crossing at Grand Dalles, though it is suggested a good crossing is also afforded near where the Heppner branch meets the main line. In either event the road extending along the banks of the Columbia will preclude any attempt on the part of Hill to push the Northern Pacific down that route to Portland.

By sections it is claimed Harriman is to push the Tacoma & Eastern to the river over an easy grade. Sometime ago it was reported he was seeking a pass through the mountains for the road, but by passing to the west of them he obtains an excellent route to the river through which the construction work may be carried on steadily, and not on an expensive scale. The extension of Tacoma & Eastern means another chapter in the Hill-Harriman Northwest history, for it is foreseen Hill will retaliate because of Harriman's refusal to grant him trackage privileges from Wallula in return for

like concessions over the Northern Pacific from Portland to the Sound.

**JOHN W. WOOTEN FOUND GUILTY OF GRAND LARCENY**

**Convicted Lawyer May Be Sentenced to Ten Years in the Penitentiary.**

New York, July 4.—John W. Wooten, who was counsel for David Rothschild while Rothschild was wrecking the Federal Bank, was convicted yesterday before Justice Day in the supreme court, criminal branch, of grand larceny in the first degree. Wooten, who is a son-in-law of Walter Luttgen, partner of August Belmont, stole from Rothschild a check for \$1,000 which was extracted from the financier on the pretext that it was needed to pay in advance a second year's premium on Rothschild's bond as temporary administrator of the Weissell estate. The maximum penalty is 10 years.

After a recess of two hours, when Wooten was again arraigned, George Gordon Battle, his counsel, asked that sentence be postponed. District Attorney Jerome said:

"I would like to have the date for sentence set for July 10. At the same time I think that it is only fair to Mr. Battle to tell him that I intend to submit to the court several affidavits showing that this is an aggravated case. These affidavits will call for categorical answers from either Wooten or his friends. He may wish to submit affidavits in rebuttal. I say now that these affidavits will accuse Wooten and implicate others.

Armitage Mathews and Samuel I. Ferguson are indicted with Wooten for conspiracy and grand larceny in looting the Weissell estate. As soon as Wooten was being led over to the Tombs he said:

"I want to say and say it now, that I am innocent of this charge."

**Proclaims State of Siege.**

San Domingo, Santo Domingo, July 4.—The government has issued a decree suspending the guarantee and proclaiming a state of siege in the Barahona district. The trouble apparently is local. All other districts of the republic are quiet.

Constipation and piles are twins. They kill people inch by inch, sap life away every day. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will positively cure you. No cure no pay. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets at Frank Hart's drug store.

**ACT ABOUT ASTORIA AND ITS INDUSTRIES**

Astoria today is a political city of 15,000 people. Its location represents an ally on earth. In consequence it is a lively center of its advantageous location. Its advantageous location of the great Columbia river, the trade mart of the region of northwestern Washington, is a supply point for the people of Oregon's second city, and its importance.

The estimate of population here given is conservative. The 1900 government census accredited the city with about 9000 people, but the launching of new enterprises, together with the natural growth, has added many hundreds to the population in the past five years. Failure to develop local resources has resulted in slow growth, but a new era of commercial activity is dawning and the prospects for the city's future are very bright.

On its magnificent location and wonderful natural advantages Astoria bases its expectations of future greatness. Situated on the only fresh-water harbor of importance in the world, with the broad ocean but 10 miles from its wharves, it enjoys marked advantages as a shipping center. The gravity route of the Columbia river is nature's highway for the great inland empire, the immense product of which must be exported from the ocean port. At Astoria the largest ships may find safe moorings, and its harbor will accommodate all the shipping that may ever come to the northwest coast. It is pre-eminently the Pacific slope port, as New York is the Atlantic port, and must soon receive from the transcontinental railroads the recognition which its advantages justify, as has New York on the Atlantic coast.

Development of the lumbering industry will alone make Astoria great. There are 75,000,000 feet of timber standing in the forests near the city. This vast timber supply is great enough to keep in steady operation for 20 years 100 large mills, and to afford employment during that period to 15,000 persons in the manufacturing plants, to say nothing of the army of workmen that would be employed in the forests. The first steps towards the development of lumbering have now been taken, and four mills, with a daily output exceeding 300,000 feet, are in operation. The forests are only a short distance from the city, and the cost of

logs to Astoria is light, making it a most desirable point for the manufacturer of lumber. The advantages offered by this city as a milling point are beginning to attract the attention of millmen who desire to operate economically, and before long Astoria will rank as the largest lumbering producing port on the Pacific coast.

The growth of the salmon industry will likewise prove of great benefit to Astoria. By means of artificial propagation, this magnificent business has come to stay. It will be built up, within a few years, to four times its present magnitude, and will then mean more than \$10,000,000 annually to the city. Several Alaskan salmon canneries are owned and operated here and each year bring large sums to their home office. The possibilities of Astoria as a fishing port or center in other lines of fishing industries are also of great importance, and the attention of capitalists is called to this city as a deep-sea fishing center; also to the great runs of genuine French salmon which come into the river by the hundreds of billions every year.

The lower Columbia river district, with its mild climate, offers unsurpassed inducements to dairymen, farmers and small-fruit growers. While small-fruit growing has not been extensively engaged in, those who have followed it have been most successful, and one enterprising grower is now harvesting two strawberry crops a year—the only instance of the kind known in this section of the country. Settlement of the productive lands of the county will work wonders for the city and assist materially in its up-building.

There are many other resources which will combine to bring about the future greatness of Astoria. Here are to be found opportunities for men in every walk of life—capitalists, small investors, farmer, dairymen, fruit-grower and laborer. This new country, where fortunes await the energetic, offers to those seeking location the best advantages of any section of the west.

In every respect Astoria is metropolitan. It enjoys splendid facilities of all kinds, is a pleasure-loving city and thoroughly up-to-date. Thousands of strangers visit Astoria every month, and during the summer season it is the Mecca of those who live in the interior. It has its different quarters, like the larger cities, and, best of

all, it is the healthiest spot on earth.

Astoria wants more people. Its natural resources will easily support from 250,000 to 500,000 population, yet there are only 15,000 people here to reap the benefits that nature has so generously placed at their disposal. The homeseeker will find no better place to locate, and few equal places. Labor is always in demand, at the highest wages, and there is much encouragement for the man who wishes to engage in business. Strangers often remark the uniform courtesy of the people and the general effort on the part of Astorians to make matters pleasant for visitors. The homeseeker or investor who fails to visit Astoria will make a great mistake, for no other community in the Pacific northwest offers such opportunities as the lower Columbia river district.

Astoria has a \$300,000 gravity water system, a paid fire department, first-class street car service, gas and electric lighting systems, free public library, unexcelled transportation facilities, complete school system, 40 civic societies, three daily and six weekly newspapers, excellent telegraph and telephone service, three banks carrying deposits of about \$2,000,000, two express offices, first-class theaters, 14 churches, labor unions representing every branch of trade, two energetic commercial organizations, two social clubs, admirably conducted hospital, miles of manufacturing sites, plenty of fine residence and business property; is the only fresh-water seaport on the Pacific coast; is situated at the mouth of a river that drains an empire; has a harbor large enough to accommodate the combined shipping of the Pacific coast; has a trunk-line railroad connecting it with four transcontinental railroads; is the uttermost railroad extension point on the American continent; is 200 miles nearer Yokshoma and other oriental ports than any other Pacific coast port; is 160 miles nearer the Cape Nome mining country than any other port on the Pacific coast; is the salmon shipping center of the world; is the center of one of the greatest possible dairy industries that the country today possesses.

It is the only place where the royal chinook salmon is packed; has substantial public and business buildings, factories and handsome residences.

**Astoria's School System.** Astoria's school system is not surpassed by that of any other city of the size in the west. At present there

are six large school buildings here. The schools are conveniently located in all sections of the city, and in every respect are modern in their appointments. Well-appointed schools are to be found throughout the county, and children living on farms and in villages enjoy educational advantages almost equal to those afforded city children.

**Astoria's Water System.** Astoria possesses a \$300,000 gravity water system, which is not equalled in equipment by any other system in the Pacific northwest. The water works are operated by the municipal government as represented by the water commission, and constitute the city's most valuable asset. The water is brought from Bear creek, about 10 miles distant, which has its source in the mountains.

The reservoir is situated on the plateau back of the city, where the supply is regulated. The water system of Astoria is extensive enough to supply the needs of 100,000 people, besides affording fire protection to all parts of the city.

**The Lumbering Industry.** The mouth of the Columbia river has the greatest body of timber tributary and available of any point in the world.

The lumbering business is the largest in the Pacific northwest; it outranks in value of product any other line. Production of wheat is a close second, being worth \$17,000,000 a year, while the value of the lumber output is \$18,000,000. Coal, gold and silver, fruit, cattle and sheep, wool and fish, all of which are produced in great abundance, fall far below, nor hardly equal in the aggregate, the wealth derived from the forests. The town, therefore, that commands the greatest resources available of fine timber must have a great outlook. Demand for timber will not decrease, but become greater with every year.

The timber trees of the forests tributary to Astoria are, in order of quality; Douglas fir, commercially known as Oregon pine; hemlock, spruce and cedar. There are also soft, or birdseye, maple, vine maple, alder, wild cherry, willow, etc.

The fir is both red and yellow. It grows five to 14 feet in diameter, and 150 to 300 feet tall; 351 feet is said to have been measured on one fallen tree in the coast mountains. Considerable noble fir, or larch, and some white pine are found on the highest of the coast

mountains, but little near Astoria. The spruce, of the tideland species, is found only on the west slopes of the coast mountains. It attains a diameter varying from about an average of six feet to 16 or 17; and specimens 57 and 63 feet each in girth have been measured—19 to 21 feet in diameter. Hemlock occurs as a mixed or smaller growth with fir and spruce, trees seldom being of great height, although often very large. Yet cedar is found mixed with the other timbers, the trees seldom being of greater height, although often very large. Yet cedar is not plentiful in this section. In general estimates of timber production 20,000 feet to the acre are allowed. Single acres have been known to produce ten times this amount. Quarter sections of timberland on the market are usually estimated at 3,000,000 to 8,000,000 feet each, board measure.

**Mills and Manufacturing.** Although manufacturing is as yet in its infancy in Astoria, more than 4300 persons are employed in the institutions now doing business here. The salmon industry employs by far the greatest number of persons, but the seasons extend over a period of only about six months, and at other times those engaging in it follow other lines of pursuit. The lumbering industry, including box factories, barrel factories, etc., is rapidly assuming proportions, and will, within a few years, outrank the fishing interests.

Astoria wants more manufacturing concerns, and offers the very best inducements to capitalists. Here are to be found unexcelled sites, with the advantage of both rail and water connections, and the intending investor in western properties should look over the Astoria situation. Sites can be secured at very low prices.

More than \$3,000,000 is invested in manufacturing plants here, while the value of the yearly product exceeds \$6,500,000. In all, 4341 persons are employed, receiving annual wages that aggregate \$2,059,600.

**Salmon Industry.** Astoria owes its existence largely to the great salmon industry of which it is the center. Year after year the Columbia river has given up its wealth of fish, and in the past 25 years has yielded \$75,000,000, nearly all of which has been placed in circulation in this city. Where other crops have failed, the salmon supply has maintained its average of production, and in this respect can be classed as one of Oregon's

greatest resources.

The annual salmon yield of the Columbia river is valued at \$3,000,000. The spring fishing season lasts only about four months—from April 15 to August 25—so it means \$750,000 monthly to those interested in it and those who live at and near the seat of the industry.

**The Dairying Industry.**

Dairying in Clatsop county is in its infancy, and very few dairymen realize the natural advantages of this country. The climate, coupled with the productivity of the soil, makes it an ideal district for production of butter and cheese; dairymen are taking more interest in the breed and care of stock. With the genuine butter cow, such as few here have as yet, much better results may be obtained, though even now the luxuriant pasturage enables the cows to furnish an abundance of rich milk, with more than an average of butter fat. A modern equipped creamery is in operation in Astoria, furnishing the farmers a ready sale for their cream, at an average price for the year of 22½ cents per pound for butter fat; and the cows yield, unless good care, about 225 pounds of butter fat per year. There is general interest in increasing the dairy business; many of the dairymen are preparing to enlarge their herds, and new dairies are being started. Ever-growing grass and the best market in the world make this an inviting field for those who understand the care of cows.

All the Oregon coast country, especially that near the mouth of the Columbia river, is very similar to the great dairying sections of Europe, such as Denmark, Holland and the Channel Islands. The winters, however, are milder and the summers drier.

The lands best adapted to grass-growing are the tidelands, which are river bottoms adjoining the Columbia or its branches, and overflowed by the highest tides. These lands may be reclaimed by diking, at an expense of about \$10 per acre. By diking large tracts by machinery—with steam dredges—the expense may be reduced, and more substantial dikes erected. One acre of tideland has been shown to be ample for keeping one cow the entire year. There are still in Clatsop county about 20,000 acres of tideland to be diked, much of it being easily cleared after the diking is done. This is no experiment, as many of the best dairy farms have been made on diked tideland.