

Special Sale!

500 Pairs

—OF—

WOMEN'S SHOES!

Regular \$1.75 and \$2.00 Values

—FOR—

\$1.30

Wherity, Ralston & Company

The Leading Shoe Dealers.

First National Bank of Astoria, Ore.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Capital and Surplus \$100,000

J. Q. A. BOWLEY, President
C. L. PETERSON, Vice-PresidentFRANK PATTON, Cashier
J. W. GARNER, Assistant Cashier

Astoria Savings Bank

Capital Paid in \$100,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits \$35,000.
Transacts a General Banking Business. Interest Paid on Time Deposits

158 Tenth Street.

ASTORIA, OREGON.

Sherman Transfer Co.

HENRY SHERMAN, Manager

Hacks, Carriages—Baggage Checked and Transferred—Trucks and Furniture Wagons—Pianos Moved, Boxed and Shipped.

433 Commercial Street

Phone Main 121

CANADIAN MILITIA

Is Being Organized Following Plan of Swiss System.

INCLUDES ROYAL GARRISON

Question Discussed in Parliament. Mobilization Not Considered Standing Army. Canada Will Have Absolute Control of Force.

Ottawa, Ont., July 11.—The question of taking over the Halifax and Esquimaux garrisons by the Dominion government from the imperial authorities has been discussed in parliament.

Sir Frederick Borden, minister of militia, denied that Canada had any idea of having a standing army. What was intended was to follow the Swiss militia system.

The duty of the force of 50,000 or 60,000 men—who could be expanded into a force of 100,000—would be to aid the civil power in maintaining peace and defending invasion from without. Canada would not make any direct contributions for military or naval purposes to England, he said nothing would be done over which the Canadian parliament would not have full control. Mr. Foster held that the proposition that the colonies should raise regiments for services abroad did not imply that Great Britain could order them out. They would be subject only to the order of the dominion.

To this Sir Frederick replied that there was no law in the dominion that would permit the dominion government using any part of the military for services abroad.

Russia's New Navy.

New York, July 11.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the World says: The navy department has resolved to build a powerful navy yard and has instructed Charles M. Schwab to make plans for new wharves, giving the exact time in which the work can be completed.

Annual Coffee Statistics.

New York, July 11.—The annual statistical report of the New York

coffee exchange, covering the coffee year ended June 30, according to the Journal of Commerce, shows that the total sales during the year amounted to 21,836,750 bags against 24,265,500 bags during 1903-4. 9,956,250 bags during 1902-03.

TEAMSTER'S STRIKE SPREADS.

Four Hundred Package Express Drivers Now in Turmoil.

Chicago, July 11.—A spread of the teamsters' strike to over 400 drivers employed by six package express concerns was scheduled for today as a result of the action of the teamsters joint council in deciding that a strike would be called against any firm making deliveries to strike bound houses.

The companies involved recently organized the Chicago cartage company for the purpose of making deliveries to the strike bound houses with non-union teamsters, in compliance with an injunction issued against them by Judge Holden. The scope of the ultimatum issued by joint council also includes many team owners who have been delivering goods to "struck" houses with the aid of non-union driver. A strike against these employers it was declared would be called at once unless they ceased making such deliveries.

WASHINGTON MILLERS ORGANIZE.

Form Association for Mutual Protection and Elect Officers.

Tacoma, July 10.—The millers of Washington today organized for mutual protection and will maintain headquarters in Tacoma, with a paid secretary. Officers for the association were named as follows:

President, A. M. Ingersoll, Tacoma; first vice-president, M. Thomsen, Seattle; second vice-president, Alexander Miller, North Yakima; treasurer, John T. Bibb, Tacoma; secretary, Alexander Thomsen, Tacoma.

SCULPTURE IS POOR.

Models for Verdi Monument are Not Accepted by Jury.

New York, July 11.—The jury of fine arts appointed to make a selection of the designs for the monument to Verdi in accordance with the subscription raised, says a Milan dispatch to the Herald, now reports that none of the models is worthy of execution and proposes that five sculptors, whose work has been considered best, shall take part in the new competition.

TO SPEND MILLIONS

Santa Fe Plans Great Freight Terminal at Frisco.

WELLS ORDERS PLANS MADE

Provide for Two Immense Freight Houses in China Basin. Official says Frisco destined to be Greatest Terminal in West.

San Francisco, July 11.—It has been formally announced by local officials of the Santa Fe company that steps are to be immediately taken toward establishing big freight yards on the China Basin property. As a result of the visit to this city of vice-president Kendrick, instructions have been issued by General manager Wells to Chief Engineer Burns, to hurry the completion of plans for the construction of two immense freight houses in that locality.

They will be the nucleus for what promises to be one of the largest freight terminals in the West. It is expected that the construction of these buildings will take about a year, during which time other important improvements will be under way at the Basin. In discussing the subject one of the officials of the road said:

"That San Francisco is to be a great freight center is no longer a theory, but a fact. Competitive points along the coast will not materially interfere with this city's growth in this respect. The Santa Fe company is now preparing to meet this development at a present cost of \$10,000,000."

JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA OPENS.

Convenes at Atlantic City. Attendance Larger Than Ever Before.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 11.—The ninth annual gathering of the Jewish Chautauqua is being held here, with an attendance larger than ever before. During the first week there will be presented glimpses of Jewish scholars in the middle ages. This year is the 800th anniversary of the death of Commentator Rashi, whose life will be told

by Dr. M. H. Harris of New York, in a paper entitled "Rashi and his times." The question of assimilation was considered in an address by Dr. K. Kohler, president of the Hebrew Union college of Cincinnati, under the title "Israel's Martyrdom and Israel's Triumphs Throughout the Lands and the Ages."

The department of applied philanthropy is under the personal supervision of Dr. Lee E. Frankel, of New York. The speakers who will discuss "Welfare work Among the Corporations, Manufacturing Institutions and Department Stores," include Dr. Samuel W. Latta, of the Pennsylvania railroad; J. B. L. Hornberger of Pittsburgh; R. K. Wood, of the Maryland steel Co., and R. J. Greenhut, of New York.

Miss Gertrude Becker, of the National civic federation will also present stereopticon views and deliver an address.

The question of the immigration of Jews will be in charge of Mrs. C. H. Isaacs, of New York, who will speak on "The Unprotected Immigrant Girl," and "The Delinquent Girl," while Dr. William K. Allen of New York who has labored for years in the poor district will address the Chautauqua on "Improving the Condition of the Poor."

SNATCH SHOWS MONEY.

Two Men Get Away With Funds of Coney Island Attraction.

New York, July 11.—While the treasurer of a show on Coney Island, was counting the days receipts two men who had been hanging around the box-offices reached in through the window and snatched two packages each containing \$250. The treasurer shouted for help and several policemen pursued the thieves through the crowd, and into an adjacent swamp, where the two men now are hiding. The police have surrounded the swamp.

Chicago Wins Whist Trophy.

Chicago, July 11.—Chicago has captured the silver shield trophy presented by the Brooklyn Whist Club, play for which was the opening feature of the Congress of the American whist league, now in session here. Three twelve men teams representing the Chicago, Northwestern, and New York whist associations, participated, the Chicago fans winning by half a match.

Frank Mullock Dead.

Connellsville, Pa., July 11.—Frank Mullock, secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is dead from apoplexy.

FACTS ABOUT ASTORIA AND ITS INDUSTRIES

lation represents almost every nationality on earth, in consequence of which poltan city of 15,000 people. Its population wharves, it enjoys marked advantage. It is a lively center of business activity. Its advantageous location at the mouth of the great Columbia river makes it the trade mart of the vast productive region of northwestern Oregon and southwestern Washington, and it is the supply point for fully 25,000 people.

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 ages 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 75,000,000,000 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 this a most desirable point for the nufacturer 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 safrines 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 upbuilding.

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 home-seeker 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 Yokohama 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 3,000,000 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 \$8,500,000. In all, 4341 persons are employed, receiving annual wages that aggregate \$2,953,600.

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, under 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.