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

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DISASTROUS FIRE

Davenport Mill At Hood River Completely Destroyed.

LOSS IS THIRTY THOUSAND

Property Owned By Davenport Lumber Company Burns. Concern Carried No Insurance. Supposed Fire Started in Engine Room

Hood River, Or., July 13.—Fire last night completely destroyed the big mill of the Davenport Brothers Lumber company, entailing a loss of nearly $30,000. There was no insurance on the property. It is supposed that the fire started from the engine room and gained headway through the carelessness of the night watchman. The conflagration occurred shortly after midnight.

The mill was situated at Green Point, ten miles southwest of this city, and had but recently been rebuilt at a considerable expense. It was a double mill with a combined capacity of 90,000 feet per day.

Frank Davenport, president of the company, when seen this morning, state dthat his copany would rebuild at once

SELLS FOR THOUSANDS

Copy of Shakespeares "Tragedy of King Richard the Third."

New York, July 13.—A perfect copy of the fourth quarto edition of Shakespeares "Tragedie of King Richard the Third," has been sold at Southby's for $8,750 to A. Jackson, and it is understood that it will go to America, according to a London dispatch to the Times.

The book was printed in 1605 by Thomas Creede and was sold by Matthews E. Lawe "Dwelling in Paule's Church Yard at the Signe of the Fox Near S. Austin's Gate." It consists of forty-six leaves.

It is believed that only two other copies of this edition exist. One is in the English museum and the other was sold by Mr. Lilly to Mr. Halliwell, afterward Hallwell-Phillips, and is now in the Bodleyan Library at Oxford.

The example sold is of peculiar interest from the fact that in five places a contemporary autograph of "William Penn" is found. The signature is probably that of the celebrated admiral, the father of the founder of Pennsylvania.

BRAUN'S NEW INVENTION.

Directs Wireless Electrical Current in One Direction.

New York, July 13.—An important improvement in wireless telegraphy is announced by Professor Braun, of Strassburg, the inventor of the system which bears his name, says a Berlin dispatch to the Times.

The professor has succeeded in directing wireless electrical waves in a single direction. Up to now it has been possible only to transmit waves only in all directions. Much energy is saved by the new invention.

MRS. RYAN'S GIFT.

Tenders a Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand to Georgetown University.

Washington, July 13.—Announcement is made that Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, wife of the New York financier, not only gave the greater portion of $125,000 for the construction of the new south building of the Georgetown University to be designated as Ryan Hall, now about completed, but has offered to give $50,000 to erect a gymnasium there, and is aid to be anxious to make an endowment appropriating $100,000 for the development of the university proper.

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

Sheriff of Umatilla County is Shy Over $20,000.00.

Pendleton, Ore., July 13. Pendleton is wild tonight over the sensational report that the office of Sheriff T. D. Taylor is short between $20,000 and $21,000. News of the alleged shortage was given out by members of the county court who have been in session this week for the purpose of examining the reports of Clark & Buchanan, experts employed by the county to inspect the county records. The experts have not as yet completed inspection of the sheriff's books and while the exact shortage cannot be ascertained a member of the county court states the rumor is essentially correct.

Sheriff Taylor this afternoon made good $12,000 of the amount as soon as he heard of the alleged shortage from the district attorney The sheriff has not had charge of the books himself his chief deputy having had full access to the money received in the office during his term of office. Mr. Taylor was unwilling to make a statement regarding the deficit tonight.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Maintains unexcelled service from the west to the east and south. Making close connections with trains of all transcontinental lines, passengers are given their choice of routes to Chicago, Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans, and through these points to the far east.

Prospective travelers desiring information as to the lowest rates and best routes are invited to correspond with the following representatives:

B. H. TRUMBULL, Commercial Agent, 142 Third St., Portland, Ore.
J. C. LINDSEY, Trav. Passenger Agent, 142 Third St., Portland, Ore.
PAUL B. THOMPSON, Pass'gr. Agent, Coleman Building, Seattle, Wash.

Consoling.

Nervous Friend — Your chauffeu seems to drive very recklessly.

Smith—Yes; he doesn't care wha happens when he's the worse for drin' —Bystander.

The Diamond Cure.

The latest news from Paris is that they have discovered a diamond cure for consumption. If you fear consumption or pneumonia, it will, however, be best for you to take that great remedy mentioned by W. T. McGee, of Vanleer, Tenn. "I had a cough for fourteen years Nothing helped me until I took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption coughs and colds, which gave instant relief, and effect a permanent cure." Unequalled quick cure for throat and lung troubles. At Chas. Rogers drug store; price 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottle free.

Want adds in the Astorian are sure to bring results.

A Surprise Party.

A pleasant surprise party may be given to your stomach and liver, by taking a medicine which will relieve their pain and discomfort, viz: Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are a most wonderful remedy, affording sure relief and cure, for headache, dizziness and constipation. 25c at Chas. Rogers' drug store.

DISFIGURED WITH ECZEMA

Under Physicians Five Months. Went from Bad to Worse.

CURED BY CUTICURA

Wonderful Change in One Night. In a Month Face Was Clean as Ever.

"I was troubled with eczema on the face for five months during which time I was in the care of physicians. My face was in such a condition that I could not go out. It was going from bad to worse and I gave up all hope, when a friend of mine highly recommended Cuticura Remedies. The first night after I washed my face with Cuticura Soap and used Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent it changed wonderfully, and continuing the treatment it removed all scales and scabs. From that day I was able to go out, and in a month my face was as clean as ever." THOMAS J. SOTH, 317 Stagg St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The above letter was received in 1898 and he again writes us Feb. 19, 1903, "I have not been troubled with eczema since."

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy have made them the standard skin cures of the civilized world.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 50c. per vial of 60). Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

FACTS ABOUT ASTORIA AND ITS INDUSTRIES

lation represents almost every nationality on earth, in consequence of which politan city of 15,000 people. Its population is a lively center of business activity. Its advantageous location at the mouth of the great Columbia river makes it the trade part 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 eople, 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 tibmer 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 mils, 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, mark- his a most desirable point for the nufactuer 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 sadrines 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 Yokahoma 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 posible 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 schol 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 birds-eye, 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 varyng 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 ollowed. 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 maitnained 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 productiveness of the oil, 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 luxurient 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 daries are being started. Ever-growing grass and the best market in the world mak 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 dryer.

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.

For further Information Send $1.00 for a year's Subscription to the Weekly Astorian.