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The MORNING ASTORIAN

75 CTS. PER MONTH

Astoria's Best Newspaper

Uncle Silas Gives Advice

He Tells How the Lazy Man Is a Drawback to the Hustler.

MY son, I take it that you have arrived at an age when you have ceased to hanker for gum drops and begun to understand that life includes pork and potatoes and that you can't have them unless you earn them, said Uncle Silas. This being true, I have a few remarks to make. I don't expect they will sink into your hide half as far as some of the fish stories got off at Snyder's grocery every evening, but I'm in a talking mood, and I won't hurt you any if I don't help you.

To give the sloth and the tortoise their due, they haven't got a lazy hair in their heads. If they weren't always hard at it they would never get any-



"SIT ON THE READY PORCH OF A GROCERY ALL DAY."

where. There isn't a lazy animal to be found in the whole of nature's category, and the same holds good right down to the tumblebug and the skitter. Even the hibernating bear is sharpening his claws as he sleeps.

It's only when you ascend the sliding scale to man that you find something with legs that can sit on the shady porch of a grocery all day and tell lies and talk politics and then go home to supper and wish he was rich.

There may be a thief or a sheep dog or a liar in your community, but none of them is as great a public nuisance as the lazy man. Wherever six or eight men are gathered together you will hear some lying, but the lazy man is too lazy to even entertain any one with a lie.

Now and then he might furnish a bit of information—at least, as far as telling whom he has seen pass the store within the last hour—but it is too much of an effort or he is too busy cussing the fate that made him the son of a poor man.

A lightning rod man is satisfied with beating you out of a dollar if times are slow, but the lazy man feels slighted if you don't waste \$10 worth of time on him during each month. The more work you have to do the more of your time he wants. Now and then from some cause that no one can solve he throws off his lethargy and begins to talk. It is always about his grandfather's bolts, his grandmother's rheumatism or his own misfortunes, and the man who won't listen to him till the last moment is not counted a friend of his.

Once in a great while the lazy man seems to feel that he needs an excuse for being lazy. Then he tells how the crows scratched up all his corn, how the hogs devoured his seed potatoes, how somebody's bull tore down his fences and trampled his grass under by the roots, how it rained too much or too little and how a score of other things calculated to discourage the greatest hustler on earth. If he gets along to where his oldest girl died with the measles while he was getting in his hay and he had to stop work and his hay was rained on and spoiled there are tears in his eyes. If he doesn't get that far he is content to ask some one for a chew of tobacco and pocket the whole plug.

In my time as a young man our community was overrun for a year or two by polecats. You could smell our township for five miles. The price of real estate went down 30 per cent, and many families had to move away, but yet it was calculated that our one lazy man did more damage than the cats.

Read of Cato, Pliny, Socrates, Alexander, Nero and the rest of the old boys, my son. There was no beef trust nor Standard Oil to push a man along in those days. If he wasn't up at daylight and hustling about he got left. He couldn't sit on the head of a cracker barrel and move a nation with his eloquence or lick the enemy with his tongue.

Read of Napoleon, Washington, Grant and Lincoln. You didn't find them down at Snyder's in the evening, wondering what was good for a lame back or if next winter was going to be colder than last. They might quit hoeing corn for a few minutes to see a circus parade, but with the passing of the last camel from Sahara down went their hopes again and the sweat started afresh.

The man who invented the steam engine, the steamboat, the telegraph, the reaper, who gave us gas and electric lighting, who first belched through a telephone, do you imagine that any one

of them spent a day looking at a dead horse in the pasture and wondering whether he died of the botts or a broken heart? Some of them might have gone fishing some day, but they didn't sit on a log and go to sleep while a bullfrog ate up their bait. No, sir. They went fishing for fish, and they caught them, and if they lied about the big ones that got away they lied and had it over and got back to their work again.

It is said that about twenty capitalists own America. I reckon the statement is true, and I also reckon it took some hustling to make those dollars. Nearly every one of the men started out poor. It would have bothered them to have raised the money for a ham sandwich, and they had to keep their knees behind them as much as possible to hide the patches. You didn't find them sprawled out in the shade of an apple tree, wondering why crows and canary birds can't sing alike, and it didn't take them all day to sort over a barrel of potatoes down cellar. They probably had their mean streaks, for you can't run across human nature without 'em, but they were hustlers, and Snyder's never saw them.

There was a time in the history of our country, my son, when a man could lean on his hoe half the time with his mouth open and yet be sure of johnnycake and fried pork for almost every meal. We were so well satisfied with our splint bottomed chairs and sanded floors and pudding and milk that we didn't feel called upon even to go to the polls early or save a year's time in courtship. They tell you those old time people lived the longer for the way they lived, but don't you believe it. Just take a walk through the country graveyards, and you will learn that they didn't. Nobody can say that they were even happier.

That time has gone by, however, be the case what it may. The procession has struck its gait, and it's either keep up with it or find yourself lost. You have either got to be a lazy man or one of the spokes of the big wheel. No doubt you might take a heap of comfort sitting around on a soap box and watching a honeybee trying to extract sweet from a whetstone, but what the old woman will have for supper when you get home is another thing.

Whatsoever you decide to go into, my son, make up your mind to push it for all you're worth. If it's trapping muskrats, don't stop until you have cleared the marsh. If it's preaching, pound the Bible now and then and show your earnestness. When you find a preacher hanging on for the hundred dollars a year he gets don't wonder over it. The hundred dollars is probably more than he is worth. You may prefer the burglar business to anything else. If so, don't be an hour doing a fifteen minute job, and don't be content until you

head of the procession. Fifty years ago you couldn't tell the American eagle from the American vulture when he was flying high. Today the eagle is getting there and back as fast as possible. He has to do it to keep up with the number of stars on the American flag.

You can't call all the lazy men in the country together and set a wood sawing machine at work to make cord wood of them, and there is no law by which they can be killed off one by one. They are of us and among us, and we have got to go on enduring them. Perhaps it is better so. If we didn't have them the hustler wouldn't get the credit he deserves, and the soap boxes and cracker barrels would go on lasting forever. M. QUAD.

How Do They Prove It?

"Out in California they have a law to punish people who 'listen in' on a telephone line."

"I suppose the eavesdroppers will agree that listeners never hear any good of themselves when they hear the judge say 'ten and costs.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In Doubt.

Patience—Why, I never heard a man use such language in my life!

Patrice—Did he swear?
"That's what I don't know. He's a professor, and he used words I didn't know the meaning of."—Yonkers Statesman.

Sufficient.

She—A barking dog never bites.
He—Why should he? Isn't a barking dog annoying enough without having any other mean qualities?—Detroit Free Press.

A Secret.



"Did you tell Mabel of my engagement?"

"Yes, but I told her not to tell it to a soul."

"That's exactly what she says every time she tells it."—San Francisco Examiner.

If taken this spring, keeps you well summer. It makes the little ones eat, sleep and grow. A tonic for the whole family. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents. Tea or Tablets at Frank Hart's drug store.

FACTS ABOUT ASTORIA AND ITS INDUSTRIES

Derful natural advantages Astoria bases its expectations of future greatness. Situated on the only fresh-water lation represents almost every nationality on earth, in consequence of which politan city of 15,000 people. Its poplts 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 won-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 salmon which come into the river by the hundreds of millions 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 home-seeker or investor who falls 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 19 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—both red and yellow. It grows five to 14 feet in diameter, and 150 to 300 feet tall; 251 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 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 5,000,000 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 \$2,000,000 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 \$2,039,690.

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 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.