

# OUR LINE

of Children's Strap Sandals is complete.

**Little People Have Foot Comfort**

Patent Leather Strap Sandals, sizes 2 to 5	60c
"    "    "    "    "    5 1-2 to 8	85c
"    "    "    "    "    8 1-2 to 11	\$1.10
"    "    "    "    "    11 1-2 to 2	1.35

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Vici Did Sandals, turned soles; sizes 8 1-2 to 11, \$1.10  
 " 11 1-2 to 2, 1.35

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## 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      FRANK PATTON, Cashier  
 O. L. PETERSON, Vice-President      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

168 Tenth Street,      ASTORIA, OREGON.

## The MORNING ASTORIAN

75 CTS. PER MONTH

Astoria's Best Newspaper

### MAY BE EPIDEMIC

**Equitable Affairs Down] Former President and Comptroller.**

**BOTH ARE SERIOUSLY ILL**

Announced That Thomas D. Jordan, Removed Wednesday by Secretary Morton, is Confined to His Home Suffering With Nervous Prostration.

New York, July 20.—Thomas D. Jordan, who has just been removed from the comptrollership of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which office he had filled for a decade, is reported to be seriously ill at his home in Inglewood, N. J. He went home late yesterday suffering much from the heat and in the evening a physician was called. It was stated later that Mr. Jordan was on the verge of nervous prostration.

No change is reported in the condition of James W. Alexander, who is a patient in a private sanitarium near Babylon, L. I. Attended by a nurse, he is now able to spend some time in the open air.

It is understood that the first official action on the part of the state against former officials of the Equitable society will come up in the form of suits to be filed this week by Attorney General Mayer. Actions of various kinds are in the course of preparation, and will be led by a suit for an accounting directed against the old board of directors.

There will be forty-nine of these men cited in the complaint as having been responsible for the funds of the society and it is said that they will be asked to give an account of their official acts on that score. Under the contemplated procedure, the old directors can be placed on the witness stand and questioned about their transactions. Under the laws of this state it is possible to bring these actions in the broadest way imaginable, so as to leave the field of inquiry for the prosecuting officials absolutely without restriction. It is not believed that the attorney general will experience difficulty in getting services or in accomplishing the other formalities, for

many of those who are to be defendants already have signified their willingness to meet him half way.

### WANT MUNICIPAL BAKESHOPS

**Call is Issued Asking Bakers to Assist in Establishment.**

New York, July 20.—An appeal to the bakers' unions in America, calling upon them to assist in the establishment of municipal bakeshops in all cities of the United States, Canada and Mexico, has been prepared by the Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union. It calls attention to the possible good that may result from state or municipal control of various public utilities and declares that the food product industry is among the most important on the list.

### Bent Her Double.

"I knew no one for four weeks when I was sick with typhoid and kidney troubles," writes Mrs. Annie Hunter, of Pittsburg, Pa. "And when I got better, although I had one of the best doctors I could get, I was bent double, and had to rest my hands on my knees when I walked. From this terrible affliction I was rescued by Electric Bitters, which restored my health and strength and now I can walk as straight as ever. They are simply wonderful." Guaranteed to cure stomach, liver and kidney disorders; at Charles Rogers' drug store; price 50c.

### A Willing Servant.

Mrs. Van Dobb—Now, Bridget, I'm going to give a supper and a dance this evening, and I want you to show my guests what you can do.

The New Cook—Well, mum, I won't disappoint yez. I tuk th' prize at th' firemen's social hop as th' bist lady dancer on th' flure.—Cleveland Leader.

### Forced to Starve.

B. F. Leek, of Concord, Ky., says: "For 20 years I suffered agonies, with a sore on my upper lip, so painful, sometimes that I could not eat. After vainly trying everything else, I cured it with Bucklin's Arnica Salve." It's great for burns, cuts and wounds. At Chas. Rogers' drug store; only 25 cents.

### Slight Change.

Mrs. Hayrick—Well, Silas, did you notice any changes in the fashions in the city?

Mr. Hayrick—Yas. Ther gold bricks air a little yellarer and ther green goods air a leetle greener.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## BOON TO SHIPPERS

### Tehuantepec National Railway to Be Completed Soon.

**FROM SALINA CRUZ TO GULF**

Has Contract With American-Hawaiian Steamship Company to Transport Freight Between Two Oceans. Will Give Shippers Quick Service.

San Francisco, July 20.—Tehuantepec National Railway from Salina Cruz, on the Pacific side, to Coatzacoalcos on the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of 180 miles, is about completed and it is expected that within nine or twelve months harbor and wharfage facilities for the landing of steamships and the transfer of freight will be finished. The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, now operating a line of steamships between San Francisco Hawaii and New York, through the straits of Magellan, has concluded a contract with the Tehuantepec railroad, for the operations of connecting steamship lines on both the Pacific and Atlantic sides and will use the seven vessels now operated via the straits of Magellan in this service, in addition to two new ships about to be built.

The company expects to afford a service of 25 days by the new routes as against 35 or 40 days now taken to transport freight between here and New York via Panama and approximately 30 days via American railroads.

### WILL CHANGE ROUTE.

#### Southern Pacific Contemplates Improvement in Napa Valley Line.

San Francisco, July 20.—The Southern Pacific has decided to change the operation of the company's Napa valley line, which runs to Calistoga. General Manager Calvin has decided that the line between Napa and Calistoga can be operated to advantage as part of the California Northwestern system and it is given out that all will be made part of that system and operated in connection with the Tiburon line as soon as

certain track connections in the neighborhood of Napa can be made.

A saving of half an hour will be effected by the change and the transfer of passengers and baggage at the ferry from Vallejo Junction to South Vallejo will be avoided.

It will bring rich, red blood, firm flesh and muscle. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do. Taken this month keeps you well all summer. 35cents, Tea or Tablets, at Frank Hart's drug store.

### 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.

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.

# Pears'

Pears' is essentially a toilet soap. A soap good for clothes won't benefit face and hands. Don't use laundry soap for toilet or bath. That is, if you value clear skin. Pears' is pure soap and matchless for the complexion.

Sold in town and village

## 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 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 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, marking this 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 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 150 miles nearer the Cape Nome mining country than any other port on the Pacific coast; is the salmon shipping center of the west; 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—13 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. 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 \$2,059,800.

### Salmon Industry.

Astoria swam 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 \$5,000,000. 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 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. Tals 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.