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FUTURE STATES.

Population and Resources of the Several Territories—Their Rapid Growth.

New York Tribune.

The census returns from the territories, showing their present population and the growth since 1870, furnish valuable indications as to their future development and the probable time of their admission as states of the Union. Dakota reports the largest growth in the decennial period. Her population increased from 14,181 to 134,502, a gain of 121,321. We have already discussed the future of this vast region and presented reasons for its division into three territories, and the speedy admission of the most populous division as a state. The portion of the present territory south of the forty-sixth parallel and east of the one hundredth meridian has already a population, if we estimate the immigration since the census was taken, not falling much, if any, short of 100,000, and another year's influx of new settlers will probably increase it to 120,000. The section north of the forty-sixth parallel, lying on both sides of the Northern Pacific railroad and including the fertile valley of Red river, is rapidly filling up with wheat farmers, and may be expected to grow up to the dignity of a state during the next ten years.

Most populous of all the territories is Utah, which has 143,907 inhabitants, and has gained 57,121 since 1870. On the score of population alone Utah has long had the right to claim admission as a state, but congress has never shown a disposition to recognize this claim, and probably never will, so long as the territory is cursed by polygamy. To give her state autonomy would be to enable its people to perpetuate polygamy by state laws, and to put themselves wholly outside of the reach of federal interference. It is safe to say that Utah will remain in her present condition of tutelage until her social life is purified of its peculiar abomination. She is out of the list of future states for an indefinite period. New Mexico, which actually receded in population between 1860 and 1870, is now showing a slow but healthy growth, and with the completion of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad to her capital, and the completion of the Southern Pacific line across her southern counties, will undoubtedly receive a large access of new settlers. We may reasonably look for her admission during the next five or six years. She has now 118,430 inhabitants. Next comes Washington, which reports 75,120 inhabitants, and shows the satisfactory gain of 52,165 since 1870—this, too, before the completion of the Northern Pacific, which is to connect Puget-sound with the east. Evidently Washington will be ready for admission before the next decennial census is taken. She has now more population by 13,000 than the state of Nevada.

Arizona has come up from 9,368 inhabitants in 1870 to 40,441 in 1880, the increase being chiefly due to the progress of the Southern Pacific railroad. So large a portion of her area is desert land that her future growth cannot easily be predicted. Her mining resources are, however, so great, and thus far so scantily developed, that there can be little question that she will sooner or later have ample population to support a state government. The date of her admission cannot, we should say, be much farther off than the beginning of the next decennial period.

Montana, isolated among her mountains, and accessible by only long and often perilous stage journeys, has no rapid growth to show. In 1870 her population was 20,595; now it is 39,157. The completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, which is fast approaching her eastern frontier, and is to run up the valley of the Yellowstone within her borders for nearly 400 miles, will soon make a great change in her situation, and will open the way to the steady development of her mineral and agricultural resources. Her area is much too large for a single state, and will probably be divided into two territories at a line near the 109th meridian, in case the country, east of that line proves capable of sustaining a stable population. Idaho does not promise as well as Montana. Her arable area is limited to a few narrow valleys lying high up on the water-shed of the continent. She is awkwardly shaped, resembling on the map a leg of mutton, and has no geographical unity. Her present population is 32,611, a gain of 17,611 since 1870. There is no early prospect of her becoming a state. Wyoming, although traversed in her entire breadth by the Union Pacific railroad, has only 20,788 inhabitants. In 1870 she had 9,118. If she should continue to double her population every decade she would not be ready to come in as a state during the present century. The list ends with Alaska, which is likely to remain in a territorial condition to the end of time. Her white population is less than 1,000, and her only valuable products are ice and seal-skins.

To recapitulate, we may expect the first new state to be Dakota, and after her in close succession New Mexico and Washington. If Dakota should be divided, the northern part, which may be called Pembina, will not be far behind Washington. Next in order of admission will probably be Montana and Arizona. Idaho, Utah and Wyoming are not likely to come in during the next ten or fifteen years.

Marvel not that I say unto you, ye must pay the printer. Whosoever neglects to pay the printer, hath not eternal life abiding in him. Who hath sorrow, who hath we, who hath the nightmare? They who forget to render unto the printer his just dues. If a man live many years and payeth not for THE ASTORIAN, behold he shall not die in peace: till he hath rendered to the printer that which he hath withheld.

Bath tubs, water closets, sinks and hot water apparatus, furnished hotels and private residences, at lowest rates and shortest notice, by Magnus C. Crosby, at the little tin shop "round the corner."

The new improved Franconia range, kept by Magnus C. Crosby, stands at the top of the market.

Mr. John Rogers, of the Central Market, has made arrangements to keep all the finest fresh fish, etc., in their season.

Mr. Frank Young of the L. K. L. store, will leave on the Columbia, for San Francisco on the 9th inst., to purchase spring stock. Orders left with him will receive careful attention.

For a first-class oyster stew, fry, pan-roast or fancy roast, go to Rose's on Main street, opposite N. Loeb's. Families supplied by the hundred or the sack, opened or in the shell.

If you want a good big oyster stew in style, call around to Tom Smith's, next door to P. H. Fox, Main street Astoria, Oregon. Open at all hours.

For the best Beer in Astoria, call for the Columbia Brewery Beer, acknowledged to be superior to all others.

The Peruvian syrup has cured thousands who were suffering from dyspepsia, debility, liver complaint, boils, humors, female complaints, etc. Pamphlets free to any address. Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston.

For the Genuine J. H. Cutter old Bourbon, and the best of wines, liquors, and San Francisco beer call at the Gem opposite the bell tower, and see Campbell.

Match Making.

Monopolies are springing up in all parts of the country, and to the long list of the corporations controlling railways, steamship lines, oil and sugar refineries, etc., must be added the Diamond match company, which has bought up or "frozen out" all the factories in the eastern and central part of the United States, with the exception of one factory in Portland, Maine. The principal object of the company is to retain the present tax on matches. The Boston Advertiser gives an account of the operations of this company and to that paper we are indebted for the following facts: The Diamond match company issues all price lists, supply each manufacturer with stock for his trade, apportioning to each the amount he shall make, etc. The wood for matches is cut and prepared chiefly in New Hampshire and Michigan, and is bought by the match-makers, whose business is largely simply dipping and packing. There is no patent on the cutting of matches excepting in the case of the process used by the Portland company, which cuts the match with knives, leaving them in cards of twenty-three close together. Matches are sold in cases of ten gross of bunches, 100 in a bunch, and where five cases are taken and cash is paid, the manufacturer receives \$1.88 for each 144 bunches. Out of this he has to pay \$1.44 for the revenue stamps, the law requiring a one-cent stamp for each bunch. If the stamp was not required the manufacturer could afford to sell his matches at forty-four cents for a gross of bunches, while this exemption would so encourage the small makers that it is believed by many in the trade that the jobbing price would be quickly reduced to thirty cents, whereas he now pays fifty-five cents. The trade generally believe that if congress adjourns without abolishing the match stamp act the price will be advanced, so that retail buyers will have to pay from fifteen cents to twenty-five cents more per gross than now. The extent of the business of match-making may be inferred from the following statistics secured by a western maker from the internal revenue department of the amount of match stamps furnished to each state last year:

Maine	2,000,000
Massachusetts	2,000,000
Connecticut	2,000,000
New York	2,000,000
New Jersey	2,000,000
Pennsylvania	2,000,000
Delaware	2,000,000
Virginia	2,000,000
Ohio	2,000,000
Illinois	2,000,000
Michigan	2,000,000
Wisconsin	2,000,000
Minnesota	2,000,000
Missouri	2,000,000
California	2,000,000
Total	23,166,565

Gray's wood yard is now fitted up on the wharf foot of Benton street, and prepared to deliver wood to any part of the city sawed to any length, and full measure.

Frank Faber has removed into Dr. Kinsey's building on Water street. On the road to the steamer dock from down town, before breakfast, it will now be handy to drop in and get a cup of coffee.

Since the Chinese started to brew "cheap San Francisco beer" there is little or no demand for that article any more. Call for the Columbia brewery beer, if you want something good.

Some say that it is no use for them to advertise, that they have been in the place in business all their lives, and everybody knows them. Such people seem to forget to take in consideration that our country is increasing in population nearly 40 per cent. every ten years, and no matter how old the place may be, there are constant changes taking place; some move to other parts, and strangers fill their places. In this age of the world, unless the name of a business firm is kept constantly before the public, some new firm may start up, and by liberal advertising, in a very short time take the place of the older ones, and the latter rust out, as it were, and be forgotten. No man ever lost money by judicious advertising.

Wanted in Missouri for Arson.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, February 17th. At Hannibal, Missouri, February 11th, Deputy Sheriff Thad Ray received a requisition from Governor Crittenden upon the Governor of Oregon, for the delivery to him of one Chas. McCreary, formerly a druggist in that city, who left there two years and a half since under a cloud, having set fire to his store with the intention of defrauding the insurance companies. Deputy Ray received a letter a few days since from the warden of the penitentiary at Salem, Oregon, announcing that McCreary would complete his term at that place, whither he was sent for embezzlement, on the 18th ult., and if he was wanted in Hannibal measures had better be taken at once to secure him. The papers received by Mr. Ray were in answer to information telegraphed Governor Crittenden. Ray will leave for Oregon in a few days to secure his prisoner, and return with him to Hannibal, where the charge of arson awaits him.

How can I tell whether my advertisement will attract or not? Try it.

Any person who takes a paper regularly from a postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

An advertisement in a newspaper is worth forty "silver" cents, and other foolish imitations. The paper is seen every day by hundreds, while the book is noticed by only a very few.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from a postoffice, or removing, and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

If you are suddenly asked, "who among merchants have made the largest fortunes in the shortest time in legitimate business," will not your reply naturally be, "judicious advertisers?"

If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must first pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until it is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

A good point about advertising, in general, is that such announcements never offend. We never dislike that which appeals to us for our good opinion, for the very act seems to say to us that our good opinion is valued.

It is a fact long since established, says the Helena Herald, that the merchant who liberally patronizes the advertising columns of the press, sells his wares cheaper than the one whose name is seldom or ever seen. The reason is patent, for by thus advertising, his sales are tripled and a less proportionate profit makes him the greatest gainer.

A newspaper is a window through which men look out upon the world. Without a newspaper, a man is shut up in a small room, and knows little or nothing of what is happening outside of himself. In our day the news paper will keep a sensible man in sympathy with the world's current history, in an unfolding encyclopedia and a book, forever issuing and never finished.

There is a quiet, courteous and modest unobtrusiveness about a good advertisement that create a certain responsive feeling of sympathy in the reader. We all like to be solicited, and it is natural to suppose that he who does not solicit, clearly and persistently sells his goods the better chance for our trade. The familiar advertisements of local papers often cover these points with great tact and ingenuity.

Skilled mechanical and professional labor is at immediate hand in this state. We can spare a whole army of clerks, salesmen and mechanics who are staying here because they are not fitted or will not take the third class fares to their homes. Now is the time to place in ready and to settle on these. Bachelors are opening all over the state, and there is a fair showing of an increase in the value of land, no matter where located. Farmers are what we want, and not mere transient agriculturists, but additional professors: filers of the soil, and not an increased army of clerks. The country is healthy, both morally and physically, and there is value in land that is not affected by the rise and fall of stocks.

The Astorian job presses will fit you out with your winter supplies of letter-heads, bill-heads, cards, envelopes, etc., etc., at astonishingly low rates, and in exquisite style. Call and see samples of work done for others.

All subscribers to THE ASTORIAN are very respectfully invited to act as agents for the paper. We know that there must be many people who would take the paper "at sight," if asked by some friend to do so. We need your assistance, and will cheerfully pay for it. We will send the paper one full year to any six persons you may name for the sum of \$10.00. Thus you can act as agent for us and make a profit for yourself.

Horse Education.

In something written we have an indistinct recollection of having made reference to a general disposition among boys in their teens, as well as boys of maturer years, to enlighten and bless the world with their profound knowledge of the horse and his history. Our books and newspapers are full of this kind of literature, and it varies in style from the production of the child at school, commencing with: The horse has four legs and a tail; up to the eloquent tribute of the scholar when he quotes from Job: That his neck is clothed with thunder and the glory of his nostrils is terrible. He smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains and the shouting. Between these two extremes of the child at his first school composition, and the professional literature, we have every grade of pretension, and each professing to have mastered the whole subject. As we approach the close of this nineteenth century, we begin to look for something better in this department of knowledge from those who assume to instruct. And it is to be found in Kendall's Treatise on the horse, sent by mail to any person for twenty-five cents, postage paid. Apply to THE ASTORIAN office, or address D. C. Ireland, Astoria, Oregon.

By a recent postal decision men can actually make money by getting their bills and statements of accounts printed. Statements of accounts and bills of sale when made out on paper having printed headings, can be sent by mail for one cent, if the envelope is left unsealed; whereas, if it is made out on unprinted paper, it will cost three cents. Thus by patronizing THE ASTORIAN two cents can be saved on every bill or statement that is sent out through the mail.

BANKING AND INSURANCE.

BANKING AND INSURANCE.

I. W. CASE.

BROKER, BANKER

—AND—

INSURANCE AGENT.

ASTORIA, - - - OREGON

OFFICE HOURS:

FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. UNTIL 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

Home Mutual Insurance Co., OF CALIFORNIA.

J. F. BOUGHTON, President
CHAS. R. STORY, Secretary
GEO. L. STORY, Agent for Oregon

Capital paid up in U. S. gold

coin \$300,000.00

I. W. CASE, Agent,
Chenamus street, Astoria, Oregon.

\$67,000,000 CAPITAL.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

OLD CONNECTICUT OF HARTFORD, AND

COMMERCIAL OF CALIFORNIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Representing a capital of \$67,000,000.

A. VAN DUSEN, Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SODA WATER, Mineral Water,

Ginger Ale,

Sparkling Wines and Carbonated Beverages.

Apparatus for Making, Bottling, and Dispensing.

Complete Outfits, Materials and Supplies. Established is years. Illustrated and Priced Catalogue sent to any address on application. Send your orders direct to

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CARD SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.

\$2.50 Per Dozen.

CABINET SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS

\$4.00 Per Dozen.

Special rates for families.

DRESS MAKING.

MRS. E. W. HILLSLEY, - MAIN STREET.

In Masonic building, next door to Mrs. Derby's.

Is now prepared to do

FIRST CLASS DRESS MAKING

AND

PLAIN SEWING OF ALL KINDS.

Ladies of Astoria are respectfully solicited for a share of their patronage.

Agency for Butterick's Patterns.

MAGNUS C. CROSBY.

DEALER IN

Stoves, Tinware, and

House Furnishing Goods

Hardware, Brass Goods,

Lead and Iron Pipe, Pipe Fittings,

Engineers Supplies, Sheet Lead, Iron

Copper, Brass and Zinc.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. Q. A. BOWLEY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Chenamus Street. - ASTORIA, OREGON

C. W. FULTON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASTORIA - OREGON

Office over Page & Allen's store, Cass street

J. W. ROBB.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASTORIA - OREGON

Office over Warren & Eaton's Astoria Market, opposite the Occident Hotel.

E. C. HOLDEN.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION AND INSURANCE AGENT.

A. VAN DUSEN.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Chenamus Street, near Occident Hotel,

ASTORIA, OREGON.

Agent Wells, Fargo & Co.

F. P. HICKS.

DENTIST,

ASTORIA, - - - OREGON.

Rooms in Allen's building up stairs, corner of Cass and Squemoche streets.

D. R. M. D. JENNINGS.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Graduate University of Virginia, 1868.

Physician to Bay View hospital, Baltimore City, 1869-70.

Office-In Page & Allen's building, up stairs, Astoria.

JAY TUTTLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office—Over the White Horse Store.

Residence—Next door to Mrs. Munson's

boarding house, Chenamus street, Astoria

Oregon.

J. C. ORCHARD.

DENTIST.

Dental Rooms.

SHUSTER'S

Photograph Building.

D. A. McINTOSH.

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C. H. BAIN & CO.,

DEALER IN

Doors, Windows, Blinds, Transoms, Lumber, Etc.

All kinds of Oak Lumber, Glass, Boat Material, etc.

Shewn Mill near Weston hotel, Cor. Genesee and Astor streets.

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Portland and Astoria, Oregon.

Refer by permission to—Rogers, Meyers & Co.,

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Occident Hotel Hair Dressing Saloon

ASTORIA - OREGON.

Hot, Cold, Shower,

Steam and Sulphur

BATHS.

Special attention given to ladies' and

children's hair cutting.

Private Entrance for Ladies.

WILLIAM FRY.

PRACTICAL

BOOT AND SHOE

MAKER.

CHENAMUS STREET, opposite Adler's Book

store, - ASTORIA, OREGON.

Perfect fits guaranteed. All work

warranted. Give me a trial. All orders

promptly filled.

J. T. BORCHERS.

CONCOMLY STREET, ASTORIA.

Manufacturer and Packer of

CAVIAR, SMOKED SALMON.

Cash paid for fresh

BLACK STURGEON SPAWN.

Smoked Sturgeon, and smoked Salmon put

up in bins to ship to any part of the world.

Also, trout bait—salmon eggs put up in cans

and warranted to keep any length of time.

Depot at Rogers Central Market, corner

Cass and Chenamus streets, Astoria.

Music Lessons.

T. F. CULLEN and C. E. BARNES

TEACHERS OF

VIOLIN, PIANO, GUITAR, COR-

NET AND BANJO.

Would like a few pupils on either of the

above instruments.

Terms—Eight lessons for five dollars.

Orders left at Stevens & Sons book

store will be promptly attended to.

E. A. QUINN.

dealer in

FAMILY GROCERIES.

NAILS, MILL FEED AND HAY

Cash paid for country produce. Small

profits on cash sales. Astoria, Oregon, cor-

ner of Main and Squemoche streets.

Apply to

C. G. CAPLES,

Columbia City.

To-Night.

To-Night.

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