The Daily Astorian.

ASTORIA, OREGON:

SATURDAY .....OCT. 15, 1881

J. F. HALLORAN.....Editor.

Advantages of Shipping Points.

ONE of our Portland exchanges, the Standard of the 13th inst., is not a little concerned about the low rank of Portland as a shipping point; and while admitting in substance that Puget Sound is at present a much better place for vessels to get in and out with cargoes, yet claims that the Sound has not the country yielding the staff of life to back it; that Portland has; and that the staff of life can load more vessels than all the minerals of the world. And the writer goes on to argue that Portland has many advantages over the Sound, but for the shallow channel of the Columbia would possess almost every advantage over that locality; and that Astoria, even with the expense of lightering there, is behind Portland, in advantages, as a shipping point. Further assertion is made that to surmount the only obstacles now in the way of (and to) Portland as a first class shipping point it is only necessary to deepen the channel of the river, and thus render it navigable for deep sea going vessels, for it is admitted that the larger the vessel carrying, the cheaper the cargo is carried to market.

The reasoning of the Standard will apply equally to Salem, Eugene City, Walla Walla, or any other interior town situated in the heart of a rich agricultural country. In fact it would be a great boon to all producers between Chicago and Astoria if the Columbia river channel could be cut across the continent for deep sea going vessels. The only question is, *will it pay?* Whether it is true as the Standard asserts that it is cheaper to load in Portland now than to *lighter* even to Astoria, and load there, is a matter of doubt, even with the "lightering" done in the very irregular and unsystematic manner that it now is. But with a proper system of transportation — not "lightering"— of our exports from interior points to the seaboard we think that such exports would yield more to the producers than they do now, under the present anomalous methods.

But the main point in the Standard's article is to show that the Columbia river entrance and channel can and ought to be deepened so as to admit deep vessels from the sea to interior shipping points on the river. For that purpose a comparison is made between the Columbia and the St. Lawrence, which has been improved by the English or Dominion government from Quebec, which place vessels of any draught can reach in perfect safety at all times when not obstructed by ice, to Montreal, a distance of 160 miles; so that vessels drawing twenty feet or more pass through a channel where formerly there were but ten feet of water.

The obstructions in the St. Lawrence were supposably similar to those now in the Columbia, and there seems to be no doubt now, in light of the recent improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi, that the Columbia bar and entrance can be deepened so as to accommodate the largest class of vessels to Astoria and as far up the river as it shall be profitable to our commerce. There is no doubt that the approaching congress should authorize the beginning of this national sea coast improvement, and make the necessary appropriations to vigorously carry on the work from its inception to its successful completion.

Housekeeping vs. Boarding.

In a very practical and well-written article in the San Francisco Bulletin on the cost of living, that paper says that it has been demonstrated time and again that the cost of food in San Francisco for two persons, man and wife, keeping house, and living well at breakfast, lunch and dinner need not exceed 75 cents a day, 37½ cents for each, or $22 50 a month for both. "Let us go to house-keeping," says the economical husband to his wife on reading this, and who on a salary of $100 a month is paying $60 a month for board and one small bedroom. "All right, my dear, but let us count up the cost," observes the more experienced wife. Taking paper and pencil they go to work, "You mark down and I will call off. Groceries"— "What's the use of talking about groceries," interrupts the husband, "groceries are food, aren't they, and here it is all figured out for us in the newspaper. It says the cost of food, which includes, I suppose, everything eatable for two persons, a month is $22 50." "Very well, put that down. Now we must have a house or flat. That costs $25. Then we must have a servant. If Chinaman, he will cost $4 a week, say $16 a month, and white help is from $12 to $30 per month. We can't feed the servant on less than two bits a day, that makes $7 50 a month; gas, $3; coal, $3; water, $2 50. Then there are always a thousand little odds and ends wanted about a house not included in these items, which may be put down at $5 a month." "Hold!" cries the husband. "You are making this thing out to cost more than boarding. You have already got $84 50 a month down without the furniture." And that is just what it does show. Two persons cannot keep house as cheap as they can board, provided they need hired help. This is due to two things—rent and servant's wages. A Chinese servant at $16 a month has, financially speaking, a better thing of it than has the head of a household of two on a salary of $100, or even $125 a month. The latter will have hard work (his own and his wife's clothes paid for) to keep out of debt; whereas, the Chinaman makes a clean saving of all his salary—$16 a month. In the East the wages of a good general servant is $5 to $6 a month. Here, Chinamen are paid as much per week, and many of them a great deal more. The high price paid for servants is a heavy tax on salaried men, and were it not that food is cheap, there are very few who, on higher salaries than those quoted, could afford to keep house and keep a servant." The moral of all this would seem to be that the best thing for the "household of two" would be to get away from a large city, dispense with the "Chinese servant," which is only another name for a domestic thief, and practice economy which is simply good management.

IN the movement of specie from Europe to this country a singular additional feature has been developed. Until the beginning of this year Australia and New Zealand sent nearly all their specie to London. Of late they are sending it to San Francisco. This specie is an indirect shipment from England to the United States. The latest steamer from Sydney to San Francisco brought $926,134 in specie to that port.

IN an article in yesterday morning's issue occurred the following statement: "286,660 cases were shipped direct to Liverpool." Of the foregoing number 108,181 cases were shipped on the vessels Bellaporte, Scottish Bard, and Glenperis to London, leaving 178,479 cases the aggregate of Liverpool shipments of salmon from this port for the season of '81.

TWENTY-FOUR centuries ago the greatest orator of Greece, commemorating those who died for their country, pronounced words of panegyric which have a singular application to the great American president and soldier: "Bestowing thus their lives on the Republic," said Pericles, "they have every one received a praise that will never decay, a sepulchre that will be most illustrious. Not that in which their bones are moulder ing, but that in which their fame is preserved, to be on every occasion, when honor is the employ of either word or act, eternally remembered. The whole earth is a sepulchre of illustrious men, nor is it the inscription on the columns in their native soil that alone shows their merit, but the memorial of them, better than all inscriptions, in every foreign nation, reposited more durably in universal remembrance than on their own tomb."

The Oregon side of the Columbia river, says the Union, for about a dozen miles below the lower Cascades presents a very animated appearance, there being at work railroad building at that distance 3,000 Chinese and 1,000 whites. From the deck of the passing steamer the workmen look like a colony of large ants busy on the hill sides while their tents remind an old timer of the early mining camps in California.

IN a spread eagle speech at one of the county fairs the orator of the occasion said: "In view of these giant mountains, within the influence of the sea, at the gate of the valley, wanderers from every clime have assembled to exhibit and compare their products of the land of their adoption." Most of them, however, came to see the races, or drop a little coin at some favorite game.

WASHINGTON correspondents say that Blaine is "organizing" for a third attempt to secure the Presidential nomination. 1884 is a long way off, but as matters stand is there a man in the Republican party to-day who would stand a better chance, either in a convention or at the polls, than Jas. G. Blaine, of Maine? We think not.

A NEW YORK Herald dispatch from Fort Keogh, Montana, says: New and valuable silver mines have been discovered on the Head of Clark's fork, a tributary of the Yellowstone river. The mines are situated near the National Park, on the Crow Indian reservation. There is but little doubt another great silver bonanza has been struck.

Lord Granville, at the banquet given by the Lord Mayor to delegates to the iron and steel institute, said free trade had been the best policy for our industries, and though America and France have not kept up protection, yet our exports of late years have been far greater than formerly.

MRS. GARFIELD has very sensibly requested that all this sickening expose relative to viscera, intestines, autopsies, etc., be stopped. It was simply an advertising dodge on the part of the physicians and has no reasonable excuse for continuance.

PARNELL, the Irish agitator, has been arrested on two warrants, signed by Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, charging with inciting people and intimidating others from paying their just rent, and intimidating tenants taking the benefit of the land act.

POPULAR subscriptions in any sum are asked for the building in Washington of a Garfield Memorial Hospital. Senator Miller, of California, is chairman of the Executive Committee.

NEWS comes from Arizona that the Apaches are jumping mining claims in that pleasant Aztec land. This conflicts materially with the statement that the Indian can't be civilized.

Cattle men are bringing over the last drive of the season, which will reach in the aggregate 1,000 head. They are expected to reach Walla Walla the latter part of the present week.

The Free Press says the population of Vancouver District is officially stated at 4,500, which gives Vancouver island a population of 11,000 and the Province 25,000.

DAVID DAVIS was elected president pro tem of the U. S. senate last Thursday, a Republican success.

Ordinance No. 433.

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT ANIMALS afflicted with any contagious disease from being at large.

The City of Astoria does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for the owner or owners of, or person or persons exercising ownership or control over any horses, mules, cattle, sheep, swine, dog, or other animal, afflicted with the glanders or the disease commonly called the distemper, or with the disease commonly called the epizootic, or with any other contagious or infectious disease, to be at large within the corporate limits of the City of Astoria, and any person or persons, being the owners or owner of, or who exercises ownership or control over, any such animal or animals afflicted with any such disease, and who permits such animal or animals to be at large withing the corporate limits of said city, upon conviction thereof before the Police Judge of said city, shall be fined not less than ten dollars for the first offence, and not less than twenty dollars for the second offense, and not less than fifty dollars for each subsequent offense, and in every case shall be imprisoned in the jail of said city until the fine and the costs of the action are paid, not to exceed twenty days. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its approval by the Mayor of this city.

Passed the Common Council Oct. 13, 1881.

Attest; F. C. NORRIS, Auditor and Clerk.

Approved Oct. 13, 1881.

d2t-wlt D. C. IRELAND, Mayor.

NEW TO-DAY.

City Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there is money in the City Treasury to pay all city warrants endorsed prior to April 30, 1880, and that interest on such warrants ceases from this date, October 15, 1881.

W. E. DEMENT,
City Treasurer.

—Buy a copy of THE WEEKLY ASTORIAN to-day.