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SALMON PACK OF THE COAST FOR 1883.

The salmon pack of the coast for 1883 was about 1,120,000 cases, besides to be enterprising and ambitious, but what was packed salted in barrels, which may be stated at about 12,000 barrels, equivalent to 60,000 cases. American Isthmus. We complain This is worth in San Francisco, esti-mating the average value, free on board cars or ships, at \$5 per case, or \$5,600,000 in the aggregate. This with fruits and vegetables gives a grand total of \$10,100,000 as the board cars or ships, at \$5 per case, or \$5,600,000 in the aggregate. This with fruits and vegetables gives a grand total of \$10,100,000 as the board cars or ships, at \$5 per case, or strange and total of \$10,100,000 as the board total of \$10,100,000 as the total total of \$10,100,000 as the board total of \$10,100,000 as the total total total of \$10,100,000 as the total to value of the canned goods product of this coast for the year ended. In the production of salmon the Columbia along the coast of England itself as river takes the lead, both in the ex-tent of the catch and the value of fish. The salmon from the Columbia is conceded to be the finest fish taken; is distinct from that found in other streams, and commands ordinarily when the world was a deal larger than streams, and commands ordinarily from 20 to 40 cents per case (of four dozen one pound tins) more than any other salmon. The pack for the year 1883, was about 633,000 cases, worth say \$3,165,000. The pack for 1882 was 547,322 cases, showing an increase for 1883 of about 86,000 cases (\$430,-000) of salmon. About 60 per cent the United States and Canada. The Northern Pacific came into operation Northern Pacific came into operation Though some earnest minds sound too late to benefit much by this traffic, the alarm, congress refuses to show taking for the season, all told, about common courtesy when American en-28,000 cases East. There were shipped terprise offers to give us a ship canal to San Francisco for distribution, via Nicaragua.

What the Pacific Coast Needs

269,168 cases; 275,136 cases were exported, and the remainder, with the exception of about 28,000 cases, was shipped around the Horn for New Nature has done so much there with York and Atlantic coast markets. The lakes and rivers that the work is proportion of domestic sales was within the easy reach of American much larger than usual last year. capital. It is possible to accomplish The unexpected volume of the pack created an anxiety to sell and a de-cost to bore the sea-level channel at cline in prices followed, which great- Panama.

ly stimulated consumption of salmon in the United States. During the that controls the Pacific ocean. With early months of the spring run (there is no fall packing on the Co-lumbia, a fact which tends to keep up the reputation and preference for this salmon) the fish ran in a straggling markets. To shorten the distance is and scanty way, the catch was mea-gre, and the outlook was for a very light pack, notwithstanding the fact that sailing ships cannot get to Panathat the number of boats employed in the fisheries on the river was doubled. But in July there came a run which was marvelous, astound-ing the oldest inhabitant on the river, and requiring all the means that requiring all the means that are a bar to the use of sailing versels, are a bar to the use of sailing versels, are a bar to the use of sailing versels, and requiring all the means that could be procured to care for them, and some were unable to handle the fish brought to them. The July run brought the eatch and pack up, beyond that of any previous year, and beyond the wildest expectations. There came an anx-great points to call attention to the

iety to work off these unexpected supine character of congress when stocks, and the decline in prices bestocks, and the decline in prices be-gan and continued till salmon was at \$1.00@1.02¹/₂ per dozen on the river, the lowest price known for years past. At one time owing to its excess while the Sacramento salm-on was in short supply, the Columbia river fish was quoted in San Fran-cisco even with that of Sacramento river fish, something heretofore un-known in the salmon business. These

known in



prices, as already stated greatly stim-ulated the domestic demand in this do something towards building up country, and so brisk and well con- commerce and favoring the interests continued was the increase of con-sumption that all fears of a large thing towards feeding the world if carryover of stocks subsided, and they can send their products to prices began to recover. These con-ditions, together with the fact that stocks in England from 1882 ship-Panama project. A proper respect ments on sales and consignments for American prestige requires that were large, and that experience with the work shall be begun and finished the treat hands of English merchants was not tion must control the American con-of a character to encourage that tinent and defend itself from aggreskind of business, tended to prevent sion in any form. Capital exports of Columbia river salmon and keep down the volume of ship-moderate guarantee from governments, especially those on consign- ment. Our nation is not poor or ment. Although the volume of busi-ness was larger than usual on the strong; then, now is the time to as-Columbi unprofitable one for canners. This was due partly to the conditions stated above, but mainly to the ex-the near future? It may be that it orbitant prices paid for raw salmon. The tendency has for some years commerce justifies the belief that it been toward higher prices for the raw soon will pay well. Meantime, if capproduct, and instead of 20 to 25 cents ital asks guarantee, why not, from each paid for salmon, as was done a the overflow of the national treasury, few years ago, the price has been ad- take the millions needed for this imvanced, owing to competition among the canners, to 60 or 70c. and during tain our prestige among the nations this last season as high as 90 cents and assure prosperity to a great comapiece for fish was paid. This ex-orbitant price, together with the low Mountains? -Northwest News. prices for the manufactured product, wiped out all the margin of profit The canner who came out even on

the years work, was considered fortunste, while many lost money, and were taught a dear lesson, which it is to be hoped they will profit by in fu-ture operations. There are some 90 canneries on the coast engaged in packing salmon, of which number 37 are on the Columbia, employing 1,600 boats, each worked by two men. On the Sacramento there are 14 salmon canneries, besides 6 in San Francisco in the business. The Fraser river has fourteen canneries, and the remainder of the above total are on what are called outside rivers in Ore-gon, California, Washington Terri-tory, British Columbia and Alaska. increased packing on the Columbia last year was offset by a decrease in that of the Fraser river, which was about 175,000 cases, making the pro-duct of the Columbia and Fraser together tally almost exactly with the combined pack of the two rivers in 1882. The Sacramento product also fell short of the 1882 pack about 40,000 cases. In round num-bers the put-up of 1883 with Sacra-mento was 115,000 cases in the spring, and 45,000 cases in the fall-a total of 160,000 cases. To offset this, the outside packs were larger, and the pack of Alaska was larger last year by about 50,000 cases, than for 1882, be-ing in the neighborhood of 155,000

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ent of consignments at the under American auspices. Our naa river, the season was an sert independence and show respect A Depraved Community.

The question of immorality among these people is being agitated just now by the southern press. Marriages are not always solemized among them. If a man sees a woman who pleases him, and if she "takes a shine to him"-as they express itthey often do not consider a minis ter's services necessary, but go to housekeeping at once. The people here seem inclined to excuse this custom upon the ground that under the law of South Carolina if a man lives with a woman as his wife and openly acknowledges her to be his spouse, she is as legally wedded as if the ceremony had been performed. There are cases reported occasionally where one of these "crackers" makes his own divorce laws. Cases have been known where a man has traded off his wife to a neighbor for another woman or for provisions. They hold women sometimes like currency. If they have one of 40 they trade her for two of 20. This if not often done, fortunately, although a case was re ported in June, in Chesterfield county, and another still later in Lancaster county. The Chesterfield man got a bale of cotton, a keg of corn whisky, a pair of boots and a dog for his wife, who, it is alleged. was perfectly willing to make the trade. The Lancaster man traded for another wife and a kerosene lamp, with a hand-painted porcelain shade to boot. Two weeks later the other man came to him and offered him \$1.50 in cash to trade back again, saying that the woman not only ate too much, but stole the furniture and much, but stole the furniture and pawned it for whisky. These remark-able stories are vonched for by local papers still in my possession, and, strange to say, the people of that section seem to have regarded these infamous transactions simply in the light of humorous affairs.—N. Y.