

TWAS BUT A DREAM.

Editor Astorian:— I hear that there is to be a road convention on the 7th of August, and as I had a dream once about roads, I thought it might be interesting just now when roads are to be discussed.

You see in knocking about the world (in my dream, you know) I dropped into a place on the coast where the people had a thrifty village, and lived mostly by fishing. The place was in Patagonia, perhaps, but I am not sure, for it was a dream, anyway. There was a fine harbor, and ships came and went, and fishing boats by the thousands could be seen flitting back and forth on the water. Large piles of fish looking fish were thrown from the boats onto wharfs, under sheds, where busy people took them and cut them up and preserved them for the markets of the world.

In talking with the people I learned that this village was expected by its inhabitants to become, at some future day, a great city; and all the land around the village was held for sale at a very high price, on account of this expectation. A great many of the people were not doing anything but live on expectations; were not even fishing, in fact, but were letting people that lived in other places monopolize that business, and much of the thrift I saw displayed I learned was due to the influx of this outside element during the fishing season. After that season passed, all was dead till its annual return.

The expectations on which these people lived were based, so it seemed, on good, sound facts, for all the interior of the country back of their harbor was very rich in everything that went to build up a fine trade with the world, and as trade is the one thing more than another which builds up a city, and as this place is the point best suited to this trade with the world at large, and the place to which it must come eventually, why, as a matter of course this is to be, must be, and certainly will be a large city—in the future.

I learned that this harbor had existed a long time, so had the village by its side. The conditions that went to make it a great city had also existed a long time, and while other places, less favored, had grown to cities of importance, by trade, this place remained still a fishing hamlet. Why, I inquired, is it thus?

I learned that the trade that was destined to make this the one important city, was at present diverted, and was building up grand places at unnatural points. I learned also that large capitalists were expected, in the near future, to come and build a railroad to one of these cities, to which trade had been diverted, and by this means, all the trade not digested by this city could pass on down this channel and nourish and build up the fishing hamlet and make it the equal, or may be the superior of the city.

I inquired why they did not have the capitalists tap the trade at its source instead of taking it second hand, and was told that this other city would not let any one take the trade that way, but it was hoped that she would not object to taking what she left. I learned also that after the hamlet should have grown to large proportions by means of this second hand trade, that first-class trade was expected to flow into it because of some kind of gravitation, after which the place would grow and swell so fast that it would be hard to keep up with it.

By looking around, I found the place had no way of reaching any of the land trade so near to her, not even a wagon road; but the city she hoped to rival was pushing out roads and creating channels by means of which trade flowed into it, gradually leaving less for the hamlet. And in my dream these roads of the city seemed to become like the arms of an octopus, reaching in all directions, and gradually getting one sucker after another attached to different sources of trade, till at last one arm was flung over the fishing business, the main source of life of the hamlet, and then there was a channel of trade open, but the life giving current flowed toward the city.

I inquired why it was that they never built roads, and learned that the excuse was, (or one of the many) that they did not have money, i. e., energy. I was also told that as this was the right and proper place for trade, that all farmers and people living away from that point were out of luck, and should take steps to build roads into this place so as to be able to trade in it. Why did not the farmers do it? Well, it seems that a class of people exist everywhere that live by increment; a number of this sort of people held the land for miles around, or a large part of them. I found that it worked very well for one or two men to own a few acres in the country which they never went near, or a lot or so in town that they kept for a dumping-ground for their energetic neighbors; in such cases the increment was something.

But when sixteen twentieths of the land, or lots, are thus owned it is a dampener upon the energy of the four bona fide settlers, resulting in loss. So in order to build roads it was necessary to have some sort of a method of emulsion, which, under the conditions was hard to get. It seems that each farmer would have been willing to build roads, more, even, than his share, but lack of money, i. e., energy, was always flung in his face.

Now I hope there are none of the conditions here that existed in that hamlet in my dream. I hope also that at the coming convention the lack of money, i. e., energy, will not be overestimated. If there was lots of money, i. e., energy, in the county, the question is, will it be given to road building?

D. F. STAFFORD.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Contains no Ammonia or Alum.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

Salmon Packers on the Fraser Still Waiting for Fish.

"This is an odd year over on the Fraser," said Hon. Benjamin Young to an Astorian reporter yesterday, "and if the situation does not change pretty soon, the pack on that stream for the season of 1894 will be the lowest in years. Up to date there is scarcely any pack to speak of, and but a few days remain in which they can hope to make up for lost time, even if the fish should start to run."

Knowing that Mr. Young had spent many years on the Fraser river in the salmon packing business, and since his residence here had kept thoroughly posted on the industry, the reporter ventured a few questions regarding the present gloomy situation of the Fraser packers, and the probable cause. He continued:

"I cannot explain the cause of the almost total absence of fish in the Fraser at this time of the year, for taking the history of the industry on this stream for the past seventeen years, one would naturally figure on an unusually large run of salmon, beginning early in the season. When the Hudson Bay Company, 30 years ago used to salt salmon for the London market, they claimed to have discovered that each year the salmon would come in increased numbers into the Fraser, continuing the second year. Then for the two following years the run would decrease to almost nothing. This they claimed had continued during their operation on the river."

"In 1878 there was an unusually large run of salmon, but the canneries then located on the river did not commence keeping a record of the time the fish would start or stop until the following year, when the river seemed filled with salmon. The run started on July 12th, and continued until the 5th of August. This was supposed to be the 'second big year,' as the canners called it, and was verified when the two following years passed with exceedingly light runs of salmon. In 1882 the second year of the 'big run' commenced on July 8th, and ceased August 20th. Four years later in 1886, the run commenced on the 15th of July and stopped on the 10th of August. In 1890 the second 'big run' started on the 26th day of July and ceased on the 20th day of August, and we have now on the 1st day of August, 16 years from the time when the records were opened, a year that promised a heavy run of salmon, absolutely no report of any fish having entered the Fraser river."

"By reference to the dates of the last 16 years it will be seen that the run of fish has never started later than the 20th of July, and taking that as a basis, it would seem altogether probable that the pack this season, even if the fish should come in at once in unprecedented numbers, will fall below any previous year in the history of the industry on that river. The run, if any, this season, is likely to be only a small spurt, and the canneries can only pack so many cases, no matter how large the catch. The thirty canneries on the Fraser river have a capacity of about 500,000 cases, with a full season's run. This year, figuring on a heavy season, the various canneries advanced a large amount of money to the Indians, Chinese and white fishermen, and now that a season of failure seems staring them in the face, they are threatening to cut down the supply of provisions. The fishermen do not take kindly to this, and say they will go away at once if it is done. In the event they do leave, and a run of fish comes in, the packers will be in a pretty hard fix."

"With two poor years staring them in the face, it is not likely that all the canneries will resume operations next season. This means a great loss to them, for they will be compelled to carry their supplies over until the next 'big run' comes on, which will probably be in '98. I cannot account for the present light run, that is bound to have such disastrous effect on all the packers on that river."

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a mania among the girls in upper ten- dom, and that the rarer the bird that the bone is gotten from the more valuable the collection becomes.

REPORT OF THE MEDLEY SCHOOL.

For the term beginning May 7th, and ending July 27, 1894.

Number of pupils enrolled, 17; number of days taught, 59; number of days attendance, 690; number of days absence, 68; times tardy, 6. Number of names dropped from the register, 3; pupils re-admitted, 1. Number of cases of corporal punishment, 0. Visits made by directors, 1; visits made by other persons, 14. The only pupil who was neither absent nor tardy for term is Jesse Medley. The pupils whose department stands 100, are: Willie and Lizette Medley, Maud Denver, Willie Wage, Ralph Wooden, Willie Tolonen, and Leonard Bolding. BELLE WOODEN, Teacher, Dist. No. 25.

CARD OF THANKS.

The Editor Astorian:— I desire to return my thanks to the life saving crew of Fort Stevens, and to the captain of the steamer Elmore for picking me up after capsizing on the bar last Friday. If it had not been for them, I would have lost my boat and net, and probably my life, and my boat puller his also. ALEX. WILSON.

A Great Many Children

have been cured of scrofula and other skin diseases—as well as thousands of grove wounds, by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Every disorder that can be reached through the blood, yields to its purifying qualities. Besides, it builds up wholesome flesh and strength; not merely fat like Cod liver oil. A scrofulous condition of the blood invites Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption. We're all exposed to the germs of consumption, grip, or malaria—these germs then if the blood is pure, they'll be thrown off. There's no risk. If it fails to benefit or cure in all cases of impure blood or inactive liver, your money is returned.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons holding Clatsop county warrants No. 174, 124, 123, 110, 474, 145, 143, 142, 141, 136, 142, endorsed on April 18, 1890 to present the same to the county treasurer for payment, as interest will accrue thereon after the date of this notice by publication. Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1894. B. L. WARD, County Treasurer of Clatsop Co.

Something for Families to Know.

Charles Rogers, the leading druggist of Astoria, announces the following facts: We have an assortment of Druggist's Sundries as large as any retail druggist on the coast, we have 1700 tooth brushes to select from at prices ranging from 5 to 75 cents; hair brushes in different styles from 15 cents to \$7; an endless variety of lather brushes from 10 cents to \$1; in toilet soaps, we keep in stock the best grades manufactured from 40 cents a dozen to \$1 a cake; also the finest grades of Spanish and Italian soaps in bars. In perfumes, we handle the finest extracts of American make, together with the best known odors of Pinauds & Lubins, of Paris, Gossell's, Atkinson's and Plesse & Lubins, of London, and sell them in any quantity to suit. We carry a full line of drugs and patent medicines and manufacture a full line of remedies of our own, Sarsaparilla Blood Purifier, Cough Syrup, White Oak Liniment, Juniper Kidney Cure, Beef, Iron and Wine, Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, Diarrhoea Mixture, Dead Shot Ear Corns, Saponaceous Tooth Wash, Tooth Powder, and Lightning Cloth Cleanser, are among our own preparations which we particularly recommend, knowing them to be of the best material and freshly made when used, not having stood in the manufacturers' warehouse and been with the jobber for years before reaching the customer. We are always glad to show goods whether you buy or not, as we know that after examining our stock you will call again when in need of anything in our line. If you cannot call in person, your mail orders will receive prompt attention. Prescriptions and family recipes carefully prepared by competent men brought up in the business.

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ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the undersigned has been duly appointed assignee of I. W. Case, and that he has qualified as such assignee by filing with the clerk of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Clatsop county, his bond as required by law. All persons having claims against the said I. W. Case are notified to present the same to the undersigned, duly verified, at the office of the Astoria National Bank, in the city of Astoria, in said county, within three months from this date. Dated at Astoria, Oregon, this 2nd day of August, 1894. D. K. WARREN, Assignee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of George McLean, deceased, late of Clatsop county, Oregon, by the county court of the state of Oregon for Clatsop county, and all persons having claims against said estate must present the same properly verified to the undersigned within six months from this date, July 6th, 1894. ELIZABETH McLEAN, Administratrix.

For Gearhart Park.

The steamers Telephone, Dwyer, and Electric, all leave Astoria at 4 p. m. every day to connect with trains for Gearhart Park. Fare, only 75 cents.

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