

Daily Astorian.

JOHN T. LIGHTER, Editor.

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The Astorian guarantees to its sub-
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 newspaper published on the Columbia
 river.

Advertising rates can be had on ap-
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 next to the Portland Oregonian, the
 largest weekly circulation in the state.

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 remittances must be addressed to The
 Astorian.

STOP THE FALL FISHING.

The practice of putting up fall salmon
 on the Columbia River is one that should
 never be allowed to continue. Both com-
 mon honesty and self-interest ought to
 deter the cannerymen from picking it,
 and besides it is time that public opinion
 made its influence felt in such a way as
 to put a stop to a course that can be
 looked at in no other light than most
 harmful to the interests of the city and
 the state at large. The "fall salmon,"
 that delicious and exquisitely flavored
 fish, has been too long the subject of
 admiration—on labels, and we really be-
 lieve that some cannerymen have come to
 imagine that it is good and nutritious
 product as can be found anywhere. How-
 ever, giving them credit for all honesty
 of purpose and allowing them the bene-
 fit of their own opinions, it is time to
 make them see that their interests are a
 little too much mixed up in this matter
 to enable them to hold views that are
 utterly correct.

The fall fish—that is to say the salmon
 caught in and peculiar to the Columbia
 river in the fall, from the first of Sep-
 tember along till the end of the year,
 is not a fish article to present to the public
 in the guise of food. It is very nearly
 tasteless—perhaps it would be better if
 it were all tasteless, and its color is
 neither healthy nor attractive. In short,
 it is a played out, exhausted, and very
 badly disguised imitation of the Columbia
 River spring salmon, and to put such
 an article into cans sent out from this
 river is an outrage. In the first place
 the ordinary buyer in his innocent im-
 agines when he buys a can of Colum-
 bia River salmon, and when he
 is certain that it comes from the
 locality claimed for it, that he can-
 not be fooled. Whether the can bears
 on its face the words "spring salmon,"
 or whether it is labeled without the word
 "spring" at all, makes no difference to
 him. He supposes that there is no choice,
 takes his fall-packed can home and from
 the day he eats its contents is turned into
 an inveterate and everlasting enemy of
 the Columbia River product in every
 shape and form. To talk against it, to
 his friends and becomes a walking, ani-
 mated warning against their purchasing
 it.

His anger is legitimate, and his subse-
 quent course is that of any other man
 who has been deceived and practically
 robbed—for he has given a certain amount
 of value for what was valueless.

Surely the cannerymen must acknowl-
 edge the stupidity of laying their business
 open to ruin by allowing such an
 article as fall fish to militate against
 and seriously endanger the popularity of
 their Royal Chinook. They cannot shut
 their eyes to the harm worked by these
 fall operations, and there is not a man
 among them who, if he tells the truth,
 will not agree with us that it would have
 been a thousand times better for the con-
 dition of the industry today if fall fish-
 ing had never been started on the Colum-
 bia. We feel that it is our duty to warn
 the cannerymen against the further in-
 dulgences in this practice, and to state that
 we owe it to the public, and more particu-
 larly to the people away from home, to
 do all in our power to bring fall fishing on
 this river into disrepute. In this action
 we claim not only to be subserving the
 interests of our readers but the interests
 of the pickers themselves. The shutting
 off of all operations for the year after
 the 10th of August will certainly work
 the cannerymen no financial harm, for ac-
 cording to their own oft repeated state-
 ments, there is no money in fall Colum-
 bia fishing. If this is the case, and the
 pernicious manner in which fall fishing
 is carried on seems to bear out the truth
 of the statement, then they have been
 doubly foolish, because for all these years
 they have hurt their pockets and their
 reputations at the same time.

The Astorian is out against any contin-
 uance of the evil, and will spare no pains
 to accomplish a result that must be fel-
 lided with satisfaction even by the cannery-
 men.

The woolen manufacturing business in
 this country, says the Toledo Blade, is in
 a perilous state. Raw wool put on
 the free list by the Democratic tariff law
 and the duties on all kinds of woolen
 goods reduced, though in an irregular
 and unmethodical way. The question
 whether the woolen industry will be able
 to maintain itself against English com-
 petition is now attracting attention. The
 question is—as is the whole tariff ques-
 tion in its last analysis—simply one of
 money. For example, the weavers of Col-
 orado, R. I., receive from \$9 to \$12 per
 week. The English weavers in the York-
 shire mills doing exactly the same kind

of work receive from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per
 week. This broad difference in the wage
 rate runs through all departments of the
 work, from the time the raw wool is re-
 ceived in the mill until the finished cloth
 leaves it. Raw wool costs the same at
 the mills. It costs from three to four
 times as much, in wages, to manufacture
 it in the United States as it does in Eng-
 land. With free trade in these goods
 every woolen mill in the United States
 would either have to close its doors or the
 workmen agree to take the same wages
 paid in England. The problem now to be
 solved is, whether the duties remaining
 are high enough to make up the differ-
 ence between English and American
 wages. During the ten months since the
 Democratic tariff went into operation our
 imports of foreign goods have doubled.
 This shows that our manufacturers are
 "hanging on by the eyelids," and that
 the tide is going against them. The Amer-
 ican manufacturers have only the hope
 of a Republican congress and president
 in 1896 to encourage them to make a fight
 to hold their trade. A proper revision of
 the woolen schedule would then again
 put them on terms of equality with their
 English rivals.

It seems that the question of good roads
 is now being generally agitated in the
 Eastern states, and an exchange says
 the people of Pittsburgh, Penn., have
 evolved a new idea—that of a composite
 road. It is to consist of a macadamized
 track 12 feet wide, with an earth track
 of the same width alongside. That is to
 say, one-half the width of the road will
 be macadamized. An earth track is ideal
 in dry weather, the other during a wet
 spell. The chief advantage is cheapness
 of construction, as this combination road
 will cost about one-half what it would
 were it macadamized the full width.
 This plan of making roads would be just
 the thing in Oregon, where the seasons
 are so distinctly wet or dry.

By and by, says the New York Her-
 ald, Review, some of the wisacres
 may perhaps grow tired of predicting that
 food shows are "played out." Certainly,
 for a dead and thoroughly worked-out
 plan of making much money and some
 glory, the food show continues to exhibit
 a marvellous vitality as well as a wonder-
 ful power of drawing in the shirkers, and
 there is, therefore, just a chance that the
 coming exposition in Madison Square
 Garden may pay its promoters; yet it is
 not backed by grocers, nor have they,
 to our knowledge, the slightest interest
 in the enterprise.

The increase in the national debt, for
 the two years and three months of the
 present Democratic administration, as
 shown by the official records of July,
 1895, has been \$26,664,975. And yet there
 is talk that the Democratic party pro-
 poses to hold a national convention as
 usual next year, and may even nominate
 a candidate for president.

By holding back such expenditures as
 could possibly be staved off, the treasury
 deficit for July was held down to about
 \$9,000,000. This Democratic tariff is, in-
 deed, a splendid success as a deficit pro-
 ducer.

STATE NEWS.

Interesting Items Cut from Oregon's
 Leading Newspapers.

The idea of eating horse meat appears
 to have riled both the feelings and the
 stomachs of the editor of the Vancouver
 Columbian, as the following protest indi-
 cates: "It was with a feeling of pity,
 bounded with, we might say horror, that
 we contemplated on Tuesday the hand of
 a horse numbering between 200 and 300
 that were herded at the horse cannery
 at Linton, intended to be slaughtered and
 put into tin cans for human consumption.
 The idea of killing man's most faithful
 friend for food in times when there is
 no necessity for it is most peculiarly re-
 volutionary; and when we consider the
 circumstances under which these horses are
 forwarded to the cannery it must be a
 hard hearted person indeed who does not
 feel some pity for the poor dumb brutes
 thus slaughtered. Among them are ani-
 mals of all kinds and conditions; the
 young and old; the blind and lame;
 the horse that is no good any more
 to make money for his owner, and even
 one sickling man with his young colic.
 It seems strange indeed that the human
 taste has gone so far as to crave horse
 meat for food."

The East Oregonian has evidently a
 penchant for looking on the bright side
 of things. It says: "Pendleton was al-
 ways fortunate. Pendleton came into ex-
 istence under a 'lucky star.' Wednesday
 night's fire emphasized Pendleton's repu-
 tation in this respect. It proved a disas-
 trous conflagration, but it did not hurt
 like as bad as it might have been. There
 was no wind to fan the flames into fury,
 while the night before that almost a gale
 was blowing at the hour of last night's
 fire. With a heavy wind there is no im-
 agining what might have happened and
 there is no telling what would have been
 the result of the 'lucky star's' latest
 visit to Pendleton. There was plenty of
 water with which a successful battle was
 waged against the flames and in all, with
 the exception of the loss of the lives,
 it was a fire that was well under the
 control of Pendleton's 'lucky star' and
 Pendleton's firemen."

The Yaquina Bay News says: "An-
 other river is open to commerce. The
 Silver river in the last one in Oregon to
 open for trade. The Alsea, Nestucca, Sil-
 ver and Yaquina came in one at a time,
 now the last of the five streams that
 were once controlled by the Indians. The
 department, is to prove fully the quicken-
 ing influence of enterprise and capital.
 In less than a year one, if not two can-
 neries will be in operation, the bottom
 land will be occupied by hardy industri-
 ous people; the mountains are covered
 with a forest of fine timber, fir, spruce
 and cedar, that will be manufactured into
 lumber and shipped to market."

There seems to be little evidence against
 W. D. Alfred, who was arrested and
 brought to Klamath Falls, charged with
 the Agor-Klamath Falls stage robbery.
 So far, the driver's opinion that he recog-
 nized Alfred's voice is all the evidence
 amounts to.

INCREASED GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION.

For some time it was a debatable ques-
 tion whether or not the demands of the
 mechanical arts were not using up the
 annual product of gold. Within the past
 three years the output of this precious
 metal has increased at such a rate that,
 if it continues, will probably result in a
 gradual rise of prices throughout the
 world, if they are affected at all by the
 volume of the precious metals in use as
 money. It has never been satisfactorily
 demonstrated that prices bear any ap-
 preciable relation in the monetary sys-
 tem of modern times to the quantity of
 standard money in circulation; for the
 reason that standard money is used in
 such an inconceivable part of business

transactions. In the United States, where
 gold is the standard, less than 5 per cent
 of gold is used in settling the vast vol-
 ume of daily transactions. Very little of
 any kind of actual money is used for that
 purpose. They are settled mainly by
 transactions of credit through the means
 of checks and drafts. So that the amount
 of gold in this country or the world in
 use as money can hardly be said, certainly
 it has never been proved, to have any
 considerable effect on prices.
 But assuming that prices are affected
 by the volume of gold money, as is strenu-
 ously maintained by one school of bi-
 metallists, then the great increase in the
 volume of gold and recent years should
 have a decided effect in raising prices
 throughout the world. Recently the gold
 mines of Colorado, California, Montana
 and other gold producing states have
 been worked with renewed energy. But
 their combined output is small in com-
 parison to the products of the rich mines
 of South Africa and Australia. The total
 output has increased from \$167,228,000 in
 1893 to \$181,000,000 in 1894, while it is esti-
 mated that it will reach \$200,000,000 in
 1895. This rapid increase in the produc-
 tion of gold would soon bring about a re-
 adjustment of the relative values of gold
 and silver, if it were not for the fact that
 in spite of the low price of silver its pro-
 duction is increasing at a rate still greater
 than that of gold. It was the enormous
 increase in the output of gold resulting
 from the California gold discoveries
 which so cheapened gold relatively to sil-
 ver as to drive the latter out of circula-
 tion. It was so enormously increased
 production of silver in the last twenty
 years, through the application of im-
 proved machinery, which so cheapened
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