

Daily Astorian

JOHN T. LIGHTER, Editor.

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The Astorian guarantees to its subscribers the largest circulation of any newspaper published on the Columbia river.

Advertising rates can be had on application to the business manager.

The Weekly Astorian, the second oldest weekly in the state of Oregon, has next to the Portland Oregonian, the largest weekly circulation in the state.

THE FALL FISHING.

In another column this morning will be noticed an interview with Mr. Sofus Jensen, in which he deals at some length with the question of fall fishing.

The subjects it touched on opened up so much matter for consideration that it was thought wise to defer its publication for a day in order to enable us to fully weigh all the suggestions made.

With the hope that something might come of this general interest created and excited by the Astorian, and feeling that the cannerymen and fishermen themselves may arrive at some satisfactory solution of the trouble, and be able to harmonize the conflicting interests involved in the discussion, we have deemed it politic to defer further aggressive action on our own part until such time as it shall be apparent that negotiations now in progress fail to effect the desired purpose.

The Astorian feels particularly gratified to think that its careful and conscientious labor on behalf of the best interests of Astoria and the salmon industry have been the cause of arousing the attention of the parties most interested, to the importance of prompt and effective action.

CHAMPAGNE VS. EXCELLENCE.

The workings of the German tariff show in an unmistakable manner that cheapness and free trade are as firm allies as protection and excellence. Taking the case of free wool, an investigation of any market in the United States will show that the quality of the woolen goods now being offered for sale throughout the country is vastly inferior to the quality and finish of the goods that were sold here a few years ago.

The foreign manufacturers of woolen goods have determined to secure as much of our trade as they possibly can under the lower tariff now in existence. What they cannot get by the undervaluation fraud they will get by fraud in the admixture of the component parts of the goods.

Articles that they offer to sell us on being made of all wool are either part wool and part shoddy, or all shoddy. There is no disgrace in wearing garments that are made of shoddy, only let them be sold as shoddy. Everybody understands, of course, that they will not wear as long as goods made of pure wool and nobody expects that they will; they cost less, but when levels are lower than their former high level, and when the number of earners is less than it used to be, the question of a few dollars forms a considerable factor in the cost of a purchase of woolen goods.

The shoddy article can be furnished for the smaller outfit and the buyer will often concede himself with the fact that he may be able to afford better material later on when times have improved. Thus it is that shoddy garments are at present regarded as a value for all our monies. In order to meet this competition the American manufacturers have, in some instances, attempted to supply the market with goods made from shoddy in this country, though the shoddy itself may all, or a part, have been imported. In this way the demand for pure wool is curtailed, and the sheep farmer suffers.

shipbuilders and foreign ship owners were, on their part, equally anxious to sell us. For stability, sound material, careful workmanship and excellence of finish, the American steamship today stands second to none in the world. Good wages mean good work; cheap wages mean cheap work. Free trade means cheap wages and cheap goods; protection means good wages and the best of goods.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy says he can scarcely believe the report that the United States battleship Indiana must go to Nova Scotia, to do dock work as the government has no docks large enough to receive it. He says that the construction of docks for our big battleships was begun while he was secretary, and he does not understand why they have not been finished. It is mortifying to be obliged to send the Indiana to Nova Scotia, but if the ex-secretary would put this and that together he would remember that the Cleveland administration is principally noted for not doing what ought to be done, and that if the late Democratic congress could have had its own way it would not only have had no docks but no battleships either.

It is strange that none of the surviving officers of the Union army were among the speakers at the Chocomaucka Park dedication. Is it possible that they were not invited by the administration? It was an occasion when such men as ex-President Harrison, R. G. Ingersoll and others would have shown to advantage. The speeches were all good ones, and were brimful of patriotism, but it seems a little odd that a demonstration of that kind should be presided over by Vice-President Stevenson, who was a copperhead during the war, and was all the other speakers, except General Palmer, who would have been court-martialed for desertion if he had been a private soldier, should have been ex-Confederate veterans.

There is a general complaint from Miss Warren's school, on Exchange Street, is totally unadapted for school purposes. The locality is considered unhealthful, and the surroundings of the school are very dangerous. It would seem that the school directors can certainly find a better location for this large and growing school in some other convenient section of the city.

The closing days of the exposition at Portland will be devoted to a chrysanthemum show, for which liberal premiums are offered. The show will be under the management of the Oregon Flower Association, which held such a successful race show last June. There are prizes for both amateurs and professionals, and entries are invited from growers of flowers everywhere.

The future of the hop industry, despite present depressing conditions, is bright and promising. The return of the Republican party to control in the national legislation is an assurance that the industry will be given needed protection, and the home market preserved for our own goods.

ADAMS' TARIFF LESSON.

Industry is the true gauge of prosperity. Whenever and wherever industry is depressed and the wages of workmen are low, then and there is found stagnation of business interests, commercial distress, and a hesitating, uncertain market. With strong confidence, good wages and the home market demand for its products, industry hums from morning until night and happiness surrounds the homes of toiling men. This we have learned from the lessons of the mills of Adams. The happy home of the workman and the readiness opportunities of labor have taught us, in comparison with unhappy homes and depressed industries, more political economy than any professor can instill in hastily elaborated theoretical treatise, and still we have another lesson right here at home.

When the McKinley bill increased the tariff on the cotton laws, the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing company of this town was instituted with a capital stock of \$200,000. It built its mill, and, because but little machinery for the manufacture of fine cottons could be produced in this country, the mechanical department of the company was decided to increase its plant to the value of \$100,000 by the addition of a mill similar to the first and thus it was that, when Berkshire Mill No. 2 was built, nearly all of the mechanical equipment was made in America, and the cash for the same went into American pockets.

The result was that hundreds of thousands of American money went into England, and we were forced to receive the machinery. Not only did the high protective tariff protect the manufacture of the fine laws, but the machinery for the production of those grades of cotton. It was a triumph for American labor over foreign competition in the home market, and it was indeed fitting that the Secretary of the McKinley of Ohio. All that was pleasing to the people of Adams, and pleasing as well to every man interested in fine cottons and machinery for manufacturing the same. Then came a change. With the erratic tariff wave which swept the Republican party from power, came business distress and depression, and finally the fatherless child was left back from the protection of the tariff bill, that of gingham was restricted a set back from the assimilation of tariff schedules, though depression humbled all industries for the time being.

When the market again became animated, due to the assurance of returning Republicanism, the cottons once more took their place, though the protective duty on machinery for the manufacture of the same had been reduced 22 per cent. This reduction, however, did not affect Adams, and wages were restored.

The Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing company recently decided to double their plant by the erection of a mammoth mill at a cost of a million dollars, immediately on receipt of the intelligence, mill men in different parts of the country sought to place the mechanical equipment, and representatives of English firms also made overtures for the placing of the machinery, with the result that the 22 per cent reduction in the McKinley rate was not protected by machine manufacturers. Once again will England secure American money while we receive the machinery. The Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing company, we repeat, has no objection to the machinery, but it is not a part of the benefits of home market for home industry.—The Adams Freeman, Adams, Mass.

SILVER IN TEXAS.

Philadelphia Times. Senator Mills' emphatic declaration against the free coinage of silver has more than common significance. On the 22nd of August he introduced a resolution that the silver cause has spent its force in the south and that the Texas senator has adapted his opinion to the new state of affairs. It is his conviction that there is nothing of the demagogue about him. He is a man of sturdy intellectual honesty and fearless in maintaining his convictions, and his attitude on any public question changes, it is because changed conditions have altered his opinion.

A few years ago "bimetallism" was still a tenable theory, and it was possible for an honest man to think that the admission of silver to the mints of the United States would be a benefit to the country. This was the basis of the experiments made by congress, in the Island and Sherman notes. Their disastrous results prove the fallacy of the theory, but no moral delinquency was proved against those who had favored these experiments. It is only those who persist in maintaining an exploded theory in the face of facts that deserve condemnation.

Senator Mills is not one of these. Like many other public men, he was disposed to favor legislation in the supposed interest of silver until experience convinced him that it was not so. He has the manliness to declare his convictions boldly and to present the reasons with a clearness and force that should make it impossible for any man to deny the soundness of his thought and not of mere political expediency. The very fact that Senator Mills has not been hitherto regarded as a silver man, but that he has now given added weight to his letter to the Democratic state committee of Texas, like Secretary Carlisle's speeches in the past, is a sign of the result of the people of that state in a manner to command their thoughtful attention, and honest thought is all that is needed to bring the people to the support of honest money.

RED CLOVER.

Do you know how the clover goes to bed, My dear little lads and lassies? She folds up her hands and bows down her head, To the song of the rustling grasses.

When a four-leafed clover happens that way, She puts her two heads together, And sweetly they sleep, those bright clovers, In all kinds of wind and weather.

So, happy they sleep, red blossoms and green, In crowds of yellow-haired daisies; They open their eyes at early daylight, And sing out their hearts in soft praises.

Little men and little maidens, Little lads and lassies dear, You are like the sweet Red Clover, With your eyes so pure and clear, With your cheeks so fair and rosy, And your chubby, dimpled hands; When you fold them for your prayers, Angels guard you with their wings.

CURE FOR HEADACHE.

As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headache yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tonic to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only fifty cents at Chas. Rogers' drug store.

ORDINANCE NO. 119.

An ordinance regulating the erection of poles and hanging wires for electric light, telephone, fire alarm, telegraph and other purposes. The city of Astoria does ordain as follows: Sec. 1.—That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, company or corporation, to erect any electric light, telephone, fire alarm, telegraph or other poles for the purpose of hanging wires thereon for any purpose, within the corporate limits of the City of Astoria, except as in this ordinance hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2.—All poles erected by any person or persons, firm, corporation or company, for the purpose of hanging wires thereon, shall be erected as follows: 1st.—Sawed poles shall be twelve inches square at the street grade and six inches square at the top of the pole, shall be planed smooth on all sides and painted, sides shall be of sufficient length to reach from the ground to a height of forty feet for electric lights, and thirty-five feet for all other purposes.

2d.—Round poles shall not be less than ten inches in diameter, at the grade of the street, and shall be peeled and dressed smooth and painted, so as to present a respectable appearance, and shall be of sufficient length to reach to a height of forty feet above the grade of the street for electric lights, and thirty-five feet for all other purposes.

3d.—All poles shall start from the ground over the water or otherwise, and shall be erected and braced so as to maintain a perpendicular position, and shall be placed in the ground to a depth of five feet, and shall be under the direction of the street department, and shall not be at a greater distance apart than 30 feet.

Sec. 3.—All wires hung on said poles shall be as follows: For electric light purposes not less than forty feet from the ground or street, and for all other purposes not less than thirty feet, provided, that all wires for any other purpose than electric light shall be hung not less than five feet below electric wires, and shall be hung in contact with said electric wires, and in crossing streets to connect with buildings, or connect with telegraph or other wires, and in such cases shall be so insulated as to prevent danger from fire or other damage.

Sec. 4.—All poles and wires as herein provided, for electric light purposes shall be constructed on the south and west sides of the street, and for telegraph, telephone, fire alarm and other purposes, on the north and east sides of the street. Sec. 5.—No electric light shall be placed upon any building within the City of Astoria, except where it is necessary to provide light, or connect with telegraph or other wires and instruments.

Sec. 6.—Any person or persons, firm, company or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof before the auditor and police judge, shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the city jail not to exceed twenty days, and it is hereby made the duty of all persons who are engaged in the construction of all wires within the city at least once a month, and to report to the committee on streets and public ways, any violation of this ordinance, and upon such notification the committee on streets and public ways shall cause all such wires or poles to be removed.

Sec. 7.—All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed. Passed by the Common Council January 23, 1895. Attest: Auditor and Police Judge. Approved February 3, 1895. MAGNUS CROSBY, Mayor. As amended by ordinance No. 118.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the committee on streets and public ways, at the office of the Auditor and Police Judge, until Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of said day for the construction of a system of drains or sewers in the city of Astoria as laid out and recorded by John Adair and J. M. Salvey.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. A. SMITH, DENTIST. Rooms 1 and 2, Pythian building over C. H. Cooper's store. German Physician. Electric. DR. BARTELL, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Albert Dumb's store, cor. 3rd and Commercial. Prices: Calls, 50 cents; medicine, 50 cents. Operations at office free; medicines furnished.

W. C. LOGAN, D. D. S. DENTAL PARLORS. Mansell Block, 572 Third street. DR. E. L. JANSON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Olsen's drug store, Hours, 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 11.

J. S. BISHOP, M. D. HOMEOPATHIST. Office and rooms in Kinney Block. Office Hours, 10 to 12 and 4 to 6. Surgery and Diseases of Women a Specialty.

LIBERTY P. MULLINIX, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office, 65th Third St., Astoria, Ore. Special attention given to all chronic diseases.

DR. C. B. ESTES, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention to diseases of women and surgery. Office over Danziger's store, Astoria. Telephone No. 62.

JAY TUTTLE, M. D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR. Office, Rooms 4 and 5, Pythian Building, Hours, 10 to 12 and 2 to 5. Residence, 635 Cedar street.

DOCTOR ALFRED KINNEY, OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE. May be found in his office until 10 o'clock mornings, from 12 noon until 5 p. m., and from 5 until 7:30 evenings.

H. T. CROSBY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. 68 Commercial Street. W. M. LaForte, S. B. Smith, LAFORE & SMITH, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. 388 Commercial street.

U. A. BOWLEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Office on Second Street, Astoria, Ore. J. N. Dolph, Richard Nixon, CHESTER V. DOLPH, DOLPH, NIXON & DOLPH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Portland, Oregon, 23, 25, 26, and 27, Hamilton Building. All legal and collection business promptly attended to. Claims against the government a specialty.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

TEMPLE LODGE NO. 7, A. F. AND A. M.—Regular communications held on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month. W. G. HOWELL, W. M. E. C. HOLDEN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART OF SINGING. MRS. H. T. CROSBY, (Pupil of Anton Baril and other masters) will give lessons in MUSIC AND VOICE CULTURE. In the school of the great masters of the Italian method of training the voice. Apply at 463 Commercial street.

REAL ESTATE, NOTARY PUBLIC.

W. C. CARRELL. WHEN IN PORTLAND—Call on Standley & Haas, 150 First street, opposite the Daily Astorian. Visitors are not miss their morning paper while there.

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style Oregon Transportation Company, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding bills or accounts being payable to Capt. Paul Schrader, and he assuming the payment of all debts due by said firm. Astoria, Ore., May 13, 1895. PETER H. CRIM, PAUL SCHRADER.

STEAMERS.

Telephone & Bailey Gatzert. Columbia River and Puget Sound Navigation Co. Two Daily Boats to Portland. "Telephone" leaves Astoria at 7 p. m. daily (except Sunday). Leaves Portland daily at 7 a. m., except Sunday.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between C. J. Greenlund and Anton Brin Astoria, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, and all debts of the said firm will be paid by C. J. Greenlund and C. G. Palmberg, and all outstanding accounts are due and payable to them. C. J. GREENLUND, ANTON BRIN. Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego Cal., says: "Shiloh's Vitallizer SAVES MY LIFE." I consider it the best remedy that would do me any good. Price 50 cts. Sold by J. W. Conn.

Japanese Bazaar

SING LUNG, Prop. Winter Goods Just Received. An excellent stock of underwear, hose, caps, etc., at extremely low prices. 417 Bond Street, next door to Moulter's Fruit Store.

Indio

THE OASIS OF THE COLORADO DESERT. A New Health Resort. BELOW THE LEVEL OF THE SEA. Absolutely Dry and Pure Tropical Climate. Pronounced by Physicians the most Favorable in America for Sufferers from Lung Diseases and Rheumatism. Many Remarkable Cures.

The objections urged against Indio in the past by the large number who otherwise would have been glad to take advantage of its beneficial climate, have been a lack of suitable accommodation. The Southern Pacific Company, takes pleasure in announcing that several Commodious and Comfortable Cottages have just been erected at Indio station, that will be rented to applicants at reasonable rates. They are furnished with modern conveniences, supplied with pure artesian water, and so situated as to give occupants all the advantages to be derived from a more or less protracted residence in this delightful climate.

(From the San Francisco Argonaut.) "In the heart of the great desert of the Colorado—which the Southern Pacific road traverses—there is an oasis called Indio, which, in our opinion, is the sanest of all health resorts, and has been the result of personal investigation, that for certain invalids, there is no spot on this planet so favorable." "Nature has accomplished so much that there remains but little for man to do. As to its possibilities as a health resort,—there is the most perfect sunshine, with a temperature all ways pleasant, a perfectly dry soil, or rain is an unknown factor; pure oxygen, dense atmosphere and pure water. What more can be desired! It is the place where all others, for lung troubles, and a paradise for rheumatics. Considering the number of sufferers who have been cured, it has no hesitancy in recommending this genial oasis as the haven of the afflicted."

INDIO

Is 612 miles from SAN FRANCISCO and 130 miles from LOS ANGELES. Fare from Los Angeles \$3.00. For further information inquire of my Southern Pacific Company agent, or address E. P. ROGERS, G. T. Stewart, J. B. KIRKLAND, Dist. Pass. Agt., Tor. First and Alder Sts., Portland, Or.

J. A. FASTABEND, GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

PILE DRIVER, HOUSE, BRIDGE AND WHARF BUILDER. Address, box 26, Postoffice, ASTORIA, OR.

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S. H. WILLET, PLUMBING.

Gas and Steam Fitting, Hot Air, Steam and Water Heating. 179 Twelfth street, Astoria, Or.

FREEMAN & HOLMES, Blacksmiths.

Special attention paid to steamboat and mill work. LOGGING CAMP WORK A SPECIALTY. 197 Olney street, between Third and Fourth Astoria, Or.

STOMACH AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS ARE BEST CURED BY THE TIMELY USE OF DAWSON'S COLIC AND CHOLERA CURE.

Stomach and bowel complaints are best cured by the timely use of Dawson's Colic and Cholera Cure. Insist on having the preparation. Don't take any other.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.