TODAY'S WEATHER.
Forecast for Washington and Oregon: Snow; easterly gales on coast.

The Daily Morning Astorian.

The ASTORIAN has the largest LOCAL circulation; the largest GENERAL circulation, and the largest TOTAL circulation of all papers published in Astoria.

EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

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THE SEMI-ANNUAL

County Court Has an Important Business Session.

ELECTION POLLS -- PRECINCTS

Reports of County Clerk, Recorder and Treasurer, Compiled by F. I. Dunbar, County Clerk.

(Official Report.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Clatsop: Monday, January 6th, 1896, 1st day; Present, Hon. J. H. D. Gray, Judge; H. M. Wooden and C. Peterson, Commissioners; F. I. Dunbar, Clerk, and Jas. W. Hare, Sheriff.

Court met and was duly opened at 10 o'clock a. m.

In the matter of building bridges on county road between Olney and Jewell: now comes C. A. Bottom and asks for further time in which to complete the contract for said bridges; ordered that the time for completing said contract be extended to March 1st.

Report of J. H. D. Gray, County Judge, read.

Report of County Clerk and Treasurer, for six months ending December 31st, 1895, read; ordered published and referred to J. C. Jones for verification.

Report of Recorder of Canveyances read; ordered published with official proceedings:

Astoria, Oregon, December 31, 1895.

To the Honorable County Court of Clatsop County—Gentlemen:—

I have the honor to submit the following report of fees collected and of fees earned since report rendered June 30th, last and also expenses on account of same, as per warrants paid to date:

Fees col'd July, as per treas's receipts	$ 291.30
Fees col'd Aug., as per treas's receipts	199.70
Fees col'd Sept as per treas's receipts	228.85
Fees col'd Oct. as per treas's receipts	264.10
Fees col'd Nov. as per treas's receipts	218.10
Fees col'd Dec. as per treas's receipts	178.40
Total fees col'd as per treas's receipts	$1280.45
Fees earned for recording instruments relating to the "Railroad Subsidy" from Aug. 13th, 1895, to date, but for which no charge has been made, as per order of the County Court made Sept. 3rd, 1895	$ 845.25
Total fees collected and earned	$ 2,125.70

EXPENSES.

Salary, Recorder	$900.00
Salary Deputies and clerks	322.00
Salary, Clerks for re-indexing old records as per order of the County court	292.00
Salary, Draughtsman, for copying plats	18.00
Total expenses	$1532.00
Balance over Fees collected and earned	603.70
Total	$ 2,135.70

The above shows a large amount paid for Deputies and Clerk hire, during the last six months, but which is to be accounted for by the extra work required to place the "Railroad Subsidy" of record, although a great saving in Clerk hire was made by having a book printed containing four of the different forms used in the instruments above mentioned.

The work of re-indexing the Records is progressing satisfactorily. As it requires especial care in order that it may be done absolutely correct, it is necessarily slow; but if two men are kept constantly employed thereat, I hope to be able to report its completion at your meeting in March next, when this County will have a set of Deed Indices, which for convenience for the public and completeness, will be unsurpassed by any other in the State. I am,

Very Respectfully,
C. S. GUNDERSON,
Recorder of conveyances.

Petition from Chas. Hagiund and fifteen other asking for an allowance of $10.00 per month for Mrs. Pise, a widow and seven children ranging in ages from 1½ to 10 years; ordered that an allowance of $10.00 per month be granted for three months.

In the matter of the application of Alex. Gilbert for a liquor license; at this time is presented the petition from 55 voters of Seaside, to grant a liquor license to Alex. Gilbert for a period of three months. And it appearing that due and legal notice has been given of the presentation of said petition, and that no objections of remonstrances have been filed, and that the treasurer's receipt for $100 has been filed; it is therefore ordered that said license be granted for a period of three months from this date.

In the matter of the bridge across McEwan Slough; now comes J. N. Heckard, supervisor Road District No. 5, and reports that the bridge across McEwan's Slough, on land of W. J. Ingall's, is in a dangerous condition and unsafe for public use; the same was taken under advisement.

In the matter of the bridge across the Lewis and Clarke river; this being the time fixed for opening the bids for the construction of the above bridge, the following bids were duly opened and read, to-wit:

Gillette-Herzog Mfg. Co., of Minneapolis, Minn.—
Design No. 1, full steel draw span $5,675 00
Design No. 2, full steel draw span 4,590 00
Design No. 3, full steel draw span 5,990 00
Trestle approach, $1.75 per lineal foot.

Portland Bridge and Building Company, Portland, Ore.—
Proposition No. 1, wooden draw and trestle $3,175 00
Proposition No. 2, steel draw and trestle as above 4,755 00
Proposition No. 3, steel cylinder center pier filled with concrete, add to above 1,850 00
Frame trestle approach, $1.75 per lineal foot.
Pile trestle approach, $2.25 per lineal foot.

Pacific Bridge Co., Portland, Ore.—
Draw span bridge, per plans $1,300 00
Frame trestle approach, $1.70 per lineal foot.
Pile trestle approach, $2.00 per lineal foot.

Frye & Meyer, Astoria, Ore.—
Draw span bridge, as per plans, 217 feet 3 inches $1,420 00
Approaches, $1.75 per lineal foot.

And the court having examined the bids, plans, specifications and diagrams, and being of the opinion that the bids and plans for a steel draw cannot be considered from the fact that the finances of the county will not permit the construction of a steel draw bridge; it is ordered that the plans, specifications, bids and checks of the Gillette-Herzog Mfg. Co. and the Portland Bridge and Building Co. be returned to their respective agents; and that the bids of the Pacific Bridge Co. and Frye & Meyer be laid over for further consideration.

Ordered that court adjourn until tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Tuesday, January 7, 1896, second day, same present as yesterday.

Court met and was duly opened at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

Bills on general fund examined and allowed as follows:

Mrs. Schroder, $10; Mrs. Sandy, $10; Mrs. Pise, $10; Mrs. Davish, $6, allowances for December; C. Nordstrom, board of Sorglund, $10; Charles Ward, board of Osburn, $10; F. I. Dunbar, stamps clerk's office $6.55; J. A. Fulton, examination insane, $10; J. C. Jones, expressing books of county officers, $105; T. G. Boelling, expressing books county officers, $63; J. W. Hare, expenses serving papers, $8.90; J. W. Hare, board of prisoners, $179.66; A. V. Allen, provisions for Mrs. Sedick, Westerberg, Salkka, Peterson, Shulta, A. Bacca and A. Melin, $29.74; Schofield & Hauke, provisions Mrs. Matson, November and December, $9.90; Foard & Stokes, provisions Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Mickelson, $21.90; Gramms & Co., provisions Wm. Koch, $2.25; Ross, Higgins & Co., provisions Murphy and Bannish, $20.20; board and transportation to San Francisco of Mrs. Stapleton and children, $15; St. Mary's hospital, board county poor for quarter ending December 31st, $351.39; David West, provisions S. I. Samson 5 months, $45.07; J. W. Conn, drugs for prisoners, $4.90; Charles Rogers, same, $4.20; C. H. Gribble, repairs to jail and courthouse, $16.20; M. C. Crosby, repairing boiler and slop pails for jail, $4.50; Astoria Gas Light Co., gas November and December, $66.10; A. V. Allen, candles for jail, $4.70; G. V. Porter, mattresses for jail, $3; Griffin & Reed, stationery, $10.75; P. S. Hickman, blue prints, Lewis and Clarke survey, $1.70; C. H. Cooper, blankets for jail, $10.60; City Water Works, water for 3 months, $27; H. F. Prael & Co., hauling lumber, $1; P. O'Hara, witness fee, $3.40; coroner's inquest Wm. Wedeken, $31.90; coroner's inquest Hanna Ouhkninen, $26.20; costs in justice's court, State vs. Ryan $18.65, State vs. Spencer et al. $21.05, State vs. Johnson $17.55, State vs. Peterson $12.75, State vs. Barnes $10.05, State vs. Kinsey $15.55, State vs. O. C. Johnson $12.30; J. H. D. Gray, expenses to Salem, $11.25; A. Gibbons, expenses to Portland, $6.50; Astorian, publishing proceedings and advertisement for bridge, $49.75; Astoria Street Railway Co., Lights from May to December, $39; J. S. Dellinger, redemption certificates, etc., $38.50; Astoria Abstract T. & T. Co., filing cases, $3; Herald Publishing Co., publishing proceedings, $8; H. C. Ingalls, axman Lewis and Clarke survey, $6.50.

Bills on special road fund presented and allowed as follows:

A. Nurnburg, road district for city, $18.50; L. Campbell $2, S. Campbell $2, Road District No. 1; P. S. Philbrick $16.29, Road District No. 3; Olof Erickson $15, C. W. Rich 75 cents, Road District No. 4; F. Olson $2.50, Road District No. 7; L. B. Wood $4, Road District No. 11; W. H. Miller $10, Road District No. 12; M. Leahy $50, Road District No. 7; J. M. Bender $15, J. Swan $12, D. P. Ross $10.50, Road District No. 10; C. H. Osgood $3, Road District No. 7; Jarvis Stone $6, John Peck $3, Road District No. 1.

In the matter of bridge across Lewis and Clarke river; the court having examined the bids and plans heretofore submitted and being now fully advised, it is ordered that the bid, plans and specifications of Fry & Meyer be accepted, subject to the approval of the plans and specifications by the Hon. Secretary of War, and also subject to the right to enter into a contract to build said bridge or not, and that the check of the Pacific Bridge Co. be returned.

Application of Wm. Koch, an indigent person for relief, recommended by F. A. Fisher and Theo. Bracker, read; ordered that he be allowed $5 per month for two months.

Communication from W. E Seney and others read, calling the attention of the court to the condition of road passing the city reservoir, the same being impassible on account of the removal of the puncheon by the contractors; ordered referred to the city council, with a request to have said road placed in proper condition.

Petition from D. A. Blodgett to correct a tax purchase of the county, the same being a double assessment; granted and ordered canceled.

In the matter of establishing election precincts and appointing judges and clerks of election; this matter coming on for consideration at this time, and after listening to the arguments of various persons representing the several political parties, not being fully advised, same was continued until tomorrow at 3:30 p. m.

Ordered that court do now adjourn until tomorrow at 9 a. m.

Wednesday, January 8, 1896, third day, same present as yesterday.

Court met and was duly opened at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

In the matter of the appointment of road supervisors for 1896; this matter coming on for consideration at this time, and the court having heard read the several petitions filed herein, asking for the appointment for various persons in the several road districts, and being fully advised: It is therefore ordered that the following named persons be and they are hereby appointed supervisors for the respective road districts for the year 1896, to-wit:

No. 1, E. M. Houghton; No. 2, D. F. Stafford; No. 3, P. S. Philbrick; No. 4, D. J. Ingalls; No. 5, Wm. Larsen; No. 6, N. Bozier; No. 7, John Stalker; No. 8, S. S. Westbostad; No. 9, M. Kenney; No. 10, Ed. Banks; No. 11, M. McFarlane; No. 12, Wm. H. Miller; No. 13, O. H. Cole; No. 14, August Davidson; No. 15, R. M. Gaston.

BOUNDARIES OF ELECTION PRECINCTS.

In the matter of establishing election precincts for the year 1896:

This being the time prescribed by law to set off and establish election precincts within the county, and the court having duly considered the matter and being now fully advised,

It is therefore considered, ordered and adjudged that the following bounded and described election precincts be and they are set off and established for the year 1896, to-wit:

PRECINCT NO. 1.—Beginning at the center of Second street, in the city of Astoria, at the north end thereof, thence south along said street to Young's bay, thence following the shore line around Smith's point to the place of beginning. Polling place to be at Suomi Hall.

PRECINCT NO. 2.—Beginning in the center of Second street, in the city of

(Continued on Second Page.)

FINANCES DISCUSSED

Views of London Bankers on Our Present Money Difficulties.

INVESTORS ARE FRIGHTENED

Issues of Bonds Can Give Only Temporary Relief While the Greenbacks Remain in Circulation.

Special to the Astorian.

New York, Jan. 16.—A special cablegram from London to the Herald says: Some of the most prominent London bankers interested in American securities have furnished their views of the financial situation to the Herald. They discuss the manner in which the market for these securities has been affected by the depletion of the treasury reserve, the Venezuelan incident and the proposed government loan.

All agree that European holders of American bonds are quietly but persistently selling, and some express the rather gloomy opinion that these will not be repurchased for a very long time, if ever. One Anglo-American house, which never touches stocks, but deals exclusively in investment bonds, says the Venezuelan incident has permanently altered the attitude of British investors toward the United States.

Despite the prevalent distrust of currency, this house was a steady purchaser of gilt-edged American bonds during the autumn and early winter, and on January 1 expected to re-invest many millions in these for individuals as well as for insurance companies and other corporations. This movement would have offset an adverse trade balance against the United States, and gold would probably now be flowing to New York instead of away from it.

The Venezuelan incident frightened everybody and knocked these prospective purchases in the head.

On member of this house went so far as to compare the Venezuelan incident with the Russian war scare ten years ago. British investors then sold Russian securities and have never bought them back.

Mr. Thomas Baring, of Baring Brothers, takes a more hopeful view. Investors, he says, are undoubtedly now selling American securities, being discouraged by the refusal of congress to authorize a gold loan to replenish the treasury reserve. This, he thinks, is at the bottom of the prevailing distrust, but the movement has been stimulated by the Venezuelan incident.

Mr. Baring thinks, however, that sooner or later the people of the United States will compel their lawmakers to put their currency on a sound basis.

There is a vast amount of money in Great Britain seeking re-investment, and if the finances of the United States were adjusted so as to inspire confidence much of this capital would be attracted While greenbacks remain to act as an endless chain drawing gold out of the treasury, however, foreign investors will hold aloof, and liquidation will continue.

Mr. Burns, of J. S. Morgan & Co., said: "There are two evils that lie at the bottom of all financial trouble in the United States. One is the utterly absurd monetary system by which an every recurring distrust of the currency is produced, and the other is the extravagance of American people. They spend more than they can afford.

"Unduly impressed with the boundless wealth of the country, they have been like a young heir squandering his prospective estate. The lower price of wheat and cotton have reduced the purchasing power of the people, but they go on buying enormous quantities of expensive foreign goods and getting into debt with the rest of the world at the same time.

"Instead of exporting securities as in old times, they are now obliged to import them, hence, an enormous adverse trade balance. Even a reform of finances will not cure the present evils, unless the people cease to import more than they export. The greenbacks must be retired as a first step in monetary reform.

"If a hundred million dollar loan is successfully placed it will, like its predecessors, be only a temporary expedient, but it will undoubtedly help matters for a time and permit the campaign of education to go on.

"For my part, I believe that the new bonds will be subscribed by the people, and that the Morgan syndicate will not get them. From my standpoint this is unfortunate. It would be better to sell the bonds to those who have gold to pay for them, and thus temporarily at least build up the treasury reserve. If they are taken by popular subscription the purchasers will not have gold to pay for them and must get it directly or indirectly from the treasury by presenting greenbacks for redemption.

"Here is a curious phase of the problem. The men in congress who voted against the issue of three per cent gold bonds are opposed to retiring greenbacks, and yet the direct effect of the four per cent loan now offered will be to retire in this way a corresponding amount of green backs.

"One of the errors prevalent in the United States is that there is lots of money in the country. As a matter of fact there is very little money in the country; lots of conventional money, if you please to call paper money, but very little of the real money that is current throughout the civilized world, and that is gold.

"What there is of this is on the Pacific coast, or owned by banks and trust companies in other parts of the country. It is not in circulation."

WE ARE TRULY GRATEFUL.

Special to the Astorian.

London, Jan. 16.—The foreign office has received a note from United States Ambassador Bayard saying he has been instructed by his government to tender thanks to Great Britain for the kind offices of the latter toward Americans in best in the East."

NATIONAL GAS.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Senator Kyle has introduced a bill in the senate to incorporate the National Capital Gas Light, Heat and Power Company, which agrees to furnish gas to the government buildings for 60 cents and for the city of Washington for 75 cents per 1000 feet. Mr. Kyle said, in introducing the bill, that it would be manufactured by the best process in the United States. The capital stock is limited to $2,000,000. Just what they need this amount of stock for is a mystery. Enough money to build a large pipe from the capitol building to the gas tank would, to the man up a tree, seem sufficient. But, then, those Washingtonians are funny people.

LINES DOWN.

The heavy Eastern storm increased in fury last night, breaking down telegraph lines and impeding traffic. The Western Union wire was the first to suffer. As soon as that fact was learned, Manager Powell, of the Associated Press, arranged to send the Astorian's report special over the wires of the new Postal telegraph line. The report commenced to be received, but in the midst of it that line, too, went down before the fury of the unprecedented gale.

ABSOLUTELY NEUTRAL.

Portugal Will Permit Neither the British nor Germany to Land Troops.

London, Jan. 16.—Since the fact became known that Emperor William had, before the Jameson raid, decided to intervene in the Transvaal, the feeling against Germany has greatly increased in bitterness. The naval preparations now being made meet with the fullest popular approval, and the more fiery among those who are in favor of war declare that the time has come for Great Britain to assert herself in her might and teach Germany that she will brook no interference with her suzerainty in the Transvaal.

Those of calmer blood hold that court interference, which is against any hostility toward Germany, wil lbe sufficiently powerful to prevent an outbreak. But court interference does not and cannot control the popular demand, which is decidedly in favor of warfare.

A dispatch received at Lisbon from Lorenzo Marques, Portugese South Africa, says that the British gunboat Thrush and the German cruiser Seeadler are now in Delagoa Bay. It is reported that the government of Portugal has decided to remain absolutely neutral in the dispute between Germany and England regarding the South African Republic, permitting neither power to land troops at Delagoa Bay, or to march them across Portugese South African territory.

EUROPEAN OPINION.

Charged that the British Government Knew of Jameson's Movement.

London, Jan. 16.—On the continent it is openly charged that not only was Mr. Rhodes fully cognizant of the movements of Dr. Jameson, but that the British government was also aware of what was going on. Had the raid been successful, Great Britain, according to the popular belief in Europe, would have stepped in and occupied the country ostensibly to protect her subjects, but really to establish an occupation similar to that in Egypt, which is tantamount to the annexation of the country. As the raid resulted in a most miserable fiasco, the British government is accused of attempting to forestall condemnation by emphatically denying any prior knowledge of the matetr, and of taking measures to prevent the departure of the expedition after it knew it had departed and had resulted in a failure. These statements are denied here, and the government newspapers insist that Mr. Chamberlain, the colounial secretary, has acted with clean hands.

The Novoe Vremya, of St. Petersburg, in an article discussing the Transvaal situation, says: "The attitude of the British government press seems to indicate that there is rather an attempt to intimidate Germany than a serious intention to go to war. The Transvaal question will only acquire serious importance if fresh developments occur which force the German emperor to act in conformity with his message to President Kruger. In that event, the complete isolation of England, which is so menacing to her position in Egypt, would be fully exhibited."

KREUGER'S DEMANDS.

He Will Require the Abrogation of Great Britain's Suzerainty.

London, Jan. 16.—A dispatch from Cape Town says it is rumored that the demands made by President Krueger, of the Transvaal Republic, are the abrogation of the suzerainty of Great Britain over the Transvaal Republic, the cancellation of the charter of the British South Africa Company, and England's abandonment of her right to the pre-emption of Delagoa Bay. The rumor, however, cannot be confirmed.

A dispatch to the Globe from Berlin says it is rumored that the Transvaal government has intimated to Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal secretary of state, who is now in Berlin, that one of the conditions of the settlement of the present difficulties would be the abrogation of the convention of 1884, by which England exercises suzerainty over the Transvaal Republic. The dispatch also says that the question of laying a telegraph cable affording direct communication between Germany and the Transvaal is being discussed.

It was reported to the Stock Exchange today that President Krueger, of the Transvaal Republic, has made a claim of £500,000 indemnity from the British South Africa Company, for the damage inflicted by Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal.

Another dispatch says that Sir Jacobus De Wet, British agent at Pretoria,, has arrived at Johannesburg, and addressed a large qublic meeting. He was the bearer of the message of Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of the Cape Colony, calling upon the Uitlanders to disarm. This message he delivered to the populace in his speech, in which he also informed them that if they did not comply they would forfeit the sympathy of the British government, as well as that of British subjects throughout the world, besides endangering the life of Dr. Jameson.

The Transvaal government, the dispatch says, issued an order directing the railway managers to hold all their rolling stock in readiness to convey non-combatants out of Johannesburg in the event of the refusal of the Uitlanders to disarm. The disarming of the revolutionists has caused a feeling of relief to pervade the town, combined with a feeling of resentment toward the National Reform Committee.

STORM KING RULES

Jack Frost Plays Havoc With Railroad and Telegraph Lines.

BLIZZARD SWEEPS OREGON

Wind, Sleet and Snow Combine to Put Portland in a State of Blockade—Much Damage Has Been Done.

Portland, Jan. 16.—An old-time Kansas blizzard is raging with terrific force in this city, and to the East. Telegraph lines are down, railroad travel is impeded, street car lines blocked, and a general state of siege has been established by the elements.

An easterly gale has been raging for forty-eight hours, and reached this vicinity today. Snow fell yesterday and during last night. This morning the ground was covered more than a foot deep with the white mantle, and awnings and roofs were heavily laden, so that it became necessary to quickly remove the heavy weight of the snow in order to prevent serious damage. Street car lines have been blocked all day, and citizens residing in the suburbs have been compelled to reamin at home or foot it to town, up to their knees in the cold, sticky snow. The street car companies made extraordinary efforts with their electrical rotary snow plows to clear the tracks for traffic, but were only partially successful, the snow falling almost as fast as it was removed. Sleighs are out in every direction, and the merry jingle of the bells, so seldom heard, is the best of music to the fun-loving people.

Later in the day a heavy sleet set in, coating the streets and every exposed surface with a covering of ice, firmly packing the car tracks so that it will require time to clear them out. All telegraph and telephone wires are heavily laden with ice and many breaks have occurred. It is momentarily expected that all communication by wire will be cut off. Railroad trains have been abandoned in many instances and all hands put to work shoveling snow, cleaning out tracks and repairing wires.

This has been one of the worst storms in years, but those who are informed state that they do not anticipate that there will be any damage to fruit or fall wheat, further than the breaking of the limbs of trees by the weight of ice and snow. From this source there will undoubtedly be much damage among the orchards. No definite reports can be had, owing to the incomplete telegraph service, but it is feared that heavy losses have been entailed.

Small river craft have not ventured out and the larger boats have experienced considerable difficulty in the gale. The O. R. and N.—

[Here the report was cut off when the wire broke down.]

ACTIVITY DISPLAYED.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Information has reached the navy department that the British government is displaying great activity in storing coal at its well fortified naval coaling and supply station of St. Lucia, near the Venezuelan coast. The disturbed relations between Great Britain and Germany are given as the reason for the activity.

BISMARCK MAY ATTEND.

To Participate in Berlin's Anniversary Festivities if His Health Permits.

Berlin, Jan. 16.—Prince Bismarck, in reply to the repeated requests of Emperor William to attend the festivities upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the German Empire, says: "I will come to Berlin on the 18th if my health permits."

Berlin, Jan. 16.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that Prince Bismarck will leave Freidricharuh on January 18. He will sleep at Schoenhausen the night of January 17, and arrive at Berlin at 10 o'clock on the morning of January 18. According to the announcement, he will attend all of the ceremonies during the day, and will also be present at the banquet at the castle. He will be accompanied by both his sons, Counts Herbert and William Bismarck.

The emperor will delegate a colonel to act as honorary aid to Prince Bismarck, who will attend the parade in the Lustgarten, seated in a royal carriage. The ex-chancellor will start on his return to Frederichsruh at 9 o'clock in the morning.

HE IS CONFIDENT.

That Astoria Is the Coming Town of the Northwest Coast.

Mr. T. J. Gorman, manager of the oil works, came down from Portland yesterday, on a short business trip. When seen by an Astorian representative Mr. Gorman said:

"Well, Portland is about an average. There is considerable business being done, but you can't call it a boom. Down here I find business lively. I believe in Astoria and its immediate future. There is nothing on earth to hold it back. Eastern men will soon begin to come in here to make investments and there will be a rapid growth on legitimate business lines. The resources of nature are lavish and there is the very best natural backing to support a large seaport. No mushroom growth of a night is desired, or will be had, only to die out and leave the town worse than it was before.

"Salt Lake City, only a few yars ago, was in the position that Astoria is today, but just look at Salt Lake now. Astoria has a hundred fold greater natural advantages for a commercial center than Salt Lake ever dreamed of and should achieve greater success.

"I have noticed the agitation in regard to a public park, and can only say that from my experience it is a matter of prime importance to Astoria, on the eve of a phenomenal growth. People who come from the East not only want houses to live in, but places of public amusement and recreation form one of the first attractions to a new home to that class of people, who are accustomed to the best in the East.