

Morning The Daily Astorian.

VOL. XX, NO. 131.

ASTORIA, OREGON, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1884.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—In the house the committee on commerce reported a bill providing for the removal of obstructions to free navigation of navigable waters of the United States; referred to committee of the whole.

The committee on judiciary reported a bill establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States; referred to the committee of the whole.

The house then went into committee of the whole, on the bill, on the chair, on the naval appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that offered by McMillan, reducing the number of captains to 30, the number of commanders to 50, and providing that no more promotions shall be made to these grades until the numbers are reduced below the number mentioned. The amendment was lost.

Calkins moved to strike out the provision prohibiting promotion to various grades in line and staff of the navy until such grades shall be reduced to the numbers fixed in the naval act of 1882 and the amendment admitted, reducing staff corps; agreed to, 55 to 65.

Belford moved to increase to \$5,000,000 the appropriation for emergency and extraordinary expenses, and made one of his characteristic speeches, criticizing the Democratic party for appropriating for these emergencies the magnificent sum of \$15,000. Bismarck, grand vizier of Germany, had sent an insulting message, and in the very face of it the majority of the house declared it would perpetuate and protect the country's honor with the magnificent sum of \$15,000. He then paid his respects to Randall, asserting that, since his election, in Philadelphia, that gentleman was as dense as Lazarus, with no Christ in sight to resurrect him.

Cox of New York sent to the clerk's desk and had read newspaper extracts explaining the manner in which Belford had contracted his manner of speaking, and a good deal of amusement was created, as the clerk read a peculiar account of that gentleman's criticism on Mrs. Langtry and an exaggerated description of his own personal appearance.

The amendment was withdrawn. On motion of Randall an amendment was adopted providing that the amount appropriated by paragraph, shall be apportioned in monthly installments, and that the appropriation shall be adhered to, unless in some emergency.

Calkins raised a point of order against the paragraph reappropriating for use of the bureau of steam engineering, the unexpended balance of the appropriation of one million (about \$170,000), made by the last naval bill, for engines and machinery for the double-turret monitors.

Glasscock supported the point of order and pictured the defenseless condition of the Pacific coast. The policy the house was pursuing in refusing to finish the iron-clads was a bad policy. While he believed in economy and reform, he did not believe in that economy and reform that left thousands of miles of sea coast in an entirely defenseless condition.

The chair having overruled the point of order, Budd moved to strike out the paragraph. He declared the defenses of the Pacific coast insufficient to keep out second-rate vessels, and that it was not economy but an outrage to prevent the construction of the *Monadnock*. What was wanted was a vessel to protect the Pacific coast.

Summer also bore testimony to the defenseless condition of the Pacific coast. There was a little brick wall on Fort Point which would be a moment's amusement to any small boats that could be sent up from Gales. There was a small defense on Alcatraz island, but as an illustration of its uselessness in a time of emergency, he stated that on the Fourth of July from this island guns were fired for six hours at a range of 400 yards distant, and finally a man had to be sent out with a hand torpedo to blow it up. The motion was lost.

Salting Butter.
What do we salt butter for? "We salt it to preserve it," says one. "I salt it," says another, "to improve its taste." "And I," adds a third, "because I have been accustomed to and never thought much about why I did so. I only supposed I must, or it would go wrong in some way." This last reply will answer for the multitude, and it will answer for much that is done outside of the avocation of butter making. If one will stop and ask himself at every step why he does each thing, he will be surprised to find himself doing about all he does from habit, or by way of imitating the habits of others. Man is very properly credited with being a reasonable animal because he does sometimes reason, but he is moved much more by the force of custom than that of thought, and our conduct of salting butter is only the outgrowth of one of the most prominent human characteristics, which is thoughtlessly following in a rut. The safest rule to follow in salting for reason is the one followed by a horse jockey in harnessing his horse. He said when he had an ugly-looking horse, he covered him up with all the nice harness he could get on him. The harness looked better than the horse, and the latter got the benefit of the improvement. When he had a fine-looking animal he used as little harness as he could. The horse looked better than the harness and it only served to obscure his beauty. If butter must be salted this is the true rule to follow, for the flavor of choice butter is much more pleasing than the taste of salt, and the more of it there is used, the more the butter flavor is hid; but the taste of salt is better than no flavor or bad flavor; so, when butter is afflicted with such faults, liberal salting will improve the defects by disguising them with its prominence.

The Last Found.
Mr. Walter Hayes, 147 York St., Sydney, N. S. W., affirms that he would spend his last pound for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. It cured him of rheumatic lumbago, with which he suffered so he could not rise from his chair.

The War in Egypt.

LONDON, March 5.—General Graham is making preparations at Suakin to advance on Samanieh. Sheiks of several tribes sent envoys offering to defeat Osman Digma and assist the English, if paid for their services.

Twenty-seven hundred bodies were buried at Teb, including Egyptians killed in the fight between Baker Pasha's troops and the rebels. Captain Mason, English agent at Massouah, is organizing an Abyssinian contingent force under English officers, to operate on Khartoum if El Mahdi continues fighting.

Gen. Gordon asks further supplies of money, and the treasury at Cairo sent £1000 and a number of decorations.

SUALEM, March 5.—Seven hundred men, women and children have arrived here from Tokar. The rebels mutilated the British dead that fell into their hands. Marines, soldiers and sailors attached to General Graham's expedition returned to Trinkitat, and have embarked for Suakin. Osman Digma has sworn to give battle. Lieut. Lloyd, brother of Clifford Lloyd, under secretary of the interior at Cairo, will present to Queen Victoria the standard captured at Tokar. The British buried 2300 rebels.

The British have cleared the village near Tokar and recovered the rest of the guns and rifles taken from Baker Pasha's army by the rebels.

Osman Digma was not present in Friday's battle.

General Graham issued an order thanking the troops for their conduct, saying they deserve well of their country.

Admiral Hewitt accompanies Captain Sneyd on his mission to King John of Abyssinia.

Reports have reached here that Bedouins of Jeddah are in revolt against Turkey. If so it is expected that a state of siege will be declared.

CAIRO, March 5.—General Gordon reports the submission of sheiks who were distrusted at Cairo. It is said he is the duke of sheiks, who take bribes and delude him with false news. It is reported that sheiks of Ibrahim, on the White Nile, with 5000 Arabs, and sheiks of Busser, are advancing on Khartoum by the Blue Nile, with 8000 men.

General Graham has arrived at Suakin. Troops are embarking at Trinkitat for Suakin, already. Before leaving Tokar it was discovered that Osman Digma is stationed ten miles from Suakin.

LONDON, March 5.—The ports have been sounding the powers regarding the Sudan. Germany replied that she will not interfere, and suggests that Turkey arrange the matter directly with England. Other powers made similar replies. In view of this the Turkish ambassador at London has requested Earl Granville's influence.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Khartoum says: General Gordon believes that the slavery question will settle itself within a year, by the raising of the slaves.

The C. and O. Railroad.
The S. F. Chronicle of the 5th says: The report of the committee on public lands declares that the unearned section of the grant of the California and Oregon should be forfeited for non-compliance with its terms. For 150 miles of road, built to Redding, patents for 1,547,000 acres have already been given. We have no means of knowing how much the road will realize from these lands, but perhaps enough to pay for the road from the initial point to the Oregon line. Henley has explained the motives that caused its extension beyond Redding. It was stopped at that place because the Willamette valley road was in trouble, and was unable to build to the state line, as originally agreed. Work was commenced because Villard threatened to extend the Willamette valley road to San Francisco, thus giving us legitimate competition with the east, and this had to be stopped at any price. In plain English the Central Pacific stopped the Northern Pacific in an enterprise that would have been of great benefit to California, and now demands that it be magnificently paid for having been a public enemy. It is now evident that the road will have to be built, as Huntington says that whether the lands are given or not they will be simply taken from the people to give to a corporation already rolling in wealth, and greatly overpaid for this very service.

An Ingenious Device.
Another ingenious device to gain an easy livelihood came very near costing two St. Louis men their lives recently. Early in December one of them conceived the idea that he and his companion could be manufactured into Siamese twins by a simple surgical operation, and they employed a surgeon to perform it. A piece of skin about four inches wide by three deep was cut and raised from one arm of each, exposing bare flesh beneath. Then the two arms were brought together, the pieces of skin lapped one over the other, and the arms bandaged firm and tightly together. The men were told it would take between twenty and thirty days for the two arms to grow together, and during that time they must remain quiet in their room and eat, drink and sleep together. Their meals were brought to them and they ate quite heartily until about the fifth day, when the healing process began, and then they lost their appetites.

The pain at the time became very severe and for two or three days both men were compelled to take to their bed because one or the other was too sick to sit up. Finally, fever seized both of them and the doctors were compelled to cut them apart in order to save their lives.

The Last Found.
Mr. Walter Hayes, 147 York St., Sydney, N. S. W., affirms that he would spend his last pound for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. It cured him of rheumatic lumbago, with which he suffered so he could not rise from his chair.

Salting Butter.
What do we salt butter for? "We salt it to preserve it," says one. "I salt it," says another, "to improve its taste." "And I," adds a third, "because I have been accustomed to and never thought much about why I did so. I only supposed I must, or it would go wrong in some way." This last reply will answer for the multitude, and it will answer for much that is done outside of the avocation of butter making. If one will stop and ask himself at every step why he does each thing, he will be surprised to find himself doing about all he does from habit, or by way of imitating the habits of others. Man is very properly credited with being a reasonable animal because he does sometimes reason, but he is moved much more by the force of custom than that of thought, and our conduct of salting butter is only the outgrowth of one of the most prominent human characteristics, which is thoughtlessly following in a rut. The safest rule to follow in salting for reason is the one followed by a horse jockey in harnessing his horse. He said when he had an ugly-looking horse, he covered him up with all the nice harness he could get on him. The harness looked better than the horse, and the latter got the benefit of the improvement. When he had a fine-looking animal he used as little harness as he could. The horse looked better than the harness and it only served to obscure his beauty. If butter must be salted this is the true rule to follow, for the flavor of choice butter is much more pleasing than the taste of salt, and the more of it there is used, the more the butter flavor is hid; but the taste of salt is better than no flavor or bad flavor; so, when butter is afflicted with such faults, liberal salting will improve the defects by disguising them with its prominence.

The Last Found.
Mr. Walter Hayes, 147 York St., Sydney, N. S. W., affirms that he would spend his last pound for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. It cured him of rheumatic lumbago, with which he suffered so he could not rise from his chair.

Salting Butter.
What do we salt butter for? "We salt it to preserve it," says one. "I salt it," says another, "to improve its taste." "And I," adds a third, "because I have been accustomed to and never thought much about why I did so. I only supposed I must, or it would go wrong in some way." This last reply will answer for the multitude, and it will answer for much that is done outside of the avocation of butter making. If one will stop and ask himself at every step why he does each thing, he will be surprised to find himself doing about all he does from habit, or by way of imitating the habits of others. Man is very properly credited with being a reasonable animal because he does sometimes reason, but he is moved much more by the force of custom than that of thought, and our conduct of salting butter is only the outgrowth of one of the most prominent human characteristics, which is thoughtlessly following in a rut. The safest rule to follow in salting for reason is the one followed by a horse jockey in harnessing his horse. He said when he had an ugly-looking horse, he covered him up with all the nice harness he could get on him. The harness looked better than the horse, and the latter got the benefit of the improvement. When he had a fine-looking animal he used as little harness as he could. The horse looked better than the harness and it only served to obscure his beauty. If butter must be salted this is the true rule to follow, for the flavor of choice butter is much more pleasing than the taste of salt, and the more of it there is used, the more the butter flavor is hid; but the taste of salt is better than no flavor or bad flavor; so, when butter is afflicted with such faults, liberal salting will improve the defects by disguising them with its prominence.

The Last Found.
Mr. Walter Hayes, 147 York St., Sydney, N. S. W., affirms that he would spend his last pound for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. It cured him of rheumatic lumbago, with which he suffered so he could not rise from his chair.

Salting Butter.
What do we salt butter for? "We salt it to preserve it," says one. "I salt it," says another, "to improve its taste." "And I," adds a third, "because I have been accustomed to and never thought much about why I did so. I only supposed I must, or it would go wrong in some way." This last reply will answer for the multitude, and it will answer for much that is done outside of the avocation of butter making. If one will stop and ask himself at every step why he does each thing, he will be surprised to find himself doing about all he does from habit, or by way of imitating the habits of others. Man is very properly credited with being a reasonable animal because he does sometimes reason, but he is moved much more by the force of custom than that of thought, and our conduct of salting butter is only the outgrowth of one of the most prominent human characteristics, which is thoughtlessly following in a rut. The safest rule to follow in salting for reason is the one followed by a horse jockey in harnessing his horse. He said when he had an ugly-looking horse, he covered him up with all the nice harness he could get on him. The harness looked better than the horse, and the latter got the benefit of the improvement. When he had a fine-looking animal he used as little harness as he could. The horse looked better than the harness and it only served to obscure his beauty. If butter must be salted this is the true rule to follow, for the flavor of choice butter is much more pleasing than the taste of salt, and the more of it there is used, the more the butter flavor is hid; but the taste of salt is better than no flavor or bad flavor; so, when butter is afflicted with such faults, liberal salting will improve the defects by disguising them with its prominence.

The Last Found.
Mr. Walter Hayes, 147 York St., Sydney, N. S. W., affirms that he would spend his last pound for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. It cured him of rheumatic lumbago, with which he suffered so he could not rise from his chair.

Salting Butter.
What do we salt butter for? "We salt it to preserve it," says one. "I salt it," says another, "to improve its taste." "And I," adds a third, "because I have been accustomed to and never thought much about why I did so. I only supposed I must, or it would go wrong in some way." This last reply will answer for the multitude, and it will answer for much that is done outside of the avocation of butter making. If one will stop and ask himself at every step why he does each thing, he will be surprised to find himself doing about all he does from habit, or by way of imitating the habits of others. Man is very properly credited with being a reasonable animal because he does sometimes reason, but he is moved much more by the force of custom than that of thought, and our conduct of salting butter is only the outgrowth of one of the most prominent human characteristics, which is thoughtlessly following in a rut. The safest rule to follow in salting for reason is the one followed by a horse jockey in harnessing his horse. He said when he had an ugly-looking horse, he covered him up with all the nice harness he could get on him. The harness looked better than the horse, and the latter got the benefit of the improvement. When he had a fine-looking animal he used as little harness as he could. The horse looked better than the harness and it only served to obscure his beauty. If butter must be salted this is the true rule to follow, for the flavor of choice butter is much more pleasing than the taste of salt, and the more of it there is used, the more the butter flavor is hid; but the taste of salt is better than no flavor or bad flavor; so, when butter is afflicted with such faults, liberal salting will improve the defects by disguising them with its prominence.

The Last Found.
Mr. Walter Hayes, 147 York St., Sydney, N. S. W., affirms that he would spend his last pound for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. It cured him of rheumatic lumbago, with which he suffered so he could not rise from his chair.

Salting Butter.
What do we salt butter for? "We salt it to preserve it," says one. "I salt it," says another, "to improve its taste." "And I," adds a third, "because I have been accustomed to and never thought much about why I did so. I only supposed I must, or it would go wrong in some way." This last reply will answer for the multitude, and it will answer for much that is done outside of the avocation of butter making. If one will stop and ask himself at every step why he does each thing, he will be surprised to find himself doing about all he does from habit, or by way of imitating the habits of others. Man is very properly credited with being a reasonable animal because he does sometimes reason, but he is moved much more by the force of custom than that of thought, and our conduct of salting butter is only the outgrowth of one of the most prominent human characteristics, which is thoughtlessly following in a rut. The safest rule to follow in salting for reason is the one followed by a horse jockey in harnessing his horse. He said when he had an ugly-looking horse, he covered him up with all the nice harness he could get on him. The harness looked better than the horse, and the latter got the benefit of the improvement. When he had a fine-looking animal he used as little harness as he could. The horse looked better than the harness and it only served to obscure his beauty. If butter must be salted this is the true rule to follow, for the flavor of choice butter is much more pleasing than the taste of salt, and the more of it there is used, the more the butter flavor is hid; but the taste of salt is better than no flavor or bad flavor; so, when butter is afflicted with such faults, liberal salting will improve the defects by disguising them with its prominence.

The Last Found.
Mr. Walter Hayes, 147 York St., Sydney, N. S. W., affirms that he would spend his last pound for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. It cured him of rheumatic lumbago, with which he suffered so he could not rise from his chair.

Salting Butter.
What do we salt butter for? "We salt it to preserve it," says one. "I salt it," says another, "to improve its taste." "And I," adds a third, "because I have been accustomed to and never thought much about why I did so. I only supposed I must, or it would go wrong in some way." This last reply will answer for the multitude, and it will answer for much that is done outside of the avocation of butter making. If one will stop and ask himself at every step why he does each thing, he will be surprised to find himself doing about all he does from habit, or by way of imitating the habits of others. Man is very properly credited with being a reasonable animal because he does sometimes reason, but he is moved much more by the force of custom than that of thought, and our conduct of salting butter is only the outgrowth of one of the most prominent human characteristics, which is thoughtlessly following in a rut. The safest rule to follow in salting for reason is the one followed by a horse jockey in harnessing his horse. He said when he had an ugly-looking horse, he covered him up with all the nice harness he could get on him. The harness looked better than the horse, and the latter got the benefit of the improvement. When he had a fine-looking animal he used as little harness as he could. The horse looked better than the harness and it only served to obscure his beauty. If butter must be salted this is the true rule to follow, for the flavor of choice butter is much more pleasing than the taste of salt, and the more of it there is used, the more the butter flavor is hid; but the taste of salt is better than no flavor or bad flavor; so, when butter is afflicted with such faults, liberal salting will improve the defects by disguising them with its prominence.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism and acute RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, SORE THROAT, GOUT, BRUISES, SPRAINS, Burns, Gun Injuries, Frostbite, BURNS, SCALDS, and all other hotly acute and painful affections.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in all languages.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Sole Importers, 215 Broadway, N. Y. C.

King of the Blood

It is not a "cure-all." It is a blood-purifier and tonic. Impurity of the blood poisons the system, deranges the circulation, and thus induces many disorders, known by different names to distinguish them according to effects, but being really branches or phases of that great generic disorder, impurity of blood. Such are Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Nervous Disorders, Headache, Backache, General Weakness, Heart Disease, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Piles, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Skin Disorders, Pimples, Ulcers, Stings, &c., &c. King of the Blood prevents and cures these by attacking the cause, impurity of the blood. Chemists and physicians agree in calling it "the most genuine and efficient preparation for the purpose." Sold by Druggists, \$1 per bottle. See testimonials, directions, &c., in pamphlet, "Treatise on Diseases of the Blood," wrapped around each bottle.

D. R. ANSON, SOLE U. S. PROPRIETOR, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR Finest Groceries, FOOD & STOKES.

A FULL LINE OF HARDWARE AND Ship Chandlery.

—A—**NEW SLIP**

Just Finished in Rear of Store.

The Gem Saloon.

The Popular Resort for Astorians.

—FOR THE—**Finest of Wines and Liquors**

Go to the GEM SALOON.

ALEX. CAMPBELL, PROPRIETOR.

CHAS. A. MAY,

New Store, New Stock

Toys, Fancy Goods, Tobacco and Cigars.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS

A FINE ASSORTMENT.

Sutemogua street, next door to the Emporium.

A. V. Allen,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Groceries, Provisions, MILL FEED.

Glass and Plated Ware,

ASTORIA Brewery Beer Saloon.

The Best Beer 5 cts a Glass.

Hot Lunch every Day from 10 to 12 A. M.

The best of Liquors and Cigars on hand. A desirable popular place of social resort.

GEO. HILLER.

G. A. STINSON & CO.,

BLACKSMITHING,

At Capt. Rogers old stand, corner of Cass and Court streets.

Copper Paint.

IN HALF GALLON TINS.

WILSON & FISHER'S, Sole Liberal Dispensers to the Trade, 108

Ed. D. Curtis & Co.

Carpets, Upholstery

UNSURPASSED IN STYLE AND FINISH.

NEW FURNITURE, A COMPLETE STOCK.

Hardware and Ship Chandlery

A. VAN DUSEN & CO., DEALERS IN

Hardware and Ship Chandlery, Pure Oil, Bright Varnish, Binacle Oil, Cotton Canvas, Hemp Sail Twine, Cotton Sail Twine, Lard Oil, Wrought Iron Spikes, Galvanized Cut Nails, Agricultural Implements, Sewing Machines, Paints and Oils, Groceries, etc.

WILSON & FISHER,

SHIP CHANDLERS.

DEALERS IN Iron, Steel, Coal, Anchors, Chains, TAR, PITCH, OAKUM, NAILS AND SPIKES, Shelf Hardware, Paints and Oils

STEAM PACKING, PROVISIONS, FLOUR AND MILL FEED.

Agents for Salem Flouring Mills, and Capital Flour.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES.

All sizes, at Portland Prices, in Stock.

Corner Chenamus and Hamilton Streets

ASTORIA, OREGON.

C. H. BAIN & CO.

DEALERS IN Doors, Windows, Blinds, Transoms

Turning, Bracket Work.

SHOP WORK

A specialty, and all work guaranteed.

Oak, Ash, Bay, and Walnut lumber; Oregon and Port of Oregon Cedar.

All kinds of best material on hand.

C. H. BAIN & CO.

B. F. STEVENS & CO.,

CITY BOOK STORE.

Have just received a mammoth stock of Books. The young and old, rich and poor can all be accommodated.

AGENTS FOR THE Knechtel & Buch and Mandelstorf & Notel Pianos and Western Cottage Organs.

Orders for all kinds of Music or Instruments will be promptly filled.

B. F. STEVENS & CO.

Boat Building.

JOS. P. LEATHERS

Formerly over Arndt & Ferchen's Machine Shop.

A BUILDING FIRST-CLASS BOATS IN the shop formerly occupied by M. Johnson on C. Nelson's street, one block west of Hudson Bros' Mill. Model, Material and Finish First-class.

R. M. LEATHERS

Has reopened his boat shop, over Arndt & Ferchen's, foot of Lafayette street, and is prepared to turn out

FIRST-CLASS BOATS. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Oregon Paint and Varnish Works,

Manufacturers of

Paints, Varnish and Lacquer.

Any shade mixed and ground to order.

C. F. PEARSON & Co., Portland, Or.

P. O. Box 148.

Copper Paint.

IN HALF GALLON TINS.

WILSON & FISHER'S, Sole Liberal Dispensers to the Trade, 108

STONE & DAVIDSON

(HUME'S BUILDING.)

AGENCY

Red Crown Flour.

Guaranteed a Superior Article.

DEALERS

GRAIN, MILL FEED, POTATOES.

Country Produce, Etc.

Consignments Solicited, and Advances made on same.

S. ARNDT & FERCHEN,

ASTORIA - OREGON.

The Pioneer Machine Shop

BLACKSMITH SHOP AND Boiler Shop

All kinds of ENGINE, CANNERY, STEAMBOAT WORK

Promptly attended to.

A specialty made of repairing CANNERY DIES, FOOT OF LAFAYETTE STREET.

ARNDT & FERCHEN,

Agents for Oregon, Washington Territory, and Alaska for

E. W. BLISS'

Special Cannery Machinery!

Engines, Soldering Machines, Improved Acid Bath and Crimping Machines, Power Presses, Foot Presses, Squaring Shears,

And all other machinery used in canneries, including the new COMBINATION DIES.

Working without small springs, constantly on hand.

We respectfully invite all canneries to call and examine the above machinery as it is greatly superior to any here offered introduced on this coast. Orders solicited.

ARNDT & FERCHEN, Foot of Lafayette Street, Astoria, Oregon.

ASTORIA IRON WORKS.

BENTON STREET, NEAR PARKER HOUSE, ASTORIA - OREGON.

GENERAL MACHINISTS AND BOILER MAKERS.

LAND and MARINE ENGINES

Boiler Work, Steamboat Work and Cannery Work a specialty.

CASTINGS,

Of all Descriptions made to Order at Short Notice.

A. D. WARR, President, J. G. HUNTER, Secretary, I. W. CASE, Treasurer, JOHN FOX, Superintendent.

BARBOUR'S Salmon Net Threads

HAVE NO EQUAL

The London Fisheries Exhibition HAVE AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL

—TO—**The Barbour Brothers Company**

—FOR THE—**SUPERIORITY** —OF THEIR—**FLAX NET THREADS.**

O, Tell Me Where is Fancy Bre(a)d!

WHY, AT THE Astoria Bakery & Confectionery

CHENAMUS STREET.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CANDIES IN TOWN.

Weddings and parties supplied with the most elaborate ornamental work on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. This is the most complete establishment in Astoria.

ED. JACKSON, Prop.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

PARKER HOUSE.

H. B. PARKER, Prop.

ASTORIA, OREGON

AL. CROSBY, Day Clerk, Phil. BOWERS, Night Clerk, Jas. DUFFY has the Bar and Billiard room.

First Class in all Respects.

FREE COACH TO THE HOUSE.

IT IS A FACT!!

—THAT—**JEFF'S CHOP HOUSE**

On Concomly Street

IS THE **BEST** IN TOWN

That he has always on hand **FRESH SHOALWATER BAY AND EASTERN OYSTERS.**

—THAT—**"JEFF" IS THE BOSS CATERER.**

—THAT—**He has been Proprietor of the "Anson Hotel" in Knappaon seven years.**

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

A Good Cup of Coffee AND OYSTERS AT Mrs. Powell's Coffee House, On Main Street next to Oregon Bakery.

Campi Restaurant.

NEW AND WELL EQUIPPED THROUGHOUT.

L. Serra has rebuilt his establishment and is prepared to accommodate the traveling public. A good meal furnished at any hour of the day or night. The best Liqueurs and Cigars at the bar. Two doors west of Ike Oster's, 228 1/2m

LUGI SERRA.

Figures Never Lie!

—AND—**JEFF OF THE CHOP HOUSE RESTAURANT**

Can prove by his books that he is doing the biggest business of any

in the city, and he will guarantee to give the best meal for cash.

MARKETS.

CENTRAL MARKET,

General assortment of table stock constantly on hand, such as

Canned Fruits and Jelly, Bacon, Hams, Shoulders, Lard, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Fish, Poultry, and Game, In the season.

Cigars and Tobacco, Best of Wines and Liquors.

All cheap for CASH. Goods sold on commission. Opposite I. W. Case's store.

J. HINDERS.

WASHINGTON MARKET,

Main street, Astoria, Oregon.

BERG & BERRY, PROPRIETORS.

RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION of the public to the fact that the above Market will always be supplied with a FULL VARIETY AND BEST QUALITY

—OF—**FRESH AND CURED MEATS!!**

Which will be sold at lowest rates, wholesale and retail. Special attention given to supplying ships.

STAR MARKET.

WHERRY & COMPANY,

Fresh and Cured Meats, Vegetables, FRUITS, BUTTER, and EGGS.

OPPOSITE OCCIDENT HOTEL, CHENAMUS Street, Astoria, Or.

WYATT & THOMPSON.

DEALERS IN

FRESH AND CURED MEATS, CHOICE GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, Crockery and Glassware.

Mill Feed, Etc.

GEORGE LOVETT, Tailoring, Cleaning, Repairing.

NEAT, CHEAP AND QUICK.

Main St. opposite E. Leeb's, Astoria, Or.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEO. A. DORRIS, GEO. NOLAND, **NOLAND & DORRIS,** ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office in Kinney's Block, opposite City Hall, Astoria, Oregon.

C. R. THOMPSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Room No. 6, over White House, ASTORIA, OREGON.

C. W. FULTON, G. C. FULTON,

FULTON BROTHERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Rooms 5 and 6, Odd Fellows Building.

J. Q. A. BOWLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Chenamus street, - ASTORIA, OREGON

JOSEPH A. GILL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office with J. Q. A. Bowley, ASTORIA, Oregon.

C. J. CURTIS,

ATTY AT LAW.

Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds for Call or in, New York and Washington Territory. Rooms 3 and 4, Odd Fellows Building, Astoria, Oregon. N. B.—Claims at Washington, D. C., and collection a specialty.

A. V. ALLEN,

Astoria Agent

Hamburg-Magdeburg and German-American FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

E. C. HOLDEN,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION AND IN SURANCE AGENT.

C. W. LEICK,

ARCHITECT AND DRAUGHTSMAN.

Scholars received for Course of Draughting

Office over Parker House Store.

GEO. F. PARKER,

SURVEYOR OF

Clatsop County, and City of Astoria

Office - Chenamus street, Y. M. C. A. hall Room No. 8.

DR. N. C. HOYTAN,

Physician and Surgeon.

Rooms 9 and 10, Odd Fellows Building, ASTORIA, OREGON.

JAY TUTTLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

OFFICE—Rooms 1, 2, and 3, Rythian Building.

RESIDENCE—On Cedar Street, back of St. Mary's Hospital.

F. F. HICKS. A. E. SHAW.

HICKS & SHAW,

DENTISTS.

Rooms in Allen's Building, up stairs, corner Cass and Squem qua streets, Astoria Oregon.

J. RISBERG,

Practical Tailor.

<