

Daily Astorian.

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

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

The republican convention has nominated a good ticket. It is a ticket that appeals to every republican for support. It is a ticket that for the honor of republicanism in Clatsop county; for its effect on the state; for its example to the country in the important year of a presidential election should and will have the enthusiastic and unanimous support of Clatsop county republicans at the polls in June.

Bishop Potter has been out to Manila and has come home convinced that his early fears of "imperialism" were unnecessary and that the duty of the United States to retain and administer the Philippines is clear. The publication of this opinion has given great offense to the New England Anti-Imperialistic League, whose secretary has addressed a letter to Bishop Potter telling him, in effect, that he does not know anything about it. His stay in Manila was too short to enable him to learn as much as the writer, one Erving Winslow, knows by staying right along in Boston, and "it may be well for you to know," he writes, "that this body has strengthened and deepened its conviction" to the contrary of Bishop Potter's judgment. The impudence of this is characteristic and amusing and but scarcely important. What does call for some comment is the statement of the Boston person that he and his leaguers "have positive reasons for knowing that the elements composed the admirable congress and administration with which we should have treated fourteen months ago still exist and can easily be gathered together." It is a fair inference from this positive assertion that Mr. Winslow and his friends are in correspondence with the Tagalo leaders and have been encouraging them in their hostility to the United States. This is not a nice business for Americans to be engaged in. The "elements" that composed the admirable congress" are the elements busily engaged in lying in wait for and shooting American soldiers, and this they are doing because of the false and misleading promises made to them by their allies here at home. These people will have a heavy accounting to make with their consciences one of these days.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

The rapid growth of urban population, the increased use of electricity as a means of light and power are rapidly growing. It has, like water-works, gas works and sewers, become a necessity. It is now being generally recognized that municipal electric lighting costs much less, gives a superior service, abolishes political corruption largely in the management of the plant, pays better wages and gives shorter hours to the employees. Those who are interested from a selfish standpoint will naturally argue against the public ownership of electric lighting plants. But this same class once argued against public schools, against public streets, bridges, parks and even fire companies and police departments. And strange to relate their argument has not changed in any singular particular. It is the same old story.

It only needs an honest investigation to convince an honest citizen that it is his duty to society, to his city and its people, to work for and vote for municipal electric plants. The city of Jamestown, N. Y., population 16,000, added its commercial plant after the street plant had been in operation for two years. One large consumer who had paid the private company \$1,400 a year for lighting, now gets his lights from the city for \$300. A prominent social club had been paying the company \$450 a year for lighting its rooms. In order to retain its

custom the private company has reduced the charge to \$120 a year. This shows how the private company does business—for profit. Jamestown saved \$22 per year on each street light, or a total of over \$3,000 per year, and besides this, the citizens have saved over \$1,000 per year. A rich corporation has lost an opportunity to rob the public, everybody else in Jamestown was benefited.

Lansing, Mich., population 13,000, bought out the private plant and has reduced rates in two years over 40 per cent, and makes a profit of \$7,000 yearly, and in addition to this, the citizens save \$10,000 per year.

Allegheny, Pa., population 125,000, has made a great success with her electric light plant. She has reduced the operating expenses from \$61.24 per light in 1895 to \$49.56 in 1898. She paid prior to 1890 a private company \$130 a year for light, and Pittsburgh, just across the river, pays at present \$94.

Elgin, Ill., population 18,000, paid a private company \$232.42 per light for thirty-three lights. In 1890 the city entered upon its fiscal year of municipal ownership, and in 1891 she was using seventy-seven lights at a cost of \$62.24. If to this be added interest, charges, etc., the cost is about \$85, or about one-third what the private company charged. The city plant gave so much satisfaction that a new plant for lighting parks and public buildings has been constructed.

Detroit, Mich., population about 435,000, paid \$120.25 per light to a private company in 1892. The cost for 1898, under municipal ownership, including interest and taxes, was less than \$85. Detroit has a magnificent plant. She saves thousands of dollars annually. In twenty-five years the plant will be paid for and even if there should be no improvements the city can furnish lights at \$40.

Chicago, Ill., population 2,000,000, became the owner of its electric lighting system in 1887. Today the city owns 3,502 arc lights of 2,000 candle-power. Their average cost, including all items, is \$96.40 per lamp per annum. Chicago is at the same time leasing 200 lamps exactly the same power from electric lighting companies and pays \$137 per lamp per year for them. Here, then, in the same city it plainly appears that municipal ownership saves the taxpayer \$40.70 on every lamp. On the 1,254 lamps which Chicago owns, it saves, therefore, over \$50,000 a year, calculated on the basis of the price it is actually paying for lamps it leased from private corporations, and Chicago pays much higher wages to the municipal employees. Philadelphia pays an average of \$122 to a private company. Boston pays \$128, and New York pays an average of \$160. The new electrician in charge of the municipal plant at Chicago, estimates the cost for the year, including taxes, interest and depreciation at only \$40.

The city will have 3,502 arc lights in operation. The newest plant at Halsted street reduced operating expenses to about \$60 per arc light for \$1598-99. Chicago does a commercial lighting. Mr. Barrett, who formerly had charge of the municipal plant, stated that they could, were they allowed by state law, furnish electric lights to private consumers at one-half the cost now charged by the private company.

Springfield, Ill., is a good illustration of the efforts for profit by a corporation and the superior advantages of a municipal lighting plant for a city. In 1894 the city was paying a private company \$137 per year for arc lights, 2,000 candle power, that were burned only on dark nights. This company also controlled the gas company, and refused to offer lights for less than \$120 in order to secure a new contract, and claimed that the cost was \$117, leaving the company only \$3 profit. The city was largely in favor of buying a plant but was prevented from doing so by a state law, which prohibits a city from going into debt above a certain per cent on valuation. This law has since been repealed. This being the condition that confronted the city, sixty spirited citizens organized a company. The old company had been receiving \$24,000 per year for 147 arc lights. The new company offered to furnish nearly double the number of candle power lights for the same sum, \$24,000, and in addition the company agreed to furnish lights for the city hall, police headquarters and engine houses free. Out of this sum the company agreed to turn over to the city about 49 per cent, until such time as this amounted to a sufficient sum to pay for the entire plant, when it should become the property of the city. Such a contract could not be legally made, but an arrangement has been made whereby Springfield secures lighting at about 40 per cent less than the old company charged, and gets her public

Dr. Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure. This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine ever known to science. A few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a fact which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough, we earnestly ask you to try it. In the United States and Canada, 50c and \$1.00, and in England, 1s. 3d., 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

buildings lighted free—a saving of \$1,500. On June 1, 1899, the total cost of the plant was \$111,120.40, of which \$87,085.54 was for municipal lighting. The city has already credited the city with profits of \$60,185.96, leaving a net debt of \$50,934.75, so that in 1901 the city will absolutely own the plant and will be able to furnish lights at about one-third of the former cost by a corporation.

In all the above examples the arc light employed is full 2,000 candle-power, while in Astoria the lights used are only 1,200 candle power. The Astoria lights, therefore, in contrast with the lights of the cities above mentioned should be estimated at but little in excess of one half the cost stated.

THE LIGHT QUESTION.

A Taxpayer Who Says This City Should Get the Cheapest Lights in the Country.

ASTORIA, Or., April 5.—Editor Astorian: The subject of city lighting has been very interesting reading for me and if you will permit I would like to say a few words on the subject also. This matter has become to be an annual trouble to the city finance committee and I think the time has now arrived when the city should have a little more permanency in the matter which is such an important public necessity. The street committee has done its duty as they have tried time and again to get an expression from the manager of the present light company as to its intention for the future but to the present has received nothing but delay, which makes one think that they will do in the future as they have done in the past, raise the price at the eleventh hour.

I believe that the city council can force the light company to run the present lights at almost the same price until other means can be provided for its lighting, or for a reasonable length of time, or recind the light company's franchise. They cannot take the public highways for their poles and then hold the public up, as that is certainly not justice to the public and therefore they cannot do it. What other reasons can they possibly have for the delay? It speaks for itself that there is a nigger in the fence, and I think it high time to put a stop to it.

This city should get the cheapest lights in the United States as there is a sawmill in the center of the city, with a capacity of 100,000, that has an expensive contrivance for burning their offal, which is crude power, which if it were in Portland or any other city would yield the mill \$400 or \$500 per month, and as it now costs the mill one-half that amount to get rid of it it seems strange that such a valuable power should go so long unused. Astoria being a mossback town probably accounts for this. Water power is not to be compared with steam power in a sawdust town like this, and will be for years to come.

Arc lights at \$5 per month goes from profits to grand larceny. The way the present company is conducting its business makes this city a virgin field for another electric light plant.

TAX PAYER.

NINTH STREET IMPROVEMENT. Notice is hereby given that the common council of said city has determined and intends to improve all that portion of Ninth street in the city of Astoria as laid out and recorded by John McClure, Clatsop county, state of Oregon, from the north line of Bond street to the south side of Astor street, to the full width thereof and on the established grade. Said improvement is to be made by filling in from curb to curb with dirt so as to bring said portion of said street to the established grade, and laying stringers thereon and planking the same with covering plank 4 inches in thickness by 12 inches wide, and by the construction of sidewalks and gutters on each side of said portion of said street. Said improvement in matters of detail, except as herein otherwise provided, shall be constructed in conformity to the provisions of general ordinance No. 190, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the improvement of streets," approved January 3, 1895, except that either red or yellow flag may be used so long as the same is good and sound lumber. That the costs and expenses of said improvement shall be defrayed by special assessment upon the lots, lands and premises fronting upon, adjacent to and otherwise benefited by said im-

provement which said lands are hereby included in a special assessment district to be assessed to defray the costs and expenses of said improvement and which said district includes the lots, lands and premises benefited by said improvement and is as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at the southwest corner of lot 6 in block 9 and running thence north to the northwest corner of lot 3 in block 8, thence east to the northeast corner of lot 2 in block 55, thence south to the southeast corner of lot 7 in block 55, thence west along the south lines of said blocks 9 and 55 to the place of beginning and containing all of lots 1, 2, 7 and 8, in block 55 and lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, in block 3, all in that part of the city of Astoria, Clatsop county, state of Oregon, as laid out and recorded by John McClure and extended by Cyrus Olney.

This notice is published in the Daily Astorian for eight days in pursuance to a resolution duly adopted by the common council of the city of Astoria, the first publication of this notice being on Thursday, the 4th day of April, A. D. 1900.

H. E. NELSON, Auditor and Police Judge of the City of Astoria.

It takes but a minute to overcome tickling in the throat and to stop a cough by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. This remedy quickly cures all forms of throat and lung troubles. Harmless and pleasant to take. It prevents consumption. A famous specific for grippe and its after effects. Chas. Rogers.

Nature is stronger than education.

My son has been troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea. Sometime ago I persuaded him to take some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using two bottles of the 35-cent size he was cured. I give this testimonial hoping some one similarly afflicted may read it and be benefited. THOMAS C. BOWER, Glencoe, O. For sale by Charles Rogers.

Nonsense when earnest is impressive and sometimes takes you in. If you are in a hurry, you occasionally mistake it for sense.

Mrs. R. Churchill, Berlin, Vt., says: "Our baby was covered with running sores. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured her." A specific for piles and skin diseases. Beware of worthless counterfeits. Charles Rogers.

The obscure is a principal ingredient of the sublime.

J. E. Clark, Peoria, Ill., says: "Surgeons wanted to operate on me for piles but I cured them with DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is infallible for piles and skin diseases. Beware of counterfeits. Charles Rogers.

Patience is a necessary ingredient of genius.

Miss Annie E. Gunning, Tyre, Mich., says: "I suffered a long time from dyspepsia; lost flesh and became very weak. Kodol dyspepsia cure completely cured me." It digests what you eat and cures all forms of stomach trouble. It never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases. Charles Rogers.

The practice of politics in the East may be defined by one word—disimulation.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers purify the blood, clean the liver, invigorate the system. Famous little pills for constipation and liver troubles. Charles Rogers.

The very exercise of power only teaches me that it may be wielded for a greater purpose.

Male firmness is very often obstinacy. Women have always something better, worth all qualities. They have tact.

"One Minute Cough Cure is the best remedy I ever used for coughs and colds. It is unequalled for whooping cough. Children all like it," writes H. N. Williams, Gentryville, Ind. Never fails. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, croup, pneumonia, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. Its early use prevents consumption. Charles Rogers.

A profound thinker always suspects that he is superficial.

Mr. J. Sheer, Sedalia, Mo., saved his child's life by One Minute Cough Cure. Doctors had given her up to die with croup. It is an infallible cure for coughs, colds, grippe, pneumonia, bronchitis and throat and lung troubles. Relieves at once. Charles Rogers.

Travel teaches toleration.

"I was nearly dead with dyspepsia, tried doctors, visited mineral springs, and grew worse. I used Kodol dyspepsia Cure. That cured me." It digests what you eat. Cures indigestion, heartburn, headache and all forms of dyspepsia. Charles Rogers.

There is no such thing as unhappiness.

LEA & PERRIN'S SAUCE. The Original WORCESTERSHIRE. That's it. Beware of Imitations. John Dunbar's Sons, Agents, New York.



NOT A POISONOUS FACE BLEACH. But a true beautifier, being the only preparation sold under a positive guarantee of \$1,000 that it contains not a grain or fraction thereof of poisonous or deleterious substances. Indorsed by the most celebrated artists of the lyric and dramatic stage; recommended by eminent physicians, and pronounced harmless by leading chemists.

WISCONSIN'S FAMOUS ROBERTINE. It is the only preparation now used by fashionable ladies to perpetuate a beautiful complexion. Ask your druggist for it and do not be induced to take anything else. Price 50 cents per bottle.

A SURE CURE FOR CROUP. Twenty-five Years' Constant Use Without a Failure.

The first indication of croup is hoarseness, and in a child subject to that disease it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this hoarseness if a peculiar rattle cough, if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land and never disappoints the anxious mothers. We have here yet to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effectual. No other preparation can show such a record—twenty-five years' constant use without a failure. For sale by Charles Rogers.

THE LOUVRE.

Strangers visiting in the city will find the Louvre an attractive resort wherein to spend the evening. The Amme Sisters and the Ladies' Orchestra is still on the bills and presents nightly a musical program of exceptional merit. Handsome pool and billiard rooms are a feature in connection with the house. Palatable lunches will be served at all hours.

L. LEBECK.

Carpenter and Builder. General Contractor. HOUSE RAISING AND MOVING A SPECIALTY.

H. F. Prael Transfer Co.

DRAYING AND EXPRESSING. All Goods Shipped to Our Care Will Receive Special Attention.

W. C. A. Pohl.

Undertaker, Embalmer and Funeral Director. Caskets and Funeral Supplies constantly on hand.

J. A. Fastabend.

General Contractor and Builder.

THE PROOF.

of the pudding is in the eating and the proof of HUGHES & CO. IS IN SAMPLING.

That's an argument that's conclusive—a demonstration. Ours will stand the test.

HUGHES & CO.

BLANCARD'S PILLS & SYRUP. IODIDE OF IRON. FOR ANEMIA, POORNESS OF THE BLOOD, CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS, SCROFULA, ETC.

It is dishonest to blush when you speak the truth, even if it be to your shame.

As a cure for rheumatism Chamberlain's Pain Balm is gaining a wide reputation. D. B. Johnston, of Richmond, Ind., has been troubled with that ailment since 1862. In speaking of it he says: "I never found anything that would relieve me until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It acts like magic with me. My foot was swollen and paining me very much, but one good application of Pain Balm relieved me. For sale by Charles Rogers.

O. R. & N.

Table with columns: DEPART, TIME SCHEDULES, ARRIVE. Lists train routes to Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.

A FEW INTERESTING FACTS.

When people are contemplating a trip, whether on business or pleasure, they naturally want the best service obtainable as far as speed, comfort and safety is concerned.

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.

and you will make direct connections at St. Paul for Chicago, Milwaukee and all points East. For further information call on any ticket agent, or correspond with JAS. C. POND, Gen. Pass. Agt., or JAS. A. CLOCK, Milwaukee, Wis. General Agent, 246 Stark St., Portland, Or.

LUXURIOUS TRAVEL.

"The Northwestern Limited" trains, electric lighted throughout, both inside and out, and steam heated, are without exception, the finest trains in the world. They embody the latest, newest and best ideas for comfort, convenience and luxury ever offered the traveling public, and altogether are the most complete and splendid production of the car builders' art.

"THE MILWAUKEE."

A familiar name for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, known all over the Union as the Great Railway running the "Money Limited" trains every day and night between St. Paul and Chicago, and Omaha and Chicago.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Through Palace and Tourist Sleeping dining and library observation cars. ELEGANT VESTIBULE TRAINS. No. 4, "Flyer," leaves Portland at 3:45 p. m. No. 2, "Flyer," arrives Portland at 8:00 a. m.

TICKETS TO ALL POINTS EAST.

Dr. T. N. Ball, DENTIST, 573 Commercial Street, ASTORIA, ORE. Over Schuless's Clothing Store.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY EAST TO SOUTH.

Table with columns: Leave, Depot Fifth and Street, Arrive. Lists train routes to Overland Express, Sacramento, Ogden, Salt Lake, Reno, Los Angeles, New Orleans, San Francisco.

Rebate tickets on sale between Portland, Astoria and San Francisco. Net rates \$17 first class and \$11 second class, including sleeper.

YAMHILL DIVISION.

Leave for Oswego daily at 7:30 a. m.; 12:30, 1:55, 3:15, 4:35, 5:55, 7:15, 8:35, 9:55 a. m.; 1:35, 3:15, 4:35, 5:55, 7:15, 8:35, 9:55 p. m. Daily except Monday; 3:30 and 10:05 a. m. on Sundays only.

Oregon Short Line Railroad.

LOOK AT THE TIME. 1 1/2 Days to Salt Lake. 2 1/2 Days to Denver. 3 1/2 Days to Chicago. 4 1/2 Days to New York.

PROPOSALS FOR LIGHTING STREETS.

The committee on streets and public ways of the common council of the City of Astoria, invites proposals or bids for lighting the streets of the City of Astoria by electric lights for one or more years, and asks that the same be submitted to said committee on or before the 16th day of April, 1900. Said proposals should state the number of lights to be furnished and the charge per each light.

FIFTEENTH STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the common council of said city has determined and intends to improve all that portion of Fifteenth street in the city of Astoria, Clatsop county, state of Oregon, as laid out and recorded by J. M. Shiveley, from the south line of Exchange street to the north line of Irving avenue, excepting the intersection of said portion of said street with the cross streets, by planking the same to the width of 12 feet, and by covering the same with plank 3 inches in thickness by 12 inches wide, the planking to be placed upon the stringers now on said portion of said street after removing the present old planking.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS AND PUBLIC WAYS.

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H. E. NELSON.

Auditor and Police Judge of the City of Astoria.