

Daily Astorian.

JOHN T. LIGHTER, Editor. Telephone Main 461.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY. Sent by mail, per year, \$2.00. Sent by mail, per month, .20. Sent by carrier, per month, .25.

SEMI-WEEKLY. Sent by mail, per year, in advance, \$2.50. Postage free to subscribers.

All communications intended for publication should be directed to the editor. Business communications of all kinds and remittances must be addressed to "The Astorian."

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.

Rev. Robert Jaffray, head of the Chinese Mission Association in the province of Kwang Si, South China, and son of Robert Jaffray, one of the proprietors of the Toronto Globe, recently returned from China. He states that he expects any day to hear that the reformers are sweeping over China from the south. In the provinces of Wang Ting and Kwang Si they are thoroughly armed and provided with an abundance of ammunition. They are merely waiting to see if the powers intend to restore the corrupt and retrogressive rule of the empress dowager and if they find that step definitely decided upon they will rush, in hordes, upon the imperial court and armies and in all probability scatter ruin far and wide. Mr. Jaffray believes that the immensity and horror of this movement will overshadow in importance the brief and unorganized Boxer uprising. This awful catastrophe will justify its blame to the act or inaction of the powers in permitting the arch-bend and Boxer empire to regain the place rightfully belonging to the reform emperor, Kwang Hsu. Recent dispatches from the southern provinces support this view of the case and corroborative evidence may be secured here in America in any amount from the more enlightened of our Chinese population, many of whom are constantly leaving America for China to take part in the movement. The powers will do well to listen to the wishes and support rather than obstruct the rights of the more intelligent and progressive elements of the population of China.

DUTIES OF THE RICH.

Inter-Mountain. Andrew Carnegie has added another interesting contribution to that much-discussed theme, the duties of rich men. Mr. Carnegie is not only a very rich man himself, the owner of one of the greatest individual fortunes in the world, but he was the architect of it. No portion of his wealth was inherited, and this gives what he has to say the greater weight. On the subject of thrift, he says: "One of the fundamental differences between savage and civilized life is the absence of thrift in the one, and its presence in the other. When millions of men each save a little of their daily earnings these petty sums combined make an enormous amount, which is called capital, about which so much is written. If men consumed each day or each week all they earned, as does the savage, of course there could be no capital; that is, no savings laid up for future use. Now, let us see what capital does in the world. We will consider what the shipbuilders do when they have to build great ships. Those enterprising companies offer to build an ocean greyhound for, let us say, \$500,000, to be paid only when the ship is delivered after satisfactory trial trips. Where and how do the shipbuilders get this sum of money to pay the workmen, the wood merchant, the steel manufacturer, and all the people who furnish material for the building of that ship? They get it from the savings of civilized men. It is part of the money saved for investment by the millions of industrious people. Each man by thrift saves a little, puts the money in a bank, and the bank lends it to the shipbuilder, who pays interest for the use of it. It is the same with the building of a manufactory, a railroad, a canal, or anything costly; we could not have any more than the savings had except for thrift. Hence, thrift is mainly at the bottom of all improvement. Without it, no railroads, no canals, no ships, no telegraphs, no churches, no universities, no schools, no newspapers, nothing great or costly could we have. Man must exercise thrift and save before he can produce anything material of great value. There was nothing built, no great progress made, as long as man remained a thriftless savage. The civilized man has no clearer duty than from early life to keep steadily in view the necessity for providing for the future of himself and of those dependent upon him. There are few rules more salutary than that which has been followed by most wise and good men, namely, that expenses should always be less than income. In other words, one should be a civilized man, saving something, and not a savage, consuming every day all that which he has earned." Mr. Carnegie draws a very sharp line between hoarding and thrift, and the benefits of the latter habit to the individual and to the state have rarely been set in a stronger light than in the following: "No proud, self-respecting person can ever be happy, or even satisfied, who has to be dependent on others for his necessary wants. He who is dependent has not reached the full measure of manhood, and can hardly be counted among the worthy citizens of the republic. The safety and progress of our country depend upon the highly educated men, or the few millionaires, but upon the mass of sober, intelligent, industrious and saving workers, who are neither very rich nor very poor. As a rule, you will find that the saving man is a temperate man, a good husband and father, a peaceful, law-abiding citizen. Nor need the savings be great. It is surprising how little it takes to provide for the real necessities of life. A little home paid for and a few hundred pounds—a very few—make all the difference. These are more easily acquired by frugal people than you might suppose. Great wealth is quite another and far less desirable matter. It is not the aim of thrift, or the duty of men, to acquire millions. It is in no respect a virtue to set this before us as an end. Duty to save ends when just enough money has been put aside to provide comfortably for those dependent upon us. Hoarding millions is avicious, not thrift. Of course, under our industrial conditions it is inevitable that a few, a very few, men will find money coming to them far beyond their wants." There has been a tendency of late years to put the saving habit above all else as the means of accumulating a great fortune. As a matter of fact, saving can only give the true financier a start. It leads to independence and happiness, but millions are not brought together in that way. On this score, and in conclusion, Mr. Carnegie says: "The accumulation of millions is usually the result of enterprise and judgment, and some exceptional ability or organization. It does not come from savings in the ordinary sense of that word. Men who in old age strive only to increase their already too great hoards are usually slaves of the habit of hoarding formed in their youth. At first they own the money they have made and saved. Later in life the money owns them, and they cannot help themselves, so overpowering is the force of habit, either for good or evil. It is the abuse of the civilized saving instinct and not its use that produces this class of men. No one need be afraid of falling a victim to this abuse of the habit if he always bears in mind that whatever surplus wealth may come to him is to be regarded as a sacred trust, which he is bound to administer for the good of his fellows. The man should always be master. He should keep money in the position of a useful servant, he must never let it be master and make a miser of him. A man's first duty is to make a competence and be independent. But his whole duty does not end here. It is his duty to do something for his needy neighbors who are less favored than himself. It is his duty to contribute to the general good of the community in which he lives. He has been protected by its laws, because he has been protected in his various enterprises he has been enabled to make money sufficient for his needs and those of his family. All beyond this belongs in justice to the protecting power that has fostered him and enabled him to win pecuniary success. To try to make the world in some way better than you found it is to have a noble motive in life. Your surplus wealth should contribute to the development of your own character, and place you in the ranks of nature's noblemen. It is no less than a duty for you to understand how important it is, and how dear your duty is, to form the habit of thrift. When you begin to earn, always save some part of your earnings like a civilized man, instead of spending all, like the poor savage." Divide with reason between self-love and society, and be so true to thyself, as thou be not false to others.

Distress after eating. Baldwin's Dyspepsia Tablets. No. 21. Baldwin's Dyspepsia Tablets. No. 21. Baldwin's Dyspepsia Tablets. No. 21.

enterprising companies offer to build an ocean greyhound for, let us say, \$500,000, to be paid only when the ship is delivered after satisfactory trial trips. Where and how do the shipbuilders get this sum of money to pay the workmen, the wood merchant, the steel manufacturer, and all the people who furnish material for the building of that ship? They get it from the savings of civilized men. It is part of the money saved for investment by the millions of industrious people. Each man by thrift saves a little, puts the money in a bank, and the bank lends it to the shipbuilder, who pays interest for the use of it. It is the same with the building of a manufactory, a railroad, a canal, or anything costly; we could not have any more than the savings had except for thrift. Hence, thrift is mainly at the bottom of all improvement. Without it, no railroads, no canals, no ships, no telegraphs, no churches, no universities, no schools, no newspapers, nothing great or costly could we have. Man must exercise thrift and save before he can produce anything material of great value. There was nothing built, no great progress made, as long as man remained a thriftless savage. The civilized man has no clearer duty than from early life to keep steadily in view the necessity for providing for the future of himself and of those dependent upon him. There are few rules more salutary than that which has been followed by most wise and good men, namely, that expenses should always be less than income. In other words, one should be a civilized man, saving something, and not a savage, consuming every day all that which he has earned." Mr. Carnegie draws a very sharp line between hoarding and thrift, and the benefits of the latter habit to the individual and to the state have rarely been set in a stronger light than in the following: "No proud, self-respecting person can ever be happy, or even satisfied, who has to be dependent on others for his necessary wants. He who is dependent has not reached the full measure of manhood, and can hardly be counted among the worthy citizens of the republic. The safety and progress of our country depend upon the highly educated men, or the few millionaires, but upon the mass of sober, intelligent, industrious and saving workers, who are neither very rich nor very poor. As a rule, you will find that the saving man is a temperate man, a good husband and father, a peaceful, law-abiding citizen. Nor need the savings be great. It is surprising how little it takes to provide for the real necessities of life. A little home paid for and a few hundred pounds—a very few—make all the difference. These are more easily acquired by frugal people than you might suppose. Great wealth is quite another and far less desirable matter. It is not the aim of thrift, or the duty of men, to acquire millions. It is in no respect a virtue to set this before us as an end. Duty to save ends when just enough money has been put aside to provide comfortably for those dependent upon us. Hoarding millions is avicious, not thrift. Of course, under our industrial conditions it is inevitable that a few, a very few, men will find money coming to them far beyond their wants." There has been a tendency of late years to put the saving habit above all else as the means of accumulating a great fortune. As a matter of fact, saving can only give the true financier a start. It leads to independence and happiness, but millions are not brought together in that way. On this score, and in conclusion, Mr. Carnegie says: "The accumulation of millions is usually the result of enterprise and judgment, and some exceptional ability or organization. It does not come from savings in the ordinary sense of that word. Men who in old age strive only to increase their already too great hoards are usually slaves of the habit of hoarding formed in their youth. At first they own the money they have made and saved. Later in life the money owns them, and they cannot help themselves, so overpowering is the force of habit, either for good or evil. It is the abuse of the civilized saving instinct and not its use that produces this class of men. No one need be afraid of falling a victim to this abuse of the habit if he always bears in mind that whatever surplus wealth may come to him is to be regarded as a sacred trust, which he is bound to administer for the good of his fellows. The man should always be master. He should keep money in the position of a useful servant, he must never let it be master and make a miser of him. A man's first duty is to make a competence and be independent. But his whole duty does not end here. It is his duty to do something for his needy neighbors who are less favored than himself. It is his duty to contribute to the general good of the community in which he lives. He has been protected by its laws, because he has been protected in his various enterprises he has been enabled to make money sufficient for his needs and those of his family. All beyond this belongs in justice to the protecting power that has fostered him and enabled him to win pecuniary success. To try to make the world in some way better than you found it is to have a noble motive in life. Your surplus wealth should contribute to the development of your own character, and place you in the ranks of nature's noblemen. It is no less than a duty for you to understand how important it is, and how dear your duty is, to form the habit of thrift. When you begin to earn, always save some part of your earnings like a civilized man, instead of spending all, like the poor savage." Divide with reason between self-love and society, and be so true to thyself, as thou be not false to others.

TO CURE A COB IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 2c.

THE BEST SALVE IN THE WORLD

is Banner Salve. It is made from a prescription by a widely known skin specialist and positively is the most healing salve for piles, burns, scalds, ulcers, running sores and all skin diseases. There is nothing so good. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

Many have lost confidence and hope

for their kidney disease was incurable. Foley's Kidney Cure is a positive cure for the discouraged and disconsolate. Take no other. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

A cold, cough or a gripe can be

"tipped in the bud" with a dose or two of Foley's Honey and Tar. Beware of substitutes. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

Every medicine is an innovation, and

he that will not apply new remedies must expect new evils; for time is the greatest innovator. After things to the worse, and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end?"

3999 WORTH OF GOOD.

A. H. Thurness, of Willis Creek Coal Co., Buffalo, O., writes: "I have been afflicted with kidney and bladder troubles for years, passing gravel or stones with excruciating pain. After taking Foley's Kidney Cure the result was surprising. A few doses started me back, like fine spots, and now I have no pain across my kidneys, and I feel like a new man. Foley's Kidney Cure is 3999 worth of good." Take no substitute. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

A man that is busy and inquisitive is

commonly envious; for to know much of other men's affairs cannot be, because all that do may concern his own estate. Therefore it must needs be that he taketh a kind of play pleasure in looking upon the fortunes of others. Neither can he that mindeth other men's fortunes find much matter for envy. For envy is a gadding passion, and walketh the streets and doth not keep home.

The person who disturbed the congregation

last Sunday by coughing, is requested to call on Charles Rogers and get a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar. It always gives relief.

Private opinion is more free, but opinion

before others is more reverend.

Cold and cough curds are numerous,

but the one that leads all others in merit, is Foley's Honey and Tar, which is in great demand these days. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

Time is the measure of business as

money is of wares.

something for his needy neighbors who are less favored than himself. It is his duty to contribute to the general good of the community in which he lives. He has been protected by its laws, because he has been protected in his various enterprises he has been enabled to make money sufficient for his needs and those of his family. All beyond this belongs in justice to the protecting power that has fostered him and enabled him to win pecuniary success. To try to make the world in some way better than you found it is to have a noble motive in life. Your surplus wealth should contribute to the development of your own character, and place you in the ranks of nature's noblemen. It is no less than a duty for you to understand how important it is, and how dear your duty is, to form the habit of thrift. When you begin to earn, always save some part of your earnings like a civilized man, instead of spending all, like the poor savage." Divide with reason between self-love and society, and be so true to thyself, as thou be not false to others.

Divide with reason between self-love

and society, and be so true to thyself, as thou be not false to others.

Men that are great lovers of themselves

waste the public.

Many have lost confidence and hope

for their kidney disease was incurable. Foley's Kidney Cure is a positive cure for the discouraged and disconsolate. Take no other. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

A cold, cough or a gripe can be

"tipped in the bud" with a dose or two of Foley's Honey and Tar. Beware of substitutes. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

Every medicine is an innovation, and

he that will not apply new remedies must expect new evils; for time is the greatest innovator. After things to the worse, and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end?"

3999 WORTH OF GOOD.

A. H. Thurness, of Willis Creek Coal Co., Buffalo, O., writes: "I have been afflicted with kidney and bladder troubles for years, passing gravel or stones with excruciating pain. After taking Foley's Kidney Cure the result was surprising. A few doses started me back, like fine spots, and now I have no pain across my kidneys, and I feel like a new man. Foley's Kidney Cure is 3999 worth of good." Take no substitute. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

A man that is busy and inquisitive is

commonly envious; for to know much of other men's affairs cannot be, because all that do may concern his own estate. Therefore it must needs be that he taketh a kind of play pleasure in looking upon the fortunes of others. Neither can he that mindeth other men's fortunes find much matter for envy. For envy is a gadding passion, and walketh the streets and doth not keep home.

The person who disturbed the congregation

last Sunday by coughing, is requested to call on Charles Rogers and get a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar. It always gives relief.

Private opinion is more free, but opinion

before others is more reverend.

Cold and cough curds are numerous,

but the one that leads all others in merit, is Foley's Honey and Tar, which is in great demand these days. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

Time is the measure of business as

money is of wares.

ASTORIA AND COLUMBIA RIVER RAILROAD.

Leaves PORTLAND 8:00 a.m. (Portland Union Depot) 11:15 a.m. 7:30 p.m. For Astoria and inter-8:45 p.m. immediate points.

ASTORIA. 7:45 a.m. For Portland & inter-11:30 a.m. 5:15 p.m. (intermediate points) 10:30 p.m.

SEASIDE DIVISION. ASTORIA. 7:45 a.m. 10:00 p.m. SEASIDE. 7:30 p.m. 10:30 p.m.

WHITE COLLAR LINE

Sir, HERCULES takes the place of BAILEY GATZERT (Telephone Dock). Columbia River and Puget Sound Navigation Company.

The Hercules leaves Astoria daily except Sunday at 7 p.m.

Leaves Portland daily except Sunday at 7 a.m. White Collar Line tickets, O. R. & N. tickets and Iwaco Ry. & Nav. Company tickets interchangeable on Hercules and Haasala. Through Portland connection with steamer Naboceta from Iwaco and Long Beach ports.

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. Employees of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES are proud to serve the public and our trains are operated so as to make close connections with diverging lines at all junction points.

The Wisconsin Central Lines

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

"THE MILWAUKEE."

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

Oregon Short Line Railroad

THE DIRECT ROUTE. Montana, Utah, Colorado and all Eastern Points

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.

Free reclining chairs, upholstered tourist sleeping cars, and Pullman palace sleepers, operated on all trains.

For further information apply to C. O. TERRY, W. E. COMAN, Trav. Pass. Agt., Gen. Agent, 124 Third St., Portland, Or.

J. A. FASTABEND GENERAL CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

H. F. Prael Transfer Co DRYING AND EXPRESSING

No. 538 Duane St., W. J. COOK, Mgr Astoria, Or. Res. Tel. 118L

THE LOUVRE Strangers visiting in the city will find the Louvre an attractive resort wherein to spend the evening.

Agents O. R. & N. CO., Astoria, Or.

J. H. LOTHROP, General Agent, 125 Third St., Portland, Or.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

Franklin Avenue from East Claim Line of J. M. Shively D. L. C. Notice is hereby given that the assessment made by Ordinance No. 2845 of the City of Astoria, Oregon, entitled "An ordinance confirming special assessment roll No. 33 for the improvement of Franklin Avenue from the east line of 31st street to the east line of the J. M. Shively donation land claim" approved November 15th, 1900, will be due and payable in United States gold coin at the office of the city treasurer on December 28, 1900, and if not so paid at said time the common council will order warrants issued for the collection of the same. The assessment is as follows:

Table listing property owners and their assessed amounts. Includes names like ADAIR, MARY R., A. BOOTH PACKING CO., ASTORIA NATIONAL BANK, BARKER, LAURA ADAIR, BRENHAM, BETTY ADAIR, BOWERS, MARLE, EAKIN, J. A., HAUKE, R., HAUKE, E., HOLMES, GUST, JORDAN, MARY ADAIR, LARSEN, AUG, MENDELL, ELLEN ADAIR, PETERSON, C. P., SCHOLFIELD, W. T., THE ASTORIA COMPANY, WELCKER, KATT ADAIR, JOHANSEN, N. P., STEPHENSON, JOHN, BERTMAN, ISAAC.

By order of the Common Council of the City of Astoria, Oregon. Attest: Auditor and Police Judge of the City of Astoria, Oregon. Astoria, Oregon, Dec. 8, 1900.

POSSIBLY GO EAST

You Are Not Aware of the Fast Time AND SUPERB SERVICE

2-Daily Fast Trains-2 TO THE EAST

IF YOU CANNOT TAKE THE MORNING TRAIN, TRAVEL VIA THE EVENING TRAIN. BOTH ARE FINELY EQUIPPED.

"OUR SPECIALTIES" FAST TIME THROUGH SERVICE

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS PULLMAN TOURIST SLEEPERS PULLMAN DINERS LIBRARY (CAPE) CAR FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

Hours in time saved to Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, New York, Boston, and Other Eastern Points

Tickets good via Salt Lake City and Denver. It is to your interest to use THE OVERLAND LIMITED. Tickets and sleeping-car berths can be secured from G. W. LOUNSBERRY, Agent O. R. & N. CO., Astoria, Or.

J. H. LOTHROP, General Agent, 125 Third St., Portland, Or.

Through Palace and Tourist Sleepers, Dining and Buffet Smoking Library Cars.

Tickets to points East via Portland and the Great Northern Ry., on sale at O. R. & N. Ticket Office, Astoria, or Great Northern Ticket Office.

268 MORRISON STREET, PORTLAND.

For rates, folders and full information regarding Eastern trip, call on or address, A. B. C. DENNISTON, City Pass. and Ticket Agent, Portland.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, Nov. 23, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, Mrs. Mary Glaser, of Olney, county of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement, No. 5225, for the purchase of the NE quarter of section No. 4, in township No. 6 N, range No. 9 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Friday, the 15th day of February, 1901.

She names as witnesses: Sebastian Glaser, William W. Pope, Mary Denck, Apollonia Johnson, all of Olney, Clatsop County, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of February, 1901. CHAS. H. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Vancouver, Wash., Nov. 22, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 2, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, George A. Weed, of Portland, county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2097, for the purchase of the lots 1 and 2, and E half of NW quarter of section No. 30, in township No. 10 N, range No. 9 W, W. M. and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the register and receiver of this office at Vancouver, Wash. on Wednesday, the 15th day of February, 1901.

He names as witnesses: Bernard Hat, of Knappa, Washington; Ben Brock, of Nasel, Washington; Alfred J. Gray, of Knappa, Washington; William Mathral, of Knappa, Washington.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of February, 1901. W. R. DUNHAM, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, Dec. 3rd, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, John E. Logan, of Olney, county of Clatsop, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5217, for the purchase of the lots 11, 12, 13 and 14, of section No. 15, in township No. 6 N, range No. 7 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Friday, the 15th day of February, 1901.

He names as witnesses: Sebastian Glaser, William W. Pope, Mary Denck, Apollonia Johnson, all of Olney, Clatsop county, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of February, 1901. CHAS. H. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, November 15, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Ogden A. Hall, of No. 255 Morrison street, Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5218, for the purchase of the NE quarter of section 14 in township No. 5 N, range No. 9 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Thursday, the 7th day of February, 1901.

He names as witnesses, John Finley, of Astoria, Oregon; John Chitwood, of Astoria, Oregon; Herman Albers, of Push, Oregon; George McFarland, of Olney, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of February, 1901. CHAS. H. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That a certificate of the completion of the repairs to Twelfth street from the south line of Commercial street to the north line of Franklin avenue, according to the provisions of Ordinance No. 2558 of the City of Astoria, by C. G. Palmberg, the contractor, has been filed with the auditor and police judge of said city, by the committee on streets and public ways of the council of said city, and the superintendent of streets and city surveyor, and that unless objections be made to the acceptance of said improvement by the next regular meeting of the council after the final publication of this notice, said improvement will be accepted.

H. E. NELSON, Auditor and Police Judge.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That up to the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. on Friday the 22nd day of December, 1900, at the office of the Auditor and Police Judge, the Committee on Ways and Means of the Common Council of the City of Astoria, will receive sealed bids or proposals; 1st, for printing and publishing all legal notices required by the City of Astoria for the year 1901; 2nd, printing and furnishing all legal blanks and stationary required by the city during said year. Bids for printing and furnishing legal blanks must specify the price for which quarter, half and whole blanks in 1000, 500 and 250 lots will be furnished and the price per 1000 sheets for printed letter heads. Bids will be received and reported to the Common Council for consideration, which reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. SCHEINBECKAU, A. BRIDGEMAN, E. P. PARKER, Committee on Ways and Means.