

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE

President's Advice and Recommendation to Congress.

IT IS NOTHING SENSATIONAL.

Secretary Carlisle's Scheme of Finance Endorsed by the President.

Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The president today sent his annual message to congress. The message treats at length of the relations of the United States with foreign nations, and says:

"Our peaceful relations with them at this time demonstrates the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious national schemes, and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity. A gratifying recognition for the uniform impartiality of this country towards all foreign states was manifested by the coincident request of the Chinese and Japanese governments that the agents for the United States should within proper limit afford protection to the subjects for suspension of diplomatic relations during the state of war. This delicate office was accepted, and amid apprehensions which gave rise to the belief that in affording this kind of unofficial protection our agents would exercise the same authority which the withdrawn agents for the belligerents had exercised, was promptly corrected. Although the war between China and Japan endangers no policy for the United States it deserves our gravest consideration by reason of its disturbance of our growing commercial interests in the two countries, and the increased dangers which may result to our citizens domiciled or sojourning in the interior of China. Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Korea, (the first concluded with a western power) I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Korea, but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose. Deploring the destructive war between the two most powerful of the eastern nations, and anxious that our commercial interests in those countries may be preserved, and that the safety of our citizens shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents.

Of the Hawaiian question, the president says: "Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii and the action taken by the senate and house of representatives on certain questions, submitted to the judgment and wiser discretion of congress, the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the queen has been announced, with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new government."

Speaking of the army, the president says: "While no considerable increase in the army is in my judgment demanded by recent events, the policy of the sea coast fortifications in prosecution of which we have been steadily engaged for some years, has so far developed as to suggest that the effective strength of the army be now made at least equal to the legal strength. It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that in obedience to the commands of the constitution and the laws, and the purpose of protecting the property of the United States, aiding the process of the federal courts, and removing lawless obstructions to the performance by the government of its legitimate functions, it became necessary in various localities during the year to employ a considerable portion of the regular troops. The duty was discharged promptly, courageously, and with marked discretion by the officers and men, and the most gratifying proof was thus afforded that the army deserves that complete confidence in its efficiency and discipline which the country has at all times manifested."

Referring to the national guard, the president says: "The reports of militia inspection by the regular army officers show a marked increase in interest and efficiency in state organizations, and I strongly recommend a continuance of the policy of affording every practical encouragement possible to this important auxiliary of our military establishment."

In regard to the distinguished military services of Major General Schofield, commanding the army, the president says: "It is suggested to congress that the temporary revival of the grade of lieutenant general in his behalf would be a just and gracious act and would permit his retirement now bear at hand with a rank befitting his merits."

"Another subject of pressing moment, says the president, 'referred to by the attorney general is the re-organization of the Union Pacific Railway Company on a basis equitable as regards all private interest and as favorable to the government as existing conditions will permit. The operation of a railroad by a court through a receiver, is an anomalous state of things which should be terminated on all grounds, public and private, at the earliest possible mo-

ment. Besides, not to enact the needed enabling legislation at the present session postpones the whole matter until the assembling of a new congress, and will inevitably increase all the complications of the situation, and could not but be regarded as a signal failure to solve the problem which has practically been before the present congress ever since its organization."

The president renews his recommendation for the location and construction of two prisons for the confinement of United States prisoners.

"To obviate the deficiency existing in the postoffice appropriation the present rate should be raised on second-class matter. Terms from time to time have admitted to the privileges intended for legitimate newspapers and periodicals a surprising range of publications, and created abuses, the cost of which amount in the aggregate to the total deficiency of the postoffice department. Pretended newspapers are started by a business house for the mere purpose of advertising goods, complying with the law in form only, and discontinuing the publication as soon as the period of advertising is over. The paper covered literature consisting mainly of trashy novels to the extent of many thousands of tons is sent through the mails at one cent per pound, while the publishers of standard works are required to pay eight times that amount in sending their publications. An abuse consists in the free carriage through the mails of hundreds of tons of seed and grain uselessly distributed through the department of agriculture. The postmaster general predicts that if the law be so amended as to eradicate their abuses, not only will the postoffice department not show a deficiency, but he believes that in the near future all legitimate newspapers and periodical magazines will be properly transmitted through the mails to their subscribers free of cost.

The president agrees with the attorney general that an additional judge of the circuit court of appeals in each circuit would greatly strengthen the court.

Continuing, the message says: "The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amount to \$72,802,498.29, and its expenditures to \$42,605,758.87, leaving a deficit of \$15,303,290.58. There was a decrease of \$65,952,674.66 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the fiscal year 1893. The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to \$275,199,063, being \$145,657,625 less than during the preceding year, and the importations free of duty amounted to \$375,795,536, being \$61,748,675 less than during the preceding year. Our exports of merchandise domestic and foreign amounted during the year to \$892,140,772, being an increase over the preceding year of \$44,495,378. The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was \$76,598,061, as against \$108,680,444 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was \$72,449,119, as against \$1,174,381 during the previous fiscal year, 1893. The imports of silver were \$13,285,522, and the exports were \$50,451,205. The total bounty paid upon the production of sugar in the United States for the fiscal year was \$12,110,208. It is estimated that upon the basis of our present revenue laws, the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be \$424,427,746, and its expenditures, \$444,427,748, resulting in a deficit of \$20,000,000. On the first day of November, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was \$2,240,775,858, as against \$2,294,651,000 on the first of November, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation not included in the treasury holdings was \$1,672,032,422, or \$24.73 per capita upon an estimated population of 68,387,000.

The president favors the construction of additional battle ships and torpedo boats for the navy. The subject of pensions is treated at considerable length and among other things, he says:

"At the close of the last fiscal year on the 30th of June, 1894, there were 569,544 persons on our pension rolls, being reported at the end of the previous year. The commissioner of pensions is of the opinion that the year 1895, being the thirtieth year after the close of the war of the rebellion, must according to all sensible human calculations, see the highest limit of the pension roll, and that after that year it must begin to decline. The names dropped from the rolls for all causes during the year numbered 37,951. Among our pensioners are nine widows and three daughters of soldiers of the revolutionary war, and forty-five survivors of the war of 1812. The accusation that an effort to detect pension frauds is evidence of unfriendliness towards our worthy veterans, and a denial of their claim to the generosity of the government suggests an unfortunate indifference to the commission of an offense which has for a motive the securing of a pension, and indicates an unwillingness, blind to the existence of mean and treacherous crimes, which play on demagogic fears, and make sport of the patriotic impulse of a grateful people."

A large part of the message is devoted to the report of the secretary of agriculture, which deals extensively with the export of live stock from this country and the inspection of meats. There was a falling off in American exports of wheat of 13,700,000 bushels, and the secretary is inclined to believe that wheat may not, in the future, be the staple export cereal product of our country, but that corn will continue to advance in importance as an export, on account of the new uses to which it is constantly appropriated. The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, amounted to \$23,253,028, being 72.25 per cent of American exports of every description, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain took more

than 54 per cent of all farm products finding foreign markets. A vast majority of the voters of the land, says the president, are ready to insist that the time and attention of those who select to perform for them important public duties should not be distracted by doling out minor offices, and they are growing to be unanimous regarding party organization as something which should be used in establishing party principles instead of dictating the distribution of public places as rewards for partisan activity. Numerous additional offices and other places have lately been brought within the civil service rules and regulations, and some others will probably soon be included.

The president recommends the establishment of a national board of health, and in speaking of the strike commission, says: "Their work has been well done, and their standing and intelligence give assurance that their report and suggestions they make are worthy of careful consideration."

On the subject of the tariff, the president says:

"The tariff act passed at the last session of congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change the rates of duty, I am still decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the free list, and so far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad under existing aggravations, to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If with all the favor now accorded the sugar refining interest in our tariff laws, it still languishes to the extent of closing refineries and discharging thousands of workmen it would seem a hopeless case for reasonable legislation. Whatever else is done or omitted, I earnestly repeat my recommendation that additional duty of one-tenth of cent per pound laid upon sugar imported from countries who pay a bounty on its export be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important considerations point to the propriety of this amendment. With the advent of a new tariff policy, not only calculated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but invites a better development of American thrift and creates for the United States closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world; it follows, as a logical and imperative necessity, that we should at once remove the chief, if not the only obstacle which has so long prevented our participation in the foreign carrying trade of the sea, that ancient provision of our law, denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans, which appears in the light of present conditions not only to be a failure poor at every point, but to be more nearly a relic of barbarism than any thing that exists under permission of the statute of the United States, and I earnestly recommend its prompt repeal.

Referring to the recent bond issue the president says that it is perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under present conditions by which the reserve when dangerously depleted can be replenished is through the issue and sale of the bonds of the government for gold, and yet congress has not only thus far declined to authorize an issue of bonds, best suited to such purpose, but there seems to be a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issuance of bonds at all. I cannot for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their government should default in its pecuniary obligations or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate, I should not feel that my duty was done, if I omitted any effort I could make to avert such a calamity. As long therefore, as no provision is made for the final redemption or putting aside of currency obligations now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the government its gold, and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, abundant to save the credit of our country and make good the financial obligations of our government.

The president says in reference to the unsatisfactory features of our banking and currency system, the absolute disavowal of the government from the business of banking is the ideal relationship of government to the circulation of the currency of the country. This condition cannot be immediately reached, but as a step in that direction, and as a means of securing a more elastic currency and obviating other objections to the present arrangement of bank circulation, the secretary of the treasury presents in his report a scheme modifying the present banking laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by state banks free from taxation, under certain limitations. The secretary explains his plan so plainly and its advantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness, that any effort on my part to present an argument in its support would be superfluous. I shall therefore content myself with an unqualified endorsement of his series of proposed changes in the law, and a brief and imperfect statement of their prominent features. It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as a security for circulation; to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding an amount 75 per cent of their paid up and unimpaired capital provided they deposit with the government as a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including the treasury notes of 1890, a sum of equal amount to 25 per cent of the notes they desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation proportionately to the part of its guarantee fund shall be re-

turned to it to permit the secretary of the treasury to prepare and keep on hand, ready for issue in case an increase in circulation is desired, blank national notes for each bank having a circulation, and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions, thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of 75 per cent of capital to be quickly made as emergencies arise. In addition to the guarantee fund required, it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of circulating notes of failed banks by imposing a small annual tax, say one-half of one per cent upon the average of each bank until the fund amounts to five per cent of the total circulation outstanding, when a bank fails its guarantee fund is to be paid into this safety fund, and its notes are to be redeemed in the first instance from such safety fund thus augmented. Any impairment of such fund caused thereby to be made good from immediately available cash assets of said bank, and if those should be insufficient, such impairment to be made good by prorate assessment among other banks, their contributions constituting a first lien upon the assets of the failed bank in favor of their contributing banks. As further security it is contemplated that the existing provisions fixing the individual liabilities of stock holders, is to be retained, and a bank's indebtedness accounted its circulating notes is to be made first lien upon all its assets. For the purpose of meeting the expense of printing notes, official supervision, cancellation and like charges, there shall be paid a tax of say one-half of one per cent per annum, on the average amount of notes in circulation. It is further provided that there shall be no national bank notes issued of a less denomination than ten dollars. Another very important feature of this plan is the exemption of state banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury and comptroller of currency by banks claiming such exemption, that they have not had outstanding their circulating notes exceeding seventy per cent of their paid up and unimpaired capital. That their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock, and that the liability of said banks upon their circulating notes constitutes under their state law a first lien upon their assets. That such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes including the United States treasury notes of 1890, equal to 30 per cent of their outstanding circulating notes, and such banks have promptly redeemed their circulating notes when presented at their principal or branch offices. It is quite likely that this scheme may be usefully amended in some of its details, but I am satisfied it furnishes a basis for very great improvement in our present banking and currency system. I conclude this communication fully appreciating that responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in congress, and assuring them that whether in accordance with recommendations I have made or not, I shall be glad to co-operate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country."

**FINAL ACCOUNT.**  
The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Caroline Hansen, deceased, has filed in the county court of the State of Oregon, for Clatsop County, his final account as such administrator, and the said court has set Wednesday, January 9th, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. for hearing thereon, at the courthouse in said county and state; all persons having any interest therein are required to attend, and there appear and show cause if any, why the said account be not allowed and the administrator be discharged.

**VICTOR HANSEN,**  
Administrator.  
November 19th, 1894.  
State of Ohio, County of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.  
Frank L. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and state aforesaid, and that the said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.  
**FRANK J. CHENEY,**  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, 1894.  
**A. W. CLEASON,**  
(Seal.) Notary Public.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.  
**F. J. CHENEY & CO.,**  
Toledo, Ohio.  
Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

**"A TALENTED EDITOR."**  
Gentlemen:—I had occasion to use several boxes of Krause's Headache Capsules while traveling to Chicago to attend the National Democratic Convention. They acted like a charm in preventing headaches and dizziness. Have had very little headache since my return, which is remarkable.  
Yours, respectfully,  
**JOHN J. SHAFER,**  
Ed. Renovo (Pa.) Record.  
For sale by Chas. Rogers, Astoria, Or., sole agent.

**FINAL ACCOUNT.**  
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed her final account, as administratrix of the estate of Charles F. Strom, deceased, in the county court of the State of Oregon for Clatsop County, and the time for hearing thereon, by said court, set for Monday, December 18, A. D. 1894, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., and all persons having objections thereto, will then and there appear, and show cause if any why the same shall not be allowed, and the administratrix discharged.  
October 30th, 1894.  
**ELIZABETH STROM,**  
Administratrix.

**ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.**  
Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the undersigned has been duly appointed the assignee of I. W. Case, and that he has qualified as such assignee by filing with the clerk of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Clatsop County, his bond as required by law. All persons having claims against said I. W. Case are notified to present the same to the undersigned, duly verified, at the office of the Astoria National Bank, in the city of Astoria, in said county, within three months from this date.  
Dated at Astoria, Oregon, this 11th day of November, 1894.  
**D. K. WARREN,**  
Assignee.

**NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT.**  
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Antonio Magno, deceased, has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Clatsop County, his final account as such administrator, and the said court has set Friday, December 21st, 1894, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the County Court rooms, in the Court House at Astoria, Oregon, as the time and place for the hearing thereof, and that all persons interested therein, are notified to then and there appear and show cause if any there be, why the same be not allowed and the administrator discharged.  
**ALEX. GILBERT,**  
Administrator of the estate of Antonio Magno, deceased.

**NOTICE.**  
Astoria, Oregon, November 25, 1894.  
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of James P. Metz, deceased, has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Clatsop County, my final account as such administrator, and the same has been by said court set for hearing Wednesday, January 9th, 1895, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. at court house at Astoria, Or. All persons interested therein are hereby notified to then and there appear and show cause if any why the said account be not allowed, and the administrator discharged.  
**JAMES W. HARE,**  
Administrator.

**NOTICE.**  
Astoria, Oregon, November 25, 1894.  
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Mrs. T. B. Hawkins, Chittanooga, Tenn., widow of the late 'SAVING MY LIFE.' I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used. For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble, it excels. Price 75 cts. For Sale by J. W. Conn.  
**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**  
Wheat's Pure Highest Medal and Dignities.

**TAKE THE BEST**  
**CURE THAT COUGHS WITH SHILOH'S CURE**  
It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Croup, Whooping Cough, and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.  
For Sale by J. W. Conn.

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1. Messrs. Printz and Crain are both thorough druggists, each having had nearly twenty years' experience in the business, and have the confidence of both the physicians and the public.  
2. They are always pleasant and obliging to every one who enters their store, whether they wish to buy anything or not.  
3. They have no clerk hire to pay, their rent is reasonable, and their experience in the wholesale department enables them to buy goods in a way that they can compete with the best of them on prices. Give them a call and you will be convinced that the above is true.

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**JAMES W. HARE,**  
Administrator.

**Hunter & Mergen's**  
Epicures say the best Pork Sausage combines the flavor of lean pig and the fines herbs.  
We furnish the table with this kind of sausage that pleases the veriest epicure.  
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**W. E. DEMENT,** Secretary  
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**A. L. Fox,** Vice President  
**O. B. Frazer,** Secretary

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Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.  
**KENTUCKY WHISKEY**  
Only handed over the bar. The largest glass of N. P. Beer. Half-and-half, &c.  
Free Lunch.  
**Erickson & Wirkkala, Proprietors**  
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**PLUMBING,**  
Gas and Steam Fitting, Hot Air, Steam and Water Heating.  
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**Shipping & Commission**  
Astoria, Oregon.

**H. W. SHERMAN,**  
Cabs and Express Wagons.  
Central Office, 515 Third Street.  
Stable, 128 First Street. Telephone No. 7.

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**SHIP - CHANDLERS,**  
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