Daily Astorian.

JOHN T. LIGHTER, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

Sent by mail, per year.....$7.00
Sent by mail, per month..... 60 cts
Served by carrier, per week.... 15 cts

Address all communications to The Daily Astorian.

WEEKLY.

Sent by mail, per year, $2.00 in advance.

Postage free to subscribers.

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

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

The Weekly Astorian, the second oldest weekly in the state of Oregon, has next to the Portland Oregonian, the largest weekly circulation in the state.

Jno. T. Handley & Co., are our Portland agents, and copies of the Astorian can be had every morning at their stand on First street.

Telephone No. 66.

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

FOOD OF THE FUTURE.

A scientific exchange says: "Prof. Berthelot, a chemist of Paris, is now engaged in the work of going back to natural foods. He promises, as the result of experiments now making, to offer to the public the chemical combinations which shall serve as substitutes for the staple nourishments. His researches have been preceded by those of others who have produced essences of beef, sterilized milk, preparations of wheat and malt, and many other attempts to afford nutrition without compelling the stomach to become a laboratory, and, in order to get a small proportion of strength, consume a large amount of refuse matter which serves no beneficial purpose."

Food is one of the worst enemies humanity has. To eating may be ascribed most of the weaknesses, distempers and ills of mankind. Dyspepsia has been the cause of more unhappiness, more brutality, more injustice than all other physical failings; and civilization has not been able to impress upon us the lessons of experience. The human frame needs nourishment, but no more so than the giant tree. The essential elements of recuperation are to be found in a natural state, and all the artifices of the cook are only wretched efforts to tempt a vitiated appetite.

What a world of care, trouble, cost and pain would be saved by a return to simple diet! Man would lose his grossness, he would develop his mental capacity and extend his life if he could be brought to a condition where he would be content to live upon berries, cracked wheat, eggs and milk. The great benefactor of his race will be the man who can put into homeopathic pills or tablets enough of the nutritious elements of nature to satisfy the demand for a renewal of vital force. Then his mind will be free to think, undisturbed by gastric fermentations. He can work and enjoy himself, released from the heavy headache due to overloading his stomach with half raw beef or pate de foie gras, with thick dough and grease soaked pastry. So great a revolution should come gradually, in order that butchers and bakers, cooks and dishwashers, and all the army that waits on man's appetite may educate themselves to other employments.

Eating as we do is a habit. It has been going on for thousands of years, but the evils of it continue. The human system has changed its machinery to accommodate changed circumstances. Physical strength does not come from heavy eating. On the contrary the aim of the athlete is to get the maximum of nutrition from the minimum of consumption. There are very few men, certainly very few women, who really enjoy gorging. Most women, indeed, prefer a dish of ice cream to any other, and what, in its true condition, could be more simple, more free from coarseness, and nutritious than ice cream? It would not be acceptable as a steady diet, but it is only one of the many forms of aesthetic dining, and there is a sufficient variety of wholesome and simple foods to satisfy the most dainty and capricious.

Dyspepsia is not the only motive power behind the evil, we don't want to make a contention of that kind for a moment. There would still be avarice, jealousy, envy and egotism left among us to keep us from dying of inertia, but human judgment would be clearer and mercy less strained if the brain and heart were not so much subject to the frailties of the stomach.

Experience of many years should have taught the cannerymen of the Columbia river that the principle of private brands is a mistake, and a vicious interference with the legitimate trade. Of course the evil has existed for a long while in many lines of business beside the canning of salmon. Every small country furnishing store exhibits pants "made expressly for John Williams" or shoes "our own make—Smith & Co.," supplied by the carload from dozens of cheapjohn factories, and bearing in print the name of the purchaser as a feather to tickle his vanity and make him renew orders when the time comes. An order for five hundred cases of salmon from any picayune jobber in the country is, if so desired, sent out from any cannery on the river, with a label bearing on its face not only the words "packed expressly for Debs, Jones & Co.," but any brand that the fancy of the purchaser may choose to select. As a result of this policy we are satisfied that more than one cannerymen has during the last few years been compelled to find new markets for his goods every season, enabling not only the worry and bother of a changing and fluctuating location for his deliveries, but considerable expense as well. These men after having with a great deal of labor built up a name and a steady trade in certain localities, have fallen into the private label snare and have continually made concessions of this kind to facilitate sales. The result is that the packer's name has gradually become forgotten, many of the men who bought from year to year salmon labeled with private brands have failed and retired from business, and the canner now has to build up new markets for several thousand cases of his stock. He is met with keen competition, and is exactly in the position of a new man just beginning operations, for in spite of the fact that he has been a salmon packer for ten, fifteen, twenty years, as the case may be, nobody remembers who he is. Such a policy is suicidal, and we think the cannerymen should be able to see that this is so. We don't blame the wholesale grocers. If they can get the privilege of having first class goods packed under their own private brands, more power to them. But it is certain that to allow such methods to prevail much longer will, before many more seasons, kill the identity of every cannerymen on this river and bury under the private brands of a few thousand cheese and butter establishments all the business reputation they ever had.

The logical effect of Judge Bellinger's opinion in the jurisdiction question is that no crime committed on the Columbia river, for which the statutes of the states of Oregon and Washington happen to affix different degrees of punishment, can be prosecuted except on the side of the river where the offense is committed. If this shall stand as the law of the Columbia river jurisdiction, it can be readily seen that the detection and punishment of certain misdemeanors and minor felonies must be attended by such extreme inconvenience and expense that it is doubtful if they will be followed up. All an offender would have to do in cases where this different rule of punishment prevailed, would be to immediately seek the opposite shore of the river in order to evade the officers who might be in pursuit, and if he did not ultimately escape arrest altogether, on his subsequent apprehension in the state of his refuge, the other state would be obliged to resort to the tedious and technical process of extradition in order to get him into its possession. It can be thus seen that it is not simply a few salmon fishers who are affected by Judge Bellinger's remarkable decision, but all the law-abiding citizens of the whole states of Oregon and Washington. However well satisfied the Washington authorities may be over their temporary victory, the officers of this state will be recreant to their oaths and public duty if they do not insist upon a review of the question in the last legal tribunal open for its determination.

An Eastern paper reports that it is proposed to import the operatic music of the capital to the presidential ear by means of the telephone, and the experiment will soon be tried. The best thing about this audiphonic connection is that you can listen or not, as you like, whereas in the operatic chamber you have no choice in the matter. Not much is known about the president's musical inclinations, and the higher and subtler passages of that art may be entirely lost upon him. In that case he can shut off the instrument at any time without affront to the performers or interruption of the performance. On the other hand, he may be as sensitive to melodious cadences as was Saul of Israel, in which case the apparatus may breathe balm upon his spirit as he repores in his armchair after dinner, thinking what a mess he and his party have made of the concerns of a great nation. Probably a banjo judiciously manipulated by Thurber in the next room would shed as much tranquility upon him as the whole operatic repertoire warbled along the wire. On this point, however, there is no certainty. He has been compelled to listen to a good deal of extremely unpleasant political music during the last year or two, and if there is any other kind satisfactory to him he is entitled to it.

There is now no further obstacle to the immediate commencement of the railroad, and in view of the fact that Mr. Hammond has more at stake than any other individual interested in the enterprise, it may be assumed that the work will go on without cessation until its final completion. Mr. Hammond has been heard to remark frequently that the road could be constructed and equipped within one year after it is commenced, and considering the fact that there are no unusual engineering difficulties to be overcome, it is highly probable that he is right, and that the cars on the Astoria and Goble road will be running into this city by the 1st of July, 1896.

Among all the greybeards who may now be expected in the reasonable course of human events to be about telling what "I" did for the railroad, and how "it would never have been built if it hadn't been for ME," it wants to be remembered that two young men, Messrs. Thomas Trullinger and F. L. Parker, are entitled to as much credit for hard, persistent and successful labor as any other two individuals who have interested themselves at any time in the undertaking.

WHY RESULTS ARE SO UNEQUAL.

In October, 1892, the last month before the presidential election which turned over the law making and executive power to the Democratic party, the mills and furnaces of the country were fully employed, and hands were getting the best wages, on the whole, they have ever received. Home competition was so vigorous that it had reduced prices to consumers in two years under the Republican tariff—in all iron and steel products, for instance—18 per cent., and yet the profits in manufacture were sufficient to encourage rapid extension of the producing force. It will not be denied that these were conditions in the highest degree favorable for the wage-earner, because promising a further development of the demand for labor to keep pace with the increase in population and in number of hands to be employed.

Nearly three years have passed, and, as all know, these have not been years of prosperity. The production has been greatly reduced, and now, after months of rapid improvement, swelled by the accumulation of deferred work, is not as large, on the whole, as it was in 1892. The wages of many thousand hands have been raised, perhaps more generally in the iron and steel manufacture and the supply of its materials than in other departments, and yet they are by no means up to the level of 1892. Three years of increase in population have brought more hands to be employed, and more mouths to be fed, but not more work, and actually less wages.

It is natural that results have been unequal because the change of duties has been unequal. In the cotton manufacture, as a whole, the reduction of duties was about a fifth, 21.19 per cent.; in metal production, as a whole, about three-eighths, or 37.37 per cent.; in silk goods, about an eighth, or 12.38 per cent., and in woollens, over one-half, 50.5 per cent. Besides these extraordinary differences in the rates of duty reduction, there were differences even greater in effect, because ad valorem duties were in some classes substituted for specific undervaluation of imports. These extreme irregularities in the change of duties were not intelligently graduated to fit any real or supposed public need, but resulted from the greater or less success of the corrupt bartering by which the bill of sale was framed.

While prices and wages were depressed beyond the living point these unreasonable inequalities had comparatively little influence. The cost of producing most things had been put down so far that such as could be produced at all were not greatly affected by foreign competition. But now entirely different conditions begin to appear. The cost of all sorts of materials has been rising. Wages of labor in many branches have been advanced, if not to the level of 1892, far enough to greatly increase the cost of production. Now the question comes, in a great variety of industries, whether the output can continue at the present rate, or will be curtailed and suppressed by foreign competition. But owing to the absurd inequality of recent changes, in almost every industrial department there are some forms of the manufacture which have to fight for very life with the result in doubt, while others enjoy entire freedom from foreign competition.

This is the explanation of phenomena which begin to attract attention already, and may appear with increasing frequency. Even while some iron works are advancing wages others are forced to reduce wages or to stop work. Makers of some kinds of woollens can raise wages, while others have to face great strikes because they cannot meet foreign competition and yet pay current prices for materials and current wages for labor. As time passes, and the effects of foreign competition are more definitely known, changes will be witnessed which can in no way be understood, except by bearing in mind the fact that the new Democratic tariff is destructive in general purpose, but protective in spots, in consequence of corrupt bargains or ignorant blunders.

'FORE SHE WENT.

Things ain't like they used to be
'Fore she went away;
Jest don't look the same to me—
Don't—by night or day!

Weather's colder, skies ain't half
Like they wuz when she
Made the silver sunbeams laugh
From the blue to me.

Seems like, 'fore she went away,
Nuthin' ever wrong;
It wuz summer all the day—
Summer sweet with song.

Summer in them eyes o' hers,
Bright as mountain lakes
When the wind above 'em stirs
An' the mornin' breaks.

Summer in her lips 'at thrilled
Like the song o' birds;
Rich and rosy lips 'at spilled
Music with their words.

Summer all erbout her! She
Seemed the whole thay long
Just a livin' melody—
Sunshine set to song!

Will she come again? Some time
I shall wake an' hear
Silver bells o' music chime
Soft-like on the air;

An' the wind'll wash the snows—
Winter will depart,
An' the spring'll jim a rose
Here on my poor heart!

—F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

EIGHTEENTH STREET IMPROVEMENT NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the common council of the City of Astoria, Ore., have determined to improve 18th street from the south line of Exchange street to the north line of Grand Avenue, all in the City of Astoria as laid out and recorded by J. M. Shively, by removing all of the old structure now on said street and driving piles, laying caps and stringers and planking to full width, including sidewalks, through the northernmost 390 feet. By setting the mud sills and covering as above, through the next 30 feet south and by grading and filling the remaining 240 feet, all to the established grade, and building sidewalks, gutters and railing where necessary.

All to be done in accordance with plans and specifications and ordinances in relation thereto.

The lands and premises upon which the special assessment shall be levied to defray the cost and expense of such improvement and the district embracing said lands and premises be and the same are designated as follows, to wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of lot 3 in block 112 and running thence southerly on a straight line to the southwest corner of lot 10 in block 14 and thence east on a straight line to the southeast corner of lot 9 in block 13 and thence northerly on a straight line to the northeast corner of said lot 9 and thence easterly on a straight line to the southeast corner of lot 4 in block 12, and thence northerly on a straight line to the northeast corner of said lot 4 and thence westerly on a straight line to the northwest corner of lot 3 in block 13 and thence northerly on a straight line to the northeast corner of lot 4 in block 111 and thence westerly on a straight line to the place of beginning, all in said part of said city, and all lands and premises in said district and not in any street shall be subject to such assessment.

Estimates of the expense of such improvements and plans and diagrams of such work or improvement and of the locality to be improved, have been deposited by the City Surveyor with the Auditor and Police judge for examination, and may be inspected at the office of such officer.

At the next regular meeting of the common council, after the final publication of this notice, towit: On Wednesday, August 7, 1895, at the hour of 7:30 p. m., at the City Hall, the said council will consider any objections to such improvement being made, and if a remonstrance against such improvement, signed by persons owning more than one-half of the property in such district herein described, and in which the special assessment is to be levied, shall be filed with the Auditor and Police Judge before the said time of meeting of the common council, no such improvement or work shall be ordered except by the concurrence of all the Councilmen elect.

By order of the Common Council.
Attest: K. OSBURN,
Auditor and Police Judge.
Astoria, July 20th, 1895.

THE DISCOVERY SAVED HIS LIFE.

Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store, I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at Chas. Rogers' drug store.

OFFICE OF THE CITY WATER WORKS.

Astoria, Oregon, July 3, 1895.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Astoria, Oregon.

Gentlemen:—In accordance with section No. 176 of the city charter, we herewith beg leave to report the receipts and disbursements of the Astoria Water Commission for the quarter ending June 30, 1895, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

For the month of April our gross receipts were:

For account of water rates	$1,404 99	
For account of tapping mains	12 50	
For account of turning on water	1 50	
From sale of condemned six-inch pipe	1 90	$1,420 90

For the month of may our gross receipts were:

For account of water rates	$1,437 05	
For account of tapping mains	7 50	
For account of turning on water	50	
For sale of condemned six-inch pipe	5 45	$1,450 50

May 7, 1895, we received from sale of $75,000 5 per cent Astoria water bonds issue of Jan. 1, 1895, sold to Messrs. Rudolph Kleybolte & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, $71,250 principal and $1,322.77 accrued interest to May 7, 1895. Total received.....$72,572 77

For the month of June our gross receipts were:

For account of water rates	$1,437 55	
For account of tapping mains	5 00	
For account of turning on water	2 00	$1,444 55

June 10, 1895, we received from sale of $75,000 5 per cent Astoria water bonds issue of Jan. 1, 1895, sold to Messrs. Rudolph Kleybolte & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, $71,250 principal and $1,666 65 accrued interest to June 10,1895. Total received.....$72,916 65

Making our entire receipts for the quarter.....$149,805 37
As per report filed April 3, 1895, we had on hand in the treasury at the end of last quarter..$ 12,489 82

This shows a total of.....$162,295 19

DISBURSEMENTS.

Interest paid on bonds	$5,750 00	
Expense account (including supt's salary)	593 90	
Distribution system "repair account"	25 45	
Stationery and printing	14 85	
Office expense (including clerk's salary)	268 25	
Rent account	60 00	
Repairs to conduit	17 00	
Tent for engineering party	15 50	
Office furniture	29 50	
Tools account	7 05	
Advertising account	57 95	
Operating pump	525 00	
Engineering account	1,957 26	
Rights of way	558 80	
Legal services	5 00	
Repairs to pump	7 00	
Simon Normile, contractor on Pipe line street	6,238 22	
James street extension (paid C. W. Shively)	500 00	
James street extension recording deed	1 70	
Pacific Paving Company contractors	6,240 60	
Bear Creek water rights account	28 61	
Expressage on bonds to Cincinnati	300 00	
Telephone line	58 75	
Distribution system in new works	82 15	
Carriage hire	11 25	$24,402 85
Leaving a balance on hand in the treasury of		$137,892 34

Very respectfully submitted,
ASTORIA WATER COMMISSION,
By W. W. Parker, Chairman.
Attest: H. G. Van Dusen, Clerk.

DUANE STREET INPROVEMENT NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Astoria, Oregon, have determined to improve Duane street from the east side of 6th street to the west side of 12th street (except the crossings of 7th, 9th and 11th streets), all in the city of Astoria as laid out and recorded by John McClure and extended by Cyrus Olney, by removing all defective piles, caps and stringers, and putting in new and sound fir piles, posts and sills wherever necessary, and new caps and stringers, and planking the same with new and sound fir plank four inches in thickness over the trestle work, and three inches in thickness on the solid ground, and by building sidewalks on both sides thereof; all the improvements to be made to the full width and established grade of said street, and to include railings where necessary, and to be done in accordance with plans and specifications and ordinances in relation thereto.

The lands and premises upon which the special assessment shall be levied to defray the cost and expense of such improvement and the district embracing said lands and premises be, and the same are designated as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at the southwest corner of Lot one (1) of Block Numbered 40, thence easterly along the center lines of Blocks 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 64, to the eastern boundaries of Block Numbered 64, thence northerly along eastern boundaries of Blocks 64 and 61, to the northeast corner of Lot 8, Block Numbered 61, thence westerly along center lines of Blocks 61, 60, 26, 27, 28 and 29, to the west boundary of Block Numbered 29, thence southerly along western boundaries of Blocks 29, and 40, to point of beginning; containing Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, in Blocks 40, 41, 42, 43, 44; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, in Block 64; Lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in Block 61, and Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, in Blocks 60, 26, 27, 28 and 29, all in the town (now city) of Astoria, as laid out and recorded by John McClure, and extended by Cyrus Olney.

Estimates of the expense of such improvements and plans and diagrams of such work or improvement and of the locality to be improved, have been deposited by the city surveyor with the auditor and police judge for examination and may be inspected at the office of such officer.

At the next regular meeting of the Common Council, after the final publication of this notice, towit: On Wednesday, July 17th, 1895, at the hour of 7:30 p. m., at the City Hall, the said council will consider any objections to such improvement being made, and if a remonstrance against such imprivement, signed by persons owning more than one-half of the property in such district herein described, and in which the special assessment is to be levied, shall be filed with the Auditor and Police Judge before the said time of meeting, of the Common Council, no such improvement or work shall be ordered except by the concurrence of all the Councilmen elect.

By order of the Common Council,
Attest: K. OSBURN,
Auditor and Police Judge,
Astoria, July 8th, 1895.

"THE MILWAUKEE."

The only railroad lighting its trains by electricity.

The only railroad using the celebrated electric berth reading lamp.

The coaches now running on "The Milwaukee" are Palaces on Wheels.

On all its through lines, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway runs the most perfectly equipped trains of Sleeping, Parlor, and Dining Cars and Coaches.

For lowest rates to any point in the United States and Canada, apply to ticket agents, or address

C. J. EDDY,
General Agent,
Portland, Oregon.

OFFICE OF THE CITY WATER WORKS.

Astoria, Ore., April 3, 1895.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Astoria, Oregon.

Gentlemen:—In accordance with section 176 of the City Charter, we herewith beg leave to report the receipts and disbursements of the Astoria Water Commission for the quarter ending March 31, 1895, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

For the month of January gross receipts were:

For account of water rates	$1,307 45	
For account of tapping mains	5 00	$1,312 45

For the month of February our gross receipts were:

For account of water rates	$1,330 50	
For account of tapping mains	2 50	
For account of turning on water	50	$1,333 50

For the month of March our gross receipts were:

For account of water rates	$1,321 05	
For account of tapping mains	2 50	
For account of turning on water	2 00	$1,325 55

Making our entire receipts for the quarter... $3,971 50
As per report filed January 2, 1895, we had on hand in the treasury at the end of last quarter..$16,102 90

This shows a total of.....$20,074 40

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expense account (including supt's salary)	$ 618 91	
Repairs to mains	3 70	
Stationery and printing	17 50	
Office expenses (including clerk's salary)	292 50	
Rent account	60 00	
Repairs to conduit	34 50	
Loose property	2 60	
Office furniture	4 00	
Tools account	9 90	
Advertising account	39 45	
Operating pump	525 00	
Engineering account	1,460 15	
Plans and specifications	197 95	
Rights of way	600 41	
Legal services	60 00	
Repairs to pump	3 15	
Simon Normile, contractor on pipe line street	3,430 90	
James street extension, preliminary expenses	47 94	
Cement testing machine	177 02	$7,584 58
Leaving a balance in the treasury of		$12,489 82

W. W. PARKER, Chairman.
Attest: H. G. VAN DUSEN, Clerk.

CITY TREASURER'S REPORT.

Report of J. W. Conn, City Treasurer, for the Quarter Ending June 30, 1895.

Balance on hand as per last report, April 1		$8,647 54
Receipts during quarter:		
Received liquor license	$ 4,400 00	
Received from County Treasurer, city tax	12,141,44	
Received from K. Osburn, fines	2,115 00	
Receiver from Fifth street sewer	47 30	
Received from Fifth street sewer, C. W. Loughery	146 65	
Received from sundries license	790 00	
Received tax and costs from W. W. Upton	136 75	$19,777 14
		$28,424 68

Paid during the quarter as per warrants herewith from the following funds:

General fund	$ 166 47	
Police fund	6,978 55	
Bond interest fund	1,700 00	
Street fund	255 86	
Court street fund	2,285 90	
Street light fund	425 04	
Lafayette street fund	671 53	
West Eighth St. fund	2,355 43	
Hemlock St. fund	494 93	
Fifth St. sewer fund	82 75	
Balance cash on hand	12,978 22	28,424 68

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. CONN, City Treasurer.
Astoria, July 5, 1895.

NOTICE TO SPORTS.

Notice is hereby given that the following resolution was adopted at the last regular meeting of the common council:

Resolved, That the city auditor be and is hereby instructed to have section 21 of ordinance No. 1341 printed in the Daily Astorian, and that it is the sense of the council that said ordinance be strictly enforced by the police force.

ORDINANCE NO. 1341.

Sec. 21—Any person or persons who shall fire off or discharge any ordnance, gun, pistol, rifle, or other firearm, within the city limits of Astoria, or any fireworks or firecrackers of any kind or description, in that portion of the city west of Salmon street, north of Wall street or Court street and east of Madison street, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before the police court, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $300, or by imprisonment in the city jail, not to exceed 100 days: Provided, that the mayor may permit, upon national holidays, and other days of public celebration, the same.

Astoria, Ore., July 19, 1895.
Attest: K. OSBURN,
Auditor and Police Judge,
City of Astoria.

NOTICE OF COMPLETION AND ACCEPTANCE OF 42ND STREET.

Notice is hereby given that N. Clinton & Sons, contractors for the improvement of 42d street, in Adair's Astoria, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 1940, on the 12th day of June, 1895, filed in the office of the Auditor and Police Judge of the City of Astoria, the certificate of the City Surveyor, and Superintendent of Streets, approved by the Committee on Streets and Public Ways.

After the expiration of the time hereinafter specified, if no objections to the acceptance of such work be filed and the Common Council shall deem such improvement properly completed, according to the contract and plans and specifications therefor, the same may be accepted.

Objections to the acceptance of said improvement or any part thereof, may be filed in the office of the Auditor and Police Judge on or before Wednesday, June 19th, 1895.

K. OSBURN,
Auditor and Police Judge.
Astoria, Oregon, June 13th, 1895.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Mike Thompson, deceased, otherwise known by his old country name, Michael Ontronoff, born in Jyskyjarwi district in county of Karjala, State of Arkankel, Russia, and who was drowned on June 6th, 1895, while fishing at the mouth of the Columbia river. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to me, duly verified, within six months from the date of this notice, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to pay the amount of such indebtedness to me.

Dated, Astoria, Oregon, this 30th day of June, 1895. NICK PETTROFF.

SHILOH'S CURE is sold on a guarantee. It cures incipient consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. Only one cent a dose. 25 cents, 50 cts., and $1.00. For Sale by J. W. Conn.

There is one medicine that will cure immediately. We refer to De Witt's Colic and Cholera Cure for all summer complaints. No delay, no disappointment, no failure. Charles Rogers.

STEAMERS

Telephone & Bailey Gatzert.

Columbia River and Puget Sound Navigation Co.

Two Daily Boats to Portland

"Telephone" leaves Astoria at 7 p. m. daily (except Sunday).

Leaves Portland daily at 7 a. m., except Sunday.

"Bailey Gatzert" leaves Astoria Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday morning at 6:45 a. m.; Sunday evening at 7 p. m.

Leaves Portland daily at 8 p. m., except Sunday. On Saturday night at 11 p. m.

C. W. STONE,
Agent, Astoria.
Telephone No. 11.

U. B. Scott, President.
E. A. Seeley, Gen'l Agt., Portland.

Indio

THE OASIS OF THE COLORADO DESERT

A New Health Resort

BELOW THE LEVEL OF THE SEA

Absolutely Dry and Pure Tropical Climate

Pronounced by Physicians the most Favorable in America for Sufferers from . . .

Lung Diseases and Rheumatism

Many Remarkable Cures

The objections urged against Indio in the past by the large numbers who otherwise would have been glad to tak advantage of its beneficial climate, has been a lack of suitable accommodation. The Southern Pacific Company, takes pleasure in announcing that several

Commodious and Comfortable Cottages

have just been erected at Indio station, that will be rented to applicants at reasonable rates. They are furnished with modern conveniences, supplied with pure artesian water, and so situated as to gove occupants all the advantages to be derived from a more or less protracted residence in this delightful climate.

(From the San Francisco Argonaut.)

"In the heart of the great desert of the Colorado—which the Southern Pacific road traverses—there is an oasis called Indio, which, in our opinion, is the sanitarium of the earth. We believe, from personal investigation, that for certain invalids, there is no spot on this planet so favorable."

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