

Daily Astorian.

JOHN T. LIGHTER, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY. Sent by mail, per year, \$7.00. Sent by mail, per month, .60 cents. Served by carrier, per week, .15 cents.

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.

Jas. 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. 65.

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

TOILETS OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

A book entitled "Labor and Other Capital," by Edward Kellogg, was published in the winter of 1848-9 in New York City. It is interesting for its statements of the conditions prevailing in the eastern states about half a century ago. The author says the industrious poor, as a class, did not obtain even a competence. They did not receive their share of production and the wealth was not distributed in accordance with either the physical or the mental usefulness of those who obtained it.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

It may be observed that these complaints about money were made at a time when, according to the free silver extremists of today, the people of the United States were enjoying all the benefits of free coinage, with the silver dollar as the undisputed currency unit. But Mr. Kellogg thought he saw the imperative necessity of doing something "to prevent capital from taking too large a proportion of the products of labor."

It is interesting to note that the rates of interest for the use of money would cure most of the evils he pleasured in his book. That reduction has been effected. But it is interesting to note that the change has come about in a very different way from that proposed by him, and that his plan contained no encouragement to the free silverites of today. He wanted the money of the country to be paper, based on land, and tried to prove by the following line of argument that he could dispense with both gold and silver.

"If coins of base metal were employed by law with the properties of money—that is, were made representative of actual value, capable of accumulating interest and a public tender for debts—they would answer every purpose of money equally well with coins of pure metal. They could represent, measure, accumulate, and exchange property, and these are the sole properties and uses of money. Therefore they would be money." He adds that these powers given by any convenient material by congressional enactment will qualify it for a medium of exchange, and "in every particular constitute it money."

These vagaries compare well with those put forth in the present day by agitators for that paper currency and a debased silver monometallism which is wanted by the Populists only as a halfway step to the fiat paper they claim to believe would be a panacea for all the financial ills that afflict the body politic and the great mass of the individuals who compose it. But there is this important difference. The world should be wiser now than it was when Kellogg wrote. As a whole it is so, but the fellows who prate near the close of this century that free silver and fiat money statements about fiat to prove the necessity of the change, are so wiser than he, while they cannot plead that they live in the times of ignorance which God once "overlooked."

"Gracious, Smedley, who's been pulling your whiskers out?" "My baby did it." "Heavens, man, you're disgusting yourself that way." "Yes, I know, but, you see, it keeps baby quiet."

THE VALUE OF ALL ITS SILVER MINES.

Contra von Mirbach says in an article in the North American Review, that there is not a single branch of agricultural production in North America which is not more important and more valuable than all its silver output combined. On this the New York Journal of Commerce remarks that it would be a serious blow to the pretensions of the free silver extremists if their dupes could be made to understand that the prospects of the hay crop of the State of New York alone are at this moment a question of greater importance, expressed in dollars and cents, than are the chances of getting an advance of 33 per cent on the whole fifty or sixty million ounces of silver that American mines will turn out this year.

In pleading for alleged "justice" to themselves they call it justice to silver as if an inanimate object could have and "rights"; their case is almost insignificantly small by the side of the one presented by the producers of wheat, corn, or cotton, if the latter should make a similar demand that the people of the United States be compelled to take a stated quantity of either as the equivalent of a stated amount in cents or dollars. As a plea for the people themselves there is still less reason in it, as the people would be grievously damaged by the adoption of free silver coinage on the terms insisted on by the extremists. There is no sense in the statement that the amount of metallic money in the world is not ample for the present money wants of the world, and it is a lie to assert that silver is not doing its full share in the transaction of business.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Chicago Tribune. Three more strikes in woolen mills for better wages are mentioned. It is not strange that the workers, seeing notices in the papers every day of the restoration of wages should insist that their turn had come. The Fall River cotton workers are organizing for a complete restoration of wages to rates paid before the panic, and have thoroughly canvassed the matter so that dispatches state a general advance will probably be demanded. It may be that the cotton workers have not fully considered the fact that nearly 70 per cent more cotton goods have been brought into this country in ten months under the new tariff than in the same months of the previous year. It may be that the woolen workers do not realize that \$2,632,510 in declared foreign value of woolen goods has been placed on the market in the first six months of 1895, against only \$7,887,111 in the same months of last year, with the certainty that the undervaluations have never been so great or dangerous as they are this year.

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, which earned the ill will of manufacturers by agitating for free wool, discovers that the new tariff does not work out as well as expected, and in two editorials this week gives details which appear to prove, in his own words, "the complete failure of the present ad valorem system." It states that 60,000 yards of immediate delivery last week by one firm at 10 1/2%, and that large sales were made by one other house, to the extent of over 80 pieces, of 12-ounce Gray worsteds at 21 1/2%.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

It was to bring back prosperity that the Republican party marched to the polls last fall and voted all but thirteen northern Democrats out of the House of Representatives. It was to condemn the paralyzing of American industries and the pauperizing of American labor that W. L. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was voted out of congress in West Virginia, and a solid Republican delegation sent to the house from that state in place of a Democratic delegation. It was an assurance to business and industry that the people gave Republicans control in the House by majorities in the delegations of thirty-two out of forty-four states, so that if by any chance the next presidential election should be thrown into the house, a Republican president would be sure to be elected.

EXCHANGE STREET IMPROVEMENT NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Astoria, Oregon, have determined to improve Exchange Street from the west line of 7th street to the east line of 23d street, all in the City of Astoria, as laid out and recorded by J. M. Shively, by planking said portion of said street with new and sound fir planks two inches in thickness which are to be laid diagonally in said street upon the planks now in the same and which are to extend from edges of railway track to curbs, all to be done strictly in accordance with plans and specifications and ordinances 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 land and premises shall be and the same are designated as follows to-wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of Lot 6, in Block 121, in said part of said city, and running thence east on a straight line to the northeast corner of Lot 1, in Block 121, and thence west on a straight line to the place of beginning, all lands and premises in said district and not in any street or alley, to be improved, as follows: Estimates of the expense of such improvement and plans and diagrams of such work for improvement and the locality to be improved, have been prepared by the City Surveyor with the Auditor and Police Judge for public examination and may be inspected at the office of the Auditor and Police Judge.

At the next regular meeting of the common council, after the final publication of this notice, to-wit: On Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1895, at the hour of 7 o'clock, at the City Hall, the said council will consider any objections to said improvement being made, and if a remonstrance against the same is presented, the same shall be made and filed with the Auditor and Police Judge by the owners of three-fourths of the property adjacent to said street, or by a greater number, or by a grade shall not be made in any event.

By order of the Common Council. Attest: Auditor and Police Judge. Astoria, Oregon, August 21st, 1895.

NOTICE.

Of intention of Common Council to re-establish grade of Exchange street from west line of 13th street to east line of 23d street.

Notice is hereby given that the common council of the City of Astoria have determined and intend to alter and re-establish the grade of Exchange street in that part of the City of Astoria laid out and recorded by J. M. Shively from the north line of 13th street to the east line of 23d street, so that the grade of said portion of said street when so re-established will be the same as the grade of said street as established by Ordinance No. 71, entitled, "Ordinance No. 71, to establish a base of grades for the streets of Astoria," as follows: At the crossing of Exchange street at the west line of 13th street 21 1/2 feet.

At the crossing of Exchange street at the west line of 15th street 21 1/2 feet. At the crossing of Exchange street at the west line of 17th street 21 1/2 feet. At the crossing of Exchange street at the west line of 19th street 21 1/2 feet. At the crossing of Exchange street at the west line of 21st street 21 1/2 feet.

At any time within ten days from the final publication of this notice, to-wit: Within ten days from the 12th day of August, 1895, remonstrance can be made against said proposed re-establishment of grade and if within said time a written remonstrance against the same shall be made and filed with the Auditor and Police Judge by the owners of three-fourths of the property adjacent to said street, or by a greater number, or by a grade shall not be made in any event.

By order of the Common Council. Attest: Auditor and Police Judge. Astoria, Oregon, Aug. 21, 1895.

NOTICE OF COMPLETION AND ACCEPTANCE OF 4th STREET.

Notice is hereby given that C. Clifton & Sons, contractors for the improvement of 4th street, in Astoria, Oregon, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 149, on the 12th day of June, 1895, filed in the office of the Auditor and Police Judge of the City of Astoria, the certificates of Streets, approved by the Committee on Streets and Public Works.

After the expiration of the time hereinafter specified, if no objections to the acceptance of such work be filed and the same 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 13th, 1895.

By order of the Common Council. Attest: Auditor and Police Judge. Astoria, Oregon, June 13th, 1895.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between C. J. Greenlund and Anton Brink, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, as of the 1st day of August, 1895, and the provisions of Ordinance No. 149, on the 12th day of June, 1895, filed in the office of the Auditor and Police Judge of the City of Astoria, the certificates of Streets, approved by the Committee on Streets and Public Works.

After the expiration of the time hereinafter specified, if no objections to the acceptance of such work be filed and the same 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 13th, 1895.

By order of the Common Council. Attest: Auditor and Police Judge. Astoria, Oregon, June 13th, 1895.

By order of the Common Council. Attest: Auditor and Police Judge. Astoria, Oregon, Aug. 21, 1895.

IRVING AVENUE GRADE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Astoria, Oregon, have determined to improve Irving Avenue from the west line of 18th street to the east line of 23d street, all in the City of Astoria, as laid out and recorded by J. M. Shively at the following heights above the base of grades as established by Ordinance No. 71, entitled, "An ordinance No. 71, to establish a base of grades for the streets of Astoria," as follows, to-wit: At the east line of Irving and 18th street, 18 1/2 feet.

At the crossing of Irving Avenue and 20th street, 18 1/2 feet on the north line of the avenue, and 19 1/2 feet on the south line of the avenue. At the crossing of Irving Avenue with 21st street, 18 1/2 feet on the north line of the avenue and 19 1/2 feet on the south line of the avenue.

At the crossing of Irving Avenue with 22nd street, 18 1/2 feet on the north line of the avenue and 19 1/2 feet on the south line of the avenue. At the crossing of Irving Avenue with 23rd street, 18 1/2 feet on the north line of the avenue and 19 1/2 feet on the south line of the avenue.

At any time within ten days from the final publication of this notice, to-wit: Within ten days from the 12th day of August, 1895, remonstrance can be made against said proposed grade, and if within said time a written remonstrance against the same shall be made and filed with the Auditor and Police Judge by the owners of three-fourths of the property adjacent to said street, or by a greater number, or by a grade shall not be made in any event.

By order of the Common Council. Attest: Auditor and Police Judge. Astoria, Or., August 11, 1895.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Astoria, Oregon, have determined to establish the grade of Grand Avenue in that part of the City of Astoria laid out and recorded by J. M. Shively from the north line of 13th street to the east line of 18th street at the following heights above the base of grades for said city as established by Ordinance No. 71, entitled, "Ordinance No. 71, to establish a base of grades for the streets of Astoria," as follows, to-wit:

At the east line of 17th street 11 1/2 feet on the north line of the street. At the crossing of 18th street, 9 1/2 feet on all sides of the crossing, which is to be level.

The north side of said street to be on a straight or even slope to the east line of 17th street to the west line of 18th street. The south line of said street is to be of even elevation with the north line thereof throughout the distance between said 17th and 18th streets so that the grade will be level from north to south, except that in the 10 feet next to the east line of 17th street there is to be a grade of 1/2 inch per foot to the elevation said street at the east line of 17th street where it is to be 3 feet higher on the south line of the street than on the north.

At any time within ten days from the final publication of this notice, to-wit: Within ten days from the 12th day of August, 1895, remonstrance can be made against the establishment of said proposed grade and if within said time a written remonstrance against the same shall be made and filed with the Auditor and Police Judge by the owners of three-fourths of the property adjacent to said street, or by a greater number, or by a grade shall not be made in any event.

By order of the Common Council. Attest: Auditor and Police Judge. Astoria, Oregon, August 17, 1895.

NOTICE OF FILING OF ASSESSMENT ROLL NO. 4, 4TH STREET, IN ADAIR'S ASTORIA.

Notice is hereby given that assessment roll No. 4, containing the special assessment for the improvement of 4th street, in Adair's Astoria, from the north line of Franklin Avenue to the south line of Duane street, all in the City of Astoria, as laid out and recorded by John Adair, and commonly known as Adair's Astoria, has been filed in the office of the Auditor and Police Judge, and is now open for inspection and will remain open until the 31st day of August, 1895, prior to which time all objections to such assessment must be filed with the Auditor and Police Judge.

The committee on streets and public works, together with the street assessors of the City of Astoria, will meet in the Council Chambers of the City Hall, in the City of Astoria, on Saturday, August 24th, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., to review and equalize such assessment and report their action to the Common Council.

Attest: Auditor and Police Judge. Astoria, Oregon, August 17th, 1895.

NOTICE OF FILING OF ASSESSMENT ROLL NO. 5, 5TH STREET, IN ADAIR'S ASTORIA.

Notice is hereby given that assessment roll No. 5, containing the special assessment for the improvement of 5th street, in Adair's Astoria, from the north line of Commercial street to the north line of Duane street, all in the City of Astoria, as laid out and recorded by John Adair, and commonly known as Adair's Astoria, has been filed in the office of the Auditor and Police Judge, and is now open for inspection and will remain open until the 31st day of August, 1895, prior to which time all objections to such assessment must be filed with the Auditor and Police Judge.

The committee on streets and public works, together with the street assessors of the City of Astoria, will meet in the Council Chambers of the City Hall, in the City of Astoria, on Saturday, August 24th, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., to review and equalize such assessment and report their action to the Common Council.

Attest: Auditor and Police Judge. Astoria, Oregon, August 17th, 1895.

6TH STREET IMPROVEMENT NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Astoria, Oregon, have determined to improve 6th street, from the south line of alleyway running through blocks 16 and 19, to the north line of Astor street, all in the City of Astoria, as laid out and recorded by John Adair and commonly known as Adair's Astoria, by grading through a full width and established grade, planking the same to the width of 20 feet through the center thereof, with new and sound fir planks, three inches in thickness and having edging on each side 10 feet wide with space of two feet next to curb for planting trees and constructing gutters and paving railroads where necessary.

All the improvements to be made strictly 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 district embracing said lands and premises shall be and the same are designated as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of lot 6, in Block 194, and thence north on a straight line to the northeast corner of lot 7, in Block 194, and thence east on a straight line to the place of beginning, containing lots 1, 2, 3 and 7, in block 194; lots 4, 5 and 6, in block 195; lots 8, 9 and 10, in block 196; and lots 7 and 8, in block 197.

All in the City of Astoria laid out and recorded by John Adair, and commonly known as Adair's Astoria, by grading through a full width and established grade, planking the same to the width of 20 feet through the center thereof, with new and sound fir planks, three inches in thickness and having edging on each side 10 feet wide with space of two feet next to curb for planting trees and constructing gutters and paving railroads where necessary.

At the next regular meeting of the common council following the final publication of this notice, to-wit: On Wednesday, September 4, 1895, at the hour of 7:30 p. m. at the City Hall, the Common Council will consider any objections to such improvements being made, and if a remonstrance against such improvement, signed by residents of said City of Astoria owning more than one-half of the property in said district shall be filed with the Auditor and Police Judge, such improvement shall not be made in any event.

By order of the Common Council. Attest: Auditor and Police Judge. Astoria, Oregon, Aug. 17, 1895.

GRAND AVENUE GRADE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Astoria, Oregon, have determined and intend to establish the grade of Grand Avenue in that part of the City of Astoria laid out and recorded by J. M. Shively from the north line of 13th street to the east line of 18th street at the following heights above the base of grades for said city as established by Ordinance No. 71, entitled, "Ordinance No. 71, to establish a base of grades for the streets of Astoria," as follows, to-wit:

At the east line of 17th street 11 1/2 feet on the north line of the street. At the crossing of 18th street, 9 1/2 feet on all sides of the crossing, which is to be level.