CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word **"Castoria"** and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be **absolutely harmless?**

Do You Know that **35 average** doses of Castoria are furnished for **35 cents,** or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher **is on every wrapper.**

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, 1895-1896.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Oregon, offers free tuition to all students. Young men can obtain board, lodging, heat and light in the dormitory for $2.50 per week. Roomers furnish their own linen. Young women are provided with board in private families at $3.00 per week. Young women desiring board should address Prof. John Straup, Eugene, Oregon; or Secretary Young Women's Christian Association, Eugene. The University offers three baccalaureate degrees Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Letters, with corresponding courses of study. The following shorter courses are also offered: An English course leading in two years to a business diploma and in three years to the title graduate in English; an advanced course for graduates of normal schools leading to the degree master of pedagogy; a three years' course in civil engineering leading to the degree civil engineer; a course of two years for teachers of physical education leading to a diploma and the title director of physical education. The University charges an incidental fee of ten dollars, which is payable in advance by all students. Students holding diplomas from the public schools and those having teachers' certificates are admitted to the preparatory department without examination. Those desiring information regarding the preparatory department should address the dean, N. L. Narregan, Eugene.

For catalogues and information address C. H. Chapman, President, or J. J Walton, Secretary, Eugene, Oregon.

Few Men Would Ask for a Finer Dinner

than those we serve. We're trying in every way to make them the most enjoyable in town. All the "good things" of the season—cooked by our excellent cook—in the most delicious style. Perfect service.

If you invite a friend to the Palace Restaurant the place is a sufficient guarantee that he will receive a good meal.

The Palace Restaurant

Are You Going East?

If so, drop a line to A. C. Sheldon, general agent of the "Burlington Route," 250 Washington st., Portland. He will mail you free of charge, maps, time tables, and advise you as to the through rates to any point, reserve sleeping car accommodations for you, and furnish you with through tickets via either the Northern, Union, Southern, Canadian Pacific, and Great Northern railroads at the very lowest rates obtainable.

The Burlington Route is generally conceded to be the finest equipped railroad in the world for all classes of travel.

SHORT INTERVALS OF PEACE

Only are vouchsafed to nerves weak and unstrung, but when it is braced up and soothed by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, perfect tranquility reigns night and day throughout the nervous system. Nervousness is equally a manifestation of chronic dyspepsia, a disorder to the relief of which the Bitters are peculiarly adapted. In the general vigor begotten of complete digestion and assimilation, two functions aided by this auxiliary of health, the nerves of course share. Nervous people should use it steadily, not at uncertain intervals. The bilious and constipated, and those troubled with malaria, rheumatism and kidney trouble, also derive remarkable benefits from it. The aged and infirm find that it tends greatly to lessen their physical troubles, and persons slowly recovering strength after an exhausting illness convalesce more rapidly when it is resorted to. It is, moreover, a capital appetizer.

A GOOD WORD.

Mr. J. J. Kell, Sharpsburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: I am glad to say a good word for Krause's Headache Capsules. After suffering for over three years with acute neuralgia and its consequent insomnia (which seemed to baffle the efforts of some of our best physicians) you suggested this remedy which gave me almost instant relief. Words fail to express the praise I should like to bestow on Krause's Headache Capsules.

Gratefully Yours,
MRS. E. R. HOLMES,
Montrose, Pa.

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT, the great Blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures Constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.00. For Sale by J. W. Conn.

Children, especially infants, are soon run down with Cholera Infantum or "Summer Complaint." Don't wait to determine but give DeWitt's Colic & Cholera Cure promptly, you can rely on it. Use no other.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE. TAKE THE BEST. 25cts., 50cts. and $1.00 Bottle. One cent a dose.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

For Sale by J. W. Conn.

North Pacific Brewery

JOHN KOPP, Prop

Bohemian Lager Beer

And XX PORTER.

Leave orders with J. L. Carlson at the Sunnyside Saloon or Louis Boentge at the Cosmopolitan Saloon. All orders will be promptly attended to.

EXTENDED SYMPATHY.

"Do unto others as you would have others do unto you," is sympathetically shown in the following lines, the presumption being that sympathy is born, or akin to pain or sorrow:

"Gentlemen:—Please send Krause's Headache Capsules as follows: Two boxes to Flora Seay, Havanna, N. Dak. Two boxes to Lillie Wilcox, Brookland, N. Dak. I have always been a great sufferer from headache and your Capsules are the only thing that relieves me." Yours very truly,

FLORA SEAY,
Havana, N. Dak.

For sale by Chas. Rogers, Astoria, Or., Sole Agent.

MAKE HOME Attractive. Start by being the most beautiful creature in it. If you have beauty preserve it. If not, you can improve your looks immensely. Where there's a will there's a way. A good way is the use of my articles, especially

Lola Montez Creme

75c per pot. Brings beauty to the face by feeding through the skin pores, gives life to faded faces. Sold by Mrs D. R. BLOUNT, 457 Duane St. Astoria, Oregon. Mrs Nettie Harrison, America' beauty doctor, 40 and 42 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

"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 U. SHAFFER,
Ed. Renovo (Pa.) Record.

For sale by Chas. Rogers, Astoria, Or., sole agent.

STATE NEWS.

Interesting Items Culled From Oregon's Leading Newspapers.

A man named J. H. Bonlaski fell from Friday's southbound passenger train and his body was picked up badly mangled beside the track near Montague. No one saw him fall and he lived but an hour after being found. The train left the body at Montague where it was afterward interred. The traveler was a man of fine physique, weighing about 190 pounds and apparently about 48 years old.—South Oregon Monitor.

The Albany Democrat states: "It is estimated that 500 pheasants were brought to Albany last night. Two outside men are said to have made the biggest kill, estimated at 120 birds. They went in for a big string and got it. Four Seattle men captured sixty-seven. The Albany hunters are undoubtedly keeping within the limit of twenty birds, and if Linn county has ten or twenty deputy game wardens here as reported, it ought to be seen that the outsiders keep within the limit."

Major Newell, of Portland, who has during the past few months been experimenting along the river with a mining boat, has purchased a two year's lease of a placer claim on the farm of Mr. Hammond, two miles up the river, and is taking the boat engine to the mine, to be used in pumping water for the working of the mine. Mr. Newell is confident he has one of the best placer prospects in Southern Oregon, and will push the work to completion.—Grants Pass Observer.

J. D. Stinebaugh had an exciting experience with a bear family in the Bybee springs county recently, says the Grants Pass Observer. He first saw a small cub and shot it. He next saw a large mother bear put in an appearance, and when she made a cloud of dust arise as she made her way to Mr. S. he began to wish he was not in the country. However, he brought Mrs. Bruin to bay when about 30 feet away from his standing place. Another small cub then put in an appearance and was shot, making three bears in one heap.

An elderly man, said to be a cattle owner or stock buyer, who arrived in the city a few days ago and who invested liberally at the various faro banks, losing upwards of $300, was missing yesterday and inquiries failed to ascertain his whereabouts. He had been drinking to excess the night before and was last seen in a prominent brothel. It is likely that he is "cached" away and will remain in obscurity until he is sobered up or relieved of his surplus coin. Those who loaned the old man a few dollars on his purported bank account are a little anxious to renew his acquaintance.—Baker City Democrat.

C. F. McKinney, a wealthy lumberman, is in Pendleton from Burns. He has been in the district from which the reports came of trouble between settlers and Indians. Speaking of the dispatch from Burns, McKinley is said to believe there is danger of serious trouble between the residents and Indians, members of the Umatilla tribes and others, accustomed to go into the mountain hunting grounds in the summer season to kill deer by the wholesale, leaving all carcasses but the hams to be eaten by birds. McKinley thinks authentic reports of collisions may be received any time.

The Ashland Tidings says: "J. C. Mitchell, the Gazelle cattle buyer who was in Ashland on his annual visit recently, has purchased the bulk of the beef cattle that will be turned off by the stockmen in this end of the valley this fall, the price paid being 2½ cents per pound gross, an increase of a half cent per pound over last year's price which was unusually low. The cattle are to be delivered at the railroad on the south side of Siskiyous between the 15th and 20th of this month, and it is estimated that there will be 500 head delivered to him from that part of the valley south of Ashland, a large share of them by H. F. Barron and sons and G. S. Butler."

Part of the smelting machinery for the new copper mine has arrived at Grants Pass. The machinery is for a smelter capable of turning out 20 tons of ore in 25 hours. The cost is between $20,000 and $24,000. It will require from 200 to 300 men to work the mines and smelting works when they get into proper shape for steady work. This 20 tons per day means a large sum of money to be paid out in wages, and it also means a large amount to be brought in, as copper is worth 9 cents per pound in the markets. Another rich vein about 10 feet thick has been found, and it is said to be even richer than some of the other copper deposits already discovered.

It is reported that a more than usual number of snakes of the rattle-attachment variety have been seen during the past summer. The only explanation of this fact that has so far been offered is that there are no more rattlesnakes than during other years, but that they are throwing themselves in sight with greater frequency and activity on account of the warm, dry weather. This theory is probably as good as any, since it is a well known fact that a rattlesnake takes great delight whiling away the lonely hours in the hot sun. Lots of snakes have been killed during the past few weeks, and one gentleman who recently killed three rattlesnakes says they are not only more numerous but bigger and fatter than usual.—Times-Mountaineer.

The Pilot Rock Record has the following to say: "The people of Heppner have been trying to create lively times for that place for some time, and at last they seem to have reached it in the shape of a boom for Satan's sulphur works. The old man has been conducting a branch office at that place for some time, but it now looks as if it had established headquarters there. The Gazette in speaking of the affair says: 'the devil is in the church,' and intimates that he is raising particular—fits. It is too bad that intelligent men and women will allow themselves to get mixed up in these petty quarrels and carry them to such an extent that they become the talk of the whole state. The trouble in Heppner, which has caused the arrest of the minister and placing him under bonds to await the action of the grand jury and raised a general tumult in the church, originated nearly a year ago over one good sister remarking that the daughter of another stayed out too late at nights. From this it grew until almost the entire church became involved. Had the old lady who originated the strife been strictly following the example of the One whom she professes to be a disciple of, she would not have had time to slander her neighbor's daughter, and had the balance of the members mixed up in the affair shown a Christ-like spirit, they would have buried the matter as they agreed to at a conference held there long ago. If there is a hell for anyone, the person who gads about and tries to ruin the character of others ought to get a whiff of it."

ENGLAND'S "FERRIS" WHEEL.

England loves pluck, and the Princess of Wales recently proved that she possesses a quality dear to all our hearts. She was the first lady to take her place in a carriage upon the great wheel at the Indian exhibition, and the first to make the circuit of its enormous revolution. She was accompanied by her daughters, the Duke and Duchess of York, and some ladies of her suite. Of course there is not the least danger in the act, but then there are many ladies who would feel nervous about it, especially as it had not long been in use, and only open to the public for a day. Since then it has, to use an Americanism, "caught on," and crowds throng the carriages at every revolution. They resemble nothing so much as a very comfortable railway carriage, and the pace at which the wheel moves is so slow that that there is ample time allowed for the survey of the marvelous view over London afforded by it. To understand the enormous size of this great mechanical triumph you must stand under it and look up at its tremendous proportions, the dizzy heights of the half-way resting places, which will soon be opened as restaurants, and the vast size of the carriages, each capable of containing 30 persons. Certainly the princess inaugurated one of the great enterprises of the season.—The Housewife.

DANGER OF ORIENTAL COMPETITION.

Chicago Times-Herald.

The Times-Herald has commented at length upon the danger that may be apprehended by American manufacturers from competition in the Orient in the event of the free admission of its manufactured products to our ports. The phenomenal progress made by China and Japan in the manufacture of silk and cotton fabrics has been but recently commented upon and the grave concern of American and English manufacturers is not allayed in the least by the recent revelations of American travelers who have availed themselves of the opportunity to personally investigate these factories in the Orient.

Mr. William E. Curtis, a reliable and painstaking correspondent of the Record, now in Japan, adds confirmatory testimony to the statements already adduced, and brings out some additional facts that are invested with more than ordinary significance. He shows that Japan not only has the advantage of both English and American manufacturers in the matter of wages and cheap raw material, but as she is doing business on a silver basis the wages she pays for operatives are even much smaller than would at first appear. The Japanese will pay 13 and 20 cents a day for male labor and 8 to 10 cents a day for women. From an American standpoint, however, the Japanese pay in silver, America and England 4 and 5 cents for women, while from a Japanese standpoint the Americans pay $3 and $4 for men and about $1.50 and $2 for women, which is double the wages paid from an American standpoint. The fabrics they produce sell for the same price the world over, but while the Japanese pay in Silver England and America pay in currency that is on a gold basis. Therefore, while the outlay of one has doubled that of the other has been diminished one-half. The Japanese manufacturer has suffered no increase in fixed charges or in the cost of labor, and gets double prices for his products. An idea of the increase of the cotton mill industry of Japan may be gained from the fact that in 1883 there were 16 mills with 43,700 spindles, while in 1894 there were 46 mills with 505,419 spindles. It is thought there will be 711,000 spindles in operation by January 1, 1896.

It is thus very apparent that the American wage earner without a protective tariff would have to compete not only with cheap labor but with a cheap and debased currency.

COUNTRY GIRLS' SCRAP BOOKS.

There is more to be had from the system of clipping pictures than is generally supposed. An ambitious girl who lived in a remote rural district, where books and pictures and means of education were very scarce, trained herself to an excellent knowledge of many things by this means. She formed quite a library by filling blank books with pictures of every historical and eminent person whose portrait she could procure. The picture was pasted at the top of the page, and she never rested until she was able to write the history of that person upon the rest of the page. Copies of famous pictures were treated in the same way, and the date of its painting, the name of the artist, and a little sketch of the subject of the picture treated was written beneath by her own pen. Companions to her art book, as she called it, were her sculpture book; her botany book; full of flowers; her book of birds and insects, and her book of costumes of different periods, as well as a similar volume on architecture and furniture. By the time these books were finished by this woman, who was apparently absolutely cut off from all sources of refinement and cultivation, had acquired a knowledge and developed an amount of taste and discrimination that might well have been envied by any one. A chance encounter with Ruskin's "Modern Painters" set her off again on a new road by their revelation of the laws of order and beauty that underlie all growth of plants, movement of water, and form of clouds. At once the lonely scene about her became full of interest. Never a drifting cumulus of curded cirrus shadowed the sun but it set her busy mind at work upon the laws of its being. Never a green bough bent over her head or a brook flowed across her path that she did not stop to trace its history and origin written plainly in its form and course.—Ladies' Home Journal.

WHILE IN PARIS "DO" EUROPE.

An artful and ingenious Frenchman in Paris, with a well developed and subtle knowledge of the frailties and vanities of the traveling public, has hit upon a plan that will place many American dollars in his pocket and at the same time permit those who go abroad this summer to practice innocent impositions upon their credulous friends and neighbors on their return.

His method is a simple one, and yet, when adopted in connection with a careful reading of Baedeker or some other guide book, is one that is almost certain to mislead the "folks at home," and give one an appearance of having travelled much, although he may not have gone to any other place on the continent than Paris.

This thoughtful, provident Frenchman has laid in an excellent stock of those innocent and therefore truthful tell-tale pasters that all travelers cherish and delight in having stuck upon their trunks and boxes in places far from home. They are exact reproductions of the pasters or labels most in use at railway stations and hostelries in the various countries abroad, and these, for a mild consideration he will apply to any article of baggage that a traveler may have. The tourist selects the labels and he does the rest.

With enough of these stuck about indiscriminately to be used in evidence and a slight knowledge of the places thereby indicated, gleaned from a guidebook, deception is made easy and a reputation for having "done" Europe can be cheaply gained.

This industry is a new one and bids fair to meet with great success, as tales of foreign travels like those of fishing adventures are seldom confined to the niceties of truth, and it is not considered any more improper to stretch a point in telling about one than it is in telling about the other.

The scheme was first made known on this side on the arrival of the White Star steamship Teutonic the other day. A vivacious young woman who had been abroad with some friends was met at the steamer by her brother, who looked after her baggage.

After the customs officials had tumbled the things in her trunk about as the law requires her brother noticed the many pasters upon it.

He expressed surprise that she had been in so many places during her short absence, and remarked that she had said nothing of many of them in her letters.

She laughed heartily at this remark and told him that they had nearly all been put on in Paris. "It only cost me 4 francs and lots of others had done it, too," she said. She then stated that she could have had plenty more had she desired, as the man had all that any one could wish.

The Frenchman has undoubtedly filled "a long-felt want," and hereafter doing Europe on a dollar a day will be considered an unnecessary extravagance.

Truly Paris is the center of the universe.—New York Times.

THE ASTORS' HOLDINGS.

Largest Owners of Real Estate in New York City.

There is no doubt that William Waldorf Astor and John Jacob Astor are the largest individual owners of real estate in New York city. Like John Jacob Astor, the elder, they have always regarded real estate the safest investment. Old John Jacob Astor first became a real estate owner in 1789, when he bought for $55 a lot of land on the Bowery near Elizabeth street. Twenty-one years later he was the largest holder of real estate in New York, and his descendants have ever since kept the lead in this respect. In 1835 he sold the Astor house for $1. William B. Astor had expressed a desire to own it, whereupon John Jacob told him that he would sell it to him for the amount named. The bargain was concluded on the spot. The greatest care has always been taken to keep the exact value of the Astor estate from the public. When John Jacob Astor, the first, died he was said to be worth $20,000,000. At William Astor's death it was reported that he was worth $50,000,000, but this estimate has been declared to be too low. The Astor family have been acquiring real estate in New York since 1811, no matter who has been at its head. Rents which accrued were reinvested with a particular view to the location of the property. John Jacob and William Waldorf Astor have continued to make real estate investments with land bought in Harlem and the annexed district within a few years. One real estate authority in speaking about the Astor land holdings said that south of Eighty-sixth street it included twenty-five acres of land solidly built up. Yet this large amount of property does not amount to more than half of the Astor estate, which owns lands and buildings around Jerome park and alongside Riverside drive and the Boulevard. It is the business custom of the Astors to give leaseholds for 21 years, on which the lessees build, the lease being subject to renewal at the end of 21 years on a reappraisement. The ground rent for these properties goes to the estate, but on the assessment books the property does not appear in the name of the Astors.

THE BOND SYNDICATE.

A. B. Hepburn, president of the Third National Bank of New York, contributes to the Forum an article on "The Bond Syndicate and Its Excellent Work." He says that at first the national treasury was not so much in need of gold as it was in need of funds, and if the secretary of the treasury had possessed power to issue exchequer notes or to negotiate a popular loan he could easily have met the deficit in the revenues and maintained his gold. Being denied the power to borrow money to meet current expenses, the secretary resorted to the act of 1875 and borrowed to strengthen his gold reserve. The borrowing was done ostensibly to strengthen the reserve but really to provide funds for current expenses. Thus the government was forced to attack its own credit, to fix the attention its own citizens and of the world upon its vanishing gold, emphasizing and thus aggravating the danger of going upon a silver basis. The only relief congress offered was a bill to coin the seigniorage bullion, which would have been inflation, pure and simple.

The president vetoed this bill and exerted all the power of his great office to prevent the debasement of our currency and maintain our commercial honor. In the fact of the recalcitrant attitude of congress was all the more alarming and induced foreign holders of American securities to liquidate the same lest in future they be compelled to receive payment on a silver basis. Carlisle's request to congress last December, supplemented by a special message to congress by the president, failed to obtain authority to borrow money in a way most advantageous to the government. The refusal of congress to co-operate "was the result of the deliberate purpose on the part of the silver interests to afford no relief to the government's necessities except through the use of silver, the logical result of which would be to force the country upon a silver basis." It looked as if the free silver extremists would succeed. The export of 25 millions of gold in January and the withdrawal from the treasury of nearly 29 millions more than was exported showed that it was withdrawn in anticipation of a profit from the expected premium. The gold in the treasury went down to less than 43 millions, against over 415 millions of greenbacks and treasury notes which were redeemable in gold.

The president and his secretary were equal to the emergency, and those who have criticisms to offer because of the high rate of interest the government is compelled to pay should bestow them upon the dominant influence on congress, which refused to save in the taxpayers this extra interest. The banking house of J. S. Morgan & Co. and the Rothschilds became the sponsors for American credit, not by word of mouth, but by the investment of 32½ millions of their money in United States bonds, "payable in coin," thus proclaiming their faith that the gold standard would be maintained. Foreign criticism vanished in the light of tangible action like this. Liquidation ceased and investment began. Withdrawals from the treasury ceased, and several large sums already withdrawn were returned as soon as the terms of the contract were made known.

Mr. Hepburn then tells how stock exchange prices and the quotations for wheat and cotton were strengthened by this action and says we cannot expect the business interests of the country to realize the obligations they owe to the bond syndicate for protecting them from a panic and commercial crash upon the brink of which they were trembling. He adds that the silver interests have dominated currency legislation for many years; that silver hardly is "demonetized" when we have 68 millions of it in circulation; that the great decline in the price of silver is due to cheapened production, etc.; that "silver has ceased to serve the convenience of men"; that the free coinage of silver dollars containing only 371¼ grains of silver each would mean silver monometallism, the driving out of our gold, and resulting in money stringency, currency famine, and commercial crisis. "For protection against such a calamity we are indebted to the bond issue," and "we must commend the wisdom and statesmanship of the president in rescuing the country from such serious danger."

ADJUSTABLE CALIPERS.

Improved Form of Tool With Movable Regulating Bar.

A Western engineer sends to the American Machinist illustrations of a new adjustable calipers devised by him. The calipers are of the familiar form, the heavy central rivet being countersunk at both ends, and by means of notches in the back countersink, being held from turning in one of the legs, the other being movable for setting. Upon this central rivet and outside the movable leg is an "adjustable bar" movable about the rivet and clamped in any position by tightening the large thumb nut covering the upper end of it, which is split. Upon the movable leg of the caliper there is pivoted a stud, in which is shouldered a milled headed adjusting screw, the threaded end of which works in a pivoted nut upon the adjusting bar. The adjusting bar being movable, as described, a short screw is sufficient for any adjustment within the range of the calipers either inside or outside.

EXPOSITION

Portland, Oregon.

OPENS . . . . October 5th.

The largest and most complete display ever made of the Resources, Industries, Commerce, Business, Agriculture, Forests, Mines, Fruits, Fisheries, Manufactures and Transportation Facilities of the Great Pacific Northwest.

Fine Music. Special Attractions Every Day. Reduced Rates on all Transportation Lines.

ADMISSION.

Single Admission	25c
Children under 12 Years	10c
Season Tickets	$1.00

For Exhibit Space apply at the Exposition Building to

E. C. MASTEN, Secretary. C. H. HUNT, Superintendent.

HIS INEFFABLE STINGINESS.

Mr. Kneer (who is reading a magazine article)—They must have had some pretty tough times in Richmond during the war. This author says boots cost $150 a pair, blankets $200, a good horse $800, a cow $950, coffee $25 a pound, tea $100 and—

Mrs. Kneer—What did bonnets cost?

Mr. Kneer—Let me see. 'M—Yes, here it is: "A plain black velvet bonnet sold for $175."

Mrs. Kneer—And yet you made an awful fuss when I wanted to buy a bonnet the other day for only $38.

THE EDITOR MEANT WELL.

A Western Alabama editor was writing up a local theatrical entertainment recently and he wanted to be particularly nice about it, so he mentioned the names of several young ladies of the town and wrote, "they all filled their parts to perfection." Then he went home. When the paper appeared it was found that the printer had put an "n" in the place of an "r" in the word "parts."—Atlanta Constitution.

INDIAN WAY O FCATCHING SALMON

The Indian manner of catching salmon on the upper reaches of the rivers Fraser and Thompson is interesting.

A pole is notched on the end and then slit sufficiently to allow of a sharpened toggle being tightly fitted in the cut, a string being run through a hole before placing it through the groove.

When the salmon, passing thickly, close to the bank, on their way to the spawning grounds, are running up the creek, these improved means of capture are jabbed into them, the toggles remaining in their bodies, when the strings are used to whip them out, landing the fish on the bank, where the Klootchmen (the Chinook Indian term for women), deftly split them open along the back and extract the bones.—Ex.

A LAUGHABLE MISTAKE.

Two ladies entered a book store recently and the younger asked the clerk for a book called "Favorite Prescription." The puzzled attendant was unable to comply with her request and she left the store disappointed. Inquiry elicited the fact that she had overheard a conversation between two literary ladies in which "Favorite Prescription," was mentioned with extravagant praise, and had jumped to the conclusion that it was a book. She now knows that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sovereign cure for the ills and "weaknesses" peculiar to women, for she has been cured by its use. Send for a free pamphlet, or remit 10 cents in stamps for Book, (168 pages) on "Woman and Her Diseases." Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure permanently constipation, sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, and kindred ailments.

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT will purify your blood, clear your complexion, regulate your Bowels, and make your head clear as a bell. 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00. Sold by J. W. Conn.

Dalgity Iron Works,

General Machinist and Boiler Works.

All kinds of Cannery, Ship, Steamboat and Engine Work of any Description. Castings of all kinds made to order. Foot of Lafayette St., Astoria, Or.

IS THERE?

Is there a man with heart so cold,
That from his family would withhold
The comforts which they all could find
In articles of FURNITURE of the right kind.

And we would suggest at this season, nice Sideboard, Extension Table, or set of Dining Chairs. We have the larges and finest line ever shown in the city and at prices that cannot fail to please the closest buyers.

HEILBORN & SON.

After Meals!

Or at any other time when you wish a good cigar ask for the well-known, home-made, hand-made, white labor cigar—

"La Belle Astoria."

Conceded by all smokers to be the best cigar manufactured.

W. F. SCHIEBE,
71 Ninth Street,
Astoria, Oregon.

IF

As Franklin says, good dress opens all doors, you should not lose sight of the fact that a perfect fitting suit is the main feature. Wanamaker & Brown are noted for fit, workmanship and superiority of qualities. Their representative visits Astoria every three months. Office 64 Dekum Building, Portland, Or. Reserve orders till you have seen the spring line of samples.

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The only railroad lighting its trains by electricity.

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