

Daily Astorian

JOHN T. LIGHTER, Editor.

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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.

ANOTHER FALLACY SHOWN UP.

Every one knows the free trade theory that "if we don't buy we can't sell," as applied to our foreign trade. In other words, that if we manufacture in this country all the articles required to supply ourselves, without importing any from foreign countries, then the latter will not buy our farm products or manufactured goods.

This theory might have some basis, as has been shown again and again in the past, if international trade were the same as trade between individual persons. But it is not.

The Frenchman who sells wheat in America does not sell to American wheat, or packed maize, or any other of our exports. The importer in New York who buys of him does not have them to sell. Per contra, the English grain importer who buys American grain is not a dealer in manufactured goods. He buys foreign wheat when he can to the best advantage, without reference to where Americans buy the goods they need.

The American Economist has punctured this free trade fallacy. It shows by the actual figures its baseness. Taking the statistics of our import and export trade for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894 and 1895, as supplied by the bureau of statistics of the treasury department, it finds that our imports from European countries during the two years were as follows:

Table with columns for Year, Imports from Europe, and Increase. 1893: \$383,086,942. 1894: \$385,907,365. Increase, 1894: \$2,820,423.

Thus it appears that during the year 1895, since the Gorman tariff went into effect, we bought from European countries foreign goods worth \$385,907,365 more than we bought in 1894. Having increased our purchases by this large sum of money in a single year we naturally turn to the figures of our exports, expecting to find that we have increased in our sales of American goods by about the same amount of money, as should be the case were the Demos free trade theory correct. But the facts are different. Here are the figures:

EXPORTS TO EUROPE.

Table with columns for Year, Exports to Europe, and Decrease. 1894: \$400,970,522. 1895: \$379,151,133. Decrease, 1895: \$21,819,389.

It seems that during 1895 we sold to European countries \$218,819,389 worth less of our American products and manufactures than we did during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. In the year 1895 we spent over \$385,900,000 more money in European countries, and they spent \$218,819,389 less money in this country. We certainly bought more from them, but instead of their returning the compliment, they bought less from us. Our loss for the year's trade under the Gorman tariff, which is only the first step toward free trade, exceeded \$169,000,000. Under a free tariff the disparity would be still greater. This is the free trade theory effectually disproved.

ARMY MANEUVERS.

Once more Germany is engaging in brilliant army maneuvers and about this and in a few days from now Russia and Austria will follow the example, while next month France and Italy will each be busy in mimic warfare. Germany has always engaged annually in these displays, but this year they seem to be on a more extended scale and of a more practical order than ever before. The more drilling of men in the handling of new and improved arms and the massing of them on mimic battle fields has not been enough. The fording of rivers and the passage of other obstacles that would be likely to be met with in a real campaign have each formed part of the maneuvers.

seek to improve the service of the National Guard by encampments, and a similar plan might well be adopted with our regular army. Such displays might seem small and insignificant beside those of Europe, but they would have their uses, nor would they be a menace to the world. In Europe this experimental warfare might at some time turn into war in reality, for underlying the peace of that continent there is a smoldering volcano which may at any moment break out with terrible force and shake empires and dynasties.

The unfortunate and unsatisfactory result of the international yacht races, has been looked on by many newspapers throughout the country as hastening the death of yachting, and all sorts of melancholy surmises have been made about the downfall of this form of sport following on the Dunraven trouble. This is sheer nonsense. As long as our country possesses its magnificent sheets of water, and the keen and inherent love of the sea remains with the American people, so long will yachting be indulged in, giving pleasure to tens of thousands of its votaries. It would indeed be a pity if this form of recreation, one of the few clean, healthful and unalloyed sports we still have left among us, should die out. But there is no danger in this direction. Nor do we believe that international yacht racing has suffered any more than a temporary setback by reason of the "rate unpleasances."

Great preparations are being made for excursions to Portland during the Exposition in October. These will be run from all points on the Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific and O. R. and N. Co.'s lines, with rates extremely low. Especially on the days set apart for the Elks, Red Men, Workmen, Woodmen and other orders, will these excursions be run to accommodate the thousands of those orders who desire to attend on those days.

EFFECTS OF THE GORMAN TARIFF.

It is not in so short a period as one or two years that the full effects of the Wilson-Gorman tariff will reveal themselves. But even in the brief term which has elapsed since that tariff went into effect, we are enabled to see its results in largely increased imports, displacing so much the goods of American manufacture, and in relatively diminished exports. During the fiscal year ending June 30, for only ten months of which the Gorman tariff was in operation, our imports amounted to \$385,907,365, against \$383,086,942 for the preceding year, while our exports were \$379,151,133, against \$400,970,522 for the same period.

It shows an increased importation of \$2,820,423 under the Gorman tariff, and a decrease in the trade of foreign countries at the expense of American manufacturers, \$21,819,389, or nearly 60 per cent, goes to Great Britain, the remaining 60 per cent being divided chiefly among France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and Switzerland. So far as the reduced duties have the effect of restricting imports, it is in fact a restriction on the manufacturer unable to compete with the foreigner, it cannot fall to have a disastrous influence on the industrial development of the country.

All through the last presidential campaign the attempt to establish a tin plate industry in this country under the McKinley tariff was the stock subject of Democratic declamation. It was everywhere jeered at by the Democratic speakers and newspapers as a failure—a silly alleged success of the tariff. The fact is that at least to recognize the fact that as a result of the McKinley tariff a tin plate industry of great proportions had grown up in this country in the short space of three years, they affected to find a triumphant vindication of the reduction of duties on tin plate under the Wilson-Gorman bill. In the fact that tin plate manufacture had survived this attempt to destroy it. The fact was generally cited that the American tin plate mills were successfully competing with the Welmens in spite of the reduction of duties. This was temporarily true during the unprecedentedly low prices on steel and the low wages which formed a part of the cost of tin plate, resulting from the depression of trade and industry which followed the election of a Democratic president and congress. It is now announced that in consequence of the considerable advance in the price of steel, all the tin plate mills in this country will be compelled to close their doors.

Under the McKinley tariff there had sprung up in this country 137 of these tin plate mills, employing a capital of \$10,000,000 and from 30,000 men. If the McKinley tariff had been continued for five years longer, this industry would unquestionably have been developed to such proportions as to have supplied the entire American demand for tin plate and rendered this country entirely independent of any foreign source of supply. Under the Wilson-Gorman tariff the industry is being strangled to death by the competition of the foreigner. Probably before the end of six months, unless there is some improbable reduction in the price of steel, every tin plate factory in this country will be closed. The leading manufacturers predict a shorter lease of life for it than that. So that one achievement of the Wilson-Gorman bill will be to annihilate this great and growing industry, and this is a fair illustration of its effects, more or less pronounced, along the whole line of American industries which were flourishing under the former tariff. It is the Republican protective policy.

AN UNADULTERATED HUMBUG.

Pioneer Press. Bradstreet's, a non-political journal which usually knows what it is talking about when it deals with business questions, says: "The rapid advance in the price of crude steel has placed the tin plate industry in a very precarious position where the question of a mere existence becomes a serious problem." But the Globe, which doesn't know what it is talking about, sets down our reference to the impregnable condition of the tin plate industry in this country as an unadulterated humbug. As proof that it is "the most unadulterated humbug in the whole protectionist library of horrors," it cites the fact that a contract for this year was recently made for a large amount of this plate, to be supplied by an American firm, at 5 cents per box less than the price charged by the Welsh factories.

This would be interesting, if it were true. Only it isn't true. As the duty on this plate is about \$1.50 a box and the freight to New York from 10 to 15 cents, no American tin plate manufacturer would be fool enough to sell tin plate at less than the cost. The contract for this year was made for a large amount of this plate, to be supplied by an American firm, at 5 cents per box less than the price charged by the Welsh factories. The fact that a large tin plate manufacturer with a heavy investment in machinery is forced to accept prices which afford him either no margin of profit or so little that he would be glad to get rid of the business, can hardly be cited as a proof of the satisfactory state of this industry. During the great depression of trade and industry in 1893 and 1894 it was common thing for the manufacturers of nearly all kinds of goods to be glad to sell them at cost or less than cost. We have never

LAMENT OF A LITTLE GIRL.

My brother Will, he used to be the nicest kind of girl; He wore a little dress, like me. And had his hair in curls, We played with the dolls and tea set. And every kind of toy. But as those good old times are gone— Will turned into a boy.

Mamma has made him little suits, With pockets in the pants, And cut off all his yellow curls, And sent them to my aunt; And Will, he was so pleased, I believe He almost jumped with joy; But I must keep my little nose Will turned into a boy.

And now he plays with horrid toys, I don't know how you play, And mumbles that I try to shoot, But never hit nor win; Like a frog—I can't give a "back," Like Charlie Frank I can't give a "back," No, no one knows how I feel, Since Will has turned a boy.

I have to wear frocks just the same, And now they're mostly white; I have to sit and just be good, With centimes no longer money, But I must keep my little nose, And wear my hair in curls, And worse—O, worst thing of all—I have to stay a girl.

FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.

Jean de Reszke and Sims Reeves first appeared as baritone and Marie as a bass. Mme. Calve, who is a pupil of Mrs. Labarre, and not of the Paris Conservatory as was at first thought to be a contralto.

One wing of the Hotel des Invalides is to be given up to the French department of war, and in time the navy hospital will be moved into the building, the invalid veterans being provided for elsewhere.

Leocadia's opera buffes have so far brought in 238,758 francs and 59 centimes in 1894-95, and 50 centimes in 1895-96. "La Fille de Madame Angot" brought in 118,289 francs, "Le Petit Duc" 66,113 francs, and "Girofla-Girofla" 35,500 francs.

Aristophanes Euclesasaurus, the Congress of Women, is to be given in a French translation in a Paris theater office. The adaptation of his Lysistrata, with Mme. Rejane as the lead, had a success of a scandal at the Eden theater a few days ago.

Over 200 of the trees in the famous "Verrillie" have perished during the last few years, including the Grand Bourbon, or "orange dog conestable," which dates from the sixteenth century. This is the first time that their having been watered with a liquid containing injurious chemicals.

Prof. Riobet publishes some figures of mortality from dysentery in the Revue Scientifique, which seems to show that either the disease has this year taken a milder form or else Dr. Roux's serum will not be of any use. The deaths in 1887 to 1891 there were from 50 to 500 a year; from 1892 to 1894 they averaged 100 in 1000, and in 1895 were 230.

It is proposed to dig a canal by connecting it by canals with the river Oder. The Tegel See, to the east of the city, would be the harbor. There is no difficulty in digging the canal, only two locks would be needed. The cost of a canal 70 feet broad at bottom and four feet deep would be about \$90,000,000. It would be more than that of the Baltic-Nea canal.

SHE DIDN'T TAKE WITH THE GENERAL.

She was refined, intelligent, and not bad looking, but somehow she never liked her general. Her friends thought she didn't like her because they said she hadn't any "snuff" about her. Poor girl, she was suffering from functional nervousness. The doctor told her to get a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. She had not taken half its contents when she felt like another woman. Now she is in the enjoyment of perfect health, and she is able to do all her work and need never suffer from functional irregularities and weaknesses. The "Favorite Prescription" is a safe and certain cure for all nervousness to which women are peculiarly subject.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation, indigestion, headache, and other ailments. A dose.

SHORT INTERVALS OF PEACE.

Only are vouchsafed to nerves weak and unstrung, but when it is broached up and down. It is a broad and deep perfect tranquility. It is a broad and deep perfect tranquility. It is a broad and deep perfect tranquility.

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures Constipation, Rheumatism, H. M. For Sale by J. W. Conn.

Diarrhoea should be stopped promptly: it soon becomes chronic. DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure is effective, safe and certain. Hundreds of testimonials bear witness to its value. It can always be depended upon, its use saves time and money.

All the patent medicines advertised in this paper, together with the cholera perfume, and toilet articles, etc., can be bought at the lowest prices at J. W. Conn's drug store, opposite Occident Hotel, Astoria.

INDORSER BY THE PRESS. Gentlemen—This is to certify that I have used Dr. DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure with satisfactory results. I bought a box which cost me 25 cents, and one capsule cured me of a dreadful sick headache. My wife and myself have both used the medicine manufactured by the Norman Leiby Mfg. Co., and we recommend them to the lowest prices at J. W. Conn's drug store, opposite Occident Hotel, Astoria.

Ed. Galt, M.D., Twenty-five cents for sale by Chas. Rogers, Astoria, Or. note agents.

TWELFTH STREET SEWER ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

- Notice is hereby given that the assessment made by Ordinance No. 194 of the City of Astoria, for the sewer assessment on sewer assessment roll No. 4, for the construction of a sewer in 12th street, in the part of the City of Astoria, laid out and recorded by John McClure, and extended by Cyrus Oney, from the north line of Grand ave. to a point 50 feet north of the north line of Bond street, is now due and payable in United States gold or silver coin, at the office of the city treasurer, and if not paid within five days from the final publication of this notice, to-wit: On or before Monday, September 30, 1895, the Common Council will order warrants issued for the collection of the same.

- Wm. A. Wilson, Lot 5, Block 68. 57.90 Lawrence Wilson, (west half) Lot 2, Block 68. 7.88 Blonora F. Allen (east half) Lot 2, Block 68. 7.88 Eltona F. Allen, Lot 2, Block 68. 15.76 Victoria I. Wilson, Lot 3, Block 68. 15.76 Sarah E. Warren, Lot 1, Block 67. 15.76 Sarah E. Warren, Lot 2, Block 67. 15.76 Sarah E. Warren, Lot 3, Block 67. 15.76 Eliza Lee Payton, Lot 1, Block 67. 15.76 Alanson Heman, (west half) Lot 2, Block 66. 7.88 A. C. and F. A. Fisher (west half) Lot 7, Block 66. 7.88 A. C. and F. A. Fisher, Lot 8, Block 66. 15.76 Henry Dille, Lot 1, Block 62. 15.76 J. N. Griffin and A. S. Reed, Lot 2, Block 62. 15.76 John Robinson, (east half) Lot 2, Block 62. 15.76 C. W. Fulton (one-half) and J. C. Demont (one-half) Lot 7, Block 57. 15.76 C. W. Fulton (one-half) and J. C. Demont (one-half) Lot 8, Block 57. 15.76 Astoria Exchange Co., Lot 1, (tract Astoria Exchange Co., Lot 2, Block 57. 15.76 Astoria Exchange Co., Lot 1, (tract Astoria Exchange Co., Lot 2, Block 57. 15.76 A. C. Fisher, Lot 8, Block 59. 15.76 K. W. Warren, Lot 9, Block 59. 15.76 Pythian Land and Building Assoc., Lot 4, Block 59. 15.76 D. K. Warren, Lot 5, Block 59. 15.76 Pythian Land and Building Assoc., Lot 6, Block 59. 15.76 D. K. Warren, Lot 7, Block 59. 15.76 Robert Carruthers, Lot 8, Block 59. 15.76 Sophia Kirchoff, Lot 7, Block 59. 15.76 J. K. Weatherford, Lot 10, Block 59. 15.76 J. M. Kinney (east half) Lot 11, Block 59. 15.76 Pythian Land and Building Assoc., Lot 12, Block 59. 15.76 J. K. Weatherford, Lot 5, Block 61. 15.76 W. E. and M. S. Warren, Lot 6, Block 61. 15.76 W. E. and M. S. Warren, Lot 7, Block 61. 15.76 W. E. and M. S. Warren, Lot 8, Block 61. 15.76 W. E. and M. S. Warren, Lot 9, Block 61. 15.76 W. E. and M. S. Warren, Lot 10, Block 61. 15.76 Lucey Thompson, Lot 11, Block 61. 15.76 Astoria, (east half) Lot 4, Block 61. 15.76 Mary C. Flavel, Lot 6, Block 61. 15.76 Jacob Kamm, Lot 8, Block 61. 15.76 Robert Carruthers, Lot 9, Block 61. 15.76 Sophia Kirchoff, Lot 10, Block 61. 15.76 Wm. B. Headington, (east half) Lot 11, Block 61. 15.76 Wm. B. Headington, (west half) Lot 11, Block 61. 15.76 Henry Fisher, Lot 7, Block 70. 15.76 Henry Fisher, Lot 8, Block 70. 15.76 Clara Fisher, Lot 9, Block 70. 15.76 Clara Fisher, Lot 10, Block 70. 15.76 C. W. Fulton, (east half) Lot 11, Block 70. 15.76 C. W. Fulton, (west half) Lot 11, Block 70. 15.76 C. W. Fulton, Lot 10, Block 70. 15.76 Trustees of First Baptist Church of Astoria, (east half) Lot 1, Block 70. 15.76 Trustees of First Baptist Church of Astoria, (west half) Lot 1, Block 70. 15.76

ORDINANCE NO 110

An ordinance regulating the erection of poles and hanging wires for electric light, telephone, fire alarm, telegraph and other purposes. The city of Astoria does ordain as follows: Sec. 1.—That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, company or corporation, to erect any electric, telegraph, fire alarm, telephone or other poles for the purpose of hanging wires thereon for any purpose, within the corporate limits of the City of Astoria, except as in this ordinance hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2.—All poles erected by any person or persons, firm, corporation or company, for the purpose of hanging wires thereon, shall be erected as follows: 1st.—Sawed poles shall be twelve inches square at the street grade and six inches square at the top of the pole, shall be planed smooth on all sides and painted, and shall be of sufficient length to reach from the ground to a height of forty feet for electric lights, and thirty-five feet for all other purposes. 2nd.—Round poles shall not be less than ten inches in diameter, at the grade of the street, and shall be peeled and dressed smooth and painted, so as to present a respectable appearance, and shall be of sufficient length to reach to a height of forty feet above the grade of the street for electric lights and thirty-five feet for all other purposes. 3d.—All poles shall start from the ground whether over the water or otherwise, and shall be erected and braced so as to maintain a perpendicular position, and shall be placed in the ground to a depth of five feet, and shall be under the direction of the street department, and shall not be at a greater distance apart than 200 feet. Sec. 3.—All wires hung on said poles shall be as follows: 1st.—For electric light purposes not less than forty feet from the ground or street, and for all other purposes not less than thirty-five feet from the ground or street, except in cases where it is necessary to come in contact with said electric wires, and in crossing streets to connect with buildings for electric light purposes, said wires shall be at least 20 feet from all other wires, and said wires shall be so insulated as to prevent danger from fire or other damage. Sec. 4.—All poles and wires as herein provided, for electric light purposes shall be constructed on the south and west sides of the streets, and for telegraph, telephone, fire alarm and other purposes, on the north and east sides of the streets. Sec. 5.—No electric light, telephone, telegraph or fire alarm wires shall be placed upon any building within the City of Astoria, except where it is necessary to provide light, or connect with telegraph or telephone offices and instruments. Sec. 6.—Any person or persons, firm, company or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, before the Auditor and Police Judge, shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for not less than ten nor more than twenty days, and it is hereby made the duty of the city electrician to carefully inspect all wires within the city at least once a month, and to report to the Auditor and Police Judge, and any violation of this ordinance, and upon such notification the committee on streets and public ways shall remove all such wires or poles to be removed. Sec. 7.—All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed. Passed by the Common Council January 28, 1890. Attest: T. S. JEWETT, Auditor and Police Judge. Approved February 3, 1891. MAGNUS C. OSBURN, Mayor. As amended by ordinance No. 110.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the committee on streets and public ways, at the office of the Auditor and Police Judge, until Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day for the construction of an abutment of drains in the city of Astoria, and to be located on streets and public ways, any violation of this ordinance, and upon such notification the committee on streets and public ways shall remove all such wires or poles to be removed. Sec. 7.—All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed. Passed by the Common Council January 28, 1890. Attest: T. S. JEWETT, Auditor and Police Judge. Approved February 3, 1891. MAGNUS C. OSBURN, Mayor. As amended by ordinance No. 110.

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Greatest Trans-Continental Railway System. FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN. —IN— Palace Dining Room and Sleeping Cars, Luxurious Dining Cars, Elegant Day Coaches. —ALSO— Observation Cars, allowing Unbroken Views of the Wonderful Mountain Country. \$5.00 and \$10.00 saved on all tickets East. Tourist rates the best on this line. Equipments of the very finest throughout.

Canadian Pacific ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

China and Japan. China steamers leave Vancouver, B. C.: Empress of India - Aug. 28. Empress of Japan - Aug. 28. Empress of China - Aug. 28. Empress of Victoria - Aug. 28. Empress of Britain - Aug. 28. Empress of Australia - Aug. 28. Empress of Canada - Aug. 28. Empress of America - Aug. 28. Empress of Europe - Aug. 28. Empress of Asia - Aug. 28. Empress of Africa - Aug. 28. Empress of America - Aug. 28. Empress of Europe - Aug. 28. Empress of Asia - Aug. 28. Empress of Africa - Aug. 28.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

- H. A. SMITH, DENTIST. Rooms 1 and 2, Pythian building over C. H. Cooper's store.
- German Physician, Electric. DR. HARTZ. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Albert Dunbar's store, cor. 8th and Commercial. Prices: Calls, \$1; consultations, \$1.00. Operations at office free; medicines furnished.
- W. C. LOGAN, D. D. S. DENTAL PARLORS. Mansell Block, 67 1/2 Third street.
- DR. E. H. JONSON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Olsen's drug store. Hours, 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 11.
- LIBERTY P. MULLINX, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office, 65 1/2 Third st., Astoria, Ore. Special attention given to all chronic diseases.
- J. S. HISHOP, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and rooms in Kinney Block Office Hours, 10 to 12:30 and 4 to 6:30 Surgery and Diseases of Women a Specialty.
- DR. O. B. ESTES, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention to diseases of women and surgery. Office over Danziger's store Astoria. Telephone No. 52.
- JAY TUTTLE, M. D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR. Office, Rooms 5 and 6, Pythian building. Hours, 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m. Residence, 630, Cedar street.
- DOCTOR ALFRED KINNEY, OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE. May be found in his office until 10 o'clock mornings, from 12 noon until 3 p. m., and from 5 until 7:30 evenings.
- H. T. CROSBY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. 408 Commercial Street.
- W. M. LaFores, S. B. Smith, LAWRENCE & SMITH, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. 385 Commercial street.
- J. Q. A. BOWLEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office on Second Street, Astoria, Or.
- J. N. Dolph, Richard Nixon, Chester V. Dolph, DOLPH, NIXON & DOLPH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Portland, Oregon, 24, 25, 26, and 27, Hamilton Building. All legal and collection business promptly attended to. Claims against the government a specialty.
- SOCIETY MEETINGS. TEMPLE LODGE NO. 7, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communications held on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month. W. G. HOWELL, W. M. E. C. HOLDEN, Secretary.
- MISCELLANEOUS. ART OF SINGING. MRS. H. T. CROSBY, (Pupil of Anton Baril and other masters) will give lessons in MUSIC AND VOICE CULTURE. In the school of the great masters of the Italian method of training the voice. Apply at 408 Commercial street.
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- BEVERAGES. WINES AND BRANDIES.—The finest brandy instead of coffee or tea. 75 cents per gallon. Don't forget French brandy and champagne. Also French wine and wine at Alex. Gilbert's.
- DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name and style Oregon Transportation Company, in the city of Astoria, Oregon, and as assumed by Capt. Paul Selinger, and as assumed by the payment of all debts due by said firm, Astoria, Or., May 18, 1895. PETER H. CHIM, PAUL SCHRAEDER.
- STEAMERS Telephone & Bailey Gatzert. Columbia River and Puget Sound Navigation Co. "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. Seelye, Gen'l Agt., Portland.
- S. H. WILLET, PLUMBING, Gas and Steam Fitting, Hot Air, Steam and Water Heating. 179 Tenth street, Astoria, Or.
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