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.

PRICES AND MONEY.

Everything in the world is affected by inertia—that is, a tendency more or less strong to remain as it is, and which it takes time and force to overcome. If we change the center of gravity of a mass of quicksilver, it readjusts itself as quickly as a flash; if we tilt a measure of molasses, it slowly settles itself in accord with its new conditions. Both will ultimately conform exactly to the laws of gravity. One does it instanter, the other deliberately. Just so with prices. Let a spectator stand in the gallery of one of the many produce exchanges on this continent. Not merely every day, but every hour, sometimes every minute, the price of wheat fluctuates. The report of an untimely frost raises the price; a favorable government report lowers it. The adjustment of a railroad war may raise or lower prices. The arrival of "tramp" shipping ready to offer low freights may affect them; and the trade in breadstuffs, comparable to the ocean in its extent, is seen to be as sensitive and fluctuating as are the waves of the sea. Take the salaries of our public employes, on the other hand. They are readjusted by the slow process of legislation, fettered by coils of red tape, and for years—and frequently for decades—remain unchanged. It is too plain to need explanation that the street laborer who receives two dollars a day, no matter what is the general price for labor, and no matter whether goods are high or low, and the commissioner at five thousand dollars a year, are alike interested in having the best money possible—that is, prices as low as possible, and the dollar able to command more and more of what each has to buy—and would be injured by a rise in prices—that is, poorer money, or a depreciation in the purchasing power of the dollar. And, since prices change promptly, and public salaries and wages but slowly, then if money is made poorer, that is, if prices fall, for years to come the same nominal salary or wages will buy more and more of the comforts of life.

The example given is extreme, but typical, as on reflection every wage earner will admit. If he will look over his butcher's and grocer's bills, he will find prices changing from week to week, thus showing, not indeed that the general value of money is thus fluctuating (for factors of temporary demand and supply may intervene), but that retail prices though less frequently changed than wholesale prices, are sensitive, and promptly respond to any change in the value of money—that is, prices will be promptly lower if the money is made better, and promptly higher if the money is made poorer.

Now, take the wages of labor. Let each consider the wages paid in his own and other occupations with which he is acquainted. They change sometimes, indeed; but how rarely and how hardly. Once or twice a year, once in two or three years—such is the comparative rarity of wage changes—in large measure changing only after a strike, or lockout, or a series of conferences after long hardship and dissatisfaction on one side or on the other.

The result is plain. The prices of what wage earners have to buy respond far more promptly to changes in the quality than do wages—the prices at which labor is sold. Hence, whenever money is getting better, though nominal wages may tend to decrease, wage earners are constantly getting more goods in exchange for the money they actually get for their labor; and whenever money is getting poorer, though nominal wages may tend to increase, wage earners are constantly getting less of the necessaries and comforts of life in return for the wages they receive. Appreciation of the dollar in which wages are paid, and consequently lower prices, is, therefore, constantly and certainly to the advantage of the wage earner. Depreciation of the dollar, and consequently higher prices, is always and certainly to his damage.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says editorially: "One has heard of shipping coals to Newcastle, but we never think of the probability of shipping lumber to Puget Sound. And yet that is what we may expect in the future, according to Prof. Runnebaum, of Berlin, unless our forests are protected against the reckless cutting and widespread conflagrations of the present day. The professor was sent by the German government to examine the timber resources of the Pacific coast, and, while he was struck by their vastness, he expresses amazement at the waste going on. He was here while forest fires were raging and the heavens clouded with smoke. The devastation wrought prompted him to remark that unless our forests are preserved there are those now living who may see lumber shipped from Germany to Puget Sound. While European countries are planting trees, the professor says we are sweeping away our timber growths, unmindful of the fact that the life of the forests is the life of the people, and that we are destroying now what is in part the rightful heritage of future generations."

AN HISTORIC LANDMARK.

It is now announced that Fort Mackinac, on Mackinac Island, Mich., has been totally abandoned. The Stars and Stripes, which for more than one hundred years have floated over the fort's historic walls, have been hauled down, and the fort and park are now under the supervision of the state, to which they have been transferred by the national government.

It is doubtful if there is another place in the United States richer in romance, in historical associations, and in the memories which inspire not only the patriot, but the poet and painter, than is this spot, past which there now go the sails of trade and commerce. More than two hundred years ago, in the days of French domination, Marquette and La Salle and Cartier knew it, as they plied their paddles on treacherous waters or blazed out a path for future generations to follow. The song of the light-hearted, but brave and adventurous courier des bois, was heard there; the war cry of the red Indian pierced its silence and the soldiers of England were seen there, when they strove to make of no effect the independence we had won.

We are apt sometimes, dazzled as we are by the glamor of this practical and money-making age, to think that all romance belongs to the old world, with the centuries of gradual progression, of which it can boast. This is not so. Were we only to look for it we would find in our own land as much to stir the heart and wake the emotions in some lonely field, or mountain lake, or grassy valley, as lies underneath the dome of stately minster, or in the palaces of kings, or the pictured halls of knight and earl. There is hardly a state which does not have some place that has its romance of love and war, its association with events that helped to make up our history as a people; and thoughtful men often sigh to think by how few such spots are remembered and how they are fast crumbling into forgetfulness.

Public bodies in Astoria, after being elected by the people to whatever offices a chance wave of public opinion happens to have given them, are too often in the habit of treating their meetings and "conferences" as if they were sessions of a private joint stock company into the business of which no ordinary citizens have the right to pry. We can understand that there are critical occasions when, for the sake of public policy, a secret meeting of a body like a water commission or a city council becomes almost a necessity, and when it would not be good judgment to allow outsiders admittance to such deliberations. But the average office holder in this city is too apt to suppose that from the time he enters on his duties he is a sort of mystical and detective-like individual whose acts should be shrouded in the utmost secrecy. Yesterday the city council held a "private" session for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling of the members regarding the advisability of assisting several starving laborers. From this meeting representatives of the press were rigidly excluded, an act that savors more of silly village tyranny than anything else. The public have a vital interest in the question at issue, and the public is entitled to know through the newspapers what its own elected representatives choose to do, and the manner in which they reach their determinations. As long as Astoria is afflicted with incompetent and fossilized men in authority who are lacking in ordinary courtesy and common sense, so long will we have to bear rebuffs and insolent provincialisms of this character. It may be very pleasant for Mr. Councilman Rube Hamfatter and parties of that ilk to imagine themselves temporary rustic emperors. The consolation is that, like the buffalo, this breed is fast becoming extinct.

Lieut. Peary did not do anything in the ice but starve—and a man surely should be able to do that without going away up to the North Pole. Anyway, lots of people do it.

The water works laborers want but little here below and may esteem themselves lucky if they get it.

It is becoming more apparent every day that the only off thing about politics this year is Democracy.

SPEED.

The present age is chiefly characterized by speed. In that respect it incomparably surpasses all that have gone before. It requires no eloquent disquisition on lost arts to tell us other ages have excelled this in some particulars. The relics of the past, which are the models of today, the admiration and the despair of the people, are ample proof of it. On the whole, the world may be improving. Its progress, however, is not wholly gain. In weighing every change there is some loss as well as profit, though the balance may be to the good. But whatever has been lost, has been unquestionably gained all around in speed. In every respect this is a rapid age. Educational and intellectual processes are spurred to a pace of which the scholars of old never dreamed. In business men are in haste to get rich as never before. In travel that steamer is the favorite which has made the fastest run across the Atlantic, and that railroad which runs the fastest trains. All transit must now be rapid transit. Steam locomotives, a wonder of the world to our fathers, are now too slow. Lightning itself must be harnessed to the coaches of the day. The telegraph and telephone are more and more supplanting the mails. The swiftest horses, bicycles, boats, trains, everything else, now command the greatest favor. Speed rules the age.

Undoubtedly speed is a good thing, in its way. But is it wise to make it the chief thing to be desired? Is it to be the end of all efforts, or only a means to something vastly better. It is well to get a fortune quickly, provided it be done honestly. But is it so if the people are just to keep on with the muck-rake, piling up greater and still greater wealth? It is well to travel quickly from place to place. But is it so, if the time thus gained is to be devoted to grinding toil? It is well to do work quickly. But is it so, if the toilers are merely to keep on working? Assredly not. It is not through booms and deals and record-breaking alone that the Kingdom of Heaven is to come unto man. These things are well, as far as they go. But they utterly fail to touch the root of the matter. If increased speed enable man to achieve more in a given space of time it should also enable him to have more leisure for the enjoyment of that which he has achieved. If it mean more wealth it should mean more rightful use of wealth. If it mean more work it should also mean more play.

This is the true philosophy of speed. We are not to be constantly on the whirl. The business man of today has made more money at thirty-five than his father had at seventy. But he should not keep on at the money making until he too, is seventy, for if he do, what better is he than his father was? The workingman of today, with improved appliances, can do as much in five hours as his father did in ten. But he should not be compelled to toil ten hours a day, too, for if he do what will speed profit him? Our latter-day speed should mean to the laborer fewer hours of toil, and more rest, recreation, and enjoyment of the higher things of life. It should mean to the man of affairs more years of leisure for intellectual and spiritual culture and for advancement in those elements of life which are not measured by dollars and cents. It should mean progress in the arts, and in that higher culture which can come only from sordid compulsion. It should, perhaps, bring a leisure class into society—by which is not meant an idle or a worthless class—and it should certainly bring to all classes far more leisure time—which does not mean idle or wasted time. There is something better than being constantly anxious and busy with material affairs, and that better thing is what this age of speed should bring to us, one and all.

THE BOTTOM CAUSE.

Just in time to explain the outgo of gold, the official statement comes that the merchandise imports in August exceeded exports by $15,282,729, against an excess of exports in August, 1894, of $9,079,075. A difference of over $24,000,000 in a single month more than explains the disturbance which threatens again to increase the bonded debt. The next exports of gold in August were $15,159,782, a little less than the difference in merchandise values as officially recorded. But the undervaluation of imports and interest due abroad so swell the amount to be paid that several millions must have remained to be liquidated in September, even after the net exports of $3,435,872 in silver is included. And there still remains the considerable amount due for government bonds and other securities returned from Europe. It is probably safe to say that, of the foreign indebtedness incurred by purchase of goods and in all other ways in August, less than half was liquidated, and over $15,000,000 remained to call for further gold exports.

Of the nature of the increase in imports the latest information is given in the detailed statement for July, just published. A month ago it was shown from the statement for June that imports of coffee, tea, wines, precious stones, cocoa and cigars, articles which are tests of the consuming ability of the people had been smaller under the new tariff than in the same months of 1891-'92, by about 27 per cent. Including July, the imports of those articles for eleven months were $116,941,907, against $108,016,316 last year, and $161,652,977 in 1891-'92—a decrease of 27.6 per cent. Yet the ability of the people to consume luxuries and comforts thus diminished, it appears that imports of products which most directly compete with and threaten American industries were increased almost a quarter in declared or invoiced value, and owing to undervaluations under the new ad valorem duties much more largely in actual value. As before, imports of woolen goods are included for the period since new duties went into effect, in this case seven months, and imports of other articles are included for eleven months since August, 1894, in comparison with imports for corresponding months in previous years:

	1895.	1894.	1892.
Wool gds 7 mo.	$34,162,285	9,558,413	22,451,080
Wool&waste 11.	29,031,142	5,455,223	18,391,588
oCttons, 11 mo..	31,927,130	19,125,719	25,439,742
Silks 11mo.....	20,316,603	20,052,671	27,906,560
Other text'ls, 11.	24,776,147	16,566,694	21,380,853
Tobacco, 11 mo.	12,842,750	11,652,735	10,794,561
Earthenware, 11	8,542,186	5,449,210	7,708,355
Leather mf, 11..	6,506,398	2,789,623	5,845,434
Vegetables, 11..	3,639,471	3,859,345	2,565,011
Rice&mf, 11 mo	3,149,054	1,932,231	2,527,350
Hay, 11 mo.....	1,513,351	783,777	662,936
Total.....	$186,036,337	98,335,722	119,683,607

Some persons insist that the fact must not be mentioned that such imports are nearly twice as great as last year, because "improving business explains that," although the increase in articles of luxury and comfort compared with last year is only about 8 per cent. Very well; compare with 1892 only, the last year of full business, and the increase in these products is 24.3 per cent, though "nearly 24 per cent" a month ago, and though the decrease in articles of consumption which test general prosperity is 27.6 per cent. Imports of gloves, earthenware and cottons have especially increased, notwithstanding the claim that such industries, especially the cotton manufacture, have abundant protection under the new tariff. In cottons of all kinds the increase is over 20 per cent, though in silks it is much less, and also in other textile fabrics, part of which have been made free of duty.

Wool waste, which is partly manufactured wool in form for use, is included with wool, and the excess of imports compared with 1892 is $11,267,254, or about 60 per cent. The removal of duties has taken away temptation to undervalue. But in woolen goods, though the apparent increase for seven months compared with the same months of 1892 has been about 52.2 per cent, the undervaluations have been so great under the new ad valorem duties that 75 per cent would probably be below the increase in actual value of goods imported. The following gives quantities of the leading articles imported in seven months each year, dress goods being reckoned this year at only 40 yards to the pound:

	1895.	1894.	1892.
Carpets, yards..	558,722	183,021	359,781
Yarns, lbs.....	2,556,292	279,658	724,644
Cloths, lbs.....	23,803,036	3,554,665	8,757,489
Dress gds, yds..	70,455,058	23,557,907	54,061,652

In carpets the increase of 55 per cent compared with 1892, with values the same, would be $419,927; in yarns the increase of 253 per cent would be $1,034,734; in dress goods the increase of only 30 per cent would be $3,360,300; but in woolen and worsted cloths the increase of 172 per cent, with values the same, would be $13,647,788, so that the increase in only these four items would make the value, at the invoiced price of 1892 about $40,913,529, or over 75 per cent larger. Undervaluations in other woolens would go far, at least, to make up for any actual decrease in foreign prices of these. But adding only the undervaluations for woollens, there appears an increase over 1892 in all the above products of about 50 per cent.

In the great number of minor articles the increase is so great that the invoiced imports in eight months ending in August were $82,708,645 greater than in the previous year. It is not a waste of time to compare these returns, if Americans are competent to govern themselves. They will see revealed, beyond possible dispute, the actual cause of gold exports and increased national debt in the law stimulating imports which compete with home industries.

THE INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM.

The Railway Review says: "Industry is bothered to account for the improved industrial situation. It thinks that the recent advance in the rate of wages in at least four hundred establishments in this country is a circumstance without precedent. No one has ever before seen anything of the kind and the causes are anything but plain. For three years past the country had been in the throes of violent labor disturbance, both work and wages being reduced from one end of the land to the other. The Carnegie and Chicago riots, and the great railway strike only a year ago, came near the borders of anarchy, and the revolt against corporate exactions had reached a limit, how dangerous no one may ever know. Now the question is, what has caused a voluntary increase of wages? It is an economic problem that is troubling every one. That an increase of customs depresses wages is a fact based on the history of all countries, but that a slight reduction in customs tax and cheapening of material should so soon permit an increase in the wages element does not seem possible. Let us hope it is a sense of justice and fairness on the part of employers."

DEMOCRATIC FINANCES.

The real difficulty of the treasury today, the fountain head of all its embarrassments, is the fact that it is not taking in nearly enough money to meet its current liabilities. As long as this state of things continues there is nothing to be done but to pile bond issue upon bond issue, and keep on adding to the national debt in time of peace to pay current expenses.—New York Recorder.

If the president is content to leave legislation to congress he can at least throw upon its shoulders the burden of any future bond issues. If he and the representatives of his policy in the upper house refuse to act with him the Republican majority in congress, persisting in maintaining party lines on this question, there will be a succession of bond issues, with all the accompanying disturbance and uncertainty until after March 4, 1897.—Buffalo Express.

The reports that the government has completed arrangements for another bond issue, or at least that it is contemplating such an issue, grow more definite. Under the circumstances, in the fix in which the government has gotten itself under Democratic control, a new bond issue may be the only way out and the only way to avert another panic; but the people will not be in a hurry to forget the wretched Democratic legislation and management that led up to and necessitated these bond issues.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The only common sense way while the currency laws remain unchanged, or at least until their construction by the treasury department is different than now, is to raise enough revenue to insure a surplus in the treasury that shall compel respect from everybody. Confidence was wrecked by crippling the source of supply and the Democratic party is responsible for it. The distress will not wholly subside until past conditions are restored and the government be put in shape to pay its bills and at the same time protect American industries.—Kansas City Journal.

Evidently the bond syndicate is "working both sides of the street." After bunkoing the government out of $12,000,000 on the last bond issue, it is now milking the market in Wall street by letting the reserve go abroad in great gobs and thus depressing prices to cover its short sales of shares at a big profit. Grover, put your cyclone cellar in order.—Denver Republican. (It can hardly be called "bunkoing." The cold facts are that the free silverites in congress refused to agree to the repayment of bonds in gold which sold for gold, and insisted that the bonds sold should read payable, principal and interest, in coin—silver worth fifty cents on the dollar as soon as a free silver 16 to 1 bill was enacted. It was this scheme to cheat that bunkoed the government out of 12 millions of dollars.—Chicago Tribune.

If there is to be another bond issue, instead of appealing to syndicates the administration should appeal to the people and issue a loan in such shape that the people can invest their small savings in it. If the bond issue is to come, as seems inevitable, let preparations be made at once to appeal to the people for a popular loan, instead of waiting till money is necessary to avoid a catastrophe, as before the last issue, and then making the best terms possible with a syndicate organized to make profit.—Louisville Commercial. (If the "appeal to the people for a popular loan" is made it will never be taken by them if the government exacts gold or its equivalent and refuses to repay in as good money as it gets. It must promise to pay both principal and interest in gold. No 16 to 1, free silver 50 cents on the dollar will be accepted.—Chicago Tribune.

All the bright advertising ideas are by no means American in origin. A London dealer whose specialty in shoes for bus drivers has demonstrated their applicability for this purpose by keeping a pair in his window imbedded in a cake of ice—the public being invited to convince itself of its warmth by stepping in and feeling them.

It is said that the Japanese have no swear words in their language. Their severest epithet is the word "fellow," and the term of strongest condemnation is found in the words "There, there!"

SHE DIDN'T TAKE WITH THE GENTLEMEN.

She was refined, intelligent, and not bad looking, but somehow she never seemed to take with the gentlemen. They didn't like her listless ways; they said she hadn't any "snap" about her. Poor girl, she was suffering from functional irregularities, and it was actually impossible for her to take much interest in anything. But a change came. One day she heard of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. She procured a bottle, and she had not taken half its contents when she felt like another woman. Now she is in the enjoyment of perfect health, and has suitors by the score. No woman need suffer from functional irregularities and weaknesses. The "Favorite Prescription" is a safe and certain cure for all the weaknesses to which women are peculiarly subject.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation, biliousness, indigestion and headache. One a dose.

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

It's just as easy to try One Minute Cough Cure as anything else. It's easier to cure a severe cough or cold with it. Let your next purchase for a cough be One Minute Cough Cure. Better medicine; better results; better try it. Chas. Rogers.

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's beauty doctor, 40 and 42 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

THE TROUT BROOK.

Half hidden by tall meadow grass that sways with every breeze,
And running through deep, silent pools, and under spreading trees;
Now stealing through the quiet ways of solitary wood,
And now beneath a timbered arch where once an old mill stood;
Across the fields and to the brow where valleys fall away,
Then over beds of shelving rock its waters dance and play,
And now and then, as though in joy of such delightful fun,
It springs into a waterfall that glistens in the sun,
And eddies round and round about, in strange, fantastic glee,
Then steadies down and flows away sedately to the sea.

—Frank H. Sweet.

A HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years and that it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at Chas. Rogers' drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1.

A. G. Bartley, of Magic, Pa., writes: I feel it is a duty of mine to inform you and the public that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured me of a very bad case of eczema. It also cured my boy of a running sore on his leg. Chas. Rogers.

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.

PROVEN A BOON.

Gentlemen:—I have always recommended Krause's Headache Capsules wherever I have had a chance. They have proven a veritable boon in my family against any and all kinds of headache. Yours truly,

J. E. WALTER,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

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

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.

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.

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 Scify, 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 Sole Agent.

A GOOD WORD.

Mr. J. J. Keil, 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.

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.

"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.

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 Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Spermatorrhoea, 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.

TWELFTH STREET SEWER ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment made by Ordinance No. 1981 of the City of Astoria, confirming 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 Olney, 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 5 days from the final publication of this notice, towit: On or before Monday, September 30, 1895, the Common Council will order warrants issued for the collection of the same:

Victoria I. Wilson, Lot3, Block 68..	35.76
Lawrence Wilson, (west half) Lot 2, Block 68.....	7.88
Elonora F. Allen (east half) Lot 2, Block 68.....	7.88
Elonora F. Allen, Lot 7, Block 68....	15.76
Victoria I. Wilson, Lot 8, Block 68....	35.76
Sarah E. Warren, Lot 1, Block 67....	35.76
Sarah E. Warren, Lot 2, Block 67....	15.76
Sarah E. Warren, Lot 7, Block 67....	15.76
Sarah E. Warren, Lot 8, Block 67....	35.76
Eliza Lee Payton, Lot 1, Block 66..	35.76
Alanson Hinman, (west half) Lot 2, Block 66.....	7.86
A. C. and F. A. Fisher (west half) Lot 7, Block 66.....	7.86
A. C. and F. A. Fisher, Lot 8, Block 66.....	35.76
Henry Disse, Lot 1, Block 62.....	35.76
J. N. Griffin and A. S. Reed, Lot 2, Block 62.....	15.76
Chas. S. Wright (half) and George, C., Mary C, Katie and Nellie Flavel (half) lot 7, Block 62.....	15.76
Chas. S. Wright (half) and George, C., Mary C, Katie and Nellie Flavel (half) lot 8, block 62.....	35.76
Astoria Exchange Co., Lot 1, Block 57.....	35.76
Astoria Exchange Co., Lot 2, Block 57.....	15.76
C. W. Fulton (one-half) and J. C. Dement (one half) Lot 7, Block 57..	15.76
C. W. Fulton (one-half) and J. C. Dement (one-half) Lot 8, Block 57...	35.76
Astoria Exchange Co., Lot 1, (tract B) Block 57.....	35.76
Astoria Exchange Co., Lot 2 (tract B) Block 57.....	15.76
A. C. Fisher, Lot 8, Block 56½.....	43.76
D. K. Warren, Lot 9, Block 56½.....	23.76
J. K. Weatherford, Lot 10, Block 56½	3.76
G. C., Mary C., Katie, and Nellie Flavel, (east half) Lot 11, Block 56½..	—
Mrs. Virginia Watson (etsa falh) Lot 4, Block 58.....	—
D. K. Warren, Lot 5, Block 58.....	3.76
Wilhelmina Nurnberg, Lot 6, Block 58	26.76
A. C. and F. A. Fisher, Lot 7, Block 58.....	43.76
Robert Carruthers, Lot 8, Block 58..	43.76
John Hobson, Lot 9, Block 58.....	23.76
J. K. Weatherford, Lot 10, Block 58..	3.76
M. J. Kinney (east half) Lot 11, Block 58.....	—
Pythian Land and Building Association (east half) Lot 4, Block 61....	—
J. K. Weatherford, Lot 5, Block 61..	3.76
W. E. and M. S. Warren, Lot 6, Block 61.....	23.76
W. E. and M. S. Warren, Lot 7, Block 61	43.76
W. E. Marren and M. S., Lot 8, Block 61.....	43.76
Robert Carruthers, Lot 9, Block 61..	23.76
J. K. Weatherford, Lot 10, Block 61..	3.76
M. J. Kinney, Lot 11, Block 61.....	—
J. F. Davis, J. L. Silpp, D. E. Perley (east half) Lot 4, Block 64.....	—
Theodore Nicolai, Lot 5, Block 61...	3.76
A. J. Megler, Lot 6, Block 64.....	23.76
A. J. Megler, Lot 7, Block 64.....	43.76
Elizabeth (widow), Robert W., Archibald, Sarah A., Effie W., and Duncan McLean, Lot 8, Block 64..	43.76
Robert Carruthers and D. McTavish, Lot 9, Block 64.....	23.76
Joseph Suprenant, Lot 10, Block 64..	3.76
Lucy Thomson, Lot 11, Block 64.....	—
Trustees of First Baptist Church of Astoria, (east half) Lot 4, Block 65	—
Mary C. Flavel, Lot 5, Block 65.....	3.76
Jacob Kamm, Lot 6, Block 65.....	23.76
Sophia Kirchoff, Lot 7, Block 65.....	43.76
Sophia Kirchoff, Lot 9, Block 65.....	23.76
Sophia Smith, Lot 10, Block 65.....	3.76
Wm. B. Headington, (east half) Lot 11, Block 65.....	—
C. W. Fulton, (east half) Lot 4, Block 70.....	—
C. W. Fulton, Lot 5, Block 70.....	3.76
Henry Fisher, Lot 6, Block 70.....	23.76
Henry Fisher, Lot 7, Block 70.....	43.76
Clara Fisher ,Lot 8, Block 70.....	43.76
Clara Fisher, Lot 9, Block 70.....	23.76
C. W. Fulton, (east half) Lot 11, Block 70.....	—
C. W. Fulton, Lot 10, Block 70.....	3.76

By order of the Common Council.

Attest: K. OSBURN,
Auditor and Police Judge.

Astoria, Sept. 7th, 1895.

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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.

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style Oregon Transportation Company, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding bills or accounts being payable to Capt. Paul Schrader, and he assuming the payment of all debts due by said firm.

Astoria, Or., May 13, 1895.
PETER H. CRIM,
PAUL SCHRADER.

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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