

Daily Astorian.

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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.

John F. Handley & Co. are our Portland agents, and copies of the Astorian can be had every morning at their stand, 12 Third street.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

N. Y. Tribune.

The fact that domestic exports of the principal products in November were in value \$2,223,689, against \$5,292,889 last year, discloses something of the future. Talk of financial troubles is not impressive when every month is piling up debts of other nations to this. Chatter about war is absurd; what Power wants to fight a country which has a mortgage of sixty millions a month on the resources of the world? The main change, of course, is in breadstuffs, though exports of cotton also exceed by about \$1,000,000 the remarkable amount last year, and there is a steady excess over previous years in the exports of minor products, including the manufactures, for in October total exports were larger by \$34,500,000 than those of the principal products, and in September by \$31,600,000. Recent heavy shipments of machinery, iron and other products by no means indicate a shrinkage in November, but if about the same amount is to be added for such other exports the aggregate for November will exceed \$15,000,000, and will run close to the greatest amount ever sent from the United States in any one month, \$19,355,996 in December, 1881. The record of all past years, fiscal or calendar, is likely to be broken when this month ends, since the week's exports from this city were 20 per cent larger than a year ago, and in the eleven months ending with November the aggregate of exports has probably exceeded \$93,000,000, whereas the largest aggregate of exports ever known was \$1,051,000,000, in the last fiscal year.

There is much in the figures beyond the mere satisfaction of the passer for business. Imports in November were in value about \$50,000,000, and for the last two weeks at New York have been 15 per cent smaller than last year. An excess of merchandise exports amounting to \$50,000,000 or more in November is indicated, which would make \$20,000,000 for four months, under the new tariff, while the movement in December foretells another \$9,000,000 excess. Payment is now coming in gold, because money is so abundant here that the banks would rather keep all they can abroad, though foreign exchange has broken so sharply as to show that a large movement would begin if there were any demand. In the four months net imports of gold have been only about \$10,000,000, besides the amount last month at San Francisco, while net exports of silver balanced over \$30,000,000 of this. In some shape there will be settlement, and those who fancy that it is coming in great excess of imports under the new tariff are really expecting that measure to yield more revenue than any of its framers anticipate.

The output of wheat again exceeded 6,000,000 bushels the week, and exports from this crop since July have been about 11,000,000 bushels, four times in 1892, starting with 4,000,000 more in July than went out this year, exports by December 1 were 195,86,20 bushels, but were not as large in December by about 300,000 bushels a week as they have averaged thus far this year. Western receipts, if not as large as they have been, continue big enough to indicate that the long-predicted exhaustion of farmers' supplies has not quite come yet. The December corner at Chicago has left an advance for the week of only 14 cents here, and is likely to attract to that point large receipts for some time, and meanwhile to deter foreign buyers through the hope of lower prices. The demand for corn still continues heavy, even last year's unprecedented movement having been surpassed since September 1, but the price rose only half a cent last week.

The publication of higher estimates of the cotton crop has not affected the price, but 5.37 cents is so low that there is no great encouragement to seek profit by selling, and the abandonment of the effort for lower wages in England somewhat increases the probable consumption abroad, while foreign mill stocks December 1 were 47,000 bales, smaller than a year ago. On the other hand, the Fall River mills have probably taken a short road to a stoppage which may relieve an overloaded market, as their reduction of 11 per cent in wages cannot easily be resisted. With prior stocks at the lowest point ever known, and the average for all cotton

goods also, buying is larger in some plain goods and in special lines for spring, but further reduction in bleached goods as awaited. Woollens have been held without change in price for some time, and of late a rather better demand is seen, with some contracts made in heavy weights, though the open season has still hindered business. Wool continues without change in open quotations, but considerable purchases abroad and importations in progress, said to be \$300,000 worth for Boston alone, indicate that the domestic market, is, on some grades at least, as high as it can be held, and sales of the three chief markets have been only 11,000 tons pounds for three weeks.

For some weeks the iron industry has been a little nervous at the smallness of new orders, though both manufacturers and buyers have expected business enough after January 1. But there is a marked change in the outlook. Many buyers appear to have concluded that they have waited for lower prices about long enough, and if they should wait much longer might be caught behind the rush of orders, which all expect. Whatever the cause, more new business comes forward, especially at the West and at Chicago. The demand is reported brisk, with dealers cheerful and prices strengthening, excellent structural business, large orders for rails carried over to the next year, contracts pending for about five thousand railway cars, and an extraordinary demand for hardware. Pittsburgh structures works are taking more contracts, but have others still unfinished, plate mills are fully employed, and business in bars is fair. Eastern works have taken contracts for several buildings here, others for more than 20,000 tons being under consideration, and have secured contracts for bridges in Japan and Holland, with several rail contracts for 40,000 tons weight, 15,000 for Mexico. The exports of manufactured iron of nearly all kinds are remarkably large. The boot and shoe industry, in spite of the reluctance of buyers to pay advances asked, continues to ship from the East more cases of goods than ever before—in the last five weeks 25 per cent more than last year and 22 per cent more than in 1892—and no change of consequence appears in leather, although hides are a shade weaker.

Stocks have been stronger, with considerable investment demand, as is usual, near the close of the year, when distribution of many millions of interest and dividends is expected. All recognize the significance of heavy purchases of bonds, which have once more revealed the temper of investors as they did last summer, and the prices of stocks have advanced an average of 25 cents for railways with a broader market. Sugar, tobacco and tea stocks covering only about a quarter of the transactions. Earnings are highly satisfactory, and for November roads reporting in the United States show an increase of 16.3 per cent over last year, and 5.9 per cent over 1892, the returns being decidedly better than for any previous month.

The man with a weight on his leg can't hope to win in the race. A man with a weight on his health can't expect to compete in life and business with those who are not handicapped. If his brain is heavy, and his blood sluggish, because of constipation, he will not succeed in doing anything very well. Constipation is the cause of nine-tenths of all sickness. Symptoms of it are listlessness, listlessness, poor appetite, bad taste in the mouth, dizziness, biliousness, and constipation. Constipation can be cured easily and certainly by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are not at all violent in their action, and yet they are more certain than many medicines which are so strong that they put the system all out of order. The great advantage of "Pleasant Pellets" is that they cure permanently.

Send 11 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and get his great book, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, absolutely free. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 65 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

In handkerchiefs and pocket-handkerchiefs are all sorts of pretty things designed for the most pockeles to wear.

Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit—Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more, and its merits have been proved by a test of many years. Such letters as the following from L. G. Badger, Hingham, Cal., are constantly being received: "The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and I say so after having used it in my family for several years." It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by Estes-Conn Drug Company.

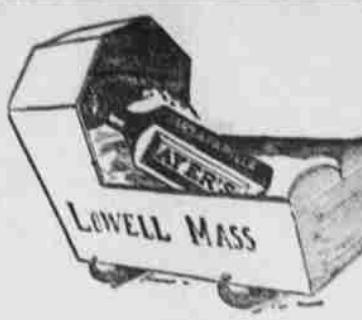
The light linings in fair coats are decidedly lovely, but they are great pieces of extravagance when you consider that it is impossible to clean one without removing it, which means virtually the cost of a new one.

SLEEP FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUCURDO SOAP, and a single application of CUCURDO OINTMENT, the great skin care, skin softener, skin beautifier, skin toner, and tonic to a speedy cure of tormenting dry, flaking, irritating, tickling, burning, bleeding, cracked, scaly skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sootheth the world. POTT'S DAGO AND CREAM. See below for Cure Skin-Tortured Babies.

SKIN SCALP and Hair Beautified by CUCURDO SOAP.



Fifty Years Ago.

This is the cradle in which there grew That thought of a philanthropic humor A remedy that would make him new For the multitudes that were racked with pain.

"Twas sarsaparilla, as made, you know

By Ayer, some 20 years ago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

was in its infancy half a century ago. To-day it doth "boldly walk the narrow world like a colossus." What is the secret of its power? Its cures! The number of them! The wonder of them! Imitators have followed it from the beginning of its success. They are still behind it. Wearing the only medal granted to sarsaparilla in the World's Fair of 1893, it points proudly to its record. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record!

50 Years of Cures.

MARINE NEWS.

Table for December, 1897

DATE	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Wednesday 1	6:35:2	7:04:2	6:15:1	6:10:2
Thursday 2	6:30:2	7:21:1	6:08:2	6:24:2
Friday 3	6:25:2	7:16:2	6:03:2	6:18:1
SUNDAY 5	6:10:2	7:11:2	5:44:2	5:59:0
Monday 6	6:05:2	7:09:2	5:41:2	5:56:0
Tuesday 7	6:00:2	7:04:2	5:36:2	5:51:0
Wednesday 8	5:55:2	6:50:2	5:31:2	5:46:0
Thursday 9	5:50:2	6:45:2	5:27:2	5:41:0
Saturday 11	5:45:2	6:38:2	5:22:2	5:36:0
SUNDAY 12	5:40:2	6:33:2	5:17:2	5:31:0
Monday 13	5:35:2	6:28:2	5:12:2	5:26:0
Tuesday 14	5:30:2	6:23:2	5:07:2	5:21:0
Wednesday 15	5:25:2	6:18:2	5:02:2	5:19:0
Thursday 16	5:20:2	6:13:2	4:57:2	5:17:0
Saturday 18	5:15:2	6:08:2	4:52:2	5:15:0
SUNDAY 19	5:10:2	6:03:2	4:47:2	5:13:0
Monday 20	5:05:2	5:58:2	4:42:2	5:11:0
Tuesday 21	5:00:2	5:53:2	4:37:2	5:09:0
Wednesday 22	4:55:2	5:48:2	4:32:2	5:07:0
Thursday 23	4:50:2	5:43:2	4:27:2	5:05:0
Saturday 25	4:45:2	5:38:2	4:22:2	5:03:0
SUNDAY 26	4:40:2	5:33:2	4:17:2	5:01:0
Monday 27	4:35:2	5:28:2	4:12:2	4:59:0
Tuesday 28	4:30:2	5:23:2	4:07:2	4:57:0
Wednesday 29	4:25:2	5:18:2	4:02:2	4:55:0
Thursday 30	4:20:2	5:13:2	3:57:2	4:53:0
Saturday 31	4:15:2	5:08:2	3:52:2	4:51:0
SUNDAY 1	4:10:2	5:03:2	3:47:2	4:49:0
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