"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."

GOLD DUST

is a woman's best friend when wash day comes around. It makes the clothes sweet and clean. Takes only half the time and half the labor of soap. Just follow directions on package.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.
Chicago. New York. Boston. St. Louis.—Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP.

PROGRESSIVE AND WOMAN'S CLUBS

(Continued from page one.)

sorted them, put them in tiny envelopes and distributed them.

"The Fairhaven Improvement Association, of Massachusetts, has been in existence 18 years, has planted over two thousand trees, erected over one hundred bath houses, converted an old cemetery into a park (please note that item), made a new park, reclaimed and adorned another cemetery, and is erecting a fine ornamental fountain."

"The problem of old tin cans, has always been a puzzling one. The Washington, Pa., Association bury theirs. In Stephenville, Tex., the members of the council and city officials made the first move in improving their places and cleaning their streets and now others are doing likewise. (City officials please notice.) Denver, Colo.; Oakland, Cal.; St. Paul, Minn., and other cities, have a number of associations. The delegates from the different ward associations bring the spirit of emulation into the work, with good results."

The old saying that "beauty is only skin deep" is deeply false. Beauty is deep as the bones, the blood, the rosy flesh. So is the beauty advocated by the Improvement Association. It is founded on the soundest economic laws, it is the framework on which is founded the science of government, the only way municipal civics may be taught to children, in a lasting way. "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," you know. It is beyond all cavil proven, that sin and crime shun purity and light. Our city would gain 50 per cent, yes, 100 per cent in self-respect and civic pride and begin in earnest to gain the respect of other cites, and by her beauty and attractiveness draw to her new citizens, the kind whom we desire most to win, if once we were put in the proper trim to merit their respect. Nature has done much for us, else we should be the scene of repeated and deadly epidemics. We cannot afford to neglect the very commonest sanitary precautions, as we do now, relying solely on our ocean breezes to remedy our neglect. "The day is past when," the 'How of Improvement" says, "improvement of home surroundings is wholly a matter of private choice; when only an occasional 'sweet will' decides whether weeds or flowers shall grow over premises and sidewalks, and whether the principal ornaments of the rear yard shall be tin cans."

Neatly kept yards, trim sidewalks and clean streets are now regarded as high evidence of a city's prosperity, as much as large factories, and are one of the best means of attracting desirable citizens. The city must advertise today, as well as the business man, if it would attract capital, good men and good women and law-abiding citizens. Efforts are made by many cities to draw factories and business enterprises to settle within their limits. The advantage of railroad and water communication, the nearness of markets, or of raw materials are the various arguments used to prove a city's opportunites, but in recent days, it has been recognized that another element must be named. Attractiveness of the home life, America's stronghold, is the home. The beauty and healthfulness of the city, the excellence of its schools, all these are essential to the growth of a town or city. Investments for attractiveness are not municipal extravagance but prudent expenditure. All classes of kindred social, educational and civic organizations are drawn together, into the one Civic Improvement Association. At the head of the list of helpers are the commercial and municipal bodies of many cities. They have it in their power to encourage and assist in passing well planned ordinances for securing the general purposes, so far as they pertain to general interests. It is within the power of these civic bodies to:

1. See that streets and vacant lots are cleaned and kept attractive.

2. To provide for the collection of garbage, ashes, refuse, etc.

I have given only two of the many ways within their power, but these are important, not only for appearances, but for the general health of the community. Without the aid of interested citizens it is difficult to accomplish proper enforcement of good laws, let alone framing necessary ones.

With the united effort of all local bodies, organized for the city's good, there must come most excellent results and the city's good name be greatly magnified.

It is not to be expected that the business man, buried in business cares, would have time or inclination to look out for any extra cares or duties, but if these necessary reforms in existing conditions were placed before him, and he be given the results from the eyes of another who has seen, we are sure he would be glad to add his support to all projects necessary for a different order of things. Shall I give you some results of personal observation and some suggestions as to what needs to be done? The first and most important move toward a clean city was made when the site for a dumping ground was selected by the committee from the Common Council. But, alas! the secret is of such importance that the city fathers have buried it in their own bosoms as too precious to be revealed to common mortals. If we are not to have the use of that chosen spot, what good will their selecting it do us? If they will throw it open for common use and if the city would purchase a half dozen proper boxes to be attached to the electric light or telegraph poles, in certain blocks, to be receptacles for waste paper, banana and orange peels and other articles now thrown on the streets and sidewalks, and to be emptied at regular intervals by the city scavanger, a long step in the advance movement would be made. Some day, soon, let us hope the city will own her crematory. This one thing would advertise our progressiveness more than any and all other things combined.

Second—Enforce the city ordinance against expectorating on the sidewalks and thereby keep more than one corner in the city in a more cleanly condition than now.

Third—Tear down all the unsightly, uninhabitable buildings and burn the rotten, disease-breeding old lumber. The old coal bunkers of the O. R. & N. Co. have long been unsightly; as a result of a communication from the Woman's Club, requesting their removal, the company has promised to tear them down. There is the old building on Ninth and Exchange streets full of foul odors and uninhabitable for years; the old cannery buildings and shanties on the Uppertwon waterfront; the disreputable old Twilight buildings; the old buildings between Thirteenth and Fourteenth and Comercial and Duane; the old lumber left from street repairs. All of these should be burned. These are only a few of the many cases seen by one pair of eyes; others besides these would be reported upon and recommended for immediate action by a properly appointed committee.

Fourth—The open sewers in different parts of the city are a relic of the old times which no one wants to retain. They should be condemned and property owners obliged to connect with main sewers.

Fifth—Wood piles, boxes and crates on public streets and sidewalks have no right to obstruct travel and there should be active measures taken to abate this nuisance. Piles of wood have no right to obstruct the street longer than 48 hours at the outside; longer than that lays their owners open to fine. These are a few of the many existing evils, and these, with a very small expenditure of time, very little trouble and almost no expense, could be remedied. We have laws providing for their correction, but no power at our command to enforce them without the aid of the men in authority, who have so far neglected their duty.

During my recent visit to Portland I was invited to meet with the new association, "The Civic Improvement League," and greatly enjoyed the privilege. This league has just been formed and is composed of private individuals, various clubs, Board of Trade, members of the Common Council, and mayor, Women's Clubs of Portland, and all interested in the city. Private individuals pay $1 per year. All organized clubs and societies pay $1 for each one hundred members or fraction of the same. Various means are being used to add to the membership, and the press committee was authorized to ask through the press how to obtain best results and to add to the beauty and attractiveness of the city. A fund of $3000 is being raised for open air band concerts during the summer—two during the week and one on Sunday. Let us hope the latter will be sacred concerts. The remarks from members of the Board of Trade, City Council and citizens present, were anything but flattering to the City of Portland, as to its present condition or its desire to better itself. Things were called by their proper names and conditions deplored and condemned in no uncertain terms. A crusade has been inaugurated and is under way against the same nuisance we have to fight—obstructions on the sidewalks and streets. The chairman of the league said he had personally seen the chief of police, the chairman of the street committee and the chairman of the police commission, and that under the present police rules no improvement could be expected. Those merchants who had a pull, the police dared not touch and looked the other way, but a new order of things is to be in force soon. If they find they cannot improve it by a store to store visitation, it was suggested, and will probably be adopted, that the women of the Woman's Clubs be asked to boycott those merchants who will not respect the law; if this is not successful, it was suggested that a special policeman be hired and paid by a subscription of those interested in the enforcement of the law, until public opinion is strong enough to back the police of the city force, so they dare compel the enforcement of the law. What a comment on the political situation in Oregon's chief city. We will be in a position soon, I hope, to see if our own condition is above that of Portland.

The members of the league had many commendations for the help afforded them by the club-women of Portland, and they were urged to aid the league in the future, to work a reformation much needed.

Thank you very much for your patience and kind attention. Will you allow me to ask that you give the thoughts presented in this paper your careful consideration and attention and assist in organizing for active work, that the appearance of our city in a short time may be a source of pride and pleasure and we be a pattern presented to other cities for emulation? The Woman's Club wishes to urge upon the Astoria Progressive Association, that a civic improvement association shall be formed now, for immediate work and that all organized associations, lodges, as well as private individuals in this city be importuned to join. The Common Council, Commercial Club, Irving Club, Native Daughters, Womans' Relief Corps and lodges as bodies (even if members already belong), the power of numbers tell, not only in the additional funds, but in the eyes of the community. Numbers carry weight that influences public opinion favorably, and this movement is of and for the people.

MARY H. ELMORE,
President of Woman's Club.

Dr. H. L. Henderson was then introduced and spoke on the subject of "Good Sanitation as an Asset."

He spoke of the subject assigned him for discussion, having been formerly discussed simultaneously by the two clubs, but not jointly. He now felt honored by the presence of the ladies, but did not feel equal to the task before him, complimenting the ladies gallantly.

He said that the word sanitation was broad in its meaning and as a subject of discussion was inexhaustible; covered everything pertaining to health. As an asset to a city, health was the greatest. Without good sanitation there could not be a healthy city. Sanitation covered foods, clothing, drinks, pure air, pure water, good sewerage, cleanliness—everything; it is unlimited in its scope. From a point of dollars and cents it is incalculable. Property of the city is point of dollars and cents its value is calculable. Property of the city is but of small matter in value, compared with that of its health. While no sum had ever been sufficient to estimate as the value of a woman's life, insurance companies placed the average man's life at a value of $25,000.

Not including those who had died from other causes in Astoria, brought about by bad sanitation, the average number of deaths in this city from typhoid fever alone would reach 10 annually. This was a cost to the city of $250,000 annually, according to the valuation placed on the average man. He was supposed to be worth that to the community in which he lived from first to last—of adding that much in value to the community. This was only the loss from one disease. There is no excuse for disease here. Nature is doing a great deal for the health of the city, but it cannot do all. For every case of sickness and every death from disease from bad sanitation, another disgrace is added to Astoria.

Scarlet fever, diphtheria and other fatal diseases come from bad sanitation. The city engineer has estimated that good sewerage in Astoria would cost $7000 a mile—$250,000, the value of one year's victims of disease, would place the city's sanitary system in good condition.

He spoke of the causes of lung diseases and other subjects of interest that come under the head of sanitation.

If there was perfect sanitation here there is no reason why people should die except from old age.

A comparison of statistics of the cities showed that good sanitation always showed low death rates. Baltimore only lost 13 to the 1000. New York had reduced her rate from 27 to 14 by improved sewerage. Cities of bad sewerage ran as high as 45 deaths to the thousand. He believed in teaching sanitation in the schools. Sanitation and sewerage should be more generally understood.

He was also heartily in favor of beautifying the city and supporting the Woman's Club in its good work.

At the close of Dr. Henderson's address the following resolution was adopted by the Push Club:

"Resolved, That the association extend to the Woman's Club of Astoria, a hearty endorsement of its work and thanks for the able presentation of the work and efforts and request the publication in the city press the paper read by the president of the Woman's Club before the meeting this evening; and that the co-operation of this association in all practical plans for cleaning and beautifying our city is hereby extended."

Committees will be appointed by the two clubs at once to begin the initiatory steps in the work discussed.

PORTO RICO.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The committee on insular affairs in the house today ordered a favorable report on the bill to provide for delegates to the house of representatives from Porto Rico.

PUBLIC LANDS.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The house committee on public lands today ordered adverse reports on all bills that retain to granting of alternate sections of land to proposed railway corporations in Alaska.

Mr. Ralston Cox, representing the Bankers Life Insurance Company, arrived on last night's train.

Th directors of the Commercial Club held their monthly meeting last night, and all but one of the directors were preesnt. There was considerable routine business transacted and the financial condition of the club found to be in excellent condition. The club adopted a club button so that members may have a uniform badge. Mr. Wise, who is the member of this club in the Cocked Hat Association of the Northwest, was asked to invite some outside team to a bowling match. A rule was adopted inviting ladies to witness the tournaments when outside teams visit the club, in addition to regular ladies' day. A resolution was adopted, endorsing the bill now before congress in favor of pensioning the men in government life saving service. Several other rules of interest to the club were adopted. A very novel idea for advertising Astoria and Clatsop County will be brought before the club at a special meeting to be held at an early date.

MEETING NOTICE.

All members of Nancy Welch Cabin No. 6, Native Daughters, are requested to be present at the meeting this evening to meet our grand president, Mrs. Kuykendall.

By order of the president,
KATE D. WIRT,
Secretary.

PROPOSALS WANTED.

Office Constructing Quartermaster, Astoria, Ore., May 15, 1902.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., May 24, 1902, for plastering ceiling of boiler room at Post Hospital, Fort Stevens, Oregon, and covering boiler with plastic asbestos or air cell covering. United States reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Information and specifications furnished at this office. Envelopes should be marked "Proposals for work at Post Hospital, Fort Stevens, Oregon," and addressed Captain Goodale, Q. M.

Pears'

"Beauty is but skin-deep" was probably meant to disparage beauty. Instead it tells how easy that beauty is to attain.

"There is no beauty like the beauty of health" was also meant to disparage. Instead it encourages beauty.

Pears' Soap is the means of health to the skin, and so to both these sorts of beauty.

Sold all over the world.

SUITS OUR CLIMATE.

The rapidly increasing use of shingles as covering for the walls of buildings, both to keep out the weather and for ornamental purposes, makes a great demand for a shingle stain which preserves the wood, prevents moss, and retains a fresh, handsome appearance. Particularly is such the case in damp climates. The need is well met in a perfect article made right here in Astoria. Cutbirth's Creosote Shingle Stains are penetrative, preservative, handsome and durable. They are put up in eight colors and every package guaranteed.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Astoria.

At Astoria, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business April 30, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$245,864 83
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		615 94
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		12,500 00
Stocks, securities, etc.		125,174 24
Other real estate owned		6,160 45
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		1,016 47
Due from State Banks and Bankers		36,732 64
Due from approved reserve agents		111,494 32
Internal Revenue Stamps		174 00
Checks and other cash items		209 00
Notes of other National Banks		1,500 00
Nickels and cents		233 54
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$113,300 00	
Legal tender notes	1,005 00	114,305 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		625 00
Total		$656,605 43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund		25,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taexs paid		32,550 57
National Bank notes outstanding		12,500 00
Due to State Banks and Bankers		753 70
Individual deposits subject to check	$434,340 25	
Demand certificates of deposit	101,460 91	535,801 16
Total		$656,605 43

State of Oregon, County of Clatsop, ss:
I, S. S. Gordon, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. S. GORDON, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
JACOB KAMM,
W. F. M'GREGOR,
G. C. FLAVEL,
Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of May, 1902.
C. R. THOMSON,
Notary Public.

Central Meat Market

542 COMMERCIAL ST.

Your orders for meats, both

FRESH AND SALT

Will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to

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C. J. TRENCHARD,

Agent Wells Fargo and Pacific Express Comp'ys.

Custom House Broker.

ASTORIA AND COLUMBIA RIVER RAILROAD.

LEAVE	PORTLAND	ARRIVE
8 00 a m 7 00 p m	Portland Un on Depot For Astoria and Way Points	11 10 a m 9 40 p m
	ASTORIA	
7 45 a m 6 10 p m	For Portland and Way Points	11 30 a m 10 30 p m
	SEASIDE DIVISION	
*8 15 a m 11 35 a m *5 10 p m	Astoria for Warrenton, Flavel, Fort Stevens, Hammond and Astoria	7 40 a m 4 00 p m *10 45 a m
6 15 a m 2 30 p m 9 30 a m	Seaside for Warrenton, Flavel, Hammond, Fort Steve s and Astoria	12 50 p m 7 00 p m *9 25 a m

* Sunday only.

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Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent

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TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pneumonia, Hay Fever, Pleurisy, LaGrippe, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup and Whooping Cough.

NO CURE. NO PAY.
Price 50c. and $1. TRIAL BOTTLES FREE.

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will work for you 24 hours a day without compensation—61 VARIETIES, all prices. Write for catalog and special offer.
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H. DICKSON, City Ticket Agt.
A. B. C. DENNISTON, G. W. P. A. 612 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

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The Largest, Staunchest, Steadiest, and most seaworthy vessel ever on the route. Best of Table and State Room Accommodations. Will make round trips every five days between.

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FARE $3.50

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General Agents, Astoria, Or.

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B. C. LAMB, Tillamook, Or.
O. R. & N. Co. Portland, Or.

Big Deal in Typewriters

Austrian Government Orders 1200 Smith Premiers.

VIENNA, Feb. 7.—The greatest single purchase of typewriters ever made has been ordered by the ministry of justice, which, after three months of exhaustive competitive tests, has contracted to equip the entire ministry with not less than 1200 Smith Premier typewriters, supplying every court.

Press Dispatch to Portland Oregonian, February 7th

Smith Premier Typewriter Co.
L. & M. Alexander & Co., Agents.
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We are prepared to make them on short notice and of the best materials. Let us give you estimates on any kind of castings or pattern work. Lowest prices for first-class work.

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