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ASTORIA, OREGON

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# HOTEL PORTLAND

The Finest Hotel in the Northwest

PORTLAND. OREGON.



### Don't Neglect Yourself.

1408 Second Street,  
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 14, 1903.

I have been weak and sickly for the past four years, caused by irregularity and carelessness regarding the laws of health, but about five months ago my condition became very serious. I had severe backache and suffered a constant dull pain in my head. I spent weary, painful days, and miserable, restless nights. The doctor told me that I must have patience.

His medicine did not, however, give me even temporary relief and as I had been told of the curative qualities of Wine of Cardui I decided to try it.

I found that it relieved me of pain. As my general health improved my other troubles were gradually diminished and after five weeks' use of the Wine of Cardui I was once more a well and happy woman.

*Mrs. L. M. Thompson*

Wm. L. M. Thompson,  
Director,  
BEETHOVEN  
MUSICAL SOCIETY.

## WINE OF CARDUI

Wine of Cardui regulates the menstrual flow, banishes headaches, backaches and bearing-down pains. Severe headaches, bearing-down pains, indigestion, loss of appetite and nervousness are symptoms of female weakness and should be given prompt attention. If you are troubled with menstrual irregularities do not let them run on. They will certainly grow into dangerous and chronic troubles. Get a bottle of Wine of Cardui and begin treatment at once.

All druggists sell \$1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui.

# STRUCTURES TAKE TUMBLE

## Earthquake in Peru Ends in Loss of One Life and Damage to Much Property.

### LIMA, BADLY SHAKEN UP

#### Balconies Destroyed, Roofs Dislodged and Foundations Weakened By Tremble of Earth's Surface.

New York, March 5.—Only one person was killed, but many walls fell and much damage was done by the earthquake which occurred Friday, says a dispatch from Lima, Peru.

One of the structures seriously affected was the Cathedral. Its right tower was cracked and much damage was done to statues and works of art. Scarcely a house in the city escaped damage.

Doors and windows were opened and reshut by the tremors. Roofs were dislodged and pictures, mirrors and glassware in shops destroyed. The balconies of a large part of the buildings in the city tumbled to the ground.

### Republican Primaries.

Notice is hereby given, that the republican primary election will be held in the city of Astoria, Clatsop county, State of Oregon, on Saturday, April 2, 1904, for the purpose of electing 44 delegates to the Republican County convention to be held in the City of Astoria, on Saturday, April 9, 1904, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices to be filled at the general election to be held on Monday, June 6, 1904. The following is the number of delegates, polling places and judges and clerks appointed for said primary election:

Ward No. 1.—Polling place, No. two's engine house; judges, J. G. Trullinger, C. H. Stockton, James Ellisworth; clerks, Jas. Hannaford, Chas. Abercrombie; 17 delegates.

Ward No. 2.—Polling place, Welch office; judges, Jas. W. Welch, Sam Gallich, E. C. Foster; clerks, T. R. Davis, W. C. Curtis; 17 delegates.

Ward No. 3.—Polling place, W. F. McGregor's office; judges, Wm. Painter, L. Agren and John Nordstrom; clerks, W. P. O'Brien, Geo. Leeland; 10 delegates.

G. C. FULTON, Chairman,  
C. J. CURTIS, Secretary.

### Republican County Convention.

Notice is hereby given, that a Republican County Convention for Clatsop county, State of Oregon, will be held at the City of Astoria, on Saturday, April 9, 1904, at the court house at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, for the purpose of nominating the following county officers to be voted for at the state election to be held on Monday, June 6, 1904, and electing 10 delegates to attend the Republican state convention to be held at the city of Portland, on Tuesday, April 12, 1904, and 10 delegates to the congressional convention:

- Two representatives,
- One county clerk,
- One sheriff,
- One treasurer,
- One county commissioner,
- One coroner,
- One assessor,
- One surveyor.

Justices of the peace and constables in the various precincts.

The various precincts of the county are entitled to one delegate at large and one delegate for every 25 votes or fraction over of the votes cast for F. I. Dunbar for secretary of state, the apportionment being as follows:

Astoria No. 1.....	17
Astoria No. 2.....	17
Astoria No. 3.....	10
John Day.....	3
Svensen.....	4
Walluski.....	3
New Astoria.....	5
Warrenton.....	4
Clatsop.....	4
Seaside.....	6
Melville.....	3
Chadwell.....	3
Youngs River.....	3
Oliney.....	3
Knappa.....	3
Clifton.....	5
Westport.....	4
Vesper.....	3
Jewell.....	3
Mishawaka.....	3
Elsie.....	3
Push.....	3

Total.....112

The committee recommends that the primaries be held on Saturday, April 2, 1904.

G. C. FULTON,  
Chairman.

C. J. CURTIS, Secretary.

# EDWIN ARNOLD WRITES OF TOKIO AND ST. PETERSBURG

Sir Edwin Arnold in Chicago Tribune:

It would be an instructive experience for historians, for stay-at-home politicians, and for people generally, to pass at this moment of exultation in one capital, and of disappointment and depression in the other, down the main streets of Tokio and St. Petersburg. One bears the name of the Ginza, the other is known to all the world as the Nevski Prospect. The contrast between them would seem as strongly marked as is the difference between the empires themselves in climate, situation, inhabitants, manners and national dress.

The main street in the Russian metropolis might almost be styled magnificent in the long vista of its unbroken range, and the imposing character of its public buildings and monuments. London has nothing which can match in striking effect that wide thoroughfare viewed from the banks of the Neva. In the broad, open space upon which the noble street debouches, the huge palace of the czar, the Isaac cathedral, and the bronze statue of Peter the Great—than which neither Rome nor Athens ever possessed a finer effigy—make a grand gateway to the avenue of solid edifices all the way up to the statue of Catherine, fronting the Alexandra theater and the imperial library.

The Ginza in Tokio has nothing to show like that. The Japanese would and could have built along the shores of the Sumida as handsome a city as Peter raised upon the piles which he drove into the mud flats of the Neva but for the earthquake. It is "ojishin," that ever recurring spasm of the solid earth, that has forbidden to Japan the art of architecture. Such would be the first distinction between the victorious and the defeated city, all explained by those two famous thoroughfares, that implacable phenomenon which permits few solid erections in the land to become ancient. It may be that the modesty and simplicity of Japanese national life have been largely due to the repression forced upon the empire by the instability of her soil. Then the next thing to be noticed by an intelligent observer would be the great frequency of inscriptions and lettered le-

gends upon the shop fronts and buildings along the Ginza, from Shimbashi to Nohonbashi, and the striking absence of them throughout the Nevski Prospect.

Under this difference lies hidden an obvious explanation creditable to the Japanese. Almost every one among them can read and write, on which account the shopkeepers announce their business with a lavish display of names and articles for sale, while the Russians, as a rule, are deplorably ignorant of reading and writing, and commodities have, therefore, to be advertised by pictures upon shop fronts, signboards, and shutters. In a time like the present, that one little dividing fact signifies a good deal. It implies, in the one case, a population vividly awake to the value and the meaning of the splendid triumphs already won for the mikado by the courage, the intellect and the patriotic devotion of his subjects. In the other case it gives the reason why those Muscovite citizens would today be seen going up and down amid the numerous and watchful police, bewildered, melancholy and discontented because of the darkness in which they are kept by lack of education, and the absence of anything which could be properly described as "public opinion."

The capable observer, who I am imagining is today promenading first through one then through the other would comprehend a large part of the causes at the bottom of Japanese successes and Russian overthrow by the demeanor of the two crowds of pedestrians coming and going along them. As self contained and orderly in the hour of their highest rejoicing, as they would have been if defeat had fallen upon them, he would see half of the great story told in the alertness, vivacity and general air of "bien-etre" evidenced in the Ginza among those happy Japanese. Equally through the Nevski Prospect, the dull aspect and dejected bearing of the Muscovite throng would tell him of a nation dimly conscious of misgovernment, official corruption and administrative blunders, but not enlightened enough to manifest emotions much beyond those of ill-treated animals.

The Muscovite people find, I am

afraid, more consolation for their troubles in vodka than in any of the innocent pastimes which satisfy those whom we must for the moment style "its enemies." But you would see the citizens of Tokio discussing the tremendous incidents of their opening war with no stimulant stronger than their pale tea and tiny pipe, yielding its three whiffs and a half, round the goban board. To the black and white counters upon it they will give as close attention as did the young officers to their terrible engines of destruction on board those torpedo boats which did not fear to run the gauntlet of fourteen ranged men of war.

Such a difference springs from deeper roots than any game at "gomoku n-rabi;" it springs from the keen artistic quality of the Japanese mind which will have everything exact and finished after its kind quite perfectly, whether it be the little bit of ivory which they carve into a natsuke, or the mighty armor clad which they guide into the battle line. The arrogance displayed by Russian statesmen in their recent negotiations with those of Tokio has met with a rebuke too terrible and final not to make us feel actual pity today for the situation of the czar's empire. It arose from an ignorance among the upper ranks in Russian society as characteristic as is the somber and superstitious temperament of the peasants and common people. They called the Japanese "yellow monkeys," and are only today learning what it means to go to war with a nation of 45,000,000, all as homogeneous as the rice grains in a sack, all educated, sober, loyal, patriotic and fearless of death—not with the dull, hopeless obedience of the drilled moujik, but with the glad devotion of a free and self-respecting race.

Even now the leaders of the war party in St. Petersburg and Moscow are counting upon the scores of ignorant villagers whom their generals and admirals can afford to sacrifice, instead of those principles of justice and peace of progress upon which their opponents take a stand. How can it be doubted to which influence civilization will prefer to confide the future of China and the far east?

A dispatch from Corliss says that the earthquake was more destructive there than in Lima. It cracked the walls of churches and destroyed pictures, statues and crockery. In Callao walls of numerous houses fell, while the docks and the iron bridge suffered seriously.

Traffic on the Central railway was stopped by rocks falling on the track. The shock was felt everywhere in Peru.

### HEART TAKEN FROM BODY.

Six Stitches Put in Beating Organ and It is Replaced.

Philadelphia, March 5.—Thomas Emerson, a colored man who was stabbed in the heart Monday by his sweetheart, has been the subject of an unusual operation. His heart was lifted out of the body and six stitches were taken to close the big gash made by the negro's knife. The organ was replaced and Emerson is recovering.

After the assault Emerson walked without assistance to the hospital, a distance of five blocks, and was put under the influence of ether as soon as the wound had been examined. On the operating table the heart was exposed by a long incision, which necessitated the breaking of several ribs. The operating surgeon inserted two fingers and lifted out the heart. It was drawn clean out of the trunk, yet it went on with its work with almost normal steadiness and regularity. The cut was a large one and required six stitches.

### ARRANGE FOR RACES.

New York, March 5.—Twin trotting meetings in the grand circuit at Empire City park and Brighton beach are assured by arrangements just perfected which will place both tracks under one management so far as harness racing affairs are concerned.

James Butler, who controls the Empire track has entered into an agreement with W. A. Engeman, owner of the Brighton beach race course, whereby Mr. Butler is to finance and control the grand circuit meetings at the seashore.

Under this management, there will be two weeks of continuous trotting in Greater New York next summer. With the first meeting at the Empire track beginning on Monday, August 9 and the second at the Coney Island course, beginning one week later. For each meeting six stake races, worth \$24,000 are to be opened next week. Entries closing April 4th.

# JAPS USED FALSE LIGHT

## Writer Denies Story That Russian Officers Were Ashore During First of Attack.

### ANOTHER VERSION OF BATTLE

#### Officer of Pallada Adds Volume of Literature Already Written About the First Attack on Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, March 5.—A letter from an officer of the Russian cruiser Pallada has been received here describing the first attack by the Japanese upon Port Arthur. The writer denies the story that the officers of the Russian fleet were ashore and confirms the statement that the Japanese made use of false lights. He says that at 11 o'clock at night a practice drill to repel torpedo attacks was executed and that toward midnight four Russian torpedo boats which simulated the enemy headed back toward Dalny, from which place they had come. The crews of the fleet had retired, only the watch remaining on deck. The ships were in the outer harbor and the captain of the Pallada supposed the approaching vessels were the Russian torpedo boats returning from Dalny and his suspicions were only aroused when upon drawing nearer they covered their lights at irregular intervals. The signal tower signalled that the lights were not understood.

At this moment the Pallada's captain, through the thick night, made out the outlines of the torpedo boat destroyers' smokestacks in pairs, amidships. As the stacks of the Russian destroyers are in line fore and aft, the crews of the Russian ships were instantly called to quarters. In less than three minutes the Pallada's men were at their posts, orders were given that the guns be charged with grape and a fierce fire was opened on the oncoming Japanese. The battleships Carevitch and Retvizan, which were in the first line, a short distance astern of the Pallada, also opened fire almost immediately.

A terrific explosion occurred under the hull of the Pallada, raising a torrent of water which submerged the

cruiser's deck, but did not stop her firing or maneuvering, which now, however, were complicated by the measures taken to close a breach amidships, below the water line, made by the explosion of the torpedo.

Soon afterwards two other torpedoes exploded almost simultaneously, one under the bow of the Retvizan and the other under the stern of the Carevitch. This double explosion ended the attack, the Japanese vessels retiring at full speed.

### READY TO START RAILROAD.

New York, March 5.—Japan is ready to start construction of the Seoul-Wiju railway at once, according to a Herald dispatch from Seoul. Fifteen miles of grading already has been done by the Korean government under French engineers, but no rails, locomotives or cars have been purchased yet.

The proposed arrangement may possibly create an issue between Korean and French governments, as a concession was originally granted in 1896 to French citizens, who, failing to arrange the financing of the road, allowed the concession to lapse in 1899. Under the agreement the railway was to be built only by the Korean government under French engineers, with French materials.

A steamer has arrived at Chemulpo with thousands of tons of materials and construction will now be rapidly pushed by the Japanese.

# Pears'

To keep the skin clean is to wash the excretions from it off, the skin takes care of itself inside, if not blocked outside.

To wash it often and clean, without doing any sort of violence to it requires a most gentle soap, a soap with no free alkali in it.

Pears', the soap that clears but not excoriates.

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The finest Product of Australian mines for domestic use.

The best house coal ever brought to Astoria

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