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PETERSON & BROWN

Astoria's Leading Shoe Merchants

FAIL TO LIFT THE TROPHY

Multnomah Bowlers Are Unable to Beat Scores of Commercial Team.

FIRST GAME DECIDES MATCH

Local Men Secure Big Lead at the Start, Increase It in Third Game and Win Easily.

The famous old Feldenheimer trophy, possession of which is the aim of every club in the northwest, will remain at Astoria for a time at least. Last night the Multnomah team failed to lift it, being unable to beat the scores of the Commercial Club men. The visitors lost in the very first game, when they scored 69 pins less than the team total of the Commercial. After that they could not make up the lead.

Multnomah wants the old trophy. There are numerous other trophies on the shelf at the club rooms, but the absence of the Feldenheimer pin has created a void which the Portland bowlers do not relish. Some weeks ago they determined to try for the pin and Chairman Ford of the bowling committee put his men in training. Reports from the metropolis conveyed the information that the Portlanders were bowling like demons and the Commercial, who were sadly out of practice, entertained a lurking suspicion that they might lose the trophy.

Harry Graham had been bowling with the locals, but departed last night for Hoquiam, and Frank Woodfield was substituted. Woodfield had not been inside an alley for months, but he acquitted himself with credit, scoring 179 pins. Mathena bowled up last night and got the best total for Commercial, 181. Pye and Hardesty got more than the low limit, but Sovey and Laws fell down. The two latter men have regarded themselves as the old guard, but after their recent performances will probably be ruled out of the game by the bowling committee. For the visitors Bert Baldwin was high, with 187. Zan bowled a good total, and would probably have scored 200 but for numerous centers. Ford fell down and Brown, whose work the previous

night was sensational, likewise stumbled. Zeller, one of the best bowlers in the state, finished with 155—about 30 less than he should have made—while Buck could muster but 145. The locals won because their low total was not very low.

The first game was won by the home team by 69. Multnomah took the second game by 11, but the third game was another victory for the locals, who scored 33 pins more than the visitors. The last game went to Multnomah by 18. Commercial's total was 73 pins better than Multnomah's. The scores were as follows:

Commercial—					
M. F. Hardesty	53	41	39	31	164
J. W. Mathena	54	38	46	43	181
B. J. Pye	44	36	51	34	165
P. B. Sovey	35	44	33	39	151
F. W. Woodfield	40	35	60	44	179
W. C. Laws	38	39	43	34	154
Totals	264	233	272	252	921

Multnomah—					
L. Buck	36	36	38	35	145
A. T. Baldwin	37	58	54	38	187
A. G. Brown	39	30	26	37	132
N. C. Zan	32	57	47	35	171
C. W. Zeller	27	30	42	56	155
F. E. Ford	24	33	32	42	131
Totals	195	244	229	243	921

A feature of the contest was the rooting of Fred Brown.

WINDSTORMS.

The term cyclone is applied to a tornado of limited diameter and destructive violence. All storms, therefore, in which the wind has a circulating movement about a central area of low barometric pressure may properly be termed cyclones. Cyclones occur most frequently in those parts of the world which are subject to monsoons and take place at those seasons when the monsoons are changing. They sometimes extend over many thousands of square miles.

Tropical storms are known in the West Indies as hurricanes. These violent wind storms are of a diameter of from fifty to a thousand miles, where in the air moves with a velocity of from 80 to 130 miles an hour round the central calm. Hence this term is applied to any storm or tempest in which the wind blows with terrific violence. In the Philippine Islands and on the southeastern coast of Asia such tropical storms are known as typhoons. The general disturbances of the middle latitudes are usually referred to as simply storms or areas of low barometric pressure.

WHAT HAS HE DONE?

A President who is known to Be a Man of Great Action.

It is the custom in America for the party out of power to censure the administration of the party in power. For what is President Roosevelt censured by his political opponents? Has his integrity been assailed? Has his rectitude as a man or as an officer ever been questioned? Never. Whatever faults he may have, not even his bitterest enemy has ever accused him of a dishonest act.

If Roosevelt be judged by what he has himself done and by what he has himself said there is nothing whereof to accuse him of wishing to get this country into war. If, however, he be judged by what his opponents have said about him, there were every reason to suppose that he had already rushed us into one or two wars, and was running for the office on the terse platform of "more blood."

So much for the charges against his administration. What, positively, has he accomplished?

He has handed over to Cuba the government of the Cuban republic.

He settled the anthracite coal strike, which for half a year had demoralized the industries of the country.

When Great Britain, Germany and Italy were attacking Venezuela he induced them to desist, thus preserving the inviolability of the Monroe Doctrine.

The three commissioners appointed by him to discuss the Alaskan boundary question gained a complete victory for the American contention.

The Cuban reciprocity treaty, which had been defeated by one congress, was passed in a subsequent session, because Roosevelt insisted.

By the creation of a Bureau of Commerce and Labor, for which his influence is solely responsible, the president has taken the first definite steps toward the solution of the trust problem. Light will be let in on the management of the trusts. Then, when their evils are definitely, not vaguely, ascertained a proper correction can be applied.

The door to China's trade has been kept wide open to our trade.

But the most enduring benefit the president has brought to our country has been the assurance that the Panama canal would be finished. In the Isthmian imbroglio the president acted always within the treaty rights of this nation; his official conduct was eminently correct. But were it not for his exceptional adroitness and vigor during the crisis the prospect for the interoceanic canal would still be years in the future. For nearly 400 years man has dreamed of piercing the American Isthmus. But it remained for President Roosevelt to bring these dreams within the sight of realization. History will record his connection with the Panama Canal as the most momentous feature of his first term.

Thus Theodore Roosevelt has been an upright and painstaking, vigorous and useful, honest and patriotic president. It seems both wiser and fairer for the American people to re-elect him rather than to elevate in his place an untried jurist, who, however exemplary his personal character, has had practically no experience whatsoever to fit him for the most difficult position in the world.

DRINK CONSUMPTION IN U. S.

Although it is quite certain that the percentage of gross intemperance in the United States is smaller probably than it was, say thirty or forty years ago, the consumption of liquors in this country is increasing in a more rapid ratio than the population. The increase, however, is almost entirely in beer drinking; the per capita consumption of wines and of whiskey and other spirituous liquors is not increasing very much, if at all.

Of course, the per capita consumption varies from year to year. The most recent compilation of the bureau of statistics in the Department of Commerce and Labor shows that the per capita consumption of beer in 1903 is larger than in any other year in the history of the country, for it amounted to an average of 18.94 gallons for each man, woman and child. The year before it was 17.49 gallons; the year before that, 16.20 gallons; in 1900, 16.01 gallons. In 1890 it was 13.47 gallons, in 1880, 8.26 gallons, and in 1870 only 5.31 gallons. This would indicate that America is rapidly becoming a beer-drinking country.

On the other hand, the consumption of distilled liquors last year was less than it was in any of the years between 1869 and 1875, and less than it was in 1884, 1892 and 1893; but it was greater last year than in any year in the last decade. In 1903 the amount of spirits consumed per capita was 1.46 gallons as against 1.36 gallons in 1902, 1.01 in 1896, 1.34 in 1894, 1.48 in 1884, and 1.51 in 1874.

Wine drinking in the United States

is not an increasing custom; in fact the consumption of wine is apparently diminishing in this country, although the decrease is so small as to be almost imperceptible year by year. In 1903 the total average consumption of wine was less than half a gallon per capita—49 of a gallon to be exact. In 1902 it was .63; in 1901, .37, and in 1891, .45 of a gallon.

By decades for the last 30 years there has been a decrease both in the consumption of wines and distilled spirits. The average per capita consumption of wines in the decade between 1874 and 1884 was .48 of a gallon; in the decade of 1884 to 1894, .47 of a gallon, and in the decade from 1894 to 1904, .39 of a gallon. The average per capita consumption of spirits in the three decades was, respectively, 1.31, 1.36 and 1.22 of a gallon. But the average per capita amount of beer drunk by the people of the United States has nearly trebled in the last thirty years.

While there has been a decrease in the consumption of wines and spirits per capita, the consumption of coffee has been on the increase. There is a general supposition that people drink more coffee and less tea than was the case a few years ago, and this is borne out by the statistics collected by the government. The decline of tea-drinking, however has not been as marked as many persons seem to believe. The average consumption of coffee for each man, woman and child in the United States last year was 10.79 pounds. The average for the last ten years has been 10.29 pounds as against 8.65 of a pound in the decade before and 7.58 pounds in the decade before that.

The consumption of tea per capita last year was 1.30 pounds; this is a little more than the average for the last ten years, which was 1.20 pounds. In the decade of 1884 to 1894 the consumption of tea averaged 1.31 pounds per capita, and in the decade from 1874 to 1884, 1.35 per capita. The decline in tea-drinking, therefore has not been so marked as the increase in coffee drinking. On the whole, it is to be remarked that the consumption of light drinks is increasing, and that of wine and spirits declining.

DEPARTMENTS ARRANGED.

Gen. Grant Takes the East, Funston the Great Lakes, Williams the Columbia.

Washington, Aug. 27.—General Grant will take command of the department east September 6. General Frederick Funston has notified the war department that he is willing to take the detail department of the lakes, made vacant by the transfer of Grant. Funston preferred the department of the Columbia, but when he found that General Williams, who had been assigned there, was already en route with his household effects, Funston accepted the post at Chicago.

Mother and Son.

Read what the Pendleton Tribune has to say about "Mother and Son," which will be presented by the Margarita Fischer Co. on the opening night of their week's engagement, commencing Monday, August 29, at Fishers' opera house:

"The Fischer Company, talented young actress greeted with warm applause by her first audience. The Margarita Fischer Company, which pre-



Scene from "Mother and Son."

sented "Mother and Son" at the Frazer last night, made a good impression on the audience which greeted the young actress on her first appearance here.

Miss Fischer's acting was a surprise to theater-goers, who did not expect so much artistic talent from one of her age. She is but 17 years old, but has the dramatic ability of one more ripe with experience.

Admission, 25 and 35 cents. Reserved seats now on sale at Griffin's book store.

The Grotto handles nothing but straight liquors; no blended goods in the house.

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THE RELIABLE

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LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

Difficulties in Visiting Some Stations on the Pacific Coast.

North Bend Evening Post: I. S. Kimball, general superintendent of the U. S. life saving service, and Assistant Inspectors McLennon and Roberts are expected on Coos bay. These inspectors are important visitors here at this time, as they may make some very important changes in the stations here. Possibly re-equip the entire station here, or, as has been often suggested, the removal of the station to a more suitable location.

The Death Penalty.

A little thing sometimes results in death. Thus a mere scratch, insignificant cuts or puny boils have paid the death penalty. It is wise to have Bucklen's Arnica Salve ever handy. It's the best Salve on earth and will prevent fatality, when Burns, Sores, Ulcers and Piles threaten. Only 25c. at Chas. Rogers' drug store.

The STAR THEATER

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MONSTER BILL Week Beginning

MONDAY MATINEE, AUGUST 29

MANDEVILLE SISTERS
Clever Soubrettes Introducing "Little June, the Child Wonder."

McCARVER & McCARVER
Singing and Dancing Duo.

GRACE DARNLEY
Acrobatic Dancer.

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EDWARD SCOTT
In the Pictured Ballad, "Way Down East."

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Admission 10c to any seat.

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