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The Leading Shoe Dealers.

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To prevent sickness and enjoy the comforts of life you should equip your sleeping apartment or dressing chamber with a snowy white, one-piece "Standard" Porcelain Enameled Lavatory and have running hot and cold water as desired at your touch.

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Transacts a General Banking Business. Interest Paid on Time Deposits

168 Tenth Street,

ASTORIA, OREGON.

BISHOP WAS REAL

Remarkable Coincidence Connected With New Book.

PUBLISHER'S PREDICAMENT

Accepted Manuscript of George H. Picard and Discovered That Real Life Bishop Was of Same Name of Principal Character in Story.

George Henry Picard, whose new story, "The Bishop's Niece," has met with much favor from the critics, is a native of Berea, O., and fifty-four years of age. He graduated in 1869 from Baldwin university and in 1877 took the degree of M. D. from the Cincinnati Medical college. He found that a literary career was more to his taste than the practice of medicine and has devoted himself in later years to journalism and the writing of fiction. Mr. Picard married Miss Mary S. Kellogg and has one child, a boy of fifteen, to whom his latest work is dedicated. The author has a pleasant country home at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

Mr. Picard published his first story, "A Matter of Taste," in 1887. Other works of fiction from his pen are "A Mission Flower," "Old Boniface" and "Mme. Noel," the latter published as a leading feature in Lippincott's Magazine in 1900.

Because the hero of "The Bishop's Niece" is a Methodist minister and the heroine a Roman Catholic the publish-



GEORGE H. PICARD, AUTHOR OF "THE BISHOP'S NIECE."

ers to whom the manuscript was offered had it read by a member of each of those denominations. The Methodist reported that the story had a too distinct Roman Catholic bias to be popular with readers of other creeds. The Roman Catholic was equally positive that those of his faith would be offended by its partiality to Methodists.

After the publishers had about decided to accept the book it occurred to them as a final test to have it read by a native of Nova Scotia, since some of the characters are from that country. To their great amazement this man informed them that one of the leading figures of the story, the bishop of Isle Madame, was a real person, still living and, most startling of all, that he bore the very name given him in the book.

With a shudder at their narrow escape from a costly lawsuit the publishers lost no time in communicating with the author. He in his turn promptly denied all knowledge of the living Nova Scotia bishop and ventured the opinion that the publishers had been victimized by their reader. In reply they sent him a newspaper clipping which was an account of the celebration of the prelate's fiftieth anniversary of ordination.

Fortunately the resemblance did not extend further. The bishop of the story, the Nova Scotian admitted, was so unlike the real one in every way that it would be necessary only to change the name. This was done.

WILLIAM AND CECILIA.

German Crown Prince and His Bride. A \$500,000 Wedding.

Not in many years has the German capital witnessed so elaborate fetes and spectacles as those in connection with the marriage of the crown prince, Frederick William, to the Grand Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The auspicious event has furnished the occasion for reviving some ancient wedding customs not practiced for 200 years, one of them being the so called court at cards, in which the bride and groom while playing cards with the king and queen receive the congratula-



tions of the court. Another of these customs is the dance by torchlight in honor of the bride, which originated in very early days.

The mother of the bride, the Grand Duchess Anastasia, disregarding strong hints, ordered thirty toilets for her daughter from Paris, but the actual wedding dress is of German make, a point upon which the kaiser was most insistent. The cost of the nuptials to the German nation has been estimated at about \$500,000.

One of the most picturesque features of the nuptial ceremonies, the reception of the royal couple at the Brandenburg gate of the city of Berlin by the chief burgomaster, the city fathers and 100 young women of leading families in Gretchen costumes, was planned to popularize the wedding in view of the fact that only a few could witness the marriage ceremony in the palace chapel by the court chaplain, Dr. Dryander.

The crown prince is a very daring horseman and has often been reproved by his father for risking his precious neck. He is also a clever tennis player, but his bride can defeat him on the court.

Different Methods In

The Art of Lovemaking

THE "Dolly Dialogue" style of hero and heroine conduct their wooing in this sort of sparkling repartee:

She—You're just like all other men—you want the earth?

He—I acknowledge it—you're all the world to me, and I want you!

She—As a piece of real estate I may come higher than you can afford to go.

He—At any price you'd be dirt cheap.

And in the old fashioned novels like this:

Parmela—You must pardon my ignorance, sir, if I appear to misapprehend the drift of your expression of regard; I cannot but think, however, that you presume too much in thus addressing me at so early a period of our acquaintance.

Leonardo—Believe me, dearest madam, when I say that if I seem too impetuous it is only that the depth of my feeling overcomes my natural regard for the conventionalities. Ah, do not turn aside, fair maid—my heart and fortune are lying at your feet!

But in real life would not a photograph reveal something like this?

"Why, Jack Peters, how dare you?"

"Aw, now you're not going to get mad about it, are you? Honest, Sade, I couldn't help it!"

"Well, I'll have you understand that I—"

"Now, what's the use? You know how I feel, and you've known it all along, and you can't bluff me. You love me, don't you? Cut that talk out and quit jerkin' away!"

LOW EXCURSION RATES.

Via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

From Chicago to Asbury Park, N. J., and return, \$21.35. Tickets good going June 29, 30, July 1 and 2, valid for return until August 31 by extension.

Stop-over at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Through sleeping cars to Asbury Park, Baltimore and return, \$18.

Tickets good going July 2, 3 and 4.

Valid for return until August 31, by extension. Stop-over at Washington.

The only line that operates through trains. Send for circulars to Peter Haway, Pacific Coast Agent, San Francisco.

B. N. Austin, G. P. A., Chicago
Consult your nearest ticket agent for details.

Huge Task

It was a huge task to undertake the cure of such a bad case of kidney disease as that of C. F. Collier, of Cherokee, Ia., but Electric Bitters did it. He writes: "My kidneys were so far gone I could not sit on a chair without a cushion; and suffered from dreadful backache, headache and depression. In Electric Bitters, however, I found a cure and by them was restored to perfect health. I recommend the great tonic medicine to all with weak kidneys, liver or stomach. Guaranteed by C. Rogers, druggist. Price, 50 cents."

"Have taxpayers no rights?" demanded the impassioned orator.
"Certainly," replied a man in the back row. "They have the right to pay taxes."

Sunday Excursion to North Beach.

The Ilwaco Railway and Navigation Company are selling round trip tickets every Sunday from Astoria to all points on Long Beach, including Nahcotta, at a rate of one dollar for the round trip.

"What broke up the ladies' debating society?"

"The leading member was told to prepare an essay on the yellow peril. She did so, and the opening sentence read: 'Yellow apparel is very trying to most complexions.'"

No Secret About It.

It is no secret that for cuts, burns, etc., nothing is so effective as Bucklin's Arnica Salve. "It did not take long to cure a bad sore I had, and it is all O. K. for sore eyes," writes D. L. Gregory, of Hope, Texas. 25 cents at Charles Rogers' drug store.

FACTS ABOUT ASTORIA AND ITS INDUSTRIES

Astoria today is a bustling, cosmopolitan city of 15,000 people. Its population represents almost every nationality on earth, in consequence of which it is a lively center of business activity. Its advantageous location at the mouth of the great Columbia river makes it the trade mart of the vast productive region of northwestern Oregon and southwestern Washington, and it is the supply point for fully 25,000 people. It is Oregon's second city in size and importance.

The estimate of population here given is conservative. The 1900 government census accredited the city with about 9000 people, but the launching of new enterprises, together with the natural growth, has added many hundreds to the population in the past five years. Failure to develop local resources has resulted in slow growth, but a new era of commercial activity is dawning and the prospects for the city's future are very bright.

On its magnificent location and wonderful natural advantages Astoria bases its expectations of future greatness. Situated on the only fresh-water harbor of importance in the world, with the broad ocean but 10 miles from its wharves, it enjoys marked advantages as a shipping center. The gravity route of the Columbia river is nature's highway for the great inland empire, the immense product of which must be exported from the ocean port. At Astoria the largest ships may find safe moorings, and its harbor will accommodate all the shipping that may ever come to the northwest coast. It is pre-eminently the Pacific slope port, as New York is the Atlantic port, and must soon receive from the transcontinental railroads the recognition which its advantages justify, as has New York on the Atlantic coast.

Development of the lumbering industry will alone make Astoria great. There are 75,000,000,000 feet of timber standing in the forests near the city. This vast timber supply is great enough to keep in steady operation for 20 years 100 large mills, and to afford employment during that period to 15,000 persons in the manufacturing plants, to say nothing of the army of workmen that would be employed in the forests. The first steps towards the development of lumbering have now been taken, and four mills, with a daily output exceeding 300,000 feet, are in operation. The forests are only a short distance from the city, and the cost of

bringing logs to Astoria is light, marking this a most desirable point for the manufacturer of lumber. The advantages offered by this city as a milling point are beginning to attract the attention of millmen who desire to operate economically, and before long Astoria will rank as the largest lumbering producing port on the Pacific coast.

The growth of the salmon industry will likewise prove of great benefit to Astoria. By means of artificial propagation, this magnificent business has come to stay. It will be built up, within a few years, to four times its present magnitude, and will then mean more than \$10,000,000 annually to the city. Several Alaskan salmon canneries are owned and operated here and each year bring large sums to their home office. The possibilities of Astoria as a fishing port or center in other lines of fishing industries are also of great importance, and the attention of capitalists is called to this city as a deep-sea fishing center; also to the great runs of genuine French salmon which come into the river by the hundreds of billions every year.

The lower Columbia river district, with its mild climate, offers unsurpassed inducements to dairymen, farmers and small-fruit growers. While small-fruit growing has not been extensively engaged in, those who have followed it have been most successful, and one enterprising grower is now harvesting two strawberry crops a year—the only instance of the kind known in this section of the country. Settlement of the productive lands of the county will work wonders for the city and assist materially in its up-building.

There are many other resources which will combine to bring about the future greatness of Astoria. Here are to be found opportunities for men in every walk of life—capitalists, small investors, farmer, dairymen, fruit-grower and laborer. This new country, where fortunes await the energetic, offers to those seeking location the best advantages of any section of the west.

In every respect Astoria is metropolitan. It enjoys splendid facilities of all kinds, is a pleasure-loving city and thoroughly up-to-date. Thousands of strangers visit Astoria every month, and during the summer season it is the Mecca of those who live in the interior. It has its different quarters, like the larger cities, and, best of

all, it is the healthiest spot on earth.

Astoria wants more people. Its natural resources will easily support from 250,000 to 500,000 population, yet there are only 15,000 people here to reap the benefits that nature has so generously placed at their disposal. The homeseeker will find no better place to locate, and few equal places. Labor is always in demand, at the highest wages, and there is much encouragement for the man who wishes to engage in business. Strangers often remark the uniform courtesy of the people and the general effort on the part of Astorians to make matters pleasant for visitors. The homeseeker or investor who fails to visit Astoria will make a great mistake, for no other community in the Pacific northwest offers such opportunities as the lower Columbia river district.

Astoria has a \$300,000 gravity water system, a paid fire department, first-class street car service, gas and electric lighting systems, free public library, unexcelled transportation facilities, complete school system, 40 civic societies, three daily and six weekly newspapers, excellent telegraph and telephone service, three banks carrying deposits of about \$2,000,000, two express offices, first-class theaters, 14 churches, labor unions representing every branch of trade, two energetic commercial organizations, two social clubs, admirably conducted hospital, miles of manufacturing sites, plenty of fine residence and business property; is the only fresh-water seaport on the Pacific coast; is situated at the mouth of a river that drains an empire; has a harbor large enough to accommodate the combined shipping of the Pacific coast; has a trunk-line railroad connecting it with four transcontinental railroads; is the uttermost railroad extension point on the American continent; is 200 miles nearer Yokohama and other oriental ports than any other Pacific coast port; is 160 miles nearer the Cape Nome mining country than any other port on the Pacific coast; is the salmon shipping center of the world; is the center of one of the greatest possible dairy industries that the country today possesses.

It is the only place where the royal chinook salmon is packed; has substantial public and business buildings, factories and handsome residences.

Astoria's School System.

Astoria's school system is not surpassed by that of any other city of the size in the west. At present there

are six large school buildings here. The schools are conveniently located in all sections of the city, and in every respect are modern in their appointments. Well-appointed schools are to be found throughout the county, and children living on farms and in villages enjoy educational advantages almost equal to those afforded city children.

Astoria's Water System.

Astoria possesses a \$300,000 gravity water system, which is not equalled in equipment by any other system in the Pacific northwest. The water works are operated by the municipal government as represented by the water commission, and constitute the city's most valuable asset. The water is brought from Bear creek, about 10 miles distant, which has its source in the mountains.

The reservoir is situated on the plateau back of the city, where the supply is regulated. The water system of Astoria is extensive enough to supply the needs of 100,000 people, besides affording fire protection to all parts of the city.

The Lumbering Industry.

The mouth of the Columbia river has the greatest body of timber tributary and available of any point in the world.

The lumbering business is the largest in the Pacific northwest; it outranks in value of product any other line. Production of wheat is a close second, being worth \$17,000,000 a year, while the value of the lumber output is \$18,000,000. Coal, gold and silver, fruit, cattle and sheep, wool and fish, all of which are produced in great abundance, fall far below, nor hardly equal in the aggregate, the wealth derived from the forests. The town, therefore, that commands the greatest resources available of fine timber must have a great outlook. Demand for timber will not decrease, but become greater with every year.

The timber trees of the forests tributary to Astoria are, in order of quality: Douglas fir, commercially known as Oregon pine; hemlock, spruce and cedar. There are also soft, or birdseye, maple, vine maple, alder, wild cherry, willow, etc.

The fir is both red and yellow. It grows five to 14 feet in diameter, and 150 to 300 feet tall; 351 feet is said to have been measured on one fallen tree in the coast mountains. Considerable noble fir, or larch, and some white pine are found on the highest of the coast

mountains, but little near Astoria. The spruce, of the tideland species, is found only on the west slopes of the coast mountains. It attains a diameter varying from about an average of six feet to 16 or 17; and specimens 57 and 63 feet each in girth have been measured—19 to 21 feet in diameter. Hemlock occurs as a mixed or smaller growth with fir and spruce, trees seldom being of great height, although often very large. Yet cedar is found mixed with the other timbers, the trees seldom being of greater height, although often very large. Yet cedar is not plentiful in this section. In general estimates of timber production 20,000 feet to the acre are allowed. Single acres have been known to produce ten times this amount. Quarter sections of timberland on the market are usually estimated at 3,000,000 to 8,000,000 feet each, board measure.

Mills and Manufacturing.

Although manufacturing is as yet in its infancy in Astoria, more than 4300 persons are employed in the institutions now doing business here. The salmon industry employs by far the greatest number of persons, but the seasons extend over a period of only about six months, and at other times those engaging in it follow other lines of pursuit. The lumbering industry, including box factories, barrel factories, etc., is rapidly assuming proportions, and will, within a few years, outrank the fishing interests.

Astoria wants more manufacturing concerns, and offers the very best inducements to capitalists. Here are to be found unexcelled sites, with the advantage of both rail and water connections, and the intending investor in western properties should look over the Astoria situation. Sites can be secured at very low prices.

More than \$3,000,000 is invested in manufacturing plants here, while the value of the yearly product exceeds \$6,500,000. In all, 4341 persons are employed, receiving annual wages that aggregate \$2,059,600.

Salmon Industry.

Astoria owes its existence largely to the great salmon industry of which it is the center. Year after year the Columbia river has given up its wealth of fish, and in the past 25 years has yielded \$75,000,000, nearly all of which has been placed in circulation in this city. Where other crops have failed, the salmon supply has maintained its average of production, and in this respect can be classed as one of Oregon's

greatest resources.

The annual salmon yield of the Columbia river is valued at \$3,000,000. The spring fishing season lasts only about four months—from April 15 to August 25—so it means \$750,000 monthly to those interested in it and those who live at and near the seat of the industry.

The Dairying Industry.

Dairying in Clatsop county is in its infancy, and very few dairymen realize the natural advantages of this country. The climate, coupled with the productivity of the soil, makes it an ideal district for production of butter and cheese; dairymen are taking more interest in the breed and care of stock. With the genuine butter cow, such as few here have as yet, much better results may be obtained, though even now the luxuriant pasturage enables the cows to furnish an abundance of rich milk, with more than an average of butter fat. A modern equipped creamery is in operation in Astoria, furnishing the farmers a ready sale for their cream, at an average price for the year of 23½ cents per pound for butter fat; and the cows yield, under good care, about 225 pounds of butter fat per year. There is general interest in increasing the dairy business; many of the dairymen are preparing to enlarge their herds, and new dairies are being started. Ever-growing grass and the best market in the world make this an inviting field for those who understand the care of cows.

All the Oregon coast country, especially that near the mouth of the Columbia river, is very similar to the great dairying sections of Europe, such as Denmark, Holland and the Channel islands. The winters, however, are milder and the summers dryer.

The lands best adapted to grass-growing are the tidelands, which are river bottoms adjoining the Columbia or its branches, and overflowed by the highest tides. These lands may be reclaimed by diking, at an expense of about \$10 per acre. By diking large tracts by machinery—with steam dredges—the expense may be reduced, and more substantial dikes erected. One acre of tideland has been shown to be ample for keeping one cow the entire year. There are still in Clatsop county about 20,000 acres of tideland to be diked, much of it being easily cleared after the diking is done. This is no experiment, as many of the best dairy farms have been made on diked tideland.

For further information Send \$1.00 for a year's Subscription to the Weekly Astorian.