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TELEPHONE MAIN 682.

Official paper of Clatsop county and the City of Astoria.

WEATHER.

Western Oregon and Washington—Fair; warmer except near coast.

A MATTER OF COMPARISON.

The citizen of Astoria has any number of things to be quietly proud of, and among them is his morning paper. There is not another community in the State of Oregon of its size that puts out a better public print than the Morning Astorian and that this is not often enough thought of, must stand sponsor for our suggesting the fact.

It is clean, from its title line to the last word of matter on its last page, and it is as newsworthy as its field, its patronage and its general status permits, and that means that it is on a par with its environment and is keeping pace with its habitat. This morning's edition is a 16-page issue and is bristling with good, interesting, readable matter from one end to the other. It goes into more homes and places of business than any sheet of its class in the Northwest and is appreciated when it gets there. It is counted among the staple advertising mediums in its territory and carries its own proof in this behalf; if you doubt it, scan its columns and measure the business intelligence it bears.

Its owners, its staff, its patrons are proud of it (when they stop to think about it), and this is as it should be when it comes to an institution as firmly established as is the Astorian. It is not a matter of a day or a season; it is one of the immovable fixtures; it has its orbit, and is doing its duty by the whole community when other agencies are somewhat neglectful of theirs. Think it up once in a while and give it its due.

IT'S EVERYBODY'S FOURTH.

There is an idea abroad in the city, that because the novel notion of making the young people of the Astoria High School indirectly responsible for the consummation of the Fourth of July celebration this year, that it is a sort of young folks' affair altogether and not worth very much attention nor very generous patronage. This is a blunder of the most unfortunate kind; the day and its observance is still the prerogative and patriotic privilege of every soul in the city and country, and that the youngsters have been selected to direct and fulfill the pleasant issue of the great anniversary is all the bigger and better reason for seeing to it that they do not meet with a failure; they cannot afford to be disappointed, and we should have enough interest in them to see to it that their first venture in the public spirited line is a genuine success; beside the fact that the day is ours as well as theirs and the credit of the city is at stake with those who come from abroad to enjoy it with us.

Let no man nourish the idea that he is not under obligation just as much as though the leading men of the city were in the forefront of the happy venture. Hold up the young hands and let them see that we have even a larger share of loyal good-will than usual, just because they are in charge of the work.

THE UNLEARNED LESSON.

When will the leaders of organized labor learn that interminable and senseless strikes precipitate hard times?

The repetition is at hand again. Capital is weary of the strain and is already hedging against the program, and if the present strikes are not called off, there will be another long season of hard times, to which labor will have contributed immensely.

San Francisco is the pulse of coast affairs and as the deplorable change is setting in there, we may count the indication for all it is worth and be governed accordingly. In the light of condi-

Woman and The Marriage Relation.

By MAARTEN MAARTENS, Philosopher and Lecturer.



I DO not think that all women are unhappy, but I think it is only the unhappy ones who are INTERESTING. Woman is the unhappy sex because in her relation with man woman must INEVITABLY suffer on account of her more tender sensibilities, her greater range of emotions, her MORE

LOFTY IDEALS.

Clashing forever with the cruder forces of his nature, at war continually with his more primitive, less complex perceptions, more highly strung than he, more alive to presentiments, LESS PHILOSOPHICAL, is it any wonder that she scuds greater abysses of despair than the man ever dreams exist?

Marriage does not help her, but it can hamper her, yet so far we have discovered no other solution of the question. Marriage as it exists today seems to be the ONLY SENSIBLE ANSWER to the problem, the only one that accords with the knowledge we have gained, with the tremendous force of tradition and with the needs AND POSSIBILITIES of the human soul.

Generally speaking, however, woman has a limited choice in the important question of selecting her life's mate and NO FREEDOM after the choice is made to live her own life. She cannot go into a shop and choose the goods she wants, AS MAN CAN.

And so there come the disappointments, the soul hungerers, the depressions that are the result of ideals destroyed, of needs UNKNOWN AND UNANSWERED. They are all interesting to the student, and from them result the stories of the human heart.

The trial marriage might do if, instead of taking people who were madly in love with each other, the experiment were made only by people who were indifferent and wanted to see how they would get along, but for people who are in love IT WOULD NEVER DO. At least ONE would suffer.

THE SOUL HAS RECESSES THAT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN ANY RECKONING OF THAT KIND.

But think of the enormous possibilities in the idea for the novelist the dramatist. There are millions of stories that could be written that viewpoint—millions of plays.

tions there, and the fearful cast of things up Idaho way, just now, it behooves the unions to be a bit tolerant and save their faces by a policy of retirement, leaving their contentions to a day more propitious for an amicable and readier settlement than is possible at this time.

They can make things much easier if they will. If they will not, then they may take the onus, not only of the stress of what is ahead, but of having wrought it themselves in a very large measure. The hour is one for diplomacy, and the situation can be saved if there is gumption enough left to be employed in such unusual fashion.

THE FINICKY JAPS.

Washington is getting tired of the finicky complaining of the Japanese and the wires are permitted to make the announcement to the country at large. The "little brown man" is making him-

self an annoyance over the puny affair of a smashed restaurant in San Francisco, and worrying the government here, and at home, in a fashion that is not likely to be put up with very much longer. Uncle Sam has been overzealous in his efforts to meet the wishes of this little up-start nation, and the conclusion is getting pretty common over the country that it is time and trouble wasted; that the Jap is itching for something serious and takes this harrying means to stir it up.

Well, he may succeed, and in the event he goes far enough, he will gag at the mouthful he is likely to bite off. He is really a bright chap, is the Jap, but if he loses his head and swells out of all proportion to his real status, he must take the consequences, be they what they may; and if this country has to measure them out, it will be a sorry day for our little friend across the blue Pacific.

ORIENTAL TOBACCO IN AMERICA

THE demand in the United States for the mild Turkish tobacco has increased enormously within the past fifteen or twenty years. Before that time the Oriental tobaccos were a clubman's luxury, and scarcely known even by name to the great army of smokers. Now there is no tobacco shop so humble it does not carry on its shelves a half dozen varieties of the nicotine leaf from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, or Persia. Thousands of pounds of the Eastern tobacco pay toll at the customs houses of the United States for admission into the country where the divine herbs had its origin. For, according to the botanists, the tobacco plant has spread its trail of perfumed smoke from its primary home in America in an irresistible geographical conquest of even the most distant parts of the world. The introduction of the Turkish tobaccos into the United States completes the last link in the three-quarter century tour of the globe.

Had it not been for the household discussions of the unspeakable Turk and the troublesome Armenian, the tobacco circuit of the world might have long been deferred. When the slaughter and massacre of helpless women and children reached their sanguinary climax not long ago, it started a stream of immigration from Armenia, Syria, and Macedonia to the United States, and these thousands of refugees from Turkish barbarism brought with them the taste and demand for the mild tobacco of Asia Minor. To these immigrants is attributed the general introduction of Turkish tobacco throughout the

country where once re-established in its birthplace it jumped into favor with rapid strides and was given a warm welcome for its homecoming.

Transplanted From Mexico.

Tobacco was not introduced into Europe until the latter half of the sixteenth century. Francis Hernandez de Toledo, a physician, was sent by Philip II to Mexico to investigate its product in 1555. He brought the plant back to Spain and cultivated it for medicinal and ornamental purposes. From Spain it was introduced into other countries in Europe. Jean Nicot, Lord of Villemain, French ambassador at the Court of Portugal, purchased leaves and seed from a sailor from Florida, and sent them to France as a "herb of peculiarly pleasant taste, good medicinally, and in fevers." In fact it was a new drug, a panacea, that the weed was used and spread throughout Europe, and Nicot's part in its distribution has been recognized in the name of the herb. By the time tobacco had found its way into Italy, Germany and England, smoking had become very general and the historical war against the use of the weed soon followed with ignominious defeat for the use of tobacco, in spite of the fact that many smokers were tortured and even burned alive for violating the law against the use of the weed.

For a long time it was supposed that the tobacco plant was introduced into Turkey and the surrounding Moslem countries from Spain by way of the Moors and Northern Africa, but recent investigation shows great doubt on this theory of migration. It now is the

Pleasure in One! Economy in the Other!

The accumulation of stock causes loss to the store, but a money-saving for scores of buyers who attend these tremendous sacrifice June sales. Watch the announcements.

Read Them With Interest Read Them With Confidence

Profit by our candid advice and respond promptly. First selections are the best selections, for in some lines the limited assortment will likely be consumed by the immense crowd in a single hour.



Ladies' Silk Petticoats.

All Silk Petticoats in colors of Navy, Brown, Red, Grey and Black, going at reduced prices \$6.50 and \$7.50 values. Special Monday and Tuesday only,

\$4.98

Long Coats.

All Ladies' Coats, 48- and 50-inch in length, beautifully trimmed in velvets, Soutache braid, fancy buttons and Armure silk, all new fancy mixtures, during this sale,

$\frac{1}{2}$ price.

Ladies' Jackets.

Ladies' All Silk Pony Jackets, trimmed with braid 3-4 sleeves, all satin lining, regular value \$20. Special Monday and Tuesday only,.....

\$13.75

Black Chiffon Broadcloth Jackets

Piped seams trimmed with Persian braids and Taffeta silk, all full satin lined. Regular value \$20. Special Monday and Tuesday,

\$12.50

Ladies' Imported Covert Jackets

All elegantly trimmed full taffeta lining and beautifully tailored. Regular \$15 values, going Monday and Tuesday for.....

\$10

All ladies' \$7.50 Covert Jackets, beautifully trimmed and tailored. Special Monday and Tuesday.....

\$4.98

Ladies' Suits.

Our entire line of Ladies' New Spring Suits in Panamas, Voiles, Silk Taffetas and Silk Rajah are all reduced in this sale.

Skirts.

Voile Skirts are the correct skirts for summer season 1907.

Read This Advertisement

Then take a peep at our windows and you will find the greatest bargains of this season, and the most interesting bargains for the economical buyer. There is no place in this city today where \$1.00 will go so far as in this store.

Simington Dry Goods Company

general opinion that tobacco entered Turkey by the back door instead of the front, and by the way of the Philippines instead of Spain. After the conquest of Mexico and the Philippines, a large trade sprung up between these two countries. The Spaniards carried to the Philippines with the tomato, pineapple and the yam, the tobacco plant. Its cultivation rapidly reached large proportions in the islands and developed new and distinctive varieties. From the Philippines the Malays carried the seeds to Sumatra, Ceylon, and Hadia, from whence it was but a short geographical step to Persia and Turkey, where the weed had a bitter struggle with the fanatical Moslems and bigoted Sultans and Shahs, who slit the noses and cheeks of smokers, and frequently burnt them alive, but, in the end, tobacco was the victor, as it had been elsewhere.

The best tobacco, as well as the strongest, grows in Turkey, and is the Latakia, of Northern Syria. It is dark colored, and resembles perique, but has an individuality of its own. The mild,

yellow leaf called "Turkish" in this country is grown mostly in Greece, and in the vicinity of Cavalla, in Macedonia. From it the Turkish cigarettes are made. The Turkish and Greek taxes upon cigarettes and cigarette paper are so high that the bulk of the Cavalla tobacco is shipped to Egypt, and there manufactured.

DONE BY DEED.

Michael Fitzpatrick to Malcolm McFarlane et al, all standing and down timber, NE 1-4 sec. 35, T. 7 N., R. 8 W., to be removed within 20 years..... \$1
Wm. Bibbels to Malcolm McFarlane et al, NW 1-4 sec. 35, T. 7 N., R. 8 W.....
Charles Guillaume et ux to Malcolm McFarlane et al, SE 1-4 of NW 1-4 sec. 21, T. 7 N., R. 8 W.; 40 acres..... 320

Alex D. Normand et ux to Malcolm McFarlane et al W 1-2 of NE 1-4, sec. 21, T. 7 N., R. 8 W..... 1
K. K. Baxter et ux to Lillian B. Smith, a tract 10 feet wide and 100 feet long, W. of lot 9, block 7, railroad addition to Ocean Grove.....
Wm. T. Brice et ux to George F. Brice, lots 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9, sec. 18, T. 5 N., R. 9 W.; 165 acres..... 1
A. M. Smith et ux to B. W. Otto, Land conveyed by deed of March 12, 1880, and made between Moses Rogers et ux and V. Boelling, No. 252, Vol. 13 of the records.....
Greenwood Cemetery Association to Alexander Normand, lot 2, block 122, section B in the cemetery..... 40
Edna Noblock et al to J. H. Smith et al, SW 1-4 of sec. 21, T. 5 N., R. 8 W..... 1
Thos. R. Davies et ux to W. Ferd. Erickson, lots 27, 28, 29 and 30, tract 2, block 10, Olney's Astoria..... 320

☞ Morning Astorian, 60 cents per month, delivered by carrier.