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COVERS THE MORNING FIELD ON THE LOWER COLUMBIA

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ASTORIA, OREGON, SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1907.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

The Store
For
Women

The BEE HIVE

Ladies'
Outfitters

WE ARE BEGINNING OUR

Summer Cleaning Up Sale

RIGHT NOW, WHILE THE SUMMER IS STILL YOUNG.

ALL NOVELTY DRESS GOODS, \$1.25 AND UNDER, CUT 10 PER CENT.

ALL NOVELTY DRESS GOODS OVER \$1.25 CUT 20 PER CENT.

WE HAVE MANY BEAUTIFUL AND CHOICE PATTERNS STILL ON HAND—YOU CAN BUY NOW A SWELL DRESS AT A BARGAIN.

SALE ON COLORED LAWN AND HIGH GRADE COTTON NOVELTIES. 15 AND 20 CENT LAWN, 10 CENTS. 50 CENT NOVELTIES SUITABLE FOR EVENING WEAR, YOUR CHOICE 35 CENTS.

THE BEE HIVE

530 Commercial St.,

ASTORIA, ORE.

Johnson's Wood Finishing Specialties and Ornamental Hardwood Floors

Refinish Your Woodwork Furniture and Floors.

Have you any Old Furniture or Woodwork to refinish? If so, then by all means refinish them. Make your Furniture and Wood harmonize by using

JOHNSON'S PREPARED SPECIALTIES

—See the following—

JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX

A complete Finish and Polish for all woods

JOHNSON'S POWDERED WAX

For Ballroom Floors

JOHNSON'S ELECTRIC SOLID

For Removing Old Finish

JOHNSON'S WOOD DYES

For Artistic Coloring of Woods. Made in all shades

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS.

The Foard & Stokes Hardware Co.

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Successors to Foard & Stokes Co.

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OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN KOHLER METHODS, AND STUDIES. ALSO SAWYERS, LONGLEY, WINNERS, BEYERS AND LIBERT METHODS.

SPECIAL LINE OF 100 PRACTICE MUSIC.

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MUSIC BOOKS STATIONERY

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HEATING AND PLUMBING ENGINEERS

Plans and estimates furnished on application.

All work done by First-Class Mechanics.

Sheet-Iron, Copper and Tin Work done in a first-class manner, as we do no other work in our shop.

CANNON AND HUGHES

Another Combination Ticket for 1907 Presidential Race.

HARD FIGHT IN NEW YORK

"Uncle Joe" Cannon Causing the Other Would-be Candidates Some Uneasiness—Roosevelt and Hughes Fight to Control Empire State Delegation.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—"Cannon and Hughes in 1908," is the ticket as seen by Assistant Secretary of State, F. B. Loomis, who has just returned from a tour of New York State. There is evidently going to be a hard fight in the Empire State over who shall control the State delegation, President Roosevelt or Governor Hughes. It will not be open warfare, and when the slate is finally arranged, outsiders will firmly believe that it was the result of harmonious party action. But there will be a fight just the same, and "Uncle Joe" evidently is not going to be out of it. It will be remembered that he recently paid a visit to Governor Hughes and had a long and earnest conference with him. Speaker Cannon's activities just at the present time are causing the other Presidential candidates some sleepless nights. Just when it was believed the administration had kicked a large hole in the Cannon boom, "Uncle Joe" popped up at Albany, was found a day or so later in New York in conference with officers of the American Protective Tariff League, and later he appeared in the South, where he patted on the back all the Republicans south of the Mason Dixon line, and told them what a noble people they were. Not even excepting Senator Knox, "Uncle Joe" was plainly the liveliest wire in the whole Presidential conduit.

Evidence is accumulating that with the completion of the Hennepin Canal from the Mississippi River to La Salle, Ill., where the improvement of the Illinois drainage canal, there will be opened up a clear route from Chicago to the Mississippi River and by that means to all of the Mississippi Valley States. The effect of this will be the regulation of existing freight rates to an enormous territory. On coal, for instance, the rate from Chicago to the Mississippi will be about fifty cents a ton against a present charge of \$1.39 and a higher rate for salt and other bulky products. The states of the Ohio Valley will share in this reduction of freight charges, no widespread will be the effect of water transportation in competition with that by rail. This phase of the situation is one that the National Rivers and Harbors Congress has long sought to impress on the minds of the American Public, and on Congress. Its contention all along has been that not less than \$50,000,000 a year should be appropriated for just this class of improvement work, and it is very likely that the Sixtieth Congress will be even more generous if the bill providing funds for waterways development than its predecessor.

The last few days in Washington really should go down in history as Confederate week. The men in gray and the Daughters of the Revolution practically took possession of the National Capital, and for the first time in history a column in gray marched down Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the White House. It was a pathetic handful of the former warriors under "Jeb" Stewart and Stonewall Jackson. Each of the marchers carried his old arms whether it was the infantry saber or the heavy musket affected by the infantry of those stirring times. Headed by a band, the veterans of a passing day marched down the avenue with the stars and bars fluttering beside the flag of the united country. A large number of veterans who attended the reunion at Richmond came here to call at the White House. There were a number from Kentucky who had fought in the great struggle under General Morgan. They told the President that if he were again in need of rough riders they were ready for service. Mr. Roosevelt told his visitors several stories and they went away highly pleased.

Missouri is taking rank as one of the greatest centers of the boot and shoe industry. According to a census bulletin just issued, Missouri now stands as the fourth state in the Union in this special line of manufacture, being out-ranked in the value of its product only by Massachusetts, New York and Ohio. Since 1900 Missouri has outstripped New

Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Maine. The total value of the boots and shoes manufactured in Missouri in 1905 was \$320,107,000, an increase of twenty-three per cent. The fact that the Missouri manufacturers believe firmly in the value of printer's ink is reflected in the statement that the miscellaneous expenses of the business in that year had advanced eighty per cent, due almost entirely to the increase in advertising.

California sent a brave man to the Capital this week. He is Charles F. Lummis, a writer on ethnological and archaeological subjects, and in spite of Mr. Roosevelt's complimentary reference to "nature fakirs," he called at the White House. Mr. Lummis produced a small sensation on Pennsylvania Avenue, for he wore a bright green corduroy suit, the corners of his coat collar being fastened to his shirt with gold pins. A richly decorated sombrero added to the dazzling effect.

Unless some one can shut off Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, it is highly probable that Secretary Taft will never decrease his girth. The Kentuckian is a frequent caller on the Secretary of War, and the real reason for his numerous visits seems to be to unload upon the Secretary the latest of his large stock of funny stories. Mr. Taft never is too busy to see Justice Harlan and on the occasion of each visit the State, War and Navy Department building is shaken to the very rafters with the roars of laughter that come from behind the closed doors of the War Secretary's private office. Justice Harlan himself is no light weight, and he laughs in as deep a bass as Mr. Taft. When the two laugh together over a good joke the windows rattle in the White House over the way.

A movement that will be of the greatest value to the public school system of the United States is to be organized in the George Washington University. It will be known as the Division of Education and it is intended to fit students for higher positions in the public school service; to aid in raising the standards of educational practice and to increase the efficiency of public education. The founding of such a department here in the capital is especially happy, for the students will have the privilege of free access to the library and archives of the Bureau of Education for the purpose of systematic study and research. The establishment of such a division in the institution is in keeping with the efforts being made by the George Washington University to enlarge its scope of work and take the place it believes is its due as the great national institution of learning. The request made by the trustees of the institution to the great American public for subscriptions to an endowment fund is meeting already with some response, which the friends of the institution think will be much greater once the patriotic character of the plan is more fully understood. The movement has the greatest encouragement from President Roosevelt, Vice-President Fairbanks, Speaker Cannon and scores of other officials high in the administration and public service.

President Roosevelt is thoroughly wrought up over the Public Lands Convention, which is to be held in Denver beginning June 16, by authority of the Colorado Legislature. Action hostile to the President's policies regarding public lands and forests is regarded as possible, as Mr. Roosevelt has no intention of letting his interests be jeopardized without putting up some kind of a fight. For this reason he is sending out Secretaries Wilson and Garfield, Commissioner of Public Lands, BaHinger, Chief Forester Pinchot and Director Newell of the Reclamation Service. These men will start for Denver within a few days, and the trip is the result of a lengthy night conference between the President and the two members of his cabinet, which was held in the White House this week.

According to Senator Cullom, the Sixtieth Congress is likely to produce as much reform legislation as its predecessor. The Illinoisians who are here this week, spoke in high praise of the President's speech at Indianapolis and expressed the belief that Congress will respond to it with effective strengthening of old laws and enactment of new ones. Among the important bills that will be offered, and which in Senator Cullom's opinion will go through Congress with a whoop, is one creating capitalization. This is aimed to put an end to the inflation of stock and to make securities in the future water tight.

All the reports coming from Arkansas indicate that Governor Little never will be able to resume his official duties. George P. Whittington, a lawyer of Hot Springs, who was here this week on business before the department, declares that hopes for Governor Little's recovery have disappeared. It is the common belief he says, that the Governor is a physical wreck and that his mind is clouded to a degree that will preclude his resuming his office even if he should recover his health. All this is a matter for the deepest regret here in Washington, for Governor Little, when he was in Congress, made many warm friends.

VEGETABLE FAMINE

New York Produce Market is Manaced.

FARMERS PLOW UP CROP

Unseasonable Weather and High Prices Limit Supply—Will Build Bayreuth on Hudson—Celebrate Croker's Victory—Girls Displace Boys in Establishment.

NEW YORK, June 15.—There is hardly a single class of producers throughout the country that does not feel to a great or less extent the attraction of the New York market. The supplies which pour in from every direction must first of all keep alive some four millions of people and the result is that the entire country must be ransacked to meet the demand. This year the supply of fresh vegetables has been unusually short due to the unseasonable weather which has prevailed all over the country during the last six weeks, and dealers in and around Washington market say that New York is menaced by a vegetable famine in consequence. Many truck farmers on Long Island and in other territory tributary to New York are plowing up the early crops which were nipped by the May frost, and are either planting them anew or are devoting their attention to other crops. Garden products from New Jersey and Long Island, which usually begin to come in by the last week in May, have not yet appeared, and the prospects are that they will not be seen until the first of July. Meanwhile prices, which are high now, will go still higher and the unfortunate New Yorker who has barely escaped from the clutches of the coal trust will have to continue to work overtime in order to supply his table with garden truck.

Every community has its characteristic industry—its factories, its fisheries, or its farming interests, but Coney Island is unique in that it merely has its amusements and its inhabitants are supported by them. Yet Coney Island is a city by itself and a wealthy city at that. The season begins officially on Decoration Day and is in full swing about fifteen weeks. Sunday, of course is the big day, outside of the occasional holiday, while Saturday afternoon and evening bring out the wage earners with money to spend. If the season be hot, every evening during the week will have its jam of sightseers, out of town visitors, and money winners at the race tracks, some of whom will spend ten or twenty dollars, others ten or twenty cents. The average expenditure taking into account young and old, rich and poor, certainly averages not less than two dollars to a person. Thus, if there be only 200,000 people at the Island, it would mean an income of not less than \$400,000. On a fine, warm Sunday there may be 300,000 visitors, and there are likely to be ten good, \$400,000 Sundays in the season, resulting in the receipt of \$4,000,000. A good week might easily equal two or three big Sundays and even if it bring no more than \$800,000, ten of them would make \$8,000,000 and bring the total up to \$12,000,000 for a moderately good season. Sometimes the season is longer than fifteen weeks, and every week a prosperous one. Coney's business men who are always praying for fine weather, say that a good season ought to leave at least \$2,000,000 at the Island.

On the eve of her departure for Europe, Mme. Lillian Nordica, the prima donna, announced to her friends in the musical world her intention to devote a large share of the great fortune which she has made with her voice to the

every have disappeared. It is the common belief he says, that the Governor is a physical wreck and that his mind is clouded to a degree that will preclude his resuming his office even if he should recover his health. All this is a matter for the deepest regret here in Washington, for Governor Little, when he was in Congress, made many warm friends.

An Illinois man has been shipped South by Uncle Sam to guard the Mexican border against the almond eyed celestials who are said to be "running the lines" in ever-increasing numbers. He is Frank W. Berkshire, and he will be in charge of the work of patrol on the border. For some time he has been Chinese inspector at New York and the promotion carries an increase in salary from \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year.

founding of an asylum for the perpetuation of opera in America, which will follow closely the lines taken by Richard Wagner in founding the great operatic institutions at Bayreuth. For this purpose she has already purchased a twenty-acre tract of land overlooking the Hudson River and convenient to New York, on which will be erected during the next year an operatic institution which is expected to take its place according to the preliminary plans the as one of the greatest in the world. Buildings of the Institute will cover fully four acres, outside of what is to be called the Lillian Nordica Festival House, where the greatest artists in the world will produce the Wagner operas during the summer. It is the intention that this theatre shall be in every way a exact reproduction of the theatre erected by Richard Wagner and now maintained by his widow. Besides the production of opera, the institution will be the home of a musical college of the first rank. Here aspirants for operatic honors may devote their time to the study of music under the greatest voice masters to be found in the world, who will be paid more for their services than they can hope to earn abroad.

That Richard Croker is still the idol of Tammany Hall was unmistakably demonstrated by the general rejoicing among his former subordinates over the news that his American horse Orby, with an American jockey in the saddle, had won the great English Derby. Nothing short of carrying an election could have tickled Tammany men more. At the Democratic Club it was like election night. The American flag was raised in honor of the event, and another was draped around Mr. Croker's picture. Yale blue, Croker's racing color fluttered from the lapels of hundreds of Tammany men, and unlimited bottles were opened in celebration of the event which had won for the ex-chief the height of his ambition and a quarter of a million dollars beside. Nor was the joy confined to the big politicians and the few insiders who had found an opportunity to win on the event. The small fry were just as elated, and from Fourteenth street to the Battery the one best bet, according to a supporter of the former leader, was that "If Mr. Croker should hit New York any time within the next month, Charney Murphy would be deposed and Dick Croker unanimously elected to the leadership of the Wigwam and everything else in Croker! Same for Tammany!" A thrill word no honor was esteemed too great to bestow upon the former chieftain. "Big Tim" Sullivan said: "Hurrah for Croker! Same for Tammany!" A thrill of joy went through the town in the morning when the good news came. We rejoice that an American has won the Derby. But "Big Tim" had won \$3,750 on the race, and might have been considered unduly elated. "Der" should make him King of England," said Louis Congero, better known as "Louis the Pug." "Nix on dat line of gab, Kid, spoke up John McGonigle, or otherwise "The Stuff." "Let dem make him an alderman—dere's more money in it. See?"

The manifold sins of the office boy have found him out at last. Henceforth his doom is sealed and his autocratic sway at an end, at least so far as the American Trading Company is concerned, five of his kind have just made way for girls and twenty five more are scheduled to walk the plank, unless the five girls disappoint the expectations of every one concerned. Only those will find salvation who are needed to catch steamers. Here the girls rebel, and it is admitted that such an assault upon venerable institutions as the spectacle of a young lady tearing down Wall Street with a letter scheduled to sail in five minutes, would be as likely to create a panic in that centre of delicately balanced emotions as an anti-railroad speech by President Roosevelt. The girls were first tried in the filing department, where the work had formerly been done by boys, and were such a success that the head of the mailing department, who happens to be a woman, said she wanted to try girls too. It is true that they spend a little more time in fixing their hair and adjusting their collars than the boys were in the habit of doing, but that kind of idling does not disturb a whole office the way a boy's time killing devices do, and it was found that they were willing to stay in their places for a while and didn't demand a raise every six months. Of course what one institution may do is only a straw in a gale of wind, so to speak; but the deposed boys are inclined to regard this particular move as a serious blow at the very foundations of masculine supremacy.

Tonight.

If you would enjoy tomorrow take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets tonight, clear the head and cleanse the stomach. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at Frank Hart and Leading Drug-gists.