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WEATHER.

Western Oregon and Washington—Showers followed by fair; warmer except near coast.
Eastern Oregon—Generally fair; cooler.
Eastern Washington and Idaho—Generally fair.

RELIEF FROM ROBBERY.

The signs of the times indicate that the people are to find succor from organized and unorganized, but ceaseless, robbery, at last. The sentiment of resistance has been growing for the past few years, and the well-intentioned representatives of the masses, have taken the cue, and are doing good work all over the country.

The federal law is being invoked and applied successfully upon the thieving combines that have relied upon the laws under which they were created, for immunity; they are being dragged into decent lines and compelled to get square, and others are being heavily mulcted for their gross offenses; the state codes are being utilized broadcast, to start the system of re-adjustment and the establishment of honest conditions, and the great grafters are yielding obedience and submission to the law and the growth of popular wrath. There is nothing so imperative as sharply defined public sentiment to bring law officers, and law breakers, to their senses.

Nearer home we are about to be freed from the stress of open and public gambling; and this community will be clear of the odious and hurtful customs in a day or two. These things are as they should be. The markets of the country are now holding all the necessities and luxuries of life at the ultra limit of cost, to the ordinary man, and it is enough to have to pay legitimate (!) expenses without suffering the additional burden of money thrown away upon the idle elements of humanity without any sort of return.

This clean-up brings with it, however, the suggestion, that such movements invariably run to extremes and the doctrine of submergence and annihilation replaces the cardinal idea of regulation, until one gets as sick of the latter exaggeration as it was of the original imposition. It is always well to know when and where to stop with reforms, so that the quality of justice and fair play may be maintained. There are rational and honest trusts, and decent combines, doing business all over the land and doing it right; and there is said to be honest gamblers, and clean sports. If the general trend of reforms now afoot shall take due cognizance of the evil realities and let the unhurtful things and people alone, it will be all right; but if the same old program of wholesale and indiscriminate attack and vamping and fanatical rowing is to go their usual length, the same old disgust will arise, and the tone of popular clamor will change again.

CONFETTI, AVAUNT!

A wise friend at our elbow seconds the suggestion made by this paper yesterday morning, for the suppression, during the coming Regatta, of the beastly "return ball," and urges that the regulation of that annoyance, be matched by an order from the police prohibiting the use of Confetti anywhere in the city, at that season. He is quite right in claiming for it the most reckless and dangerous use. It is often thrown in the faces of people, after having been gathered up from the street, loaded with filth and contagious germs. And it is this extreme and disgusting use of the otherwise harmless stuff that creates the plea against it.

No one wants to figure as a growler, nor has any sane man a desire to curtail the accepted sources of amusement in which children and young people delight, but it is the very recklessness of the youngsters in the use of these sports, that accounts for these protests; if they would use them in the legitimate fashion prescribed for them, no word of reproach would be heard; and that they

have been vilely abused and are likely to be yet so used, must stand sponsor for the very general sentiment that has grown up against them, here, and elsewhere.

FOR THE GOOD OF OREGON.

How much longer will the producers, exporters, importers and citizens generally of the State of Oregon submit to the present obsolete, costly and hazardous system of handling the shipping business of the state? The good of Oregon demands that the entire method shall be changed, and go to a basis that will eliminate the constant and expensive tribute we are paying as against the preferential prevailing in favor of San Francisco and Puget Sound. If we had nothing to offer in contravention of the extra costs now levied against us, this plea would fall to the ground instantly; but Oregon has facilities for the despatch of her inward and outward cargoes to and from home-ports and abroad, that rank evenly with everything that gives San Francisco the preferential rate of the coast, and transcends all that Puget Sound has to offer.

The talk of absorbing the differences that operate against us is an old and exploded theory; never a cent of traffic cost was absorbed, to the exclusion of its subsequent payment by the small man down the line somewhere; whatever a railway or a steamship line "absorbs" or stands sponsor for, is repaid it with good, running interest, and generally by the man in original interest, the grower, the producer, the maker, the raw-material-man; the man farthest away from the benefit alleged to have been wrought.

Why must Oregon continue to bear the costs incurring to her producers and shippers from the 200-mile transit to and from the sea, in which the minimum of four days is lost to the charter-period of the ship. Where does the loss fall? Who pays it? Who pays the extra premiums on marine insurance incident to her presence in the river? Every vessel insured for high-sea traffic, takes on new and costly hazards when she enters and traverses a river; who pays for this on the Portland journey, hence? The owners of the steamships City of Panama, and Alliance, might give some interesting particulars in this connection.

Why should any of these added costs be imposed upon a shipping that can readily dispense with them all? Why must Oregon bear the loss of millions of dollars upon the hypothetical reasoning that to maintain the existing system enriches a few shipping firms at Portland; when all the world knows that they could control and hold the same revenues from the same source by doing the exporting and importing for the whole state, from the harbor of Astoria upon a tonnage-charge parallel with that paid in and out of San Francisco?

The question that needs answering quickly and imperatively, is, how long are the people of Oregon, who create, and buy, the produce and merchandise, upon which this great business of shipping is dependent, are going to pay these exorbitant and useless tolls?

EDITORIAL SALAD.

A St. Louis boy has lost, by an operation, a tablespoonful of brain, and finds he cannot remember late incidents and recently read stories. Robinson Crusoe has again become a first delight with him. Other boys will yet be calling for like "operations."

Trains are still being scheduled on the Southern Railway, despite the fact that the ten-dollar license of the road in Alabama has been marked "cancelled." Great are the mustard seeds of Alabama!

It is said by women who know that mosquitoes are attracted to black hose and repelled by white. His taste is about all there is admirable in a mosquito.

It looks as if these Filipinos had plumed the anti-imperialists into utter despair, yb their votes for the worst blatherskite possible.

As Mr. J. B. Forsaker has neither saved anybody from drowning nor eaten a \$2.65 breakfast, it is hard to see how he figures in this at all.

Apparently the only object in holding another trial in Boise City will be to see if Mr. Harry Orchard couldn't remember a few more.

Bill Ward says: "You often lose your troubles somewhere in a good night's sleep."

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Better Than Three Doctors.

"Three years ago we had three doctors with our little boy and everything that they could do seemed in vain. At last when all hope seemed to be gone we began using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and in a few hours he began to improve. Today he is as healthy a child as parents could wish for."—Mary B. J. Johnston, Linton, Miss. For sale by Frank Hart and leading druggists.

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NUGGETS FROM "SUCCESS" MAGAZINE.

Genius is inspiration. Talent is perspiration.

Do not measure your enjoyment by the amount of money spent in producing it.

Education turns the wild sweetbrier into the queenly rose.

A vigorous initiative and strong self-faith make up the man of power.

Be sure that the honors you are striving for are not really dishonors.

What men get and do not earn is often a curse instead of a blessing.

You can purchase a man's labor, but you've got to cultivate his good will.

Ignorance itself is a disease, the deepest, most treacherous and damaging malady of the soul.

Worry poisons the mind just as much as a deadly drug would poison the body, and just as surely.

While you stand deliberating which book your son shall read first, another boy has read both.

"Remember the fireside; there is the flag."

The man who owns enough of this world's goods to keep his from dirt, debt, and hunger, has a thousand chances of avoiding evil against the one of the man whom the demon of discouragement drags through depths from which it is almost impossible to escape without severe demoralization of body, mind and spirit.

THE SCIENCE OF TICKLISHNESS.

When one has found a suitable little playmate, preferably a child of between three and eight years of age, and commences to tickle it, what happens? In the first place, replies Dr. Louis Robinson, famed for his researches into zoology, it becomes quite evident that unless the child is in a playful and responsive mood it can not be tickled. If it be unwell, or if a stranger or one whom the child fears or dislikes attempts to tickle it there is no response except resentment at an unwelcome interference. But as soon as a satisfactory understanding is established, the little one laughs and wriggles with delight. Altho' each movement is an elaborate avoidance of contact, there is a continual invitation to repeat the tickling. Practically all children, in fact,

both by word and act, show plenty of evidence of enjoyment of the game, and invite its continuance indefinitely. Hence, one may say that there exists a distinct appetite for tickling. This, upon close investigation, proves to be as marked and real as any of the recognized animal appetites (all of which, by the way, have an immediate bearing on the continuance of the individual or of the race.) This appetite for tickling has this in common with the other appetites, that there are times when desire is absent and provocation fails to take effect. Like the reflexes associated with the gustatory nerve, which make part of the appetite for food, the activity of which depends upon whether we are hungry or the reverse, the reflexes that accompany ticklishness are intermittent.

In addition to this intermittency, ticklishness possesses one noteworthy and essential characteristic which may roughly be compared with the rapid alterations of the electric current. The desire is positive and negative by turns. Contact is wished, invited and intensely enjoyed up to a certain point. Then it suddenly appears to become distasteful and is avoided with the whole energy of mind and body. Yet the moment that the too vigorous stimulation ceases, the appetite returns, and so the cycle continues.—Current Literature.

RIP VAN WINKLE.

Popular Play Is Enacted On Very Spot Made Memorable By Legend.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—In a beautiful grove on the side of the Kaaterskill Clove, near Catskill, N. Y., the first open air production of Joseph Jefferson's dramatization of "Rip Van Winkle" was played last night. The site is the one made memorable by the legend itself. Local tradition makes the region so much the home of Rip that the small boys in the neighborhood are taught to believe that the thunder is caused by the Gnomes playing at tenpin high up on the side of the mountain.

The production was under the patronage of prominent society women of New York, Philadelphia and other cities who are summering and the 5000 seats were sold. The costuming and acting were so accurate that with the genuine setting the illusion was nearly complete.

The Rip was impersonated by George Orber.

PRESIDENT'S ACTIONS CRITICIZED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—With "Uncle Joe" Cannon reported as having said that he was not a candidate for President in 1908, and with President Roosevelt working quietly to give the Fairbanks boom a frost, the political situation is growing interesting. The open enmity of the President toward the Fairbanks boom has caused considerable surprise. Were it only on the ground of accepting, politicians believe that Mr. Roosevelt should have kept hands off the Vice President's activity and have taken no part in attempting to discredit his ambition. It is said on what is regarded as good authority that Governor Guild of Massachusetts, on his recent visit to Oyster Bay, was given a distinct tip by the President and Senator Lodge to avoid any semblance of official warmth on the occasion of Vice President Fairbanks' visit to Boston. Any way, twice this week the Governor of the Bay State has pointedly avoided any appearance in public with the Vice President and has deliberately foreborne from accepting any invitation that would place him in a position where he would be compelled to pay some tribute to the Indian. To return to "Uncle Joe," no one takes the Speaker's statement seriously. Mr. Cannon is not diminishing his activities in any way, but is seeing to it that he gets in touch with the right men in the right places, and the Western tour he is now making is not being undertaken solely for pleasure.

The formal call has been issued for the deep waterway convention to be held at Memphis, Tenn., on October 4. It has been addressed to all governors of States in the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri valleys, and to all mayors of cities of one thousand or more population in that great district. President Roosevelt is to so time his trip of inspection down the Mississippi as to arrive on the last day of the convention, when he is expected to make a stirring speech on the need for increased transportation facilities through the development of the nation's rivers. The need for active development work along these lines never was more urgent than at the present time. Canada has grasped the situation and is constructing the Georgian Bay ship canal which will bring lake freighters to this water at Montreal by a route 500 miles shorter than the Buffalo N. Y. route. This will mean that freight rates practically will be cut in

two and that Canada will gain control of the export traffic unless some similar waterway improvement is undertaken quickly by the United States. What the Deep Waterway Association is doing for the lakes-to-the-gulf route, the National Rivers & Harbors Congress is doing for the country at large. The last named organization has labored with Congress during the last six years and has kept ever before the national legislators the need for appropriating not less than \$50,000,000 a year to prosecute the work. The National Rivers & Harbors Congress still is maintaining this campaign and is seeking to increase its membership so as to include every shipper and every community of any size in the United States.

A NEW SANDWICH.

In the August Woman's Home Companion, Fannie Merritt Farmer, an authority on cooking, gives the following recipe for a new sandwich:

"Somerset Sandwiches are as acceptable at an afternoon tea or evening reception as at a picnic. They are made from a bread the recipe of which, I think, is unknown to most of my readers, so I will give a list of the ingredients which go to make it, but will presuppose that you know the principles of bread making. One half cupful of scalded milk, one half cupful of boiling water, one half tablespoonful of lard, one half tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonful of molasses, three fourths of a teaspoonful of salt, one half a yeast cake dissolved in two tablespoonful of lukewarm water, one half cupful of white flour and enough entire wheat flour to knead, and one cupful of English walnut or pecan nut meats broken in pieces. The result is more satisfactory if the nut meats are added while kneading after the first raising. When this bread is twenty-four hours' old, slice as thin as possible, spread sparingly and evenly with creamed butter, and put orange marmalade between slices. Remove crusts, cut in triangles or any desired shapes, and garnish with halves of cut meats, which need a bit of butter on their under surfaces, to keep them in place. To keep moist, pack the same as other sandwiches. If orange marmalade is not procurable, make the sandwiches without it, and even then you will have a delicious novelty."

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