

All About the Regatta.



When ye enter in a race,
En de wind has ceased ter blow,
Stop yer holferin'! Shut yer face!
Wait—ye'll get another show.

What's ter use ter fret nor cry,
When de milk is split or sour?
Better make another try—
De nex mebbe yer lucky hour.

When yer Sunday clothes get tore,
Don't get angry—fume en cuse!
Come, now, try another store,
Buy yer outfit, next, from us.

The Herman Wise
Clothing Store,

Stricklers

Little Drug Store

is still around the corner close to the post office and doing a better business than ever.

We are always pleased to see our customers come in, and cordially invite everybody to take notice that you will please us by conforming to your interests now. Your interests are to deal with us in the drug line whenever you are in need of anything in the way of prescriptions or general drugs.

You'll be surprised very likely, to see what a few dollars will do in buying a finger ring from our stock. We have everything in that line from a tiny baby ring to the elegant diamond one.

There's money saved in buying now even though you don't need them until Christmas.

EKSTROM, the Jeweler.

Go to

Edwards Studio

For Cabinet Photo's at \$2 a dozen.

Also the best of Crayons, Copying and Enlarging.

TINTYPES.

Moore's Old Stand.

NEW ARRIVAL OF

Fall CLOAKS, CAPES, JACKETS

and Dress Goods.

If you are thinking of buying White Goods, Muslins, Gingham, or Shawls your opportunity comes along just in time as we are selling them at LESS than WHOLESALE PRICES.

Scalette Plush Jackets and Mantles are on the same liberal basis.

P. H. McDONNELL,

At Parker's Old Stand on Second Street. No. 425.

MODERN IRONCLADS.

The modern ironclad probably had its origin in the very beginning of the century and in the brain of that great statesman and engineer, Colonel John Stevens. He, in 1812, or earlier, conceived the idea of constructing an iron-plated vessel-of-war with a saucer shaped hull, propelled by screws so arranged that direction as well as forward motion could be given them. The battery was to be of the heaviest ordnance of the time, and the plating heavy enough to resist the shot of similar guns at short range. The main purpose of the ship was the defense of our harbors, and the plan of action was to moor the ship by a chain leading down through the bottom of the vessel at its center, and to spin the craft around this center, firing gun after gun as it came in line of fire, thus anticipating the later Timby turret which, in turn, was the gem of the modern "monitor" ironclad. Such a vessel was actually built, a half century later, by the Russian government, and the Popoffaka is the contemporary representative of the first Stevens battery.

The metal ram-bow was familiar in the days of the ancient Greeks. The inscriptions on stone, unearthed in the Piraeus in 1834, gave us the information that three-banked war vessels were in use several centuries before the Christian era, and that four banks of oars came into use about 431 B. C. The sizes and proportions of these vessels were given in great detail in this ancient record, and, among other data, the weight of iron required for the ram. It is an interesting and curious fact that the old Greeks and Romans, as well as the old Scandinavians, had, before the dawn of the historical period, apparently, learned the best forms for their ships and had adopted the very proportions adopted by nature herself when endeavoring to secure high speeds. This proportion was about seven or seven and one-half times the breadth of beam for the length of the ship on the water line. Some of the largest vessels are said to have been 429 feet long and 67 feet in breadth of beam. Docks at Zea were 29 feet wide and over 150 feet long.

The first ironclad actually laid down was the Stevens battery of 1812, designed by Robert L. Stevens, in consultation with his father, Colonel John Stevens, and under a contract with the United States government for "a war steamer for harbor defense, shot and shell proof, to be built principally of iron." It was to be 250 feet long, 40 feet beam, and of equal depth, and was to be driven by engines of 900 horse power. Later, in 1844, the dimensions of the then partially constructed ship were enlarged, and a vessel of 415 feet length on the keel, of 48 feet beam, and 33.5 feet deep was begun still later under a contract with the government made in that year. The plating was to be 6.75 inches in thickness, and the engine power was to be 8,674 indicated horse power. The first ironclads actually built and employed in warfare were those of the French navy of 1854, the Devastation, the Lave and the Tonnage, which did effective work in the Crimean war, beside the ships of the British fleet. The French built the Gloire in 1858, and the British ship Warrior was ordered in 1859. Ironclads have since that date been admittedly the only really formidable war vessels. Without them it is doubtful whether the operation of our own navy during our civil war could have been successful. This is the authentic history of the ironclad of our day. According to some authorities the Dutch were the first in modern history to build an ironclad, and it is said that during the siege of Antwerp by the Spaniards in 1585, the people of that city built an enormous flat-bottomed vessel, armored it with heavy armor plates, and thus constructed what they regarded as an impregnable battery which they named Finta Belli. Unfortunately, the vessel got aground before fairly in action, and fell into the hands of the enemy. It was held by Alexander of Parma to the end of the siege, as a curiosity, but was never employed by either side in any action.

L. F. Chemin and wife, of Portland, are in the city. Mr. Chemin has been connected with the Oregonian for a quarter of a century.

We Are

row making some of the best Doughnuts you ever had a tooth in. The customers tell us they like them like those their mother used to make.

Of the stacks that we made last Wednesday morning, by five o'clock in the evening there was barely a handful left.

The Bakers trade has almost turned a somersault here in Astoria the past few years. A man can't mix up a little dough and water then bake it and make it pass. NO SILK. We were quick to see what was wanted hence our big business on Bread, Cakes and Doughnuts.

SEASIDE BAKERY.

Opposite Ford & Stokes.

"Some One Has Blundered"

When a poor job of carpenter's work is done there's a whole series of blunders behind the transaction. In the first place it's a blunder to hire poor workmen—this hurts the reputation of the contractor—loses trade in the long run.

The blunder of the man who wishes to build a house is in giving the contract to those who hire cheap help; for a poorly built house is soon a dead loss. Like all losses in building, there's a way to avoid it. The way leads toward our office.

C. L. HOUSTON,
Contractor and Builder.

The conflict between the crown and the parliamentary majority in the Norwegian legislature is already so acute that the refusal of the king to sanction the last two measures enacted can hardly increase the existing tension. Of the two measures in question, the one was intended to increase the legislative powers of congressional committees by enacting fresh penalties against recalcitrant witnesses, the bill being aimed at those government officials loyal to the king who had refused to reveal to the Storting the confidential instructions which they had received from the sovereign; the other provided for a consular and diplomatic representation of Norway entirely distinct and independent from that of Sweden, after the first of next January. The Norwegian legislature has now reached the termination of its mandate, and the general election which is about to take place in Norway will be fought entirely on the questions now at issue between crown and parliament.

The example set by the latter-day pilgrims who have been making an excursion in New England and New York in order to see with their own eyes various places of historic interest is like first-hand knowledge. Take, for instance, the battle of Gettysburg. A good many of those who took part in that battle are still alive, and of these, not a few have recorded in print their memories of the famous and decisive struggle. But no description, no series of maps or charts, no brilliant word-painting, can convey to the average mind the impression produced by an actual visit to the scene of the conflict under the direction of a capable guide. These modern pilgrims have been interested chiefly in matters connected with our revolutionary history. If they have not acquired a fund of valuable information the fault is their own. They have enjoyed excellent opportunities. A "personally conducted" tour of this kind could scarcely fail to produce important returns in both pleasure and profit.

With the object of putting an end to the wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter of elephants in Africa, which threatens to result in the extinction of that animal within a very short space of time, the British government is now in negotiation with the other powers possessing interests in the Dark Continent to bring about the prohibition of the exportation from Africa of all tusks under ten pounds weight. It is believed that when this is accomplished the natives will soon cease to slaughter the small and growing elephants, since they would thereby be wasting their powder to no purpose. At the present time they are killed regardless of their age or the size of their tusks, and the result is that a large proportion of the ivory that reaches the seacoast from the interior is so young as to be absolutely worthless for industrial purposes.

NORTHERN SALMON PACK.

The New Westminster, B. C., Daily Columbian, in its issue of the 14th, says the steamer Danube reached Victoria from the north yesterday, bringing the latest advices from the canneries. The Wannock Canning Co., Rivers Inlet, put up 12,000 cases. On the Naas and Rivers Inlet the majority of the canneries had a full pack, and on the Skeenn the majority half a pack, only one reaching 4,000 cases. When the Danube left a good run was setting in, but the canneries had shut down. The northern pack, on the whole, is the most unsatisfactory in years. Some of the canneries made an absolute failure of the pack, putting up less than 1,000 cases.

When baby is teething or feverish, ask your druggist for St-e-e-dman's Soothing Powders.

CHOICE LOTS in Hill's Second Addition to Ocean Grove, Seaside. Prices in reach of all.

The days of tough steaks in Astoria are numbered. Every week adds to the list of people who eat at the Model Restaurant.

FOR SUPERIOR QUALITY OF GOODS

And at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES,

Go to

THE LEADING HOUSE OF ASTORIA,

C. H. COOPER.

BUSY.

Regardless of the times NIEMI'S Jewellery Store has been busy handing out those

Tillamook Lighthouse Views

Painted on fine china plates, cream pitchers, celery dishes, etc., etc for visitors to take home with them as souvenirs. Some are buying them now and laying them away for Christmas presents.

Come and see them.

NIEMI'S Jewellery Store.

Opposite Odd Fellows Building.

A Woman's Way

is to buy the best for the least money. That's why our Wood and Coal Yard has always been so popular with the best housekeepers. We give good weight and good measure.

Hard Oak Wood

is now attracting their attention as it is just the thing to use in opening grades this winter. We are selling it fast and also other wood for winter use.

D. & D. R. CAMPBELL,
Astoria Wood Yard.

We Suppose

you want to stop at a Hotel where you not only get good meals, good beds and good attendance but you also want the Hotel Bar stocked with the very best liquors. That's why we recommend

THE PARKER HOUSE.

It has good billiard tables too, tables that are kept in fine condition.



Go to P. A.

STOKES' For HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES and Clothing OF ALL KINDS.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.
Description of Their Quaint Significance and Origin.

As there are many rumors of coming marriages in Astoria, it may be well for those interested to read of the many customs and superstitions connected with the very important event of marriage, handed down from olden times, while still observed, are little understood as regards origin, etc. The word "wedding" comes from the Anglo-Saxon "wed," which represented the securities placed by the groom in the hands of trustees, as a dowry for the future protection of the young girl leaving the tender care of parents for a new and untried life. The amount was in accordance with the financial circumstances of the groom's family, and in addition, a gift was bestowed either of jewels or ornaments of silver or gold.

A wedding ring in early days was considered so necessary to make marriage vows binding that parties too poor to buy it, rented it for the occasion. Great antiquity surrounds the little circlet, as Henry Swinburn, in the seventeenth century, claimed that it was designed by Prometheus, fashioned from iron and stone by Tubal-Cain, and given to Adam that with it he might bind unto himself a wife. Rings made from rushes find later mention, but, alas! must have been too often typical of the love-vows they sealed—quickly broken. Silver rings succeeded them, and some, still preserved, are odd and pretty, with devices of clasped hands, arrow-pierced hearts, and inscribed with little sentiments then quaintly termed "posies." Gold soon became the accepted metal, and the plain band the universal form of the marriage ring then as now.

Of Danish origin is the "bridal-favor," and the "true-lover's knot," which has been such a craze in ornaments and decorations recently. How sweet and musical the word "trufofa," from which it comes, meaning, "I plight thee my troth."

The throwing of the slipper for good luck undoubtedly came from a more serious and less pleasing ceremony. In past ages the shoe was an emblem of authority and marriage, to woman, to sort of slavery, hence the father, in transferring his rights to the husband, gave the shoe. Modern fathers would hesitate to countenance an alliance that held possibilities of rule or severity for their indulged, idolized daughters.

In the fair hands of Roman brides in the long ago, were held three heads of wheat, and centuries later, chaplets of grain encircled the brows of English girls at the altar of Hymen. Showers of grain and bits of cake afterward succeeded this custom, and then the "bride's loaf," was broken over the heads of the newly-wedded pair. Finally, in the eighteenth century, came the "wedding-cake," very much in its present form, and cut and eaten at the marriage feast then as now. In England this cake is a tower of magnificence, in its proportions and ornamentation, those at royal weddings especially beautiful and fabulous in price.

In choosing the wedding day a little verse has been authority, and is so familiar it scarcely requires repetition. Monday for wealth, Tuesday for health, Wednesday the best day of all; Thursday for crosses, Friday for losses, Saturday no luck at all. Present caprice seems to defy superstition, Thursday and Saturday being the favorite and fashionable days to wed. "To be lucky," the bride is exhorted to wear on the important occasion,

Something old, something new, Something borrowed, something blue. And "in going into church the right foot must be first." The shower of rice and old slippers must not be forgotten to insure a happy future. A very old but sensible custom seems to have passed away in, viz., at the words, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," the groom "poured many pieces of gold and silver coin into the handkerchief of the bride," to emphasize his vow. The marriage calendar declares May the most fatal, and June and October the most fortunate months, and also claims that it is an exceedingly rash couple who will

Marry in Lent And live to repent. To be warned is to be forearmed, but neither luck, wealth or superstition can secure the coveted happiness. To gain this they must for all time henceforth

Each for the other, And both for God. It is not always necessary to throw away a garment because it is worn out in some places. Have it mended. We can do it. Lake & Salm, 267 Commercial street.

Try Ford & Stokes' plug cut tobacco at 50 cents a pound. It does not burn the tongue and gives a better smoke than all others.

McGEE'S RANGES.



There's no need of explaining why people when they want a good range come to Noe & Scully's. We know. They are careful housekeepers and want to see a range that bakes bread evenly on top or bottom;

a range you only have to kick a handle on the oven door and lo it opens. No wonder they come to see the finest range in the country which is sold at

NOE & SCULLY'S
Hardware Store. And at Noe & Scully's only.

If we did not sell better CLOTHING

and sell it cheaper than others do, does any body suppose that we'd be selling, as we are as much Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats and Furnishings as any two stores in town.

Not by any means. The reason we do the largest business, the best carry stock and always have the latest to select from is because we have the largest trade.

Depression, hard times and scarcity of money increase the trade of a store like ours because people will go and trade where they can buy the cheapest.

BRYANT & MATTHEWS,
The EAST-ROD CLOTHERS.

On the famous Lorelei Rock which rises from the glorious old Rhine near St. Goar, there sits, according to the German legend, a beautiful siren combing her long golden hair, holding aloft a foaming beaker of beer and singing a ravishing song. Boatmen are so entranced by her voice that they draw near and drink the beer, and become so enchanted that they refuse to return to the common earth.

This is the same with John Kopp's famous N. P. Beer that we will deliver bottled to any part of the city.

It is a beer that should be drunk by every woman who wonders why she lacks strength and has no heart in her everyday duties; by every man who, during these warm days, feels overcome by a feeling of lassitude and wishes he had more work to do; by every person who has a care for that complete piece of machinery which we call the human body. This N. P. Beer is put up in full quarts and pints with the care and finish given to every bottle of champagne.

LOUIS BOENTGEN,
Cosmopolitan Saloon.