

Do Not Read This

Without Making up your mind to become one of my pleased customers. Good work always pleases.

Carl E. Franseen,
The Astoria Tailor,

179 11th St. Phone Main 3711.

Suits made to order. Hundreds of patterns to select from. Every one up to date.

Special Reduction

ON

Japanese Goods

AT

Yokohama Bazar

All kinds of Japanese goods, including China wares, baskets, silk handkerchiefs, brass wares, fans, toys, bamboo furniture, etc., etc. Some goods at half price.

626 Commercial Street



School Shoes

FOR

BOYS

The Billy Buster Steel Bottom Shoes

The Shoe with a Sole that Don't Wear Out

S. A. GIMRE

543 Bond St., opposite Fisher Bros. 436 COMMERCIAL.

A TRIP TO OLD CHINA

Astoria Chinese Boy Tells of New Experiences.

MANY BOATS WERE AT CANTON

Novel Sights and Scenes That Are Concisely Told by a Fifteen-Year-Old Chinese Boy, One of Astoria's School Pupils, Tong Chan Sing.

The following article was the subject of a composition read by Tong Chan Sing, a Chinese pupil of the Shively school and a member of Mrs. Barry's class at the exercises given on Friday last:

On December 27, 1906, I left here for China, first to Portland and then to Seattle remaining there for about six or seven hours, and took the train to Vancouver on the midnight of 29th. We arrived at Vancouver. We walked to the dock where our steamer lay and the next morning, at 12 o'clock we started for Victoria, where we arrived on the morning of Jan. 1st, 1907. About noon time we steamed out into the ocean.

Our ship itself is a wonder; it is made of steel; it is nearly 500 ft. long and it is so wide that it would fill a 50 ft. street. It is as high as a six-story house and it has as many rooms as a large hotel; it has its parlors and kitchens, its "sleep room's and bathroom's" and it contains a butcher's shop, a bakery, a carpenter's shop and all sorts of machinery.

When we go through the workshops of the basement the engineer shows us the great machines which by means of steam noiselessly but steadily forces the ship on over one of the longest ocean routes in the world. He tells us that his engines are as strong as 10,000 horses and there are 32 Chinese people who are divided in gangs of eight. Each gang works for six hours. In about 3 to 5 days we get seasick and we can hardly get up from our bed. The waiter brings in our food every day for about 4 days and now we can up and walk around, and the Captains tells us we will meet us in a little while, and we wait and see the Empress of China coming toward the steamer passing by us, and that is the first steamer we meet after being 11 days out in the ocean. A few days later we are near Japan, which they call the land of the forest and flowers. Now we are in Japan. We steam in the Bay of Yedda and we see many beggars boats, and a net attached to the end of a long bamboo. I dropped a nickle to the bag but it missed it and dropped into the river and the father dived in for it in a moment he came up with the nickle in his hand. We still steam in until we see the city of Yokohama and many war vessels and fishing junks are lying in the bay. We stay here 24 hours and when we go on shore we must meet jinrikish as first we are searched at a little house near the wharf for opium, and tobacco, and then we take a jinrikish a ride through the city. What a beautiful city! but the stores are low. We went into a tea-house, we had to take off our shoes before we could step in side. What a funny looking table about one foot long high and we have to sit on the floor. I looked around and saw bamboo walls to divide each room.

After we are through we walk down the main street and see children flying Kites all over and we asked a man why they are flying kites every where. He said, "Today is the children's Flying Kites Day." We passed many theaters

with a sign attached to a long bamboo about 50 or 60 feet sticking up into the air.

We stayed there over night and in the morning, about 6 o'clock, we can hardly sleep because the people are going to work, Men, women, and children walking through the street in their wooden shoes. Click, clack, all morning. So we get up and ate our breakfasts in a hurry in order to get time to visit the great garden of Yokohama. It is a large one and has many flowers with a temple in the middle and presently now we leave here and go back to the wharf to our steamer. We left here to Kobe and then to Nagasaki. We stayed only 3 hours in each of these cities; they are much like Yokohama, and from Shanghai it takes two days. Our steamer is anchored at the mouth of the river and we are taken to the city by the steam boat, and it takes 1 hour from the mouth of the river to the city of Shanghai. It is a large city but they speak altogether different from us.

We saw large silk markets and Hotels and Opium houses. This city has buildings about 4 or 5 stories high.

It has nice clean roads and large parks. Now we take a walk to one of the large parks. We meet a man standing at the gate we tell him to get a cup of tea ready for us at a certain place and when we reach it, the tea is all ready for us.

After we are through we meet a gardener and then he shows us different places and different flowers. After we are through here we will go back to one of the large silk markets and buy several feet of it, they are valuable and we saw many other silk goods. Now it is about time for us to go back to the launch, and take an hour ride back to our ocean vessel. Soon we are ready for Hong Kong. We sail out to the China sea; it is a rough one too, but now we see many fishing junks on our way. On the 21st. morning we arrive at Hong Kong and the sailors shoot off some firecrackers to show that we are safe at Hong Kong. I saw many trading boats going up and down the river. Our steamer is anchored in the middle of the river. In the distance I saw a steamer coming out to bring us a shore. Our baggage is put up from the hold and we go around to fine it so that we can bring it to the shore with us on the same steamer.

After we are on shore I saw many Coolies who are people holding long poles they are to carry our baggage at a low price for a long distance.

Hong Kong is a large city controlled by England. Nearly every hour there is an ocean steamer coming in and going out. As I was walking to the Hotel I saw many people selling fruits, vegetable, fish, books, etc. out in the street. Our hotel is 5 stories high. And as we walk through the street we see people with long White, Red, Yellow, or Blue cloth tied around their heads they are Hindus policemen. I stayed here 1 week and saw many queer things that I never saw before one thing that caught my attention was five to ten blind ladies walking in a string one leading and the rest following and they had a bell tied to some part of the body so to notify the people that they are blind. After spending a week in Hong Kong we take a steam boat to Canton. We only stay 4 hours at Canton and then take a flat boat house to our home which was called Sai Chue about 27 miles from Canton. At Canton I saw forests of masts they are flat boats going in and out through the counties. These boats have a small cannon in front and back to protect them from the pirate which often rob the freight carries and there are many dispatch boats on the rivers. It is said on the Pearl river in Southern China at the city of Canton there are 300,000 people living in boats. Among the queer boats I saw on the Pearl river are those devoted to the raising of geese and duck eggs by keeping them in baskets of chuff in rooms heated with charcoal to a temperature equal to that which they would have if fowls were sitting upon them. After they are raised they are brought to the markets to sell.

In the day time they are let out to the marsh field to be fed and in the night they are brought back to the boat. Now we sailed all night up the Si river and the next morning we are in Sai Chue. I stayed here for one year and two months I went to a china school to learn and read and write. The boys must learn to read and write, and be must commit to memory many thousands of verses during his school life. At about the age of 17 and 18 he is ready to take his first public examination and he goes to the capital of the district in which he lives. He finds thousands of other boys there. The government officials are in charge of the examination. At a firing of a cannon the boys go into the great hall and sit down at the tables to write essays and poems. The examination lasts three days and it is so strict that only two or three students in a hundred are able to pass. After passing this test, there is another examination at the capital of the province and the students who are successful there have a right to go to

MARRIAGE CONTRACT

Discovery of Document in Tomb of Pharaoh.

MARRIED WOMEN HONORED

Remarkable Document Discloses Hitherto Unknown Facts Regarding Exalted Position Held by Gentler Sex in Period Three Centuries Before Christ.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 21.—A marriage contract over 2000 years old, discovered in a tomb near Cairo, Egypt, and now in the collection of the Museum of Art, Toledo, Ohio, has, it is announced today, been deciphered by the Egyptologists at the University of Strassburg, Germany, and found to be from a historic standpoint one of the most important documents brought to light in recent years, George W. Stevens, director of the Toledo Museum, says:

"The papyrus determines two matters of great importance. It establishes the period of an Egyptian Pharaoh, whose time of reign has been hitherto unknown, and gives us documentary evidence of the exalted financial position accorded to married women in Egypt three centuries before Christ—a position almost undreamed of and un hoped for by the most enthusiastic new women of these modern days. The lost Pharaoh whose period of reign is established, is Khabasha, and the time 341 B. C.

"From the translation it is established that in case the wife repudiated the husband, she allowed him to take back half his dower. This is the reverse of modern customs, especially in European countries, where the wife is expected to contribute the dot or dower. The Egyptian husband not only received nothing from the bride, but had to put up a bonus to make himself a matrimonial possibility. The document shows that in case of a separation he was allowed by his wife to take but one-third of the monies they should have acquired together during the time they were married."

Pekin to be examined for a still higher rank.

If a boy commits a crime his father, his elder brother, and his teacher are sometimes punished as well as himself; for of the children it is said that if they had been taught properly they would not have broken the laws. All cities and villages have jails and the punishments connected with them are among the most cruel of the world. For small offenses the criminal must wear about his neck a frame of heavy boards called Daum-gar. The frame is about three feet square or about the size of the top of an ordinary kitchen table. It is made in pieces so that it can be open and made to fit a man's neck in the hole in the center.

The common gar is about 25 pounds, but there are many made of iron, which weigh as much as 90 pounds. You would find that the frame extended out so far beyond your neck that you would have to rely upon others to feed you. You could not lie down with such a frame fastened about your neck and if a fly or a bee happened to light on your face you could dislodge it by shaking your head. Upon the tops of the gar, on each side of the hole, are pasted strips of paper describing the crime committed by the wearer, the people stop and read them as the criminal passes through the street. The worst crimes that can be committed I find are those by children against parents. The punishment for striking parents in China is death, and if a son kills his father or mother, he is condemned to execution by a slow process known by the people as "Ling-che." This is the very worst punishment as the criminal dies by inches. These laws have been recently changed. And opium is forbidden to come into China.

After spending a year in the country, we returned to Hong Kong and stayed for five days; and then, saying goodbye to our friends, we sailed back to our good old home in America, and arrived in Astoria in the middle of June, 1907.

TONG C. SING.
Dec. 17, 1907, Shively School, Astoria, Oregon, U. S. A.

COFFEE

The dealing is simple. If you don't like Schilling's Best, it costs you nothing.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like it; we pay him

Holiday Greeting:

The happy CHRISTMAS time is fast approaching and I take great pleasure in inviting you to inspect my new and well selected line of Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Solid Silver and plated ware, Cut Glass, Umbrellas, and Gold and Silver novelties. I have the largest and finest stock this year to select from that I have ever shown in Astoria. PRICES are RIGHT; QUALITY UNSURPASSED. Come early and make your selections. I will lay them away until you want them.

J. H. SEYMOUR
The Store of Quality. 456 Commercial St., Astoria, Ore.

Christmas Presents

A full line of
SILVERWARE
Rogers 1847—Wostenholm
I X I.
Carver Sets
Call and see display

FISHER BROS.

Bond Street.

We Want Your Patronage

We may not be the cheapest decorators in the city, but we do claim that we do good work and do it promptly.

It Will Pay You to See Us
About Painting and
Paperhanging

Allen Wall Paper & Paint Co.

Eleventh and Bond Sts.

ATTENTION

A few suggestions as to what to buy for a Xmas present:

MANICURE SETS, SMOKING SETS, COMB AND BRUSH SETS, MILITARY BRUSHES, WATERMAN'S FOUNTAIN PEN, BOOKS, GAMES, MUSIC ROLLS.

E. A. HIGGINS CO.,

MUSIC BOOKS STATIONERY

That Xmas Dinner

WILL NOT BE COMPLETE WITHOUT SOME OF OUR SELECT TABLE WINES A PARTIAL LIST TO CHOOSE FROM.

SWEET WINES	Sparkling Sec Dry—Fragrant, effervescent.
Old Port—Tawny, rich, light and color.	RED WINES
Old Sherry—Pale, clean, nutty.	Zinfandel—Clean, light table wine.
Anglica—Soft, agreeable, full.	Burgundy—Medium bodied, mellow.
Muscate—Very fruity, sweet.	Sparkling Burgundy—Brilliant, pleasant.
WHITE WINES	
Riesling—Medium light table wine.	Grape Juice, Maraschino cherries, fruit and Cognac Brandies, and a full line of Cordials.
Sauterne—Natural mellow, pronounced flavor.	
Chateau Yquem—Full boiled Creme of Sauternes.	

PHONE 188: PROMPT DELIVERY

AMERICAN IMPORTING CO.

589 Commercial Street

COLD WEATHER IS COMING

See the bargains in our big stove department upstairs. If your money is in the bank give us your check.

ASH BOX. RESOLUTE UNIVERSAL.

The Foard & Stokes Hardware Co

Incorporated
Successors to Foard & Stokes Co.