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ASTORIA TAKES GAME FROM VANCOUVER

BASKETBALL CONTEST LAST NIGHT WAS AN EXCIT- ING ONE.

Astoria took the basketball game from the crack Vancouver team last night by a score of 8 to 11.

It was one of the fastest contests of any description, probably, that has been seen in Astoria for many months, and the big crowd was keyed up to a high pitch every minute during the play.

The Athletic Club boys started out to get the game from the first whistle. The Vancouver team took the former contest with comparative ease and the way that the local five started out last night must have surprised them and the first half was one of the hottest and the rest half was one of the hottest that the veteran Vancouver five has run up against this season. Both sides played excellent ball, and if the visitors at times showed a little of the better of the fast playing in team work and skill in handling the ball, the Astoria boys more than made up for this in their speed and strength. The first half kept the rooters at work all the time. It ended with the score 8 to 5 in favor of the local five.

The second half started out comparatively slowly. Both sides evidently were more or less tired, but as the game neared its conclusion, with the score for a few minutes standing at a tie, the work became fast and furious. At this stage there was considerable roughing, and once or twice the field was strewn with several players after the manner of a football field on Thanksgiving day. When Astoria tied the score, then erept one ahead, and later added two more to its score, the crowd rooted its best. The last few minutes of the game were spoiled a little by a talking match over a foul, but this was straightened out before it got too tiresome to the spectators, and the contest ended in a whirlwind finish.

All of the local team played fine ball. Rexy Graham's football training seemed to stand him in fine stead at times and he kept the other fellows moving around pretty fast. He played fine ball, as also did Harbert and Jeldness. McCrosky and Stein were usually right in the thick of things, too, and Astoria had a chance to be proud of its basketball aggregation last night. The Vancouver boys put

WANTS HER LETTER PUBLISHED

For Benefit of Women who Suffer from Female Ills

Minneapolis, Minn.—"I was a great sufferer from female troubles which caused a weakness and broken down condition of the system. I read so much of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for other suffering women I felt sure it would help me, and I must say it did help me wonderfully. My pains all left me. I grew stronger, and within three months I was a perfectly well woman."

"I want this letter made public to show the benefit women may derive from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. JOHN G. MOLDAN, 2115 Second St., North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs. Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. For 20 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't hesitate—write at once.

RECALLS AWKWARD- NESS OF LINCOLN

PRESIDENT OF MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY TALKS OF THE RAIL-SPLITTER.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 20.—An interesting anecdote linking the lives of President James Angell of the University of Michigan, the late John Hay and President Lincoln is published in the current number of the Michigan Alumnus, the organ of the University of Michigan alumni.

When Dr. Angell was editor of the Providence, R. I., Journal, his first glimpse of Lincoln was on the occasion of the repetition at Providence by Lincoln of his famous Cooper Institute speech. Up to this time, says the Alumnus, Dr. Angell confesses that he was at one with the unfavorable impression which seems to have prevailed throughout the East, owing to the awkwardness of Lincoln's personal appearance. Dr. Angell, however, so deeply impressed with the speech he heard that he became an ardent advocate of Lincoln's election to the presidency.

To bring the candidate before the public in the most favorable light, and to overcome the first impression which Lincoln's appearance was so apt to make in the critical East, Dr. Angell employed his young friend, John Hay, who was one of his former students, and a student of law in Lincoln's office at that time to write for the Journal a series of articles which should emphasize the sterling qualities rather than his fame as a rail splitter.

Mr. Hay, however, was so impressed with the contrast between Lincoln's mind and mannerism that even he emphasized too strongly the "rail splitter" in Lincoln, and the articles were mercilessly blue penciled by Editor Angell.

These articles, as they appeared in the Providence Journal, says the alumnus, may be taken undoubtedly as giving John Hay's early impressions of the man whose secretary and biographer he was later to become. As the article was not signed their historical interest has never been brought out.

VETOED THE BILL.

No Chance to Quench Thirst on Sunday in Washington.

OLYMPIA, March 20.—Acting Governor Hay today vetoed the bill passed by the recent legislature authorizing the issuance by the state board of hotels of 600 licenses or more to sell intoxicating liquors with meals on Sundays. The governor expressed the view that the bill unjustly discriminated between cities of different classes. "Man's thirst is not regulated by the size of the town in which he happens to be Sundaying," says the governor.

NEW YORK LETTER

NEW YORK, March 20.—The distinction of paying the largest bill on record undoubtedly belongs to this city. Every week the members of Father Knickerbocker's extensive and expensive family expends more than \$1,000,000 for having their clothes washed, or an annual amount almost equal to the interest on the national debt. Not only in its cost, but in all its other aspects as well, the city's weekly wash is tremendous. More than 40,000 persons are engaged in laundering as a regular business, working in more than 1600 laundries. In addition to these there are other persons, some 60,000 in number who do in their own homes washing or as outside day workers. The articles of clothing handled every week would provide for a good-sized army. The largest item is made up of collars, about 15,000,000 of them. Handkerchiefs number about 8,000,000, shirts 6,000,000, sheets 1,250,000 napkins 7,000,000, while other articles bring the total far above 50,000,000 pieces to be washed each week. Their area it is estimated is equal to all that part of the city below Fourteenth Street, and if strung on a single clothesline they would extend from New York to Chicago. The 75,000,000 clothespins necessary for the hanging out of such a wash would if laid end to end, reach 500 miles, and the million cakes of soap used would fill a good-sized office building. Water to an amount sufficient to float twenty of our largest war ships is only another incident to this laundry bill.

Discussion concerning the use of the electric chair as the medium of inflicting the death penalty on criminals convicted of murder in the first degree has broken out again. It has been asserted in the past by some well-known authorities that electrocution did not really cause death, a statement which they offered to prove provided the body of a man who had undergone the penalty be turned over to them for resuscitation immediately after its infliction. All sorts of reasons were advanced in

substantiation of this claim but nothing ever came of it on account of the refusal of the authorities to allow the carrying out of the experiment. Two recent events, however, have served to reopen the whole matter and to make possible abolishment of the electric chair. The first of these happenings was the failure last week of the electric current to cause death until nearly six minutes had expired, while only a few days ago at a private gathering a man voluntarily subjected himself to a current of 1800 volts under the same conditions as those by which it is applied at Sing Sing. There were no ill results although the current was kept on for more than a minute, the subject of the experiment sitting unmoved. During that time his assistant touched various parts of his body with an alcohol soaked handkerchief which immediately burst into flames. The man who thus defied death has no explanation of his immunity, simply saying that he had discovered his ability to take heavy electric shocks. Physicians who watched the experiment have no explanation either and they are anxious to have it repeated. Meanwhile there would seem to be at least one man in the state who could commit murder with impunity, since the only legal means of punishing him would in his case be without effect.

New York's annual baby crop totaling now about 100,000 infants, is according to the latest figures worth a little more than \$2,000,000,000, thus putting it far ahead of the country's corn crop, heretofore looked upon as the most valuable. Figured on a strictly economic basis, this crop of youngsters which throughout the whole country is now about 2,000,000 a year, represents a value of \$40,000,000,000—a sum equal to two-fifths of the whole estimated wealth of the nation. Therefore when it comes to records in the value of crops produced, agricultural districts will have to give way to this city. These surprising figures are reached by taking from the census reports the value of a worker's year in products turned out and subtracting from that his wages. The result is his value to the community for that period and his total value is easily calculated by multiplying this figure by the number of years of his working life. The average value of a year's product per

worker is now \$2680. For forty years the total, after subtracting wages, is \$20,720, and that is the potential value of every member of the baby crop. At present it is estimated the country loses more than \$6,000,000,000 every year through the death of one infant out of every six under the age of twelve months. It is expected however that modern methods of caring for babies will be able to decrease this rate to at least one in ten. If this is accomplished it would mean a saving of \$2,627,300,000 every year.

This city, which already has a number of commissions created for the purpose of untangling various municipal troubles and problems, may soon have one more which will be unique in that its purpose will be to discover a vanished brook. A justice of the Supreme Court who was petitioned to find the brook, which has not been seen for many years, and may have gotten anywhere by now, feeling himself unequal to the novel task, suggested that a commission be appointed to do so. The curious situation arises from the fact that a dozen persons who own property in the Bronx cannot determine where that property begins or ends. All their deeds refer to the little stream as a boundary. When it was really serving this purpose the run-away rivulet was known as Doughty's or Cromwell's brook as it is evidenced by references not only in the deeds themselves but also in other contemporaneous literature. It is so many years since the brook moved away that far from being able to find it, the involved property owners cannot even locate its bed. Until this is done none of the property can be sold and it is probable that in order to make this possible geologists will be called in to locate, with the aid of excavators, the former course of the stream.

Somewhere in the Rocky Mountains, about the first of next June, should meet two of the strangest travelers in the history of the country. One will be E. P. Weston, the famous pedestrian, started from New York City early this week in an attempt to walk to San Francisco in 100 days, while the other will be M. E. Howlett, a well-known local four-in-hand whip who will start

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from San Francisco in May to drive a road coach to New York in ninety days a feat never before accomplished. While his schedule time is ten days less than that of the pedestrian it will need 1500 horses to accomplish it—it can be accomplished at all. The vehicle to be used, it is said, is the famous coach Magnet, which will be shipped to San Francisco by rail for use in the unique journey. The schedules of the pedestrian and the horseman are so arranged that they should pass one another in the far west and the meeting, if it occurs, will be fraught with as much popular interest as the meeting forty years ago of the two parts of the first transcontinental railroad.

A Religious Author's Statement
Rev. Joseph H. Fesperman, Salisbury, N. C., who is the author of several books, writes: "For several years I was afflicted with kidney trouble and last winter I was suddenly stricken with a severe pain in my kidneys and was confined to bed eight days, unable to get up without assistance. My urine contained a thick sediment and I passed same frequently day and night. I commenced taking Foley's Kidney Remedy, and the pain gradually abated and finally ceased and my urine became normal. I cheerfully recommend Foley's Kidney Remedy." T. F. Laurin, Owl Drug Store.

NEW HIT-TO-DAY

The Man Who Eats.

The man who eats does so with the expectation of being satisfied. To this end he seeks the best possible place to gratify his normal appetite at most rational expense. These things account for the steady stream of people to and from the portals of the

John Fox, Pres. F. L. Bishop, Sec. Astoria Savings Bank, Treas.
Nelson Troyer, Vice-Pres. and Supt.

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