ASTORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

TODAY'S WEATHER.
Forecast for Oregon and Washington, fair weather.

The Daily Morning Astorian.

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EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

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RICHES TAKE WINGS . . .

"The rich of today are the poor of tomorrow; and the poor of today are the rich of tomorrow," is well known. Yes, and while that is a fact, except under extraordinary circumstances (panics, rains, droughts, etc., over which people have no control), it is the fault of the individual who is not rich to some extent. And while thinking along this line of thought don't forget to buy of me your **Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Mackintoshes, Blankets, Quilts, etc.,** as it will in the long run be to your interest.

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Everything Necessary for School Use.

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THREE LOTS.

In a desirable location, 2 blocks from High School.

A BARGAIN.

CHOICE LOTS IN HILLS FIRST ADDITION.

On the new Pipe Line Boulevard—Just the place for a cheap home.

A Block IN ALDERBROOK.

STREET CAR LINE will be extended this summer to within 5 minutes walk of this property—Will sell at decided bargain.

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In 5 or 10 acre tracts inside the city limits, also adjoining Flavel.

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Until the required amount is raised to meet our present liabilities. Therefore, take advantage of the present opportunity and purchase your

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS, BLANKETS, UMBRELLAS, etc.,
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EVERY ONE NEEDS A BUSINESS EDUCATION. Many young men and women can spend but one or two years at school—why not take a course that can be completed in that time? The college includes a short ENGLISH COURSE besides a BUSINESS and SHORTHAND COURSE. For catalogues, address,

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LIFE IMPRISONMENT

Demanded by the Spanish Government for Sanguilly.

DEFENDANT AMERICAN CITIZEN

It is Said That He is a Bad Man and No Circumstance to Mitigate the Demanded Sentence.

Havana, Oct. 16.—In the trial of General Julio Sanguilly, an American citizen, on the charge of rebellion against the Spanish government, Attorney General Senor Enjulio, in concluding his argument today, asked that a sentence of imprisonment for life be imposed upon the prisoner. Senor Enjulio made the following conclusion:

"Julio Sanguilly, an American citizen since 1889, is a born resident of this island, and was before his arrest on February 24th, of this year, one of the most energetic ringleaders and instigators of the revolution; that since said date he has broken out against his mother country with the aim of obtaining the independence of Cuba. He was chosen to take the lead in this province and, those of Matanzas and Santa Clara, and was named as chief leader and delegate of the revolutionary junta of New York.

"There are no circumstances pending to mitigate the punishment, which he has justly incurred, and which I demand the court to inflict upon him, namely, imprisonment for life."

The defense of the prisoner is not known. Julio Sanguilly, it is claimed, has a very bad record, and it has been reported that the Cubans have threatened to assassinate him if he was released from custody.

BELVA IN TROUBLE.

Held to the Grand Jury for Criminal Libel.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The preliminary hearing of the criminal libel suit brought against Mrs. Belva Lockwood, a former presidential candidate, by Robert White, a lawyer, who accused her of tacking a notice derogatory to his reputation on his office door, was held in the police court today.

Mrs. Lockwood was held for the grand jury, although when on the witness stand she denied every allegation.

BANK FAILS.

The Commercial Bank of Tacoma in the Hands of a Receiver.

Tacoma, Oct. 16.—The Commerical Bank, organized under the state law, did not open today. Judge Parker, at the request of the stockholders having at 9 a. m. appointed S. M. Nolan, one of the directors, receiver. This action was brought about by City Treasurer McCauley calling on the bank to pay $6,300 the city's balance on deposit, on short notice, the city needing the money to pay interest in New York.

As soon as this situation presented itself President Frank Allyn called the directors together. They met yesterday at 5 p. m. and were in session most all night, deciding early this morning that it would be unprofitable to continue business longer. The bank's liabilities are between $30,000 and $40,000 and assets over $100,000.

President Allyn says all depositors will be paid in full within a short time. The bank was organized in December, 1891. Its stockholders include a number of wealthy New York men. The capital stock was $200,000.

ANOTHER WORLD'S RECORD.

Walter Foster Makes Fast Time on the Napa Track.

Napa, Cal., Oct. 16.—Walter Foster established another world's record at Agricultural Park today. He rode an unpaced flying start quarter in 0:24 3-5, which beats the former record of 0:25 flat by 2-5 of a second. He also attempted to lower the mile paced record but the quad team could not pull him out fast enough, although he made it in the first time of 1:48.

THE U. S. CAVALRY.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The annual report of the quartermaster general of the army shows that the cavalry mount of today excels that of any previous time, and is superior to that of foreign countries. The average cost per head was $[illegible] for cavalry horses and $149.04 for artillery horses.

POSTAL RECEIPTS.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The postoffice department has compiled the receipts of thirty leading cities for the third quarter of 1895 and a most gratifying increase is shown. The total receipts for the quarter ending September 30 were $7,400,-493, against $6,733,719 for the same quarter in 1894, an increase of 9.9 per cent. Every city shows an increase.

MARKET REPORTS.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.—Wheat—quiet; No. 2 red winter, 5s 2½d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 2d; No. 1 California, 5s 3½d.

London, Oct. 16.—Hops—Pacific Coast, £1 15s.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Tacoma, Oct. 16.—Charles Yesting, of Yakima was killed near this city today while walking on the railroad. He stepped off one track to let a train pass when another train going in the opposite direction struck and killed him instantly.

STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

Eugene, Or., Oct. 16.—The strike of the Union fishermen on the Siuslaw has been declared off, and the canneries have resumed work. The strike has been on for three weeks and during that time the Union has prevented any fishing whatever. The raise asked by the Union was not secured, and the canneries are paying the same as before the strike.

THE SPANISH LOSS.

Madrid, Oct. 16.—It is officially announced that since the beginning of the campaign against the insurgents in Cuba the Spanish forces have lost one brigadier general, 20 superior officers, 159 other officers, and 1811 soldiers who have either died of disease or been killed by the enemy.

LAST RITES SOLEMNIZED.

The Funeral of Ex-Governor Terry in Seattle.

Seattle, Oct. 16.—The funeral of ex-Gov. Ferry took place today under the auspices of the Masonic order of the Scottish Rite. Prominent people from all over the state had gathered to pay their last honors over the grave of Washington's foremost citizen and the services were attended by crowds of people.

NEW DEAL FOR UNION PACIFIC.

Reorganization Said to Be Practically Ready to Close Up.

New York, Oct. 16.—Concerning the rumors of a coming Union Pacific reorganization, it is said on good authority that conferences have been carried on among large first mortgage and other interests looking toward a reorganization of the main line, including the Kansas Pacific, and that a plan is about ready to be brought out under the auspices of an exceptionally strong and experienced committee and a prominent banking firm.

It is said to be simple and to have certain features sure to bring in the support of the first mortgage bondholders generally. Chicago and Northwestern and Missouri Pacific interests are believed to predominate in the proposed organization. Northwestern has an exclusive traffic agreement which gives it strong interest in the Union Pacific, while Missouri Pacific has a close working connection.

The plan is understood to deal with the main lines only, and may be found to contemplate the operation of the Northern line by the Northwestern, and the Kansas Pacific division by the Missouri Pacific, leaving the small branches to be reorganized and absorbed on their merits hereafter.

MISS TURNER'S TESTIMONY.

Is Bearing on the Durrant Case is Feared by the Defense.

San Francisco, Oct. 16.—Miss Lucile Turner promises to figure as a more conspicuous witness in the Durrant case than was at first imagined.

Durrant's attorneys intend to do their utmost to throw cold water on Miss Turner's testimony. They are afraid of it and this fear makes them determined, if possible, to break the young woman down. They realize that it will be very difficult for the jury to regard the prisoner as an inoffensive, irreproachable young man after hearing Miss Turner tell how he endeavored to entice her into Emanuel Baptist church for the ostensible purpose of a medical examination. The story, coming from Miss Turner herself, will be doubly effective.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Man Steps into the Columbia and Dies After Being Rescued.

North Port, Wash., Oct. 16.—A fatal accident occurred today at Trail landing, B. C. A mining man named Robertson, in going aboard the steamer Lytton, stepped from the gang plank into the swift current of the Columbia. The engineer leaped in after him, and the two were swept down the river into an eddy. There they were rescued. Robertson was unconscious, and the engineer exhausted. They were taken aboard the steamer, where the engineer was restored.

Robertson was resuscitated, sat up, and was discussing the accident, when he gasped, and fell back dead.

ARMENIAN QUESTION.

Said to Be Practically Settled by the Turks.

London, Oct. 16.—The British foreign office, in addition to a dispatch from Sir Phillip Currie, the ambassador of Great Britain at Constantinople, announcing that Said Pasha, the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, had accepted the scheme for reform in Armenia, drawn up by Great Britain, France and Russia, is in receipt of an unofficial telegram announcing that the Armenian question is virtually settled.

FOR THE BATTLE SHIP.

The Press and Teachers of the Interior Will Assist.

Judge J. H. D. Gray, who has just returned from The Dalles, where he went to confer with the school teachers and newspapers in regard to the testimonial for the battleship Oregon, says that the people there do not thoroughly understand the intentions of the committee, but had the idea that the question was a local matter of special benefit to Astoria and Portland. They were informed however, that this was not the case, but that the entire state is interested and that all sections should participate, as has been done in other states, in similar cases; that San Francisco contributed $12,000 for a silver service for the cruiser named for that city, the city of Charleston presented $3,000 for a few pieces for the Charleston; New York City raised $20,000 for the cruiser New York; Baltimore and Minneapolis presented handsome testimonials to the cruisers named or those cities. The stages for which battleships have been named, from the best information obtainable, are preparing handsome gifts to be presented when the vessels are commissioned. As the battleships will probably be flagships of different fleets, their testimonials should be proportionately in keeping with their dignity. Oregon must not be behind the others, but should make a splendid showing in keeping with the resources and importance of the state.

The plan of raising the money through the efforts of the children of the public schools of Oregon is for the purpose of impressing the importance of the navy upon them and getting them interested in naval matters so that in future they will pay attention to the great question of defenses for the country. The committee could have raised the money more easily through the boards of trade of cities, or the legislature, but the method adopted was considered to be the best one for the rising generation, and be a means of instilling patriotism in their hearts.

The members of the press do not seem to have grasped the idea of the committee, or the objects sought to be attained but it is hoped by the committee, Judge Gray says, that they will do so and render efficient aid to the efforts of the committee and school teachers.

The papers and the teachers at the Dalles have now pledged their hearty support. Clatsop county, though not fully organized, has already with little effort raised $100.

It's in town. It's the best;
Won't burn nor roughen the skin;
Won't "yellow your clothes."
You will be agreeably surprised,
Sorry you didn't know it sooner.
Tomson's Soap Foam, large package.

THE MILITIA ORDERED

To Hold Themselves Ready to Go to Hot Springs.

WILL HAVE NO TRICKS PLAYED

If Troops Called Out Expenses Will be Paid, but How is a Conundrum.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 16.—Col. Hollenberg, commanding the First Regiment of the Arkansas Guards, issued orders last night to every company in his regiment to hold themselves in readiness to move to Hot Springs. In an interview this afternoon he said:

"There is no secret about the matter. Orders have been sent to every company of white militia in the state notifying them to be in readiness to move to Hot Springs on short notice. If the prize fight is not called off at once a definite time for moving the militia to Hot Springs will be decided, and that time will be soon, as we do not propose to have any tricks played upon us. If the militia goes to Hot Springs their expenses will be paid. If the managers of the fight continue their determination to have the fight come off the militia will be called out and stop the fight.

"Whether the governor is right or wrong if he sends the militia to Hot Springs the fight will be stopped. I cannot take any cognizance in the premises in deciding whether he is right or wrong. Just how the governor proposes to pay the expenses of the militia, if they are called out to Hot Springs, is not known. If Garland county calls for militia, of course that county will be held responsible financially. If the governor calls out the soldiers on his own hook, it is not known who will pay the expenses, as the state has no means appropriated for this."

LIQUOR DEALERS MEET.

Their Proceedings Conducted Behind Closed Doors.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The proceedings of the National Association of Retail Liquor Dealers were conducted behind closed doors. Plans were discussed for a more thorough organization of the liquor interests of the country.

Speeches were made by many delegates, reviewing the fight made by the temperance organizations and the evidence of concentration of movement at the capital of the nation. The need of more radical steps for the protection of their interests and a more powerful organization at Washington, to combat the temperance movement, was urged and it was asserted that with so much action the effect of the movement would be felt in the "shaking of liquor from center to circumference."

FAST TIME MADE.

Robert J. an Easy Winner in the Lexington Races.

Lexington, Oct. 16.—Robert J. was in rare fettle today and paced his rivals to a standstill, winning with ease in straight heats. Several quarters were paced at a 2-minute clip.

In the 2:11 class trot, purse $1,000, Lynne Bell won first, second and fourth heats; time, 2:11¼; 2:14¼; 2:11¼. Altao won third in 2:11 ¼and was second.

In the special free for all, purse $5,000, Robert J. won; Frank Agan second; John R. Gentry third; Joe Patchen fourth; time, 2:05½; 2:06; 2:05.

ABANDONED THE JOB.

Temple, Tex., Oct. 16.—Last night when the southbound Missouri, Kansas and Texas train arrived at Little River, eight miles south of Temple, two masked men got on the engine as the engineer pulled out. Arriving at the river the train was stopped and the mail, express car and engine were pulled over the bridge. Here an attempt was made to blow the express safe open with dynamite.

The car was badly wrecked but the safe was not opened and the robbers abandoned the job.

SCHOOL TEACHER INDICTED.

For Too Severely Punishing a Nine-Year-Old Boy.

Portland, Oct. 16.—Prof. G. A. Adams, principal of the Stephens public school, was today indicted by the grand jury for assault on the 9-year-old son of G. E. Wolf. Prof. Adams chastised the boy, and the parents claimed that the punishment was too severe.

STEAMER EXPLODES.

Six Hundred Troops on Board Were Killed.

Shanghai, Oct. 16.—An explosion occurred today on a steamship at Kung Hai, near Kin Chow. The steamer was loaded with troops, and it is reported that six hundred of them were killed.

BATTLE SHIP INDIANA.

Boston, Oct. 16.—The battle ship Indiana was given a preliminary run today over the government trial course off the Massachusetts coast, and the result was very satisfactory. On the run up the course the average speed was 15.18 knots an hour for two hours.

CHICAGOANS SAY TO BOSTON.

Intesesting Comparison of the Two Great Cities.

The following greeting, sent by Chicago to Boston, on the occasion of the celebration by the latter city, on the 17th, of its 265th birthday anniversary, is full of interesting matter: It was September 17, 1630, that the "Court of Assistants," sitting in the "Great Hall" of Charlestown, passed the following pithy resolution: "It is ordered that Trimontain shall be called Boston. Two years later it was declared that "Boston was the fittest place for public meetings of any place on the bay." Then they built their first houses, as well as a meeting house and a schoolhouse. They erected a windmill on Copp's Hill, set up a Beacon on Beacon Hill, and they put a pillory and stocks right in front of the meeting-house as a terror to evil-doers. Shipbuilding and trade almost began with the city. For a long time the town was run by the church, which made it hot for witches, Quakers, and Baptists. In 1704 Boston had its first newspaper, the News Letter, and in 1720 there were nearly 15,000 people living there. In 1770 it had its massacre, and in 1773 its immortal tea party. Then it went into the revolution and played a most important part. In 1872, like Chicago, it had its great fire, and now it is talking of emulating Chicago in another way by making a greater Boston.

As young Chicago, now in her fifty-eighth year, contemplates Boston on her two hundred and sixty-fifth year, the Hub appears venerable indeed. As she reflects upon the fact that in these fifty-eight years she has gathered within her limits more than three times as many people as Botson has in the 265 years, or twice as many counting her annexed suburbs, she wonders what she will be when she, too, gets to the Hub City's venerable age. Perhaps long before that time the ancient dame on Boston Bay will be so infirm she will need the helping hand from stalwart Chicago, whose strength will increase with her years. Notwithstanding the burden of years, however, Boston is still hale and vigorous and can walk without a cane. Chicago congratulates her with all the enthusiasm of youth and with proper respect for age.

OPENING OF THE CASCADE LOCKS.

The Time is Approaching for the Celebration.

Judge J. H. D. Gray and wife while on their recent trip to the Dalles, visited many old friends and had a very pleasant time. On the return by boat a short stop was made at the Cascades. The citizens of The Dalles begin to think that they may yet live to see the opening of the locks. The work is well on to completion and Contractor Day says he will have it finished so that steamers can go through by January 1st, 1896. The people of Astoria should take steps at once to join the people of The Dalles and the state at large in properly recognizing the event. The time is short and a work of such great importance to Oregon ought to be fittingly celebrated so that the government may see that this expensive improvement is duly appreciated by the people.

EXPENDITURES FOR CYCLES.

The people of no other country part so freely with their money for recreation and sport as do Americans. Millions of dollars went into the roller-skating craze a few years ago, and now the more substantial and apparently permanent bicycle furore is the leading channel for the flow of the great American dollar. A Boston paper has figured, from reliable reports, that 500,000 bicycles have been marketed in the last season. Another estimate brought the figures up to 560,000 machines sold. Assuming the lower figure to be correct, over $35,000,000 has gone for the purchase of machines alone during 1895. In addition to this original outlay every bicycle has expended from $20 to $50 on a costume and machine outfit, easily bringing the figures up to $50,000,000 for putting our wheelmen on the road ready for a run. No more interesting study could be made than to follow this tremendous sum of money from the purchaser through the various channels of disbursement in the labor world. How many people have found employment through it? How many have grown rich? How many factories have been changed from idleness to busy times? Another element for speculative thought is, how many of these 500,000 new wheelmen meant to the roadside tavernkeeper. The "runs" always end at a wheelmen's headquarters' and in the aggregate have brought thousands of dollars to the country hotelkeeper. Naturally, he wants their trade and has thus become a strong ally of the good roads movement. So, too, have the wheelmen, and here again has come a heavy investment of money, due largely to the agitation of the wheelmen. More miles of good roads have been built in the last year than at any other period, I imagine, in the history of the country. New York city alone has just appropriated $300,000 for a macadamized bicycle path "from home to office," extending the length of the city without a break, and a million and a half is to be spent there this year in macadamizing streets in various neighborhoods. This is not done entirely for the cyclist, but their demand for it has been the deciding factor in moving the officials to make the change. Through all the states the good roads demand, so long ignored, has become one of immediate concern by reason of the stand taken by the wheelmen. It has only to be kept up to have our country roads a source of pleasure and a pride instead of a disgrace.—Henry L. Stoddard in Peterson's Magazine.

PATIENCE OF TOILERS.

Thomas Moore often wrote a short poem almost impromptu. He consumed over two years in reading and preparing material for "Lalla Rookh" and two years more in writing that inimitable poem.

Gibbon devoted over twenty years of his life to the labor of reading for and writing the "Decline and Fall." It is one of the most stupendous literary feats ever accomplished by the labor of one man.

Johnson commonly required three or four months for the composition of a drama. He generally revised it after the rehearsals had begun, adding here and taking away there as his judgment and fancy dictated.

Emerson is reportd often to have spent from six months to a year in the composition of one or two short essays. His object was the condensation of the greatest possible thought into the fewest number of words.

Congreve would prepare a drama for the stage in a week or ten days, though four or five times this period was given to the work of revision and reconstruction after the play had been to the actors.

Irving wrote the first 120 pages of "Bracebridge Hall" in ten days; the "Alhambra" was mostly written during the three months he spent at that palace; the "Life of George Washington" required nearly five years.

Cruden labored nineteen years on his concordance to the Bible and immediately after its publication was sent to a lunatic asylum. He never entirely recovered from the mental disease induced by this gigantic undertaking.

THE ALASKA PACKERS

How They Feel About the Shortage for This Year.

MORE THAN ESTIMATED

San Francisco Salmon Talk Written up in a Chatty Manner for the Astorian's Readers.

The following interesting communication was received here yesterday from Mr. Sampel Elmore, who is at present visiting friends in San Francisco:

Down in the business district nearest to the water front around where Market street is being joined by California, Sacramento and Clay and adjacent thoroughfares, the talk of today is salmon, and it is salmon here and there and everywhere. Presidents of companies, secretaries, superintendents, commission merchants, packing and shipping men connected with the salmon industries have their day just now, to be sure, and on 'change the air is full of fish talk.

The main topic of the many and varied conversations, of course, is the shortness of the Alaska pack for the season. It is conceded by all parties concerned that the Alaska canneries are with perhaps only two exceptions, "short." Some of the most conservative people put the total shortage at only 100,000 cases, but estimates from other well-informed sources put it at almost three times that amount; as a matter of fact, only two Alaska canneries are reported to have a full pack and they are the Cook's Inlet and Chicknic Bay concerns.

Of course the bulk of the shortage has been on the side of the Alaska Packers' Association, but the Alaska Improvement Company is also reliably reported to be at least 20,000 cases short.

Before going any further, a good story making the rounds among the boys "down town" must be told. It has been given out by some wag that the initials of the Alaska Packers' Association (A. P. A.) are the reason for the failure of the year's output, and Secretary Bradford is having his busy life made miserable by a lot of correspondence which begs him to change the name of the combine to take the "hoodoo" off.

But, speaking seriously, there is not much cheerfulness among the Alaska canners and packers. Luckily all the pack was sold before the results of the season were known and as far as prices are concerned none of them will be losers. They even hope that this year's shortage will have a tendency to raise prices for next year, and, with the ever ready hopefulness of the enterprising merchant, they expect a big catch next season to make up for this season's shortage. One may travel for days among these men in the salmon trade and not find a single man who would say that the shortage of this year's pack has any future significance.

"It is just an off year," says one. "There will be plenty of fish next year," says another. And so they pass the matter over.

One old fellow got himself much disliked yesterday because while speaking of the decrease of salmon in Alaska waters, he claimed that it may not only be temporary, but permanent. "I remember," said he, while the crowd listened, "that a fellow started a cannery at Thin Point some five or six years ago and the first year he packed from thirty to forty thousand cases. The very next season he had only three thousand cases and there has not been any salmon to speak of caught around that neighborhood since." They did not like the old fellow's ominous talk and he didn't get any invitation to drink that afternoon.

What is strange is that nobody ventures any opinion as to the causes of the decline of fish in Alaska waters. It is just a matter of fact and everybody takes it philosophically. As far as getting any exact figures as to the actual results is concerned, it is almost impossible to do so at this time. In the first place all the ships are not in as yet, and it will be November let before the whole salmon fleet is in the harbor. Besides the big concerns have had too busy a time to gather figures either for publication or for other purposes, even if they were willing to do it. That, under the circumstances, they are not eager to give figures goes without saying.

Who can blame them?

The Pacific Whaling Company's canneries on Prince William Sound and at Copper River are said to be very short, some putting the amount at 30,000 cases, although this may be an over estimate.

The Alaska Improvement Company's new cannery on the Tougahik near Chikak, has just about one-half the pack expected and all the other canneries along the line are in pretty near the same position, with the exception of the two mentioned above.

That there is just a trifle of jealous asperity among these Alaska canneries, when they refer to the great output of Columbia River salmon, which they all acknowledge exceeded expectations, need not be mentioned, for such is human nature. But it would be a sore trial for your neighbors, the Puget Sound people, to hear how their pack of salmon is spoken of, or rather silenced here.

"Who cares how much Puget Sound produces?" said a very prominent commissioner. "Their fish is of so inferior a quality and commands an entirely different trade from that of any other salmon canned, that people in the business do not recognize it as a factor."

What a body blow such remarks (and they are not only solitary, but quite general) must be to your friends on the Sound who so dearly love to claim that their salmon is the very next thing to the Columbia River article.

In a little while I will probably be able to send you authorized figures saying just what the combined pack of Alaska salmon for this season is, and also some more details concerning the various canneries.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE