No great efforts are made by other manufacturers to procure and use pure materials.

It is true that one other company has the facilities, but its greed and cupidity induced it in an evil hour to use ammonia, in order to swell its profits. Hence the Price Baking Powder Company stands alone in its fight for a pure baking powder.

No other article of human food receives greater care in its production, or has attained higher perfection. Dr. Price's Cream is surely a perfect baking powder. Free from every taint of impurity. No other article used in the kitchen has so many steadfast friends among the housewives of America.

KEEP THE UPPER HAND OF DIS-

Changes of temperature are apt to cause us sickne s; in the full-blooded apoplexy is to be feared. When you have a pain in the head, feel dizzy, feverish, rheuatic or sick at the stomach, take at once matic or sick at the stomach; three to ten of Brandarn's Pills. Such three to ten of Brandarn's Pills. Such alight affections are only the harbingers of alight affections are only the harbingers of disease or sudden prostration, and the thing to do is to master the trouble at once. Never to do is to master in erroduce a concentration to the let a little six kness get the better of you. Drive it out of doors immediately. Let there be no compromise, always have with you a box of Brandment's Pills, and you are prepared to fight the worst form of sickness in its inciplancy.

It is only now and then that a man can grow much in grace while people are praising him. HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollam' Reward for an se of Catarrh that cannot be cured by takin

We offer One Hundred Dollan's Reward for any case of Catarrh that campel be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENET & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him per feetly bonorable in all business transctions and financially able to carry out any oblig action made by their firm.

Wholesale Drugsists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARYIN,
Wholesal Drugsists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 7 c per bottle: Sold by all drugsists.

A new book called "The Drinks of the World" outs \$6. Most interested persons will prefer to rest the price in 1.30 beers.

Throat diseases commence with a cough, cold or sore throat. "Brosen's Bronchia! Trackes" give immediate relief. Sold only in bores. Price, 25 cents. It is usually a man who has a head like a cork

Formerly tobacco chewers in Oregon pu dering its weight, but emigrants from the East, where Star tobocco is universally used, refused to take these short-weight plugs and demanded Star Plug, which is not only the best tebacco, but each plug is a full sixteen-ounce pound, and now most chewers in Oregon use Star.

THE QUINEY HOUSE, Portland, Or., is the best \$1 a day hotel on the Pacific Coast. Try it. Quimby & Fdwards, proprietors.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no sm

• HELPLESS. Chicago, Ill.

WAS confined to walk from lameback; suffered 5 months; doctors did

not help; 2 bottles of ST. JACOBS OIL cured me. No return

in 5 years. The medited



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If you have a claim of any description whatsoe against the United States Government and wish it speedily adjudicated, address JOHN WEDDERBURN Manager, F street, N. W. Washington, D.



IT IS THE IDEAL MEDICINE. ft rouses the favor and Kidneys and Stomaci cures Headache, Dyspirals, crimtes an Appetite, Purifics the Impure Blood, and Makes The Wesk Strong.





One season, when Mr. Abbott was tenting in the woods in pursiat of knowledge among his friends, the birds and insects, the spiders made a great inread upon his quarters made a great inread upon his quarters spin-ing their webs in every conceivable place. He believed that they were susceptible to teaching, and to test the matter he made a series of interesting experiments. This is what he says

Choosing one great gray fellow that had an elaborate web just back of my table. I endeavored to determine if it would recognize me as a purveyor if I assumed that office. At the outset no sooner was my candle lighted and ! had taken my seat than the spider would retreat to its innermost sand tum, and not reappear while I was at work. It was afraid of me, and of me

work. It was alraid of me, and of me only, not of the candle or its flicker ing flame.

I commenced then by offering a fly impaled on a splint of broom straw. No notice was taken of it so long as my hand was in sight. I kept the fly in position all the evening, resting it between two books, but still in line with my hand, which was in constant motion, for I was busy writing. Di-rectly after I retired the fly was seized and dragged away. Night after night I struck a match to determine this. and always with the same result.

It was quick work with the spider, for 1 relighted my candle severa times almost the same moment I ex-tinguished it, but never caught the apider, and yet the fly had disappear ed. It evidently followed my move-ment closely—a proof itself of cun-

During the second week the neces sary confidence was gained, and flier were seized if the splint was several inches long, and I did not move my hand. The rest was easy, and every night the splint was shortened until but two inches in length, but I could never induce the spider to take a fly directly from my fingers, or allow me

Then came the concluding evidence of the spider's teachableness. Long before I left camp it would come from its web and take its place before me when the candle was lighted and I had saf down to write, expecting its nightly rations of two or three flies. These I nearly always provided. Dur-ing the day the spider did not pay any attention to me, nor would it show it-self at night if I moved about restless ly, had company, or made any unusual noise, such as whistling. It had learned to associate my position at the table, directly facing its web, with an available supply of food; and prob ably of my personality otherwise it had no conception.—Philadelphia

A certain man, who was lately wed, dwelt in the country far from the noise of any town. It chanced one night that his wife fell sick, and, benight that his wife fell sick, and, being ignorant of the ways of women folks, he mounted his cart horse and galloped exceedingly fast toward the town in search of a skillful leech.

On the road he met a gaunt and withered hag, who asked him:

"Whither so fast, good man?"

"To get a leech for my wife, who is sick unto death."

"Know ye how to tell a good doc-

"Nay, mother, I take the first which God leadeth me to." Whereupon the ancient dame gave him a sprig of Euphrasy, and said:

"Hold this to thy eyes when thou lookest at a doctor's house, and thou wilt straightway see the ghosts of those who have died from his bungling. Take thou the doctor with the fewest ghosts."

fewest ghosts."

Thereafter whenever that man came to a doctor's house he held the mystic herb to his eyes, and Oddzook! a fear ful sight met his clairvoyant gaze. Around every doctor's door shivered a ghastly crowd of uneasy ghosts, and what seemed strange to that man, the larger and more comfortable the house, the greater were the awesome troop at the door.

Through the deserted streets he gal loped from doctor's house to doctor's house, seeking in vain for one whose gates were not besieged by uneasy spirits. At length, up a quiet lane, be espied a modest house bearing a doc tor's shingle, and lo! but a solitary

ghost sat upon the doorstep.

"Here, by God's grace, quoth the man, "is the doctor for me."

But little time had passed, I ween, before that stout horse was bearing the man and his physician along the weed to the sick wormen.

road to the sick woman.

When they were well on toward the end of their journey the doctor smiled a pleasant smile to see, and said:
"I wonder right well by what good chance you called on me, for I know I have only been practicing medicine two days, and your good wife will be the second patient I have treated."

[The profuse ejaculation that fol-lowed is, perhaps, better omitted.]— Medical Visitor.

Caught the Meaning. Good Minister-I was greatly over loyed, madam, to find your little boy attentive during the sermon. Do you think he understood what I meant) Fair Dame-Yes, indeed, sir. He's a born mind reader. -- Good News.

What Did He Mean? A resident of Hardwick has his fence decorated with the following notice to owners of horses: "Nobuddy hich no hosses to this fence." - New York BEATING TIME.

When the Baton Was First Used It Was a Formidable Siz Foot Club. Investigations into the origin of the send a message over an Atlantic cable! Thirty cells of battery only. Equal baton, or stick for beating time, which is used nowadays by the conductor of

every large orchestra, have brought out the interesting fact that the first conducthe interesting fact that the first conduc-tor's baton was a formidable staff, about six feet long, which the old time French musician, Lully by name, who invented it, may have used as much to intimidate the members of his orchestra as to mark the time. In the very oldest orchestras, to Buffalo, N. Y.
3. What is the fastest time made by

as in Chinese orchestras of the present day, there was no conductor in the modern sense. Every performer played as well as he could, and the man who played upon the loudest instrument—the kettle drum, for iustance—marked the When music became more systematic and refined, the chief command of the orchestra was given to the member who

was regarded as the most accomplished and skillful. He assigned the other members their parts, drilled them at reearsals and supervised the final per-To produce a good effect it was neces

sary of course that the musicians should play in time, and the chief of the orchestra, who himself played one instrument, was accustomed to mark the beat by stamping on the floor with one foot. For this reason the conductor of an orchestra was at that period called

Afterward it became customary for him to give the time by clapping the fingers of his right hand against the hollow of his left. The beater of time after this fashion was called the manuductor.

Meantime experiments were made in Meantime experiments were made in marking the time by striking together shells and bones. The bones were soon given up as instruments to be used by the conductor of an orchestra; but they survived as an independent instrument. Boys and negro minstrels "play on the bones" with great gusto to this day.

In the early part of the Seventeenth contact the musician already alluded to

century the musician already alluded to, Lully by name, arose. He found all these instruments of leadership ineffec-tive, and in order to reduce his performers to complete subjection, he procured a stout staff six feet long, with which he pounded vigorously on the floor to mark

One day, becoming particularly impa tient, and pounding with especial vigor, Lully struck his foot instead of the floor with his baton. The wound gangrened, and Lully died from its effects in 1687.

The baton continued in use through-out the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, but though it gradually decreased in size, there is no evidence that conductors marked the time in any other way than by pounding upon their music stands or some other hard object.

All this pounding must have had an unpleasant effect upon the music, and critics and musicians began to ridicule the practice. In course of time, there fore, we find musical conductors no longer thumping upon the floor or their music stands, but beating the time entirely in the air. It seems to have taken players a very long time to learn that they could get the time as easily by means of the eye as by means of the ear. -Youth's Companion.

Not Wholly Complimentary. A certain Mrs. Malaprop, who lives in a large eastern city, is noted for her skill in unconsciously embarrassing other people, while she herself remains perfectly at ease. Notlong ago she was in troduced to two sisters, young ladies who had long been known to her by name, though she had never met them. "Now, my dears," she said, addressing

them collectively, with her usual bland smile, and regarding them earnestly through her glasses, "I have often heard of the bright and the handsome Miss Ratcliffe. Now I am so glad to meet you both, and I want you to tell me at once which of you is the bright and which the

On another occasion she was dining with her nephew and his young wife, who had just set up housekeeping. The dinner did not go off quite so smoothly as the young couple had hoped, and the cooking was by no means perfect. The hostess unwisely began to murmur apol-ogies and her husband joined in, half laughing, with references to his wife's youth and inexperience.

"Don't say another word, my dear children," interrupted their kind hearted guest. "I can assure you I've eaten a great deal worse dinners than this in the course of my life; a great deal worse. Yes,"she added meditatively, "I've eaten some pretty bad dinners, you may be sure!"—Youth's Companion.

Real coffee is a very delicate substance and will readily not only lose its own flavor, but also take up the flavor of other substances. Thus it is quite necessary in shipping coffee to make sure that no other odorous substance is placed near to destroy the flavor of the coffee. The aroma is volatile. Let a quantity of pure ground coffee be exposed to the air for a considerable time and the best of the coffee will go out into the atmosphere. The careful house-wife who wishes to make good, pure coffee of fragrant aroma buys it in the green bean, roasts it herself, keeps it tightly canned after roasting and grinds it the morning it is used. Coffee so made is a totally different article of consump-tion from the great bulk of ground cof-fee that is sold in the stores.

Some time ago an official analysis of some ground coffee exposed for sale disclosed the fact that there was absolutely no coffee in it.—New York Sun.

A Powerful Actor.

"Yes, sir," said the old actor, "I have had many triumphs on the stage. I remember way back in the forties there was a crowded house to see my Hamlet. At the end of the first act the audience got up and left the theu tre." "That was hardly a triumph, was it?" "Certainly it was, they couldn't stand any more. Ah! I was a powerful actor in the forties."—Ro chester Post Express.

Taking all the departments at Wash ington together, with their branches, it is probable that they consume about 24,000 pounds of ice daily, averaging the year around. This makes a total annual consumption of a good deal over 4,000 tons.

To fasten a steel blade which has come out of the handle, fill the cavity with rosin, then warm the part to be adjusted, and insert slowly, pressing it in firmly. Hold till it gets cold. FACTS ABOUT ELECTRICITY.

Twenty Questions and Answers That Are Worth Reading and Remembering. 1. How strong a current is used to

2. What is the longest distance over which conversation by telephone is daily maintained? About 750 miles, from Portland, Me.,

an electric railway!

A mile a minute by a small experimental car. Twenty miles an hour

on street railway system.

4. How many miles of submarine cable are there in operation?

Over 100,000 miles, or enough to girdle the earth four times.

5. What is the maximum power generated by an electric motor? Seventy-five horse power. Experi-ments indicate that 100 horse power 6. How is a break in a submarine cable located?

By measuring the electricity needed to charge the remaining unbroken 7. How many miles of telegraph wire in operation in the United States? Over a million, or enough to circle the globe forty times.

8. How many messages can be transmitted over a wire at one time? Four, by the quadreplex system now

in daily use.

9. How is telegraphing from a moving train accomplished?

Through a circuit from a car roof inducing a current in the wire on poles along the track.

10. What are the most widely sepa-

rated points between which it is possi-ble to send a telegram? British Columbia and New Zealand.

via America and Europe.

11. How many miles of telephone wire in operation in the United States? More than 170,000, over which 1,055,000 messages are sent daily.

12. What is the greatest candle power of arc light used in a light

Two million, in light house at Houstholm, Denmark.

13. How many persons in the United States are engaged in business depend-ing solely on electricity! Estimated, 250,000. 14. How long does it take to trans-mit a message from San Francisco to

Hong Kong!
About 15 minutes. Via New York,
Canso, Penzance, Aden, Bombay,
Madras, Penang and Singapore.
16. What is the fastest time made by an operator sending messages by Morse system?

About 42 words per minute. 16. How many telephones are in use in the United States? About 300,000. 17. What war vessel has the most

complete electrical plant? United States man-of-war Chicago.

18. What is the average cost per aile of a transatlantic submarine ca-

19. How many miles of electric rail-way are there in operation in the United States? About 400 miles, and much more under construction.

20. What strength of current is dangerous to human life? Five hundred volts, but depending largely upon physical conditions.— Scribner's Magazine.

The Oldest Twin Sisters. Among the visitors in Amsterdam at the present time are two remarkable ladies, twins, who are probably the oldest twin sisters now living. They are the guests of ex-Supervisor Hand. One of them, Mrs. Elmer Bennett, of Fonda, is the mother of Mrs. Hand, and the other is Mrs. Almira Conkling, of Harlem. They were born in Duanes burg. Schenectady county, Sept. 3, 1809, and hence are 80 years old. They are remarkably preserved, and are as active and cheerful as if but two score years had passed over them. They also read and write as well as ever. A also read and write as well as ever. A sister, Mrs. Abrams, now living near Duanesburg, will be 90 years old this fall, while a brother, Marvin Strong, of Schenectady, has reached 85 years. Lewis J. Bennett, of Buffalo, who ac companied Maj. / V. Morris on his Mexican trip, is a son of Mrs. Bennett. The New York World is on a hunt for the oldest twins in the country and up to date Harvey and Henry Newton, of Earlyille, N. Y., who were born in Colchester, Conn., Nov. 2, 1800, hold the twin banner as brothers. Mrs. the twin banner as brothers. Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. Conkling, however, are the oldest twin sisters, so far as known. Henry and Douw Fonda, of Fonda, are only a month older than they.—Amsterdam (N. Y.) Recorder.

Those who are in the habit of con-sidering Canada as an Arctic and ste-rile country will be surprised to hear that she has one-fourth more land fit ted to wheat cultivation than the whole United States. In 1887 the whole United States. In 1887 the yield of wheat in our own country was a little over twelve bushels per acre. In the same year Manitoba alone raised 12,500,000 bushels, and averaged twenty seven bushels per acre. The climate of Canade does not hind as but contributes to the wealth and er, but contributes to, the wealth and enterprise of her people. She has more timber of every possible descrip-tion than both she and the United States could consume in a hundred years. She has more iron and coal than any other country in the world. She has probably more copper than all other countries combined, and there is no telling what lies hidden under the anow and ice of her northern coun tries.—New York Letter.

How to Keep Eggs.

To the solution of the problem of To the solution of the problem of how to keep eggs the experiments of such eminent savants as Musschenbroek, Reaumur and Nollett have greatly contributed. They all agree that the most practical method is to envelop the new laid egg in a light coating of some impermeable substance, such as wax, tallow oil or a mixture of wax and olive oil or of mixture of wax and olive oil or of olive oil and tallow. Reaumur sug-gested an alcoholic solution of rosin or a thick solution of gelatine. Nol-lett experimented successfully with India rubber, collodion and various kinds of varnisb. At the dairy product show at Agricultural hall in 1884, three prizes were awarded for eggs preserved in the following manner: preserved in the following manner:

1. Eggs which had been dipped twice in a solution of gum arabic and then dried, enveloped in paper and kept in bran.

2. Eggs which had been rub bed in lard and then kept in dry salt.

3. Eggs coated with a composition of mutton and beef saet and then wiped by a dry cloth.—Popular Science Monthly.

The Indian of Today.

There are no longer ally Logana,
Blackhawka, Tecumseha, Pontiacs or Osceolas, and in their places we have only the greasy prowler of the plains, the semi-barbarian, the mendicant. The Indian of the present day is lazy and treacherous, and is not even picturesque in appearance. He is not tall and well proportioned, as we once fan cied him, and as for being straight and commanding, his legs resemble a pair of ice tongs, his back is humped and his eyes have lost their aboriginal fire. He is no longer a creature of kingly form, and there is absolutely nothing about him to excite interest or sympa thy. Who can weep for "Chawer-of-Thunder?" What poetle inspiration can be worked up over "Split-Chunk?" What sentiment is to be aroused by "Bone-Pounder" and "Mashed-Hoof?" "Rain-in-the-Face" has a providentia sound, but "Dirty-Back" chills the ro mance in one's nature, and when we read about "Old-Man-Ain't-What-He Used-to-Be" the conclusion is compelled that Indians and Indian nomenclature are not what they used to be either.

SAFETY IN THE MIDST OF DANGER This would seem a contradiction—is so, in fact, to the eye. But experience has proved its possibility. Take the case of the individual who dwells in a malaritous region. A robust constitution is no certain defense against the dreaded chills. What is? Recorded testimony, covering a period little short of half a century, proves that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is precisely this. This continent does not limit the field where the medicine has proved its efficacy. Is south America, the isthmus of Panama, Mexico, everywhere in fact where missuus-born disease iskes on its most obstinate and formidable types, the Bitters is a recognized specific in lilimitable demand and presertized by payaicians of repute. Potent, too, is it in disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, and against that destroyer, is grippe. It improves appetite and sleep, seutralizes rheumatism and kidney complaints.

Extremes meet in the two motices "One Doi-

Extremes meet in the two mottees "One Dol ar" and "In God We Trust" on 70 cents worth of silver buildon.

TRY GERMEA for breakfast



some dealers always. They want to sell the medicine that pays them the largest profit. What you want to buy is the one that does you the most good. Which one is it?

Sometimes, it may be a matter of doubt. But, in the case of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, there's no room for doubt. It's a matter that can be proved.
With the facts before you, it's

an insult to your intelligence to have something else offered as "just as good."

And here's the proof : Among all the medicines that claim to cure woman's peculiar weaknesses, irregularities, and diseases, the "Favor-ite Prescription" is the only one that's guaranteed.

If it doesn't do all that's claimed

for it, if it doesn't give satisfaction

in every case, you'll have your money back.

There's strength and vigor for every tired and feeble woman, health and a new life for every delicate and ailing woman—and if there's no help, there's no pay.

There is ease for those fa gone in consumption-not recovery-ease. There is cure for those not

far gone. There is prevention-better than cure - for those who are threatened.

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"I am ready to testify under oath that if it had not been for August Flower I should have died before this. Eight years ago I was taken sick, and suffered as no one but a dyspeptic can. I employed three of our best doctors and received no benefit. They told me that I had heart, kidney, and liver trouble. Everything I ate distressed me so that I had to throw it up. August Flower cured me. There is no medicine equal to it." LORENZO F. SLEHPER, Appleton, Maine.

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3oth the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts rently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the sys-tem effectually, dispels colds, head-sches and fevers and cures habitual constipation permanently. For sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all druggists CALIFORNIA FIB SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

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Lot's wife looked back, with a wellknown result.

Bellamy looked back in his dream. The smoker who has not tried "Seal" before can look back to wonder how he could have escaped the true excellence of the Seal of North Carolina,

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