Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Where the best food is required, the Royal Baking Powder only can be used.

I have found the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.—*C. Gorju, late Chef, Delmonico's, N. Y.*

An Electrical Detective.

A clever piece of detective work, which must appeal with sad and crushing suggestiveness to the crook fraternity, has been done in Toledo. A barber for some time missed cigars from the case in his shop. At first only a few cigars were taken, but presently the thieves became bolder and took whole boxes. A watch was set and detectives were employed, but all in vain. At last the barber struck on the idea of having an automatic detecter fixed in the shop, and he called in an electrician. A camera was arranged so as to cover the cigar case, and a flashlight apparatus and the camera were connected by wires with the sliding door of the cigar case, so that when the door was opened the wires would be brought together. The circuit thus formed would produce a flash and secure instantaneously a picture of the thieves. For twelve days the cigars were unmolested, but on the morning of the unlucky thirteenth the thieves were prompted to try their hand again.

The plate was taken from the camera and developed, and on it was seen a unique and interesting picture, containing the likenesses of two juveniles who were in the act of stealing the cigars. Every detail in the shop was distinctly seen, the clock showing the time at which the youngsters' little operations were interfered with, and the mixture of cunning and caution on the face of the boy who was evidently taking the active part in securing the booty was intensely amusing. The boys were at once recognized, were arrested, tried and sent to a reformatory, and the judge commended from the bench the ingenuity of the means of detection employed. —New York Telegram.

The Antiquity of the Arabian Horse.

How far back do the pedigrees run and what is the origin of the Arabian horse? These questions it is impossible to answer definitely. The Bedouins of Arabia believe that Allah created the equine genus on their soil. "The root or spring of the horse is," they say, "in the land of the Arab." This pious belief is shared by a few generous souls in England and America, a small but devoted band, who gallantly defend the cause of the Arabian horse against his only rival, the modern English thoroughbred. Chief among these faithful was the late Major R. D. Upton, who visited the desert himself and who has recorded his experience and his views.

Major Upton concluded that the horse was found in Arabia "not later than about 100 years after the deluge, if indeed he did not find his way there immediately after the exodus from the ark, which is by no means improbable," and this probability the author then proceeds seriously to consider. According to Major Upton and a few kindred spirits all other breeds are mongrels, and the only way to procure horseflesh in its best and purest form is to go back to the fountain head—to the horse of the desert.

ELY'S CREAM BALM IS WORTH $500 TO ANY MAN, Woman or Child suffering from Catarrh

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

HAY-FEVER

A LIQUID or SNUFF article is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price, 50 cents at druggists' or by ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

PARKER'S SURE COUGH CURE. It will stop a cough. It never fails. Price, 25 cents a bottle. For sale by all druggists. Pacific Coast Agents, H. H. GAHLSENDER & CO., Druggists, 414 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Doctors disagree. They have to. There are differences of opinion among the

Hardships of a Fisherman's Life.

The Gloucester fishermen sail away full of hope and with a full larder. Arrived on the grounds they anchor in about forty or fifty fathoms, and set their trawls. These are long lines, anchored on the bottom, and extending out from the schooner many hundreds of yards. To these at intervals of a fathom (the distance varies for different fish) are attached shorter lines. These lines have to be attended in dories, each containing two men, who haul, bait and land the fish in the boat to be transferred to the schooner. Herein lie the danger and hardship, for the strong tides of the banks and the shoal water pile up great combing seas. The cold is cruel and the work hard. Suddenly down comes a fog, not the soft mist of summer or autumn, but a thick, heavy bank, soaked through with the penetrating cold of the icebergs farther north. Horns are blown from the vessel, but every year many dories are lost.

One would think that common sense, if not law, would make each dory carry a breaker of water and pilot bread, but none does, and either experience does not teach or the fishermen like such chances, for year after year comes the same old story of a lost dory and two men starved or dead of thirst. When the fog lifts they are many miles from their schooner, and are carried by the swift tides they know not whither. Then come days of hunger and thirst, hands are frozen to the oars, madness haunts them, and then—death. Sometimes they make land or are picked up by a passing vessel, in which case they often return before their own schooner, but that great happiness is rare. Then their vessel, which so gayly sailed out past the light, comes home with her flag at half mast.—R. Cleveland Coxe in Century.

The Solution Lies Deep.

Mazzini in his day saw clearly, and never failed to see, that the man who thinks to solve the riddle of the time by simply solving its political or economic problem has got but a little way beneath the surface. The new synthesis which alone can satisfy must take account of every capacity of man and every hunger of his heart. The paid attorney for the defense and the paid preacher will not succeed by any poor minimizing of material things to blunt the shafts of the industrial reformer or blind the eyes of the poor man to the vision of freedom which comfort gives.

But if we were all comfortable tomorrow, all well fed and well tailored and easy payers of the income tax, and still without the love of justice in our hearts, without the love of beauty there, without aught eternal there and absolute, without any light there upon the great mystery into which the most comfortable among us must hasten tomorrow, our perfect commissariat would be but a poor prison, and we, when at the end of the week its new was worn off, of all men most miserable—more miserable far than those tender women among the lions of the coliseum, than Huss and Hooper in their fires, than those poor persecuted covenanters, or than the Pilgrim Fathers harried out of England, all with heaven in their hearts.—New England Magazine.

Preferred Another Kind of Bank.

He was a business man of more than ordinary prominence. He is still. Several fellow citizens, also prominent, asked him to accept a bank presidency with a $5,000 salary attachment and nothing to do. There was but one condition. He must cease to play poker.

"Gentlemen," said he, "I appreciate the honor you would do me, but I must decline. The disparity between the salary you offer and the amount I can rake in at poker is too great."

And another man presides over the financial institution that sought his services.—Washington Star.

A Summer Arrangement.

Husband—What a pity that Emma had to go and throw Mr. Coldsnap overboard, for I bought our coal from him last winter. Now, next winter I'll have to pay the full price.

Wife—Calm yourself, husband; she is going to renew the engagement in the fall. You see, she broke it in order to become engaged to Mr. Cooler, the man we buy our ice from.

"May heaven's richest blessing rest upon that daughter."—Time.

A Conscientious Official.

Lone Passenger (on last cable car out for the night)—Conductor, as I am the only man aboard, and as I am going to Sixty-third street, I don't see any need of your calling out the names of all these streets.

Conductor (stiffly)—Young man, I'm paid to call out these names and I'm a-going to earn my salary. If you don't like it you can get off. Thirty-fourth!—Chicago Tribune.

A Modern Disease.

A case of extreme nervous prescription and de-

ing it)—Life urns her

out

RAW SILK IN AMERICA

ITS CULTURE BEGAN WITH THE EARLIEST COLONIZATION.

Though Silk Mills Flourish, This Country Fails to Produce the Raw Material. Cocoon Nurture Is Possible in Three-fourths of the Country.

If W. W. Cleaver, of Unadilla, who is reported as having 25,000 silkworms at work, can demonstrate the possibility of making $100 a month by silk culture on a small scale, he may bring on another craze like that of 1838. After nearly 300 years of experiment it is pretty well established that the silkworm may be made to thrive in this country and over quite three-fourths of its area; but in spite of this the silk manufacturing industry has grown to great proportions in the United States without material aid from growers of native silk, and the native product cuts no figure in the consumption of the mills.

The experiment of growing raw silk has gone on persistently almost since the day that the first permanent colonist set foot upon the continent. Cortez brought silkworms to Mexico in 1522, and James I tried to send eggs to Virginia in 1609, only two years after the settlement of Jamestown, but failed because of a shipwreck. Ten years later Virginians were urged to raise silk, and penal statutes were passed enjoining the industry upon the colonists.

Nearly every state in the Union has sought to encourage silk culture, and all sorts of societies have been formed to promote the industry. The victims of John Law's West India scheme were allured with the hope of successful silk culture in America. When Georgia was settled in 1732 grants of land were made, with the stipulation that for every ten acres 100 white mulberry trees should be planted. Georgia developed the industry to a greater degree than any other colony. The first shipment of Georgia silk to England was made in 1735. It weighed eight pounds.

A filature for reeling raw silk was established at Savannah in 1750, and in 1759 Georgia exported 10,000 pounds of silk to England. After that cotton came in, and being more profitable than silk drove the latter out, just as tobacco had driven it out in Virginia more than 100 years before. Some silk was raised in Georgia even during the Revolutionary war, and there was a small export trade as late as 1790.

For nearly 100 years there was a determined effort to grow silk in Connecticut. In 1819 five tons of raw silk were grown at Mansfield, and for several years the value of Connecticut's raw silk product exceeded $100,000 per year. President Stiles, of Yale college, grew silkworms and wrote a book on silk culture. During the last twenty-five years of the colonial period experiments in silk culture were made in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Maryland. The Revolutionary war, however, interrupted the experiments, and a plan of Benjamin Franklin's to build a filature for reeling silk in Philadelphia was given up.

The industry had so much decreased in 1786 that a newspaper of the day mentions as a remarkable fact that a family in Maryland had 2,000 silkworms at work. Now, an ounce of fertile eggs will produce nearly 40,000 worms. In 1790 there were fifty families in New Haven raising silkworms, and a local paper hoped it would soon be disreputable for a lady or gentleman to be found wearing thick silk not of native growth. A company in Rhode Island had 30,000 mulberry trees growing in 1835, and the legislature offered a bounty of fifty cents a pound on raw silk grown within the state. A newspaper declared that Rhode Island was likely to take the lead in the manufacture of silk as of cotton.

In 1840 so greatly had the industry grown that the United States exported 61,552 pounds of raw silk, and in 1844 nearly 400,000 pounds, but in 1850 the export was only 14,763 pounds. It was in the period between 1825 and 1850 that the great craze for silk raising seized the middle states. A company with the president of a learned society at its head was formed for the furtherance of the industry in Pennsylvania. A Frenchman came out from Lyons to teach the art of managing silkworms, and elaborate instructions were printed. The craze spread into Delaware and Maryland. It was urged that this industry could be carried on at home, and that it furnished easy and profitable work for women and children. In those days American women were more easily impressed with the glamour of royalty, and it was represented that royal ladies in all times had been deeply interested in silk culture. Hundreds of homes became the scene of the industry and dainty girls sedulously gathered mulberry leaves to feed those ravenous worms. Everybody was in a flutter of excitement at the prospect. Thousands of mulberry trees were planted, and some of them or their descendants still linger.

An almost fatal disaster, attended with curious manifestations, overtook the silk growers of Pennsylvania in 1838-9. It was represented that the Chinese or South Sea mulberry was in every way as suitable as the white mulberry to feed silkworms. Thereupon there began to be a great speculation in the Chinese mulberry. One nurseryman ordered 5,000,000 of the plants from France, and sent over $80,000 in gold to bind the bargain. Tiny twigs brought one and two dollars apiece, and were sold two or three times in rapid succession, each time at an advance. The speculation was like that which raged in the days of the tulip craze. Late in 1839 the collapse came, and in the spring of 1840 the Chinese mulberry sold at two and three cents each. While the speculation was at its height $300,000 changed hands for plants during one week in Philadelphia alone.

In 1844 many of the Chinese mulberry plants were killed by a severe frost, and even Connecticut was discouraged. It was then that the New England capitalists set about building mills and importing raw silk.

The hope of growing raw silk has persistently maintained a foothold in Philadelphia, and that city is the home of the Woman's Silk Culture association. Lorin Blodgett told the Franklin institute about ten years ago that there could be no doubt that it was possible to grow raw silk in this country at a moderate profit. He thought it must be done on a small scale as incident to other departments of farm work, and it must be left in large part to women and children.—New York Sun.

The Practice of Borrowing Books.

The practice of borrowing books is essentially an evil one in those who can afford to own books, and public libraries serve to encourage and foster it, though they are of very great [illegible] poor student. We think the [illegible] principles people [illegible] they read. W[illegible] books, readi[illegible]

NOTHING IS RIGHT.

The Village Big Man Goes to Washington and Returns Considerably Wilted.

The village of R—— was dissatisfied with its postmaster. Several petitions were forwarded to Washington, and as they were not immediately acted on, it was determined that the big man of the town should proceed to Washington and lay the case before the postmaster general.

The Big Man of the town lived on the interest of his money. He was called "Judge." Most of his letters came addressed to the "Hon." So and So. He ran a church and a school, always headed every subscription, bossed the Fourth of July, dictated the policy of the village trustees, and was the only man who subscribed to a New York daily paper and talked stock.

The Big Man had never been nominated for governor, but that was because he didn't want office. It was pretty generally understood that he could have a cabinet position any time he desired, and that he somehow influenced all the political appointments in six counties.

"Gentlemen," said the Big Man, as he swelled up, "I will go down to Washington and arrange this matter. You can rest easy."

If he had told us that he was going down to Washington to secure an act of congress to remove the Bunker Hill monument to Chicago we should have had faith in him. He departed. The band was at the depot to honor his departure, and the few citizens he deigned to shake hands with at once gained five pounds in avoirdupois. The train had scarcely moved off before our Big Man began to decrease in size. There was a general in the car; also a millionaire; also a senator. No one knew our Big Man or paid any attention to him. When he reached Washington his hat was a whole size too large for him. When he was put in a back room on the fourth floor his chest measure decreased two inches.

The name of our Big Man on the hotel register produced no commotion. There was no rush of cards to his room. If the administration knew of his arrival it didn't call. In the lobby he heard men addressed as "Senator," "Judge," "General," "Colonel," and so on until he felt that his coat was too big for him. Next morning, when he started out to call on the postmaster general, no band played. There was no send off. No one in Washington knew whether he was our Big Man or our cobbler, and no one seemed to care. Every rod he traveled seemed to produce a shrinkage. He had always supposed that he was a bigger man than the Capitol building. One glance satisfied him that he had made a mistake.

Our Big Man intended to talk very plainly to the postmaster general. He would look very severe when he inquired why this thing was thus.

He inquired his way to headquarters, but had no sooner reached them than he found himself weak in the knees. His hat was now two whole sizes too large, and his vest would have pinned over two inches. He half hoped that the P. M. would be out, and he was gratified. The P. M. was not out, but the Hessian who took his card and looked him up and down in a suspicious [illegible] soon returned to say:

"Very busy, sir. Leave your papers and call again. Call next week or the week after."

"But I have no papers, and I am Mr. Smith, of Smithville," protested our Big Man.

"Yes, but the postmaster general is very busy—very busy. Have to call again, sir. We never heard of you, sir—never heard of you nor your town. Better make your written application for the postoffice and mail it."

Our Big Man returned home. He was wabbling in his clothes. He had paper in the lining of his hat to keep it from falling over his ears. His heels and toes had an inch play in his shoes. His lordly stomach had wilted away, and his autocratic bearing had gone hence. Our Big Man had met the enemy and he was theirs. He had traveled beyond the confines of our village, and his greatness had melted away like a September frost.

An Apparent Impossibility.

The phrase "squaring the circle" is another way of saying "attempting an impossibility." The allusion is to the mathematical question whether a circle can be made which contains exactly the same area as a square, and the difficulty is to find the precise ratio between the diameter and the circumference of a circle. Popularly it is 3.1459, etc., but the numbers would go on to infinity. This problem has given rise to an amount of labor only equaled by that bestowed upon the equally impossible one of discovering perpetual motion.

AN ENEMY BAFFLED.

There is an enemy with whom thousands are familiar all their lives, because they are born with a tendency to biliousness. With this enemy they are constantly battling with ineffectual weapons. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will baffle it. Mere purgatives will not reform a disordered condition of the liver indicated, not by constipation alone, but also by sick headaches, yellowness of the skin and eyeballs, nausea, furred tongue and uneasiness, more particularly upon pressure on the right side, upon and below the short ribs. Avoid drastic purgatives which gripe and weaken the intestines, and substitute this world-famous anti-bilious cordial, which likewise removes malarial, stomachic and kidney complaints, rheumatism and nervousness. As a laxative of the bowels, painless but effectual, it improves appetite, sleep and the ability to digest, and possesses the additional advantage of a standard tonic.

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Sudden changes of the weather often cause pulmonary, bronchial and asthmatic troubles. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will allay the irritation which induces coughing, giving immediate relief.

A Providential Arrangement.—"Man proposes." "Yes, but he needs encouragement."

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The Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, the eminent English divine, writes:

"BEDFORD PLACE, RUSSELL SQUARE,
LONDON, December 10, 1888.

"I think it only right tha I should tell you of how much use I find ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS in my family and among those to whom I have recommended them. I find them a very breastplate against colds and coughs."

The trouble is that when a man needs his nerve most he can't find it.

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Willie Duff.

"When my boy was 2½ years of age, a fall brought on hip disease, which gradually grew worse until, when he was 6, **he could not walk**, and we had him treated 9 months at the Children's Hospital in Boston. But when he came home he was worse, and the doctors said **nothing could be done.** I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and he improved at once. The 14 abscesses on his hip healed up, his appetite improved and he could walk, at first with crutches, then without. He is now **perfectly well,** lively as any boy." MRS. EMMA V. DUFF, Walpole, Mass.

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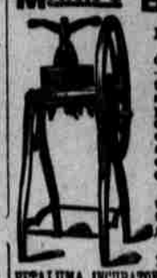

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Occupation.....
Postoffice.....State.....
Ship to.....R. R. Station
Dated.....