

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE DANGER IN SUGAR

Industry in Which the United States Should Lead.

YET THE COOLIE TRADE THRIVES

Supported by American Consumers, Ignorant of the Dangers to Which They May Be Exposed.

Few people probably the world over, particularly in this active, vigorous life, as they drop the little sweet crystals into their tea and coffee, ever stop to consider the origin of sugar, its enormous factorship in trade channels ramifying the complete circle of the globe, in almost every nation, of every clime, and the prodigious figures reached in the volume of its manufacture and consumption. A brief synopsis of the growth of this remarkable product might not prove uninteresting to the reader hereof. Formerly chemists called every sweet substance sugar. The original habitat of sugarcane has never been fully established, but so far as known, was first cultivated in the country from China to Bengal, and did not reach the West from India until a later date. The art of boiling sugar was known in Gangetic India during the first half of the seventh century, but sugar refining was not known, for the Chinese learned the use of ashes for this purpose only in the Mongol period and from European visitors. Cane sugar was first analytically made practical in 1610 by Frabrisio Bartoli, who isolated the sugar of milk and proved its individuality. Not, however, until the 18th century did Marggraf make the important discovery that the juices of beets, carrots, etc., were identical with one another and with sugar of cane. It is remarkable how the trade centers of sugar have during the ages varied. Sugar refining was developed by the Arabian physicians. In the age of discovery the Spaniards became the producers of sugar cultivation, being planted by them in Madeira in 1420, carried to San Domingo in 1494, and thence into the West Indies and South America in the 16th century, and from the duties levied by Charles V, that monarch obtained funds to build his palaces at Madrid and Toledo. In the Middle Ages, Venice was the great European center of the sugar trade and toward the end of the 15th century, it is recorded of a Venetian citizen being awarded 100,000 crowns for his invention of loaf sugar.

The earliest reference to sugar in Great Britain is that of 100,000 pounds shipped to London in 1319 in exchange for wool. At this same time the accounts of the chamberlain of Scotland show the payment of 1 shilling 9½ pence per pound for sugar, or about 47½ cents per pound in United States money. Throughout Europe it continued to be quite a costly luxury, being used for medicinal purposes only, until increasing use of tea and coffee, in the 18th century, brought it into—as it is today—the list of staple products. The first discovery of common sugar in beet root referred to above, was in 1747, by Sigmund Marggraf, but no practical use of his discovery was made until his pupil and successor, Franz Carl Achard, in Silesia, in 1801, took up his sugar predecessor's work and established a beet-sugar factory. To show the phenomenal growth of this product, the consumption of sugar in Great Britain in 1700 was 10,000 tons; in 1800, upwards of 150,000 tons, and in 1885, it had grown to over 1,250,000 tons.

In Europe it is an industry of national importance, especially in Germany, which nation controls an immense output. The world's product a few years ago was about 1,750,000 tons, the greatest consumers of which are the Gothic and Teutonic stock, the English and their offshoots being the highest. The output in Europe of beet root a few years ago was 35,000,000 tons, and its product in sugar 1,811,000 tons. Crops range from five tons of root per acre in Russia, to nine tons in Germany, while in England it has risen to twelve tons per acre. It takes about fourteen tons of root per ton of sugar generally in Europe, the proportion of saccharine matter being 7 per cent now, to 4 per cent twenty years ago.

Where Do Americans Stand?

Having given the above very brief synopsis of the history of sugar, let us now look for a moment at the position of the United States in this industry and the possible dangers constantly surrounding us, particularly on the Western coast, from importations from Chinese-made sugar, and realize the consequence of paying tribute to foreign labor, foreign capital and foreign ships in an article placed upon nearly every table in the land; from the banquet table of the rich, to the lowly, humble, uncovered board, serving as table, in the lowliest cottage of its poorest inhabitant, and deduce, if possible our remedy in the matter. It will be conceded, we think, that the American

workmen, as a whole, receive more pay than corresponding labor in any other country; are the most prosperous; have more money to obtain their desires, and consume more of the necessities and luxuries of life, generally speaking, than those of any other nation, yet it is a singular fact that in the consumption of sugar they are behind the English about 14 per cent, the proportion being about 78½ pounds per capita in Great Britain, to 89½ pounds per capita in the United States. For a long term the working classes have groaned under depressed times, continued taxation, and want of employment, and it is of and to our own home people of the Pacific coast we desire to speak more directly, with all the sincerity words may impress. We have called upon our lawmakers to protect them from the notoriously cheap labor across the Pacific, by the passage of the exclusion act, yet every day we are aiders and abettors in sending money to that filthy, pestilential, disease-spreading race. Just think of this for one moment! During the years 1894-1895, the people of Oregon and Washington paid to foreign manufacturers and producers in Hong Kong the enormous sum of \$1,000,000 for Chinese sugar alone; this appalling figure, made up from the quarters, halves and dollars of the people, never to return. Just think of it! Could this amount have been retained among ourselves, what a wonderful factor those 1,000,000 had earned dollars would have been during the many hard, hard months of economizing and pinching and starving through which we have just passed. If it were necessary that we should buy a necessary staple like sugar abroad in order that we might sell our surplus of some other products, we might as well, perhaps, buy sugar as anything else, but such is not the necessity. We can sell our products at the world's price, which is our market with others, and what we do when we export. If in return, however, for our products we receive back coin in payment we are just that much better off. The pernicious trade in Chinese sugars which has grown to large proportions on our Pacific coast, is deplorable to think of. Americans, free workingmen, supporting the labor of a race of people born in poverty, reared in squalor and living in pestilence and disease. You have but to walk through any city of any consequence, having a Chinese quarter, made to a certain extent wholesome by the sanitary laws of a better civilization surrounding them to realize the beggary, the stench, the nauseous handling of a moribund population whose labor exists upon the payment of 12 cents for a day's labor. We have seen how the Chinese live in our own midst, thousands of them huddled and bunched together in dark, narrow rooms, void of ventilation, the foul stench of which makes the strongest heart grow sick, and draw our own conclusions, in buying Chinese sugar.

A gentleman who came to America when the cholera and plague prevailed in the Orient, said "that every package of merchandise, and even silk, etc., should be fumigated thoroughly to eradicate the cholera germs lurking in that disease-stricken country." These are not idle words, but the deep sounding words of warning from one knowing well the dangers to which we are subjected, from an eye-observer of the natives themselves, and the horrors of the ghastly work of death among that myriad of fast-breeding, pestilential people. Such are the risks taken by every person buying Chinese-made goods. Such the chances, unnecessary chances against the homes of our working people, and without cause other than the support of degraded, ill-paid labor, as described. These facts are daily becoming better known to our own people. So much so that many stores now display the sign, "We handle the American Refined Sugars only," and it is a safe rule to follow, where no such announcement is made, to be sure you are not getting China-made sugar is to ask the question or promptly transfer your custom.

See that you are supplied with no other than the American-made article, made by American workmen, in American cleanly factories, operated by American capital, paying American wages, in good American coin and keeping that American money at home, not sending it abroad to support the Chinese nation. We have here in our own glorious state of Oregon and sister state of Washington as evidenced by the exposition of the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association, one of the greatest fields for beets in any other country can produce. In rejecting the coolie-made sugar, and buying only American-made goods, you are encouraging and strengthening the hands of your neighbor farmer, and building up an industry in which you will yourself share, and in time proudly realize the greatness of the soil upon which we live and which God has blessed with a special providence as unsurpassed on the face of the globe.

The total number of cattle in the United States in 1890 was 51,363,573, of which 1,117,494 were working oxen and 16,511,950 are milk cows, the remainder being classed as miscellaneous.

Minnchaha means "laughing water." The Indian word was Minne-r-a.

BY THEIR BEST GIRLS.

Two Boastful Country Swains Held Up by Their Sweethearts.

Edward Vanderwater and William Cornelius were held up the other night at Hempstead, N. Y. Both young men lost all their valuables, consisting of watches, finger rings and their pocket-books.

The young men, it is asserted, had often boasted of their physical courage and declared that if held up their assailants would fare very badly.

The young women decided to put the boastful youths to a test. Vanderwater and Cornelius were invited to call upon the girls at 8:30. Early in the evening the young women, so it is asserted, donned two suits belonging to Miss Beekman's brother. To make their disguise more perfect, they wore slouch hats and false beards and mustaches. They then secreted themselves in the bushes near their residence.

The young men soon passed by chatting gaily, when they were confronted suddenly by two supposed highwaymen who pointed pistols at their heads and demanded in muffled voices that they should give up their valuables immediately. Vanderwater made an effort to run, but tripped his toe on a stump and rolled into the mud and water by the roadside. Then he sprang to his feet and ran home. Cornelius fell upon his knees and begged piteously for mercy. He was told to shut up and hand over his money if he knew when he was wise. He immediately produced his watch, rings and money.

Cornelius and Vanderwater, both badly frightened, held a consultation as to their proper course in the matter. Later the young women who had played the joke walked in, attired themselves in proper garments, and upbraided the youths for not making the promised visit. The girls pretended to be much offended, and the young men made all sorts of excuses for their absence. After having thoroughly enjoyed the excesses and embarrassment Miss Beekman and Miss Dugan asked Cornelius what time it was. As his watch was missing he was obliged to make further excuses. The girls finally handed Cornelius his watch and valuables and admonished him to act like a man and not to fall on his knees and beg for mercy when held up.—New York Sun.

NEW MAMMOTH CAVE.

Curious Archeal Discovery in a Quarry in New Jersey.

A force of men at work getting out building stone at a large quarry a short distance below Phillipsburg, N. J., accidentally discovered a mammoth cave that promises to yield the owner of the property a handsome income.

The men were getting ready to blast when one of their number struck a crowbar with considerable force on what seemed to be a hard piece of stone. To his surprise the bar went clear through and disappeared entirely. This led to the investigation and the uncovering of the cave.

As far as the research has gone, the chamber opened up is nearly 150 feet long and seems to be divided into numerous circular and oblong shaped rooms, one of which has something in it that looks like petrified wood. Pieces have been removed and will be submitted to scientific test to determine its character. There are caverns extending in divers directions that have not yet been explored. From some of them there is a rush of air, as though they might have a surface opening.

Stalactites and other crystal formations are numerous, and some of them are very large and beautiful. Several specimens have been secured and sent to Philadelphia for examination. Quite a quantity of bones have been found, and one report says that several skulls have been unearthed.

There will be a thorough examination of the cave by exploring parties, with a view to learning its dimensions, its contents and its connection, if any, with the outside world. No one will be allowed to enter the cave until after the exploring party makes its report.—New York Recorder.

THE ABSENCE OF IT.

If there is any truth in the saying that happiness is the absence of all pain, mental and physical, the enjoyment of it can only be found in heaven. But so far as the physical is concerned, it is within easy reach; at least measurably so, as far as cure will go. The sum of human misery in this life is made up of greater or less degrees of physical suffering. The minor aches and pains which afflict mankind are easy to reach and as easily cured. There are none in the whole category, which, if taken in time, cannot be cured. They must in some form afflict the nerves, the bones, the muscles and joints of the human body. They are all more or less hurtful and wasteful to the system. St. Jacobs Oil is made to cure them, to search out hidden pain spots, and to cure promptly in a true remedial and lasting way. Very many have not known happiness for years till they used it, and very many are putting off cure and happiness because they don't use it.

He—My views on bringing up a family— She—Never mind your views. I'll bring up the family. You go and bring up the coal.

GHOSTS ARE FALE AND SHADOWY.

Say those who profess to have interviewed them. Whether spooks are tallow-faced or not, mortals are whose blood is thin and watery in consequence of imperfect assimilation. When in valiant resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and use that unequalled tonic persistently, they soon "pick up" in strength, flesh and color. It should be used also to prevent malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, and to remedy constipation, sick headache and nervousness.

Honeymoon Over—She—I don't believe you ever did truly love me. He—Great Scott, woman! I married you, didn't I? She—Yes; that's the reason.

NEW WAY EAST—NO DUST.

Go East from Portland, Pendleton, Walla Walla via O. R. & N. to Spokane and Great Northern Railway to Montana, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, East and South. Rock-ballast track; line scenery, new equipment. Great Northern Palace Sleepers and Dining; Family Tourist Cars; Buffet-Library Cars. Write A. B. C. Denniston, C. P. & T. A., Portland, Oregon, or F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for printed matter and information about rates, routes, etc.

A LIVING SHADOW

REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATION OF A NORTH CAROLINA MAN.

Strange, But True, Story From the Lumber Regions of a Southern State—Verified by a Reporter of the Greenville Reflector.

The following interview has just been given our reporter by Mr. G. A. Baker the overseer at the farm of Col. Isaac A. Sugg, of Greenville, N. C. It will interest anyone who has ever had typhoid fever. Mr. Baker said in part:

"I was living in Beaufort county, and on the 2d day of October, 1893, I was stricken down with typhoid fever. I had the best physicians to attend me, and on the 15th day of January, 1894, I was allowed to get up. I was emaciated, weak and had no appetite. I could only drag along for a short distance and would be compelled to sit down and rest. This continued for some time and I began to give up hope of ever getting well. I lost my position in Beaufort county and having secured one in Pitt county, clerking in a store, I undertook it, but was so weak I could not do the work and had to give it up. The disease settled in my knees, legs and feet. I was taking first one kind of medicine and then another, but nothing did me any good. I was mighty low-spirited. I moved out to Colonel Sugg's about four or five months ago and commenced taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took three a day for about three months. I began to regain my appetite in a week's time, and then my weakness began to disappear, and hope sprung up with a blessedness that is beyond all telling. At the expiration of the three months I was entirely cured and could take my axe and go in the woods and do as good a day's work as any man. I was troubled with dyspepsia and that has disappeared. It is also a splendid tonic for weak people. I say, Mr. Editor, God bless Dr. Williams; may he live for a long time; I know he will go up yonder to reap his reward for he has done a wonderful lot of good. Tell everybody that asks you about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that if they will come to me I can certainly satisfy them as to their merits. I always carry a box of pills with me and when ever I feel bad I take one."

We are forcibly struck with the earnestness of Mr. Baker and his statements may be relied on.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulted from vitiated humors in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

First Cabman—How do you find things? Second Cabman—Slow! Just think! I bought that horse yesterday and he hasn't paid for himself yet!

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is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

Pain-Killer is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Acute Complaints.

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Pain-Killer is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, &c.

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IS RECOMMENDED BY Physicians, by Midwives, by Ministers, by Mechanics, by Nurses in Hospitals, BY EVERYBODY.

Pain-Killer is a Medicine Chest in itself, and few vessels leave port without a supply of it.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the home. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills. Beware of imitations. Take note but the genuine "PAIN-KILLER."

From early childhood until I was grown my family spent a fortune trying to cure me of this disease. I visited Hot Springs and was treated by the best medical men, but was not benefited. When all things had failed I determined to try S.S.S., and in four months was entirely cured. The terrible eczema was gone, not a sign of it left. My general health built up, and I have never had any return of the disease. I have often recommended S.S.S. and have never yet known a failure to cure.

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We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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