CLUBWOMEN MEET

State Federation Begins Three Days' Session.

MANY DELEGATES ARE HERE

Eloquent Addresses of Welcome and Responses-Wide Range of Topics Discussed-Parliamentary Questions.

The clubwomen of Oregon yesterday discursed various important subjects. Among them were libraries, parlia-mentary usage, kindergartens, hygiene in public schools, cigarettes, and litersture. The convention is well attended.

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The Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs met in its second blennial conven-tion in the assembly hall of the Selling-Hirsch building yesterday morning. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. C. B. Wade, of Pendleton, The clubs represented were as follows;

Astoria-Reading Club, Mrs. Trullinger, Mrs. Ginney: Women's Club, Mrs. N. H. Elmore, Mrs. G. M. Finch, Mrs. Troyer. Athena-Friday Afternoon Club, Miss A. Cox. Baker City-Alpha Literary Society, Mrs. S.

Corvallis-Tuesday Reading Club, Mrs. Ada

Eugene-Fortnightly Club, Mrs. C. Brantley, Granite-Reading Club, Mrs. J. W. Faber, La Grande-Neighborhood Club, Mrs. Cavana; Tuckday Mustcale, Mrs. H. Schilke, McMinuville - Self-Improvement Club, Mrs. C. Bardon, Mrs. M. J. Hembree,

Oswego-Congregational Gulid, Miss Agnes Morgan, Mrs. Pittenger. Oregon City — Mothers' Club, Mrs. E. F.

Pendicton-Parliamentary Club, Mrs. Guern-sey, Mrs. A. D. Stillman; Thursday Afternoon Club, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Raley; Current Liter-sture Club, Mrs. N. E. De Spain, Mrs. R. Al-

exander, Mrs. H. Dickson.

Portland — Kindergarten, Miss Valentine
Pritchard, Miss May Maguire; Tuesday After-Pricesard, aires May Maguire; Tuesday Afternoon Club, Mrs. Plowman, Miss M. Pugh;
Women's Club, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. A. Dekum,
Mrs. Julia Marquam, Mrs. J. B. Comstock,
Mrs. M. L. T. Hidden, Dr. Mae Cardwell, Mrs.
Beneca Smith, Mrs. Rose Hoyt; Teachers'
Club, Miss Barnes, Miss Goddard; Council of
Jewish Women, Mrs. L. Altman, Mrs. S. M.
Blummort, Mrs. Alex Tearnets, Mrs. C. S. Blumauer, Mrs. Alex Bernstein, Mrs. C. S. Ana, Mrs. H. Gersen, Mrs. A. C. Newman, Mrs. Solomon Hirach; Porestry Association, Mrs. P. A. Breyman, Mrs. M. A. Dayton. Reseburg-Mental Culture Club, Mrs. S. C. Filmt, Mrs. G. B. Childs, Mrs. J. C. Fullerton. Silverton - Social Science Club, Mrs. F. Ranch, Mrs. L. Ames.

Salem-Mrs. Geer, Mrs. E. Moore, Mrs. J. Hamilton, Mrs. J. S. Calbreath, Troutdate-Women's Club, Mrs. Johns, Mrs. Fox. Mrs. Harbord. men's Club, Mrs. Wright, Miss

The address of welcome to the delegates was delivered by Mrs. Julia Marquam, president of the Portland Women's Club, and was brief and appropriate. On behalf of the Federation, Mrs. A. S. Duniway, second vice-president, made a fitting re-sponse, and spoke of the early struggles of Gregon women for recognition and of the time when she never dreamed that she would be a spokeswoman to such an assemblage. President Wade, in her greeting, spoke encouragingly of the work of the Federation and asked the assistance of the various committees in carry

ing out its objects.

The report of the recording secretary Mrs. S. A. Evans, showed that the clul membership is Z, and the individual memership 10th, a substantial increase over last year. In her library report, Mrs. Evans reviewed the work of the past two years, and spoke of the successful efforts The traveling library sys tem had been inaugurated, and the first contribution was four cases of books from Mrs. Lee Hoffman, of Boston, Three cases had been added by the Pendleton Wom-en's Clubs; one by the state president; four by the Astoria Women's Club; and

one each by the Tuesday Afternoon Club and the Women's Club, of Portland, It was announced that the gavel used by the president had been presented to the Federation by George H. Himes, secretary of the Orcgon Historical Society. The gavel is made of Oregon grape and orangewood grown in Oregon. Mr. Himes invited the Federation to visit the roome of the Historical Society in the City Hall, and the invitation was accepted. At the afternoon session, which began

at 1:36 o'clock, the delegates and a large number of visitors were ushered to their seats by a committee consisting of the following ladies: Mrs. Barclay, chairman; Miss Sylvia Solomons, Miss Clementine Barmen, Miss Cora Mark, Miss Vivian Levy, Miss Germain Samuel, Miss May Batchelor, Miss Freida Rau.

The hall was rectilly decorated with the colors of the Federation, and with flowers and blossoms. To the right of the entrance was a small table, which was presided over by a member who received the designation of the "information bu-The delegate had to answer a number of queries. One facetious delegate asked her what she had besides lilacs and cherry blossoms, whether she had any clears, and what was the distance to Mount Hood. All the queries were goodnaturedly received by the bureau of in-formation, and she answered all satisfac-torily, for the inquirer did not want any

When all the delegates were in their chaits, a motion was made to select a member to represent Mrs. J. C. Card, of the Pertinal Club, who was confined to her heme by illness. President Wade held that the Federation had no right to select delegates; that any question of elec-tion should be decided by the individual clubs. Mrs. Hidden took exception to the ruling, and the chair appealed to the house. A viva voce vote was taken, and the motion was declared carried by the

Reports were received from the Port land, Astoria. Athena and Baker City clubs, all showing an encouraging increase

Mrs. Hidden made a brief address on he "Ethics of Parliamentary Usage." In this age of organization, the speaker said. the club woman should have high aims and objects. Parliamentary law was to woman what the drill was to the soldier. By it women learned self-control, "At all the conventions I have at-

tended," said the president, "they have had from one to three parliamentary ex-perts to sit at the elbow of the chair-

The delegates laughed at the president's sally, and Mrs. Hidden answered some question which had been asked her. One of them was: "At what age may a young become a member of a woman's club?" "When she receives the consent of her mother," was the answer. Speaking for the kindergartens, Miss

Pritchard instanced the struggles of 17 years. The work was delightful, and many children were receiving instruction. Miss Pritchard's remarks were received

A recess of two minutes was taken, and when the Federation reconvened the pres-ident said that when she yisited New England, seven years ago, she was introduced as "Mrs. Wafe, of Oregon," and was ex-pected to tell all about the women of the West. She could not give the information wanted, but she would introduce a woman who could tell the convention a great deal about the women of the East, and Muir. Wor she presented Mrs. E. F. Dockery, of as possible.

Bolse, Idaho. Mrs. Dockery spoke of the Boise. Idaho. Mrs. Dockery spoke of the efforts of mothers to improve the hygienic conditions of the schools in Boise, and said they were very successful. Meetings of mothers had been held, and one of them had been attended by a dentist, who gave a practical talk on the quality of the teeth. Another address was on physiological matters. The dentist had said that it paid him well to make the address. It paid him well to make the address. Sympathetic relations had been estab-lished between the parents and the teach-ers, and had proved to be very satisfac-

tory.

Mrs. Harford thought that one of the first things to be done was to stop cigar-

ette smoking.

Miss McConnell, of the Teachers' Club, was called upon, and said misunderstandings in the school would often be preventdiff the teacher were acquainted with the mother. The cigarette problem was difficult to solve. The child always had an example before him. The father or the elder broght might use the weed, and the child might become habituated to it. The injury of tobacco to the body and brain should be instilled in the mind of the child, and the parents should assist in the

Several other delegates spoke of the in fluence of mothers in the schools and the beneficial effects to be derived therefrom. Mrs. Dockery said that so far as lunches were concerned, the Boise clubs saw that the children's baskets contained something more than pie and pickles. Mrs. Childs, Miss Rounds and Mrs. Duniway also made

brief remarks.

Mrs. Kern, who had given some attention to the cigarette habit, said the laws governing the sale of cigarettes to minors should be strictly enforced. She hoped to see the time when women boarding and leaving cars would not be choked by to-bacco smoke, and when the streets would be clear of cigar stumps and the expecto-

ration of smokers.

Miss Davey said that between 50 and 65 per cent of the minors are addicted to the per cent of the immors are addicted to the tobacco habit, and in 35 per cent of the cases the tobacco is placed in the hands of the children by their parents. Children who have taken the anti-tobacco pledge have exercised a wonderful influence over their playmates. The work of the mothers and the teachers should be prosecuted vigorously so that in another year there would not be a boy who would be ashamed to admit to his playfellows that he was not a smoker.

Mrs. Hidden said the tendency of the

Federation has heretofore been to the study of literature and to solve passages in Browning. The course to take was in Browning. The course to take was to stir the hearts of the people and to organize clubs of working wemen and

When Mrs. Hidden concluded the hour



Mrs. E. J. Dockery, of Idaho, who addressed state federation.

of adjournment had arrived, and the Federation decided to meet again at 9:30 A. M. today. As the delegates were leaving the hall, Mrs. Dockery received two letters from her husband, who is now in Washington, D. C. One was addressed to "Mrs. State Federation of Women's Clubs, or the secretary of a Women's Club, or any clubwoman." The other was "in care of

"Regarding the protest that has been filed by the transportation companies with Captain Langfitt, United States Engineers, against granting the County Court the right to regulate the opening and closing of the draws of the bridges across the Willamette River, I desire to say that as chairman of the committee of the East Side Improvement Association, I submitted the matter with data to the War De-partment through Senator Mitchell. It was then referred to Captain Langfitt. There has been no thought, no desire, to suggest anything that would place an embargo on the river traffic, but the whole purpose was to provide a regulation that would be wholesome and benefit "I do not think that it would interfere with river traffic in the least if the Coun-ty Court were given authority to regulate clai to the whole city. The figures which were gathered by the County Court showed that travel over the bridges was very heavy in the morning, at noon and in the evening. It was not intended that the hours of closing should be fixed arbitrarily, but should be made flexible at the

The Secretary,

NO NEW ACTION ON DRAWS

BRIDGE AGITATION WILL CEASE

FOR THE TIME.

Now in the Hands of War Depart-

ment, and a Decision Will

Be Awaited.

No further action will be taken by the

committee from the East Side Improve-ment Association in regard to the regula-tion of the bridge draws. The committee

has submitted the whole matter to the

authorities. However, Joseph Buchtel yes-terday made the following statement con-

and citizens generally. I want to call at-tention to the following statistics gath-ered by the County Court: "For Madison bridge, for hours between 6 and 7 A. M., II and 1 P. M., and 4 and days: Number of footmen, 11.541; teams, 1555; street-car passengers, 22.000; bonts half passed through, 61; cars, 1554.

option of the County Court, after consult-ation with the transportation companies

"Morrison bridge for the same hours for seven days: Number of footmen, 16,gon."

"It appears that I am well known." 698; teams, 2529; street-car passengers, 35,-



husband," she exclaimed when she read the superscriptions. "He is away back in Washington-poor, neglected man!

Ground Broken for New Church. Ground was broken for the foundation

days: Number of footmen, 2049; teams 234; street-car passengers, 30,000; wheelmen, 4777; boats passed through, 101; num-ber of cars, 1214.

"I have also the statistics for the railroad bridge, but the reports do not in-clude the Southern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co. trains crossing the railroad bridges within these hours. The candid thinking reader can see from these

Sherman. It will also be extended on East of the new Migpah Presbyterian Cource, on Powell and East Thirteenth streets, railroad bridges within these hours. The railroad bridges within these hours. The powell and East Thirteenth streets, railroad bridges within these hours. The railroad bridges within these hours. The manner of the railroad bridges within these hours. The manner of the railroad bridges alone that the volume of business afterman to East Eleventh street. It is proposely a four-inch main.

This is especially true of Morrison bridge When the draw remains open any considerable time teams, street-cars and footmen gather in such masses at either end that the procession on the East Side fre-quently extends back to East First street. And this is going to increase right along, the city grows in business and population. Now the question is, to my mind, whether or not it is asking too much of the transportation companies to give this extraordinary traffic, shown in the fig-ures, three hours out of the day when it can flow unobstructed from one side of the river to the other, while the transportation companies have the remaining II hours during which they have the absolutely free and unobstructed passage up and down the river, no matter how much Wes Julia Morguem

of the bridges is kept open to permit two or three boats to pass, he will see that travel congests at both ends of the draw.

cerning the protest of transportation com- the thousands of people and great volum of business are interrupted as these boats pass through the draws. It seems to me that it is an exceedingly small concession that we are asking of the transports tion companies using the river, whose volume of business compared to that which crosses the bridges is about 1 to 100. My recollection is that, when it was proposed to bridge the Willamette River, every pilot and river captain joined in a statement to the effect that it would be absolutely impossible to navigate the river if bridges should be built; yet they were built, and some of these river men are using the river without the slightest

the closing of the draws, morning. and in the evening, making the time of closing flexible. It is true that it might be necessary for the boats to make slight modification of their time tables, but this would be easy. It is frequently done any way. If it be true that the river trans-portation companies are unanimous against any regulation, then they are no more so than river men were when it was first proposed to bridge the Willamington, D. C. One was addressed to "Mrs.

"For Madison bridge, for hours between the president of the Warn Department of and 7 A. M., 11 and 1 P. M., and 4 and the president of the Women's Club, or the Forman of Women's Club, or the State Federation of Women's Club, or the Alexander of Contract of Contrac the proposition to close the draws for half hours would furnish much accommodation to the public. Half an hour would hardly be' sufficient to effect much bene-fit. I want' to say that I have found no one (and I have talked with hundreds on both sides of the river who favor regu-lating the closing of the draws) who wants to place the slightest embargo on river traffic; but I am of opinion, from investigation of the experience of other cities in similar condition, that the clos-ing of the draws at Portland will have to be regulated sooner or later. The volume of traffic of every sort, footmen, teams, street-cars and transcontinental lines, will shortly become so great that there will have to be times set apart when the draws will not be opened, and those periods will be fixed so as not to interfere with river traffic more than can possibly be avoided. So far as the committee is concerned, the whole matter is now in the hands of the United States Engineer, and he will make whatever recommendation to the War trepartment he thinks is best for the city."

WOODMEN BUILDING FINISHED.

There Will Be a "House Warming" in the Building Next Tuesday. The Woodmen of the World Hall on East Sixth street, near East Washington, is practically completed, and it will now be furnished throughout. The cost of the furniture will not be less than \$1200.

Next Tuesday evening there will be a "house warming." A supper will be given at 10 o'clock. Up to that time the building will be given over to inspection of the public and a reunion of members of the order. A short programme will be prepared appropriate to the opening of the hall, This building was erected by a joint stock association, composed of members of Multnomah Camp, No. 77. The entire st of the property will foot up to about

Powell Street.

The condition of Powell street between Milwaukie and East Twenty-first etreets is disgraceful. A petition was circulated for its improvement some time ago, but nothing has been heard of it lately. With a new car line, and with improvements going on everywhere, it would seem that the property-owners could fix up this street. The planks are worn out, and broken, and hundreds are displaced.

Funeral of Webster Dougherty. The funeral of Webster Dougherty, who died at Gresham Wednesday, was held yesterday morning in the Methodist Church of that place. Rev. John Naugle, assisted by Rev. M. L. Hardingham, conducted the services. Deceased was a member of the Order of Lions, and the members attended in a body. There was man, and had lived in the community a long time.

Rev. Mr. Pratt Welcomed. Rev. H. H. Pratt, new pastor of Forbes Presbyterian Church, Albina, and wife, were welcomed to that field in a public gathering held in the church Wednesday evening. A number of short addresses, in-terspersed with music, were given. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt for the present have apartments in the Manley building, but will go to housekeeping as soon as a house can be found. house can be found,

East Side Notes. Hal Pomeroy, Deputy Clerk of the State Circuit Court, is in the Good Samaritan Hospital, and is reported to be seriously

FREE HOMESTEAD FRAUD

many hundreds of times greater than the rive rtraffic. It must not be forgotten that these figures are only for six hours for seven days. One can approximately estimate what the volume of business for 24 hours for seven days each week is. The East Side is growing with wonderful FRAUDULENT TAKING OF PUBLIC The East Side is growing with wonderful rapidity. It is not too much to estimate that the residence portion of Portland is being transferred to the East Side, and that the population on the East Side already very nearly equals that of the West Side. Portland is simply divided into two parts by the Williamette. It is one city. Travel over all these bridges is on the increase. If any one will stop to watch the result when the draw of any of the bridges is kept open to permit two

Individuals and Corporations Prac tice These Iniquitles Under the Desert Land Act.

The principal use of the homestead act as it stands today, says a recent article in Harper's Weekly, is for the fraudulent acquirements of cattle and sheep ranges and the building up of big land holdings by corporations of individuals who are protecting themselves against the gradual contraction of the free range. It seems incredible that men can be hired so easily to commit perjury. Each and every homesteader perjury. Each and every homesteader who takes up a claim with the idea of selling it to a company, or who takes it up to accommodate his employer, who wants to range his sheep or cattle to the exclusion of others, perjures himself from the time he makes the first apdication to the moment he acco his final proof and receives his patent.

The fraudulent use of the homestead law is due to the fact that five years' residence is no longer required to seture a title, to the utter uselessness of the law to the settler in the arid domain, and to the laxity with which the requirements of the law are administered by the land office. No one familiar with the West will dare assert that there is any opportunity for the taking up of legitimate homesteads to anywhere near the extent manifested in the original filings made during the past 12 months. Thus it is that a law which, in its day, has been a boon of inestimable value to humanity has become a vehicle of fraud and a demoralising influence upon the people of the newest states.

The desert land act was passed in 1877. Since that time there have been 36,951

riginal desert filings in the arid states these filings covering an area of 9,140,517 acres of public land. Of all these fil-ings but 10,912 have been proved up on and title conveyed by the Government to the individual, these final proofs covering 2,674,695 acres. During each year there have been between 2500 and 3000 desert land selections made, and between 500 and 900 final proofs accomplished. It is a conservative estimate to say that fully 5 per cent of the final proofs made on desert lands are entirely fraudulent. As the law now stands any-citizen of the United States can take up 320 acres of arid land, making a deposit of 25 cents per acre at the time of filing, and paying \$1 an acre more when title is secured from the Government. The law requires that before securing title the settler shall prove the ownership of sufficient water to irrigate this entire tract of land, shall prove that he has expended at least \$1 per acre each year in improving the land, and that he has actually irrigated, within three years from the

time of filing, every legal sub-division To honestly carry out the requirements imposed by this law a man must have an unquestioned water right of sufficient volume, and, as experience has proved, make an expenditure of at least \$10 an acre to put this water upon the land in sufficient quantities to raise a crop of some kind which would not otherwise

have grown upon this claim.

The manner in which many of the final proofs are made upon these desert claims is almost incredible. In numerous in-stances no attempt is made to water the iand at all, the principal effort being expended in the securing of witnesses who will swear to a statement of alleged facts required by the Land Office before patent issues. Some individuals make a practice of furnishing testimony for the country of the countr for those who desire to prove up fraudu-lently upon their Government claims. To se the conscience of others, instances are recorded where water has been poured upon the land from a pail so the statement can be made by the wit-nesses that they have seen water upon

In well-known and populous valleys of many of the arld states there are hundreds of authentic cases where enough to obtain title to thousands of acres. the use of this tiny stream, the stream being diverted from one claim to another fraudulent use of the homestead and desert land acts. In the first few years of the operation of the latter law each was allowed 640 acres, and under this law great valleys and plains were absorbed en bloc by individuals and corporations, who employed people to use their desert land rights all for the benefit of a single establishment. The amount of land which can be taken under the desert land act has since been reduced to 220 acres, but the same method is still being pursued in monopolizing the ranges and fraudulently acquiring title to the public domain. A prominent



It Hangs On

You think you can wear it out. The chances are, it will wear you out. Simple home remedies will not answer here. Neither will ordinary cough medicines. The grasp is too tight, the hold is too strong.

Better consult your doctor and get a prescription. He knows, you know, we know it will be: "One bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral." All good druggists keep it.

"For three winters I had a very bad cough. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In a short time I ceased coughing nights, and soon my cough was entirely gone."
Mrs. PEARL HYDE, Guthrie Center, Iowa.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

piece of legislation ever placed upon the statute books. In 90 cases out of 190 hobos that are suspected of being impli-the provisions of the law are not com-cated in the murder of Robinson, with the plied with in securing title. In fact, the law is flagrantly violated, and title secured by the rankest perjury. How long, let me ask, can this work of ac-quiring land largely for the benefit of companies and corporations continue of California in returning John Doe Yelcompanies and corporations continue before our rich arid domain will pass beyond the reach of settlers and homebuilders?"

Many of those who have availed them selves of the possibilities presented under the present code of land laws are mor of high standing, who would indignantly resent the idea that they were dishonest in any particular. It has become the custom for a man who desires to secure sponsible people, who file upon the tract which the rancher desires to secure, borrow from him the money to prove up, assist each other in the necessary per-jury to secure title, and then convey the land for a small consideration above

simply the plans of the land-grabbers to secure what is left of the vacant land by one grand coup, instead of piecemeal, as it is now done. The purpose and in-tention of the Government from its foundation have been to retain control of its own estate, regardless of state lines. The Supreme Court, recognizing this purpose, has held that "no state formed out of the territory of the United States has a right to the public lands within its limits, or can exercise any power whatsoever over them." Fortunately Congress, within the past two years, has adopted this view with considerable emphasis, and the energies of those who desire to secure the public land for the purposes other than homemaking have been transferred to the effort to prevent such legislation as would check their operation.

It needs but a most casual investi-gation of the operation of the present being diverted from one claim to another in succession, as demanded by the witnesses who were to swear as to the reclamation of the land. It may be stated without exaggeration that nearly all of the large land holdings or ranches of the West have been built up by fraudulent use of the land laws, and notable by the provident use of the homestand and fraudulent use of the provident and fraudulent use of the present system of laws governing the disposal of the present system of laws governing the disposal of the public domain to bring conviction that a clean sweep and a new start are absolutely necessary to meet peculiar conditions brought about by rapid settlement. There is not a land law in effect which applies intelligently to the effect which applies intelligently to the public agricultural domain as it is now to be found, and each and every law which is in force is used daily as a means for the fraudulent segregation of land from the public domain by those whom the law did not contemplate as possible beneficiaries.

SALEM, April 24.—A requisition issued by Governor Gage, of California, was to-day honored by Governor Geer, and papers issued for the arrest of John Doe Yellow, a mulatto, who is in jail at Grant's Pass, charged with complicity in

Western Senator recently said: "The the murder of Patrolman Robinson, in desert land act is the most iniquitous San Francisco, on January 21. The police exception of Allen Goucher. Shortly be-fore the shooting of Patrolman Robin-son, Goucher served a term in the Malow to San Francisco.

BASEMENT CONTRACT LET Building for Albina Board of Trade W.il Be Built at Once.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mississippi-Avenue Building Asso-ciation, yesterday, the contract for the basement was let to Peter Lynch, who a lot of land to let it be understood that such land is worth so much per acre to him as soon as title can be conveyed. The result of such an anouncement is to bring in a lot of irretaken below the contract were let, but it is expected that the whole building will be under contract within two weeks at least, or before the basement is finished, and ready for the woodwork. As many have sub scribed work, the contracts will be let in such a way that such subscriptions can be worked out.

the indebtedness to the individual or company instigating the proceedings.

Every Secretary of the Interior for 25 years past has urged the repeal of all land laws, except one, by which a man stock. The capital stock has been institute of the individual or company instigating the proceedings. can secure title to land by five years' residence upon it. In 1832 Secretary Teiler said, "Not another acre should be sold for cash or scrip." The schemes which is now the full capital of the asproposed by which the public domain is to be ceded to the various states are simply the plans of the land archivers. enterprise to a successful close. There were some who thought the erection of a building too much of an undertaking for the local Board of Trade, but finally the majority of the members were made to see that it could be done. President M. E. Thompson has been one of the leaders in this enterprise.

DOG SHOW COMING.

& Rowe's Aggregation in Portland Next Week.

Norris & Rowe's Big Trained Animal Shows will appear in this city April 28, 29 and 30, giving two performances at 2 and 8 P. M. The show this year is greater than ever before. Besides the trained lighted the juvenile heart in years past, they are presenting as features for the ason of 1962 the only trained elks in exstence, who work in conjunction with two Siberian camels: Fargo Duke and Hero, the dwarf elephants, a \$10,000 school of educated seals, and the only trained ions which are known to perform on horseback. Human and animal clowns make merry throughout the performance and add mirth and zest to the entertain-

A parade will be given at Il o'clock the morning of the exhibition, at which time the animals will be seen in all their glory, The waterproof tents will be located at Multnomah Field

BAKING POWDER

Dr. Price's Baking Powder supplies a pure, wholesome leavening agent, which makes the biscuit and cake of highest healthfulness at medium cost and protects the food from alum, which is the greatest dietary danger of the day.

The foremost baking powder in all the world.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO.

Note.—Alum baking powders are low priced, as alum costs but two cents a pound; but alum is a corrosive poison and it renders the baking powder dangerous to use in food.