Royal Baking Powder

Highest of all in leavening strength
—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

Absolutely Pure

THE BRIDGE BUILDERS.

We build a bridge of trust
From night to morn,
A mystic arch of dreams
Till day is born.

We build a bridge of trust
From friend to friend,
And often break the span
We cannot mend.

We build a bridge of trust
From shore to shore,
And shadow figures steal across
At peace forevermore.
—Florence A. Munroe in Detroit Free Press.

THE USE OF COCAINE.

Horse Trainers and Jockeys Find It Useful as a Bracer For Their Nags.

Within a recent period cocaine has come into use on the race track as a stimulant. Horses that are worn and exhausted, or are uncertain as to speed and endurance, are given 10 to 15 grains of cocaine by the needle under the skin at the time of starting, or a few moments before.

The effects are very prominent, and a veritable muscular delirium follows, in which the horse displays unusual speed and often unexpectedly wins the race. This agitation continues, and the driver has difficulty in "slowing down" the horse after the race is over; not unfrequently the horse will go half way round again before he can be stopped. The exhaustion which follows is not marked, except in the great thirst and loss of appetite. Sometimes diarrhea and trembling follow. But good grooms give unusual attention to rubbing and bathing the legs in hot water and stimulants. The general effect on the horse is depression, from which he soon recovers, but it is found essential to give cocaine again to make sure of his speed. The action of cocaine grows more transient as the use increases, and when a long period of scoring follows before the race begins drivers give a second dose secretly while in the saddle. Sometimes the horse becomes delirious and unmanageable and leaves the track in a wild frenzy, often killing the driver, or he drops dead on the track from cocaine, although the cause is unknown to any but the owner and driver. Some horses have been given as high as 20 grains at a time, but this is dangerous and only given to wornout animals, who may by this means win a race. It appears that cocaine is only used in running races and as a temporary stimulant for the time. It is claimed that the flashing eyes and trembling excitement of the horse are strong evidence of the use of cocaine.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Guiana's Vile Climate.

The climate of Guiana is not by any means agreeable. Georgetown is within six degrees of the equator, and the mercury generally lingers around 90 and 100 degrees. The land is also low and marshy in places, so that fevers are prevalent at all seasons of the year, and a white man cannot live there unless he takes extreme precaution to observe certain essential rules. Negroes, on the contrary, can live anywhere and break the health rules laid down for the white settlers. Yellow fever is an annual plague in Georgetown, but the negro population gives little thought to it, and it is uncommon to hear of one of their number taking it. The coolies, who compose about one-third the population, are more susceptible to the poor climate than the negroes, but are much hardier than the whites. The coolies are a lighter and more slender race than the negroes, but they are industrious and moderately faithful workers, while the negroes are lazy and indolent. The real hard and difficult work in the fields that requires muscle is performed by the negroes, but the steady, continuous, light work is allotted to the coolies. The two races are naturally hostile, more so than the Europeans and the natives.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Lady Aberdeen is a constant attendant on the sessions of the parliament in Ottawa. She occupies a place beside the speaker in the house of commons. Dressed in purple velvet, she is a familiar figure there. But though greatly interested in the debates, as she must be, "her excellency," as she is styled, while intensely listening, is as unimpressionable and unencouraging a listener as can well be imagined. She sits without any change of countenance, no matter what the subject discussed or how fervid the oratory.

BETTER THAN REFINED GOLD

Is bodily comfort. This unspeakable boon is denied to many unfortunates for whose ailments Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a promptly helpful remedy. The dyspeptic, the rheumatic, the nervous, persons troubled with biliousness or chills and fever, should lose no time in availing themselves of this comprehensive and genial medicine. It promotes appetite and nightly slumber.

When one is the picture of despair,
You're very apt to find
That he has somehow got himself
In a terrible frame of mind.

AGENTS WANTED. Best cement on earth; new discovery; everybody wants it. Mends china, glass; takes place of mucilage in home and office; sample 10c. Address Interstate Mfg. Co., box 198, The Dalles, Or.

Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine. Prof. W. H. Pecke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PECKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

SURE CURE FOR PILES
Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to DR. BOSANKO'S PILE REMEDY. Stops Itching, Absorbs Tumors. A positive cure. Circulars sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.

DISEASE CURE FOR
CHILDREN WHILE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

MAN WITHOUT MERCY.

Brutal Gen. Weyler, Commander of the Spanish Army in Cuba.

If current reports be true the most cruel general that old Rome ever produced was a mild, beneficent sort of man compared to him who is terrorizing the Cubans. Weyler was sent to end the revolution, and he is trying to do it in a way which calls to mind the atrocities perpetrated on the people by Valmaseda during the ten years' war in that unfortunate island. On April

CAPTAIN GENERAL WEYLER.

4, 1869, Valmaseda issued a proclamation in which the following lines occurred: "Every man from the age of 15 upward found away from his habitation and who does not prove a justified motive therefor will be shot." Weyler's proclamation is as foul as was Valmaseda's, and if his outrageous policy is pushed very far there are those high in the councils of this nation who declare that the only end will be war between the United States and Spain. It is next to impossible to believe that in this age of the world war should be so degraded as Weyler has degraded it. He notified all Cubans to join the Spanish ranks. He has decreed death for Cubans sympathizing with the cause of freedom, and declared trial by court-martial (another name for death) for those who circulate news favorable to the revolution and for those who shall speak adversely of him or of his army. His commanders have been given power to execute prisoners as they see fit. He has ordered the country people to quit their homes and remove to places designated by him. Indeed, he has done unspeakable things in Cuba. General Gomez, on the contrary, has treated captured Spaniards with every leniency and has given many prisoners their freedom unconditionally. It is possible that Weyler's brutality will cause a reversal of this policy and that General Gomez will take to shooting Spaniard for Cuban, a reprisal justifiable under the circumstances, but to be deplored beyond expression.

THE MANX CAT.

It Is Rightly Termed the Oddest of the Whole Feline Order.

The oddest of all felines is the Manx cat, which is, as its name implies, a native of the Isle of Man. One of its peculiarities is that it has no tail. Then, it is much larger, stronger and fiercer than the domestic cat. It has a bigger head, its hair is coarser and thicker

THE MANX CAT.

and its hind legs, besides being larger, are formed almost like those of a hare.

This cat, although making its home among men, is still very shy, rejecting all friendly advances and being very apt to bite the hand that offers it a caress. It exists for the most part out of doors and is almost wholly self-supporting. It is a fine hunter, not only catching rats, but rabbits, hares and birds as well.

In regard to its being tailless, a writer states that the peculiarity, in all probability, originated in some disease of the caudal appendage, resulting from the dampness of the soil and the humidity of the climate. The effect of the disease was the rotting off of the tail and in time, it is supposed, it became hereditary.

As to the hind legs of the cat it is thought they became longer in obedience to the requirements of the creature's life, its home originally being among the hills, to which it fled on the approach of danger. Its long hind legs enable it to easily run up high hills while pursued by enemies.

Chinese Quail in Maryland.

Frank T. Redwood is interested in the increase of wild fowl in this country, and has an idea that Chinese quail may be successfully introduced. A friend brought him six of these birds a year ago. They were liberated in Talbot County, and flew off in the woods as naturally as though in China. But that was the last ever seen of them. They have disappeared entirely, so far as Mr. Redwood or his friends have been able to discover. Mr. Redwood is still firm in his faith that this species of bird will flourish in America, and to this end has arranged to have twenty pair brought over from China and let loose in the woods of Maryland. —Baltimore American.

If a girl is pretty when she is young, it is a good sign that she will be ugly when she is old.

THE GIANTS OF OLD.

PREVIOUS AGES SUPPLY US WITH ENORMOUS FOSSIL BONES.

Lizards Three Times the Size of the Largest Elephant and a Turtle Whose Shell Looked Like a Hut—Marine Giants and the Remarkable Plated Lizard.

The belief in a race of giants was once almost universal and held until recent years. Even today large skeletons when found are sometimes reported as being those of giant human beings. This was especially true of the period about the tenth and eleventh centuries, and in the latter a most amazing discovery was reported, which threw the scientific world of the time into great excitement. It was said that the body of Pallas, the son of Evander, had been discovered beneath the tomb of the emperor Henry III. The bones were enormous, and it is unnecessary to state, proved to have belonged to a huge fossil elephant. As late as the fifteenth century a war of words was waged over a find of large bones, one party claiming that they belonged to the giant Teutobochus. In 1857 a giant was discovered in Switzerland. The council of Lucerne requested a learned scientific man, Professor Felix Plater of Basel, to report upon it, and he not only announced the bones as part of a human giant, but made a complete restoration, showing the man 20 feet high, which the proud city adopted as an ancestor in the arms of the commonwealth. The design and some of the bones can still be seen in the college of Jesuits at Lucerne. Unfortunately for the theory and much to the discomfiture of the people who had raised to a high pinnacle this mighty ancestor, it was found to be the remains of an elephant.

Nearly all the mastodon finds in this country were attributed to giants, but there is no evidence that a human giant ever existed over 8 feet in height, and it is extremely doubtful if this height was ever attained.

Giants other than human are very common in all branches of the animal kingdom—giants in every sense when compared to their pygmy representatives of today. Some years ago some laborers in the Senalik hills of India were engaged upon a government work when they came upon the remains of a turtle that proved beyond question that these animals had their giants in the days of old. The shell which the men exposed might have been used as a shelter for several men, and at first, before its bony nature was observed, it was thought by the natives to be a hut of some kind. Fortunately the bones were uninjured, and they were taken out and removed to the British museum, where a complete restoration of the animal may be seen. The length of the turtle was 10 feet, its horizontal circumference 25 feet, and its girth 15 feet, but it was estimated by scientists that this was not an adult, and that when fully grown this huge creature would display a domelike back 8 or 9 feet high, giving a total length of 20 feet.

One of the common animals in equatorial South America and in Central America is the lizard, iguana, which attains a length of 4 or 5 feet and is considered a large lizard, but it was a pygmy when compared to an ancestor that once wandered over England and various portions of the world. A number of years ago some workingmen were excavating and blasting in a quarry near Maidstone, England, when some bones were uncovered that caused profound astonishment on the part of the finders. The skeleton was perfect, and as it was lifted out, bone by bone, their amazement increased, and the news was spread all over the country, attracting large numbers of people. When the bones were placed in their proper position, they were found to be the skeleton of a gigantic lizard that when alive must have been three times as bulky as the largest living elephant and stood upon its hind legs like a kangaroo, tearing down branches from the highest trees. Such an animal was a slow mover and sluggish and must have fallen an easy prey to the human hunters, if they existed.

The marine giants were even more bizarre and remarkable than the land forms. If we can imagine the little iguana lengthened out to 30 feet, its back spines changed to broad finlike objects, we form some idea of the appearance of one of the small dinosaurs, Stegosaurus ungulatus, one of the most uncanny and remarkable creatures ever found. It is called the plated lizard, and the best skeleton was found on the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains. Some of the plates with which this armored lizard were protected were two or three feet in diameter and the spines over two feet in length. From the fact that the hind limbs were the largest, it is evident that this strange creature could lift itself up and sit like a kangaroo, resting upon its powerful tail, which, with its enormous spines, must have been a terrible weapon.

A giant from America had a skull that measured eight feet in length. Almost over the eyes were two large horns, a third placed over the nose. The great length of the skull was given by a huge crest that was protected by a ridge of long plates. The mouth of the triceratops was protected by a horny beak. In life it must have presented a formidable appearance, with a body clumsy and low like that of a hippopotamus, a long tail like an alligator's, its head calling to mind the rhinoceros. This monster was 25 feet in length and must have been one of the strangest animals of its time.—Philadelphia Press.

Odd Provision [illegible] of Liners.

"Do you know," said a prominent shipping man, who had been discussing the St. Paul disaster with a party of friends, "that it is a rule with the big transatlantic steamship companies that the wife of the captain shall not travel in his ship? It's a fact. The company strongly prohibits its captains from taking their wives aboard with them. The supposition is that if anything should happen to the ship the captain, instead of attending to his public duty, would devote his attention mainly to the safety of his wife. So that if the wife of a captain wants to go abroad she must take passage in some other vessel. This rule also holds in many of the freight lines." —Philadelphia Record.

Conjugal Felicities.

"Mabel, I sometimes think you only married me for my money."

"Those lucid intervals are encouraging."—Harlem Life.

FROM GOAT TO BOAT.

Even the festive goat in this vernal season has his field sport on the common with a tin can or the but of a log. From the sport of the goat in the spring to the varied sports of early and late summer, what a world of amusement and what a scene of muscular activity. In all these, ever so helpful, from the bat in the ball field to the oar of the boat and the clatter of the turf, there comes in a large amount of penalty in the shape of serious sprains and troublesome bruises, but no man is a good athlete, nor does he develop well from such exercises without his full share of both. It is a good thing, therefore, that there is provided something which, if always kept ready, is always ready to cure promptly these sudden and painful mishaps. St. Jacobs Oil, without question, passes among all sportsmen as the thing to have, par excellence, in all kinds of sports. It has gained its best reputation from its best cures of this nature, and the man who would enjoy freely the summer sports would be almost foolish not to keep a bottle about him.

Jinks—Would you call Brobson a fool? Flikins—Well, hardly; but I think he knows the least on the most subjects of any man of my acquaintance

Gloom

Of ill health, despondency and despair, gives way to the sunshine of hope, happiness and health, upon taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it gives renewed life and vitality to the blood, and through that imparts nerve strength, vigor and energy to the whole body. Read this letter: "Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me wonderfully, changed sickness to health, gloom to sunshine. No pen can describe what I suffered. I was deathly sick, had sick headaches every few days and those terrible tired, despondent feelings, with heart troubles so that I could not go up and

to

Sunshine

down stairs without clasping my hand over my heart and resting. In fact, it would almost take my breath away. I suffered so I did not care to live, yet I had much to live for. There is no pleasure in life if deprived of health, for life becomes a burden. Hood's Sarsaparilla does far more than advertised. After taking one bottle, it is sufficient to recommend itself." MRS. J. E. SMITH, Beloit, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25 cents.

London In 1765.

M. Grosley, who visited London in 1765, notes that the old pious salutation of any one who sneezed, which still prevailed in his own country, had been abolished in England by the use of snuff. He was given to understand that to salute a snuff taker in these circumstances was like complimenting him on the color of the hair of his wig. This color, by the way, he announces in another place, is usually brown, being chosen as least affected by the mud and dirt of the streets. This ingenuous explanation, like his statement that Pope was not buried in Westminster abbey because he was a Catholic, and that Queen Anne in St. Paul's churchyard wears a hoop, seems to suggest that some of his obliging informants must occasionally, in eighteenth century parlance, have treated M. Grosley to a "bite." But, in saying that his chapter of clubs is disappointing, it must not be forgotten that he visited one very remarkable specimen of this all popular Georgian institution—the society of "Robin Hoodians," at whose freethinking discussions Fielding pokes rather cumbrous fun in the Covent Garden Journal. —Longman's Magazine.

"Do you know," said Representative Aldrich of Chicago, "meeting General Greely recently reminds me of a day at the World's fair, when we all stood with open mouth wonderment and interest, looking upon that scene, so graphically illustrated, of Greely and his little band of surviving explorers struggling with death and worse. At the same time we were listening with sadness to the eloquent recital which was given to groups of visitors every few moments by the attendant, when suddenly, during a pause in the proceedings, an old granger—that was his appearance—broke out feelingly, 'I allus thought it was a shame that Greely wa'n't elected president and said so to the Grant crowd to hum at the time.'" —Washington Post.

Mother—Come, Fritzi, why are you so naughty to-day, just when auntie is paying us a visit? Fritz—'Cause auntie told me that if I was a good boy she would sing for us this evening.—Humoristische Blatter.

Most people thresh over the same straw too much.

WHAT MAKES THE PIANO RATTLE?

Queer Causes Found by the Tuner—Things in the Instrument.

Piano tuners are sometimes called upon to "tune" gas fixtures as well as pianos. Frequently the owner of a fine upright "grand" enters a vigorous complaint because "that piano rattles so." Then the piano tuner packs his few tools and some extra glue and parts of the "action" into his long, slender valise and proceeds to feel the pulse, pound the chest, examine the tongue and overhaul the internal economy of the offending piano. His experienced ear tells him that the piano is all right. His intimate knowledge of the mechanism and make up of the piano assures him that nothing is the matter with the instrument, and he says so.

"But the piano does rattle," insists the owner. "Now, listen when I touch this key." And, sure enough, a decided buzz and jingle are heard.

"It is not in the piano," replies the tuner, and he touches the key again and again, at the same time glancing around the room. "There it is," he says at last, "pointing to the glass globe around the gas jet. "There is the rattler," and the irritating noise is silenced when he removes the glass globe.

This is a common experience of piano tuners. Certain notes in the piano vibrate in harmony with a gas fixture, a picture frame, a china plaque hung against the wall or the bric-a-brac which commonly litters the top of the sensitive instrument, and the innocent piano is blamed for the discordant jangle. Pins, buttons and other things foreign to the piano which find their way into the instrument set up complaints and harsh cries when certain keys are struck, and recently a piano tuner in Evanston, searching for the "rattle," found and restored to the young woman who used the instrument her upper set of false teeth, which had disappeared mysteriously the week before.

Besides coins, buttons, pins and toothpicks, the piano tuner's salvage includes hairpins, pocketknives, paper cutters, manicure instruments, knitting needles, matches, jewelry, nails, tacks, bits of glass, pieces of picture wire, buckles, collar buttons, sleeve buttons, rings and even money which had been placed in the case for safe keeping and then forgotten.—Chicago Chronicle.

Where we cannot invent we may at least improve. We may give somewhat of novelty to that which was old, condensation to that which was diffuse, perspicuity to that which was obscure and currency to that which was recondite.—Colton.

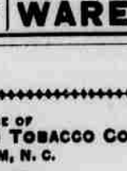
BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by druggists, price 75c per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FITS.—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Mifflinburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '95.

TRY GERMEA for breakfast.



FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS are the One Thing to use. Only One for a Dose. Sold by Druggists at 25c. a box. Samples mailed free. Address Dr. Bosanko Med. Co. Phila. Pa.

MAKES PEOPLE WELL

Most Remarkable Remedy in the World.

Far Superior to Ordinary Sarsaparillas, Nervines or Bitters.

The True Medicine for Lost Nervous Strength.

Without an Equal in Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

Great Cures Effected by Paine's Celery Compound.

What Scientific Research Has Accomplished.

Proved by Success Where All Else Has Failed.

There is one true specific for diseases arising from a debilitated nervous system, and that is the Paine's celery compound so generally prescribed by physicians. It is the most remarkable remedy that the scientific research of this country has produced. Professor Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL D., of Dartmouth college, first prescribed what is now known the world over as Paine's celery compound, a positive cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, and kidney troubles. For the latter Paine's celery compound has succeeded again and again where everything else has failed.

Sufferers from neuralgia, neuralgic headaches and rheumatism should stop short their morphine, quinine and such pain-killing drugs. No cure can be hoped for from these temporizers. There is one way of getting rid forever of the causes of all this suffering; that is by taking Paine's celery compound. In this great modern remedy the real means to health is attended to; sleep is made sound and refreshing, the appetite improves and the nerves stop complaining, because they get the nutriment that nature requires. This is the fundamental, rational way that Paine's celery compound takes to be able to cope successfully with diseases of the liver, kidneys and stomach, and to guarantee a complete return of sound sleep, good digestion and a quiet, well regulated nervous system.

WHO CARRIES THE LARGEST Line of Cutlery, Sporting Goods, Barber supplies and Bazaar Goods? Why, don't you know THE WILL & FINCK COMPANY? They will supply you with anything you want at lowest market prices. Send for General Catalogue or Catalogue of Sporting Goods or Barber Supplies. 820 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal

American Type Founders Co.
Electrotypers Stereotypers...
Cor. Second and Stark Sts., Portland, Or.

Real Cocoa
The test of 115 years proves the purity of Walter Baker & Co.'s Cocoa and Chocolate.
WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, Dorchester, Mass.

WOMAN FOR YOU
The very remarkable and certain relief given woman by MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY has given it the name of Woman's Friend. It is uniformly successful in relieving the backaches, headaches and weakness which burden and shorten a woman's life. Thousands of women testify for it. It will give health and strength and make life a pleasure. For sale by all druggists. BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO., PORTLAND, Agents.

SAW . . . . . FLOUR . . . . MINING . . . . . MARINE . . . . WARE-HOUSE . . MACHINERY AT FIRST COST... BY CORRESPONDING WITH THE WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS PORTLAND, OREGON

To ALL Merchants Who Retail TOBACCO.

OFFICE OF BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO COMPANY. DURHAM, N. C.

Dear Sir:

You are entitled to receive FREE from your wholesale dealer, WHITE STAR SOAP with all the Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco you buy. One bar of soap Free with each pound, whether 16 oz., 8 oz., 4 oz., or 2 oz., packages.

We have notified every wholesale dealer in the United States that we will supply them with soap to give you FREE. Order a good supply of GENUINE DURHAM at once, and insist on getting your soap. One bar of Soap FREE with each pound you buy. Soap is offered for a limited time, so order to-day. Yours very truly,

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO COMPANY.

If you have any difficulty in procuring your soap, cut out this notice and send it with your order to your wholesale dealer.

"Save My Child!"

is the cry of many an agonized mother whose little one writhes in croup or whooping cough. In such cases, Dr. Acker's English Remedy proves a blessing and a godsend. Mrs. M. A. Burke, of 309 E. 105th St., New York, writes: "Dr. Acker's English Remedy cured my baby of bronchitis, and also gave instant relief in a severe case of croup. I gratefully recommend it." Three sizes, 25c.; 50c.; $1. All Druggists. ACKER MEDICINE CO., 16 & 18 Chambers St., N.Y.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING For sale by all Druggists. 25 Cents a bottle.

THE BREAD OF THE WORLD.

What This Important Food Is Made of In Different Countries.

In England and America wheat bread is within the reach of all, and scarcely is a thought given to the fact that only a small portion of the earth's inhabitants enjoy it. It is only during the last century that wheat bread has come into common use. A hundred years ago wealthy families in England used only a peck of wheat a year and that at Christmas, eating oat cakes during the remainder of the time.

The German "pumpernickel" is a rye bread with a curious, sour taste, but after eating it awhile one acquires quite a taste for it. It is less nutritious than that of wheat. In the poorer parts of Sweden the people bake their rye bread only twice a year and store it away, so that eventually it is as hard as bricks.

Farther north still barley and oats become the chief bread corn. But in the distinct north is where man is put to thought to provide himself with bread. In Lapland if a man trusted to grain he would starve, so the people eke out their scanty store of oats with the inner bark of the pine, and after grinding this mixture it is made into large flat cakes, which, after all, are not half bad.

In dreary Kamchatka the pine or birch bark by itself, well ground, pounded and baked, constitutes the whole of the native bread food. Bread and butter is represented by a dough of pine bark spread with seal fat. In certain parts of Siberia the people not only grind the pine bark, but cut off the tender shoots, which procedure must give the bread an unpleasantly resinous flavor.

In Iceland the lichen is scraped off the rock, made into bread puddings and put into soup. In Russia and China buckwheat is pressed into service. It makes a palatable bread, though of a dark violet tinge.

In Italy and Spain chestnuts are cooked, ground into meal and used for bread and soup thickening. Millet furnishes a white bread in Arabia, Egypt and India. This grain is credited with being the very first used in breadmaking.

Rice bread is still the staple food of the Chinese, Japanese and Indians.

In the Indian archipelago the starchy pith of the sago palm is made into bread, and in parts of Africa the natives use a certain root for the same purpose.

At Mrs. Cleveland's Reception.

"A funny thing," said a New York clubman, "took place at Mrs. Cleveland's Saturday afternoon reception. Among the callers was a pretty and unusually bright girl from New York state. So quick is she of speech that she often says things she might just as well have left unsaid. On this occasion, as she shook hands with Mrs. Cleveland, who, by the way, is an old friend, she paid the young woman some compliment. 'Oh, now,' responded the girl, 'come off; you're flirting with me.' That was funny, too, but it was so unexpected that the first lady of the land came very near being embarrassed, and showing it."

An Exciting Crap Game.

One of the notable features of a not otherwise interesting crap game down in Flemingsburg, Ky., the other day was that after it was all over the doctors removed three flattened pistol bullets from under the scalp of one of the negro players. Aside from the slight punctures in his scalp the man was uninjured. The bullets had not even dented his skull. Of the other players, one was badly slashed with a razor, another had a pistol bullet in his thigh, another had a bullet in his arm, and another had a bullet in his hip.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mexican's Divorce March.

Ambitious Mexican—I have fame at least in my grasp.

"How so?"

"You know Mendelssohn's 'Wedding March' helped amazingly in making his fame."

"Well, what of it?"

"I am going to write a divorce march."—Exchange.

COLUMBIAN PRIZE WINNERS.

CONOVER PIANOS

CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGANS

WERE GIVEN HIGHEST AWARDS At the World's Exposition for excellent manufacture, quality, uniformity and volume of tone, elasticity of touch, artistic cases, materials and workmanship of highest grade.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION FREE.

CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF PIANOS AND ORGANS IN THE WORLD.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

N. P. N. U. No. 648—S. F. N. U. No. 725