

Royal Baking Powder

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

THE BRIDGE BUILDERS.

We build a bridge of trust
From heart to heart
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
As passing footprints on the sand.
—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 infrequently 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 means are given 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 worsted 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 fever is 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 harder 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 unimpressible 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

It is bodily comfort. This unspeakable boon is denied to many of the parliament in Ottawa. Hostess's stomach Bitters is a prompt relief remedy. The dyspeptic, the rheumatic, the nervous, persons troubled with indigestion 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. Mendocino, glass; takes place of mullage in home and office; sample free. Address Interstate Mfg. Co., box 188, The Dalles, Or.

From U.S. Journal of Medicine
Prof. W. H. Peck, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living physician. His success is astonishing; he has heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by his method. 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.

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.

SURE CURE FOR PILES
Piles and Hemorrhoids are a source of suffering and can be cured by the use of Dr. J. C. Smith's Pile Remedy. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all cases of piles and hemorrhoids. It is sold by all druggists and is guaranteed to cure.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS
It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all cases of piles and hemorrhoids. It is sold by all druggists and is guaranteed to cure.

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 Palas, 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 council 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 discomfort 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 Senak 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 35 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 30 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 workmen 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 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. There is much larger, stronger and fiercer than the domestic cat. It has a bigger head, its hair is coarser and thicker 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.

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DR. SHRADY ON VENTILATION.

Some Venerable Theories on This Subject Have Been Exploded.

The effect of expired air upon animal life is the subject of an interesting article in The Medical Record by Dr. George F. Shradly, its editor. "We need not," says Dr. Shradly, "emphasize the evil effects of what is usually called bad ventilation. It is perhaps true that the air of a room is not so pure as the outside air, but it is not so bad as is usually stated. There is a distinct deterioration of vital forces in those who are constantly subjected to the impure atmosphere of badly ventilated rooms. The cause of the sickening sensation which comes over us upon entering an atmosphere contaminated with many breaths of the gradual deterioration of the vital forces which follows confinement in such an atmosphere is not known. For a number of years prior to 1888 the view prevailed that the discomfort and danger to health and life in badly ventilated rooms were largely due to organic matters contained in the air expired, and that the increase in carbonic acid due to respiration had a little effect in producing the bad results. Recently, however, several experimenters have concluded that the organic matters in the exhaled breath are not harmful, at least to animals."

Referring to recent experiments on the subject, Dr. Shradly says: "The results justify the conclusion that the discomforts in crowded, ill-ventilated rooms are not due to excessive carbonic acid or to bacteria or in most cases to dusts of any kind, but in reality due to excessive temperature and unpleasant odors. Nothing in these experiments shows the cause of the unpleasant, musty odor of an unventilated room, and attention is called to the curious fact that cases of fainting in crowded rooms usually occur in women and are connected, the authors think, with defective respiratory action due to tight lacing. Finally these investigations, the authors declare, go to prove that some of the theories upon which modern systems of ventilation are based are either without foundation or doubtful, and that the problem of securing comfort and health in inhabited rooms requires the consideration of the best methods of preventing or disposing of dust of various kinds, of regulating temperature and moisture and of carrying off poisonous gases derived from heating and lighting apparatus rather than the diluting the air to a certain standard of proportion of carbonic acid present."

Got Their Licenses.

There is an ancient law in Rhode Island, but it is almost forgotten. It requires clergymen to take out a license before officiating at marriages. The other day Father O'Hare and Mr. Stewart, the Episcopal rector of Auburn, went to the town clerk for this license. At first the town clerk was much puzzled to do so, as he had no proper license blanks, but he finally got over the difficulty, and the clergymen departed. After they had got on a street car they opened their licenses, and as he was horrified to find himself in the possession of a full fledged second class liquor license, with power to run a liquor shop subject to all the privileges and penalties of the law. A closer inspection of the license, however, showed that the words "second class liquor license," giving power to sell "malt, spirituous and intoxicating liquors" at retail or wholesale, had had a line drawn through them, and instead of the words "to sell malt, spirituous and intoxicating liquors" were interlined the words "to perform marriages," and so forth.

A SOCIETY ITEM.

A Striking Object Lesson in the Ethics of Nomenclature.

It was at the Emerald ball, and the young society reporter sharpened her wits and her pencils, that full and satisfactory description of each costume might be presented. Surrounding her were those most desirous of seeing their names and gowns in print, and the reporter stood a shaggy-headed, fat, flimsy pink cheesecloth of indescribable cut.

When her turn came for inspection, it was with a hopeless eye that the reporter surveyed the toilet. The artificial question, however, was asked, as usual: "And your name and gown?"

"Miss Matilda Jenkins, attired in pink crepon and diamonds," was the studied and prompt reply.

"Pink crepon," wrote the newspaper woman, delighted with the new and elegant name for cheesecloth, but her pencil refused to add "and diamonds" until her quick eyes had discovered on the girl's collar a tiny rhinestone as big as a pinhead.

The next day all the girls behind a notion counter exclaimed enviously over a well worn newspaper clipping which read, "Miss Matilda Jenkins, attired in pink crepon and diamonds," and when the society reporter glanced at the printed words she felt never a pang as if announcing tiaras and stomachers of purest luster.

Diamonds.

A very attractive ornamental art of recent introduction is, as stated, the production of an imitation beadwork on fabrics of various kinds by means of what is known as glass powder, or "diamantine," the result being patterns which present an appearance similar to that exhibited by glass beads on close or open meshed fabrics. The method of operation in carrying out this idea is said to be simple—that is, the fabric is coated by means of molding boards with resinous substances, composed of, say, 60 parts of gausinon and 30 parts of shellac, dissolved in 100 parts of alcohol, 10 parts of glycerin being added to the solution under continuous stirring. After the composition has been carefully distributed over the surface of the fabric the glass powder is strewn on it and firmly pressed by repeated rolling, etc., the glass powder being prepared by thorough pulverizing or pounding, and may be of any or many colors.

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 sense of muscular activity. In all these, the goat is as helpful, from the bat in the field to the oar of the boat and the clatter of the turf, there comes in a large amount of muscular activity, and 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 of this nature, and the man who would enjoy freely the summer sports would be almost foolish not to keep a bottle about him.

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Gloom to Sunshine

Of ill health, despondency and despair, give 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 the blood, that imparts vigor and energy to the whole body. Read a paragraph of what a Sarsaparilla helped me. I was sick, I was gloomy, I was changed sickness to health, I was gloomy 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 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 did not want 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, Detroit, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, constipation, headache, etc. Sold by all druggists.

London 1870.

M. Grosley, who visited London in 1765, notes that the old pious salutation of any one who succeeded, 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 ingenious 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 comical fun in the Covent Garden Journal.—Longman's Magazine.

Do you know,

said Representative Aldrich of Chicago, "meeting General Greeley 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 Greeley 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 Greeley wa'n't elected president and said so to the Grand crowd to hum at the time.'" —Washington Post.

Mother—Why, a mother, why are you saying so to-day? Just when auntie is saying so to-day? Fritz—Cause auntie told me that if I was a good boy she would sing for us this evening.—Humorist's 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, which certain keys are struck, and recently piano tuners 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 valise 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 recalcitrant.—Colton.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY.

As mercury surely destroys the sense of smell and completely deranges the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. But a reliable remedy is 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, Ohio, 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.

WETS—All its stopped here by Dr. Kline's great Nerve Restorer and Brain Food. We don't say so. Hall's Catarrh Cure, Treatise and \$2.00 bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 21 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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

TRY GERBER for breakfast.

FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," DR. GERBER'S LIVER PILLS are the One Thing to Use. Only One for a Week. Sold by Druggists at 25c a box. Samples mailed free. Address Dr. Gerber Med. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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 uniformly successful results for 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, OREGON.

SAW FLOUR MINING MARINE WARE-HOUSE

AT FIRST COST... BY CORRESPONDING WITH THE WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS PORTLAND, OREGON

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 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 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.

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Barber supplies and Beauty Goods. Why don't you know?

THEY WILL FINCK COMPANY?

They will supply you with anything you want at lowest market prices. Send for General Catalogue or Catalogue. 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.

Supplies. 520 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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Save My Child!

is the cry of many an agonized mother whose little one

writes 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."

I gratefully recommend it."

ACKER MEDICINE CO., 16 & 18 Chambers St., N.Y.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

For sale by all druggists. 25 Cents a Bottle.

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