

A Marvellous Showing.

The U. S. Government, through the Agricultural Department, has been investigating the baking powders for the purpose of informing the public which was the purest, most economical and wholesome.

The published report shows the Royal Baking Powder to be a pure, healthful preparation, absolutely free from alum or any adulterant, and that it is greatly stronger in leavening power than any other brand.

Consumers should not let this valuable information, official and unprejudiced, go unheeded.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

WHAT TO DO WITH ONE'S MONEY.

Suggestions For Those Who Do Not "Spend as They Go."

A woman who probably voices the question of a great many other women writes to ask how she should invest her savings. She is a working woman who has accumulated a small sum, which she naturally wishes to use in accumulating more. The amount she has saved is not large enough for her to invest in real estate or in any large enterprise.

About two years ago the same question was asked, and we put the problem before the leading business men and financiers. They answered the question almost unanimously. They advocated the saving of the money in savings banks at a small rate of interest until such time as there should be sufficient money to invest in a good first mortgage or in desirable real estate.

When the small sum has grown to be a considerable one, "first" mortgages on good property form an admirable investment for women's savings. They yield an income of about 6 per cent in most states and are about as safe as saving banks. Land has an agreeable quality of remaining where it is, and improvements on land when mortgaged are always insured, so that there is little danger of loss to the holder of a first mortgage. By a first mortgage is meant the one which, in case of failure of the owner of the property to pay the interest or the amount of the loan in due time, will be paid first.

Investment in real estate is not so satisfactory. Property in places where the value of land is not liable to be diminished costs a good deal, in the first place. Then there are taxes, insurance and constant repairs to decrease the profits. Still land has an advantage of other investments in its comparative stability.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Curious Story of Old Coins.
A curious story of treasure trove comes from Rome. The ruler of Benedictine Monks, while digging the foundations of his new monastery on the Aventine hill which is to be dedicated to St. Stanislaus, found what they took to be an earthen pot full of common coins, which the monks hawked about, selling them for a franc apiece. This fact would have passed unnoticed, but the brethren quarreled over their booty, and the police later captured over 40 of the pieces out of the original 400 coins, which turned out to be gold medals of great value. Every body connected with the find has been treated with the greatest care, and the police later captured over 40 of the pieces out of the original 400 coins, which turned out to be gold medals of great value.

Women as Surgeons.
It seems not to be generally known that women are admitted into the colleges of Surgeons on the same terms, the same footing, as men. They attend on equal terms the lectures together with the men. The only difference is that they have a separate dissecting room. The school of surgery has been open to women since 1885.—London Women's Herald.

Dr. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLET'S CURE
SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, POOR APPETITE, and all derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Of all druggists.

ONCE USED ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

YOUNG SPIRITS.
A vigorous body and robust strength flow from good health. But all fall when the vital powers are weakened. Nervous debility and loss of manly power result from bad habits, contracted by the young through ignorance of their ruinous consequences. Low spirits, melancholy, and impaired memory, morose or irritable temper, fear of impending calamity and a thousand and one derangements of body and mind, result from such pernicious practices. All these are permanently cured by receipt of this notice, with receipts in stamps, for postage. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.
The highest award was given on every claim, comprising superiority in leavening power, keeping properties, purity and excellence. This verdict has been given by the best jury ever assembled for such a purpose, backed by the recommendation of the Chief Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., who made an elaborate examination and test of all the baking powders. This is pre-eminently the highest authority on such matters in America.

This verdict conclusively settles the question and proves that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is superior in every way to any other brand.

NOTE.—The Chief Chemist rejected the Alum baking powders, stating to the World's Fair jury that he considered them unwholesome.

THE ADVANCE OF THE NEGRO.

It Will Be Well Illustrated at the Coming Atlanta Exposition.

W. F. GRANT, one of Virginia's five negro commissioners appointed to superintend the work of preparing the exhibit of the negro building at the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta, is a graduate of Hampton college, principal of the Danville colored high school.

Another of the commissioners from Virginia is I. Garland Penn, author of "The Negro in America." The commissioners are already hard at work endeavoring to make Virginia's display the banner state exhibit of the colored race in Atlanta.

The negro building will be a long, low, rambling structure 100 feet wide and 300 feet in length. It will contain an exhibit of the best of negro literature and every department of labor. The leading colored men of the southern states are deeply interested in the exhibit, which will without doubt be one of the most novel displays on the Piedmont park grounds.

There will be over 25,000 square feet of space at the disposal of the negro, and every foot of it will be occupied when the doors of the exposition are thrown open to the public. The position is about the first good opportunity the negroes of America have had to demonstrate the advance they have made since the close of the civil war.

THROUGH THE COLORADO CANYONS.
Captain Mellon Explores to Float Thirty-Hundred Miles in Thirteen Days.

One of the least known rivers of the United States is the Colorado, which is formed by the junction of the Green and Grand rivers in southeast Utah and winds through Utah and Arizona and skirts the boundaries of Nevada and California until it empties into the Gulf of California.

A View of the Virgin River.
of Captain J. A. Mellon, a steamboatman of Yuma, A. T., will soon attempt to float from the crossing of the Union Pacific on the Green river in Wyoming to Yuma, a distance of about 1,300 miles, in 13 days.

The first descent through the canyons was made by James White in 1867. White, a Confederate soldier, and Henry Stroze were prospecting for gold in Colorado near the junction of the Green and Grand rivers. Baker was killed by Indians, and White and Stroze made a raft and attempted to escape down the river. While descending a cataract Stroze was drowned, and White finished the long and perilous journey and reached Calville, Nev., nearly dead from privation and hunger.

In 1869 Major John W. Powell, the plucky explorer and geologist who led an arm during the war, started with four boats and 11 men to explore the canyons. They were lost to the world four months. Three were killed by Indians, and the remaining nine made the journey in safety. Powell made a second trip later. The most wonderful of the canyons is the Grand canyon, which is 390 miles long and has walls that slant upward from 4,000 to 7,000 feet. As the descent of the stream is from 5 to 200 feet to the mile, the current hurries a boat on at twice the speed. The dangerous canyons practically end at the mouth of the Virgin river in Nevada.

Two old schoolfellows met 15 years after their graduation and fell, figuratively, upon each other's necks.

"Well, well, dear old Smith!" said Green.

"How glad I am to see you! What days those were! Ha, ha, Smith, you were the staidest fellow in the class!"

"Yes, I suppose I was."

"And here you are now! Why, looking him over, 'you haven't changed a particle!'"—Youth's Companion.

A radish about a foot in length and with a complete knot tied in the center is a vegetable monstrosity, it is claimed, grown on the farm of Spencer Williams, near Pawnee, Kan.

GREAT AND SMALL.

A sparrow swinging on a branch once caught a passing fly.

"Oh, let me live!" the insect prayed. With trembling, piteous cry.

"No," said the sparrow, "I am great and you are small."

The bird had scarce begun his feast before a hawk came by.

"The game was caught," said the sparrow's cry.

"No," said the hawk, "you must fall. For I am great and you are small."

An eagle saw this ruse and swooped down from on high.

"Pray let me live! Why should you kill so small a bird as I?"

"No," said the eagle, "you must fall. For I am great and you are small."

While he devoured the hunter came. He let his arrow fly.

"No right to make me die!"

"Ah," said the hunter, "you must fall. For I am great and you are small."

—Brandon Banner.

THAT DIAMOND RING.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said Mr. Justice Prickett, speaking in rapid and easy tones, "this is a case which will, I imagine, demand very lengthy deliberation at your hands. You have heard the evidence. The facts are of a type with which we are all familiar. We have a robbery—a daring and successful robbery—from a jeweler's window, and one of the stolen articles—a handsome gold bracelet—is found in the possession of the prisoner. It is for her to say how she came to have that bracelet in her possession, and unless she can give a reasonable account of the matter you will be justified in inferring that she took it, knowing it to have been stolen. Gentlemen, the prisoner's counsel suggests to you that she may have bought it or that it may have been given to her. But we have no description of the man from whom she bought it, the time, the place or the circumstances of the sale. As for the other hypothesis—well, gentlemen, it is for you to say what you think of it."

"Consider your verdict, gentlemen," said the clerk of the assize.

The prisoner was very pretty and very becomingly dressed, and she cried in a quiet, low voice, "I don't know what reasonable account of the matter you will be justified in inferring that she took it, knowing it to have been stolen. Gentlemen, the prisoner's counsel suggests to you that she may have bought it or that it may have been given to her. But we have no description of the man from whom she bought it, the time, the place or the circumstances of the sale. As for the other hypothesis—well, gentlemen, it is for you to say what you think of it."

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SENSE OF DIRECTION.

THE FACULTY IN ANIMALS THAT LEADS THEM BACK HOME.

What May Be Learned by Watching and Experimenting With the Dog or the Household Cat—Some Striking Examples of This Remarkable Power.

It is well known that any of our domestic animals can find its way home from a distance of many miles, even after the lapse of some time. This faculty is perhaps oftenest seen in the dog, the horse and the cat, but it is known to be almost or quite as fully developed in some naturalists to depend upon a sixth sense, independent of sight or smell. Such a theory involved an organ of sense by which the needed observations may be carried to the brain, an organ which must be distinct from eye, ear and nostril. Physiologists have not as yet found any such organ in the constitution of any animal, nor have they found any nerves different from those which belong to our own nervous system. This is almost conclusive evidence that animals possess no sense different from ours.

We watch the conduct of a dog when he is thrown upon his own resources to find his way home, we shall see that he has made good use of his five senses up to this time, and that he purposes to make good use of them in the remainder of his journey. It is always assumed that the dog has been carried from home. If he were to sleep, he would lose all clew whatever he had a sixth sense or not, for in sleep all the senses are equally dormant.

The case has been submitted of a dog taken by rail a distance of 300 miles in a circuitous course and set down 50 miles from home. He disappears and the next day is at his old haunts. He could not have followed the rail by which he came. It is clear that he had a longer time. He must have struck across country.

The question is, Did he take a direct line for home or did he shape his general course so as to come out upon some familiar spot, miles, it may be, from his home, and from that point follow the road to his old haunts? It is not clear that he has been carried from home. If he were to sleep, he would lose all clew whatever he had a sixth sense or not, for in sleep all the senses are equally dormant.

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CONGRESS CAN'T DO IT.

There is a general hope and belief throughout the country that Congress will do something finally for the distressed and suffering of so many hapless people. It is to be hoped business will start up and give employment to thousands. But there are certain kind of sufferings which Congress can do nothing to relieve. There is pain and misery always which no legislation can cure. Just think of men crippled for life with the torments of sciatica. And such should know that St. Jacob's Oil is a certain cure, which can be brought about promptly without any aid from Congress.

NOT ON THE BILLS.

He Lost His Job, but Made Sure of His Girl.

An actress who has toured in England told me a tale that I thought interesting. She said:

"In a play produced in the provinces there is a scene in which the hero strikes the villain, who sinks away without seeking to defend himself.

"One night in a large manufacturing town the young fellow who played the deep dyed scoundrel remarked to the leading man before the curtain rose:

"I say, old chap, I've got my fiancée out in front tonight with her father and mother. Now, of course they don't know anything about our business, and I'm afraid I would rather hurt me with them if I received a blow and got away in the usual cowardly fashion. So, dear old chap, can you omit the blow tonight?"

"But, my boy, the management will fine me 25 shillings."

"Well, I'll pay the fine."

"Oh, yes, that's all very well for you. But what do you get out of it? Nothing but a bad name with the powers that be."

"Oh, well, I'll give you 2 shillings extra, and from that you hit me as usual, and I'll hit back! They'll fine me, not you, and I'll give you the 2 shillings besides. You see how I'm situated. I shouldn't like the girl to mix me up with the character I play. Outsiders are fanny that way."

"So the compact was made, and that night when the hero cried, 'Sir Daniel Deepwater—or something of that sort—'base offspring of a noble race, take that!'"

Sir Daniel not only 'took that,' but gave it back with such force that the pit rose at him, including his relatives, who were by marriage, and he walked off the stage in triumph.

"I am sorry to add to his situation, but he gained his point."—New York Recorder.

PAUL DRAWS OUT A SON IN RETIRE AND GIVES IT TO HER. Jeannette relies on tip-toe as far as the door, thinks better of it, returns, takes up the trousers and shows the button.

"Ah, that is a fine button! (A pause.) I did not find that in my box. (Another and a longer pause, I bought that at the grocer's. It cost a sou!"

She draws herself up anxiously. The proprietor of the trousers, still without speaking, gives a second sou.

It is clear that she has struck upon a mine of sons. Jeannette goes out and a moment after reopens the door. She has resolved on her course, and in a shrill, piercing voice, with admirable volubility, proceeds:

"I had no thread! I had to buy some thread. I used a good deal of thread—good thread too. The button won't come off. I sewed it on fast