

Insomnia

"I have been using Cascares for insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for twenty years, and I can say that Cascares have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all that they are represented."

Thos. Gillard, Elgin, Ill.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Not Sick, Never Sicken, Weakens or Grips, No. 25c. Never sold in bulk. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Crushed.

"I suppose you know, barber," said Percy, with a wink at the man in the other chair, "that the hair on a man's head grows at the rate of three-millionths of a yard in a second."

"No, I never heard that before," said the barber, beating a tattoo on the strip with his razor; "but I know there's a spot on the back of your head where the hair wouldn't grow as much as that in a million years."

Willing to Help the Cause.

Philanthropic Person (with subscription paper)—We are raising a fund to prosecute the white slavers. Can you assist us?

Baseball Magnate—Sure! I've just disposed of two of my players and got a good cash price for them. Hundred dollars are enough.—Chicago Tribune.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

His Time to Be Alone.

"Come away, children," said their mother. "Run out in the yard and play."

"But we're watching papa lay the stair carpet, mamma," they answered.

"I know it, but he's going to lay it around the bend in the stairway pretty soon, and I don't want you to hear the language he will use."—Chicago Tribune.

Conversational Opportunities.

"So your wife is a suffragette? Why does she want to vote?"

"She doesn't want to vote," answered M. Meekton. "She wants to make speeches."—Washington Star.

Little children are suffering every day in the year with sprains, bruises, cuts, bumps and burns. Hamline Wizard Oil is banishing these aches and pains every day in the year, the world over.

Chronic.

"Away down in her heart," said the boarding house philosopher, "every woman is a pessimist. When any calamity happens she always wants to know the worst, and isn't happy until she hears it."

Proof Convincive.

Lawyer (cross examining)—You testified that Miss Smythe was walking in her sleep. How do you know she was asleep?

Witness—Well, a mouse ran across the floor right in front of her and she never even batted an eye.—Chicago Tribune.

To Breathe in New Shoes.

Always shake in Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder, it cures hot, sweating, itching, swollen feet, corns, cracks, itching, and bunions. At all drug stores and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address: Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

More Urgently Needed.

Salesman (at bookstore)—Perhaps this is what you are looking for. It's a work entitled "Housekeeping Made Easy." Tells you all about—

Anxious Customer—No, we've got that. Haven't you a book called "Moving Made Easy"?—Chicago Tribune.

Get the Act!

"Yes," said the retired auctioneer, "that box of mine is a chip off the old block, with all the original bark on him; he's a snip for a 5-cent theater."—Chicago Tribune.

How the Trouble Started.

Estelle—I don't suppose you have heard of it, but George and I are going to be married some time next June.

Maybelle—Glad to know it, dear. Has George heard of it yet?

Why, Sure!

Tommy—Paw, what is concentrated by?

Mr. Tucker—It's the short and an ugly word, Tommy. Don't bother me.

Vacation Days.

"You say Grindler worked last summer just for fun?"

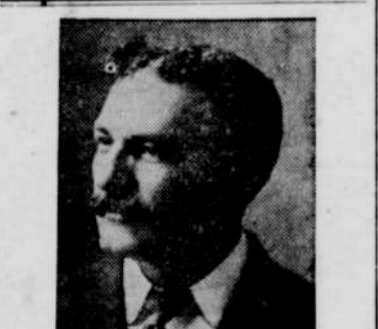
"Oh, no; just for funds."—Harvard Lamson

He Didn't Like the Bait.

"The other night a fellow sat back of me at the theater," said Simeon Ford, "and talked with bated breath the whole evening."

"I wouldn't have minded," he added, after a moment, "if it hadn't been baited with limburger."—New York Times

Among persons of social standing generally the world throughout, the average age of marriage is at present, men 37 and women 28.



DR. W. A. WISE
22 Years a Leader in Painless Dental Work in Portland.

Out-of-Town People

Should remember that our office is so arranged that we can do their ENTIRE CROWN, BRIDGE AND PLATE WORK IN A DAY if necessary. POSITIVELY PAINLESS EXTRACT. NO FREE when plates or bridges are desired. WE REMOVE THE MOST SENSITIVE TEETH AND ROOTS WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN. NO STITCHES, NO SUFFERING.

For the Next Fifteen Days

We will give you a good 22k gold or porcelain crown for \$1.50
22k bridge teeth..... 2.50
Molar crown..... 1.50
Gold or enamel fillings..... 1.00
Silver fillings..... 50c
Good rubber plates..... 7.00
The best rubber plates..... 5.00
Painless extractions..... 50c

ALL WORK GUARANTEED 15 YEARS

Dr. W. A. Wise
President and Manager

The Wise Dental Co.

(INC.) Third and Washington Sts.
PORTLAND, OREGON

WOULD TAX CORPORATIONS

President Taft Sends Special Message to Congress.

Favors Constitutional Amendment Allowing Income Tax, Which is Now Impossible—Urges Senate to Take Action Along Line of Provision in House Tariff Bill.

Washington, June 17.—President Taft yesterday sent the following message to Congress:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives—It is the constitutional duty of the president, from time to time, to present to the consideration of congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

"In my inaugural address, immediately preceding this present extraordinary session of congress, I invited attention to the necessity for a revision of the tariff at this session, and stated the principles upon which I thought the revision should be effected. I referred to the then rapidly increasing deficit, and pointed out the obligation on the part of the framers of the tariff bill to arrange duties so as to secure an adequate income, and suggested that if it was not possible to do so by import duties, new kinds of taxation must be adopted, and among them I recommended a graduated inheritance tax, as correct in principle and as certain and easy of collection.

"The house of representatives has adopted the suggestion and has provided in the bill it passed for the collection of such a tax. In the senate, the action of its finance committee and the course of the debate indicate that it may not agree to this provision, and it is now proposed to make up the deficit of the government by a general income tax, in form and substance almost exactly the same character as that which, in the case of Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust company, 157 U. S. 429, was held by the Supreme court to be a direct tax, and therefore not within the power of the Federal government to impose unless apportioned among the states according to population.

"This new proposal, which I did not discuss in my inaugural address or my message at the opening of the present session, makes it appropriate for me to submit to congress certain additional recommendations.

"The decision of the Supreme court in the income tax cases deprives the national government of a power which, by reason of previous decisions of the court, it was generally supposed the government had. It is undoubtedly a power the national government ought to have. It might be indispensable to the nation's life in great crises.

"Although I have not considered a constitutional amendment as necessary to the exercise of certain phases of this power, a mature consideration has satisfied me that an amendment is the only proper course for its establishment to its full extent. I therefore recommend to the congress that both houses, by a two-thirds vote, shall propose an amendment to the constitution conferring the power to levy an income tax upon the national government without apportionment among the states in proportion to population.

"This course is much to be preferred to the one proposed, of re-creating a law once judicially declared to be unconstitutional. For congress to assume that the court will reverse itself and to enact legislation on such assumption will not strengthen popular confidence in the stability of the judicial construction of the constitution. It is much wiser policy to accept the constitution and remedy the defect in due and regular course.

"Agreed, it is clear that by the enactment of the proposed law, the congress will not be bringing money into the treasury to meet the present deficiency, but by putting on the statute book a law already there and never repealed will simply be suggesting to the executive officers of the government their possible duty to invoke litigation.

"If the court should maintain its former view, no tax would be collected at all. If it should ultimately reverse itself, still no taxes would have been collected until after protracted delay. It is said the difficulty and delay in securing the approval of three-fourths of the states will destroy all chance of adopting the amendment. Of course,

Bonilla May Lead Revolt.
New Orleans, June 17.—Dispatches received by local business houses say that La Ceiba and the Northern coast provinces of Honduras are in open revolt and have sent emissaries to New Orleans to persuade Manuel Bonilla to return and take possession of the government. Davillas has applied to the United States, and the United States gunboat Paducah is patrolling Ceiba harbor to prevent sanguinary outbreaks. General Bonilla is in New Orleans now. He denies that there is anything significant in his departure.

Strike in Plate Trades.
Pittsburg, June 17.—More than 10,000 skilled workmen, members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, employed by the American Sheet and Tin Plate company, will quit work June 30, at which time the open shop order of the company becomes effective. Many unskilled workmen will also be affected. The decision to take this action followed a special convention held here. In the Pittsburg district a majority of the mills of American Sheet and Tin Plate company are non-union.

Illinois Primary Law Invalid.
Springfield, Ill., June 17.—The Supreme court of Illinois today declared unconstitutional the state primary law, and as a result the state is without a legal method of nominating candidates for office. It is thought a special session of the legislature will be called to enact a new law. The decision of the Supreme court is the result of an attack made upon the primary law by candidates defeated in the state primaries last summer.

no one can speak with certainty upon this point, but I have become convinced that a great majority of the people of this country are in favor of vesting the national government with power to levy an income tax.

"Second, the decision in the Pollock case left power in the national government to levy an excise tax which accomplishes the same purpose as a corporation income tax, and is free from certain objections urged to the proposed income tax measure.

"I therefore recommend an amendment to the tariff bill imposing upon all corporations and joint stock companies for profit, excepting banks, otherwise taxed, savings banks and building and loan societies, an income tax measured by 2 per cent of the net income of such corporations. This is an excise tax upon the privilege of doing business as an artificial entity and of freedom from a general partnership liability enjoyed by those who own the stock.

"I am informed that a 2 per cent tax of this character would bring into the treasury of the United States not less than \$25,000,000.

"The decision of the Supreme court in the case of the Spreckels Sugar Refining company against McClain seems clearly to establish the fact that such a tax as this is an excise tax upon privilege, and not a direct tax on property, and is within the Federal power without apportionment according to population.

"The tax on net income is preferable to one proportionate to a percentage of the gross receipts, because it is a tax upon success and not failure. It imposes a burden at the source of the income at a time when the employer is well able to pay and when collection is easy.

"Another merit of this tax is the Federal supervision which must be exercised in order to make the law effective over the annual accounts and business transactions of all corporations. While the faculty of assuming a corporate form has been of the utmost utility in the business world, it is also true that substantially all of the abuses and all of the evils which have aroused the public to the necessity of reform will be made possible by the use of this very faculty.

"If now, by a perfectly legitimate and effective system of taxation, we are incidental able to pay out of the government and the stockholders and the public of the knowledge of the real business transactions and the gains and profits of every corporation in the country, we have made a long step toward that supervisory control of corporations which may prevent a further abuse of power.

"I recommend then, first, the adoption of a joint resolution by two-thirds of both houses, proposing to the states an amendment to the constitution granting to the Federal government the right to levy and collect an income tax, without apportionment among the states, according to population; and second, the enactment as part of the pending revenue measure, either as a substitute for or an addition to, the inheritance tax, of an excise tax upon all corporations measured by 2 per cent of their net income."

OFFERED HUMAN SACRIFICE.

Russian Police Probe Sect That Worships Blood-Stained Idol.

St. Petersburg, June 16.—Dispatches from Perm, European Russia, say the local police have begun an investigation into the sect of the Crimson God, the members of which are accused of human sacrifices and other horrible practices.

Repeated disappearances of persons in the district where the sect dwells throw suspicion on the organization, which worships a red wooden idol, colored, it is said, with human blood.

The police have located a secret grave containing the mutilated body of a man supposed to have been sacrificed, and they expect to find others.

The rural region of which Perm is the center, is a breeding ground for many fanatical cults. It is a meeting place for the pagan tribes of Asia, as well as of persons who flee from Russia on account of religious persecution. Refugees of this type have lived for centuries in the dense forests of the district, and their beliefs have developed along the most fanatical lines.

IT'S A COUNTRY OF SMELLS.

A Traveler Recalls a Striking Characteristic of East Africa.

Discussing Col. Roosevelt's trip in Africa, Young H. Carling of Toronto, Canada, who is at the Arlington, said recently that when Mr. Roosevelt returns from Africa, he recalls vividly to mind his experiences, or relates them to his friends, that which will be pre-eminent will be the atmosphere of smells in which he lived when there, the Washington Herald says.

"I traversed the country which Mr. Roosevelt intends visiting. While I heard of lions, black panthers, rhinoceroses, antelopes and gazelles, I was not hunting and did not see any of them. I held an impression which, while not as startling as an encounter with a wild beast, will be remembered as long as that would have been. I cannot express it better than to say that I smelled Africa.

"One meets the real smell just after landing. It may be at one port or another. Of all first impressions, none is more plain, and it comes upon you with a distinctness which is almost startling.

"The traveler hardly knows enough of native life to enter with any fullness into the multitude of causes which produce this familiar result, but some of the surest do not lie very far below the surface.

"Take as a typical example any African city, large town or sizable station," added Mr. Carling. "Let it be in the seaport or in the inland town, it makes little difference. Leave out the many scented plants and trees that add their aroma to the general fund of smells. First, there is the fuel used by the natives, which is scraped from the roads, and made into round, flat cakes and sundried on the walls of the houses for burning. Next, there is the wood and charcoal used by the better classes for cooking fires, coal being an unattainable luxury. Then, at nightfall, the sweepings of the stables are carefully burned to be accompanied by an odor. Then there are the cooking oils and other things. Yes, sir; Col.

STRIKING FOR COMPANY.

A strike for higher wages or shorter hours or more and better food is comprehensible, but one has to go to Mexico, writes C. M. Flaudrau, in "Viva, Mexico!" for a strike that involves neither a question of material advantage nor of abstract principle. One afternoon, during the busiest season of the year on a coffee-ranch in the coffee-beers, with the exception of one family, suddenly struck. When asked what the trouble was, the spokesman, in a florid and pompous address, declared that they were "all brothers, and must pick together, or not at all."

It came out during the interview that the father of the family who had not struck had received permission for himself, his wife and six small children to pick in a block of coffee by themselves, and to this the others had been induced to object.

Why they objected they could not say, because they did not know. It was explained to them that the man had wished his family to work apart for the sole and sensible reason that, first, he and his wife could take better care of the children when they were not scattered among the crowd; and secondly, that as the trees of the particular block he had asked to be allowed to pick in were younger and smaller than the others, the children had less difficulty in reaching the branches.

He had not only derived no financial advantage from the change, he was voluntarily making some sacrifice by going to pick where the coffee, owing to the youth of the trees, was less abundant.

"Don't you see that this is the truth and all there is to it?" the strikers were asked.

"Yes."

"And now that it has been explained, won't you go back to work?"

"No."

"But why not?"

"Because."

"Because what?"

"Because we must all pick together."

ALMA-TADEMA'S COMMISSION.

Some of His Best-Known Work Is Included in a Dealer's Order.

"In 1864," says the well-known artist, Alma-Tadema, in the Strand, "I received a visit from the English picture dealer, Gambart—il principe Gambart, as they used to call him in Italy. He was the picture dealer par excellence of this day and was naturally held in great respect by artists. I remember him on that first visit to me standing before my easel, on which I had posted my 'Coming Out of Church,' and instantly exclaiming:

"Did you paint that picture for the Vanderdonks?"

"I assured him of the fact. He asked me if they had seen it and what was the price. I told him that they had not seen it as yet. 'Well, then,' said Gambart, 'I'll take it, and let me have a couple of dozen of that kind at progressive prices each half-dozen.'"

It was really as if he had been buying bales of cotton. Of course, I thought and not without reason, that my fortune was as good as made. Moreover, il principe Gambart agreed that I might deal with the antique period I loved, instead of the middle ages where I had latterly been seeking my subjects. And so it came about that some of the pictures by which I am perhaps, best known as a painter were included in this first singular bargain.

"Four years did it take me to carry out Gambart's first commission and the day arrived when Gambart again paid me a visit. 'I want you,' he said, 'to paint me another four dozen pictures on the same conditions of rising value. I consented and I did my best not to disappoint him. The 'Vintage' was painted as one of them and when the deal or saw it, perceiving that it was a far more important canvas than any of its predecessors—a work, too, that had cost me far more time and labor—he at once insisted upon paying for it the figure which was to have been given for the last half-dozen."

IT'S A COUNTRY OF SMELLS.

A Traveler Recalls a Striking Characteristic of East Africa.

Discussing Col. Roosevelt's trip in Africa, Young H. Carling of Toronto, Canada, who is at the Arlington, said recently that when Mr. Roosevelt returns from Africa, he recalls vividly to mind his experiences, or relates them to his friends, that which will be pre-eminent will be the atmosphere of smells in which he lived when there, the Washington Herald says.

"I traversed the country which Mr. Roosevelt intends visiting. While I heard of lions, black panthers, rhinoceroses, antelopes and gazelles, I was not hunting and did not see any of them. I held an impression which, while not as startling as an encounter with a wild beast, will be remembered as long as that would have been. I cannot express it better than to say that I smelled Africa.

"One meets the real smell just after landing. It may be at one port or another. Of all first impressions, none is more plain, and it comes upon you with a distinctness which is almost startling.

"The traveler hardly knows enough of native life to enter with any fullness into the multitude of causes which produce this familiar result, but some of the surest do not lie very far below the surface.

"Take as a typical example any African city, large town or sizable station," added Mr. Carling. "Let it be in the seaport or in the inland town, it makes little difference. Leave out the many scented plants and trees that add their aroma to the general fund of smells. First, there is the fuel used by the natives, which is scraped from the roads, and made into round, flat cakes and sundried on the walls of the houses for burning. Next, there is the wood and charcoal used by the better classes for cooking fires, coal being an unattainable luxury. Then, at nightfall, the sweepings of the stables are carefully burned to be accompanied by an odor. Then there are the cooking oils and other things. Yes, sir; Col.

ROOSEVELT'S STORY OF AFRICA WILL NOT BE COMPLETE WITHOUT ITS CHAPTER ON SMELLS.

PROFIT IN GROWING WEEDS.

These "Plants Out of Place" Have a Fixed Market Value.

National department of agriculture has been for many years telling the farmers of the large money value going to waste each year in this country in the shape of pernicious weeds, and has been issuing bulletins with directions for collecting, curing and selling weeds. A quarter of a century ago Dr. George B. Loring, the commissioner of agriculture, called attention to the fact that in Germany many of the commonest and most pernicious weeds that the American farmer has to contend with were successfully and profitably cultivated, says the Kansas City Star. Burdock, dandelion, witchgrass, foxglove, mullein, horehound, jimson, mustard and water hemlock are among our commonest weeds and grow in great profusion almost everywhere in the United States. Ordinarily they are regarded merely as troublesome weeds. The trouble, of course, is in the lazy habit of attempting to grow weeds and cultivated crops on the same land at the same time. So it often happens that the witchgrass between the potato rows is more valuable than the tubers in the hills. When you raise weeds you must make a business of it. Land that will raise nothing else will raise weeds. The jimson grows in rank profusion where the feed lot, the front yard is yellow with dandelion flowers and the flowers of the mullein bedeck the pastures. The burdock grows in the roadside fence corners, and the waste lot produces an abundance of witchgrass and comfrey, yet a majority of the drug weeds used in medicine in this country are still imported, and paid for at a high rate.

Without counting wormwood, tansy or rhubarb, all of which are weeds in favored places, and without including catnip or pennyroyal or any of the mints, the American people are paying out more than \$300,000 a year in hard-earned money for imported weeds, which are growing wild in nearly every part of the country. The imports for the year 1907-1908 were as follows:

Name—	Pounds Imported.	Price.	Total Value.
Burdock	90,000	7c	\$4,200
Dandelion	115,000	5c	5,750
Dock	125,000	6c	7,500
Witchgrass	250,000	6c	15,000
Foxglove	55,000	7c	3,850
Mullein	5,000	60c	3,000
Horehound	30,000	6c	1,800
Jimson weed	15,000	6c	7,500
Water hemlock	20,000	5c	1,000
Mustard	5,000,000	5c	250,000

The knowledge that there is money in the very common and much despised weeds is spreading every year and a very considerable industry in medicinal weeds has arisen, but it is far short of what it should be. The average farmer cannot bring himself to regard as other than a heresy the declaration that a weed is simply a useful plant out of place.

The prices paid by big jobbing drug houses for leaves, flowers or roots of the common weeds which afflict the farmer with their presence when he lets them get out of place are as follows: Dandelion roots, dried; jimson weed, leaves and seeds; poison hemlock, freshly plucked and dried flowers and leaves, dried and cleaned; seeds of black and white mustard, 5 cents a pound; burdock root, sliced and dried, 7 cents a pound; dried leaves and blossoms of horehound and wild foxglove, 6 to 7 cents a pound; dried blossoms of the tall pasture mullein, 60 cents a pound, if sealed in tight jars. In addition to the above standard drugs the dried leaves of pokeweed and trillium, gold-thread and jack-in-the-pulpit, are marketed, as well as the leaves and flowers of tansy, lobelia, bonset, catnip and a dozen other very common plants, all of which are in demand at the market prices.

Alphabetical Time.

One of the discouraging things about advertising is that the investor can rarely be certain when he gets a return and when he does not. A writer in T. P.'s Weekly tells a tale of an English firm, Higgins & Dodd, who, finding that there were twelve letters in their name, placed a great clock over their door with the letters on its face instead of numerals.

They waited anxiously for days, weeks, hoping for some return; but not a soul took notice of the clock. At last, amid excitement behind the office window, a man was seen to halt in the street and gaze at the clock, puzzled.

Slowly he came to the door, entered, and drawled, "Say, is it half past Higgins or a quarter to Dodd?"

He Followed Directions.

Red tape leads one to curious lengths. A writer in the Columbus Dispatch tells of a street railway car that picked up a young heifer on its fender and carried it some distance through the street.

In making out the required report to the superintendent, the employe wrote, in answer to the query on the blank form, "What did the victim say?" "She was carried along on the fender and then rolled off and ran away without saying a word."

Out of Sight.

Though the play was a farce, it left him quite blue.

For a terrible hat Obstructed his view.

—New York Telegram.

Suited to the Case.

Author—What did you think of my myrtle jewel story?

Friend—It was a gem!—Baltimore American.

Every once in a while we meet some man on the streets who says he is "resting" that we knew never worked.

Muffled voices must be uncomfortable in warm weather.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

ALCOHOL 1 PER CENT. Vegetable Preparation for Assisting the Function of the Bowels and Regulating the Stomach and Digestion. NOT NARCOTIC.

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 Doses—35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

When He's "It." The farmer's life has cares and joys. His work is long and hard and rough; He slaves from dawn till after dark. To raise and grow and own enough, But there's a bright side to his life. His sorrows he can always drown When, with his team, he's hired to haul A busted auto back to town. —Los Angeles Express.

Accommodating. First Passenger—Pardon me, but would you mind loaning me your spectacles a moment? Second Passenger—With pleasure, sir. First Passenger—Thanks, awfully, and now, as you can no longer read your newspaper, would you kindly pass it over to me? Method Generally Adopted. Rivers (dipping his pen in the ink)—Tell me a diplomatic way how to call a man a liar. Brooks—Always select a smaller man than you are.

Premature Chuckle. "Fate cannot harm me," wrote Sydney Smith. "I have dined to-day." Even as he wrote, however, he was in the shadow of a coming calamity. The cook was preparing to leave. No Objection to Telling. "Do tell me, Painsatilla," begged the girl under the inverted waste basket, "the secret of that wonderful blonde hair of yours. It defies detection." "I will," said the girl under the inverted coal scuttle, "if you won't tell anybody else. I selected for my grandmother and mother two women who had 'hair just like mine'."

Entirely Trustworthy. "Maria, I'm going to have Dr. Squilips treat me for my heart trouble." "What do you know about Dr. Squilips, John?" "All I know about him is that Mr. Gotsum recommends him to me." "Who is Mr. Gotsum?" "Mr. Gotsum is one of the stockholders of the Life Insurance company that is carrying a \$20,000 risk on my life."—Chicago Tribune.

Needs no oracle to answer! Rhinal rhymester, cease thy mirth. They are held by some young man, sir, Down to earth.

Needs no oracle to answer! Rhinal rhymester, cease thy mirth. They are held by some young man, sir, Down to earth.

CRESCENT Egg-Phosphate BAKING POWDER

A FULL POUND 25c. Get it from your Grocer

Cheapness vs. Quality

In the matter of food you can't afford to sacrifice Quality for Cheapness. Economy is right and good but inferior food products are dear at any price.

KC BAKING POWDER

is economical—not Cheap. Try it. The best at any price or your money back.

JAQUES MFG. CO. Chicago.

Guaranteed under all Pure Food Laws