Be on your Guard.

If some grocers urge another baking powder upon you in place of the "Royal," it is because of the greater profit upon it. This of itself is evidence of the superiority of the "Royal." To give greater profit the other must be a lower cost powder, and to cost less it must be made with cheaper and inferior materials, and thus, though selling for the same, give less value to the consumer.

To insure the finest cake, the most wholesome food, be sure that no substitute for Royal Baking Powder is accepted by you.

Nothing can be substituted for the Royal Baking Powder and give as good results.

THE CHILDHOOD OF THE HEART.

Oh, the rosy days of childhood—
How blissfully they sped
When not a charm had vanished
And not a wonder fled!
The year was full of promise then;
The tongue was full of praise;
But I think the cup is sweeter now
Than in the childish days.

Oh, the laughing world of childhood,
Of ignorance and ease!
The lightest touch could quicken,
And the least pleasure please;
Yet the upward paths are dearer,
With all the thorns they bear,
Than a garden of a hundred flowers
When ignorance is there!

Oh, the beating heart of childhood—
That little heart of snow
That doubt has never entered
Nor sorrow has brought low!
Trust me, not all the rapture
Its eager life can span
Can shadow forth the perfect love
That warms the breast of man.
—Dora R. Goodale in Harper's Weekly.

The Old Astronomy.

One of the Hesiodic poems, "The Works and Days," composed, perhaps, a century and a half later than the Homeric, gives precept upon precept to farmer and mariner, and teaches them how to observe the seasons, at a period when almanacs were as yet unknown:

"When the Pleiades, daughters of Atlas, rise, begin your harvest; when they set, your plowing. When after the winter solstice Zeus has fulfilled sixty days of winter (then it is that Arcturus, having left the sacred stream of Ocean, rises in the twilight brightly beaming), prune your vines. When Sirius parches head and knees, and the body is dried up by reason of heat, then sit in the shade and drink. When Orion and Sirius have reached mid heaven, and rosy fingered dawn beholds Arcturus, then gather and carry home your grape clusters. When, flying the impetuous might of Orion, the Pleiades sink into the misty deep, then rage blasts of wind, haul ashore your ship and cover her around with stones."

The mention of the solstice here and elsewhere in the poem implies careful astronomical observation. Arcturus, "the bear keeper," is a bright star in the constellation Bootes.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Spellbound.

The eighty-five teachers in the public schools of Lockport had a spelling contest the other day, to the great delight of their pupils, because some of the teachers did not altogether cover themselves with glory. Of the eighty-five only five spelled "Rensselaer" correctly, and 74 per cent. of the whole number misspelled "acknowledgment." All of the following words were wrongly spelled by more than half of the teachers, and several of them by more than fifty: "Supersede," "resuscitative," "excellence," "benefited," "business," "medal," "maintenance," "milliner," "pretentious," "gaseous" and "concede." The name "Genesee" is said to have caught a good many victims.—Boston Journal.

Progressive Literature. W. E. JONES, 291 Alder street, Portland, Or.

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SIXTH YEAR

Will open September 24. Prepares for college. Gives advanced English course.
Now prepared to receive boarders as well as day scholars. For catalogue address
FORTLAND ACADEMY,
191 Eleventh street, Portland, Or.

HOLMES Business College.

Fall term commences September 3, 1894. Commercial course, Shorthand course and two years' English course. Send for catalogue.

FOR LADIES!

$100 IN GOLD will be paid by the Koch Chemical Co. for any case of female weakness that will not yield to DR. J. S. KOCH'S ANTISEPTIC SANATIVE POWDER. Price $1.00 per box. For sale by all druggists.

Only a Step

from Weak Lungs to Consumption, from Depleted Blood to Anæmia, from Diseased Blood to Scrofula, from Loss of Flesh to Illness.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, prevents this step from being taken and restores Health. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!
Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

THE MASTER PASSION.

Alleged to Be the Mania For Getting Free Passes For the Play.

"I was once present," said Charles Dickens, "at a social discussion which originated by chance. The subject was, 'What was the most absorbing and longest lived passion in the human breast? What was the passion so powerful that it would almost induce the generous to be mean, the careless to be cautious, the guileless to be deeply designing and the dove to emulate the serpent?' A daily editor of vast experience and great acuteness, who was one of the company, considerably surprised us by saying, with the greatest confidence, that the passion in question was the passion of getting orders for the play. There had recently been a terrible shipwreck, and very few of the surviving sailors had escaped in an open boat.

"One of these on making land came straight to London and straight to the newspaper office with his story of how he had seen the ship go down before his eyes. That young man had witnessed the most terrible contention between the powers of fire and water for the destruction of that ship and of every one on board. He had rowed away among the floating dying and the sinking dead. He had floated by day, and he had frozen by night, with no shelter and no food, and as he told his dismal tale he rolled his haggard eyes about the room.

"When he had finished and the tale had been noted down from his lips, he was cheered and refreshed and soothed and asked if anything could be done for him. Even within him that master passion was so strong that he immediately replied that he should like an order for the play. My friend, the editor, certainly thought that was rather a strong case, but he said that during his many years of experience he had witnessed an incurable amount of self prostration and abasement having no other object and that almost invariably on the part of people who could well afford to pay."—Exchange.

Hardy Climbing Roses.

In the prairie rose we have a class of hardy native climbing roses often found growing wild in Michigan and the western states, which we may plant with confidence. Two of the more commonly known roses of this class, which are favorites everywhere on account of their hardiness, free blooming, and the fact of their flowers appearing just after the other varieties are nearly over, are Queen of the Prairie and Baltimore Belle, varieties raised in the year 1843 by a rose grower named Feast, in Baltimore, from seeds of the wild prairie rose crossed with some European variety. These two, the former red and the latter white, when grown near each other on the same porch or with intertwining branches, heighten each other's beauty by contrast. Both are of rapid growth and may be employed to advantage for covering any unsightly objects as walls, old trees, old buildings, etc. Among the most desirable roses of the prairie class we have Annie Maria, vigorous, pale pink, very few thorns; Baltimore Belle, pale bluish, changing to white; Gem of the Prairie, free, believed to be from Queen of the Prairies crossed with Mme. Laffay, rosy red, occasionally blotched with white, large, flat flowers, slightly fragrant; Queen of the Prairies, vigorous, rosy red, frequently with a white stripe, medium or large size, double, foliage large, five leaflets, quite serrated; Triumphant, vigorous, rosy pink, medium size, double or full, distinct, seven leaflets are common.—Cleveland Leader.

In the Poor Quarters of Paris.

On the right bank of the Seine the citadel of labor and poverty seems full of life and energy. Charonne, Menilmontant, Belleville, La Villette, La Chapelle, Clignancourt, Montmartre, Les Epinettes, Batignolles—each district formerly an independent village with its central street—have become amalgamated into one vast center of population, traversed by endless streets and broad avenues—Rue des Pyrenees, Rue de Crimee, Rue Ordener, Rue Curial, Rue Marcadet, Rue de Belleville, Rue Oberkampf, Chaussee Clignancourt, Avenue de la Republique, Boulevard de la Chapelle, Boulevard de Belleville, etc. In these quarters are concentrated two-thirds of the population of Paris.

On these heights, that form, as it were, a crown above rich Paris, some of the houses contain as many as 200 inmates, and the streets are so crowded that you cannot see the pavement except at night. Here are the reservoirs of poverty and of energy that burst and flood Paris in days of revolution. Here are the inexhaustible reserves of cheap labor that make the wealth of manufacturing Paris.

What swarms of people! What a fermentation of various activity! What a perpetual straining and struggling! And yet, with all that, there is no obvious sadness and very little obtrusive discontent. On the contrary, the people are gay and much given to wittiesms and levity; they enjoy the bustle and animation of their surroundings, and they have only to walk a few yards in any direction to find those broad shady avenues and those fine urban parks which the traditions of Haussmann have extended even to the poorest quarters of the city.—Theodore Child in Harper's.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

HOW THE PALACE CAR MAGNATE GOT HIS START IN LIFE'S JOURNEY.

Born In the Country, His First Wages Amounted to but $40 a Year—Cabinet Maker, Building Mover and Raiser, Pike's Peak Gold Seeker, Millionaire.

George M. Pullman, whose differences with his employees brought about the Debs boycott and strikes, is 63 years old. He was born in Brocton, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and like most country boys attended school more or less regularly till he was about 14 years old. Then he went to work in a country general store at a salary of $40 a year. He staid there three years, and it is of record that he earned his money.

He had already begun to show that he possessed the genius of accumulation, for when he left the country store he had a capital of $50, which had been saved out of his meager wages. With this he went to Albion, N. Y., where his brother had a cabinet shop. For this brother the boy went to work, though not exactly as an employee, for his little savings were invested in a partnership interest in the shop. George learned the trade quickly, and the two did very well, so well indeed that when a few years later an opportunity for a man of ingenuity and enterprise to make money came up the younger of the two was equal to the emergency. His chance was furnished by the widening of the Erie canal. This made it necessary to

GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

move many buildings back from the edge of the artificial waterway in order that the necessary additional excavations could be made.

When young Pullman had finished moving buildings along the canal, he had a capital of $5,000 or $6,000. A Chicago lady, who was visiting in Albion told him that the street level of the big western city was about to be raised, and that there had been a good deal of trouble experienced in lifting the heavy buildings. This was late in the fifties, and Pullman betook himself at once to Chicago.

His success there was great, but in 1860, the work of elevation having been practically accomplished, he sighed for new fields. When the civil war broke out, business prospects looked bad, and hearing that gold had been discovered at Pike's peak he went thither, where he remained till some time in 1864. Then he returned to Chicago and set about building his first sleeping car. He was seized with the notion that some time he would do this one night, which he passed in one of the old Woodruff sleeping cars, just before he left Albion. The bunk in which he lay was so uncomfortable that he did not sleep at all, but his active mind devised a plan for a sleeping car which he now set about putting into concrete form.

This car was built in a shed belonging to the Chicago and Alton Railway company. Pullman personally supervised its construction, and before it was finished had expended $18,000 upon it. It was wider and higher than other cars, and railroad managers laughed at his expectations that it could be successfully run. There was no way, they said, by which it could be passed over their roads but by moving back the platforms of the stations and raising the bridges. The car had not been finished long when President Lincoln was assassinated, and it was proposed that it be used in the funeral train from Chicago to Springfield. The managers of the Alton road, who had more faith in the new car than had most other railroad managers, made the necessary changes in their bridges and platforms, and it was run over the line. It was afterward put on regularly and found to be a drawing card. Orders for more cars came in quite as rapidly as Pullman wanted to build them, and in 1867 the business had grown so that it was found necessary to organize a stock company.

The growth of the Pullman company has been constant and rapid ever since. Its capitalization, some of it water, is now $30,000,000. It was not until 1876 that the 3,500 acres of land on which the town of Pullman was built a year or two later was purchased. When everything was ready, the erection of the town proceeded rapidly, immense factories, beautiful dwellings, churches and other public buildings rising as if summoned by the wand of an eastern magician from the flat, half bog prairie. Inside of 12 months after the ground was broken there were not only handsome and substantial buildings, but broad, well paved streets, perfect sewer system, waterworks and gas pipes, and in this city those employed by the Pullman company were expected to reside. No one could buy a home, however, and all must observe the Pullman rules. These things no doubt contributed to the dissatisfaction, which became serious when

CASTLE REST.

wages were reduced early this year. Mr. Pullman's idea in building the city was not at all philanthropic. It was to build on a business principle.

Mr. Pullman does not himself live in Pullman. He has a handsome residence at the corner of Prairie avenue and Eighteenth street, Chicago, which is said to have cost $500,000. He has a scarcely less magnificent summer home on one of the Thousand Islands. This also cost a large sum of money. It is called Castle Rest, and when it was built was dedicated to his mother. His wife was Harriet Sanger before marriage, her father being J. Y. Sanger of Ottawa, Ills. They have two daughters and two sons.

Narrowing the Bedsteads.

Narrow houses and small rooms in flats are necessitating many modifications of life in New York. One result of present conditions is the narrowing of the bedstead. Time was when a double bed must be at least five feet wide. In New York today, however, it is difficult to find a ready made bedstead more than 4 feet 6 inches wide, and the belongings of the bed are narrowed correspondingly. In narrowing the bedstead the manufacturers have not lengthened it, so that that ill used class of persons who exceed 6 feet in height and find themselves in a world built for men of 5 feet 8 are no longer able to lie straight in bed by choosing a diagonal direction.—New York Sun.

LUCK IN ODD NUMBERS.

Superstitions of Modern Gamblers Which Are "as Old as the Hills."

If there is one active principle that enters into gambling, it is superstition, and for almost every man that hunts the elusive dollar over the desolate waste of the green baize cloth, or on the race track, or in any of the other multitudinous ways or places that one may lay siege to alluring fortune there is a separate fancy.

Jack McDonald, one of the best known bookmakers of America, believes that he is most successful in those years which are indicated by odd numbers, and if you are doubtful of the truth of it he will offer you figures to prove it.

"Carley B," as Bookmaker Woolf is best known, has a steadfast belief in "3," and after he has selected a horse to bet upon he will place an extra heavy wager on him if he discovers that he is numbered "3" on the programme.

Several superstitious betting men at the Morris park races a few years ago noticed the coincidence that the thirteenth day of the meeting fell upon June 13, and they straightway sought out a horse numbered "13" on the card. They found one and bet upon him, and to make the coincidence most strange he won.

That this belief in luck as applied to certain numbers is as old as our philosophy is shown by the fact that centuries before the Christian era the Pythagorens and Platonists, who represented all movements and phenomena of nature by numbers, invented the science of arithnomancy, consisting of the use of magical squares and applying occult powers to numbers. On the combinations of certain numbers depended systems of divination, and particular virtues were ascribed to numbers accordingly as they were odd or even.

"There's luck in odd numbers" is a saying as old as the hills. As ancient a writer as Virgil says the gods themselves esteemed the numbers odd, for in the eighth eclogue he wrote:

Around his waxen image first I wind
Three woolen fillets of three colors joined;
Thrice round his thrice devoted head,
Which round the sacred altar thrice is led—
Unequal numbers please the gods.

The Chinese have similar ideas. With them heaven is odd and earth even, and the numbers 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 belong to heaven, while the even digits are of the earth earthy.

So it is little cause for wonder that our modern gamblers stick to their belief that fortune abounds in odd numbers only.—New York Herald.

Reformed Geometry.

Almost 100 years ago two men set out from Virginia to visit the Scioto valley, of the beauty and fertility of which they had heard alluring reports. On the third night they reached Clarksburg, where they put up with a man who appeared to be honest, but old fashioned and illiterate.

"Can you tell us how far it is to Marietta and what sort of a road we shall find?" asked one of the travelers.

"Yes," answered the host; "that is exactly what I can do, for I was appointed one of the viewers to lay out the road and have just returned from the performance of that duty."

"That is fortunate. What do you call the distance?"

"Well, the distance on a straight line, which we first ran, was 75 miles, but on our way back we discovered and marked another line which was much nearer."

The two travelers had each spent some years in the study of surveying and were more or less amused at the idea of a line shorter than a straight line between two given points.

However, the next morning they took the route which their informant had pronounced the shorter, and true enough they found his statement correct, for the crooked road went round the hills, while the straight one went over them, and the distance round was less than the distance over.—Youth's Companion.

Gifts at Baptism.

Gifts to infants on their baptism are of ancient origin. Formerly the sponsors generally offered gilt spoons to the child. These spoons were called apostle spoons, because the figures of the 12 apostles were carved at the top of the handles. Rich sponsors gave the complete set of 12, while for those who were not so opulent four was considered the proper number, and poor sponsors would content themselves with offering one. In the latter case the handle of the spoon generally exhibited the figure of any saint in honor of whom the child received its name. It is in allusion to this custom that, when Cranmer professes himself to be unworthy of being sponsor to the young princess, Shakespeare makes the king reply:

"Come, come, my lord, you'd spare your spoons."

The mug or spoon and fork offering of the present day appears as a very debased survival of a really beautiful christening offering.—Westminster Review.

Business.

"Say, old man, I want to talk business to you a few minutes."

"Certainly; go ahead."

"Could you lend me $25 without inconvenience?"

"Yes, I think I could."

"Thanks. I'll return it shortly."

"What security will you give?"

"Why—er—I—didn't think any necessary."

"Oh, probably I misunderstood you. I thought you said you wanted to talk business."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Japan and Foreigners.

In the last century there was a Japanese law providing that no ship or native should leave Japan under pain of forfeiture or death; that any one returning from a foreign country should be killed; that no one should purchase anything from a foreigner, and that any person bringing a letter from abroad should die, together with all his family.—Chicago Tribune.

Legal Knowledge for Women.

Mrs. Mary Hall, attorney-at-law, conducts a class in civil government at Woodside. The class is proving a great success. One important branch, that of the different property and marriage laws of each state, will probably be taught so that each young pupil will be conversant with the laws of her own state, at least concerning matters so important to her interests. The girls and women of the past have been almost unpardonably ignorant of them, resulting, in many cases, in disastrous consequences to themselves.—Hartford Times.

How Men Are Coddled.

Cooking classes for gentlemen! The final blow to that honorable and old fashioned institution of matrimony. Modern developments are in league against wedlock. Patent buttons have been fashioned that preclude the necessity of a needle. Depots of repairs are established from which issue skilled hand maidens to go into the bachelor's home and reduce the rents in hose and the fractures in linen at minimum cost. The trained nurse has monopolized the most tender of wifely devotions. Indeed the wife is summarily dismissed from the husband's sickroom if danger is imminent.

And the trained nurse is a most engaging, low voiced, gentle institution in picturesque cap and apron. Her hands are like velvet to the touch, but strong and wondrous deft. She knows how to coax and how to command without irritation or fussiness. Obedience is delicious when in accord with her sovereign will. Her dress never rustles. She never cries over a poor fellow when he is too ghastly sick to endure it. She doesn't get her precious feelings injured when his head thumps so he is obliged to call on his Maker with undue unction and familiarity. Apartment houses and clubs galore are luxuriously appointed for the bachelor's comfort.

Gentle women and fresh young maidens sympathize with his ideals and ambitions, and vex him not with tales of the cook's delinquencies or bills for millinery. The chafing dish has been evolved to give zest to his lonely estate. And now the cooking class. Receptions, high teas and luncheons successfully given without a hostess. Beefsteaks always rare and to one's liking. Quails broiled to a turn and terrapin divinely seasoned. "All this, and heaven, too," as the old Long Island deacon said when he saw Lyman Beecher's parlor, with its rag carpet and six ornately decorated chairs.—New York Sun.

A Bird Much Like a Fish.

The "birds of a feather" that "flock together" do not belong to the penguin family, as they are entirely destitute of feathers, having for a covering a kind of stiff down. Another penguin peculiarity is that it swims not on, but under water, never keeping more than its head out, and when fishing coming to the surface at such brief and rare intervals that an ordinary observer would almost certainly mistake it for a fish.—Sports Afield.

Lord Salisbury and Lord Mayor's Days.

Lord Salisbury, as prime minister of England, has seen seven consecutive lord mayor's days, and in doing so has beaten the record of more than sixty years. Since Lord Liverpool died no prime minister has celebrated so many successive 9ths of November at the Guildhall. It is true Lord Salisbury's tenure of office has not been continuous. The six months' administration of Mr. Gladstone in 1886 interposed, but it did not last till lord mayor's day of the year in which he came into office.

THE LAND OF PROMISE

Is the mighty West, the land that "tickled with a hoe laughs a harvest;" the El Dorado of the miner; the goal of the agricultural emigrant. While it teems with all the elements of wealth and prosperity, some of the fairest and most fruitful portions of it bear a harvest of malaria reaped in its fullness by those unprotected by a medicinal safeguard. No one seeking or dwelling in a malarial locality is safe from the scourge without Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Emigrants, bear this in mind. Commercial travelers sojourning in malarious regions should carry a bottle of the Bitters in the traditional gripsack. Against the effects of exposure, mental or bodily overwork, damp and unwholesome food or water, it is an infallible defense. Constipation, rheumatism, biliousness, dyspepsia, nervousness and loss of strength are all remedied by this genial restorative.

Powell—The cost of the cigars and whisky consumed in this country in one year would build a navy. Milford—Yes, but it never will.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars' reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
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Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

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The finest flavoring used in cake,
And housewives who their extracts try
Will never any other buy.
Besides good value they receive,
Before the grocer's door they leave,
A coupon which enables, FREE,
The holder to acquire, you see,
A souvenir of those queer days
When Portland viewed with dread amaze
A mighty flood of waters flow
Where now the ladies shopping go.

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For over a quarter of a century, Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has been effecting *cures* of Bronchial, Throat and Lung affections. Weak Lungs, Bleeding from Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, all lingering Coughs, Consumption, or Lung Scrofula and kindred maladies, are cured by it.

REDUCED TO A SKELETON.

MRS. MILLS.

MRS. MIRA MILLS, of *Sardis, Big Stone Co., Minn.*, writes: "One year ago I was given up by my family physician and friends; all said I must die. My lungs were badly affected, and body reduced to a skeleton. My people commenced to give me your 'Medical Discovery' and I soon began to mend. It was not long before I became well enough to take charge of my household duties again.

I owe my recovery to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

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If you are thinking about buying a plaster, remember that you will place it upon your body and cannot get a plaster that will be *too good* for you.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER is the *best* plaster made. Your druggist may have some other plaster on his shelves which he is anxious to get rid of, or else some worthless imitation purchased at a low price for the purpose of substitution. Do not accept his "Just as good" plea, insist upon having the genuine. ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER has no equal.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS can always be relied upon.

Mathilde—Do you have reindeer in Canada? Underhill (quickly)—Yes, love; but it sometimes snows.

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Men's Suits at $8.50, $10.00, $12.50, $15.00, $20.00.
Men's Overcoats, $10.00, $12.50, $15.00, $18.00.
Young Men's Suits, $3.00, $4.50, $5.00, $8.00, $10.00.
Boys' Knee-Pants Suits, $1.25, $1.75, $2.50, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00.
Oregon Wool Socks, 3 pairs for 50 cents.
White Laundried Shirts, 50 cents.
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Three doses only. Try it.

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Something is needed to keep up the appetite, assist digestion and give good, healthful sleep. For these purposes Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted. As a blood purifier it has no equal, and it is chiefly by its power to make pure blood that it has won such fame as a cure for scrofula, salt rheum and other similar diseases.

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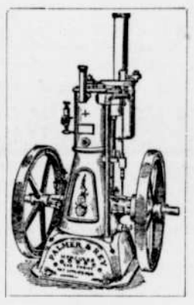

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