



Royal Baking Powder, made from absolutely pure Grape Cream of Tartar,

Imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness, and delicious flavor noticed in the finest bread, cake, biscuit, rolls, crusts, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

A BRIDAL MEASURE.

Gifts they sent her manifold,
Diamonds and pearls and gold,
One there was among the throng
That met Misses' touch at noon,
In against a sylvan rood
Set his lips, and breathed a song:
Bid bright Flora, as she comes,
Snatch a spray of orange bloom
For a maiden's hair.

Let the hours their aprons fill
With tignons and daffodil
And all that's fair.

For her bosom fetch the rose
That is rarest;
Not that either these or those
Could by any happening be
Ornaments to such as she:
They'll but show, when she is dressed,
She is fairer than the fairest,
And out better what is best!

—Thomas Bailey Aldrich in Century.

It Fetched Him.

A down town lawyer borrowed a book from a friend in the same office, took it home and forgot to return it. Several times he was reminded of this by the owner of the book and as many times forgot to put it in his pocket when he left his house. At length, stung to desperation by his friend's gibes, he sat down, and addressing a postal card to himself at his residence he wrote on the back of it thus: "If you do not attend to that matter within 24 hours, you may expect the worst." "There," he said grimly, "if that doesn't fetch me, nothing will."

It did fetch him. It fetched him out of a late sleep the next morning immediately after the postman's first visit to explain to his white faced, terrified wife that she was not likely to be made a widow. He offered explanations—and took the book back, but he is not sure that his wife does not believe that he has committed some crime or in some way got into the clutches of a blackmailer.—New York Times.

The Deadly Cutlery Trade.

A foreign statistician has recently compiled figures relating to the baneful effect of the unavoidable inhalation of metallic dust by cutlers and file cutters. Assuming, he says, that in the case of an ordinary active existence in a healthy atmosphere the number of deaths per 100,000 artificers is 100, the figure of mortality resulting from consumption and other lung complaints among the first named workmen would be 383, and among file sharpeners 296. The death rate prevalent in the cutlery trade would, it seems, be much heavier were it not that the allied handle manufacturing trade is included in the statistics. Altogether the number of fatal terminations to pulmonary diseases among cutlers and file cutters is nearly equivalent to the aggregate deaths among fishermen from all causes, including accidents, which are numerous.—London Iron.

Real Balm of Gilead.

The real balm of gilead is the dried juice of a low shrub, it is said, which grows in Syria. It is very valuable and scarce, for the amount of balm yielded by one shrub never exceeded 60 drops a day. According to Josephus, the balm or balsam of gilead was one of the presents given by the queen of Sheba to King Solomon. The ancient Jewish physicians prescribed it evidently for dyspepsia and melancholia.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Proving His Case.

"But, your honor," said the prisoner, "I am not guilty of this crime. I have three witnesses who will swear that at the hour this man was robbed I was at home in my own chamber taking care of the baby."

"Yes, your honor," glibly answered the prisoner's counsel, "that is strictly true. We can prove a lullaby, your honor."—Exchange.

OVERCROWDED NEW YORK.

The Tenement Districts Compared With Those of Other Cities.

A recent census report shows that there are 81,000 houses in New York, occupied by a number of families so great as to imply that there are nearly four families (3.82) for every house in the metropolis. When it is recalled that there are thousands of beautiful homes in New York occupied each by one family only, that miles of avenues and streets are lined with houses each individually owned and occupied by one family group, it will be realized to what extent in other parts of the city crowding occurs, when to accommodate an average of nearly four families to each house the remaining houses only are available.

Comparing the condition of New York with Philadelphia the difference is most marked. In Philadelphia the average number of families to each house is one family and one-tenth, as against three families and over three-quarters in New York for each house. In New York the average for each house is 19 people, while in Philadelphia the average is not 6 people per house. The death rate tells the rest. In New York it is 28 in every 1,000, in Philadelphia 22 per 1,000. While New York has 19 people to each house, London has only 7, with a death rate 3 per cent lower than New York.

The extent of the crowding in New York is made painfully apparent by the statement of the national census, which shows that out of a population of 1,600,000 no less a number than 1,200,000 live in apartments, flats and tenements. Still further is this confirmed by the sanitary census made by the police in which it was found that there were herded in what the board of health designates as the "tenement district" no less than 276,000 families. This number, exceeding a quarter of a million families, averaging five persons to each, is so great as to excite surprise that such a condition can exist in the chief city of the new world, where conditions of civilization, as illustrated by the character and number of homes, ought to have their most perfect exemplification. But the facts as presented in official reports, in the death rate and in the personal observations of men and women who take a deep interest in the condition of human kind in the metropolis, show a condition of density full of danger, in which the indications toward improvements are few and far between.—North American Review.

The Faces of Men.

Physiognomists tell us that the human face resembles that of some animal. Those who remember the late Henry Bergh will have no difficulty in recalling the equine profile and expression of his face. It was remarkable. George Eliot was another blessed with the equine expression on her countenance. Dickens' head and face were often likened to that of a fine dog.

In England and America, where dogs and horses are more thought of and better cared for than in other civilized countries, we find more men whose faces are strikingly canine and equine in profile and expression. Among successful men we often see the piercing eyes and long, bent nose of the eagle. This eagle profile, so seldom found in men of commonplace talents, is much admired by physiognomists, but physiognomists condemn the eagle's face when a woman bears it.

The vast majority of men and women of our race resemble sheep, and this accounts for the stupidity and susceptibility of the average man and woman. But those who think or have been told that they look like a horse or a dog must remember that there are "balky" horses and some mighty snappy and miserable dogs.—Brooklyn Standard-Union.

A Holy Oil.

The love of the marvelous in the thirteenth century was not less remarkable in this age than in those which had preceded it. In the old French account we read of new wonders in Palestine not mentioned before, and of the Sinai convent we learn that "there lies St. Catherine, virgin and martyr, in a very fair marble tomb, which tomb is so holy that a sort of oil from it heals many ills, and the grace of God is shown, in that many wild beasts, which are on that mountain, live on nothing save by licking the tomb of my lady St. Catherine and by the manna which falls on the mountain."

At Tortosa also was now shown St. Luke's portrait of Our Lady, and at Sardenia a Syrian monastery on a rock north of Damascus was the miraculous image of the Virgin, which distilled oil from its breast. By special treaty the Templars were allowed to visit the shrine and collect the oil, which was in high repute and sold for a great price in Europe. It is often mentioned in the inventories of churches in France as one of the treasures of the church.—Edinburgh Review.

Loss of Life From Disease In War.

In the Franco-German war the German troops lost less than a third of their dead by disease, while formerly the loss had been four times that from wounds. The following figures give the deaths from disease for every 100 men lost in the campaign: French in the Crimean war, 79; United States troops in the American war, 80; Germans in the last French war, 29. The small loss from disease compared with that from wounds in the French army promises much for military hygiene in future campaigns.—Lord Playfair.

Nature in an Unfamiliar Attitude.

Sometimes, almost unawares, one catches nature in an unfamiliar attitude that leaves an impression on the mind of having learned something distinctly and entirely new. It usually requires a passage through some physical discomfort—a facing of rain or snow, or a wading through wet and tangled grass. The unconsciousness of the experience is its chief charm. One is generally alone on such trips. There is no one out but those who really love nature, and this gives a sort of proprietorship in the scene. But, it must be repeated, this feeling must be purchased at a proportionate expense of energy—nature does not invite as on a June day.—Boston Transcript.

A Leather Shoe For Horses.

In England and in many parts of Europe proper they have for a long time been using for a horseshoe a regular curiosity made of compressed leather. At the factory where they are made three thicknesses of common cowskin are pressed into a steel mold, and while held in position by powerful clamps are subjected to a bath of some chemical preparation which makes them surprisingly hard and durable. It is claimed for these shoes that they are much lighter and last longer than those made of iron, also that split hoofs are unknown in horses constantly provided with them. The shoe is perfectly smooth on the bottom, no calks being required, the impact causing the surface to adhere even on the smoothest ice. Although, as above stated, the shoe is hard and durable, it is also very elastic, thus preventing sprains and bruises and making the horse's step lighter and surer. Straw treated with a solution unknown to American and European chemists has been used for horseshoes for centuries in Japan. Perhaps some American genius will outdo England and the Japs by giving us a durable paper horseshoe. Who knows?—Philadelphia Press.

Character In the Voice.

How much character and significance lie in a voice! I was sitting in an office waiting for its owner to return when a woman entered and spoke to the clerk. My back was toward her, and she only inquired where Mr. Blank was and said she would wait, but I realized instantly that she was "somebody." It was not merely the quality of her voice, deep and resonant, but an indescribable something in the intonation which conveyed to my ear the intelligence that I listened to a woman who was the possessor of brains, energy and power.

When she came within my range of vision, I saw a woman of middle age, large, massive, unconventional in appearance, and with a face every line of which was impressed with the qualities suggested by the voice. When the man for whom I was waiting came in, he addressed her by a name which I instantly recognized as belonging to a woman well known for her strong and original writings on sociological problems, and the revelation of character given by the voice was justified by the disclosure of her identity.—Boston Advertiser.

Energy Great, but Useless.

An electrical writer has calculated that the firing of a small pistol sets free about 600 foot pounds of energy, while a watch consumes about one one-fifty-four-millionth of a horsepower, the energy of the bullet being sufficient to keep the time for two years. An Edison telephone transmitter requires about one one-thousandth of the energy in a watch. It would therefore be worked for 2,000 years on the energy exerted in the pistol. A lightning flash of 3,500,000 volts and 12,000 amperes, lasting one one-hundred-and-twenty-one thousandth of a second, would run a 160-horsepower engine for 10 seconds.—Electrical Data.

English Love For Old Churches.

The English people have a deep seated love for their old churches and cathedrals, and they spend money lavishly for their preservation. In the last 20 years not less than \$33,048,140 has been expended in the restoration of these edifices, and this does not include any sum below \$2,500. In London alone no less than \$4,101,645 has been thus expended. In addition, \$48,038,915 has been devoted in the country at large to the erection of new churches. Another notable fact is that most of the money raised for these purposes has been derived from private gifts.—Boston Journal.

Trick of Beggars' Children.

The children of beggars are often seen to be covered with tumors and wens, while otherwise they are perfectly healthy. An inquisitive surgeon has found the cause of the swellings. It is a trick of the father or mother to appeal the more strongly to the charity of the world. With an instrument like a hypodermic syringe the skin is punctured and the breath is blown under it, causing it to stand out like a tumor or other excrescence in a way that would deceive almost any one.—New York Tribune.

All In One Pound of Coal.

If a pound of coal is subjected to a dry distillation, and the products and residual treated chemically by the processes for obtaining the well known coal tar colors, the pound thus treated will yield enough of magenta to color 600 yards of flannel, vermilion for 2,560 yards, aurifer for 120 yards and alizarine sufficient for 155 yards of red cloth.—Age of Steel.

Too Much of a Hunter.

It was one of the late Senator Knana's ambitions to photograph a deer on the run. Finally he had some boys to go into the bushes to start up the deer, and he had his hand on the bulb which governed the camera, ready to press it when the animal should appear. As he heard it crashing through the brush, however, he dropped the bulb and picked up his gun. As the deer sprang forth he killed it.—Chicago Herald.

The Immigration of 1893.

The total at the principal ports was 543,457, of which 118,276 came from Germany, 60,257 from Italy, 69,926 from Austria and Hungary, 45,494 from England and Wales, 55,374 from Sweden and Norway, 50,440 from Ireland, 11,251 from Scotland, 6,691 from Switzerland, 52,287 from Russia, 5,337 from France, 10,128 from Denmark, 7,738 from the Netherlands and 26,880 from Poland and the remainder from Asia, South America and other points.—New York Journal of Commerce.

One of Lincoln's Dry Remarks.

Judge E. Rockwood Hoar, remarking on President Lincoln's dry humor, says that on one occasion a delegation of colored men had waited upon Mr. Lincoln and were evidently at a loss to know just what to say. The president waited awhile and then remarked: "Well, all who are here seem to be present." This self evident proposition broke the ice and removed the spell from the African jaw.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Instinctive Action In Death.

The cannon ball which plunged through the head and tore out the brain of Charles XII did not prevent him from seizing his sword hilt. The idea of attack and the necessity for defense was impressed upon his mind by a blow which we would naturally suppose to have been too tremendous and instantaneous to leave the least interval for thought.—Philadelphia Press.

ANTI-FERMENTINE

Is a HARMLESS preparation in tablet form for preserving ALL KINDS OF FRUIT WITHOUT COOKING. One package preserves fifty pints of fruit or a barrel of cider, and only costs 60 cents. Fruits preserved with Anti-fermentine retain their natural taste and appearance. Ask your druggist or grocer for Anti-fermentine.

Smartly—Solomon's first wife was the best one he had. Mrs. Smartly—How do you know? Smartly—The Bible says that she was one woman in a thousand.

The Best Cure is that which truly cures Promptly and Permanently and ST. JACOBS OIL Shows a thousand proofs of the worst cases of Pain It Has Cured.

Golden West Baking Powder Purity and Leavening Power UNEQUALED.

CASH PRIZES To introduce our Powder, we have determined to distribute among the consumers a number of CASH PRIZES. To the person or club returning us the largest number of certificates on or before June 1, 1894, we will give a cash prize of \$100, and to the next largest, numerous other prizes ranging from \$5 to \$75 IN CASH.

CLOSSET & DEVERS, PORTLAND, Oe. N. P. N. U. No. 508—S. F. N. U. No. 580