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McMINNVILLE is the county seat and largest town, and the Telephone-Register is the leading newspaper and best advertising medium. Try it.

Circulation Guaranteed Greater Than That of Any Other Paper Published in Yamhill County.

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McMINNVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1891.

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J. F. CALBREATH, E. K. GOUCHER.
Calbreath & Goucher,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
McMINNVILLE, OREGON.
(Office over Draly's Bank.)

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Physician & Surgeon,
McMINNVILLE, OREGON.
Office and residence on D street. All calls promptly answered day or night.

DR. J. C. MICHAUX
Practicing Physician and Surgeon,
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.
Jan. 21, '88.

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SURGEON AND HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
Office upstairs in the Garrison Building.

JAMES BENNETT,
ARCHITECT.
Plans, Specifications, Elevations, Details, Personal Supervision of all work placed in my hands a Specialty.
Office—Up stairs in Campbell's Brick, North of Court House, OREGON.
DALLAS

D. A. SMITH,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER.
Shop With Hewitt Bro's.
Charges Reasonable. Give me a call.
McMINNVILLE, OREGON.

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Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Dealer in All Kinds of Watches, Jewelry, Plated Ware, Clocks and Spectacles, McMINNVILLE, OR.

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Fresh Meats of all kinds constantly on hand. Highest price paid for Butcher's stock.
THIRD STREET, McMINNVILLE, OR.

The People's Market.
Carries the Best Line of Choice Meats in the City. Game and Fish in Season. Poultry, hams, etc., bought for the highest market price and cash paid for same. Your attention is called to the fact that we always serve the best meats to be found. Your patronage is solicited.
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McMINNVILLE
TRUCK AND DRAY CO.,
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Goods of all descriptions moved and careful handling guaranteed. Collections will be made monthly. Hauling of all kinds done cheap.
Pension, Postal, Land and Indian Dependent Claims.

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EXAMINER BUREAU OF CLAIMS,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
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(Editor & Prop. San Francisco Examiner.)
JOHN DEEBERBURN,
Manager.
618 F Street, Northwest, WASHINGTON, D. C.

We obtain Pensions and Patents, Indian Dependent Claims and all classes of Land Claims, Mining, Pre-emption and Homestead Claims.
General Land Office, Department of the Interior and the Supreme Court.

Executrix' Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that Maggie C. Redmond has been by the county court of Yamhill county, Oregon, duly appointed executrix of the last will and testament of Ellen Redmond, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them to me with proper vouchers at the office of Jas. McMINNVILLE, in said county within six months from the date hereof.
Dated this 18th day of July, A. D. 1891.
MAGGIE C. REDMOND, Executrix.

COTTAGE SANITARIUM!
At Mt. Tabor.
—Portland's Most Beautiful Suburb—
For the treatment of Nervous Diseases, especially those arising from over-exhaustion and prostration, chronic diseases, and all those who need quiet and rest, good nursing, massage and constant medical care. At Mt. Tabor will be found pure air, absolute freedom from malaria, good water, beautiful surroundings and magnificent views. Ample references given if desired. For further particulars, address the physician in charge.
OSMON ROYAL, M. D., Ninth & Morrison Sts., Portland, Oregon.

Harness and Saddles.
ELSIA WRIGHT.
Carries the Largest Assortment of Harness and Saddles and also the LARGEST STOCK IN YAMHILL COUNTY. Harness of all kinds Made to Order. Repairing Neatly Done.
Robes, Whips and all the Necessaries are kept in Stock in Endless Variety.
Call and See Stock, Store on Third Street, McMINNVILLE, Oregon.

THE COMMERCIAL STABLE!
Gates & Henry, Props.
McMINNVILLE, Oregon.

Livery, Feed and Sale!
Everything New
And First-class.
Special Accommodations for Commercial Travellers.
Corner Second and E Streets, one block from Cooks hotel.

OREGON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Monmouth, Oregon.
The Leading Normal School in the Northwest.—Healthful and Beautiful Location.—No Saloons.



BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Ex-officio State Board of Education. His Excellency Governor Sylvester Penney, Hon. G. W. McBride, Sec. of State, Hon. E. B. McElroy, Supt. of Public Instruction, President of Board, H. Schofield, Washington County, Secretary, J. B. V. Butler, Polk County, Executive Committee, J. R. V. Butler, Polk County, J. W. Haler, Polk County, Jacob Voorhes, Marion County, J. C. White, Polk County, Alfred Lacey, Clackamas County, J. S. Vetter, Multnomah County, W. H. Holmes, Marion County.

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FRANK WRIGHT,
Successor to H. Adams
HARNESS SHOP!

I have purchased the Harness Shop of H. Adams and will keep a Complete and Reliable Stock of Harness and Horse Furnishings. The people of Yamhill county are invited to call and look over the stock and get prices.
FRANK WRIGHT.

Edwards & Derby,
Proprietors of The McMinnville
TILE FACTORY
Situating at the Southwest corner of the Fair Grounds. All sizes of
First-Class Drain Tile
kept constantly on hand at lowest living prices.
EDWARDS & DERBY,
41—McMinnville, Oregon.

Well, I Vum and I Vow!
THAT DODGASTED
RED FRONT
GROCERY STORE
Has not busted yet! They have a fuller stock, better quality of Goods and lower prices than ever.

C. R. COOK & SON,
HENDERSON & GAUNT
—DEALERS IN—
STABLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.
The Finest Line of Confectionery in the City.
All kinds of Produce taken at the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.
Call and examine our Stock and get Prices.
HENDERSON & GAUNT.

Assignee's Sale of Real Property.
In the Circuit Court of the County of Yamhill, Oregon, in and for the State of Oregon, in the matter of the assignment of Geo. W. Sappington, insolvent debtor: vs. Creditors.
By virtue of a general assignment for the benefit of all his creditors in proportion to the amount of their respective claims made and executed by the above named Geo. W. Sappington on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1890, which instrument of assignment was thereafter, and on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1891, duly filed for record in Yamhill County, State of Oregon, the same being the County in which the business in respect of which the same was made, has been carried on said assignment having been made under and by virtue of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, entitled: "An act to secure creditors a just division of the estates of debtors who convey for the benefit of creditors, approved October 15th, A. D. 1875," and also amendatory thereof, have, as assignee of said debtor and assignee named in said assignment, received, possessed, controlled and own all the right and title to the one-half undivided interest which the said Geo. W. Sappington had and owned at the time he made said assignment, to-wit: The 27th day of December, A. D. 1890, of, in and to the following described real property and premises, to-wit:

Commencing at the southeast corner of lot 3, block 1, running north one hundred and ten feet, thence west fifty five and ten feet, thence east fifty five and ten feet, thence east fifty five and ten feet to the place of beginning, in the town of North Yamhill as recorded in the Recorder's office in the County of Yamhill, in the State of Oregon, which said real property and premises I shall expose for sale and offer for sale as the law directs, at the Court House door, in said Yamhill County, State of Oregon, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1891, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the said day, the same being between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at Public Auction.

G. A. DOUGLAS,
Assignee of the estate of Geo. W. Sappington, Insolvent Debtor.
Dated this 18th day of July, A. D. 1891.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
OPENS SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1891.
COURSE OF STUDY arranged expressly to meet the needs of the farming and mechanical interests of the state.
Large, commodious and well-ventilated buildings. The College is located in a cultivated and Christian community, and one of the healthiest in the state.
Military Training.
Expenses need not exceed \$150 for the entire session.
Two or more free scholarships for every county.
B. L. ARNOLD, Treas., Corvallis, Or.

IT MEANS DEATH THERE.

Alaskan Indians Dread "La Grippe" as Southerners did the Cholera.

At different times during the past few months the briefest of news items in the more obscure corners of the daily papers have given the information that the influenza was prevalent among the Indians of Alaska, but the reader was given no hint of the real sufferings and privations of the poor, half-famished natives who were dying like cattle from a disease more fatal among them than the plague among pilgrims to Mecca. A private letter from an employee of the Cutting Packing company at Cook's Inlet describes the terrible ravages of the disease in that part of Alaska.

This is the land of death. When I first came here four months ago the only sound that broke the stillness of the Arctic morning was the wail and entreaties of those whose friends and relatives had succumbed to the dread la grippe. All is still now. There are none to lament. The few who survive have seen all who were near and dear to them taken from them, not one at a time, but by the score, until they have not even the heart to bewail their own impending dissolution, for to them their fate is as certain as the setting of the sun, and they await it with stolid indifference. I asked of them why they did go to work laying in their supplies for the coming winter.

"We might as well starve as die of the plague," was the invariable reply. They cannot comprehend the possibility of escaping the epidemic that has been so relentless in the pursuit of their friends.

From Turnagain bay on the north, to Port Graham on the south of Cook's Inlet comes the same story of destitution, disease and death. The little settlements on either point, but the native villages are completely deserted. As soon as the gripe made its appearance there the panic-stricken Indians fled to the settlements on the coast and begged for the "white man's charm against death." The Copper river Indians have not escaped though they were better prepared to fight off the disease than those in other localities.

Since I first came here I have done little but attend to the dying. The little could be done for the poor victim beyond making death as easy for them as possible. This work revealed to me some most pathetic tales of destitution. One evening I was attracted to a little isolated hut from which curled a narrow thread of smoke. Upon entering I found a little Indian girl, not over nine years of age, holding a six-months baby on her lap before a miserable little fire of green willows. I asked her where her father was.

"Dead," was her only reply, as she rocked the baby to and fro and tried to hush its weak moans with a bit of smoked salmon.

"Where is your mother?" She only pointed to a dark corner of the hut. There I found the mother and a child of four—dead. The mother held the little one in her arms and in her dying struggles she had tucked the old worn-out furs snugly around her child. The bit of salmon was all there was in the hut to sustain the two little children. I asked the little girl what she expected to do.

"Die," was her pathetic reply. This was only one of many instances where little children were left alone, without relatives and friends and, with no means of support but the father's spear, net and canoe. In villages deserted by all who were able to crawl to their boats I found men and women dying alone—neglected and forgotten by their friends and robbed of their relatives by death.

The work of the disease was as quick and almost as fatal as Asiatic cholera. I have seen strong and apparently healthy Indians attacked in the morning and dead at night in their boats, on the beach and beside the trails leading to their homes. The progress of the disease from the first rheumatic twinge to the dying gasp was most marked. The victims were invariably seized with terrible pains in the chest, back and loins, and extending to the top of the head, often falling where they were at the moment of the most violent prostrations. Then followed a burning fever and delirium, in which they appeared to suffer intense agony. Then came consciousness, but with it such a condition of utter exhaustion that they were unable to battle with the acute pneumonia that followed.

The epidemic was so fatal among the Indians is due in part to the fact that they had just passed through a very hard winter and were in no condition physically to withstand the disease. Last winter was not extremely hard, but was broken and changeable rendering hunting and fishing almost out of the question. The natives fared poorly and suffered intensely from the ills usually attendant upon rapid climatic changes in high latitudes and the gripe came when they were least prepared to battle with it.

At the present time the outlook is more hopeful. Wherever there are whites the Indians are well provided for; but in the interior the influenza is still raging and it is feared that those who survive will die of starvation and exposure next winter. Apparently the

disease has almost run its race, but it has left such a path of death and desolation behind that it will be many long years before the terrible epidemic shall have passed into the legendary history of the Alaskan Indians.

MEN WITH TAILS.

Prehistoric Skeletons with Caudal Appendages Found in Mexico.

A discovery which will undoubtedly prove of immense interest to the ethnologists has been made at a little hamlet of Sinaloa, Mexico, within the past few days, while breaking ground for a large coffee plantation which is being established by an English syndicate. The find consists of thousands of skeletons, either of large apes or prehistoric human beings of a very low order.

If the remains are of apes they were of a gigantic size and of a variety no longer extant, while, if they are of men they were provided with distinct caudal appendages, very thick and short and curled up like a squirrel's tail. They are the skeletons of apes can hardly be doubted, judging from the arms which reach nearly half a foot below the knee, and the thumbs, which are also abnormally long and curved with exceedingly sharp and powerful nails.

The feet too show that they were intended for climbing rather than walking, and are also provided with claws and also prehensile toes of unusual length. It is probable that the large number of skeletons found are due to a battle between two bands of the animals having taken place at this spot, which is further evidenced by the number of broken skulls and other bones among them, and the fact that several skeletons were found locked in a deadly embrace. No weapons, however, were discovered, but as these were probably of wood they have perished in the course of time.

The work of searching for other remains still goes on every hour seeing hundreds of more detached fragments or occasionally whole skeletons unearthed. It is calculated that over 400 entire ones have already been discovered. A few of the most perfect have been sent to the British museum, and others will be presented to the Smithsonian Institute by the owners of the land.

SUICIDE BY AMMONIA.

The Terrible Agony Does Not Prevent Its Use.

No poison brings death with more sudden agony than ammonia, but that fact does not seem to discourage the suicidal. The man Harrowitz, who deliberately swallowed a fatal dose of the drug in New York recently, is only one of the many who have given the ammonia route to death in spite of the excruciating pain. Dr. Blyth has recorded thirty cases of ammonia poisoning in the small London district of which he is health officer; Professor Mitchell mentions twenty-two cases, and four have occurred during the short time Dr. Jenkins has been connected with the coroner's office in New York.

Cases of slow poisoning from ammonia are of constant occurrence among men who work in its manufacture, or even in decomposing substance which give it off in considerable quantities. Ammonia, slowly and from day to day, taken into the system, causes the complexion to lose its freshness, and in the skin of men who get heavily impregnated with it has a disagreeably mottled and discolored appearance.

Taken into the stomach from day to day in the even small quantities used to adulterate food, such as baking powder, it not only injures the complexion but attacks the lining of the stomach, and is the cause of much general ill health.

The recent rapid increase in the use of ammonia for various purposes, and the consequent increase in its manufacture have made it one of the most easily obtained poisons, and although everybody is familiar with it in some form, there is a surprising amount of ignorance of its dangerous qualities. Its use as an adulterant in any food preparation is simply a crime, and as a crime should be punished.

Traffic in Chinese Women.
A Chinaman, living in Australia, when anxious to have a wife of his own nation, sends a letter to an agent in Hong Kong, written in such terms as these: "I want a wife. She must be a maiden under 20 years of age, and must not have left her father's house. She must also have never read a book, and her eyes-lashes must be half an inch in length. Her teeth must be sparkling as the pearls of Ceylon. Her breath must be like unto the scents of the magnificent odoriferous groves of Java, and her attire must be from the silken weavers of the greatest river in the world—the ever-flowing Yangtse-Kiang."

The price of Chinese women, delivered in Sydney, is \$28, but two Chinese women only cost \$2; therefore, the Chinese import women in couples. The importer never sees his women before they arrive, and then he generally selects the best looking one. The other is shown around to well-to-do Chinese, and after they have inspected her, she is submitted to what may be called public auction.

The writer happened to be present at one of these sales. A young girl, aged 10, was offered, and after some spirited bidding, purchased by a wealthy Chinese merchant, whose place of business is in one of the leading towns of New South Wales, for \$120. The melancholy aspect of the girl as she went away in company of the man who purchased her was deplorable in the extreme.

THE NAVAL RESERVE.

The organization of an efficient body of naval militia with which to supplement and strengthen in war, the regular naval forces of the United States, as the national guard in the various states is expected to act with reference to the regular army, has long been a subject of discussion. As far back as the administration of President Jefferson the establishment and equipment of such a body was suggested by the executive.

Like many other propositions of similar character having for their object the placing of this country in a position of security in case of foreign or domestic complication, it has languished and often been forgotten. It is probable that the impetus given various schemes of national defense toward the close of the term of President Arthur and during those of Cleveland and Harrison had an important effect on the movement looking to a naval militia.

The construction of a new navy causes the authorities some embarrassment. The present allowance of 7,500 men and 750 boats to the naval strength of the country is little enough, and the continued addition of new war vessels calls for men than the present establishment affords. In the event of a sudden call the present peace strength of the navy would fall far short of actual needs, and the desirability of having a disciplined body of militia to supply this need becomes self-evident.

The first successful effort to form such a body of militia was begun about four years ago by the shipping and yachting interests of New York. The first legal step was the passing of a bill by congress authorizing the maritime states to organize naval forces. Massachusetts was first to take advantage of this law, and New York and Rhode Island followed. The organizing of the New York naval reserve began in the autumn of 1889, and drill began on board the old frigate Minnesota in March, 1890. This vessel was secured for the purpose from the navy department, and with the exception of a short time last summer the vessel has been the headquarters for the new militia ever since. The organization dragged somewhat during 1890 owing to uncertainty as to the outcome of efforts to have it enrolled on the list of state organizations. The organizing of the Naval Reserve Association in January, 1891, with which the old organization was consolidated, gave a great impetus to the movement. A modification of the New York state laws by which the battalion was permitted to be enrolled with a minimum of 35 instead of 80 men in each battery, was a great help, as was the passage of a bill by congress appropriating \$25,000 for arms and equipments of naval reserves enrolled in the various states before July 1st of this year. The battalion was enrolled in the New York state militia June 23, with 291 men. Its full complement of men is 320, and it now actually number over 200.

The men have been drilled in the handling of rifles, cutlasses and howitzers. But the need of drilling in the handling of the large modern guns has been fully appreciated and the presence of the "white squadron" in New York waters has allowed the needed practice. The Massachusetts reserves were given such an opportunity and the success attending this experiment has resulted in a similar outing for the New York reserves. For several days the battalion was drilled in the handling of boats in the North river and in the use of electric search lights and night and day signaling. On Saturday the entire first battalion embarked on the steamer Stonington for Fisher's Island, Long Island sound, where it has since been employed in various drills and operations. The first and second days the operations consisted of drill on the great guns of the squadron. This was followed by target practice with service charges of powder. The handling of secondary batteries (rapid-fire guns) was also attended with very satisfactory results and the experience closed with a sham battle which included the employment of boats and in which all the operations usual in actual service were gone through with. The very successful results so far achieved have had a most important effect in demonstrating the practical utility of such a body of militia as that now possessed by New York state. The state authorities are reported as favorably impressed with the work done so far. It is probable, therefore, that with the interest now aroused in this branch of the national defense the naval reserve association will not be under the necessity of again soliciting public contributions to carry on its work. It is reasonable to expect that other states on the Atlantic seaboard will follow the example of New York and Massachusetts and organize similar bodies.

The softening effect of matrimony on a son of Mars like Gen. Schofield may be noted in the fact that he has discarded his ordinary boots for tennis shoes. His honeymoon trip has now come to an end and he will take up his residence with his young bride in Washington. Mrs. Schofield will meet some interesting people in Washington including several old flames of her husband, who are prominent in the society of the capital, where the general has long been a valiant drawing-room campaigner.

Don Francisco Cuerto, of the State of Tabasco, has invented a hand glass by which he declares he can look into a tree and see the sap rise. Until Edison invents an audiphone by which one can hear the grass grow there will be some Spanish-Americans to maintain Don Cuerto's superior excellence as a scientific mage. Don Cuerto is now said to be at work on a fly fan to be propelled by the wheels of a street car.

GOOD LUCK.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is often called the Good-Luck Baking Powder.

Owing to the fact that good luck always attends the use of Dr. Price's, it is not essential to use it the moment it is mixed nor is it required to have the oven always just so, as in the case with ammonia or alum powders. It is not luck after all, but the exact accuracy and care exercised in the preparation and combination of all the ingredients of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Competent chemists are employed to test the strength and purity of each ingredient. Nothing is trusted to chance. Hence; it is always uniform in its work.

House wives never fail to have "good luck" in making most delicious bread, biscuit, pastry and cakes that remain moist and sweet. Only Baking Powder that contains the white of eggs.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is reported by all authorities as free from Ammonia, Alum, or any other adulterant. In fact, the purity of this ideal powder has never been questioned.

HYPNOTIC HUNTING.
Novel Method of Catching Leopards by Means of Mesmerism.

"What is the most novel experience you ever had in Mexico?" was asked of Judge Masterson at the Leland last evening.

"Hunting the pumas or the spotted leopard," was the reply, and he related the following:
"About a month ago we were in the southern part of the State of Chiapas, which borders on Central America. One day a party was gotten up to hunt the spotted leopards. We left the hacienda at sunrise with a pack of thirty dogs, not the American hunting dog, but those little hairless Mexican animals that you see in the streets of this city once in a while. As we rode away I asked the guides where the guns were, and they said we needed no guns, and we rode on. After going a few miles we reached the celebrated ruins of Palenque.

"There the dogs began to prick up their ears and dash away. After a short run they treed one of the finest pumas I have ever seen. It was an immense animal, and, as he swung to and fro on a limb of a tree, his picturesque coat shined in the sun's rays. I could only think of a study for an artist. The dogs encircled the tree and began to bark. How they did yell and howl! It was the queerest, weirdest sound that I had ever heard. Standing still and looking up at the beautiful prisoner, these trained dogs howled like demons.

"Soon I saw the effect. The leopard walked to the end of the limb and gazed fixed at the dogs below. He did not appear frightened, but charmed. And he was. The leopard had been hypnotized by the dogs. The spotted beast acted like a sleep-walker, and if he had not been under a spell he would have fallen from the dangerous position that he had taken on the tree.

"When he was declared to be thoroughly hypnotized one of our guides went up the tree and fastened a little rope around the leopard's neck. The other end was tied to the tree. The guide patted the dangerous animal as he would his pony and the beast did not notice it in the least. The man came down the tree and we called the dogs off. Then the leopard came out of the trance with a start, and attempted to jump away from the little rope on his neck. He fell downward and was hanged to death.

"In this manner we got six leopards that morning. It is one of the greatest sports in Mexico and is rapidly taking the place of the bull-fights. The animal captured in this way are valuable, too, for their skins are not pierced with bullet-holes or scarred with knives."

The Baby King.
He is small, very small, but sinewy, restless, full of fun and precocious. He will not have toy horses, but for two years has desired a live horse, in order to run races. He says "thou" to the people. He likes to nickname the old generals. For instance, Marshal Martinez Campos, chief of the military cabinet, is called "Campos" by the child. When he does not get what he wishes at once, he grows exceedingly angry and can be quieted only by the soft words of the queen regent. He is stubborn. He speaks excellent English already. What offends him especially is the knowledge that he is still a child. He would like to grow large at once; but he has a great mistake without the king. He cannot understand how the king of Spain can be so small.

There are some patent medicines that are more marvelous than a dozen doctors' prescriptions, but they're not those that profess to cure everything. Everybody, now and then feels "run down," no grows exceedingly angry, just too sick to be well. That's where the right kind of a patent medicine comes in, and does for a dollar what the doctors wouldn't do for less than five or ten. We claim it to be the best in its effects, creating an appetite purifying the blood, and preventing Bilious Typhoid and Malarial fevers if taken in time. The time to take it is when you first time the signs of weariness and weakness. The time to take on general principle, is NOW.

How Edison First Practiced Electrocity.
Mr. Edison might come forward, if he desired, and claim a patent as the originator of electrocity, for the Boston Transcript says that he used to practice it on vermin when he was an unknown telegraph operator in Boston. One of his pastimes in leisure moments was the slaughter of cockroaches by electricity. He rigged a little arrangement on the wall of the office, made of two squares of tin foil from packages. These squares were pasted on the wall very near together, and between them was dabbed some molasses. Each piece of tin foil was connected with an electric current by a fine copper wire. The cockroaches, attracted by the molasses, would march in procession up the wall, and as the bugs reached the sweet stuff they would connect a circuit between the pieces of tin foil, their demise being swift and sudden.

Highest of all in Leaving Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE