

ADVERTISING IS A SCIENCE, and our business men should think of this. Your ad, if properly written, is worth money to you; if not the money paid for them is thrown away. Everyone cannot write an ad. The Telephone-Register will insert free of charge for one month, the best-written half-column ad of a business man who is not at present patronizing this newspaper. Let us see who can write the best ad.

The Telephone-Register.

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

REGISTER—Established August, 1881.
TELEPHONE—Established June, 1886.

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1889.

OREGON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. Monmouth, Oregon.

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



New building, new apparatus, full faculty, light expenses, large attendance. Normal advanced, Normal, Business, Music and Art Departments. Special attention given to physical culture; a volunteer military organization. Those receiving diplomas from this school are entitled to teach in any county of the state without further examination. Tuition reduced in Normal and Business departments from \$40 to \$25 per year; in preparatory from \$30 to \$20.

A Year at School for \$150.

EXPENSES.—Tuition, Normal and Business, \$5.00 per term of ten weeks; in preparatory, \$3.00 per term; good board at Normal dining hall, \$1.50 per week; furnished rooms with fire and light, \$1 per week; laundry, \$1.00 per week; books, \$1.00 per week. Total \$150.00 per year.

First Term Opens Sept. 22, 1889.

Students can enter at any time. For catalogue address

**P. L. CAMPBELL, A. B., President,
J. M. POWELL, A. M., Vice-president.**

**D. A. SMITH,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER.**
Shop With Hewitt Bros.
Charges Reasonable. Give me a call.
McMINNVILLE, OREGON.

**WM. HOLL,
WATCHMAKER
AND JEWELER.**
Dealer in All Kinds of Watches, Jewelry, Plated Ware, Clocks and Spectacles. McMINNVILLE, OR.

Eurisko Market.
J. S. HIBBS, Proprietor.
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, hides, etc., bought for the highest market price. The quality of the goods is guaranteed. Call on us for the best meats to be found. Your patronage is solicited.
BOND & FLETCHER.

**McMINNVILLE
TRUCK AND DRAY CO.,**
CARLIN & COULTER, Proprietors.
Goods of all descriptions moved and carried at lowest rates. Handling of all kinds done cheap.

Pension, Postal, Land and Indian Department Claims.
LAW OFFICES OF
EXAMINER BUREAU OF CLAIMS,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
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(Editor & Prop. San Francisco Examiner.)
JOHN WEDDERBURN,
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 presented before the General Land Office, Department of the Interior and the Supreme Court.

Executive 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 Eleanor Redmond, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them to me with proper vouchers at the office of Jas. McLean, in McMinnville, in said county within six months from the date hereof.

Dated this 18th day of July, A. D. 1889.
MAGGIE C. REDMOND, Executrix.

COTTAGE SANITARIUM!
At Mt. Tabor.
—Portland's Most Beautiful Suburb—
For the treatment of Nervous Diseases, especially those arising from nervous exhaustion and prostration, chronic diseases, and all those who need quiet rest, good nursing, massage and constant medical care. At Mt. Tabor will be found pure air, 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 Saddle and Harness. 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 Firstclass.
Special Accommodations for Commercial Travelers.
Corner Second and E Streets, one block from Cooks hotel.

McMINNVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

VOL. III. NO. 31

Drifting Away.
Drifting away from each other,
Silently drifting apart,
Nothing between but the cold world's
Nothing to lose but a heart.

Only two lives dividing
More and more every day;
Only one soul from another soul
Steadily drifting away.

Only a man's heart striving
Bitterly hard with its doom;
Only a hand, tender and true,
Slipping away in the gloom.

Nothing of doubt or wrong,
Nothing that either can cure;
Nothing to shame, nothing to blame,
Nothing to do but endure.

The world cannot stand still,
This old, and women change;
Nothing here that is worth a tear,
One love less—nothing strange.

Drifting away from each other,
Steadily drifting apart—
Nothing to lose but the world can
Nothing to do but a heart.

QUEER KINDS OF FOLKS.

**NAKED NEIGHBORS ON THE
OTHER SIDE OF PANAMA.**

The Ever-Burning Fires of Terra del Fuego—Men Eight feet High—Deformity Considered a Mark of Beauty.

Concerning the native populations of the South American Republics with which Uncle Sam has recently entered into commercial relations the department of state has taken pains to collect a good deal of interesting information. Not the least extraordinary of these people is the unique race which inhabits the great island called Terra del Fuego, or "Land of Fire," at the southern end of the continent, claimed jointly by Chile and the Argentine. It was given this name by Magellan because of the fires that were kept eternally burning along the shore, never being permitted to go out. The natives are the fiercest savages known in the world and approach most nearly to the beast, with no foreheads to speak of, their hair growing down to their eyebrows. Their favorite and customary food is half-putrid fish, seal and whale meat, thrown up by the sea along the coast about Cape Horn during the frightful storms that assail that bleak and inhospitable strand. From time to time the corpses of wrecked sailors afford them much-relished feasts without the trouble of cooking them. They eat everything raw, the fires being simply for warmth, for the climate is exceedingly cold. Nevertheless they go about practically naked, wearing only a cloak of rat skin or other skin hung over one shoulder and always on the windward side. A Fuegian woman will sell you this garment off her back any time and trade off perfectly nude but quite content through a raging snow storm.

These Fuegians live in holes under the ground, covered over with brush, bark and wild cabbage leaves. In the center of each dwelling, a fire is kept perpetually burning, the smoke finding its way out through a hole in the roof. The embers are never allowed to be extinguished, because the people know no way of making fire, and if it was lost they could not reproduce it. It is supposed that they brought it originally, centuries ago, from some volcano in the Cordilleras. Their subterranean retreats are constructed in the manner described in order to economize warmth. In every case also a perennial blaze is kept up on a clay floor in the middle for convenience when a fishing or trading excursion is to be made. The children's chief duty is to keep up the fires. Recently great discoveries of gold have been made in that country, and Argentine miners have gone there with troops for protection. The latter have met with some success, with the natives, killing them without quarter like wild beasts. Many an armed expedition has gone against these savages, who have never been subdued, though reduced in numbers. About 40,000 of them are supposed to remain. Not long ago in the Straits of Magellan a ship of the Pacific Steam Navigation company picked up a naked British sailor whose companions, survivors from the wreck of an English bark, had been killed by the Fuegians. This man was saved to amuse the women and children, who beat him constantly to make him dance. When rescued he was but a mass of sores and bruises.

Not less interesting than the Fuegians are the aborigines of Ecuador, who use against their enemies and in the capture of game arrows tipped with some mysterious poison of unknown origin, which is sudden death to man or beast. These deadly weapons are fired from blowpipes ten feet in length and are effective at a distance of 150 feet. Among these people if a woman is tired of her husband, she gives him a drink of horripotent, distilled from a plant resembling the stramonium, by drinking which the Delphic priest of old sought inspiration for their oracular utterances. The beverage transforms the man into an idiot and the wife marries again. Another curious custom prevalent in the same region obliges a man when his wife is confined to go to bed himself and receive all the attentions ordinarily due to a female in childbirth. To Ecuador belong the Galapagos islands in the Pacific, which are a strange volcanic group crossed by the line of the equator. They are perfectly barren and uninhabited save by extraordinary reptiles and birds, which are found nowhere else in the world. Of twenty-five sorts of land birds secured there by Darwin on the occasion of his visit all but one were peculiar to the little archipelago. Most remarkable among the reptiles were gigantic tortoises which grew to 700 or 800 pounds each in weight. These last have been almost exterminated by sailors who have made a practice of stopping at the islands to provision their ships with

turtle flesh, the animals being too unwieldy to elude capture.

Many strange race types most surprising to the ethnologist are found along the Amazon and its tributaries. On the high slopes of the Andes dwell people who make a practice of chopping off the heads of their enemies and preserving them for ornamental uses. The process employed in the preparation of these weird trophies is quite an art in itself, the head being literally boiled—that is to say, deprived of the skull. For this purpose the throat is sliced around with a knife, and the skin is drawn off over the skull, with care to keep uninjured the mouth, nose and other features. Next, the skin, being turned the right side out, it is filled with hot gravel which makes it shrink. Fresh heated gravel is put in at intervals until the head has shrunk to one-quarter the size of that of a newborn baby. Its appearance thus transformed is astonishingly grotesque, and much pleasure is derived from hanging it by its long black hair from a raft in the house for the family to jeer at now and then.

On the lower Amazon dwell the cannibal Butocudos, who distort their features with the biggest ornaments of a certain kind known. In babyhood both men and women have their lower lips and the lobes of their ears pierced with holes, in which are thrust pieces of wood. As they grow older these wooden adornments are made bigger and bigger, until an ordinary adult has earlobes that hang down to the shoulders and a lip that projects six or eight inches beyond the nose. One must suffer to be beautiful, as the French say, and such is the inexorable custom among these anthropophagi. In that country a young man who desires to take a wife must first submit himself to a frightful ordeal. He draws over each arm up to the shoulders a loose armband of palm-leaves. Then, under supervision by his elders, he plunges both arms as far as he can into a nest of fierce devouring ants. The insects at once attack the intruder, of course, and according to the terms of the trial, he must stand without moving for an hour, submitting with absolute stoicism to the bites of the enraged creatures. If he endures the test he is entitled to a bride, otherwise he must wait a year and then undergo it again. There are still tribes descended from the ancient Incas which bandage the heads of their children so that they assume a conical shape. Funnily enough the brain does not seem to suffer any injury from this treatment.

Paraguay live the ferocious Indians of the Gran Chaco or "Great Woods," who, only a few days ago massacred every soul in a civilized village of 600 people. Before long they will be annihilated and a superb territory will be open for settlement. It is covered with the finest forests in the world, full of tigers, pumas, panthers, monkeys, parrots, macaws, and the most interesting birds and beasts. The trees are largely of the rubber tree, and particularly those which will not float in water, such as the black palm, ironwood and cocobolo. Through this region flows the Igassu river, falling in a cataract, which surpasses Niagara in magnificence. In the neighborhood of this waterfall no human beings are to be found, because the natives believe that the demon of the stream occupies the spot.

If there is one characteristic which generally distinguishes these aborigines of the nether continent it is their nakedness. In the forests of the upper Amazon one finds the tribes both men and women, habitually wearing no other costume than that in which they were born. Not even the breech-cloth or apron is considered necessary. Even in frigid Tierra del Fuego has been said to be nudity is the fashion. The human animal among these people is reduced as nearly as possible to a level with the brute being distinguished from the beast by absolutely nothing save the power of language. As soon as the young are weaned they are permitted to take care of themselves and at once taking to the chase, which is the sole pursuit of their elders, they get a living by hunting for the young of the vicuña and guanaco and for ostrich eggs.

However, there is one very notable exception to this rule of nakedness found among the natives of Venezuela and Guiana, who are beyond comparison the most beautifully dressed people civilized or otherwise in the world. They wear complete robes of gorgeous feathers, head-dresses of other brilliant plumes and necklaces of thousands of lovely beetles' wings strung together, which adorn very effectively their tawny throats. Not only do they obtain the material for such garments by hunting, but they keep and raise parrots and many other kinds of wild birds for the same purpose, plucking them regular once a year.

AN IMMENSE HAMMER.
The Largest One in the World Built at Bethlehem, Pa.

There has recently been completed at Bethlehem, Pa., the largest steam hammer in the world. It is to be used for forging armor plates for the new men-of-war, and two years have been occupied in its construction. The total weight of the hammer itself, that is, the portion of the machine whose impact is felt, is 125 tons. This weight, by the use of a steam piston, is raised sixteen and one-half feet, and from that height drops upon the object that is to be forged. The force of such a blow can scarcely be imagined. The total height of the framework of the machine is ninety feet.

The anvil weighs 1800 tons, and is made of twenty-two immense blocks of cast iron, with a steel face upon which the metal to be forged is laid.

The only hammer in the world which approaches this in size is at La Crenot, in France, where there is one that weighs 100 tons.

HOW MUCH CAN A MAN STAND?
Learned Men Discuss It from Statistics but do not Try Themselves.

Theoretically the human machine is supposed to run 313 days out of 365, discharging to the full its functions. The few holidays that the laboring man gets he pays for. This does not, of course, affect the fact that they are holidays, but counting them all (Christmas, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, the Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day—seven, there are 306 days out of 365 that the human machine is supposed to discharge its functions fully. It is found in Europe, as the experience of all countries in dealing with their armies, that there is a certain time or certain average of incapacity for service. The conditions in the armies of Europe are most favorable, that is, such as to reduce this recurring incapacity to a minimum, for to begin with the armies are made up of men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, who, before going into service, are inspected as to health, and only those who are sound admitted; who, while in the service, are not only carefully and sufficiently fed, but are also put through various forms of physical exercise in a manner calculated to keep them in the best of physical condition, while not overexerted; their powers; are carefully watched, too, that medication may take "the stitch in time" which "saves nine," and generally are made to live according to health. It must be admitted that the average of incapacity would here be at least as small as any other large class that could be selected. The statistics of this class are complete, the military tables leaving nothing to guesswork or supposition. These tables have been expounded by a Frenchman, M. Bertillon. They show that each soldier has on an average, sixteen or seventeen days in the year when he is incapable of doing work, an expenditure which apparently holds good in each of the three great armies of France, Germany and Italy. If this is the experience of loss of time in consequence of ill-health under such favorable conditions, it may be safe to assume that the waste is greater among older men and those living under more unfavorable physical conditions. A similar examination, if it could be made, into the condition of wage workers would throw much light upon the effect on health, and consequently on service of an eight-hour day compared with one of ten hours, thus approaching the problem simply on the loss selfish ground of effectiveness of the human machine, taking no account of the moral or aesthetic elements involved. In the report of our commissioner of labor on railroad labor it is shown that laborers in that service are employed on an average less than 100 days a year; brakeman and fireman, a little over 150; telegraph operator, 164; switchmen, 176; conductors, 207; engineers, 237. Col. Wright attributes part of this to the migratory character of railroad labor, and a part to the fact that in some lines of work a considerable number of days of rest are needed, while in some instances trained crews who are kept steadily employed through out the year work only four days in the week, with an occasional Sunday extra. From 210 to 240 days are assumed to mean that a conductor or engineer is steadily employed, and are said to represent his full annual earning power. On this assumption either there is a considerable waste of time through non-employment, or a discount is made because of the average inability to work due to physical disablement. Certain it is that there is a limit of effectiveness to the human machine. A man can only do so much, and he cannot "strike twelve" all the time. It is also certain, as history shows, that the shortening of hours has been accompanied with better and more profitable work. Statistics may some day be gathered that will show how much a man can stand and be at par for effectiveness, as the military tables of Europe show with reference to the armies. Doubtless the time will come when this quantity in human effort will be recognized, and wage-workers will be held as of right entitled to vacations, wages adjusted on that basis.—Indianapolis News.

GENIUS AND INSPIRATION.
How Henry Watterson Saw Stars on His Visit to Virginia.

Henry Watterson, genius, editor and charming talker, was the great attraction at the university of Virginia last week, where he delivered an address on "Money and Morals" before the two literary societies Tuesday morning. A gentleman just from Charlottesville related the following story to a reporter: One of the professors tendered Mr. Watterson a reception on Monday evening. Very few of the university or Charlottesville people had the pleasure of Mr. Watterson's acquaintance, but, of course, everybody knew him by reputation. The elite, therefore, looked forward with peculiar delight to the scintillations of wit that would proceed from the distinguished gentleman. Mr. Watterson was present on time, and the company soon began to crowd the parlors. But the chief guest had a far-up-in-the-clouds look and had not a word to say to anybody. He just shook hands and gave to each person a conventional bow. The host and hostess endeavored to draw him out, but he did not respond. Some one said to the noted editor that Marshall McCormick would be present later in the evening. "Ah, I happen to be acquainted with Mr. McCormick," said Watterson. Very soon Mr. McCormick came. One of the ladies took him aside and said: "Mr. McCormick, do get Mr. Watterson to talk. He is not saying a word. He says he knows you. Now do draw him out and get him started."

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. McCormick. "I know Watterson and will soon see what the matter is. He is a man of genius—a man of moods. I will fix him. He went up to the noted editor, and after exchanging a few courtesies, said: 'Watterson, wouldn't you like to stroll out on the lawn and get some fresh air?'"

"No," said Watterson; "I have plenty of air."

"But I mean, wouldn't you like to stroll out and get a drink? We have some fine liquor in the office just across the lawn. It has been provided for you."

"Great heavens! yes; it is just what I am dying for."

So, they slipped out and took the promenade. First came a good stiff drink of rare whisky, and then a bottle of claret, and then a bottle of champagne. Watterson became radiant of course, and soon at his best. They had been absent from the parlor only about twenty minutes. Watterson talked like the genius he was fascinated every body. Before the party broke up all agreed that they had never heard such brilliant talk before.

"And what did you do to Mr. Watterson?" was asked of Mr. McCormick.

"Oh, well, you see, Watterson has a passion for astronomy. He remembered that a beautiful night it was, and he yearned to see the stars. His mind was running on the big McCormick telescope, too, and he might have remained in the parlor all the evening without coming down from the clouds. I simply took him out to give him an opportunity of seeing the stars. Just as soon as he saw them he was himself again. That is the explanation of the change that came over him. This explanation was perfectly satisfactory."

The next morning Mr. Watterson was in splendid trim for the lecture, and the great audience was spellbound. It is safe to say that no essayist or orator even made a more enviable reputation at the university. Two or three who had heard him before say that he surpassed himself. There is one thing certain, no man was ever more lionized and no man ever showed more appreciation of Virginia hospitality.

Deadly Ammonia Fumes.
The Lancaster, Ohio Republican gives the details of a terrible explosion of an ammonia tank in a local sawery. Four persons were overcome by the ammonia fumes and were restored with great difficulty. One of them was a three-year old child playing some distant away. As soon as the ammonia fumes struck it, it dropped as though hit by a bullet. A woman who ran to its assistance was also overcome and fell senseless. The engineer was blown a distance of twenty feet, and although not seriously injured, was prostrated so by the poisonous fumes that he did not recover for several days. Still another man a distance away, was rendered insensible.

The use of ammonia in various manufactures has greatly increased of late and accidents are of frequent occurrence owing to ignorance of its qualities. There is danger not only such accidents as that at Lancaster, but the effects of daily absorption into the system are very injurious. Men who work in its manufacture suffer from this slow ammonia poisoning. Its effect is first noticed in their complexion, which assumes an unhealthy, blotched appearance.

In this connection Professor Blyth, Health Officer of the Marylebone district in London, cites the cases of men who work in gunno factories where ammonia is given off freely. There is noticed among them a peculiar discoloration of the skin of the nose and forehead. A daily absorption of ammonia in very minute quantities, will cause the complexion to lose something of its natural freshness. Professor Clifford Mitchell in his chemistry says ammonia poisoning may be so prolonged that death will not occur for several months. The length of time he gives for an immediately fatal dose to kill is four minutes.

The use of ammonia in the manufacture and its abuse as a food adulterant especially in baking powders is so rapidly increasing that its dangerous qualities ought to be more generally known.

CONDEMNED.
Ammonia Baking Powder Must Go.

Bills have been introduced in the New York, Illinois and Minnesota Legislatures compelling the manufacturer of such baking powders to brand on the label in bold type, this powder "Contains ammonia." Physicians and chemists condemn the use of ammonia in baking powders as a crime. Its constant use no matter how small the quantity deranges the stomach, neutralizing the gastric juice and destroying the complexion. It is the small quantities taken every meal that do the mischief.

It is gratifying to know there are pure baking powders to be had on the market and at no greater cost to the consumer than some of these so-called "absolutely pure" ammonia powders.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, the standard pure cream of tartar powder for forty years. Free from the taint of either ammonia or alum. None so pure—None so wholesome.

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.

ARISTOCRATIC HOODOOS.
Errie Spooks that Haunt British Nobility and Foretell Death.

Two giant owls perch upon the battlements of Wardour Castle when the last hour of an Arundel of Wardour has come. If a Devonshire Oxenham is about to die a white-breasted bird flutters over the doomed one's head. The Middletons of Yorkshire, as becomes an ancient Roman Catholic house, have a Benedictine nun to warn them of an approaching death. A weeping, mourning spirit warns the Stanleys of a reduction in their number. A halcyon, armed girl, called May Mullah, brings the like sad news to the Grants of Grant. The Bedach an-dun or Ghost of the Hill performs the office for the Grants of Rothiemurcus.

The death of an earl of Arisle is foretold by the beating of an invisible drum. So respectable a man as Dr. Norman MacLeod, editor of Good Words, lent the weight of his testimony to it. In 1849 Lord Arisle died in London and the household at Cortachy Castle, his seat in Forfarshire, were thus prepared for the news, and when his son died in Colorado the ghostly drumbeat was heard just before his death. Lady Arisle heard it in her room and was greatly prostrated, but the servants first heard it in a corridor. The approaching death of a Bruce is announced by the specter of a woman in white, who appears to the doomed scion of that ancient and once royal house.

The Figure Nine.
The figure nine is curiously and intimately connected with all the great gold mining excitements of the nineteenth century. The great Algerian gold bubble formed and broke in 1806. Next came the Mantana mountain craze in 1839, when solid boulders of gold as large as flour barrels were reported. The California gold fever broke out in 1849, and raged until counteracted by the Pike's Peak boom in 1859. Ten years later, in 1869, "Old Virginia," the celebrated miner, struck the lucky lead which made Virginia City and Nevada famous in the mining annals of the world. Eighteen hundred and seventy-nine came in on time with the Leadville frenzy and the famous "cat bonnets" of Lake county, Colorado. Eighteen hundred and eighty-nine broke the charm, but 1899 may make up for lost time, there being two nines in that date.—Chicago Herald.

How Wall Street is Influenced.
Wall street is influenced by strange incidents occasionally, which go to show how dull is the financial world. The report printed in the papers on Monday that a fabulous amount of gold had been discovered in an old Brazilian castle was actually accepted as being literally true, and as exercising great influence on the stock market. It was worked, anyway, and exercised an important bearing on 'change. The market becomes weak when any gold is ordered. As gold is ordered about three days every week and no gold is ordered the other three, the market is continually sea-sawing. It recalls the days when the situation was in direct contrast to what it is to-day. In the seventies an order for the buying or selling of a big railway didn't have as much effect on the market as the shipment of a few thousand dollars in gold does to-day.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Gov. Francis, of Missouri, has amassed a fortune of \$1,000,000 within the last ten years. In 1881 he was worth only \$2,000, but lucky investments in wheat on the Chicago board of trade started him on the road to wealth.

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

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Babies as Pets.
There is just a faint possibility that babies may supersede as fashionable pets the pampered lapdog. The Duchess of Portland has taken an odd and perhaps unaccountable fancy to be very proud of her baby daughter and to avail herself of every opportunity of having the little one with her. When the Duchess opened the great Kensington bazaar recently baby Lady Victoria was proudly displayed to the public in her mother's arms. Whatever is English "goes," and why not this?

Take THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE