The Telephone-Register
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"A Drop of Ink May Make a Million Think."

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

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McMINNVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1891.
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How They Won $50,000 at the Races after Business in McMinnville!

THE FIRST PRIZE OF $10,000 they won was a good name for Square, Honorable Dealing. The Second Prize, $80,000, they won when they secured the agency of Yanhill County for the CELEBRATED SUPERIOR STOVES AND RANGES made by Bridge, Beach & Co., of St. Louis. They are so well known and have an enviable reputation, which accounts for Opposition trying to adopt Our Stove's Trade Mark "SUPERIOR," by attaching it to another line of stoves. Don't be deceived; all stoves with Bridge, Beach & Co's name are called Superior, others are counterfit. And when we sell Ten Thousand more of them, as we surely will in the next ten years, we will have our $80,000 clear. The Third Prize of $18,000 is what we have been able to save our customers by Cutting Down Prices and Giving them the Best Goods in the Market for Less Money than they could get them elsewhere, and that is what they owe us in good will. Now we have Accepted the Agency of STAVER & WALKER, and arranged to Buy a good many Farm Goods in the East direct. And by seeking to please and benefit you in every way in our power we shall try to make the other $14,000 if life last long enough.

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COTTAGE SANITARIUM!
At Mt. Tabor.
--Portland's Most Beautiful Suburb--

For the treatment of Nervous Diseases, especially those suffering from nervous 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, absolutely free from malaria, good water, beautiful surroundings and magnificent views. Ample references given if desired. For further particulars, address the physician in charge.
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PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
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Charges Reasonable. Give me a call.
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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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Carries the Best Line of Choice Meats in the City. Game in Season. Poultry, Fish, etc. Highest market price paid for same. Your patronage is solicited.
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Harness and Saddles.
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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.

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Gates & Henry, Props.
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Livery, Feed and Sale!
Everything New
And Firstclass.
Special Accommodations for Commercial Travellers.
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TILE FACTORY TILE
TILE TILE
Situated 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,
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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 look over the stock and get prices.
FRANK WRIGHT.

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—DEALERS IN—
STAPLE 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.
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Goods of all descriptions moved and careful handling guaranteed. Collections will be made monthly. Hauling of all kinds done cheap.

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Red Jacket
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Pumps of all kinds
HAY FORKS,
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FORKS at all PRICES.
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Hose Plain and Wired Hose!
Over a Thousand Feet Sold this Season and Still Plenty of Hose Left.
HODSON
Will sell you better goods and at Less Money than any one in town.
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McMinnville, Oregon.
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ON SEPT. 8, 1891
The aim of the College is to give
THE BEST EDUCATION
—AT THE—
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To the Student. It has better Facilities for the coming year than ever before.
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$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It is NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

Why They Twinkle.

When Eve had led her lord astray
And Cain had killed his brother,
The stars and flowers, the poets say,
Agreed with one another

To cheat the cunning tempter's art,
And teach the race its duty,
By keeping on its wicked heart
Their eyes of light and beauty.

A million sleepless lids, they say,
Will be at least a warning;
And so the flowers will watch by day,
The stars from eve to morning.

On hill and prairie, field and lawn,
Their dewy eyes upturning. [dawn
The flowers still watch from reddening
Till western skies are burning.

Alas! each hour of daylight tells
A tale of shame so crushing [shells,
That some turn white as sea-beached
And some are always blushing.

But when the patient stars look down
On all their light discovers—
The traitor's smile, the murderer's frown
The lips of lying lovers—

They try to shut their saddening eyes,
And in the vain endeavor,
We see them twinkling in the skies,
And so they wink forever.

—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

WRECKING CREWS.

A Railroad Adjunct of Which Little is Known.

There is probably no department in the service of any of the great railroad companies of the United States so important at times as that of the train-wreckers, and it is doubtful if there is any other branch of the service of any of the great trunk lines of which so little is known by the general public, says the Philadelphia *Press*. Every railroad in the country has its wrecking crews and cars. The crews are generally composed of what are known as "running repair men" and ordinary day laborers. The wrecking-trains are composed of windlass and crane cars, flat cars and a tool car, the number of each being determined by the nature of the accident or wreck on the road.

The "running repair man" is, when not on duty at a wreck, working about the shops or yards of the company. He is more or less of a mechanic. He generally starts in as a laborer and his success depends largely upon his mental, as well as physical ability, his aptitude in picking up points in the business, and his ability to see in an instant at which point in an emergency his services will be most valuable. His wages at first will probably be anywhere from $7.50 to $9.50 per week. By study, work and strict attention to business, after years in the service he may be earning $10 or $12 per week.

Like all railroad employees, they are necessarily non-communicative in case of an accident. In the case of a train-wrecker, however, this is scarcely necessary, for he rarely knows when he is going to a wreck until he arrives on the ground, and once there he has not much chance to be talkative. There is a certain number of crews on each section of the great roads, and these can be quickly consolidated when necessary. There are usually twenty to thirty men in a crew, but on occasion 300 or 400 may be mustered.

The order calling out the "wreckers" as a general rule, comes from the office of the division superintendent. It merely directs the foreman of whatever gang is called upon to get his men together for a wreck. No time is lost in loading the cars with the necessary complement of jacks, crowbars, beams, ropes, chains, etc., and the moment the foreman or conductor of the wrecking train receives the point of his destination they are off. Then the running repair men and laborers may learn where they are going, but not before. Arrived at the scene of the disaster, the trainmaster is already on hand to direct operations. If there had been any person killed or hurt the first work is to extricate the injured from the wrecked cars and to remove the dead. These disposed of the main object is to open the road, and in this operation but little respect is paid to the value of rolling stock. When necessary passenger and baggage cars are thrown hastily to either side, or rolled down embankments, every obstruction removed from the tracks, and what repairs are necessary immediately made. These done, word is immediately telegraphed to the main office that the road is open and trainmaster's work is done.

Then the task of the train-wrecker properly begins. The crane car is brought up into position, and by means of rope or chain tackle passenger, baggage and freight cars, when the latter are not to heavy, are rolled up the embankment, over and over, or turned up on the track, and as rapidly as possible repaired sufficiently to have them drawn away. If an accident occurs at night and the rolling stock is badly broken up, it is fired as the quickest mode of removing all signs of a disaster and the remaining iron portions of the cars hastily removed before daylight fully reveals the scene

Where cars have been dumped into creeks the work of a wrecker is a hard-ship indeed, for he must work in the water and mire until the cars are properly tackled and pulled out by the men at the windlass and crane.

The train-wrecker seldom has time to notify his family when he is going to a wreck, and never can tell when he will be home. He has gone as long as thirty-six hours without food, but whenever it is possible he is provided for generously by the company.

Her Beautiful Feet.

At all summer resorts low shoes are, of course, greatly affected, and no matter how unshapely the ankles may be, the women, young and old, persist in wearing them, says Clara Belle in the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, and the shoes themselves persist in coming unticd.

One husband informed me that it was a common thing for him to tie his wife's shoes six times in one evening.

"But why do you do it?" said I with a quizzical look, for I happened to know that the lady in question had a pair of the most exquisitely turned ankles in town, and that the husband in question was insanely jealous of her.

My question put him on his mettle at once.

"If I had my way," he exclaimed, "I would oblige all women to wear button shoes. The beauty of a woman's foot has something highly mysterious and powerfully fascinating about it. The delicately turned ankle, the delightful swell of the instep, the graceful arch from heel to ball, the daintily pointed toes, all unite to make this useful member of the human form, a thing upon which mankind has for thousands of years bestowed an admiration; nay, an adoration bordering on the neyatic. It is wonderful. Often I see a young man sit for a whole afternoon opposite my wife solely to get a glimpse of her beautiful feet, and so conscious does she become of this involuntary adoration that in spite of my request to be careful how she exposes her feet in public she heeds by doing the very thing he wants her to do. She can't help it. I'm sorry for her at times when I note the struggle between duty and the weakness of the flesh. True, all women haven't as handsome feet as my wife, but men will look when a woman's foot has only a moderate share of beauty, and therefore I say that for a young woman married or single, to thrust out her foot in front of an almost perfect stranger and exclaim 'Please tie my shoe,' is not only bad manners; its bad morals. Good day."

And this excited husband stalked away quite out of breath after his tirade against this habit so common among women at our summer resorts of calling upon their male escorts to tie their shoes.

A Man of Nerve.

A pretty exhibition was given by the students of Springfield Medical College under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. It was the resuscitation of a man who had been smothered by smoke. In a large hall had been erected a wooden structure, which was filled with Roman candles, firecrackers and other combustibles. In the midst of all these the unfortunate had been placed for suffocation and the building fired. Shortly afterwards the victim of the experiment was taken from the house of smoke in a thoroughly unconscious condition. He was put under a process of pumping and rubbing and in the course of thirty minutes was again walking around the hall. This Mr. Taylor thinks the quickest process he has ever seen for bringing to life a person who has been smothered or one who was suffocated from smoke.

Blotches, pimples, liver patches,
G. M. D. right quick dispatches,
Drives away incipient tumors,
Clears the blood from poisonous humors;
Ailing one, whee'er you be,
Try the worth of G. M. D.—
which is the great Golden Medical discovery of Dr. Pierce a wonderful tonic and blood-purifier. The "Discovery" is a standard remedy for consumption, bronchitis, colds and lung trouble, guaranteed to benefit or cure if taken in time, or money refunded.

A traveler in Greece complains that there is only one railroad in that land of former glory—a miserable narrow-gauge line over which the trains crawl with exasperating slowness.

A BILLION DOLLARS.

An Attempt to Comprehend the Recent Congressional Appropriations.

The fifty-first congress made appropriations aggregating one billion eight million of dollars, and did it ever strike you what that much money meant in material form? A dollar bill is 7½ inches long, a billion eight million of them would be 7,556,400,000 inches, or in round numbers 120,000 miles, almost half way to the moon. A band of dollar bills five times around the earth, or a belt of dollars 15 inches wide clean around the equator.

A dollar bill contains twenty-two and a half square inches; 1,000,000,000 would contain 22,680,000,000 square inches or 3,616 acres, and we then have a carpet of one dollar bills spreading over more than five square miles of territory.

One hundred $1 bills may be squeezed into a space one inch high, 1,008,000,000 of them would rise in a monument 7,160 miles above the surface of the earth.

Counting one hundred dollars a minute, a bank clerk would require 1,680 working days of ten hours each to count this money, rather a long time for one to wait on the outside of the counter for his cash.

In silver dollars this amount would weigh 51,500 tons, that is to say 1,575 carloads. An array of 441,000 men, each carrying 150 pounds, would be required to move the pile, and if the dollars were laid one upon the other, running eight to the inch, there would be a monument of silver 1,967 miles high, some distance further up than is the Grant monument.

Paying $50 an acre for land this money would buy 160,201,600 acre farms and paying the government price of $125 per acre it would buy five states the size of Texas, and twenty-five the size of Michigan.

It would pay the salary of the president of the United States for 20,160 years, that is to say, for the next 5,040 presidents, and it would be ample to meet the wages of the vice-presidents for 126,000 years, or the next 31,500 of them.

A private soldier in the regular army could be accommodated with pocket money out of it for almost six million four hundred thousand years.

It would furnish to a thirsty multitude 21,160,000,000 glasses of beer, say a little less than twenty each for every man, woman and child on earth.

It would, if distributed, give every state in the Union twenty-four new millionaires, and it would pay the salaries of two senators from each state for 2,300 years.

And lastly the whole sum wouldn't buy a single breath of life for a dying man or do him a particle of good after the breath had left his body.—*Detroit Free Press.*

When the present Dowager Empress of Germany first arrived in Berlin the stiff and starched old dowagers of the Prussian court took great offense because the wife of their future sovereign insisted upon not calling upon her lady in waiting to perform any little service for her, such as picking up her gloves or handkerchief if she let them fall, or bringing her a book from the other side of the room.

The Princess Royal of England had never been accustomed to such total inaction, and she did not see why she should be compelled to practice it when she became Crown Princess of Prussia. Finally she brought down on her head a sharp remonstrance from some haughty old countess who discovered her in the act of carrying a chair across her drawing-room.

"Highness," quoth the severe old dame, "the future queen of Prussia never does such things as that."

The princess set down the chair and looked the speaker full in the eyes.

"My mother, the Queen Regent of Great Britain, waits upon herself always," replied the princess, "and what she is accustomed to do the Crown Princess of Prussia may certainly imitate without derogation to her dignity."

An Ancient Pensioner

The Chicago Pension Office has on its rolls the oldest pensioner in the United States. He is one hundred and three years of age and was a sailor of the navy in the war of 1812. Drawing a Government pension always promotes longevity. In the natural order of things death should reduce the number of pensioners on the rolls of the Pension Bureau. Instead of that they are constantly increasing and about all of the old soldiers bid fair to live even longer than the veteran sailor.

Take THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER.

THE FAILURE OF NATURAL GAS.

One of the greatest luxuries of the nineteenth century threatens to run short. The natural gas wells of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana are giving out and it is becoming difficult to find new pockets which contain the gas. It now looks as if the supply would be exhausted and the old and pleasing theory that the gas was being constantly generated in the great fissures of rock beneath the earth's surface by the percolation of water through the soil and its action upon the elements there was abandoned long ago. Natural gas is stored in huge reservoirs. When the reservoirs are once emptied there is no means of refilling them again. The housekeepers of the land who have rejoiced over the absence of dust, always present when wood and coal are used, are now mourning. They are now thinking gloomily of the days when they built coal fires; of cold mornings when they woke up to an icy atmosphere because the coal of fire had unkindly gone out; they remember backaches and groans caused by lugging up the cellar stairs of sundry loads of coal and arms full of heavy wood. Now they can light a match, turn on the gas and have a hot stove and warm room in five minutes; it is now possible to light the fire on a chilly morning for half an hour and then turn it off again a feat which cannot be accomplished with a coal furnace. Natural gas is the greatest lightener of household burdens which any century has developed. In many kinds of manufacture such as glass, pig-iron it seems now almost indispensable as it affords a steady unvarying heat and thereby saves the loss of much valuable material necessarily engendered when other fuel was used. However as civilization has never heretofore taken a retrograde step we believe that it will not do so now but that housekeepers and manufactures as well as all the rest of the world may look forward to a time when natural gas will be the fuel used in every city village and hamlet. Several patents have already been taken out on inventions which allow natural gas to be used as a fuel by the simple volatilization of oil. The oil can be volatilized in one place and then piped throughout the city, or each house can have its own gas. The day is coming when some such contrivance will generate a dustless economic and convenient fuel for every one. Large manufacturing establishment in several Western cities are already making use of the device with most satisfactory results.

—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

If women smoke much now days says the *Tribune de Geneve* they can at least plead that the example is set in high circles. The Empress of Austria smokes thirty to forty Turkish cigarettes every day. On her writing-table there is a silver box with fine relief work filled with cigarettes and a gold ash tray. The Czarina also yields to the passion for nicotine but she only smokes in her boudoir a copy of one of the prettiest rooms in the Alhambra filled with palm trees. Her anxieties may plead her excuse; but Queen Marguerite of Italy, whose life is freer from care, smokes also and smokes much but always in solitude. The Queen Regent of Spain consumes Egyptian cigarettes in large quantities, Queen Nathalie of Servia has a wonderful store of cigarettes of every kind, the Queen of Roumania carries a little golden box filled with the same means of delight while the Comtesse de Paris appreciates only the tobacco of Havana and her daughter, the Queen of Portugal, gets her cigarettes from Dresden.

Adulteration In Food.

Many states have stringent laws against food adulteration, but they fail to check the evil. It is on the increase. The last report of the Dairy Commissioner of New Jersey shows that 43.39 per cent or nearly half of all the food preparations submitted to him for examination were adulterated. Sometimes the adulterations were harmless and in these cases the purchaser would be only swindled, but in many instances rank poisons were found in articles of every day consumption. A large percentage of canned vegetables such as peas and string beans, were found to contain copperas used to give a green color and a number of baking powders had been doctored with ammonia to give an artificial leavening strength and to permit of their carrying more waste matter. In these cases there is not only fraud but danger to the public health.—N. Y. *Tribune.*

Was the president aware when he gave his son the name of Russell that Russell means "red fox," and that a red fox is a crafty creature?

Why Dr. Price's Baking Powder is Superior to all others.

No great efforts are made by other manufacturers to procure and use pure materials.

It is true that one other company has the facilities, but its greed and cupidity induced it in an evil hour to use ammonia, in order to swell its profits. Hence the Price Baking Powder Company stands alone in its fight for a pure baking powder.

No other article of human food receives greater care in its production, or has attained higher perfection. Dr. Price's Cream is surely a perfect baking powder. Free from every taint of impurity. No other article used in the kitchen has so many steadfast friends among the housewives of America.

COFFEE DRUNKARDS.

Their Fate Worse Than the Liquor and as Bad as a Morphine Fiend.

In the course of his studies Dr. Mendel found very few instances in which the confirmed coffee drunkard was ever cured says the London *Standard*. The symptoms constantly grew worse and are only to be relieved by large quantities of the beverage, the abuse of which has caused them.

In this way the victims go from bad to worse for though well aware of the mischief being wrought they suffer so severely that they are afraid to abandon the habit lest death should end the agony they experience.

After beginning with the agreeable infusion of the roasted berries they are driven in their search for something more powerful to swallow the tincture, which though it operates for a time in the direction desired soon loses its efficacy and has to be swallowed in greater and greater quantities the evil influence of the coffee being, of course, heightened by the alcohol used to extract its essential ingredients.

When brandy is taken only temporary relief follow though not infrequently the intoxication produced by the latter is eagerly welcomed in order to deaden the anguish caused by the inordinate indulgence in the former.

The last stage of this peculiar disease shows itself in the sallow face and chilly hands and feet of the victims coupled with an expression of dread and agony which settles over the countenance—a form of melancholia alternated by hysteria only to be temporarily relieved by repeated application to the coffee pot or to a strong tincture formed by steeping the crushed berries in spirits of wine.

Meantime the diseased state of the body is demonstrated by the acute inflammation which is apt to supervene at any moment.

A bruise, a cut, a prick or a sting which in a healthy person would be scarcely noticed is the starting point for inflammation of an erysipelatous character so that it seldom happens that the coffee inebriate is long lived.

Coffee drunkards are more common among people of a nervous temperament than in the ranks of the stolid phlegmatic folks, not easily moved by any stimulus, or who, like many Germans, prefer eating to drinking.

A New Use for Telephone.

The telephone is about to have a new application namely, that of foretelling storms. A new discovery has been made as to one of the properties of this means of transmitting sound. By placing two irons bars at seven or eight meters distance from each other and then putting them in communication on one side by a copper wire covered with rubber, and on the other side with a telephone, a storm can, it is said be predicted at least twelve hours ahead through a dead sound heard in the receiver. According as the beating of hailstorms against the windows. Every flash of lightning, and of course every clap of thunder that accompanies the storm produces a shock similar to that of a stone cast between the diaphragm and the instrument.

AN OLD BELIEF.

The Sea-Serpent Myth One Honored in Ancient Lore.

Hundreds and hundreds of years have passed away since it was first believed that a creature called the sea-serpent lived in the ocean, says the St. Louis *Republic*. The wonderful stories related concerning this "wrigler of the sea," as Dædmus calls it, made timid sailors tremble with fear and the heart of the bravest sea captain quail at the very thought of encountering the dreadful creature. Pliny, who lived and wrote at about the time of Christ, mentions it several times in his works, never neglecting to call it a horrid and wonderful amphibious animal. "It swims about in shallow shore water," he says, "until it grows to enormous proportions, when it floats out to sea, because it can then wriggle about its large body in perfect freedom." Pliny also states that it was a monstrous and dangerous creature, capable of destroying ships and devouring sailors. Belleforest, the French writer on natural history, adds testimony almost identical with that of Pliny. He says: "There is also a more terrible monster than that just described above (having just described a salamander) called a sea-snake from its habit of frequenting the salt sea a great distance from land, where he lays in wait for the unwary seaman, wrecks the vessel and devours them all. * * * In case the barque is too large to be easily managed by the serpent he glides under it, and with the folds of his slimy body pressing against the keel, draws, or rather pushes, the ship onto a reef, where the crew are swallowed at leisure."

The most ancient Scandinavian writers never committed the heresy of doubting the North sea to be swarming with sea-serpents of all ages, sizes and kinds. In the popular Scandinavian belief the sea-serpent of the northern ocean could very appropriately be styled *serpens terribile*, as he was usually described as being from 600 to 1000 feet in length, with a head like a horse, a spiked tail, large black eyes and a flowing white mane. In early trips to Iceland large buoys of brush were towed in the wake of some vessels in hope of entangling sea-serpent hairs. This was a practice usually followed in the spring of the year, the sea-serpent being supposed to change his skin and lose his mane on Easter Sunday, and to have them perfectly renewed by St. John's eve, June 24th.

The Trouble an Umbrella Caused.

An overturned umbrella blown from a room in the Hotel Ryan, at St. Paul, caused a peculiar flood recently, said H. C. Calkins, an Erie, Pa. drummer, the umbrella blew so as to obstruct the corner catch-basin during a terrific rain. Down came the flood and the gutters became swelled into young creeks. Slowly the water in the ditches increased until it ran over and flooded the basements of the neighboring merchants, who found gallons of water in their cellars and hundreds of dollars worth of goods were destroyed all because of an upturned umbrella.

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE