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McMINNVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1891.
VOL. III. NO. 35

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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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 fou d pure air, absoluteiy free 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.

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Calbreath & Goucher,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
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(Office over Braly's Bank.)

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Carries the Best Line of Choice Meats in the City. Game and Fish in Season. Poultry, hides, 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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Everything New
And Firstclass.
Special Accommodations for Commercial Travellers.
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Proprietors of The McMinnville
TILE TILE FACTORY TILE TILE
Situated at the Southwest corner of the Fair Grounds. All sizes of
First-Class Drain Tile
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Successor to H. Adams
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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.
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The Finest Line of Confectionery in the City.
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FORKS at all PRICES.
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Stoves and Ranges by the Hundred
Hose Plain and Wired Hose!
Over a Thousand Feet Sold this Season and Still Plenty of Hose Left.
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Will sell you better goods and at Less Money than any one in town.
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THE BE T EDUCATION
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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's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

THE LAVA PLAINS OF IDAHO.

The extent of the lava beds covering the surface west of the Rocky mountains is almost incomprehensible, and until the facts were established by repeated observations the reports concerning them were regarded as incredible. But literally hundreds of thousands of square miles in British Columbia and southward along the Pacific slope and through the great interior basin to Mexico are covered with lava of a very recent age. Though there are no existing volcanoes in the region, abundant evidence exists that extensive volcanic eruptions have occurred there, not only since man appeared, but even within a few hundred years. But the most of the lava must have poured out of the earth, not in craters, but through extensive fissures, now buried beneath the abundant volcanic material that has come up through them.

The lava deposits of Oregon and Washington are more extensive than those of Idaho, but it is hardly possible that they can be more interesting. The canyon of the Columbia river, where it has cut through the Cascade mountains, between Oregon and Washington, is entirely in basaltic lava of recent geologic date, and is from 3,000 to 4,000 feet in depth. In Idaho the lava is largely limited to the Snake river valley, which it has filled up to a definite level between the mountains on either side, looking, verily, like a vast lake which has been suddenly congealed in the midst of a storm. Not far from 12,000 square miles of this area consists of gently rolling swells of vast lava deposits, much of which looks as fresh as the slag which came out of the furnace but yesterday. Over hundreds of square miles there is not sufficient soil for any green thing to exist, and over the larger part of the whole area, owing both to lack of soil and lack of moisture, nothing but stunted sage brush can grow.

Through this weary waste the Snake river winds its way, having worn for much of the distance one of the most remarkable canyons anywhere to be found in the world. Coming down from the Yellowstone park and Teton mountains, the Snake river enters these lava plains near Eagle Rock, and for about 150 miles flows not far below the general level of the country. Through this part of its course the water of the river is, to a considerable extent, available for irrigation, and several hundred thousand acres of land have been brought under cultivation by that means; the chief drawback being the high altitude (from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea) which greatly limits the variety of crops.

Near the 37th meridian the river enters the famous canyon which occasioned such distress to the early emigrants and explorers. It was here, not far below Starr's or Rice's ferry, that Astor's party, in 1811, lost their boats and entered upon the unknown and almost unexampled perils that were before them. In a space of fifty miles the river falls no less than 1,400 feet, while the general level of the lava plain falls but 400 feet. The course of the river for this whole distance is through a narrow gorge, with precipitous walls of columnar basalt on either side, and during much of the way it is absolutely inaccessible. It is quite possible here for men to lie down upon the brink of the river and die from thirst, with abundance of water in the bottom of the canyon in full view.

At Shoshone falls the great river, after having flowed for nearly fifty miles in this deepening canyon, until its bed, already 700 feet below the level-topped lava on ether side, makes another plunge of more than 200 feet, forming one of the most impressive cataracts in the world. Below the falls for many miles the river flows through a canyon 1,000 feet in depth and not much more than that in width, with walls so abrupt that at almost any point a stone can be thrown from the precipice into the flowing water.

Up to this point great schools of salmon from the Columbia river are able to press their way, and where the river is accessible it has been a famous gathering point for the Indians to lay in their annual store of fish. Salmon falls, some thirty or forty miles below Shoshone falls, are only from fifteen to twenty feet in height, and in the proper season of the year a ceaseless line of salmon may be seen endeavoring, with more or less success, to jump the falls and attain the more quiet water above.

A point of chief interest in my investigations last summer was found about ten miles above Salmon falls. Here the lava appears only upon the north side of the river, abutting upon the narrow valley in a precipice 380 feet in height. Out of the face of this precipice, thro' channels worn between lava beds of successive periods there bursts a most remarkable series of springs. The line of their exit is 200 feet above the river, and 180 feet below the top of the precipice. The supply of water is enormous and is said to be constant throughout the year. Mr. A. D. Foote, an eminent hydraulic engineer, told me that, according to his rough estimate, these springs furnished, in a space of three miles, no less than 4,000 cubic feet of water per second, and Mr. F. J. Mills, an equally competent authority, assured me that during the dry season these springs nearly doubled the flow of water in the Snake river at that point.

The origin of these streams becomes apparent upon a general study of the lava beds above. For 300 miles the lava is continuous upon the north side of the river, and throughout this distance the Snake river does not receive a single superficial tributary from the north. But upon going over to the farther edge of the lava, where it abuts against the foot-hills of the extensive mountains beyond, we find that numerous rivers of considerable size come down from them and disappear in the lava plain. Camas creek, Beaver creek, Medicine Lodge creek, Birch creek, Little Lost and Big Lost rivers are some of the streams which thus disappear. Doubtless it is the waters from these streams, after wandering, much of it, for hundreds of miles in underground passages, which burst forth in such a remarkable manner from the face of the cliffs near Salmon falls.

Hoping to utilize this water for irrigating purposes, Mr. Mills surveyed the region for the United States government, but found that the surface of the plain accessible below was higher than the exit of these springs. When, however, population shall press more closely upon the resources of nature in our country, we may be sure that all this water will be made available. To say nothing of the mechanical power that might be used for manufacturing purposes, a part of the water may some time be used to pump the other part up to the level of the surrounding plains, and thus transform a portion of them from dreary wastes to fruitful fields.

To those who may have read in the *Scientific American* for November 9th, 1889, my account of the little clay image found at Nampa, Idaho, beneath thin lava deposits, at a depth in all of 320 feet below the surface, a single word concerning the situation there may be acceptable. Nampa I found to be not more than five miles from the extreme western edge of the great basaltic plains of Snake river valley, and the lava, which is hundreds of feet thick to the east, had there thinned out to a thickness of 15 feet, and was flowing over unconsolidated strata of clay and quicksand. Nothing appears, therefore, in the circumstances to throw any doubt over the genuineness of the discovery, and its date remains to be approximately ascertained by studying the erosion of the rivers which has taken place in this part of the valley. I have not at present worked out the problem sufficiently to make such an estimate, but can only say in general that while geologically the strata are very recent, they are, as we reckon human history, very ancient, and correspond in their age to the human relics reported by Prof. Whitney and others in the gold-bearing gravels under the lava deposits of Table mountain, in Calaveras and Tuolumne counties, California. Evidently, therefore, the Scripture saying is here again fulfilled, that "the first shall be last, and the last shall be first." For the portion of the continent earliest occupied by man will only now at these late days be ready to be re-occupied when the great hydraulic schemes inaugurated for irrigating this region shall have been carried out and made realities.—*Prof. G. F. Wright, in Scientific American.*

Wheat is now pouring into the western railway centers at a tremendeous rate and carriers and receivers are at their wits' ends to know what to do with it. Nearly one thousand cars of wheat are reported in one morning's statement of receipts at Duluth, and the daily average is stated at about 500 cars, or nearly 300,000 bushels, and the amount would be greatly increased if the railways could handle more. At Kansas City a tremendeous grain blockade is reported, their elevators being crowded and several thousand cars standing on the tracks unable to move on account of lack of engines.—*Railway Age.*

There was received September 14th, $1,250,000 gold from Europe. It all went into the Fourth National bank, New York, and afterward in the subtreasury, where gold certificates were given in exchange for it. A million of the gold was in American coins, and held in the identical bags which were shipped abroad during the big gold exportation earlier in the year.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

IS IT ON THE LIST?

Ammonia and Alum in Baking Powders. How to Detect Them.

In view of what the Minnesota senate has done it is hoped that legislative bodies in other states will soon take up the subject of food adulteration. The subjoined list of baking powders containing ammonia and alum compiled from official reports and published in a recent number of the *Scientific American* is given below. It deals in a direct manner with an evil which must be cut down, said the Chicago *Tribune* in commenting on the *Scientific American* report. Following is the list of ammonia and alum baking powders, compiled from official reports:

Powders marked with a star seem to have a general sale, as they are mentioned in at least two of the official reports.

*Atlantic & Pacific,	*Royal,
Cook's Favorite,	Scioto,
Crown,	Silver Spoon,
Crystal,	Silver Star,
Daisy,	*Snowdrift,
*Davis' O. K.,	Sovereign,
Dry Yeast,	Star,
Gem,	State,
Globe,	Standard,
*Kenton,	Sunflower,
Pearson's,	Washington,
Perfection,	Windsor,
Peerless,	Zipp's Grape,
Purity,	Crystal,

There are, in addition to the foregoing list from the *Scientific American*, a number of such powders sold in the western states that were not found in the eastern stores.

Following is the list to date:

Calumet.....Contains Alum
(Calumet Bak'g Powder Co., Chicago.)
Forest City.....Ammonia Alum
(Vouwie Bros., Cleveland.)
Chicago Yeast.....Ammonia Alum
(Chapman & Smith, Chicago)
Bon Bon.....Contains Alum
Hotel.....Ammonia Alum
(J. C. Grant Pak'g P'wd'r Co, Chicago)
Unrivaled.....Contains Alum
(Sprague, Warner & Griswold, Chicago)
One Spoon Taylors.....Ammonia Alum
Yarnall's.....ContainsAlum
(Yarnall Mfg. Co., St Louis)
Shaw's Snow Puff.....ContainsAlum
(Merchant's Mfg. Assn., St. Louis.)
Dodson & Hils.....Contains Alum
(Dodson & Hils, St. Louis.)
Shepard's.....Ammonia Alum
(Wm. Shepard, St. Louis,)
Bain's.....ContainsAlum
(Bain Mfg, Co., St. Louis.)
Monarch.....Ammonia Alum
(Reid, Murdoch & Co., Chicago.)
Snowball.....Contains Alum
(Bengal Coffee & Spice Mills, Chigago)
Grant.....Contains Alum
Milk.....Contains Alum
(McLaughlin & Co., Chicago)
Echo.....Contains Alum
(Spencer Bluing Paddle Co., Chicago.)
Kalbfell's Purity.....Contains Alum
(Kalbfell Mfg. Co., Chicago.)
Rising Sun.....Contains Ammonia
(Phoenix Chemical Works, Chicago.)
White Rose.....Ammonia Alum
(Globe Coffee & Spice Mills, Minn.)
Woods Acme.....Contains Ammonia
(Wood & Co., Phila.)
Andrews Pearl.....Contains Ammonia
(Andrews & Co., Milwaukee.)
Harries' Favorite.....Contains Alum
(H. Harries, Minneapolis.)
Fidelity.....Contains Alum
Solar.....Contains Alum
(Sherman Bros., Chicago.)
Putnams Best.....Contains Alum
(Wells, Putnam & Co., Chicago.)
China "T" House.....Contains Alum
(N. McDowell, St. Paul.)
Twin City.....Contains Alum
(J, K. Ferguson, Minneapolis.)
Hercules.....Contains Ammonia
(Hercules Bkg Pdr Co., San Francisco)
Climax.....Contains Ammonia
(Climax B'k'g P'wd'r Co, Indianapolis)

Ammonia and alum are the most common adulterants used in the manufacture of baking powders. The government report shows that a large percentage of baking powders on the market contains either one or the other, or both these pernicious drugs.

What woman would use an alum or ammonia baking powder if she knew it? Such powders not only undermine the health but ammonia gives to the complexion a sallow or bleached appearance. The presence of ammonia or alum in a baking powder, however, can easily be detected.

To detect ammonia.—Mix one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder with one teaspoonful of water in a tin cup; boil thoroughly for a few moments, stir to prevent burning, and if ammonia is present you can smell it in the rising steam. Or, place a can of the suspected powder top down on a hot stove for a minute or two, then take off the cover and smell.

To detect alum.—Alum powder can be tested by putting a couple of teaspoontuls of the powder in a glass of cold water. If no effervescence, that is bubbling or simmering, takes place, condemn the powder and return it at once.

Some alum powders, however, like the "Calumet," "Bon Bon," "Chicago Yeast," etc., contain phospates in combination with alum, and with these brands the following test is simple and sure:

Take one half teaspoonful of baking powder in lid of say half pound can; char thoroughly over a strong alcohol flame, a good gas jet, or red hot coals. After charing (that is, burning until the whole mass is black) add a teaspoonful of water and place a bright piece of silver in the solution. Stir for one minute, then take out the silver. If the powder prove a cream of tartar powder the coin will be bright; if an alum powder it will have sulphur stains.

Now pour a little vinegar into the lid and smell the fumes. Alum powders give off sulphuretted hydrogen, which may be detected by its foul odor.

There are pure cream tartar baking powders on the market. All authorities report Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder as free from Alum, Ammonia, Lime or any other adulterant. The purity of this brand has never been questioned.

LOST CHILDREN IN GOTHAM.

The Manner in Which They are Cared for in the City of New York.

Between 3000 and 4000 children get astray during a year in the city of New York, but the system of caring for the little ones is so admirably arranged that you never hear of a child dying in the streets for lack of food or shelter, or failing to reach its parents or guardians unless it has been purposely set astray.

The place to look for stray children is at the police building on Mulberry street, on the top floor, which has come to be known as "Sky Parlor" and they are brought there from all parts of the city often as many as thirty a day. The children range from toddlers of 1 year old to those 6 and 8 years. Some of them are so little that they are not able to speak plain and others are so bewildered that they do not remember even the name of the street where they live or the part of the city. It is on fine days that the largest number of children is registered at the sky parlor; on rainy or very cold days there may not be one.

Children get astray in many ways, and the largest number is brought in when a circus parades through the town, for the little folks run after it, and often run along with the crowd for a dozen blocks, not thinking that they are getting so far away from home. They also follow hurdy-gurdy men and organ-grinders, national parades, and frequently follow a crowd when a policeman is taking a prisoner to the station house.

Some children leave their homes owing to the cruelty of their parents or guardian and scores of little boys and girls every year run away from their homes at points outside the city, the conductor passing them along when they say they have no money. But the thoughtful conductor questions the child carefully, and if he finds that it is running away from home, he takes or sends it back; or else, on arriving in the city, has it sent to the home of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. But a number of the waifs found astray in the cities are put there by parents and guardians who want to go off to Coney Island or elsewhere for a day or two. An officer who has charge of stray children makes this statement:

"There are hundreds of parents in New York who purposely put their children astray in the streets. A mother, father or guardian sets out for the ferry, bound for some place out of town and when a police station is neared the guardian or parent stops some one in the street and says: 'I have found this child in the street; will you take it to the station, as I have to catch the ferry at once.' The child is too little to explain and is led off by the stranger to the station, where it is registered. This thing," the officer continued, "is done to such an extent that it has become a nuisance to the police department. Of course, when the parent or guardians return the child is reclaimed and many fictitious tears are shed and false kisses given to the little ones."—*Harper's Young People.*

It is announced that we are to have an American smokeless powder. Professor Charles E. Munroe, government chemist at the naval torpedo station at Newport, has invented a powder that is practically without smoke and that has been found to work admirably in tests with the new three and six pounder rapid fire guns. Careful attention is to be paid to developing and perfecting this compound and it is confidently asserted that it will be equally available for small arms.—*New York Press.*

GROWTH OF COTTON MANUFACTURE.

The growth of cotton manufacture, both North and South and the tendency of the several sections toward a change in the class of goods manufactured, has called for attention recently. The newly published biennial tables of cotton spindles of the United States shows that the increase in 1891, compared with that of 1889 was no less than 7 per cent. The York *Commercial Bulletin*, which may be safely accepted as a judge of manufacturing affairs, finds in the present showing excellent cause for congratulatulation for all sections of the country engaged in the industry. It notes in this connection that notwithstanding the unusually rapid increase which is larger than the increase in population during the same period, it appears the manufacture, in the most important state at all events has been fairly prosperous, and that while the dividends declared by the Fall River mills were not as large for the last year, this fact is due to over-production and in a smaller degree to the great decline in price of raw material, which the manufacturers were compelled to purchase at a very high price for a considerable time in advance of actual consumption. The tables published by Mr. Dockham show that 15,497,302 spindles are reported for the year of 1891, an increase of 1,064,886 in two years. Out of a total of 15,497,302 spindles the present year the Southern States have 2,300,037 spindles; other states outside of New England, 1,668,384 spindles, and Massachusetts, 6,319,956 spindles. The increase in productive capacity has been greatest in our own state than in either of the other sections amounting in four years to nearly 1,000,000 spindles, and more than 400,000 since 1889. Next in order of increase comes the Southern section with a gain of 700,000 spindles in four years, and about 350,000 during the past two years. In the New England states, exclusive of Massachusetts, the gain during the four years has been more than 300,000 and in the two years 200,000. In all the other states, outside of New England and the South, the increase has been during four years less than 100,000 spindles, a slight decrease having occurred between 1887 and 1889. These comparisons show that the gain in the Southern states has, indeed, been relatively more rapid than in any other part of the country. It is fairly open to question whether this gain has or has not affected the other states outside of New England, and it would be not unnatural if competition had been found more severe in those other states than in Massachusetts. The gain in the New England states, exclusive of Massachusetts, has only been about half as great numerically as the gain in the Southern states. And relatively it has been much less, only about 6 per cent during the four years against 45 per cent in the Southern states. In Massachusetts the actual gain has been greater than at the South, and still even here the relative gain has been smaller. Thus in Massachusetts the increase has been something less than 20 per cent during the past four years, and not 7 per cent during the past two years, while at the South it has been about 45 per cent in four years and 18 per cent in the last two years. There is considerable change at the South in the character of the manufacture. A number of new mills have been prepared to produce finer yarns than heretofore, and it said that a mill is now building in North Carolina that will spin No. 50s, whereas, there are in the whole South but two mills now running that spin more than No. 18s. On the other hand the New England mills have been led by the competition of Southern producers in the coarser goods to make further progress in their own manufacture, so that many of them are now making finer qualities of goods than were anywhere produced in this country until within the past few years.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

The Beauty Standard.

The standard of female loveliness varies greatly in different countries and with individual tastes. Some prefer the plump and buxom type; some admire the slender and sylph-like, and some the tall and queen-like maiden. But among all people of the Caucasian race one point of beauty is always admired—a pure, clear and spotless complexion—whether the female be of the blonde, brunette or hazel-eyed type. This first great requisite of loveliness can be assured only by a pure state of the blood, active liver, good appetite and digestion, all of which are secured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is guaranteed to accomplish all that is claimed for it, or money refunded. If you would have a clear, lovely complexion, free from eruptions, moth patches, spots and blemishes, use the "Golden Medical Discovery."

A genius at Muhlenberg, Pa., has completed a marvelous clock for exhibition at the fair. Around the dial is a railway track, on which a miniature locomotive makes the round every five minutes. It requires a magnifying glass to see the delicate machinery. The oil cups at the journals are so small that nothing larger than a hair can be inserted. There is a headlight and bell, flagholders on the pilot, whistle, and everything connected with a locomotive. It has a link motion under the engine to reverse it. The weight of the locomotive is 1¼ pounds.

The Cheyenne *Live Stock Journal*: Before putting your stock into winter quarters see if some of it cannot be profitably weeded out. Is there not some that are pretty sure to come out in the spring no more valuable than it is now? If so what is the use of feeding it? Profit in cattle raising consists as much in avoiding losses as in making a gain and it is a very direct loss to continue feeding an animal that is not increasing in value. This is the time to look over your stock and see what it will pay to keep.

A new scientific instrument has been gotten up by Prof. Bigelow, which is called the aurora-inclinometer. By extensive researches he has found that the same law which underlies the working of electricity and magnetism is operating on the sun, and that sunlight is a magnetic field in which the magnetized earth rotates as does the armature of a dynamo. The instrument will be sent to Alaska, where it will be used in the study of the aurora, as it is there seen in the best conditions.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Marvin Smith, of Montville, Conn., who is 107 years old, remembers seeing the first steamboat, the Fulton, when she made a trip up the Thames in 1817. He also draws a pension for service in the war of 1812, and has voted at every presidential election since 1808 except the last one.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Miles' Nervine Liver Pills.

Act on a new principle—regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Mile's Pills speedily cure billiousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequaled for men, women and children. Smallest, mildest, surest! 50 doses, 25 cts. Samples free at Rogers Bros.

The Secret of Fine Pastry.

Is wholly in using Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. The only pure Cream Tarter Powder sold on the market. Other brands contain either ammonia, alum or some other adulterant. Ammonia or alum powders dry out, make the dough too porous, leaving a bitter taste, etc.

No agency has assisted so much toward perfection in cookery as Price's Cream Baking Powder. Its ingredients are simple and so blended as to exist in exact chemical proportions, so after use there is never any excess of either left in the food. Hence there can be no impurities whatever left in the finished food. No bitter taste, no taint of ammonia, but food raised with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder partakes of the natural sweet flavor of the flour and keeps moist and fresh for days. This powder possesses qualities peculiar to it alone. No other makes such delicious pastry. No other contains the white of eggs.