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# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

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**BACH'S MUSIC.**

Some Advice as to How It Should Be Interpreted.

The interpretation of Bach must always be noble, broad and firm, rather too hard than too soft, explains Ferruccio Busoni, the great pianist, in the Delineator. Affected methods, such as a "souful" swelling of the phrases, coquettish hurrying or hesitating, too light staccato, too smooth legato, pedal debauchery—all these are vicious and out of place here. If used with a proper sense of proportion a certain elasticity of the tempo, giving the interpretation greater freedom, will improve the playing of Bach materially.

The modernization of Bach's compositions by such masters as Liszt and Tausig and many others is accepted by all clear thinking musicians as not derogatory to the master's style. It affords rather a completeness of expression. Witness the fact that Raff has orchestrated Bach's "Chaconne" without making it seem ridiculous. Many others have followed with happy results Raff's example of arranging Bach's music for the modern orchestra.

The ease with which Bach's music lends itself to this adaptation is proof of his comprehensive genius. He was not for his day, but for all time.

Bach's "Prelude" and "Fugue No. 10," important and not too difficult, show the many sided branching of the present day piano technic. The legendary tradition of playing Bach without the use of the damper pedal is obsolete.

**CANARY BIRDS.**

The Care That Should Be Bestowed Upon These Songsters.

Those who are charmed by the singing of the canary will find in the following directions much that will increase the happiness of the songster, provided the hints are heeded:

Place the cage so that no draft of air can strike the bird. Give nothing to healthy birds but rape and canary seed, water, cuttlefish bone and gravel paper or sand on the floor of the cage; no hempseed; a bath three times a week. The room should not be overheated—never above 70 degrees.

When moulting (shedding feathers) keep warm, avoid all drafts of air. Give plenty of German rape seed. A little hard boiled egg mixed with crackers grated fine is excellent.

Feed regularly at a certain hour in the morning. By observing these simple rules birds may be kept in fine condition for years.

For birds that are sick or have lost their song procure bird tonic at a bird store. Very many keep birds who mean to give their pets all things to make them bright and happy and at the same time are guilty of great cruelty in regard to perches. The perches in a cage should be each one of a different size and the smallest as large as a pipstern.

If perches are of the right sort no trouble is ever had about the bird's toe nails growing too long, and, of all things, keep the perches clean.—Exchange.

**Out of Tune.**

A piano tuner employed by a city firm was sent to a certain suburb to tune a piano. He found the instrument in good condition and not in the least need of attention. A few days later the firm received a letter from the owner of the piano, a lady of musical intention, saying that the piano had not been properly tuned. It was no better than before. After receiving a reprimand from his employer the hapless tuner made another trip to the suburbs and again tested every note only to find, as before, no fault with the instrument. This time he told the lady so.

"Yes," she said, "it does seem all right, doesn't it, when you play on it, but as soon as I begin to sing it gets all out of tune again."

**He Ate His Own Words.**

Not long ago the punishment for libel in Russia was the requirement that the libeler literally eat his own words. A man who published a small volume reflecting on the unlimited power of the sovereign was seized, tried in a summary way and condemned to consume the objectionable words. In one of the public streets the book was severed from its binding, the margins cut off, the leaves rolled up one by one and fed to the unfortunate author. A surgeon was in attendance to pronounce upon the number possible to give without endangering his life, but he is reported to have set the limit at something like 200.

**Sounded Queer.**

"All right behind there?" called the conductor from the front of the car.

"Hold on!" cried a shrill voice. "Wait till I get my clothes on!"

The passengers craned their necks expectantly. A small boy was struggling to get a basket of laundry aboard.

**Foolish Question.**

Hasker—Hello, Crabbe! What are you going to do with the camera? Crabbe—Going to bore an artesian well in our dining room with it. You didn't suppose I was going to take pictures, did you?

**His Object.**

Wigwag—What, roseal! Don't you know a girl never marries the fellow who sends her flowers? Oldbach—Sure, I do. That's why I always try to keep on the safe side.—Philadelphia Record.

Virtue is not left to stand alone. He who practices it will have neighbors.—Confucius.

**In Perfect Accord.**

Some years ago there came to an American city a delightful German, Herr von Blitz, who intended to support himself by giving lessons in his native tongue. When he had been here several months and had secured a moderate number of pupils he went one day to the mother of one of them and to her great surprise asked for her daughter's hand in marriage.

"But, my dear sir," said she, "my daughter has no fortune."

The suitor smiled upon her in an expansive generosity.

"Me, too," said he reassuringly.

"And, although we are not rich, we have thus far been able to give her every comfort. She is indeed used to luxury."

"Me, too," was the smiling rejoinder.

"But, Herr von Blitz, she will never be able to manage affairs."

"Me, too," rejoiced the lover.

"And I feel obliged to tell you that my daughter has a very high temper."

"Me too—me too."

That was enough. The mother retired from the contest, and the professor won his suit.

**Quick Justice at Ascot.**

Not only the horses, but the powers of the law, says the London Chronicle, are swift at Ascot, for the course has a special tribunal for the punishment of evildoers. No sooner is the pick-pocket, welsler or ticket snatcher arrested than he is standing in a little room in the royal stand, where the evidence is heard and the verdict and sentence pronounced before the offender fully realizes that he is caught. No where else does punishment so swiftly follow crime as at this court, which is decreed by clause 31 of the indictable offenses act of 1848. This race course tribunal arose curiously in the eighteenth century from an assault upon a royal personage. In his indignation at the impossibility of instant punishment of the assailant he ordered that in future a magistrate should always attend the royal race meeting. This has ever since been done, and by the above mentioned act the chief magistrate of Bow street was constituted ex officio a justice of the peace of the county of Berks in order to enable him to hold this court at Ascot.

**Natural Age of Man.**

The question as to what is the natural age of man is by no means settled, of course, but many are of the opinion that the Frenchman Flourens was not far out of the way in his estimate of the time a man should live. Taking his observations from the group mammalia, of the class vertebrata, as having the closest resemblance to man and such species as are permitted to live the full term of their natural life under circumstances not admitting of error or doubt, Flourens found that their natural life extended to about five times the period of their lives from birth up to maturity. Applying the rule thus obtained to human life and taking the age at which the body is fully matured to be twenty years, he concluded the natural duration of the life of man to be 100 years.—New York American.

**The Word "Canvassing."**

How "canvassing" got its election significance is one of the unsolved puzzles of etymology. The word appears originally to have meant tossing in a canvas or blanket and thence generally mishandling or assaulting. "I'll canvass thee in thy broad cardinal's hat," is the Duke of Gloucester's threat to the bishop of Winchester in "King Henry VI." The next stage of meaning was that of destructive criticism, from which to thorough discussion—"canvassing" a subject—was simple enough. But how exactly did it arrive at the election sense? Dr. Johnson explained that the term meant "trying votes previously to the decision" and derived it from "canvas, as it signifies a sieve." The Oxford Dictionary, however, is unable to find this use of the word.

**Jerusalem.**

Old Uncle Jasper was buying a postcard in a New Orleans postoffice when a gentleman approaching the next window had a small parcel weighed and stamped for Jerusalem. On this gentleman's departure Uncle Jasper chuckled and said:

"He was jokin', wasn't he?"

"Not at all," returned the clerk.

"My, oh, my!" cried Uncle Jasper in an awed tone. "Is it possible ye take letters to Jerusalem? I thought it was above!"

**Acute Heart Trouble.**

"Yes, I remember him," said Alkali Ike. "He died very sudden."

"Heart disease?" asked the eastern tourist.

"Waal, now, I don't know as you kin say it was the heart any more'n the club, spade or diamond. Anyway, he dealt hisself four aces."—Philadelphia Press.

**One Way.**

Gentleman (hiring a valet)—Then I understand you have some knowledge of barbering. You've cut hair off and on? Applicant—Off, sir, but never on.—Boston Standard.

**Hardly.**

Hewitt—You should make hay while the sun shines. Jewett—I can't if I stick to my business of making umbrellas.—New York Press.

**Guiltless.**

Barber—Hair getting thin, sir. Ever tried our hair preparation, sir? Customer—No, I can't blame it on that.—Boston Transcript.

Every duty which we omit obscures some truth which we should have known.—Ruskin.

**DOMESTIC ECONOMY.**

Feeding a Family of Five on \$4 a Week.

"My husband," said the woman with the optimistic face, "gives me \$4 a week for keeping up the table for our family, and it is simply wonderful how we do it."

"I should think so," observes the woman with the grim smile. "How big a family have you?"

"My husband, myself, three boys and one girl."

"And you keep up your table with \$4 a week? What do you have?"

"For breakfast we have a cereal, fruit, coffee and sometimes bacon and eggs; for luncheon cold meats or croquettes or something made of the leftovers from dinner the night before and a simple dessert; for dinner we have a soup, chicken or roast meat, two vegetables, a salad, coffee and a dessert."

"My goodness! What prices do you pay for groceries and meats?"

"Mercy me! I never ask. I just telephone to the grocer and meat man and tell them what I want, and my husband gets the bills the first of the month."

"But I thought you said he allowed you only \$4 a week?"

"So he does, and by charging nearly everything, do you know, I actually save \$8 or \$10 a month from that allowance!"—Judge's Library.

**THE ENGLISH NAVY.**

Fighting Ships Used to Be Hired Out in Times of Peace.

In the earliest times of the British navy there was practically no distinction between the merchantman and the man-of-war. In the rare times of peace men-of-war traded as merchantmen, while merchantmen always went armed. Thus in time of war the trader became the warship, and vice versa. From the time of the conquest of Elizabeth this was the ordinary practice. Elizabeth hired out ships of the navy for all sorts of purposes, from piracy to slave trading, taking her share of the profits when the venture was successful and disclaiming all responsibility when it wasn't.

Henry III., who may be described as the originator of the navy as a special fighting force, hired out the ships specially built for the navy in times of peace and even allowed them to be taken away from their appointed stations provided that the hirers deposited due security for the return of the ships with their tackle and all equipment in a proper state of efficiency. The practice ceased after the repulse of the Spanish armada, when the fighting ships, as such, became distinct from the trader.—London Globe.

**Plant Misers.**

All leaf buds, whether underground or on the bare branches of winter, are plant savings put aside from the superfluity of summer against the proverbial rainy day. The starch of which such organisms consist is to the plant what his savings are to the prudent man, and the common potato is one of the greatest misers of the vegetable world in this respect, for almost the whole of the tuber is made up of starch food, left as a legacy to the young plants represented by the "eyes." This is true of all plants that grow from bulbs.

Some go further, for they run a savings bank in the shape of a taproot, which, if left undisturbed, grows larger year by year, to be drawn upon in seasons of drought when other means of subsistence are exhausted. Among these are primroses, carrots, beetroot and turnips, and with these three last this faculty of saving has been developed by man to make the plants a source of profit to himself.

**History of Anatomy.**

The way in which we are so "fearfully and wonderfully made" was largely a mystery to the ancients. It may be said that anatomical science was practically unknown prior to Aristotle, 384 B. C. Before that date nearly all that was known of anatomy was derived from the dissection of the lower animals. Aristotle did something in the way of science, but it was not until the time of the famous Alexandrian school, a century before and a century after the birth of Christ, that the anatomy of man began to be fairly understood. The Ptolemies were great patrons of the science and were the first who enabled physicians freely to dissect the human body, thus frustrating the ignorant superstition which had been so long compromising the welfare of humanity.—Exchange.

**The Holland Primrose.**

There is a plant in Holland known as the evening primrose, which grows to a height of five or six feet and bears a profusion of large yellow flowers so brilliant that they attract immediate attention, even at a great distance, but the chief peculiarity about the plant is the fact that the flowers, which open just before sunset, burst into bloom so suddenly that they give one the impression of some magical agency. A man who has seen this sudden blooming says it is just as if some one had touched the land with a wand and thus covered it all at once with a golden sheet.

**A Terrible Threat.**

Customer—That tea service costs 50 marks. That is more than I can pay. His Wife (whispering)—If I should have a fainting spell among all this china it would cost you far more.—Fliegende Blätter.

Living will teach you how to live better than preacher or book.—Goethe.

**SPECIAL ELECTIONS.**

To Create the Port of Bay City and the Port of Nestucca on April 27th.

**Boundaries for Port of Bay City.**

All that part of Tillamook County lying south of the south boundary line of Township two (2) south and west of the east boundary line of range nine (9) west of the Willamette Meridian and north of south boundary line of township five (5) south, being all of township 3 south, range 9 west Willamette Meridian; township 3 south, range 10 west; township 3 south, range 11 west; township 4 south, range 10 west; township 4 south, range 11 west; township 5 south, range 10 west; township 5 south, range 11 west; and all of township 4 south, range 9 west, and 5 south, range 9 west Willamette Meridian, situated in Tillamook County, Oregon. The question of whether said portion of Tillamook County shall be incorporated as a municipal corporation to be known as the Port of Nestucca, in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature filed in the office of the Secretary of State on February 12, 1909, providing for the incorporation of Ports by general law.

**Boundaries for Port of Nestucca.**

Beginning at a point on the shore of Tillamook Bay where the same is intersected by the quarter Section line running north and south through Section 11, in Twp. 1 S., R. 10 W. W.M.; thence north along said quarter Section line and the quarter Section line of Section 2, in said township to the center of said Section 2; thence east to the east line of Section 1, in said township; thence north to the northeast corner of said township; thence east to the northeast corner of Section 6, Twp. 1 S., R. 9 west W.M.; thence south one mile to the southeast corner of said Section 6; thence west one-half mile to the quarter section corner common to Sections 6 and 7 in said township; thence south to the south line of said Section 7; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 12, in said township; thence north to the southeast corner of Section 25, Twp. 2 N., R. 9 west W.M.; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 26, Twp. 2 N., R. 6 west W.M.; thence northwesterly following the east boundary line of Tillamook County to the quarter Section corner on the east line of Section 1, Twp. 2 N., R. 7 west W.M.; thence west three miles to the east line of Section 4, in said township; thence south to the southeast corner of said section 4; thence west four miles to the southeast corner of Section 2, Twp. 2 N., R. 8 west W.M.; thence south two miles to the southeast corner of Section 14, in said township; thence north to the northwest corner of said section; thence west to the southwest corner of Section 7, in said township; thence north to the quarter section post on the west line of said section 7; thence west three miles to the west boundary of Section 10, Twp. 2 N., R. 9 west W.M.; thence south to the southwest corner of said section 10; thence west three miles to the southwest corner of section 7, in said township; thence south two miles to the southwest corner of section 19, in said township; thence west three miles to the southwest corner of Sec. 22, Twp. 2 N., R. 10 west W.M.; thence south five miles to the southwest corner of Section 15, Twp. 1 N., R. 10 west W.M.; thence east to the quarter section corner on the south line of said section 15; thence south to the line of ordinary high tide in Tillamook Bay; thence in a direct southwesterly line to the middle or main ship channel of Tillamook Bay; thence in a southeasterly direction following the middle or main channel of Tillamook Bay to a point where the same intersects the township line between Twp. 1 N., R. 10 west and Twp. 1 S., R. 10 west W.M.; thence southeasterly to the Kilchis channel in Tillamook Bay; thence southerly and easterly along said Kilchis channel to a point directly south of the place of beginning; and thence north to the place of beginning. The question of whether such portion of Tillamook County shall be incorporated as a municipal corporation, to be known as the Port of Bay City, in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature filed in the office of the Secretary of State on February 12th, 1909, providing for the incorporation of Ports by General Law.