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ROYAL Baking Powder

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

With minimum trouble and cost biscuit, cake and pastry are made fresh, clean and greatly superior to the ready-made, dry, found-in-the-shop variety.

HORSES AND MULES IN UNITED STATES

Breeding and Raising is Not Affected by the Use of the Motor Cars.

That the motor car has not affected the breeding and raising of horses and mules to any great extent is shown by the fact that the value of these animals on farms and ranges in the country is greater than the values of all other live stock combined, says the Kansas City Star.

The horses and mules valued at \$2,124,469,000 and the cattle, sheep and swine at \$2,046,761,000. These figures are presented in a report of the bureau of statistics made public yesterday. They were collected by the government experts and represent the values of live stock on January 1 last.

The report shows that in spite of the large number of motor cars in use there were on that date on the farms and ranges 17,992,000 horses and 3,869,000 mules. On January 1 last there were 245,000 more horses than January 1, 1907, and 52,000 more mules.

The average price of horses was \$93.41 and of the mules \$107.76. The number of hogs was greater than that of any other class of live stock, as the report places them at 56,989,000, valued at \$339,030,000, the average price being \$6.05. The other figures presented by the report are:

Milch cows, 21,194,000, average price a head, \$30.67, total value, \$650,957,000; other cattle 50,973,000, average price a head, \$16.89, total value, \$855,928,000; sheep, 54,681,000, average price a head, \$3.88, total value, \$211,786,000; swine, 56,984,000, average price a head, \$6.05, total value, \$339,030,000.

Compared with January 1, 1907, the following changes are also indicated:

In numbers, milch cows increased 226,000, other cattle decreased 1,495,000; sheep increased 1,391,000, swine increased 1,290,000.

In average value a head, horses decreased 10 cents, mules decreased \$4.40; milch cows decreased 33 cents, other cattle decreased 21 cents, sheep increased 4 cents, swine decreased \$1.57.

In total value, horses increased \$29,852,000, mules decreased \$11,125,000, milch cows increased \$4,560,000, other cattle decreased \$35,000,000, sheep increased \$17,526,000, swine decreased \$78,761,000.

EXPRESS COMPANIES NEED REGULATION

(Corvallis Republican.) The express companies of our country had a small beginning and for some time dealt with reasonable fairness with the people, so much so, that there was no complaint, but it appears that they began to think themselves the whole cheese, or may have been struck by a "get rich quick" scheme, and raised express rates gradually till today they are exorbitant. Everywhere is heard complaint of the high express rates.

A war is being waged against express companies, and it is believed that they will be compelled to at least bring their prices within the bounds of reason. Our own home merchants and grocers, and fruit and vegetable shippers are at certain seasons much hampered on this very account, for instance, to send oranges, lemons, berries, lettuce, etc. by freight and distance is almost out of the question for the method is too slow, and having these things come by express raises the prices so that customers make a roar. It is often useless for the merchants to explain to his buyers about high express charges and so on, which must all be added to the original price of the goods, thus making imported products high. People who do not necessarily need to have things sent by express, or more likely have no dealings with express companies at all, do not appreciate the inconveniences of many of our shippers. It is very much desired that the members of the interstate commerce commission take this matter up, and see that justice is dealt out to the people.

To Vote on Stock Law. It is probable that the question of stock running at large will again be voted on in Linn county in the coming election. Two years ago the question was before the electors and it was decided that stock could not run at large. This worked a hardship on people residing in the eastern part of the county where it is necessary to use the range, and the law was not enforced in that part of the county at all. In the western portion of the county stock do not run at large anyway. But some people desire to vote on the question again, believing that the decision of the voters two years ago will be reversed.

The last legislature tried to amend the law by exempting the eastern part of the county from the effect of the law. This amendment was so indefinite as to be useless.

Elections for 1908. Registration opened Jan. 6. Closes for primaries April 7. Primary elections April 17. Registration reopens April 21. Closes for election May 15. General election June 1. Registration reopens Sept. 20. Closes for election Oct. 20. Presidential election Nov. 3.

DRINKING IN GERMANY

While on an extended tour of the old countries, Dr. Abraham K. Yoosuf, who has just returned from abroad, became interested in studying the drinking habits of various nations and has come home with some ideas of his own on the subject, says the Worcester (Mass.) correspondent of the New York World.

"Contrasted with the German and Austrian methods of imbibing spirituous liquors, the Americans drink too much and their actions in general, while in saloons, partake more of the porcine nature than of sane humane beings," said the doctor.

"We ought to take a few hints from our German and Austrian friends and learn to drink decently," said Dr. Yoosuf. "Then, instead of making reservoirs of ourselves, we could imbibe as decent people should. Why, our custom of treating the crowd is abominable.

"In my opinion, the temperance problem is the most vital thing in modern life in the United States," continued the doctor. "I did not see one drunken man during my whole stay on the continent. Here I can see them every minute in the day.

No Saloons in Germany.

"When I first entered German territory I was struck by the absence of saloons as we have them. No bars were to be seen anywhere and on inquiry I learned that there were none. Instead there were restaurants and gardens, where hundreds of men, women and children drank beer. All these places are eminently respectable and indecencies are never either seen or heard anywhere.

"As they are present working it will be impossible for temperance laborers to accomplish anything in America. They have taken the wrong track. Owing to the American thirst for liquors and the high tariff now charged by the government, I don't think that they can put a stop to the traffic.

"I have two or three reasons to account for the difference between the prevalent American wholesale swilling of whiskey and beer and the sober behavior of Germans and Austrians regarding taking drinks. The latter don't creep stealthily into a bar and drink. They do it on the open, where the public sees what is going on.

"They all drink beer—men, women and even children. It is a family matter and each drinks a sufficient quantity and then leaves off. Americans gulp beer down; besides, they are secretive about it.

There is No Treating.

"In Europe there is no such thing as treating the crowd. Our custom is bad. A man enters a bar and sees his friends lined up for a drink. Someone says, 'Have a drink on me,' and then the desire to treat circles around the gang. Half or all of them are drunk at the end. In Germany, on the contrary, each man pays for his own beer, which is much better than our custom. They pay their individual bills, drink as much as they want to and then go home in a sober condition. They enjoy themselves. We are hogish and don't enjoy our drinks.

"I was at the Hofbrau Platz in Munich where were seated at one time 3000 persons drinking Maibecher beer. Women were just as numerous as the men. It took the crowd on an average of 15 to 20 minutes to drink one glass of beer. Americans would have swallowed it like lightning. Germans sip the stimulant gradually, getting the full taste, as we do our wine.

"Of one man in Munich I asked the question: 'Why is it there are so many drinking here and you have no intoxicated persons?' He answered with three reasons. He said first that Germans did not drink to become drunk. Secondly, he said, they drink only small quantities and do it slowly, thus missing the intoxicating results of the beer. Thirdly, he thought the absence of drinks was to be ascribed to the fact that treating was unknown.

Drink for Social Chat.

"It was the same all over the continent. There they drink for a social chat. Americans in Europe get tipsy and make themselves the laughing stock of the natives. They call for cocktails and gin and champagne and become shot up good and hard. In many cities they have signs over the restaurants, 'American saloon—American drinks.' That means that the proprietor is catering to the American love of whiskey and is making our thirst for liquor put shovels into his pocket.

"While in Venice I visited Venedig the Coney Island of Austria. I looked for drunks, but saw none. I saw

Germans and Austrians drinking champagne. Six of them drank one bottle in how long do you think? Two hours. I watched them and noted the time. Here they would have got tight in a short time. Ten bottles would have followed the first inside of less than two hours.

"If I were a temperance evangelist, I would first teach the people the harmfulness of too much drink. Later I would tell them how they could drink in moderation and get more pleasure out of it. I would tell them not to be hogs, but to be men. Educate the public mind and moderation follows. One of these days I expect to see restaurants and gardens after the German fashion in the city of Worcester."

CRIMINAL LIBELS ON TRIAL

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Francisco, Feb. 25.—The selection of a jury to try R. A. Crothers and Fremont Oider, proprietor and editor, respectively, of the San Francisco Bulletin, charged by William H. Tevis, president of the Bay Counties Water Company, with criminal libel, on account of the story printed in the Bulletin on January 14 of this year, charging Tevis with protecting the "grafters" in this city in order that a scheme to sell the Bay Counties plant to the city for \$10,000,000 might not be discovered, was begun this morning before Superior Judge Dooling, sitting in place of Judge Dunne.

At the morning session the following jurors were temporarily passed: Martin Hink, a grocer; R. Troost, a contractor, and Joseph F. Gassman, a retired picture framer.

During the court's examination of prospective jurors, an effort was made by the attorneys representing the defense to inquire of the jurors whether or not they were favorably disposed towards the "graft" prosecution, as it is their intention that this libel charge has sprung directly from the prosecution of the "grafters." Judge Dooling, however, refused to allow the questions, holding them to be immaterial to the case at issue.

Unusual interest is being displayed in the trial, as it is expected that sensational disclosures will be made in regard to the efforts of the Bay Counties Water Company to induce the old board of supervisors to purchase their plant at an exorbitant price. Among those who will probably testify will be James D. Phelan, Rudolph Spreckles and Detective William J. Burns.

Bates Bill Has Passed.

The Bates bill, increasing the pensions of all widows of Union soldiers to \$12 per month has become a law.

GOOD RANGE VALUE

This steel range with 16 inch oven, high closed 6 holes, made for wood or coal. Worth \$35.00. Special \$28.00.

Buren & Hamilton

"IN GOD WE TRUST"

Sentiments of J. C. Gove in Tilla-mook Headlight.

What one man holds sacred, another uses for a by word, or slang. The President's argument seems rather a poor one for taking the time honored inscription off our coin, for a dollar is a blessing to the man who trusts in God, while the one who does not, derives little or no benefit by the use of dollars.

What do we trust in God for?

When God created man he gave him two commands, one to increase and multiply and replenish the earth, and the other to have dominion.

When Christ redeemed us he brought us back where Adam was before fall. The popular effort to save people is all both. We are saved. What God wants is to fulfill our natural obligations.

The man who trusts in Gods differs from another in that his generations are perpetuated, and increased in number he virtually inhabits the earth. The other rarely ever generates beyond the third or fourth generation and he has less children each successive generation until he is wiped off the face of the earth forever.

It is a wrong idea, and one that I was brought up under, and that is we should seek dominion first, before assuming that responsibility of parentage. This argument is always advanced by those who do not trust in God. How often do we hear it said that a man ought not to bring a lot of children into this world to starve.

The man who does not trust in God always excuses himself through one pretext or another without realizing that someone is going to raise children to inhabit the earth and to take our places. We are asleep to the fact that immigrants from the slums of Europe, Asia, Africa and the islands of the sea are flocking to our shores to inhabit this the grandest and best land of the earth, besides we

raise thousands of mulattoes in mines.

In God we trust! We have only taken this inscription off our coin, we have taken it down our homes. As a result the that a century ago had from 16 children, now are either with one or two children, or as barren as a bachelor's den, with the rudest implements and transportation, and everything developed they had plenty, such was. Now with our factories, commerce, agriculture in advanced stage the home become burden, it wants no matter how children. Not only is barren mark of the Godless home, but broken up at the slightest pretension before the courts.

Our coin and our homes stand alone the loss of this inscription. Our public schools have down the motto and become a less institution. The consequence are our girls evade the home life, our boys hope to make a living their wits. No practical knowledge purely imaginary. There is a boy that has been raised in public schools in this county studying or applying himself to come a mechanic, nor is there lesson to a girl in practical keeping publicly.

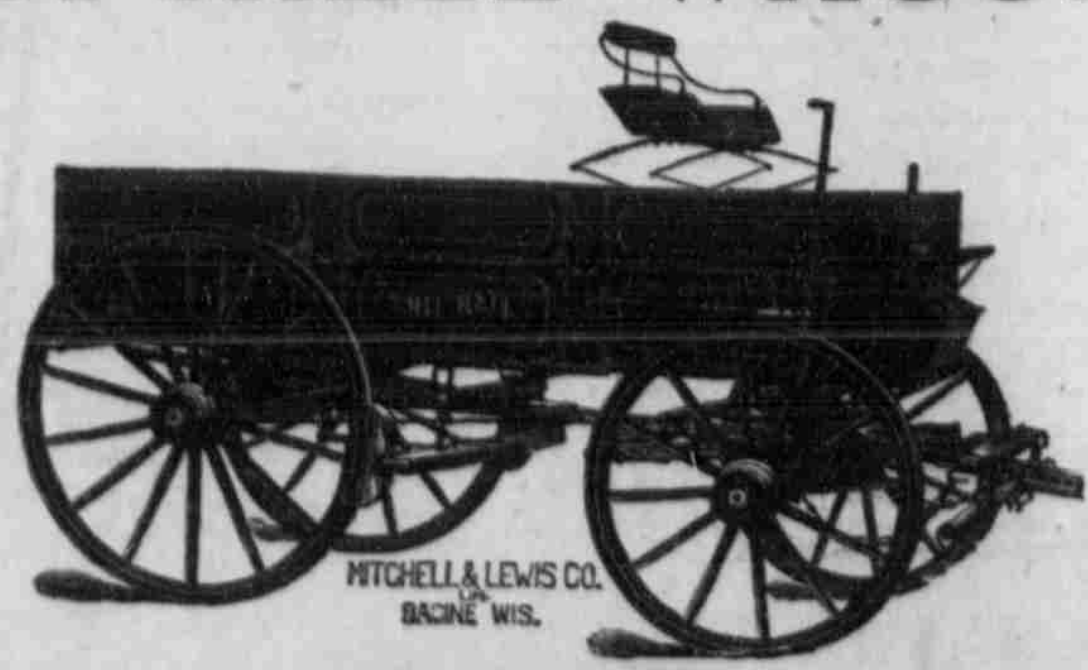
It is the work of the Independent church to persuade men to trust God, and to subscribe to his eighty, instead of trying to in some religion on creed. But for men who trusted in God we never have had a government of our own, but remained subject to other nation.

The government needs a man to persuade men to trust in God, as a church needs a government to maintain order.

Abraham of old trusted in God and from one as good as dead the mightiest nation even though they never entered the promised land.

Posterity is first, dominion to the man who exemplifies this to, "In God We Trust."

MITCHELL WAGONS



MITCHELL & LEWIS CO. BASINE WIS.

WHY?

Because money cannot buy any better timber than is bought for the Mitchell. Mitchell & Lewis Co. the manufacturers, positively pay 25 to 35 per cent above the market price of first grades for the purpose of cutting over and "skimming off the cream" of the wagon stock. This is carried from three to five years in open sheds under cover until thoroughly seasoned, being culled three to five times in the process of handling. Wood stock for three to five years ahead means wood stock aggregating in value near one million dollars. It is not every factory that can carry this kind of a stock, consequently it is not every factory that can build wagons as the Mitchell is built—too many of them build from hand to mouth. Buy stock today and make it up tomorrow. Do you want a wagon made in that way, or do you want one of our kind? One that carries with it AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE THAT IT IS THE BEST POSSIBLE TO BUILD—always has been and always will be. If you want our kind make up your mind before you start out to buy that it will cost you more money than "the other kind," because it costs more money to build it.

The best is always the cheapest—all that you want to know is that you are getting the best. You can be absolutely sure of it when you buy a Mitchell Wagon.

Salem Branch, Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Co.
237 State Street F. F. Cary, Manager

BAD BREATH

"For months I had great trouble with my stomach and could not eat. I tried many remedies but nothing helped. I then bought Cascarets and after using them I was completely cured. I can now eat anything I want and feel like a new man. I have never had such good results from any other medicine."

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