

Accept None of the Pretended Substitutes

FOR ROYAL Baking Powder

BECAUSE inferior and cheaper made baking preparations are sold at wholesale at a price so much lower than ROYAL, some grocers are urging consumers to buy them in place of the ROYAL at the same retail price.

If you desire to try any of the pretended substitutes for ROYAL BAKING POWDER bear in mind that they are all made from cheaper and inferior ingredients, and are not so great in leavening strength nor of equal money value. Pay the price of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER for the ROYAL only.

It is still more important, however, that ROYAL BAKING POWDER is purer and more wholesome and makes better, finer, and more healthful food than any other baking powder or preparation.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Secret Societies.

I. O. O. F. ... every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, ...

CRAWFORD GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SATURDAY, DEC. 29. The Best of the Younger Comedians, Mr. Chas. DICKSON

FURIOUS "INCOG" FRANTIC UNNY As played for 100 nights in New York and 80 each in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco.

SECOND ANNUAL MASKED BALL under the auspices of COLUMBIA LODGE No. 3

Monday Evening, December 31, 1894 REDMEN HALL, 216 N. MAIN ST. GENTLEMAN'S TICKET 50 CTS

Superbly Illustrated Travels AND Artistic Historical Lectures BY DONALD BOWNIE, B. C. L., The Noted Traveler and Lecturer.

AT THE Y. M. C. A. Auditorium For the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association. Course tickets, three lectures, \$1.00; single admission, 50c.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2. The Favorite of All the Large Cities COUGHLIN & GRANT'S COMEDIANS

THE DAZZLER. In its Fifth Year of Steadily Increasing Success Three Hours of Comedy, Song, Dance

KINETOSCOPE THE EDISON This wonderful invention is now on exhibition at the MANHATTAN HOTEL

PRIZE FIGHT ever witnessed. Ladies are especially invited and need not feel timid as these exhibitions are in charge of ladies and gentlemen and the surroundings refined

THE OKLAHOMA MIDGET

The smallest human being ever reaching the age of 18 months, weighing only 2 pounds, ...

ATTEND THE PRIZE MASK BALL AT THE A. O. U. W. HALL, 116 N. Market St., Wednesday Eve, Jan 2.

Gold Lettering and Marking neatly and quickly done at this office.

Those who have not paid half of their personal property tax will take notice that the law requires the county treasurer to turn them over to the sheriff Jan. 10 for collection.

The Brownie castle at Parrott's wall paper store will be raffled off at 5 o'clock this evening.

On Christmas morning the Great Rock Island train will give each and every lady calling at their office, corner Main and Douglas, a sprig of mistletoe.

Unique and original in design and very artistic in Van Warden's Pharmacy, 325 North Main.

Exchange stables at Orlando and Still water. We make a specialty of carrying passengers between the two points.

Will find a very select line of Perfumes and Toilet Soaps at Van Warden's Pharmacy, 325 North Main.

Selling a select line of fine sample shoes—retail at wholesale prices. These are strictly first class goods.

W. A. McGuffee, a well known citizen of Wichita, is of the opinion that there is nothing as good for children troubled with colds or croup as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Wichita excursion tickets to all points not exceeding 300 miles distant at rate of one and one-half fare for round trip.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES

Table with columns: TRAINS, ARRIVE, LEAVE. Includes routes for Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City.

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TOLD OF CRATER

Wonders Witnessed by a Mountain Explorer.

Indian Legends of a Famous Extinct Volcano in the West—Strange Animals Found in the Subterranean Caverns.

Crater mountain is one of the Umatilla Indians' great spook depots from ancient time, says the Baker City Democrat. Bucks that are now white with the hoary frosts of many winters recede, hanging in the trees tightly strung to the burning boards, while the their mothers roamed the forests in search of game for the lords of creation or wood for the tepee, and from infancy to relate how the great spirit spoke to them with the awful voice of terrific thunder in the bowels of the earth.

The following is from the diary of J. A. Wright: "Crater mountain is located some eleven miles from the Camp of Cornucopia, on the south side of the range whose caps are tipped with eternal snow. Many chasms and fissures have in the misty haze left the mountains and left them in the most fantastic shapes. Vegetation ceases to grow after a certain height is reached, and close under the base of one of the great peaks is the famous extinct volcano. Ashes and lava are found in great profusion and in such indescribable masses that it makes the ascent one of peril and great difficulty. However, once at the top, a peek down into the blank,athomless abyss supplies the most morbid minds with all the sensationalism necessary for a lifetime. A favorite amusement was to throw rocks down and listen to the sounds as they struck on the projecting sides of the dark chimney until the sounds died away, leaving nothing but the mystified explorer to guess it had reached the bottom."

Many have been the stories circulated of the wonderful cavern that extended from the sides of the great chasms. A stone table was provided, and a basket swung from a pulley. Hon. Joseph, with camera and notebook, was carefully lowered some three hundred and seventy-eight feet, when he noticed an aperture in the side of the chimney, and, by signals agreed upon, a halt was called in his downward career, and he crawled through a cleft in the great chimney, and the work of exploration began. The first sight that met his astonished gaze was a most stupendous chamber from whose mighty dome hung stalactites of great beauty, which were enhanced by the light of the candle, and fairly struck terror to his heart, as the flickering candle seemed to possess the power of some unseen hand that made millions of the brilliant stalactites dance in resplendent beauty. A great snowy owl blinked at the astonished Joseph.

The explorer groped his way to the far end of the chamber, where he thought he heard the sounds of falling water—not was he mistaken, for squeezing himself through an opening he found himself in another chamber of great beauty, with a stream of hot sulphur water running into the earth. The incrustation from the sulphur water had transformed the cavern into a coral-like substance and left it in such fantastic shapes. He found in the water some living little lizards and some frogs that change color on the slightest provocation and two large rats, who eyed the explorer with a curiosity that seemed to bode no good, and he longed for his little gun.

Life in the French penal colony of New Caledonia has been pictured as agreeable, both by reason of the climate as well as the leniency with which convicts have been treated, that transportation seems to have lost most of its terrors. Criminals do not conceal their preference for a long sentence in the beautiful Pacific island to a much shorter term with hard labor in one of the penitentiaries at home, and when perpetrating a misdeed have sought as a rule to render their offense as serious as possible, so as to entail transportation if captured. It is with a view of putting an end to this sentiment that the French government has now decided to stop sending convicts to New Caledonia, and is making arrangements to deport them instead to Gaboon, the fever-stricken and most pestiferous of all districts of French Congo land in Africa.

Dr. Price's purest and strongest of the baking powders, is more economical than the ordinary kind. The statue of Dr. J. Marion Sims just unveiled in New York, and said to be the first statue ever erected in honor of a physician, was built entirely by one-dollar subscriptions from friends, patients and admirers. The fact that Dr. Sims was the founder of the Woman's hospital in New York is noted on the pedestal of the statue, and his services in behalf of women were dwelt upon in Dr. Shady's speech at the ceremony of dedication. The statue is of bronze, heroic height, and was unveiled by Marion Sims Wyeth, the five-year-old grandson of Dr. Sims.

At last the University court of Edinburgh will give women that opportunity to gain a complete medical education for which they have struggled in Scotland for twenty-five years. Women who comply with the regulations of the university will be permitted to go up for medical examinations and to take their degrees. Looking out for her.—She—"I have a beautiful girl visiting me, and I want you to call to-morrow evening and meet her." He—"Delighted, shall I bring any one with me?" She—"Oh, no; it isn't necessary." He—"But what will you do?"—N. Y. Sun.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

In consequence of the closing of twelve sulphur mines in Sicily, almost four thousand laborers were reduced to the dangers of starvation. In the mines still open laborers are glad to work fourteen hours a day for twenty cents.

It is well known that snakes have usually a single lung, with a rudiment of the other. According to Cooper's investigations, snakes, like the boss, with vertical hind limbs, possess two well-developed lungs, one of which is larger than the other. In the striped snake and allies (Colubroidae), the right lung is generally present, but of minute size.

It has been generally supposed that the largest lumber mills in the world were located on Puget Sound in this country, but such is not the fact. The largest mill so far as known, is in Christiania, Norway, where one million feet is produced daily. There are about thirty gang saws and six planing and matching machines, the latter of the massive Norwegian design, which feed at the rate of eighty to one hundred feet per minute.

The coal fields of China, Japan, Great Britain, Germany, Russia and India contain apparently, 302,000,000,000 tons, which is enough for seven hundred years at present rate of consumption. If the above be added to the coal fields in the United States, Canada and other countries, the supply will be found ample for one thousand years. Improved machinery has greatly increased the yield per miner, and thus produced a fall in price, to the advantage of all industries.

A mean solar day is the average or mean of all the apparent solar days in a year. Mean solar time is that shown by a well-regulated clock or watch, while apparent solar time is that shown by a well-constructed sun dial. The difference between the two at any time is the equation of time, and may amount to sixteen minutes and twenty-one seconds. The astronomical day begins at noon and the civil day at the preceding midnight. The sidereal and mean solar days are both invariable, but one day of the latter is equal to one day three minutes and 56.555 seconds of the former.

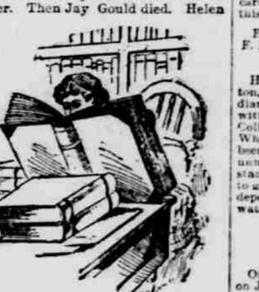
Nature is full of hints for the benefit of the inventor. In the tropics certain trees weave their inner bark into excellent cloth, the most wonderful example of this being the "tapa" of Polynesia. The hard outer shell of certain large nuts like the Brazil nut offers admirable models for vessels to hold water and food. Beavers were the first cave-dwellers; foxes excavated the earth before there were men; the squirrels hid away food for future consumption, and so did many birds; hawks taught men to catch fish, spiders how to spin, hornets to make paper, and crickets to work in clay.

A new "incendiary bomb," contrived by a German whose name is not known as yet, is to be among the wonders of the next great conflict in Europe. Exploding with tremendous energy, it scatters highly inflammable substances far and wide. Thus a single one bursting over a town would set a whole district on fire at once. The spectacle of a besieged city in campaigns of the future will be altogether novel, illuminating shells thrown by the enemy lighting up its fortifications at night with a glare equal to one hundred thousand candle-power for each shell, while fire-distributing projectiles exploding overhead sprinkle the houses and streets with a shower of diabolical combustibles.

Economy in the kitchen is in using the purest and best materials. There is nothing so expensive as the cheap baking powders, the most economical authorities recommend Dr. Price's as the strongest, purest and best.

HEIRESSSES AT LAW.

Helen and Anna Gould are now modest disciples of the late one. The young ladies Gould are certainly progressive. For many years people knew that Jay Gould lived on Fifth avenue, had a big family and was a very good, domestic, sleepless little man who boiled milk on a gas stove for insomnia and made enough money to keep the wolf from coming in the oak front door. The public knew nothing further about the domestic life of the Goulds. Then George married an actress. She was good, beautiful young, and Jay Gould was a friend of her. That was all the public knew about it, says the New York Recorder. Then Jay Gould died. Helen



MISS GOULD STUDIES LAW.

made her debut and George bought a yacht. Helen was philanthropic and entertained little. She preferred poor boys and mission houses to society people and dances. She soon left "the world" for home and charitable works. Then it was reported that Anna was going to marry an actor—a schoolgirl attachment for a curly head and a rose-leaf complexion. But George would have none of it. Then came the story of Howard's engagement to Odette Tyler. The public was determined to marry some member of the family to a professional. George raced the Vigilant against the prince of Wales and got badly beaten.

Now Helen and Anna, two of the wealthiest young women in the country, are about to take up a law course. They are both said to have inherited their father's business instincts and are devoting their time to spending in ways wise, judicious and charitable the fortunes which were left to them. Helen is interested in the building of houses for the poor and has much property as well as countless philanthropic schemes which she attends to herself. Anna has been seriously thinking of making a princess of herself, and wants to know how to keep her royal husband within bounds. They are going to take a fall law course

TAKING OUT COLOR

The Very Latest Fad in for Bleached Bivalves.

White Oysters Are Probably Doomed—Oysters Whose Color is Lost by Bleaching are Said to be Inferior to Those Whose Color is Preserved.

"Bleached oysters" is the latest and a rapidly growing fad. The fashionable uptown restaurants are catering to it. An oyster that does not peer forth snowy white from the depth of its shell is considered had form. It does not appear that the Albino-bled bivalve is improved by the bleaching process. In fact, it is held by all fair-minded people who have tried them that the flavor which gives our oysters their superiority over all the bivalves of the world is destroyed entirely. But they are said by self-complacent authorities to look better, and it is the fashion to have them served that way.

The course of treatment to which the luscious shellfish is subjected to brings about the pale and ghostly hue is the secret of the restaurant men. The wholesale oyster dealers know nothing about it. A reporter for the New York World went aboard a floating warehouse, on the North river, the other day, and made an inquiry as to the best method of bleaching oysters. It was apparent that oysterdom do not rely on the newspaper notoriety which has been thrust upon the innocent and inoffensive shellfish.

"If I could meet the man who started all this talk about typhoid fever and malaria in oysters," said one old salt, "I'd chuck him in the bay and hit him on the head with a bathhook when he came up, and then I wouldn't be there wouldn't be no second time."

"As if it ain't bad enough that this has been one of the worst oyster years we ever had, but on top of that some crazy fool up in Connecticut tries to fatten his oysters in a creek into which a sewer empties. What's the result? A lot of college students and professors get sick and four of them die. What follows? The newspapers publish it all over the country, typhoid fever in oysters, and the other day, and analyzed in some places. Forty million people eating oysters and four of them get sick and die! How many people die every day from eating pork and beef, yet does that scare anybody?"

"Now, on top of all this, some fool restaurant men go to making their oysters white, which God never intended they should be, or He would have made 'em so. I don't suppose that the oysters were hurt any by it, but some fellow gets sick after knocking about the Tenderloin all night, and remembers that he ate a dozen bleached oysters, and then he hollers that he has been poisoned."

"Some one writes to a newspaper that sulphate of zinc will bleach an oyster. I don't know whether it will or not, but a chemist told me that it would not. But the oyster trade gets in the neck all the same. Thank goodness that these stories did not get out two months ago, or the oystermen would all be in the hands of the associated charities. Our season is over for cheap oysters, in which the money is made. Nothing goes out of New York now but shell oysters, New York counts, and culls. The oyster business after the middle of November goes to Baltimore. There are no oyster canneries in New York."

"This fad for white oysters I never heard of before this year. There are no pure white oysters. The oysterman takes his color from his surroundings and an old oysterman can tell at a glance which one of the beds hereabouts an oyster comes from. The Blue Point is often silvery in appearance. There is no way that I know of to make an oyster white."

"When the weather is not too cold oysters, after being taken up, are sunned on floats for from twelve to twenty-four hours in brackish water, generally near the mouth of a fresh-water creek. This water they will drink freely and fill up so that they look fat. This has the effect of washing out the sea water and mud that may have been taken in. I know every oyster bed in New York bay, Long Island sound, or the rivers of New Jersey, and I know of no oyster that is what you might call white. Personally, I would let such alone if it were not for the fact that they are so common."

"Nature cannot be improved upon in the matter of the oyster, except to give it a chance to wash out and fatten up on some half-salt water. When the people understand that the bleached oysters are unnatural and artificial they will become suspicious of them and be satisfied with the plain, unbleached variety."

That the best is always the most economical is in nothing more clearly demonstrated than in the use of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Letters from the African traveler, Oscar Neumann, at Bakoko, says the London News, contains many interesting things that Neumann learnt from the Manyemas. One is that the Sokos are very common and much feared in Manyamaland, between Nyangwe and the northern shore of the Tanganyika. Some time ago an Arab wanted to take a Sokos which he had captured to the coast. He succeeded in reaching Uggoo with his prize. There he died, and his sons, who attributed the death of their father to the enchantments of the wicked wood demon, hastened to retransport the supposed originator of their misfortune to its native place, and the interesting specimen was thus lost to science.

An old volume of "The Transactions" is found the following by Dr. J. P. Wilson: "Where, let me ask, are the great and wasting epidemics that once devastated the whole inhabited globe? 'They are gone,' says the sanitarian, 'because I have stamped them out.' No, indeed. They do not appear simply or largely because they have become innocuous to the human race. Habit has rendered them more and more harmless. Man is rapidly adjusting himself to his environment."

Creeps a terror to young mothers. To post them concerning the first symptoms, and treatment is the object of this tract. The first indication of croup is hoarseness. In a child who has not yet begun to walk, it may be taken as a sure sign of the disease. Following this hoarseness, a peculiar cough, which is known as 'croupy' cough, is given as a sign of the disease. It is given as a sign of the disease. It is given as a sign of the disease.

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"THE MORE YOU SAY THE LESS PEOPLE REMEMBER." ONE WORD WITH YOU SAFOLIC