

Again Caught Misrepresenting Facts.

The Royal Baking Powder Company has resorted to so many tricks to force its way upon the public, that whenever any cry of fraud is raised the public instinctively turns to the Royal Baking Powder Company.

Is it any wonder?

The Royal has recently printed a statement purporting to be an interview with Dr. Benjamin F. Drew, state chemist and analyst to the Food and Dairy Commission of Minnesota, to the effect that the Royal Baking Powder is all which the company asserts it to be. The statement is made that Dr. Benjamin F. Drew, state chemist and analyst to the Food and Dairy Commission, made the representations referred to before the legislative committee at the last session, which examined various baking powders.

WHAT IS THE TRUTH?

1st. There is no such person as Dr. Benjamin F. Drew, state chemist and analyst to the Food and Dairy Commission of Minnesota.

2d. There is a Dr. Charles W. Drew, who is state chemist and analyst to the said commission.

3d. He denies the statement in question of the Royal Baking Powder Company, generally, as follows:

1st. The statements in no sense represent his attitude or his utterance.

2d. There has never been, either in the published reports of the chemist of the commission, in his testimony before the legislative committee or elsewhere, any implied endorsement of the Royal Baking Powder as superior to other brands.

3d. At the session of the legislative committee before which Dr. Drew testified, an attempt was made by the attorney of the Royal Company to secure the statements which the Royal Company has since printed, which attempt failed.

4th. On the contrary, Dr. Drew did say there were sufficient grounds for objection to the presence of ammonia in baking powders to justify the legislative committee in recommending that all such powders be required to announce upon their labels the fact that Ammonia was one of the constituents; and Dr. Drew further expressed to the committee the following emphatic opinion: "I would not recommend such powders to my patients, nor would I use them in my own family."

The Price Baking Powder Company makes a Pure Cream Tartar Baking Powder, free from ammonia, alum, lime or any taint of impurity, and feels it owes a duty to the public as well as to itself to lay bare such trickery as the Royal resorts to in trying to wheedle the consumer into using its Ammonia Powder.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
I, Frank J. Cheney, make oath that I am the owner and proprietor of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, Ohio, and that I have caused this statement to be printed and distributed for the purpose of informing the public of the fact that the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co. has been awarded the contract for the supply of the city of Toledo with pure cream tartar baking powder, and that the said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of said powder that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1906.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sole Distributors: 75 cents.

LIVING ON THE REPUTATION OF OTHERS.

"Take everything that I have but my good name; leave me that and I am content." So said the philosopher. So say all manufacturers of genuine articles to that horde of imitators which thrives upon the reputation of others. The good name of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER has induced many adventurers to put in the market imitations that are not only lacking in the best elements of the genuine article, but are often harmful in their effects.

The public should be on their guard against these frauds, and when an external remedy is needed, be sure to insist upon having ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER.

That which is precious won't be found lying around on the surface for any one to pick up.

THE QUINCY HOUSE, Portland, Or., is the best B. & O. hotel on the Pacific Coast. Try it. Quincy & Edwards, proprietors.

"August Flower"

What is it for?

This is the query perpetually on your little boy's lips. And he is no worse than the bigger, older, balder-headed boys. Life is an interrogation point. "What is it for?" we continually cry from the cradle to the grave. So with this little introductory sermon we turn and ask: "What is AUGUST FLOWER for?" As easily answered as asked: It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver. Nothing more than this; but this brimful. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. Twenty years ago it started in a small country town. To-day it has an honored place in every city and country store, possessing one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country and sells everywhere. Why is this? The reason is as simple as a child's thought. It is honest, does one thing, and does it right along—it cures Dyspepsia.

G. C. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

PERIQUE TOBACCO.

The Reason for Its Peculiar Flavor and the Method of Curing.

In the case of perique tobacco the stripping of the midrib from the leaf causes the leaf to fall into two lateral halves, which are placed on top of each other in such a manner that the blade of one half of the leaf alternates with the apex of the other. These are then twisted into what are called "torquets." These torquets are folded upon themselves, side by side, and are placed in strong boxes, which are about twelve inches square, and subjected to pressure.

After twenty-four hours these torquets are taken out and repacked in the same manner as before every twenty-four hours for a period of a week, the idea being evidently to subject the torquets to a uniform pressure throughout. After this period has elapsed these torquets are repacked every three days for about two weeks. During all this time the tobacco is subjected to a constant, steady pressure with a press of the most primitive kind.

I should not forget to state that after the tobacco has been placed in the press one week a black juice flows out of the box, which has a pleasant odor, not unlike freshly cooked prunes. Square pieces of cottonade, 18 by 18 inches, are laid out, and on these the torquets are opened, or, to use the term of the English speaking Arcadians, the torquets are unraveled, great care being necessary to separate each leaf.

The largest leaves are laid upon the cottonade first, so that when rolled the largest leaves will serve as a covering of the cigarette presently to be described. The smaller leaves are placed longitudinally upon the larger ones until three and one-half to four pounds are placed upon the piece of cottonade, the ends of which are turned inwardly. The cottonade and contents are now rolled into cartridges, the ends of the cottonade are pulled out and a string tied to each end to prevent the cigarette from opening, and the whole wrapped in a clothesline, usually made of cotton.

The wrapping is performed in the primitive manner that characterizes the operation throughout. Use is made of a windlass and a rope; the end of the rope is made fast to the cigarette, passed around a post (driven into the ground), a twist is now made around the cigarette, and with each turn of the cigarette the pressure is increased. This is continued until the whole of the cigarette is enveloped; the end is made fast by passing it through several turns of the rope. This finishes the cigarette, but, before it is placed upon the market, it is allowed to age, which is usually from six months to a year. During this time the tobacco is allowed to undergo a slow fermentation, which gives the aroma and taste that distinguish this tobacco from all others.

The amount of perique grown and manufactured has averaged, during the five years preceding 1890, 19,000 cartridges of four pounds per annum. Wholesaler tobaccoists have expressed the doubt that any modern method would produce tobacco with as fine flavor as that produced by the old and primitive manner just described.—Pharmaceutical Era.

A Complicated Law Suit.

If the besetting sin of the Singhalese is their inordinate love of litigation, this certainly is fostered by their very troublesome law of inheritance, which results in such minute subdivisions of property that the one hundred and ninety-ninth share of a field, or the fiftieth of a small garden (containing, perhaps, a dozen palms and a few plantains), becomes a fruitful source of legal contention, of quarrels and of crime. Emerson Tennant mentions a case in which the claim was for the two thousand five hundred and twentieth share in the produce of ten cocoa palms.

To illustrate this sort of litigation the Rev. R. Spence Hardy quoted an intricate claim on disputed property, in which the case of the plaintiff was as follows: "By inheritance through my father I am entitled to one-fourth of one-third of one-eighth. Through my mother I am further entitled to one-fourth of one-third of one-eighth. By purchase from one set of co-heirs I am entitled to one ninety-ninth; from another set also one ninety-ninth, and from a third one ninety-ninth more. Finally, from a fourth set of co-heirs I have purchased one one hundred and forty-fourth of the whole." There is a nice question to solve as a landowner can begin to till his field or reap its produce!—National Review.

"When." Most people who read a paper would like to have it come to their hands without any typographical or editorial errors. This is quite possible when all the following conditions come together:

When the contributor has written correctly.

When he has written the correct thing distinctly.

When the compositor has only the correct letters in the different cases.

When he does not take letters from a wrong case.

When he sets them correctly.

When the "reader" corrects every error.

When the compositor corrects the "rough proof" properly.

When the "reader" reads the corrected proof attentively.

When the compositor corrects the second proof properly.

When the revised proof is carefully "read."

When the "reader" has sufficient time to do this.

And when a dozen other circumstances work together for good.—Exchange.

Congress at Last Takes Action.

A bill has been introduced at Washington requiring all baking powders containing alum and ammonia to be so labeled. This is a step in the right direction, and has been long foreseen by the action of State Legislatures, Boards of Health, Food Commissioners, etc. In this matter, the bill affords needed protection to the public, for the evidence as to the injurious effects of alum and ammonia is very heavy; but it will nevertheless be fought bitterly by the manufacturers whom it affects, who are accustomed to sell their goods as "pure cream of tartar," "absolutely pure," etc.

The bill is something needed. If a maker uses drug in his powder, the name of which he does not want to have printed on his label, it is prima facie evidence that there is something wrong. We hope the subject will be vigorously prosecuted all over the country, not only as regards baking powder, but also all other food adulterations.

This bill may incidentally benefit the makers of pure articles; but, if it should, this is only an additional point in its favor.

A GARDEN OF A QUEEN.

VICTORIA HAS ONE SPOT SACRED FROM HER SUBJECTS.

England's Sovereign Has a Mania for Planting Trees—A House that the Prince of Wales Built and in Which Many Royal Children Have Played.

Queen Victoria considers herself really at home in the private garden of Osborne only. For in this little corner of the Isle of Wight alone does the sovereign, whose possessions cover one-seventh of the globe, have powers absolute. Elsewhere, and especially in the parks of the royal residences, she is under the restraint of the officials of a constitutional monarchy.

The commissioner of public buildings and works treats the crown as an institution of which the rights are strictly limited. Her majesty cannot cut a tree without the consent of the proper official. To escape this vigilance the queen has bought in the neighborhood of her castle at Osborne some acres of ground where she may have a garden not subject to changes of administration. She has even gone so far as to disregard for once her position of political impartiality and chosen a former gardener of Lord Beaconsfield, a man accustomed to the growing of Tory flowers.

But any imprudences which he might commit will not easily reach the public. For while it is easy to get permission to roam about the grounds of the castle, this little garden is carefully shut off from visitors. A correspondent of an English paper recently had the good fortune to get into the Swiss chalet, which her majesty has made into a family museum, and to walk about the aisles of trees where each tree commemorates an episode in the history of the royal house and recalls a day of happiness or sorrow.

A short distance from the entrance to this private garden is a wooden playhouse, built with their own hands by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh in 1837. The heir to the crown has missed his vocation. He clearly had in him the making of a notable carpenter. Even to the present day the prince is very proud of his work, and whenever he visits Osborne he goes straightway to see if the playhouse is still standing. Not a nail has fallen, not a plank has sprung. The house is as solid as at first.

In the little house are preserved the playthings of the royal children. Each of the children had little carriages of his own, and all are here preserved with the initials of the owners upon them. The Duke of Edinburgh was a jack of all trades. He was a carpenter with his older brother, a mason with his younger brother, the Duke of Connaught. The miniature fortress they built together is still preserved in this same garden. It is made of stone and brick, and is at least strong enough to brave the seasons. The prince worked under the eyes of his father, who was trying to teach them the art of fortification.

This fortress has undergone some assaults. The Prince of Wales, having his five sisters and the youngest of his brothers under his command, attacked the garriçon, the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught. Almost always the heir apparent carried the parapet and drove the two dukes into a casemate, where they had plenty of arms and whence hunger alone could dislodge them.

Nowadays the children of the Duchess of Albany and of the Princess Beatrice attack and defend the fort which their parents, their uncles and their aunts have so often captured with great valor after long and glorious sieges.

The day of her oldest daughter's wedding Victoria took a sprig of myrtle from the bride's bouquet and planted it in this garden. It rooted itself so firmly that now it is grown into a great bush. Every time one of the grandchildren marries, the myrtle bush at Osborne is called into requisition.

MEMORIAL TREES.

Not far from the matrimonial bush is a row of mourning trees. In February, 1862, every member of the royal family planted a tree to perpetuate the memory of the prince consort, who died in the December just before. Of the eight trees those of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice have grown most luxuriantly. A little distance away, the queen planted the parasol pine, which is her memorial of her husband.

In another place are the trees commemorating marriages—the trees of the Prince and Princess of Wales, of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, of the Duke and Duchess of Albany and of the Princess Beatrice and Henry of Battenberg. It is in the shade of these trees, whose foliage murmurs the memories of happy times, that the queen likes to take tea during the hot days of August.

Now it is the new generation which is taking its turn at tree planting in this garden devoted to royal highnesses. The children of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh have the place of honor. But the invading family of Prussia casts not a little of its shade upon soil which should remain exclusively for British. Although the children of the queen's daughters are not represented, the descent of the Empress Frederick has taken root there. The Princess Victoria, of Prussia, her sister, the Princess Sophia, and the Prince Waldemar, who died in 1879, have each a tree. The collection lacks nothing but the tree of the Emperor William.—Paris Figaro.

A Big Insect.

The biggest insect of its kind in the world is the Hercules beetle of South America. It is said, whether truthfully or not, that great numbers of these creatures are sometimes seen on the mammas and trees, rasping the rind from the slender branches by working around them with their horns until they cause the juice to flow. This juice they drink to intoxication, and thus fall senseless to the ground.—New York Journal.

The Wall of the M. D's.

First Doctor—This depression in my business is awful. We shall die in abject poverty.

Second Doctor—Same here. No cholera morbus, no colic, nothing remunerative. And all because fruit is too dear to be within reach of the masses.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Big Potatoes.

George L. Bartlett has had on exhibition one hill of potatoes which were dug upon his land on Clifton which consisted of thirteen potatoes, the smallest of which weighed over half a pound.

A New Refuge for Paris.

By the death of M. Pruvot, a landed proprietor, who lived in the Boulevard des Capucines, and left behind him a fortune of £80,000, the city of Paris has received a legacy of nearly £40,000. The testator left instructions that the chief portion of this amount is to be used for the construction and maintenance of a "Night Shelter for the Homeless and Destitute Poor in the Seventeenth Arrondissement," which includes the districts of the Ternes, the Plaine Monceau, the Batignolles and the Epinettes. He has also left a considerable sum for benevolent purposes among the young to the town of Solesmes, where he had a residence.—London Telegraph.

Brilliant Venus.

Venus, the fairest of the stars, shines like a young moon on September evenings. She is visible almost as soon as the sun disappears, and may be seen at noonday by observers who know where to look. The time of her visibility is, however, lessened by her southern declination, which shortens her stay above the horizon. She reaches her greatest eastern elongation on the 23d, when she is as far east of the sun as possible, and begins to retrace her steps toward him, becoming larger and brighter as she approaches the earth until Oct. 29, when she reaches her greatest brilliancy.—Youth's Companion.

Money in Grass.

One of the summer industries at Old Orchard beach has been the gathering and the sale of "sweet grass," a kind of green that grows quite plentifully along the sea wall. It has a peculiar rich odor and a small package in bureau drawers or a close room gives out its fragrance for weeks and months. One little fellow has peddled \$35 worth of grass among the hotel guests this season. Parties do a thriving business filling orders for grass from all parts of the country. Sermons in stones, books in running brooks and dollars in every thing.—Exchange.

Didn't Count Them.

A Newburyport lady is credited with being the most forgetful individual recently heard from. Tuesday she visited Plum Island with three young children, and on her return left one asleep in the home car, and walked half way to her home on a back street before she discovered her loss.—Cape Ann Breeze.

A veteran athlete, known as "Old Vetter Michael," although passed his eightieth year, recently climbed to the top of the spire of the parish church of Saar-Alben, Germany, which is 132 feet high, and stayed there some minutes, turning the weathercock round and round and performing a few gymnastic feats.

Lord Randolph Churchill is a great consumer of cigarettes, smoking almost as many as Henry Labouchere, the editor. Nearly all the men in public life in England, except Mr. Gladstone, use tobacco.

According to the secretary of the National Cranberry association the cranberry crop will be 30 per cent larger this year than in 1899. The crop last year amounted to 135,000 bushels.

Capt. Tillman, the leader of the farmers' movement in South Carolina, owns 1,800 acres of land, runs twenty plows and has a dairy supplied by forty thoroughbred Jersey cows.

Frederick H. Haassam, the antiquarian of New York, is to make ex-President Cleveland a present of Daniel Webster's red, red, wicker chair and fishing hat.

BRONCHITIS.—Sudden changes of the weather cause bronchial troubles. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will give relief. Sold only in boxes. Price, 25 cents.

The pen possessed of an idle curiosity has a curiosity that is never idle.



Tobacco is man's most universal luxury; the fragrant aroma of Mastiff Plug Cut starts people to pipe smoking, even those who never used tobacco before.

J. B. Pace Tobacco Co., Richmond, Va.

There is nothing that may not happen to a thin baby. There is nothing that may not happen to a man who is losing his healthy weight. We say they are "poor." They are poorer than we at first suspect.

Do you want almost all that is known of the value of plumpness told in a way to commend to you CAREFUL LIVING—and Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil if you need it. A book on it free.

Scott & Bowen, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.

WALL PAPER.

10 cents per double roll. Send 2-cent stamp for samples.

AGENTS: Made in 17 in four days on my Electric Carpet and specialities. 100 percent profit and cash! 192 Third street, Portland, Or.

Old Gold and Silver Bought: send your old Gold and Silver to be sold and reliable house of J. Coleman, 63 Third street, San Francisco; I will send you the cash, according to value; if the amount is not satisfactory will return gold.

A VERY COMMON WANT.

"Out of sorts," "distressed," "the blues," these are familiar appellations for uncomfortable, irritable, nervousness, indigestion. Poverty of the blood, to remedy which an effective stomachic is persistently used is the paramount need, is conclusive evidence that the system is in a morbidly diseased condition—and for no other cause would organic disease exist—the food is not assimilated. Before the flagging energies of the stomach, reform an irregular condition of the bowels, keep up a healthy secretion of the bile with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. For over thirty years this popular medicine has supplied the common want of the nervous invalid, the dyspeptic and of persons of delicate vitality an efficient tonic. To the power of imparting strength is attributable its efficacy as a preventer of ailments and is gripe, rheumatism, kidney complaint and neurasthenia.

A great many men are more interested in having work than poverty abolished.

A STRONG COMBINATION.

The well-known firms of Mitchell & Lewis Co. and Staver & Co., of Portland, Or., have consolidated, thus forming a combination with unlimited capital and facilities for transacting their business. The consolidation of the two lines of goods gives the new company a larger and more complete line of machinery and vehicles of every description than is handled by any other firm in the United States, while superior facilities for purchasing in large quantities will enable them to compete with any and all other dealers and manufacturers. They are prepared to furnish everything in the way of vehicles, farm machinery, agricultural implements, etc., making a specialty of the celebrated Mitchell farm and spring wagons. In addition to the new firm of Mitchell-Lewis & Staver Co., a large trade.

"It pays to study the interests of the consumer," said a dealer to a drummer who was trying to sell him short-weight plug tobacco. "Take, for example, Star Plug, which is used by the great mass of smokers throughout the United States. Star Plug is not only the best and most satisfactory chew, but every plug is a full sixteen-ounce pound."

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust; no smell.

TRY GERMA for breakfast.



Nothing can be said in favor of the best medicine in the world that may not be said of the most worthless. In one case, it's true; in the other, it isn't—but how can you distinguish? Judge by what is done. There's only one blood-purifier that's guaranteed. It's Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—and this is what is done with it; if it doesn't benefit or cure, in any case, you get your money back. Isn't it likely to be the best?

All the year round, as well as at one time as another, it cleanses and purifies the system. All blood-poisons must go. For Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Scrofula, Salt-rheum, Tetters, Erysipelas, or any blood-taint or disorder, it is an unequalled remedy.

It's the cheapest, too. With this, you pay only for the good you get.

And nothing else is "just as good." It may be better—for the dealer. But he isn't the one that's to be helped.

SEEDS.

Of all kinds and in any quantity—wholesale and retail—at bedrock prices.

E. J. BOWEN,
65 Front Street, Portland, Or.

Send for catalogue.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have used this 2 years of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS—a long story. I want my remedy to cure the worst case. Because others have failed I am anxious for now receiving a cure. Send at once for a medicine and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Names and Post Office.

H. G. ROOT, M. D., 107 Pearl St., N. Y.

ASTHMA.

We want Name and Address of Every Person Suffering from ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, HOARSENESS, etc., to receive a Free Bottle of our New Remedy, H. G. ROOT, M. D., 107 Pearl St., N. Y.

Sportsman, Attention!

If you want to shoot accurately, don't fall right your gun with the celebrated



LYMAN • SIGHTS.
Made to fit any rifle. Peep sight, 15; Ivory Bone Peep sight, 25; Peep sight, 35; Peep sight, 45; Peep sight, 55; Peep sight, 65; Peep sight, 75; Peep sight, 85; Peep sight, 95; Peep sight, 105; Peep sight, 115; Peep sight, 125; Peep sight, 135; Peep sight, 145; Peep sight, 155; Peep sight, 165; Peep sight, 175; Peep sight, 185; Peep sight, 195; Peep sight, 205; Peep sight, 215; Peep sight, 225; Peep sight, 235; Peep sight, 245; Peep sight, 255; Peep sight, 265; Peep sight, 275; Peep sight, 285; Peep sight, 295; Peep sight, 305; Peep sight, 315; Peep sight, 325; Peep sight, 335; Peep sight, 345; Peep sight, 355; Peep sight, 365; Peep sight, 375; Peep sight, 385; Peep sight, 395; Peep sight, 405; Peep sight, 415; Peep sight, 425; Peep sight, 435; Peep sight, 445; Peep sight, 455; Peep sight, 465; Peep sight, 475; Peep sight, 485; Peep sight, 495; Peep sight, 505; Peep sight, 515; Peep sight, 525; Peep sight, 535; Peep sight, 545; Peep sight, 555; Peep sight, 565; Peep sight, 575; Peep sight, 585; Peep sight, 595; Peep sight, 605; Peep sight, 615; Peep sight, 625; Peep sight, 635; Peep sight, 645; Peep sight, 655; Peep sight, 665; Peep sight, 675; Peep sight, 685; Peep sight, 695; Peep sight, 705; Peep sight, 715; Peep sight, 725; Peep sight, 735; Peep sight, 745; Peep sight, 755; Peep sight, 765; Peep sight, 775; Peep sight, 785; Peep sight, 795; Peep sight, 805; Peep sight, 815; Peep sight, 825; Peep sight, 835; Peep sight, 845; Peep sight, 855; Peep sight, 865; Peep sight, 875; Peep sight, 885; Peep sight, 895; Peep sight, 905; Peep sight, 915; Peep sight, 925; Peep sight, 935; Peep sight, 945; Peep sight, 955; Peep sight, 965; Peep sight, 975; Peep sight, 985; Peep sight, 995; Peep sight, 1005; Peep sight, 1015; Peep sight, 1025; Peep sight, 1035; Peep sight, 1045; Peep sight, 1055; Peep sight, 1065; Peep sight, 1075; Peep sight, 1085; Peep sight, 1095; Peep sight, 1105; Peep sight, 1115; Peep sight, 1125; Peep sight, 1135; Peep sight, 1145; Peep sight, 1155; Peep sight, 1165; Peep sight, 1175; Peep sight, 1185; Peep sight, 1195; Peep sight, 1205; Peep sight, 1215; Peep sight, 1225; Peep sight, 1235; Peep sight, 1245; Peep sight, 1255; Peep sight, 1265; Peep sight, 1275; Peep sight, 1285; Peep sight, 1295; Peep sight, 1305; Peep sight, 1315; Peep sight, 1325; Peep sight, 1335; Peep sight, 1345; Peep sight, 1355; Peep sight, 1365; Peep sight, 1375; Peep sight, 1385; Peep sight, 1395; Peep sight, 1405; Peep sight, 1415; Peep sight, 1425; Peep sight, 1435; Peep sight, 1445; Peep sight, 1455; Peep sight, 1465; Peep sight, 1475; Peep sight, 1485; Peep sight, 1495; Peep sight, 1505; Peep sight, 1515; Peep sight, 1525; Peep sight, 1535; Peep sight, 1545; Peep sight, 1555; Peep sight, 1565; Peep sight, 1575; Peep sight, 1585; Peep sight, 1595; Peep sight, 1605; Peep sight, 1615; Peep sight, 1625; Peep sight, 1635; Peep sight, 1645; Peep sight, 1655; Peep sight, 1665; Peep sight, 1675; Peep sight, 1685; Peep sight, 1695; Peep sight, 1705; Peep sight, 1715; Peep sight, 1725; Peep sight, 1735; Peep sight, 1745; Peep sight, 1755; Peep sight, 1765; Peep sight, 1775; Peep sight, 1785; Peep sight, 1795; Peep sight, 1805; Peep sight, 1815; Peep sight, 1825; Peep sight, 1835; Peep sight, 1845; Peep sight, 1855; Peep sight, 1865; Peep sight, 1875; Peep sight, 1885; Peep sight, 1895; Peep sight, 1905; Peep sight, 1915; Peep sight, 1925; Peep sight, 1935; Peep sight, 1945; Peep sight, 1955; Peep sight, 1965; Peep sight, 1975; Peep sight, 1985; Peep sight, 1995; Peep sight, 2005; Peep sight, 2015; Peep sight, 2025; Peep sight, 2035; Peep sight, 2