

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPRIETORS. A. H. FLETCHER, MANAGER. DAILY CIRCULATION, P. O. BOX 488 OMAHA, NEB.

THE next city clerk will probably not have more than two initials to his name.

AMONG the things that remain to be seen is whether a republican council will continue to elect a democratic clerk.

STOUT CITY objects to prohibition. Like Council Bluffs she is too near the muddy Missouri to take kindly to water.

O'DYNAMITE ROSSA has at last invaded the lecture field. "Scientific Warfare" is his subject. Now, then, let Yessie Dudley be turned loose.

IT is a little strange that lightning should have struck the Washington monument when there are so many office seekers in Washington who are waiting to be served in that way.

THE Illinois legislature is an expensive luxury. Six weeks ago it had cost the state over \$100,000, and that amount has since been doubled.

RECENT developments have increased the number of readers upon the subject of civil service. The members of the civil service commission say they are receiving more requests for their annual report than they can comply with, and that they could easily distribute 50,000 copies.

THE democratic newspapers are now getting their share of the federal patronage. Although few democratic editors have been rewarded with office, their columns now contain the federal advertisements that formerly helped to swell the income of the republican newspapers.

THE president's advice to the office-seekers in Washington is to go home, and it is said that he means it. There may be no place like home, but the office-seekers think that there is no place like Washington.

THE New York senate has passed a bill, which may become a law, to prevent all transactions in stocks, certificates, receipts, etc., which are not accompanied by the actual possession or transfer of the articles dealt in.

IN Michigan the democratic and fusionist congressmen have divided the federal offices among themselves, and they propose to visit the president and tell him whom to appoint. This fact causes the New York Herald to remark that Washington is to see the most remarkable set of political idiots it has ever beheld, and it expresses the hope that the president says to them will be made public for the instruction of any other congressmen disposed to commit a similar folly.

THE Illinois legislature has had a somewhat remarkable experience during its session so far. Besides being unable to elect a United States senator, it has had three of its members removed by the hand of death. The last death is that of Representative Shaw, and it makes the second that has occurred in the democratic ranks, the other death being among the republicans.

ANY definite action in regard to the United States senatorship is thus postponed again for three weeks, as no election to fill the vacancy caused by Representative Shaw's death can be held any sooner.

THE lower house of the Connecticut legislature has adopted a proposition for the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to arrange for the transportation of its members from their homes to the capital and return at public expense.

IT is to be hoped that such a law will be adopted not only in Connecticut but in every state of the union. The wholesale giving of passes by the railroads to members of the legislature is nothing more or less than bribery by which railway legislation is largely influenced to the detriment of the public good.

THE Connecticut plan is to be commended for it puts the members of the legislature in a position to be independent of the railroads. If there is any state in the union where such a law is needed it is Nebraska, where railway passes by the hundreds are issued at every session of the legislature for no other purpose than that of bribery.

IT certainly has grown to be a great evil, and it is high time that it should be suppressed.

CHEAP TRAVELING.

A telegram from Minneapolis says that the movement of 100,000 emigrants from Europe has commenced; that all of them will locate in the west and northwest, and that all will be carried from Chicago, by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, over which line 5,000 or 6,000 arrived in Minnesota on last Thursday.

IT is expected that the work of transferring these 100,000 emigrants will take all summer, and that large daily special trains will have to be run to accomplish this work. This is the first fruits of the sale of a hundred thousand "cheap tickets," which were thrown on the European market by the Pennsylvania Railroad company at one dollar each, from New York to Chicago, this "cut" being the result of a war between the trunk lines. The tickets were taken up by the steamship companies, and used as an inducement to Europeans to emigrate to America.

THE unparalleled reduction enabled the steamship agents to make a rate of \$8.50 from Liverpool to Chicago. Owing to the fact that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul enters a union depot with the Pennsylvania at Chicago, that road secured the transportation of emigrants to the northwest and west, as the latter company refused to pay the transfer charges which would have been required had the business been given to any of the other lines whose depots are distant from that of the Pennsylvania. The rate from Chicago to Minneapolis is \$7.50, making a through rate from Liverpool to Minneapolis of only \$16.00. No such cheap traveling was ever offered to emigrants, and probably never will be again.

FOR the Pennsylvania road it will prove a losing game, as it costs sixty cents each to get the emigrants out of Castle Garden and twenty cents for the transfer in New York, thus leaving to the company just twenty cents per passenger for 1,000 miles travel, or only \$20,000 for the transportation of 100,000 persons from New York to Chicago.

BUT the question that chiefly interests Nebraska in connection with this remarkable transaction is how many of these emigrants are coming to this state? It would seem from the Minneapolis telegram that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul proposes to carry the bulk of these emigrants to the northwest to populate Minnesota and Dakota. Although it has a western line to Nebraska, it for some reason or other seems inclined to favor Minnesota and Dakota.

IT may be more to the interest of the company to transport these people to the northwest than to the west, but it strikes us that Nebraska ought to get some of these people to locate within her boundaries. If Nebraska had a live immigration board, or an energetic agent, a large number of these persons could have been induced to settle in Nebraska. Perhaps it is not too late yet to induce the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to land some of these emigrants in Nebraska, if they are the right kind of people. If they are penniless and helpless the northwest can take them without any protest from Nebraska. Their condition could easily be ascertained by proper parties, if any such persons could be interested in the matter and authorized to act in behalf of the state.

NO matter who is mayor of Omaha we cannot afford to have fraudulent elections. We cannot afford to have men swear in votes when they know they are committing perjury. We cannot afford to let non-residents vote in Omaha at city elections. We cannot afford to allow imported voters to debauch our system of government, and carry elections for men who have not received a majority of the votes cast. It is no excuse that all these things should be permitted in Omaha because they have been allowed elsewhere.

A wave of reform, however, is beginning to manifest itself in some of the large cities, and it is high time that true reform in elections should be instituted in Omaha. In Chicago they have convicted several ballot box stuffers and forgers, and they propose to prosecute hundreds of election judges and others for election frauds. If we had a citizens' association in Omaha, such as there is in Chicago, the persons who committed frauds in the recent city election would be promptly ferreted out and punished to the full extent of the law. Although we have as yet no such association, which is greatly needed here, it is the duty of officers of the law to see that fraudulent voters and others who have become accessories to these crimes are not allowed to go unpunished. It is time that an example should be made and it is just as well to begin now.

UNDER the laws of Connecticut a majority vote is necessary to elect state officers. Twice within ten years the democratic gubernatorial candidate has had a plurality over his republican competitor, but was left in a minority because of the vote cast for the prohibition and labor tickets. In both instances the constitutional provision, that in such cases the legislature shall fill the offices from the two leading candidates for each place, was to the republican advantage, as the legislatures were in their hands.

THIS last Governor Waller's re-election last fall, when he had a plurality of 1,648 over the republican candidate, but fell 938 short of a majority, owing to the prohibition and Butler tickets. These results have not proved generally satisfactory to the people, among whom there has of late sprung up a strong feeling in favor of election by plurality, and an attempt was recently made to have a constitutional amendment to that effect submitted to the electors, but it was rejected in the houses by a strictly partisan vote. It is believed that if it were permitted to

PUBLIC LAND FRAUDS.

IN the report of Inspector Greene, of the general land office, the statement is made that fraudulent entries of the public lands, in the region which he has examined, "include a large per cent of the whole number, except possibly cash entries." He shows that under the timber culture act gigantic frauds have been committed, particularly in Nebraska, Kansas and Dakota, in which sections not more than ten per cent of the land is improved in accordance with the requirements of the act. Mr. Greene fully exposes the system of fraudulent entries that has so successfully been practiced by cow-boys in the interest of their employers, and says that if a law had been enacted solely for their benefit it could scarcely have been more successful. Mr. Greene says:

"These entries often vary nearly, if not quite, covering all the watered lands in township and under the remainder undesirable for actual settlement for farming purposes. Our land officers are largely to blame for abuse of the land laws in Nebraska, and the homestead law is no exception. It seems to me there should be some way to distinguish between a fire guard of a few furrows plowed around a quarter section and a corn-field; some way to determine whether a description of a house 'fourteen by sixteen' referred to inches or feet square; whether the floor was bored or board; or whether the 'single row' meant more than two shingles, one on each side. I have found one land office where the rules were so lax that a house six by eight feet built of unseasoned boards, was accepted as a 'comfortable residence' by a minister of the gospel and a highly respectable citizen, but his moral perceptions were fearfully blunted when he came to consider land laws."

IT is to be hoped that the land office will continue its investigations into the frauds and take steps towards enforcing a compliance with the provisions of the land laws, all of which are yet in force. The timber-culture and pre-emption laws, under which most of the frauds are committed, came very nearly being repealed by the last congress, and it is to be regretted that they were not. In all probability, however, they will be repealed at the next session, as congress cannot say longer, in the face of overwhelming evidence of the frauds that have been and can yet be committed, allow such laws, which are not obeyed or enforced, to remain on the statute books.

THE correspondent of the St. Paul Pioneer-Press, with the faces of Gen. Middleton in the northwest, gives a most interesting account of the situation as seen from Fort Qu'Appelle. One of the most valuable aids to a clear understanding of the causes that have led to the present disturbances is the statement furnished by an educated half-breed, and which presents with admirable clearness the questions at issue between his race and the government. The half-breed claims that the Indian title to the northwest territory has never been extinguished, and that, having Indian blood, they have the same rights, as occupants of the soil, that the Indians have. They claim only to ask to be dealt with as were their brethren in Manitoba; in other words, that each half-breed who would have been entitled to an allotment in Manitoba should be given 160 acres in the northwest in satisfaction of his claim to participate in the Indian title. The review of the history of the government survey is clearly stated, and while it has failed to convince the dominion authorities, it shows that there are at least two sides to the question. The Pioneer Press thinks that perhaps the government commissioners now on their way will succeed in smoothing over the differences to some extent.

NOW that the Iowa saloon-keepers have at last been downed by the prohibitionists, they are taking every advantage to fight the druggists. There appears to be a conflict of opinion as to the rights of druggists under the pharmacy law. The circuit court at Des Moines, for instance, holds that licensed druggists are required to take out a permit to sell intoxicating liquors, even for medicinal purposes. The district court, which is the higher court, holds that the law does not apply to druggists. The state temperance alliance is also inclined to this view, and are therefore not disturbing licensed druggists. But the question has already got into the courts, the entire stock of liquors of the president of the state board of pharmacy having been seized and carried off by the police, on complaint made that no permit had been given by the county supervisors to the defendant to sell liquors. It will probably puzzle the supreme court to decide what powers are given under the pharmacy law. No two lawyers construe it alike, and the lower courts disagree upon it.

CYRUS W. FIELD, who retires at the age of sixty-five from an active career of fifty years, has been the originator and promoter of many of the great enterprises of this century. As the projector of the first Atlantic cable his name will forever live in the history of the great achievements of modern times.

MARY ANDERSON is credited with having recently presented Tennyson with a bottle of twenty-year old Kentucky whisky. We are not informed as to how recently the presentation occurred, but if, as is suspected, it was just before the poet laureate wrote his "Ode to Freedom," that poetic effort should have been entitled "Ode to American Corn-Juice."

INasmuch as "reform" won the day, we presume Mayor Boyd will follow the example of Mr. Cleveland, and see that civil service reform is carried out during his administration. This is merely a presumption on our part, however, and no one need take it for granted.

BARRETT, the slain president of Gautama, was a man who looked out for number one. He was the richest man in Guatemala, his fortune being \$10,000,000. Two years ago he bought a mansion in New York for \$240,000, also one in Paris and one in the City of Mexico.

THE probability is that the next city clerk will wear a turn-down shirt collar.

THE General's Article. Arkansas Traveler. Gen. Mecklenburg, in imitation of great men, decided upon writing a series of war articles. "Why shouldn't I, Mary?" he asked of his wife, who belongs to a literary society and who is considered an excellent critic. "I should just like to know why I ought not to give my experience? I went through the war and served with distinction, if I do say myself. Another thing in my favor is that I know how to write. I understand the construction of sentences. I understand the use of vigorous English. What do you say, Mary?"

"Why, by all means write your experience. I do not see why you should keep back anything that might prove of interest to yourself and the public and result in profit to you."

"That's it, Mary; that's it. You have hit the nail squarely on the head. While I was at college, the students used to laugh at me for continuing to devote so much attention to rhetoric. It will come in handy now, you see. Well, I shall go to work at once."

THE next evening, when the light had been lighted, the general said: "Mary, are you ready to hear my war paper?"

"Yes."

HE read it to her. "What do you think of it?" "It is good."

"Don't you think it's first-class?" "Yes, I do."

"Has he ever said much about it, Mary, but I am a writer. Many a time, while visiting newspaper offices, I have said to myself, 'Ah, well, you fellows think that you are great writers, but you haven't learned your first lesson.' So you think it's first-class, eh? Now, I shall write it up and send it to a magazine. I ought to get at least \$100 for it."

"You are going to copy it, are you not?" "Oh, no, not necessary. It's as plain as print."

"I didn't know but you might want to make a few corrections. Let me see the manuscript a minute. Listen to this paragraph. 'Gen. Beauregard, seeing that the left wing was weakening, determined to reinforce them.' Don't you think that you should say 'it' instead of 'them'?"

"Why? Refer to soldiers?" "No, it means wing, which should be 'it.'"

"Well, go on, go on."

"The general at one time," continued the woman, finding another objectionable paragraph, "was much moved to see a soldier dragging a gun with a broken leg."

"What's wrong with that? It's a fact, for I saw it myself."

"Yes, but how did he drag a gun with a broken leg?"

"Confound it, don't you see? The fellow was broken, but so determined was he that he still stuck to his gun. But he didn't drag it with his broken leg."

"Hang it, the fellow's leg was broken?" "I understand that."

"Well, then. Leg was broken, but unwilling to retire from the field, he crawled along dragging his gun."

"With his broken leg?" "Don't you think that 'Mary' haven't got any sense at all? The statement is as plain as daylight. When you strike a woman on military matters, dad blame it, she can't see two inches."

"I understand it well enough. The man was dragging his gun with his broken leg, which, I should think, would differ very little from dragging his broken gun with his leg."

The general wheeled around in his chair, showed both hands into his pockets, and in a calm voice, slightly trembling on the bosom of a struggle, said:

"When I married, I thought that my wife was a sensible woman. I thought that she was a woman of literary taste. Ah, Lord! Mary, your blam'd blindness has confused me. Read the paragraph again."

"The general at one time was much moved to see a soldier dragging a gun with a broken leg. Ah, I see," she exclaimed.

"I am glad you do, Mary."

"The soldier was dragging a gun with a broken leg—the gun's leg was broken."

"Glumme that par!" he exclaimed. "I'll be eternally burned if I allow any one to—Mary I am ashamed of you. Go away and leave me alone. To suddenly discover such ignorance totally crushes me. Do you think a gun has legs and arms like a man? Do you for a minute suppose—go on away, I tell you."

"You mean that soldier with a broken broken leg was dragging his gun don't you?"

"Hah!" She repeated the remark. The general took the manuscript, folded it with mock precision and put in the stove.

"Why do you burn it dear?" "Oh, I was afraid it might break one of its legs. I reckon its safe enough now. The next time you ask me to write anything, I'll do it. Oh, yes, I'll seize a broken leg pen, and write the life out of it. A prophet is not without honor, and so on. You have beaten me out of \$100 in cash, and I hope you are satisfied."

THE BOOMERS. RESTIVENESS IN THE CAMP OF THE COLORIERS—EVERYTHING STARED UPON CAPT. COUCH'S WASHINGTON VENTURE. Special to the Chicago Times. ARKANSAS CITY, April 12.—The Oklahoma boomers are showing signs of restiveness. They are evidently tired of the do-nothing policy of their leaders, and have sent Capt. Couch to Washington for the purpose of try-

THE BLUFFS COUNCIL.

Findings of the Mayor's Visit to Washington.

Election of City Officers Postponed Again.

Miscellaneous Business Transacted.

The council met last evening; all present except Alderman Bennett.

A petition of property owners on Seventh street was presented, asking that contract for curbing and laying brick sidewalks be nullified, the bill got being settled sufficiently yet.

Ald. Shugart moved that the engineer in giving grades and filling should place a permanent monument on the corners of each street. Carried, and the city attorney instructed to prepare an ordinance.

Petitioners asked for Avenue E to be opened into Eighth street. Referred.

The sidewalk asked for on the east side of Scott street from Broadway to Willow avenue was referred.

The sidewalk asked for on Myrator street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, was laid over until Monday night next.

The city attorney reported in favor of paying Wm. Brix \$385, the amount claimed for personal injuries caused by a defective sidewalk. Referred back, with request to get itemized bill.

The city attorney reported on the matter of getting the right-of-way from the Rock Island Railway company, at the end of Olive street, for straightening Indian creek, and presented a contract with the railway company providing for the junction to be dissolved, and the work to go on, and the diskeeper concerning the right-of-way, between J. T. Stewart, the railway company and the city, to be decided afterwards by the courts, the city in any event not to be liable for more than \$962. Approved.

The city attorney reported in favor of paying Sam Paine \$300 for personal injuries by a defective sidewalk. Referred.

The petition of Dr. Finney for rebate on taxes was reported on favorably by the attorney, and referred to committee on claims.

An ordinance was read providing for the raising of the ticket brokers' license. Was passed to a second reading and laid over.

Ald. Shugart, by permission of the council and to the delight of the crowd in the lobby, read the following tidings of the missing mayor, as appearing in the columns of one of yesterday morning's Chicago papers:

VAUGHAN INVADERS THE CAPITAL. WASHINGTON, April 15.—[Speciated.]—Vaughan has arrived. He is expected. He is widely known as the most modest man in the United States, and it was only without his knowledge and consent that a few of the countless admirers succeeded in letting Washington know of his great arrival. He is to visit it. Vaughan's constitutional shyness would have impelled him to come incognito had it been possible; but in spite of his unaccountable reticence about himself, his great deeds have made his name and face so familiar to the world that it would be easier for him to travel incognito than for Vaughan. But Vaughan does not realize what a dreadful famous man he is, and he thinks it necessary to put a small amount of information about himself on his card, and so where his diffidence comes out strong. The average man is so puffed up with conceit that he has nothing on his card but his name, sometimes his residence, and occasionally his office. Vanity leads him to assume that all the world knows the rest. But Vaughan is humble, very humble. He supposes that nobody knows anything about him, and so he puts a little general information about himself on his card.

This is the inscription on the circus poster that announced him at the white house yesterday.

W. R. Vaughan, mayor of Council Bluffs, Iowa; second term of office expires March 17, 1886; noble grand duke of Iowa, U. A. O. D.; representative to United States grand council grand grand K. of P.; representative to Iowa grand lodge; population of Council Bluffs in 1870, 10,000; in 1884, 33,000. A Virginia by birth, and a resident of Alabama until 1866.

By turning the placard up edgewise it was found possible to get it into the white house, and the sight of it aroused so much curiosity in the mind of the president that he expressed a wish to look at Vaughan. So Vaughan was taken into the white house, and the president looked at him.

After the crowd had had its fun over the above the council got down to business again.

The claim of Mrs. Whitney for personal injuries, which has been in court for two years, was referred by the request of her attorney, to the judiciary committee.

The bids for sewerage on Fifth avenue were returned to the proposers, the council not having decided how to arrange for paying for the work. As soon as that decision is made the work will be readvertised.

An ordinance for the protection of hydrants on the street was presented and laid over.

Complaint was made that there is a very dangerous place on the Mesquite creek road near Hall's place, which lays outside the city limits should be attended by the town trustees.

On account of the absence of Ald. Bennett, the election of city officers was postponed until next Thursday evening.

The city engineer was instructed to devise some plans for giving some temporary drainage to the Fourth ward.

The council then adjourned to Thursday night.

FIRE ALARM. The Council Bluffs fire department was called out last night by an alarm being sounded, which was occasioned by the blizzing up of the ruins of the dwelling which was burned on last Friday night on lower Broadway. The ruin blazed from some cause not known. The property belonged to J. M. Farmer, Esq.

To-Night at Oakland. Great preparations are made for the G. A. R., camp fire at Oakland this evening. A number from here will participate. The following is the programme as arranged:

Musical by the band. Prayers, Elder Morris. Address of Welcome, Rev. Ramsey. Recitation, "Drummer Boy at Shiloh," Elvix Caldwell.

Song, Mrs. Nash. Address, Col. Keatley. Music by the band. Address, Major Lyman. Song, Mrs. Nash. Address, Col. Daily. Song, N. D. Mann. Address, Rev. Bartlett. Hand music.

Address, Rev. Ramsey. Song, N. D. Mann. Address, Dr. Thomas. Hand music. G. S. A. soldier. Song, N. D. Mann. Short speeches, etc.

CLEVELAND AND THE NEGRO. Chicago Times Special. WASHINGTON, April 12.—The president will recognize the colored people of the country as a political element, but he wishes to do it

SEARCHING PRISONERS.

How the Occupants of the Jail are "Held Up"—A Can of Dynamite.

"Got any valuables with you—any money—jewelry, knives, revolvers, razors, or anything of that sort about you?" asked Ed Gorman, the Apollo, who presides over the city jail and rejoices in the title of Deputy Marshal, to a prisoner the other night. The unfortunate was made to "shell out" the entire contents of his pockets, which amounted to a small fortune, and being thus lightened was stowed away in one of the cells.

"Why is that you rob the poor man of all he has?" asked a reporter, who witnessed the operation. "Why will for one thing we want to be sure that he is carrying no concealed weapons about him, with which he could hurt himself or any of the other prisoners. Very often prisoners have tools about them, too, with which, as soon as they are left alone they will try to effect an escape. Of course, it is not very probable that they would succeed, but we don't propose to give them any chance. Then, again, most of our boarders, when they enter upon their sojourn in this hotel are possessed of various amounts of money, jewelry, and valuables of every description. We very often have to put two or more in a cell, and you can see that if a man were allowed to spend the night with his pockets full of cash or valuables, in company with a crook, he would be very liable to wake up in the morning, and find himself minus. So when we clear a man of all he has on his person before assigning him to a cell, we put all the stuff in one package, mark it with his proper name and stow it away. When he is released, his possessions are turned over to him."

"I suppose you make queer finds on some of your prisoners?"

"Yes, it is a very common thing to find all sorts of outlandish trinkets upon them, but I think the queerest discovery I ever made in this way was about ten or twelve months ago. There was a darkey who was run in for disturbing the peace, claiming to be from St. Louis. I asked him his name, to which he replied very readily; I booked him on the jail 'blotter,' and then proceeded to empty his pockets. I noticed that one of them appeared to have a large can of some material in it, and while taking it out I asked the 'cullud pusion' what it was. He told me that it was dynamite. I didn't believe him at all the time, but you may depend upon it I handled the object with care and affection. I stored it away in a secluded place and the next day took it to a chemist who at once pronounced it dynamite. Since that time I am always very careful how I handle prisoners with cans in their pockets."

WORLD OF SPORT.

The Omaha Gun Club—Base Ball Prospects.

The Omaha Gun Club held a meeting Saturday night and elected officers and board of managers for the ensuing season as follows:

President George T. Mills, vice president, J. W. Balfour, secretary, and treasurer, C. B. Lane; board of management, Dr. H. A. Worley, Goodly Brucker and F. S. Parmelee. The club will hold "schools" every two weeks, on grounds hereafter to be arranged for. It has also been decided to hold a state tournament during the coming summer, to which all other gun clubs of Nebraska will be invited.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY.

BRANDS advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST: Place a teaspoonful in a hot water bath, then raise the cover and if steam will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., BAKERS OF Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, THE STRONGEST, MOST DELICIOUS AND NATURAL FLAVOR BASE, AND Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems FOR SALE BY GROCERS. CHICAGO, ILL., ST. LOUIS.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER.

DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED. In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the test of time.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., BAKERS OF Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, THE STRONGEST, MOST DELICIOUS AND NATURAL FLAVOR BASE, AND Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems FOR SALE BY GROCERS. CHICAGO, ILL., ST. LOUIS.