tending for sixty miles directly north into the mountains, there terminating into two forks, one becoming the Chil-koot Inlet and the other the outlet of Chileat river, which is another pass over the mountain, many hundred miles to the beadounters of the great Vukon

to the headquarters of the great Yukon

river. This river is not only one of the largest on this continent, but one of the

largest in the world and from the point

at which miners strike it to its mouth is over 2,000 miles, of which fact I will

With each day and each hour of the day, our trip becomes more and more fascinating. Vegetation almost ceases.

ducing wonderful cloud effects, and no less than nineteen great glaciers pour their ley floods down their sides.

SEWARD VILLAGE.

wharf has been constructed at this

point by the Berners Bay Mining and Milling company, who own extensive mines that are located three to four

miles back of the landing plainly in

wiew. Alaskan steamers land here. This group of mines were purchased by T. S. Nowell some six years ago and a large amount of development

work was done on the properties by Mi

Nowell in order to determine the valu-

and permanency of this group befor

ment work produced such valuable or

the above named company, of which

Mr. Nowell is president and his son Willis Nowell, is superintendent. Thi

group of mines consists of thirty locations. The formation is regarded as the most favorable in the district of

Alaska. They have been developed to

the 500 feet level at the present time and a forty-stamp mill is now in full

operation, producing from \$40,000 to \$50,000 a month in gold bullion. It is predicted by the best judges who have

examined this group that they promise to become the greatest bullion pro-ducers in the country since the great

Comstock, that made so many multi-

This company is now employing from

150 to 175 men. Not a liquor saloon is allowed on the camp, nor a gambling den nor houses of Ill-repute. The re-

sult is that men are constant at their work, save their earnings, and have a

leposit with their employers, many of

them of hundreds of dollars, which they have accumulated in this camp. The

among the wealthy men of New York and Boston, as well as that of the No-

well Gold Mining company of Juneau. There are private corporations; the stocks have never been listed on the

stock exchange and propably never will

under the present management, as

these gentlemen are determined to

demonstrate to the financial world that

the same wise business methods can be inaugurated in the management of

mining companies as in banking or in

the manufacturing industries.

Leaving Seward, a couple of hours'

sall brings us to the Davidson Glacier,

most northerly point of the voyage

1.200 miles north of Tacoma. It matters not how unimpressionable the tourist may naturally be, a mysterious sense of awe is almost sure to take possession of him when the steam is explor-

northern terminus of Lynn

lat. 59 degrees and 11 minutes,

ing the two inlets of Chileat and

koot, the northern terminus of Ly canal. Coming to the great length

this letter, a further description of the midnight twillight and the closing scene

appear next week.

John E. Richmond.

of this, our fifth day's itinerary, will

When you think of the Nickel Plate

you wonder why people will travel vi-

English Capital for American Invest-

ments.

Important to Americans seeking En

Mines.
Directors—SIR EDWARD C. ROSS.
HON. WALTER C. PEPYS.
CAPT. ARTHUR STIFFE.
Copyrigh

any other line.

stockholders of this company

organizing this company.

The develop

High mountains line the shores,

speak later.

## THE NEW LAND OF GOLD

It No Longer is California; It is Far

But the Worst of It is They're Already Pre-Empted-Lassoing Icebergs in Mid-Ocean-Scenery of Unspeakable Grandeur.

Written for The Tribune.

We arrived at Juneau at 6 p. m. on chedule time, giving us nearly five ours of daylight and twilight to perambulate and investigate this typical mining town. Juneau, in the last decade, has grown from an insignificant group of Indian huts of the Auk tribe into a wide-awake and bustling town. Every building here, every white in-habitant, indicates activity and pros-perity neculiar to live mining camps. Juneau more nearly resembles some of our roughest towns in the frontier west than any other place in Alaska. Ju-neau is the largest town in the terri-tery and the center of great mining tory and the center of great mining operations, now in their comparative infancy. Its location is on the north or mainland shore of Gastineau Chan-nel, ten miles above its entrance. The town site is at the base of Juneau mountown site is at the base of Juneau mountain, which rises almost perpendicular 3,000 feet above and is covered with snow to within 900 feet of the streets of the town. The slope is separated from held mountain by Gold creek; so called from its gold mines, which are located some three or four miles up the ravine. The surroundings of the town are very picturesque; both shores are densely wooded, and it is amazing to see how tenacious of life are the firs and cedars which find root on slopes almost perpendicular. Here, as elsewhere is a rich and tangled mass of undergrowth. A few miles back of Juneau up the narrow and picturesque ravine, or gulch, A few miles back of Juneau up the nar-row and picturesque ravine, or gulch, lles the famous Silver Bow mining basin. These mines were the first ones discovered. In the winter of 1879 the Indians revealed the existence of gold, showing some specimens to Captain Beardsiee, of the United States steam-ship, Longatous that below 5 2011. ship Jamestown, ther lying off Sitka harbor; but the first white man to discover and develop them was one Jo-seph Juneau, a year later, and after working them at great profit, sold them at a fabulous price and spent the pro-ceeds in riotous living—the reverses of fortune compelling him latterly to seek employment in the same mines as an ordinary laborer. He is now at Yukon river trying to retrieve his wasted for-MINING HISTORY.

Juneau has been honored with five ifferent names, the jast in honor of this

bold pioneer, and this region is now called the "Juneau District,"

The Juneau mines were purchased by

F. S. Nowell, a Boston capitalist, in 1887, at which time the Nowell Gold Mining company was organized, comprising this tract, together with adolining territory and nearly a million ollars has been expended in the purchase and equipments and development of the same. The ore deposit is very large, and it is predicted that in the near future several hundred more stamps will be used in reducing the ores of these rich mines.

this industry, kept the town alive amid the depressing times, and it promises to become the metropolis of the terri-

Juneau has a population of 1,500 whites aside from Indians and halfbreeds, who number 500. In the win-ter this is more than doubled by min-ers, who are unable to prosecute their work and rendezvous here until spring opens, and further augmented in sum-mer by tourists and traders. Prospectors make Juneau their headquart Her chief channels of trade are in supplying mining companies and min ers with general supplies, and trading from far and near with their skins and blankets to exchange for necessary supplies, etc. There are some pleasant homes, public buildings, and a few shops and stores which would be cred. are three newspapers, a native Presn mission, a Presbyteri now used by the white people the Christian denominations, a Roman Catholic church, and a Sisters' school a government school, two day schools a hospital, several small hotels-no palace hotels, thirty saloons, an opera house, a brass band, a private bank, a court house and tail combined. Here are the Federal officers for the United States commissioner, marshal, collector, inspector, etc.

## A GROWING CITY.

Being under the centrol of congress no taxes are levied upon the people, for, as yet, no title to land has been granted by the government, although one is now pending and will, without doubt, be soon granted. As soon as the town site is granted by the United States government, through the enterprise of the citizens of Juneau, a town organization will be made, when taxes will be levied and children provided the streets improved, and also the city in general. While many of the streets and avenues are well laid out and patriotically named, we noticed certain crooked and narrow streets. where the old stumps and gnarled roots still form a rustic ornament for many a door yard. Already extensive water works have been inaugurated by pri-vate capital, a fire department organized and a business men's association with Fred D. Nowell as president, the manager of both the Nowell Gold Mining company and the Berner's Bay and Milling company. Juneau is destined to become the most attractive settlement in the territory as the mineral wealth of this section has been brought under the control of enpitalists which will inaugurate a judic development of the large mineral resources of the surrounding country, and thus make it the trading center for the

milling interests of Alaska. A noticeable feature is the Indian lement of the population which varies rom 500 to 1,000, according to the season, that is largely increased by the miners in winter who come in from distant claims and prospecting tours. There are two tribes, the Auk and Takon, and the Chilcat tribe further north come as far south as here, bring-ing their dancing blankets, furs, carvings and silver ornaments. The Auk tribe have a settlement outside of the town boundaries, half mile distant. reached by a muddy foot-path. They are noted for their dirty primitive customs, among them of painting the faces of the access of the second settlements. of the squaws with various colors in a disgusting way. They are said to be the outcasts from the Hoonah tribe and have always had a bad name. Beyond their village, on higher ground, is their native burial place. Here are many interesting graves ornamented with totemic carvings, and hung with valuable dance blankets and other offerings to the departed spirits which no white

HANDSOME NATIVES. These natives are a strange and curious looking set, having the appearance of a cross between Indians and Japanese. The women's faces are smeared with lamp black and oil which They are clad in garments which some sort of resemblance to our own, though often made from blankets of many colors. They have numerous curio stands, and the doorways, street corners, public ways, are lined with squaws offering Indian curiosities, old and new, to the interested tourist. As a rule the squaw does the trading, selling the wares in the streets, while the men are employed in the mines,

fisheries and hunting, being largely em-ployed by the whites.

The squaw holds the family purse

The squaw holds the family purse and dispenses its contents as a rule, and if the buck is inclined to be indoient, she will give him no neace until he obtains work. The buck is a natural gambler, hence the wisdom of the squaw holding the money purse of the family. The Indian and his squaw accumulate money and bury it. Many own their own homes, but the "squatter's right" rule has decided that the Indian shall live in their own settlements outside of the town enforces this rule, obliging all male Indians to leave the town not later than nine o'clock at night. This rule was langurated in the interest of both races, whites and Indians, to avoid any conflict between THERE MILLIONS NOW BECKON Indians, to avoid any conflict between

the races.

Juneau has three excellent weekly papers, edited with marked ability—the Alaskan Free Press, the Searchlight and Alaska Mining Record. The latter is the recognized authority of the minng world.

Juneau has two or three as commodious stores as are found in places of its size in the states and present the finest display of furs yet seen, and at reasonable prices, even to curlo hunters; among them the bear, wolf, seal, mink, otter, fox, beaver and other skins, and the celebrated Chileat dancing blanket. Those of Koleher & James and Decker Bros, are the most inviting. Juneau has an electric light plant, which for four months of the year gives way to the brilliant light of the sun, taking its turn again for the eight months in the whiter expanding for a few hours at winter, excepting for a few hours at mid-day. The difference of time be-tween Juneau and New York is four hours. At Juneau we are within eight degrees of the arctic circle, or twenty-three degrees from the north pole. In June the sun rises at 2.45 and sets at 8.55, followed by a long twilight.

COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living here is learned from the following placards found in front of the stores: Milk, 12 cents per quart; eggs, 30 cents a dozen; butter, 45 cents per pound; potatoes, \$17 per ton; hay, \$20 per ton; wood, \$5 per cord; pine lumber, \$25 M.; British Columbia coal, \$12 per ton. Fresh meat brought from the Sound is 60 per cent, higher than at Seattle or 60 per cent, higher than at Seattle or Victoria. The saloon question is agitating the

people of Juneau. It is a problem diffi-

cult of solution for the reason that the prohibitory law which was enacted by congress very soon after the purchase of the territory for the purpose of with-holding liquor from the Indian population has proven wholly inoperative and is very unpopular with the white population; hence the impossibility of enforcing the law, as it simply prohibits the importation of liquor, but not its sale to the white population. This fact has proved a strong incentive to the smuggling of liquor in the territory, while the white population are very severe with any white man that is detected in the sale of liquor to the Indians, and will push him to the extremity of the law when detected. It is declared to be utterly impossible to ongress very soon after the purchase is declared to be utterly impossible to impanel a jury who will render a verdict against any liquor traffic among the whites, as they regard the law in its application to the white population as wholly unjust. The only possible way of controlling the liquor traffic in Alaska, it is claimed, is by repealing the prohibitory law so far as it relates to the white requisition and exact in to the white population and exact in its stead a stringent license law, allowing the white population of any town to determine by popular vote as to how many licensed saloons they will Juneau owes its prosperity to the Nowmany licensed saloons they will well Mining company, through its president (T. S. Nowell) who has, by so high that it will make those that so high that it will make those that receive them a detective force against all others who attempt the traf-fic without license. Liquors are mostly smuggled from Fort Simpson. B. C., and the thirty saloons here are amply supplied. The United States govern-

nent loses a large revenue in conse LOW MORALS.

Juneau is compared to a western minhe midst of a native heathen population, and for this reason the morals of the community are not of a high type, and the natives who come to trade or to work in the mines are often subjected to vilest influences to be found any where. There is the same disregard for the Sabbath and Christian institutions the same frequenting of the saloons and gambling hall, the same recklessness and vice as is found in the primitive The effect on the natives can be readily imagined. Yet the influence of our Missions are like light houses on a dangerous coast. The Presbyterian church and the Mission Home with its seventy members and forty scholars under the care of Rev. L. F. Jones and wife, and two teachers, are almost the only factors in the elevation and civil-ization of the native families located here. Here I must pause to make brief where we were attracted by the singing of the native children. It is an inter-esting slight to witness this group of dark-skinned native boys and girls with straight, stiff, black hair, gathered around the cabinet organ, singing the Gospel songs so familiar to us all. Just think of it, only a few years since were these little walfs taken from the dirt. filth and degradation of their own homes to be cleaned, civilized, educated and Christlanized. We attended the native prayer meeting and witnessed a scene of devotion and reverence which Christians everywhere may well emulate. All tourists who visit the prayer meeting of the Mission church with us are surprized at the readiness, earnest ness and promptness of the native In-dian in taking part. The attitude and tone of voice were touchingly expres sive. Aside from animated singing two or three would rise at once, either to offer prayer or speak. We were especially interested in four of their number, who, after an earnest exhortation, followed in prayer in their own

native tongue.
"All roads lend to Rome," and all routes in Alaska lead to Juneau. But Juneau hopes to retain her prestige and grow to metropolitan dimensions she must plane down the sides of I nountains, or erect sky-scraping buildings with elevators, to accommodate her populace, for nearly every foot of available ground is already occupied

IN A GOLD MINE.

Interesting as is Juneau and its environments, there are still more de-lightful spots to be visited. Directly icross the channel on Douglas Island the great "Treadwell Gold Mine," of only the richest gold mine in the world, but near it is the largest quartz mill in the world. This island is twen-ty-five miles long and from five to eight miles wide, and is as much treasure island for gold as the Priby-loffs are for seals. This one mine has yielded many times more gold than was paid for Alaska. Alaska is called a "Land of Gold," for here gold "glitters in the sunshine," when viewed from the Treadwell Ledge, and only awaits for ther development of man to unlock yet undiscovered treasure vaults of the yel-

We visited this island and this bonanza mine with great interest, and through the courtesy of Superintendent Robert Duncan, jr., received valuable data. Its history may be of interest to our readers. Briefly told, in 1881 this was a wilderness untouched by the white man. In 1882 the prospectors from Juneau, coming too late to "stake off" anything on the Juneau side crossed the channel, made a camp and found "pay dirt" even on the beach and the first three days' "clean-up," yielded twenty-seven ounces of gold dust. One far-seeing and practical miner, John Treadwell, of San Francisminer, John Treadwell, of San Francisco, on a loan of \$150, secured one of the original claims and bought the adjoining one of "French Pete" for \$300, and with these united claims formed the "Alaska Mill and Mining company," with 120 stamps and a capital of \$1,000,000, composed entirely of Americans But in 1889 additional claims were secured and the transfer of the entire

property was made to the Alaska Tread well Gold Mining company, controlled by English and German capitalists with a capital of \$5,000,000. Since that time they have spent over \$800,000, upon the works, \$300,000 experimenting to find

the works, \$300,000 experimenting to find the best process of chlorination, and \$100,000 to complete a water ditch eigh-teen miles long—the power that drives this vast pile of machinery.

The late Governor Swineford, of the territory, in one of his reports places the output of this mine at \$100,000 per month, and expresses the belief that this region will become one of the most prolific gold fields in the world, and the ore actually in sight is estimated to be ore actually in sight is estimated to be worth five times the sum the United States paid for the entire territory. He adds: "It is surely not incredible that the company should have refused \$16,-000,000 for its property, or, that it pays a dividend of 100 per cent, were month a dividend of 100 per cent, per month all the year round." There are other valuable claims on the island and even at the present enormous rate of produc-tion it cannot be exhausted in less than century.

MACHINERY USED.

This mill runs 240 stamps, weighing each 850 pounds, with a seven inch stroke and 96 drops to the minute; and has a capacity of 700 tons of ore per day. These stamps like so many trip-hamcaers, rise and fall, crushing the ore to powder. It is impossible to imagine the noise of these 240 stamps. It is so leafening that the human voice cannot be heard and for hours afterward there is an echo of the roar in the head. This mill runs 363 days in a year,

This mill runs 363 days in a year, day and night, summer and winter, never stopping except to set new machinery. The specia' holidays are Fourth of July and istimas. We visited the ledge where the ore is quarried, which is four hundred and thirty feet across, while the pit of nearly selid quartz is 250 feet deep. We saw the tremendous boring machinery above and the workmen breaking up the stone below. These shutes lead to cars in the tunnels below and gravity takes the ore down through the successtakes the ore down through the success ive processes. The works and mines are lighted throughout by electricity and railroads connect all the different branches. There are from 20,000 to 50, 000 tons of ore in these shutes. Each car holds a ton which is crushed in from one to two minutes. Owing to the prejudice of the miners compressed air is used instead of electricity. Blasts are constantly fired in the pit. In and around the mine and plant 250 men are employed, receiving wages from \$2 to \$7 per day, upwards and board. The Ingersoil drill is used and an expert will drill forty feet for a day's work. The excess he receives is paid for by the toot.

It is hard to imagine anything more perfect or systematic than this great mining plant. While the ore is of a low grade, the fact that it can be mined, milled, chlorinated and run into gold bars at the very low rate of \$1.35 per ton, and pay a net profit of \$3.57 to \$6.75 per ton, almost staggers the imagina-

TAKON GLACIER. After securing handsome specimens of ore from these mines, we board our steamer and sail to Takon Glacier, some steamer and sail to Takon Glacier, some twenty-eight miles up Takon Inlet. This sail among icebergs both great and small is an experience never to be forgotten. Imagine, if you can, a channel a half mile wide at its entrance and eighteen miles long filied with floating bergs of all sizes. Among them are encamped huge ravens flapping their wings, soaring in the air, or skimming the water, even almost lighting upon the deck of our steamer in their friend-liness; the intense stillness only broken liness; the intense stillness only broken by their calls. Here are teefloes enough floating around our steamer to supply the whole country with ice for a year. They are of all sizes, ten, twenty, fifty and even eighty feet above the water, and five times their height under the

and five times their height under the water and floating with the tide, their forms glistening in the sunlight as far as the eye can reach. To witness this grand display, even to see this one glacier is well worth a trip to Alaska.

This broad ice-field extends back for sixty niles with Takon mountain rising 2,000 feet above and glacier streams flowing from the snow-capped peaks. The track of a glacier is alway V shaped. All glaciers form a moraine in their front—a deposit of earth and stone brought from many miles back. Masses of rock 200 tons in weight are known to have been carried down the known to have been carried down the glacler by the ice. This ice stream (Takon Glacler) is twenty-five miles long, a mile wide and fills its canons from wall to wall and its squarely brokn front rises from 100 to 200 feet above the water, which is over 100 fathoms deep at its base. It is long, deeply fis-sured and crevassed and five ralles of its course is seen from the deck of the steamer. Approaching the glacier we can see the ice brake off from it—fall into the water, with a splash producing a sound which reverberates like thund-er, or the roaring of artillery. Up to this hour we have never seen anything so beautiful, so grand, as these lee formations in Takon Bay. Never have we seen much clean, beautiful and percet natural ice. It is ultra-marine blue, as it floats on the water, or as olue, as it noats on the water, or as seen at a distance and as it is lifted

brough the air on to the steamer, but white when lying on the deck or in the hold. LASSOING ICEBERGS.

The Queen takes on her supply of ice here which is usually 150 tons. Because of its purity, all vessels prefer to fill their tee-boxes in this basin, and the process of lassoing the bergs and holsting them abourd is an interesting one. They are caught in great chain nets and lifted by a derrick. These nets are made of the stoutest two-inch cordage and thrown around some one icefloe, the latter is then towed by small boats to the steamer and by means of a donkey engine hoist-ed and lowered into the hold, cut into blocks and stowed away into her bunkers. These floats weigh from 500 pounds to three or four tons each and are clear as crystal.

While at anchor our attention was called to an approaching high beak canoe, beautifully carved and highly ernamented. It was a Takon Indian chief with two attendants. He re-ceived a salute from our steamer and held a short conference with Captain Carroll. Presently another cano rowed up to the starboard side, con taining a promiseuous cargo, which was offered for sale and bought by some of our passengers. Aside from two old squaws, whose faces were painted in a porrible manner, there was a large hair seal just caught, two young deer, a young black bear, a papoose, also nu-merous curios. The Indian baby was an attraction to all the passengers, who showered the canoe with catables and knick-knacks and while the baby ate the cake and candy the bear would lick

the baby's face. In this inlet is another glacier (Norris) called after Dr. Norris, U. S. N., and is said to be larger than the Taku. At the head of this inlet the Taku river pours in its waters. There is a natura route from this river to the Yukon of but ninety miles; sixty miles navigable for canoes, and thirty miles through a low, swampy country. Five years ago Licutenant Schwatka and Dr. C. W. Hayes crossed over this country to Fort Selkirk and proved it to be an easy route to the Yukon mines. British sur-veyors also made explorations during the winter of 1894.

DAY'S BULLETIN.

At noon the following bulletin was

ALASKA EXCURSIONS-SEASON OF

ALASKA EXCURSIONS—SEASON OF 1895, (No. 4.).

8. S. Queen, Daily Time Table, Aug. 15, 1835, Lat. of Takon Glacler, IS Degrees, 25 Minutes, North, Long, of Takon Glacler 131 Degrees, 2 minutes, West, Distance Run, 106 Miles.

We will sail through the following channels during the next twenty-four hours, if not delained by thick weather: Trikon inlet, Stephen's Passage, Favorite Channel, Lynn Canal, Icy Strait, Glacler Bay. We will arrive at Davidson Glacler at 5 p. m. At the Muir Glacler at about 6 a. m. to-morrow and remain until the afternoon, Passengers land after breakfast, which will be served one hour oarier than usual. (Signed)

neres no

question of the wholesomeness of the food prepared with vegetable oil. The healthfulness of the animal fat obtained from the hog is-and always has been-questioned.

# too Cholera

Those who eat food prepared with Cottolene have nothing to fear. It is a pure vegetable shortening, free from the unwholesome greasiness of lard. The housewife who is seeking the purest and most economical shortening, will find it

## in Cottolene

Sold everywhere. The genuine has trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath-on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Philadelphia,

Pittsburgh.

Retracing our steps northward our steamer passes between Douglass and Admiralty Islands and through Favor-ABOUT THE COMMON FLY ite Channel, in Lynn Canal, the most sublimely beautiful and spacious of all mountain-walled channels we have yet Not the Kind That is Put Into One's passed. The scenery surpasses in gran-deur all that has been seen in more southern initiates. This is a remark-alle flord of 430 fathoms depth, ex-

BUT THE INSECT PESTIFEROUS

Lemonade.

An Entertaining and Instructive Homily on the Anatomy and Habits of a Familiar Specimen of the Animal Kingdom.

From the Reading Times.

If the fly were possessed of a sense of humor, it would surely find amuse-ment from the manner in which its whole life bids defiance to man's sowhole life bids defiance to man's so-cial code. Hatched upon a heap of the most revolting filth, in whose midst the whole of its larva and pupa statis are passed, and which will again serve as cradle and norsery for its own young— unabashed by its lowly origin—It pre-sumes in its perfect form not only to The next point of interest reached was Seward, near Berner's Bay, so named in honor of the late Secretary Seward. Here are rich gold mines. A whost her has been selected by its lowly origin—it presumes in its perfect form not only to enter fearlessig, our houses, churches, palaces and courts of justice, but penetrates into their most sacred and courts of presumes in its perfect form not only to enter fearlessig. and actually assumes everywhere to take precedence of man himself. And this is not all. Without hesitation it thrusts itself upon the privacy of his table, his sleeping apartments, even his bath; and, in each place, seems more unbearably intrusive and self-assert-

ing than in the last.
It insists upon a first taste of his most costly and delicate plat. It sips from his cup before he has had time to raise it to his own lips. By its rush-ings, its buzzings, its bitings and its ever-returning treadings with tickling feet upon the most sensitive portions of his person, it, at times, nearly succeeds in driving man to abandon that most cherished of all his possessions, his hearth and home. In an accient Greek fable our enemy

is made to say of himself: "It is well-known what my pretensions are and how justly they are founded; there is never a sacrifice that is offered, but I always taste the entrails, even before the gods themselves. I have a free admission at court, and can never want the King's ear, for I sometimes sit upon his shoulder. And then, I eat and drink of the best of everything without having to work for my living. What life is to be compared to mine?"

THE FLY FAMILY.

The fly family is so very large that t would be impossible to crowd even the names of its different varieties into the space which is permitted to my little sketch. Naturalists have already discovered more than eight hundred species, and some one or more of these many kinds are to be found in almost every part of the world. Wherever animal or vegetable life can flourish where food can be found or eggs dewhere tood can be found of eggs de-posited, there a fly or some sort is sure to be. Maigen, who ranks, I believe, as very high authority on European flies and their kindred, counts the species of the old world as numbering about five hundred and fifty. Of these there are nearly one hundred kinds to be found in England alone. Here in America we have as many more—then, as Australia has her peculiar breeds, you will perceive how formidable the might grow. Indeed, Cuvier once said of it: "Well may the young student beome alarmed. fortunately for us, there is no

reason at present why we need be ap-palled at its dimensions, for we have mly to do with.

THE COMMON HOUSE FLY.

or rather house flies. Even among these, our well-known little house mates, there is a difference so marked that I dare say many of my readers-although they may be unversed in species-have themselves noticed it. One of these, the Harpgia, is nearly as often inside our houses as even Musca Domestica Itself. It always en-

ters on the approach of rain, and has a somewhat emphatic, if not attractive way of calling our attention to its speial personality. It rejoices in the pos-ession of a particularly long, slender Road it brings to mind that delicious meal you had in the Dining Car, and the fine service and Low Rates, and and lancet-like probosels, which it fairly inserts by way of greeting into the person of some member of the family, just as soon as possible after its arrival indoors. Its bite is of real se-verity, is often felt through more than one thickness of clothing and generally draws blood. This anniable guest of ours carries her proboscis raised when the thirst of blood is upon her; at other times she either retracts it, o wears it pressed against her thorax.

Important to Americans seeking English capital for new enterprises. A list
containing the names and addresses of Elo
successful promoters who have placed
over 190,000,000 sterling in foreign investments within the last six years, and over
195,000,000 for the seven months of 1890.
Price for 525, payable by postal order
to the London and Universal Bureau of
Investors, 20, Cheapside, London, E. C.
Subscribers will be entitled, by arrangement with the directors to receive either
personal or letters of introduction to any
of these successful promoters.

This list is first class in every respect,
and every man or firm whose name appears therein may be depended upon, For
placing the following it will be found invaluable—Bonds or Ehree of Industrial,
Commercial and Financial Concerns,
Mortgage loans, Sale of Lands, Patents or
Mines.

Directors—SIR EDWARD C. ROSS. THE PROBOSCIS OF THE FLY most interesting. When examined brough the micrscope it shows great enuty, as well as a wonderful adapation to the work which it has to perform. It is formed of a tube-like perform. It is formed of a tube-like levelopment of a portion of the underip, and is composed of a soft, spongy, nuscle-like mass. It is divided into sections, and can be doubled up, clongeted, left exposed or drawn within the sead, at the pleasure of the insect. A head, at the pleasure of the insect. A powerful muscle shaped like a very mi-

minates in two flattened lips which pos-sess a considerable power of suction. Through this tube the fly obtains its food. When eating a dry substance, like sugar, it ejects upon it tiny drops of moisture, which causes it to melt, and fit it for being sucked up. This ac-tion can be verified readily, and with-out resort to the microscope, by feedtion can be verified readily, and with-out resort to the microscope, by feed-ing a fly with some dark-colored jelly and then placing him upon a lump of sugar, which will soon become discol-ored in spots. A bit of newly-washed, white linen may serve for the experi-ment perhaps, even better than the sugar. The fly, which has certain epi-curean tastes, seems to agree with curean tastes, seems to agree with Beau Brummel in thinking—"There is nothing in nature equal to the perfume of clean linen"—, also to believe that if it were well moistened, this same per-

fume might be extracted and eaten. MOST UNBIDDEN OF GUESTS.

It would be useless to deny that this, our enemy, is the most tiresome and provoking of unbidden guests; that his offenses are legion. He defiles our choicest food, confections and beverages, not only by tasting them with his lips but by treading upon them with his feet, which may have been anywhere last. He deliberately and maliciously dances upon the bald head of the most august and highly honored

Woman has from long centuries of inability to earn for herself, been compelled to economise the money grudgingly doled, or freely given, and she will carry into the national household her spirit of economy, and order, her love of detail, and hate of waste and foolish expense, will reform government, and suppress sinecares and accumulation of offices, will produce much from little instead of, like men, producing little from much; and the poor taxpayer will not find fault with the change.

guest at our dinner table, or on that of the most cherished member of the household. He buzzes in the ear of the orator at the acme of his peroration or sharply stings the neck of the prima donna in the midst of her most elaborate trill. He alights upon the nose of the surgeon, disturbing brain and hand when a human life is hanging upon their steadiness. He is guilty of every mischlef, disgust and diablerle to be found in the calendar—and he gives us in return—what? First, a continual and free acrobatic exhibition that is unsurpassed anywhere; and secondly, he is supposed to be a steady consumer of microbes, those invisible horrors that fill the air with danger to man; a benefit so inestimable that it should serve to dwarf and render pardonable all his puny teasings. A favorite field for the

HIS AGILITY is the window where he amuses himself

by the hour in alternately walking over the panes, and buzzing up and down them. How does he do it? How manage to cling to that smooth and slippery surface; or still more marvelous, to walk fairly upside down upon the ceiling? Does any one surely know? Mer of science have made a study of ithave spent weary days and years in trying to solve the problem. Each has had his theory. There have been plausible conjectures -- some discoveries made only to be afterwards proved mistaken The latest, and it is just now very well received, is that the hairs which thick ly cover the membraneous discs of the fly's foot, themselves terminate in mi-nute discs. These exert a power of suction, which, by reason of their number, becomes considerable enough to support the weight of the fly; while, at the moment the suction is exerted, a fluid exudes from the hair discs which adds to their adhesive power. may prove to be the true explanation of a phenomenon that has baffled clever

At the

APPROACH OF COLD the swarms of flies rapidly diminish in number. A curious disease appears to be borne to them upon the wings of the chilling autumnal winds. Instinct-ively they crowd within the shelter of our warmest rooms; but even this fail to save their lives, and they die cling ing to walls, window panes and draper ies in the attitudes of life, but with bloated abdomens ringed with white and distended to deformity. Others free from this disease but enfeebled and grown stiff by reason of the cold, are

destroyed and eaten in great numbers by other insects, and by birds. There are still, however, a good many left to hibernate in the warm corners of our homes, and to appear again after their winter sleep in the first sunny days of early spring. somewhat rusty and very clumsy, it is true, at first, but soon, by dint of brush ing and pluming themselves, they acquire once more an air of youth; and following in its train, seems to come to them a great amount of bustling en-ergy, which they display by buzzing here and there in search of food; or in greedily sucking away at such stray morsels as they may be fortunate

MISSION OF MADAM FLY. But it is not alone that she may eat drink and be merry that the life of Madam Fly has been preserved through all the dreary days of cold. A great responsibility has been given her; she has a duty to perform upon which depends the future of her race, and she will not fail. Faithful to her earliest associations, she seeks for some mass o filth—a pile of decaying, vegetable mat ter, or still better a dung heap suits he taste or needs—and here she proceeds to deposit her eggs. While choesing for them a locality so repulsive, she places her seventy, eighty or ninety eggs with a precision and orderly array that is truly beautiful—then leaves them to the heat of the sun and the nute nose extending throughout its on-tire length, and it is lined with the finest imaginable hairs. The end ter-placed; and the resulting supply proves

ever unfailing, and even more abund-ant than is necessary to satisfy our fullest desires.

THE BALLOT FOR WOMEN.

[Published at the Request of the Ameri-can Woman Suffrage Association.] can Woman Suffrage Association.]

The legal and civil disabilities of woman are a violation of human rights, an odious abuse of power on the part of the strong, with the cruel axiom carried out in the action "might makes right." Woman is today ready for civillibeity, by the progress she has made, and by the duties that have been thrust upon her by changed conditions, which compel her to labor outside of domestic life, for her own and her children's support. Women are just as capable of judging and determining the use of just and equitable laws as men are, and have as strong love of country, and as exalted and pure patriotism as men have.

The negro always feels that his chance The negro always feels that his chance for securing justice is increased by having one of his own race on the jury if tried for crime, or suspicion of crime, yet woman is made amenable to laws, and tried, even punished by death, under laws to which her consent has never been asked or given; it is declared "men shall be tried by a jury of their peers,"—she is tried by a jury of masters by right of both sex and law; deprived of the ballot she has no means of protetction against legal or judicial injustice.

Possessed of the voting power they will stand before the law equal with men, and will be able to not only redress their own wrongs, but to vote for purer men; if women go to the polls, the better class of men will go—thase who are now conspicuous by their absence, and have by their neglect turned municipal governments over to a class of men with whom they would not entrust a purse for ten seconds. Under such conditions every evit has been fostered, that will drag down and ruin the youth of the land, for sons follow the father's example, oftener than the ruin the youth of the land, for sons follow the father's example, oftener than the mother's counsel when they pass from under their control. English municipalities are better governed than those of America; there women vote, and the ballot is a symbol of dignity, as well as of liberty, and it alone can give real citizenship.— Elizabeth Lyle Saxon.

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