

**Cottolene**  
**OLIVE OIL**  
 is sold by all dealers, everywhere, in one, three and five pound tins, each bearing this label, with trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath. It is at once the best, most wholesome and least expensive shortening in existence.

Cottolene has done more for the cause of good health, through better cooking, than any other agency. Made only by

**The N. K. Fairbank Company,**  
 CHICAGO, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH.

range, 11,300 feet; Lituya, 10,000 feet; D'Agostino, 9,000 feet; high above the noble Pacific. These form the southern extremity of the "Mount St. Elias Alps." All these noble summits are seen from the deck of our steamer on our left as we pass the glacier Bay, past the picturesque "White Mountains," which line the east side between Glacier Bay and Lynn Canal; but Mr. St. Elias itself, the highest of the range, is too far north to be visible from this inland passage. Oh, such mountains! reaching to the very battlements of heaven. The horizon seems full of cliffs, and there is no counting them any more than counting the icebergs in the bay. This is a sight too grand to seem a reality; it's enough to take one's breath away as the view widens and only lasts for a glorious half hour, and then by a turn and the jutting out of a great promontory they are mainly lost to view.

**A WALL OF ICE.**  
 Up to 1889 no civilized person knew anything of the wall of ice which Vancouver found in 1792, extending across its mouth 100 years ago. It was not till 1877 that Lieutenant C. E. S. Wood entered the bay in his canoe, but the glacier bay, as it is now known to the world until Professor John Muir and Rev. S. Hall Young, the Presbyterian missionary at Fort Wrangel, explored in 1878. Captain Muir, of the United States navy, accompanied by Cozian, the famous Russian pilot—who he had never explored of the bay before—entered the bay in 1884 and traced a channel that he gave to his Captain Carroll, of the Queen, who took the mail steamer Idaho up the bay in July, 1882, found the great glacier described by Professor John Muir, and named for him both the glacier and the inlet. In August, 1882, Captain Carroll himself took the Queen and entered this bay again and made important discoveries among them the Pacific glacier, the John Hopkins, Rendu and Carroll glaciers, as named by Professor Field.

sengers owing to the United States customs regulations. Everybody who can endure the strain and fatigue should climb up on the great ice-field and look down into its profound crevasses and view also the magnificent glacier Bay, past the picturesque "White Mountains," which line the east side between Glacier Bay and Lynn Canal; but Mr. St. Elias itself, the highest of the range, is too far north to be visible from this inland passage. Oh, such mountains! reaching to the very battlements of heaven. The horizon seems full of cliffs, and there is no counting them any more than counting the icebergs in the bay. This is a sight too grand to seem a reality; it's enough to take one's breath away as the view widens and only lasts for a glorious half hour, and then by a turn and the jutting out of a great promontory they are mainly lost to view.

**INTO CAVES OF ICE.**  
 We entered some of these mysterious ice caves piloted by the first officer of our steamer, first through a sandy moraine, then into crevasses and moraine ledges which led into yawning chasms of interminable depths. We gazed into the very heart and recess of the canyons, and never felt the least draught of blue, and learned of colors, the existence of which the imagination could not before have dreamed. We saw the great subterranean rivers and heard crash within this ice realm, as to impress and overawe us. Words can scarcely describe the awful grandeur of the great glaciers—whether viewed from the deck of our steamer, or close to the front—which extends for two miles across and towers from 250 to 300 feet high, or while walking on its very top—among thousands of seams and crevasses which descend into these unknown depths. No camera, no pencil, no vocabulary can do more than produce a desire to see for oneself self. Mr. Taka, Norris and Davidson glaciers are wonderful, but Muir is the grandest of all these great ice rivers that move with so majestic a step, sweeping down relentlessly all obstacles in their broad paths.

**THE MUIR GLACIER.**  
 We are now at the mouth of "Muir Inlet" and the great glacier, the "World's Wonder" spreads out before us. This is a glacier of the mountain latitude, Chilkat is an Indian village and trading station, the tribe numbering about 800. Here is one of the largest canneries in Alaska. Here is where the King salmon, the red salmon, are caught in great quantities by both Indians, Chinese and whites. Large stories are told of the immense fish caught here. Presently another report states that King salmon are found five and six feet long and weighing as much as 120 pounds. A trail a mile and a half through the forest leads to another Presbyterian mission called "Haines" on the Chilkot inlet, under the supervision of Rev. W. W. Varne and assistants, Misses Frances H. Willard and Annie M. Sheets. From Chilkat the Yukon gold seekers find an easy route to the Yukon mines, viz. They canoe twenty-eight miles in "Halcyon" to the end of the "Tatlaya" inlet, ascend the summit of the pass to 4,100 feet above the sea over the continental range and drop down to Lake Lindemann. In all, twenty-three miles, when they are in a continuous channel of lakes and rivers for 623 miles to the "Forty-mile" trading station on the famous Yukon river.

**What is CASTORIA**

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. - It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."  
 H. A. ASCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."  
 Dr. J. F. KINCHELOD, Conway, Ark.

**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**  
 THE SCANTON COMPANY, 37 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

**BEBUILDING ICE EFFECTS**  
 Picturesque Views Among the Glaciers of Far Alaska.

**MASSES OF LUSTROUS CRYSTAL**  
 Spirited Description of Davidson Glacier. One of the Two Incomparable Wonders of Our Northern Possession. Other Interesting Features.

ful of the Pallisades and the Hudson river near West Point, although few of the mountains are less than three-fifths of a mile high vertically. Here is a mountain of glittering ice which seems to project in air and overhang its base. Here is a cannery and trading station, established in 1882. Adjoining the cannery is a large camp of Chilkat Indians noted for their skill in weaving dancing blankets, engraving spoons and furnishing native curios for tourists. Right here wild roses and iris, and all Alpine flowers attain wonderful size and brilliancy of color. Wild strawberries, salmon berries and thimble berries are found on the late in superb quantities. Off Pyramid Harbor is "Observatory Island," the United States astronomical station. Its position is 59 degrees, 10 minutes and 30 seconds north, and 131 degrees, 25 minutes west, and is to the tourist the furthest northern point which he exposes "Lundelin's" photographic plates and reads fine print at midnight in July, as was our experience on this the 15th day of August, 1885. We wrote on deck with ease at 10:45 p. m. and from that time until daylight, at 2:20 a. m., the night, it may be said called, is a shadowy twilight. The summer days in these latitudes are notably long, there being only two or three hours of appreciable darkness.

Just on the opposite side of the inlet is Chilkat. The inlets of both Chilkat and Muir are barren and grim, with the wind blowing cold from fields of ice and nineteen cataclysms from among the ice fastnesses. This is located the "Greenland Ice Mountains" latitude. Chilkat is an Indian village and trading station, the tribe numbering about 800. Here is one of the largest canneries in Alaska. Here is where the King salmon, the red salmon, are caught in great quantities by both Indians, Chinese and whites. Large stories are told of the immense fish caught here. Presently another report states that King salmon are found five and six feet long and weighing as much as 120 pounds. A trail a mile and a half through the forest leads to another Presbyterian mission called "Haines" on the Chilkot inlet, under the supervision of Rev. W. W. Varne and assistants, Misses Frances H. Willard and Annie M. Sheets. From Chilkat the Yukon gold seekers find an easy route to the Yukon mines, viz. They canoe twenty-eight miles in "Halcyon" to the end of the "Tatlaya" inlet, ascend the summit of the pass to 4,100 feet above the sea over the continental range and drop down to Lake Lindemann. In all, twenty-three miles, when they are in a continuous channel of lakes and rivers for 623 miles to the "Forty-mile" trading station on the famous Yukon river.

**ALASKA'S CROWNING GLORY.**  
 We have now reached the northern point of our voyage at Chilkat, and must retrace our course some sixty miles to "Icy Strait" and thence northwest fifty-five miles to Cross Sound and into Glacier Bay to reach the crowning glory of this veritable wonderland—"Muir Glacier," which we have traveled over 5,000 miles across the American continent to see. On all this trip we have seen wonders and masterpieces of navigation, afforded by the huge Queen, which seems to be managed as easily as a steam launch. When viewed from the hurricane deck she seems to be hung across the water by the hulk of the wheel as a spirit hound, doing its part. Of all marine manouvers the nearest was the great sweep around the head of Lynn Canal and remains among the most vivid pictures in memory.

Circling around, the snow peaks of this great Chilkat country seem to watch us down the fiord, even the great Davidson Glacier is grim, ghostly and mysterious in the heavier twilight shadows as we repossessed it softly and slowly by our all-night voyage. This day of our other explorations, to be 45 feet above the channel. It is more difficult of ascent than the "Muir," but tourists who wait over a steamer can be taken by launches from the canneries to where a tolerably dry path leading to the ice formation has been found. The lower slopes of the glacier is screened by the dense growth of trees. Above these trees this sea of ice spreads out through a rocky gorge thousands of feet high, expanding like a fan to the breadth of three miles. In fact, in almost every ravine there is a glacier and the Arctic aspect becomes very marked, although the thermometer only stands at 48 degrees, and we are within forty miles or six degrees of the Arctic circle. The veteran traveler, Rev. Dr. H. M. Field, of the New York Evangelist, who made the trip in 1864, writes: "The day after we left Juneau, we steamed into the Bay of Chilkat, where two inlets lead up into the main land around which circle the mountains and the forests in whose dark bosoms are counted no less than nineteen glaciers. But I had eyes only for one, the Davidson, which if I were to distinguish it from other glaciers, I should say was more beautiful than any other, as it descends by a gentle slope from the mountain height, spreading out its fan-like borders until it is three miles wide at the shore, where it dips its cold feet in the sea."

**ANOTHER SETTLEMENT.**  
 A few miles beyond this glacier the great fiord becomes too narrow and shoal for steamers, and with a tantalizing prospect of mountains, gaps and over-lapping spurs, we sweep in shore under the shadow of Mount Labouchere, which overhangs the Indian village and cannery of Pyramid Harbor, which we found an interesting piece of mountain scenery. It takes its name from a symmetrical rock which rises in solitary eminence in the midst of the ever-shifting tides. It is quite semid-

the disintegration of these immense masses, some of them weighing thousands of tons, suggests the question, How fast does the glacier move forward? Accurate measurement shows that the glacier, like the river, is always in motion. By photographic evidence the glacier recorded on the ground in four years. Professor Wright, Oberlin, who encamped here, fixed its advance at seventy feet in the center and ten feet at the sides, an average of forty feet per day. Prof. Muir records a retreat of about five inches between his visit of 1880 and 1886. Prof. Wright estimated "that a stream of ice presenting a cross section of about five million square feet—that is 5,000 feet wide by 1,000 feet deep—is entering or falling into Glacier Bay at an average rate of forty feet per day. This would give about 200,000,000 feet of ice per day falling off during the warmest months of the year."

**WHAT VISITORS SAY.**  
 The above three men, together with Prof. Field, and others, credit with the great bulk of our information on this matter we have of this region. One says: "The Mer de Glace in Switzerland which washes the feet of Mont Blanc, is but a dwarf in size compared with the Muir Glacier. The Muir Glacier is the grandest of the tourist sees, far surpassing anything which the Alps, the mountains of Norway or the Himalayas can exhibit. I may interest the reader to know something more of the number and size of those contained in our Alaska territory. The front of the mountain which forms the Muir Glacier is about 300 miles long and 10 to 15 miles wide, lying but a few hundred feet above sea level. It is fed by twenty-six tributary ice streams, seven of which are a mile in width, these being fed by smaller streams. This vast ice plain slopes back at a grade of 100 feet to the mile to the mountains, thirteen miles distant from the inlet. The Muir Glacier is five miles long and from one mile and three-quarters to three miles wide and stretches due north and south. The lattitude of the glacier is 58 degrees and 20 minutes north, and 138 degrees and 5 minutes west, and drains an area of 500 square miles."

**THE MOUNTAIN GATEWAY.**  
 The mountain gateway, through which it pours into the sea, is two and one-half miles wide, formed by spurs of Mt. Case on the right, 5,510 feet high, and Mt. William on the left, 4,344 high, besides Pyramid peak. The glacier is surrounded by huge mountains, broad at the base and broken at their summits, varying from 4,000 to 6,000 feet in height. The main stream rises forty miles back and comes through her great ice plain at the rate of eight to ten feet per day. It is magnificently crevassed and broken and all efforts to cross it ten miles back from the water front have failed. Our vessel do not approach the ice wall in front nearer than an eighth of a mile, because of the masses of falling ice and submarine bergs which rise to the surface with tremendous force and would founder any vessel within its reach. The surroundings of 120 fathoms have been made within a hundred yards of the ice-wall. The tide flat is fifteen feet in the bay. Captain Carroll says he has 200 feet in length, fifty to seventy high, are often seen near the front, but break apart and grind together as they sail down the bay. In fact, there are six to eight hours taking advantage of the tide in entering and leaving the bay when possible to land passengers. Vessels or British register cannot land pas-

ers owing to the United States customs regulations. Everybody who can endure the strain and fatigue should climb up on the great ice-field and look down into its profound crevasses and view also the magnificent glacier Bay, past the picturesque "White Mountains," which line the east side between Glacier Bay and Lynn Canal; but Mr. St. Elias itself, the highest of the range, is too far north to be visible from this inland passage. Oh, such mountains! reaching to the very battlements of heaven. The horizon seems full of cliffs, and there is no counting them any more than counting the icebergs in the bay. This is a sight too grand to seem a reality; it's enough to take one's breath away as the view widens and only lasts for a glorious half hour, and then by a turn and the jutting out of a great promontory they are mainly lost to view.

Intellectual and practical training for teachers. These courses are given besides preparatory. Special attention given to preparation for college. Students admitted to best colleges in the country. Thirty graduates pursuing further studies last year. Graduates in Spring term. Studies in art and music. Model school of three hundred pupils. Corps of sixteen teachers. Teachers, artistic, musical, mechanical, and infirmary with attendant nurses. Fine gymnasium. Everything furnished at an average cost to normal students of \$26 a year. Full term, August 22, Winter term, December 1, Spring term, March 16. Students admitted to classes at any time. For catalogue, containing full information, apply to

S. H. ALBRO, Principal, Mansfield, Pa.

**THE GENUINE GUTHRIE PIANOS**

UP TO DATE. Established 1866. Over 26,000 in Use.

At a time when many manufacturers and dealers are making the most astounding statements regarding the merits and durability of inferior Pianos, intending purchasers should not fail to make critical examination of the above instruments.

**E. C. RICKER**  
 General Dealer in Northeastern Pennsylvania. New Telephone Exchange Building, 115 Adams Ave., Scranton, Pa.

**MECHANICS**

Mechanical Drawing—Electricity, Architecture, Architectural Drawing and Designing: Steam Engineering—Stationary, Locomotive or Marine; Civil Engineering; Railroad Engineering; Bridge Engineering; Municipal Engineering; Hydraulic Engineering; Coal Mining—Ventilation, Hoisting and Lifting, and the related branches. The courses commence with addition in Arithmetic, so that to enroll it is only necessary to know how to read and write. Scholarships are not awarded upon failure to pay for the course. Entrance examination is held at the school. Students are provided with all the latest apparatus. Special attention is given to the study of the International Correspondence Schools, 152 So. 4th St., Scranton, Pa.

**THE RAZOR BLADE**  
 LAWYER.

It is fitted with an improved Cutter Bar of solid tool steel tempered in oil. The knives have a positive "shear" cut and are regulated by a patent improved "Micro-screw" adjustment. The shaft runs in Phosphor-bronze bearings, adding greatly to smoothness in running. This machine has a new machine iron handle-brace in one piece. In simplicity of construction, ease and accuracy in operation, durability and finish, this razor is undoubtedly the best "light" razor in the market.

PRICE—  
 10-Inch, \$3.00  
 12-Inch, 3.25  
 14-Inch, 3.50  
 16-Inch, 3.75

**IT TOUCHES THE SPOT EVERYWHERE**

**AYER'S CATHARTIC**

IS WASHINGTON AVENUE.

**BLANK BOOKS**  
 Of all kinds, manufactured at the notice at The Tribune Office.

**FOOTE & SHEAR CO.,**  
 115 WASHINGTON AVENUE.

**AYLESWORTH'S MEAT MARKET**  
 The Finest in the City. The latest improved furnishings and apparatus for keeping meat, butter and eggs. 223 Wyoming Ave.

**THE ST. DENIS**  
 Broadway and Eleventh St., New York. Opp. Grace Church—European Plan. Rooms \$1.00 a Day and Upwards. In a modest and unobtrusive way there are few better conducted inns in the metropolis than the St. Denis. The great popularity it has acquired can readily be traced to its unique location, its beneficent atmosphere, the peculiar excellence of its cuisine and service, and its very moderate prices.

**WILLIAM TAYLOR AND SON**