

Canadian Pacific Territory.

-By Courtesy of New York Evangelist.

silver mines are found in British Col-

deposits of the northwest territories

aluable mineral, is mined and export

sections where they are found.

FISHERIES.

centered in British Columbia, New

Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where

seventy-eight millions of capital are

employed and \$19,000,000 worth of the

product is sold annually on the Domin-

ion markets aside from home use,

which amounts to \$13,000,000 more. The

industry will be seriously affected in

British Columbia, which alone yields

three to four millions dollars profit un-

less the United States and Great Brit-

ain can agree upon measures for the

protection of the seal. The rivers of

British Columbia literally swarm with

salmon and the sea fisheries are well

nigh inexhaustible, a fact attributable

to the fishes' food supply being brought

down by the Arctic currents from the

northern seas and rivers. This con-

sists of living slime formed of myriads

of minute creatures which swarm in

the Arctic seas and are deposited in

vast and ever-renewed quantities upon

the fishing grounds—a feature especial-

CANADIAN FORESTS.

But no product of the Dominion ap-

proaches the forests (which are rich

with every variety of trees) as a

source of value of the exports, or \$26,-

000,000 out of \$97,000,000. These prod-

ucts go mainly to Freat Britain and

the United States, though some go to

South America and the West Indies,

most extensive and best appointed in

strangers to see a log taken out of

the water by an automatic process

placed in position under the saws and

reduced to inch boards in a few sec-

onds. Think of it! A giant pine that

required more than a century for its

The Province of British Columbia is

hemlock trees, etc., often reaching 300

feet in height and square forty-five

inches for a length of ninety feet. Red

cedars are often 200 feet high and 25

feet in diameter. A more extended

account of other vast resources of the

Dominion will appear as we traverse

the various provinces containing them.

With this introduction we commence

our tour, traveling eastward from Van-

couver through the Dominion over the

J. E. Richmond.

Canadian Pacific rallway.

the world. It excit

the use of man.

ly noticeable on our Alaskan trip.

## JUST BEYOND OUR NORTHERN BORDER

From Ocean to Ocean Through the Oueen's Dominions.

AN AMERICAN'S VIEW OF CANADA

Mr. Richmond Resumes His Interesting Series of Letters of Travel our readers to fellow us on our journey through the Wanderland Through the Wonderlands of North | of North America, including also the America -- A Preliminary Sketching Maritime Provinces of the North Atof the Resources of Our Northern Neighbor.

Written for The Tribune.

Here commences another chapter of our Wonderland story of travel across the great American continent. wisdom has said "know thyself." A less wise man may with propriety add the maxim, "Know thy country."

"My country, 'tis of thee I sing, Sweet land of Liberty."

We have sung the praises of our country in a series of forty-three letters of travel over the Northern Pacific rallway, Yellowstone Park and Alaska. We now propose to cross the boundary line into the Queen's Dominion and tell of the wonderful scenery and marvelous resources we found on a tour over the Canadian Pacific rallway. So much of interest is found that the writer feels somewhat embarrassed in the material for even a brief sketch of the prominent features of this confederation of provinces. It is not the writer's intention to weave a romance, but to narrate the truth as seen with American eyes. In our limited time and space we can only give a few of the many facts that appear on the surface and describe but few glimpses of the marvelous scenic beauty and grandeur found along the line of this great transcontinental railway, where nature truly has bestowed with lavish and prodigal hand her

choicest gems. more enchanting. The historic and scenic beauties and charms are not but extend largely throughout the entire Dominion from the scenic Selkirks to the noble coast scenery of the Maritime Provinces; and the American tourist accustomed to the cities and rural manners and customs. In the cities and English settlements are the quaintly ultra-Anglicans who follow London as closely as possible in all matters of costume, idiom and social manners; and there are extensive districts inhabited by Scottish Highlanders, and others by French inhabitants, all preserving their natural languages, costhe presence of British Influence and

study and amusement to the tourist to such gigantic issues. The observand serve to make the tour both inter- ant traveler can but notice a great esting and profitable. It is well, too, change in the Canadian people even for an American citizen to have some acquaintance with the British Dominions on this continent-our neighbor in territory, bound to us by the closest ties of kindred race, of language and of religion, and destined, as many believe, eventually to be brought into and, Manitoba, British, Columbia and still closer relationship to us by peace. the Northwest Indian territories, Each able annexation as an honored member of our great Republic, We again invite

lantic. THE DOMINION'S SIZE.

In the grouping of memoranda and data we condense the following by way of introduction. The prevalent idea regarding the extent of the Dominion of Canada on the part of those persons who do not study geography (and there are many Americans who do not) is that it comprises only a narrow strip of territory lying along the St. Lawrence and the great lakes. Let us glance at the map and see how near the truth this may be. Stretching from Pacific to the Atlantic, and from the Great Lakes to the Arctic ocean lies the Dominion of Canada, which equals in territorial extent the continent of Europe and from this immense domain the Old World could form a score of kingdoms. Canada is the largest of all British possessions, and it occupies an area nearly as large as that of the United States and Alaska combined, which including lakes and rivers cover 3,456,000 square miles, to be exact, 146,990 square miles less than United States and Alaska. Its greatest length east and west is 2,800 miles. while its width north and south is 2,200 miles and were it not that a portion of Labrador was politically attached to Newfoundland (which is a crown cotony outside of the Dominion) all of the continent north of the United States about 700,000 square miles are covered with water. To form a meagre concentrated at few points and places whole of England, Scotland and Wales, while forty such kingdoms pieced to-Dominion." In fact the Dominion covers more than one-fourteenth (1-14) part of the earth's surface and concommunities of the Republic, finds stitutes forty per cent. of the British here a peculiar people with peculiar empire. It is thirty times as large as

the whole United Kingdom., It is only by such meagre comparisons can one endeavor to form a conception of the vastness of this neighbor of ours. From the time of its discovery in 1497 by Sebastian Cabot to when the Dominion was formed in 1867, it was a troublesome and expensive British colony, but the Canada of today is a tumes and amusements unaffected by confederation of states whose people are engrossed in the work of nation

life and history afford subjects for world are such mighty forces stirring within the last decade.

GOVERNMENT.

The Dominion comprises seven provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Isiprovince has a home parliament or legislature, a lieutenant governor (an appointee of the governor general), except in the Maritime Provinces where he is elected by the people. In each province there is a responsible ministry and an assembly elected by the people under laws similar to those of the United States. The governor

general is appointed by the queen. There is no "state church" in the Dominion and all religions enjoy the fullest freedom. In Lower Canada (the Ouebec and French districts), the Roman Catholics predominate-in all the other provinces, the Protestants are in the majority. Of the population in 1891, 4,829,411-the Catholics number 1,-790,000 Methodists, 742,981; Presbyterians, 676,165; Anglicans, 574,818; Baptists, 296,525. Four-fifths of this population are natives of the Dominion. The majority of the lower province are of French and Scottish origin, while the upper province people are of pure English accent. Native Indians still occupy portions of the country. Nearly fifty-six per cent. of the Dominion are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Education is on a par with that of the United States, Public instruction in all the provinces is encouraged by a yearly grant of \$5,500,000, the elementary schools numbering 15,000 and the superior schools 1,000. There are twenty-four colleges and each province except British Columbia has at

least one university. The Dominion is divided into twelve military districts, the total military force numbering 600,000 men, of whom (on a peace footing) about 40,000 men east of Alaska would be comprised in | are effective. The northwest mountthe great confederation. Of this area ed police are the safeguard of the Dominion. Extending the entire length The Canadian saw-mills are among the from Vancouver to Ottawa along the Here it is the eye turns from one comparison of the vastness of this boundary between the United States grand scene but to find another even great country, a writer says: "In the and the Dominion are detachments of more enchanting. The historic and chief lakes of the St. Lawrence basin mounted police with stations from fifty sione. You can put under water the to one hundred miles apart in constant communication with each other. They number fifty officers and 1,000 men and gether would not cover the area of the exert a powerful influence not only in preventing smuggling from across the United States' border, but also in preserving order among both Indians and whites throughout the territory.

THE DOMINION'S RESOURCES. Of the natural resources of the Dominion no adequate conception can well be given. The mineral riches are immense and distributed over a wide Large quantities of gold are area. found in British Columbia, Ontario and Nova Scotia, also copper largely in the same provinces, also fron except in Manitoba, and the ore beds are of great richness. Lead, nickle and platipower. All these phases of provincial making, and perhaps nowhere in the num are produced in Ontario. Rich

AT CHAUTAUOUA Excellent Presentation of "Stabat Mater"

**WEEK'S AMUSEMENTS** 

Under Direction of Dr. Palmer. THE AROMA OF COMMENCEMENT

Baccalaureate Sermon Before the Class of 1896 .- Impersonations by Powers--Interesting Exercises on Recognition Day---Address by President Elliot of Harvard .- Personal and Other Notes.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Chautauqua, Aug. 20.-The crowning event of last week was the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini, given under the direction of Dr. H. R. Palmer, by the choir, quartette and orchestra, accompanied by the plane and organ.

This great hymn, "Stabat Mater Dolorosa," was written by Jacobus Benedictus near the close of the thirteenth century, and has been many times set to beautiful music; but Rossini's genius has rendered it immortal. As Dr. Palmer remarked he used the latin words because they seem to fit the spirit better than any English transumbia, Ontario and Quebec. Bituminlation. The hymn is sung in Roman ous coal leads all other minerals in Catholic churches during Lent and on value of product, while Nova Scotia Good Friday.

Long before 8 o'clock the amphithe

and British Columbia furnish nearly all that has been mined, the untouched atre was crowded, and hundreds were on the walks which surround this great being practically inexhaustible. Sait is auditorium. Of this concert, Mr. Chas. produced in Ontario and asbestos, a Barnard, who is on the editorial staff of the Assembly Herald, a resident of ed from the Province of Quebec, All New York city and a musical critic, these different minerals will be exsaid: "I have heard some of the finest plained in detail as we traverse the music both in Europe and America, and I consider this concert as an education of the people worth the entire cost of Chautauqua for a year." A lady from The fishing industries are the larg-Binghamton, N. Y., said to me: "As est in the world embracing fully eight you know we have very fine concerts in our opera house, but we have never thousand miles of sea coast in addition to inland seas, innumerable lakes, and had anything to compare with this." numerous rivers. They are mainly

As the full blaze of the electric lights was turned on the "White lilles of Chautauqua" bloomed in every part of the vast audience in honor of Dr. Palmer. As the last words were sung Dr. Palmer found himself covered with flowers showered upon him by his enthusiastic and appreciative choir. The harmony of colors exhibited by the choir was almost equal to the harmony of tones. Our national colors, softened, delicate pink, white, light blue, with just enough black dresses to supplement the gentlemen's dress suits.

The aroma of commencement has pervaded everything during the week. Sunday morning the baccalaureate sermon before the C. L. S. C. class of 1896, was preached by Bishop John H. Vincent, D. D., LL, D., chancellor of the Chautauqua System of Education. His texts were: Job, xxl:15, James, lv:3, James, v:16. His subject was prayer and was handled in an earnest, able and impressive manner.

At the 5 o'clock Vesper service seats were reserved for the C. L. S. C. and again Dr. Vincent gave a forcible address. A sacred song concert under the direction of Dr. Palmer and an illustrated address, "History of the English Bible," occupied the evening. Professor Charles Sprague has lee

tured upon Shakespeare telling us of his "Cradle and School Satchel," "Wedidng Ring and Freul," his "Matchlock and Sword," his "Pen and Pencil" and his "Wand and Scepter." This enjoyed.

Monday afternoon at 2.30 a grand concert was given by the chorus, orchestra and soloists. At five Dr. E. H. Lewis lectured on "The Higher Realism," at 7.15 the children's chorus ungrowth reduced in a few seconds for der the direction of Mr. S. S. Sensor gave a concert. At eight o'clock, that great impersonator, Mr. Leland Powers, densely wooded with fir, cedar and was introduced to the audience. Re ceptions, C. L. S. C. meetings, various club meetings, chorus drills, prayer meetings and numerous lectures in the different halls were sandwiched in as

usual. Power's impersonations are simply perfect. He recited his mon-ologue founded on DeMille and Belasco's comedy, "Lord Chumley." He was in himself, a whole company, manager and stage settings; and with no aids excepting a handkerchief and an eye- at Hotel Athenaeum. glass, brought before us in rapid succession as well as in combination, the great-hearted but affected English dude the French villain, the tramp, the old English gentleman and his son Hugh, the bombastic butler, the loquacious Irish maid and the sentimental spinster, all appearing so real as to leave a vivid impression of the personal appearance of each character upon the audience. Mr. Powers has since recited Shakespeare's "Twelfth Ningth." and David Copperfield with equal ef-

The decorations of the C. L. S. C. coms for recognition day commenced early in the week, and C. L. S. C. meetings and receptions have been too

numerous to chronicle. Tuesday, the weather gave a unique display. During Monday night the rain had fallen in torrents, accompanied by heavy discharges of electricity. The morning was pleasant, but the temperature such as to render fires within doors, and wraps without a comfort. About 1 p. m. again down came torrents of rain. Again the sky cleared, again came the rain. The sun appeared, disappeared. The rain came pouring down bringing with it quantities of large sized hallstones which lay on the

ground in heaps for hours. In spite of all this Luna sailed maat the "Feast of the Lanterns," During the evening we made a tour of the different class rooms, where the respective classes were keeping open house, Their class mottoes, banners, pictures, etc., ornamented the walls. In many of the rooms cheerful wood fires were burning. Everywhere the utmost good feeling and cordiality prevailed.

RECOGNITION DAY. Recognition Day dawned clear and bracing, reminding one of early

ally "New York papers." Dr. W. A. Duncan was marshal of the an immense bow of light blue ribbon four miles, with a loss of not over 20 on his arm, and casting his genial smiles right and left. There were eight assistguards of the gate, twenty guards of the grove, four guards of the banner and two assistant guards.

Rogers' band led the respective diemblage, when, after considerable

avenue to the south side of the "Hall Gertrude, took their departure Wednesof Philosophy," where the flower girls their offerings in the path of those who passed through the "Golden Gate." The other division, composed of the C. L. S. C., undergraduates of four years, passed up Cookman avenue to the entrance of the "Hall of Philosophy," where they formed in open order for the passage of the C. L. S. C. graduates. At 9 o'clock the class of '96 and graduates who had never passed through the Golden Gate formed there, ready for entrance. At 9.30 o'clock they joined in the appointed responsive service, at the close of which the messenger from the hall made his announcement and unlocked the por tals. The class entered the Gate, passe under the first arch, were met by the choir of the "Hall in the Grove," song of the day was sung and they passed on through the tripple arch, the double arch and the floral arch, into the hall, where the Recognition service was held. The procession reformed and marched to the Amphitheatre, where President Elliot, of Harvard university gave the Recognition Day address. Hi "The Characteristic Con

Civilization." A recess was taken until afternoon when the graduating services were concluded with the presentation of di-

plomas.

tributions that America Has Made to

The amphitheatre was beautifully lecorated with evergreen. On the left of the great organ in large gilt letters was the class name "Truth Seekers and 1896. On the right side was the class motto, "Eternal Truth," and "C. L. S. C." Placed against the platform were the magnificent banners of the different classes, the one of 1896 occupying the central position. The class color is grey, the class flower, the forget-me-not, and the class emblem, the Egyptian lamp.

Placed over the "Golden Gate" was a silk United States flag having thirtyfour stars. On the stripes were printed the names of the places through which it had traveled, carried in Chancellor Vincent's pocket. These places are: Alexandria, Cairo, Memphis, Thebes, Goshen, Suez, Red Sea, Morah, Elim, Mt. Sinai, Joffa, Hebron, Gethsemane, Olivet, Bethlehem, Jordan Jericho, Jerusalem, Tabor, Lebanon, Cyprus, Sea of Galilee, Damascus, Bey rout, Constantinople, Pompeli, Rhodes Smyrna, Bethany, Siloam, Shiloh, Mizpeh, Jacob's Well, St. Sophia, Athens, Acropolis, Mars Hill, Corinth, Mycenal, Sicily, Naples, Vesuvius, Rome, Genoa, Pisa, Florence, Venice, Milan, Como, Alps, Geneva, Strasburg, Heldeburg, Coblentz, Cologne, Frankfort, Antwerp, Brussels, Lyons, Paris, Rouen, Calais London, Westminster Abbey, Oxford Stratford, Warwick, Rugby, Abbotsford, Edinburgh, Sterling, Glasgow Ayr, Dublin, and City Road Chapel. Is it any wonder that Dr. Vincent is a broad, liberal man?

The wall back of the desk in the "Hall," was a solid mass of evergreen in the centre of which was the class mblem and over it the class name. On the desk was an immense bouquet of forget-me-nots. The busts of Virgil, Goethe, Socrates, Homer and Plato looked approval upon the scene from their places on the wall.

I give you the second stanza of the class poem written by Mary H. Field: O delver in darkest mines

For riches of priceless worth, Tho sunlight nor starlight shines, By a gleam that is not of earth, Thou mayst read: Faint not, O soul, The secker shall reach his goal! Other speakers of the week have been Mr. I. V. Flaggles, Dr. J. N. Fraden-

burgh and Hon. Wallace Bruce, Thursday was Young People's day. Processions of young people's clubs. public session of Young People's societies, and annual exhibition of gymnasium classes, were among the interesting features,

Today, Friday, is Grand Army day, and many people are on the grounds just for the day. A patriotic concert was given at eleven o'clock, a platform meeting held at two o'clock, and this evening will be the camp fire of the Chautauqua County Veteran Union. PERSONALS.

Rev. Father D. M. Brennan, of Dunkirk officiated at the Roman Catholic service held in College Hall at 10 o'clock Sunday morning. About one hundred persons were in attendance, Mr. John A. Seaton, of Cleveland.

Ohio, is president of the C. L. S. C. class of '96.

There are about two hundred guests

Mrs. Allen and her daughter, Mansfield, Pa., are stopping at No. 228 Morris avenue, and will remain until the close of the Assembly. Mrs. Allen is widow of the late Professor T. A. Allen, so well known to the old alumni of Mansfield Normal, and educators genrally throughout Pennsylvania, Mrs Allen speaks in the highest terms of the present proseprity of the Mansfield Normal under the able management of Dr. Albro.

Dr. Harper, president of the Collegiate department, has been quite ill during the week.

A few days since the heads of the different musical departments tendered the Press Club a reception in Higgins' Hall; regaled us with the daintiest of the season, and a merry social time was enjoyed.

Saturday evening the Press Club in response to an invitation from Dr. W. I. Duncan, the secretary and business manager of the grounds, attended a banquet at Hotel Athenaeum, Sparkling wit enlivened the scene and all went "merry as a marirage bell." Twenty-eight members of the club were in attendance and about forty leading papers represented.

One day this week I enjoyed a pleas ant chat with Mr. Mortimer Giffin, sor of Charles Giffin, D. D., pastor of the jestically forth, the most welcome guest | Elm Park church, Scranton. His mother and brother, William, have spent considerable time in Chautauqua this summer. The whole family are enthusiastic Chautauquans. Mrs. Giffin was a delegate here from the Mt. Vernon circle While in Brooklyn, N. Y., she was the organizer of a circle numbering one hundred and six members, and hopes to do C. L. S. C. work in Scranton this winter. Mr. Mortimer Giffin has been studying here with Professor Clark in beautiful. The air was strong and the School of Expression. This is his fourth summer in Chautauqua. Mrs. Giffin left here last week Friday for Cape May. Dr. Giffin is enjoying his annual fishing trip in northern New

York. Dr. J. M. Colville, who has in past years so ably filled pulpits in Plymouth, Scranton and Binghamton, has spent much of the summer in Chautauqua. day, and was quite conspicuous with He was chosen vice president of the Van Presbyterian conference held here recently. His present home is in James own, N. Y. "From the heights of Chauant marshals, six division marshals, ten | tauqua he sends cordial greetings to all his friends in the Electric City, whose rays of light penetrate even unto Chautauqua.

Frank P. Waldron, Miss Margaret visions to their different places of as- Waldron and their mother were among the Binghamton people who came to marching and countermarching, the Chautauqua with the Erie excursion great procession separated into two di-visions. One led by the band and misses with floral offerings, passed up Haven Transcript, and his daughter, Miss

day afternoon, expecting to make a short visit in Salamanca before returning to Susquehanna. Mr. Messegnie ex-presses himself as much pleased with this, his first visit to Chautauqua. Miss Ressenguie is a member of the class of 1890, and has made several visits here. Lucy M. Morse.

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## HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

When the hands are dirty with house hold work they may be thoroughly cleansed by using a mixture of sait and vaseline, which must be well rubbed in and then washed off with ordinary soap.

leaves for sweeping their carpets and find they leave stains, will do well to employ freshly cut grass instead. It is better than the tea leaves and gives a brighter To obtain a good polish on boots, mix the blacking with boiling water; it must be boiling, or they will be a duil brown,

Persons who are accustomed to us

be boiling, or they will be a dull brown, If the boots are damp sprinkle a little moist sugar on the blacking and apply with brush in the ordinary manner. To clean marble, use common dry salt which requires no preparation, but may be rubbed directly on the soiled surface, leaving the marble beautifully clean.

To make an excellent lavender water, take one quart of rectified spirits of wine two ounces of essential oil of lavender Put all the ingredients into a bottle and

shake till they mix. To make marking ink, take one drachm of attrate of rilver, one of gum arabic, one ounce of diluted rain or distilled wa-

ter, and mix until dissolved. Linens that have been stained by te

ammonia or soda has been dissolved, end through which the thread will slip Stains that nothing else will remove are often taken out by the vapor arising from burning sulphur, but the material must

washed thoroughly at once. Tincture of myrrh is one of the best things to use as a mouth wash. It hardens the gums, leaves a clean taste in the mouth and a pleasant odor on the breath

To mend a broken plaster cast, paint the broken surface over two or times with very thick shellae varnish, and after each application burn the alcohol over the flame. When the shellar is soft, press the parts together and tie in place The article will be as strong as it was before being broken.

lamp and refuses to shake out, to the exasperation of those who want to use it. Mix a Hittle cornstarch, say a teaspoonful to half a cup of sait, with the sait and put in the salt cellars and the stuff will shake

Burning coffee that has been ground fine is said to be a thorough disinfectant. Heat a shovel to white heat and sprinkle the coffee upon it and carry through the

house, letting the aroma fill all the rooms. To improve starch add a teaspoonful of

extent, fireproof. Linens that have been down moistening or coffee may be cleansed by moistening the spots with water and holding them basket is to fill she so of English walnuts with melted wax, fastening the two half

immediately with water in which a little will then be a small space at the other

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An old housekeeper says the way to exterminate red ants in a cupboard is to place in it an earthen dish containing a tar on which two quarts of hot water has been poured.

Before beginning to seed raisins cover them with hot water and let them stand for fifteen minues. The seeds can then be removed easily.

To wash woolens, place in warm soap water and to about four gallons of water add two tablespoonfuls of best liquid ammonta; this will immediately remove all Just now the salt in the cellars gets | grease and perspiration without rubbing which must be avoided. After lightly wringing, pass through two separate quan-titles of luke warm water. Dry immediately (if possible in the open air) and iron them when half dry. Washing out quick ly is particularly advised, as it prevents them from shrinking.

An inexpensive and convenient arrange ment for a bed in a living room or parlor may be made by getting a box spring and having a carpenter make a box for it to rest upon. The frame should be about six inches high and be made with castors, epsom salts and dissolve it usual way so it will roll easily. Put a light hair mat-by boiling. Articles starched with this irress over the springs. This may be cov-will be stiffer, and rendered, to a certain having a pleated valance of velour or handsome tapestry, with an inch wide heading sewed to the upper edge of the springs, and covering the sides and top of the mattress with the same material. When needed for a bed it can readily be turned on the other side. With plenty of sofa pillows this will make a handsome as well as convenient piece of furniture.

> Some children will not eat hash as it is commonly made but will become very fond of the same if served in fancy fash. ion. Try them with this—in fact you will find that the whole family will like it. To every cupful of minced meat put three tablespoonfuls of fine breacrumbs, enough sait and pepper to suit the taste, and a shred or two of onion if you like. Stir all together, then, air, into this one welltogether, then stir into this one well-beaten egg and a pint of warm water or soup stock and a tablespoonful of good butter, melied. Butter little custard cups. fill two-thirds full of the mixture, set the cups in a pan of hot water in a hot oven and let them cook half an hour, becoming and let them top.

When the washwoman gets through with her tubs, have her rinse them out with clean water and turn them bottom side up on the floor, and they will not be leaking the next time she wants to use them,

of blacking, which will come off on the small skirts. Rub the vaseling on at night. It will be well dried in by morning and will

Thomas Alva Edison, "the Wizard of Menlo park," was thrownn upon the world at 15 years of age. He became a newsboy on a railway line, but he found time to edit a little weekly paper, read Newton's "Principla" and make experi-

He became a telegraph operator and one of his clever inventions was a device which he caled ineto play when he want-ed to take a little nap. This atomatic device would answer the central office with the asurance that Mr. Edison was awake when he was dozing peacefully. Edison also invented an automatic repeater to transfer messages from one

in anything was an improved stock prinhouse at New York without any ma-

with the filaments inside the bulbs of efectric lights and makes diluted air do their work.

million times a second or two hundred times greater voltage than is needed to produce death.

Telsa's aim is to hook nature's ma-

rents through his body that vibrate-a

lt is thought that the Niagara Falls
Power company cen, before very long,
furnish Chicago with energy at less
cost than the steam made here by coal
cost than the steam made here by coa cost than the steam made here by coal is furnished. Electricity is carried to Frankfort from Laufen, wher it is created with a loss of only 4 per cent. Electricity is generated at the Falls at Folsom, Cal., and is taken by overhead copper wires to Sacramento, twenty-four miles with a loss of not over 20

Merit wins and that is why Hood's Sarsapariila holds the abiding confi-

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipa tion, jaundice, sick headache, bilious-ness. 25c.

TWO FAMOUS INVENTORS.

wire to another.

His first invention that brought him ter, for which he received \$40,000. Every-body knows about his phonograph, in-candescent lights, kinetescope and Rineto-phonograph. Edison says that the time is near "when grand opera can be given at he Metropolitan opera

house at New York without any material change from the original and with artists and musicians long dead."

Nicola Tesla is considered by many scientific men to be a more original genius than Edison. He was born in Servia and came to America and was employed by Edison. Telsa does away with the filements inside the Julys of Telsa sends currents of high pressure through space without any conductor at a voltage many times greater than that employed in electrocution. He sends cur-

Telsa's aim is to hook nature's machinery directly to man's, pressing the ether waves directly into man's service without the generation of intervention of heat. By so doing an enormous proportion of energy could be saved that now goes to waste. Telsa's polyphase moters were adopted for converting into electricity the power of Niagara Falls.

dence of the public. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made. It is the one True Blood Purifier.