WONDERS OF THE QUEEN'S DOMINION

Third Day's Journey Amid the Glaciers of British Columbia.

INDESCRIBABLY

The Great Glacier of the Selkirks Mount Sir Douald, Selkirk Summit and Other Marvels of Nature Pictured for the Home-staying Reader. Other Notable Spectacles of a Transcontinental Pligrimage.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Canada, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, Aug. 28.—"How wonderful are Thy works, Oh God!" This scriptural phrase cannot but come to the minds of the tourist as he first beholds the "Great Glacier of the Selkirks," as it stands almost within speaking distance of the Glacier House. Would that I could bring it before my readers' eyes as we see it in all its grandeur, with-out-cloud, or mist, but in the full glory

as we see it in all its grandeur, without cloud, or mist, but in the full glory
of sunshine making radiant its glistening surface; while standing at its left,
is the huge ice-clad peak, Mount Sir
Donald, about a mile from the foot of
the Glatter rising abruptly, and apparently perpendicular, with its numerous pinnacles, one and one-half miles
above the railway.

Sir Donald is a naked and abrupt
pyramid 10,662 feet high. At a distance
its peaks resembled a jagged saw, pointing to the mysteries of star and sky
and like Saul, towers head and shoulders above all his brethren. To this is
added the sublimity of the great
glacier, which is a vast plateau of
gleaming ice, bright emerald in color,
with a back-ground of undissolving
and sun illumined snow. The scene almost hypnotized us, especially after
sunset, when the full moon, rising in
all its splendor, bathed the glacler and
the surrounding peaks with a halo of the surrounding peaks with a halo of tender light that seemed more of heav-

THE HOME OF GLACIERS. The Home of Glaciers.

This vast ice plateau extends as far as the eye can reach, as large, it is said, as all the glaciers of Switzerland combined. In fact, we are in the region of glaciers, hundreds of feet thick, the formation of ages, covering an area estimated to be forty miles square. Scarcely a more picturesque spot could be chosen for the site of a hotel, or one that commends a greater array of their be chosen for the site of a hotel, or one that commands a greater array of thrilling views of mountain peaks, of cascaded gorges, or exceriated glaciers. It is truly a tempting halting place, 4.122 feet above either the Atlantic or Pacific oceans. While the glacier is only a mile away, its forefoot is only a few hundred feet above the level of the hotel, from where is seen the broad ice stream curling over and pouring the hotel, from where is seen the broad ice stream curling over and pouring down the slope at the head of the great house-shoe valley. As one says: "Advancing only one foot a day, the sun matches its might against the ice and keeps the forefoot of the glacier ulmost stationary at the head of the rayth."

From it a glacial stream has been From it a glacial stream has been caught and made to supply the fountains about the hotel. A good path makes it not only practicable but easy of exploration. While the tourist may see the great ice field from the hotel, and the car window, and note the pale greens and blues of the crevasses and may be blocks of ice as they break from its glimmering surface, he should stop-off and mount the grinning ice stop-off and mount the grinning ice olif and wander over its crackling sur-face in order to drink in the immensity of this one of God's wonders.

GAME ABUNDANT.

Game through this lofty region is very abundant. Here is found the nervous mountain goat, as well as his colleague, the big horn sheep and the black, grizzly and cinnamon bear. The hotel is a handsome cottage, with an "annex," unique in style and said to resemble a Swiss chalet. But it is neither house nor chalet, yet it fits harmoniously into the landscape, and is quite commodious. It serves not only as a dining station for passing trains, but a most delightful stopping place for tourists to remain for an exploration of mountain and glaciers. It is a summer garden in miniature, for the space around it is gravelled and platted with flowers, both wild and cultivated, which are here in abundance, while pebbly walks, ornamented with handsome specimens of native minerals, oroquet grounds, wide verandas, etc., abound altogether forming a novel and restful twireat. I might say the flora of the Selkirks differs from that of the Eastern slopes of the rockies, and is said to resemble in many respects that

AN INSPIRING OUTLOOK. The outlook from the Glacier House, on all sides is not only beautiful but grand, and as compared with yester-day's experience it is the culmination

of Europe within the same latitude.

of beauty and grandeur. But we are told that in the on coming mountain seenery, we are to behold still greater and more majestic displays of God's power, particularly where the rockies and Selkirks contend for supremacy. One can hardly realize that no human foot ever climbed to the summit of this range until 1883.

It is but just to say that this stately monolith (Sir Donald), is named in honor of Sir Don-ald Smith, the Presbyterian cap-Stallst and philanthropist of Montreal, whose gifts to hospitals, colleges, etc., have made him famous as the Peabody of Europe and America. He is also one of the chief promoters of the Canadian Pacific rallway, having done for that road what similar men like Jay Cooke, Wright, Stanford, Crocker, Huntington and others have accomp-lished for the great transcontinental railways of the United States.

ASCENDING THE SUMMIT. Resuming our journey eastward, we follow along the slope of the summit peaks, of which Sir Donald is the chief. Here Grizzly Peak and a member of the Hermit range are also in full view. To the left is Cheops and far below is the deep valley of the Illecillewaet, which makes its way westward by a devious course among the numberless coary-headed mountain monarchs. Far

traced the railway sceking the bottom of the valley by a series of extraordi-nary curves doubling up on itself again and again. We pass several snow sheds, but not through them, for an outer track is provided that the summer scenes may not be lost. In two miles we rise 178 feet and reach Selkirk Summit station and the summit of the pass; and for and the summit of the pass; and for the next two miles traverse Rogers Pass at an elevation of 4.75 feet. This pass valley has been reserved by the government as a national park. It was named after Major A. B. Rogers, by whose adventurous energy it was discovered in 1883, previous to which, no human foot had penetrated to the summit of this great central range.

RIVALS OF THE ROCKIES. The most elaborate description, not even aided by our camera, can do jus-tice to the views at this point. The views from the Selkirk Summit rival in grandeur that of the Rockies, con-sisting as they do of a long line of snow-covered peaks upon whose suc-cessive shoulders the railway runs. The pass lies between two lines of these peaks vying with each other in boldness and grandeur. That of the north forms a prodigious amphitheater under whose parapet seven or eight thousand feet above the valley, half a dozen glaciers may be seen at once, and so near that the shining green fis-

The changing effects of light and shadow on this brotherhood of peaks, of which the Hermit and Macdonald these glacier-bearing heights about six

are the chiefs, can never be forgotten by the fortunate traveler who has sign above the clouds the sunshine on their white crests, as was our unspeakable privilege; neither can the sunrise or sunset tinting their battlements, nor the shedows falling into the green valleys below be obliterated from the memory of the most indifferent beholder.

At the very apex of the summit we tarry but a minute, and the rear of the train is seemingly on the western slope as the locomotive descends the eastern side.

side.

As we pass out from Rogers Pass we enter Bear Creek gorge and descend the eastern slope for twenty miles to Six-Mile creek on a grade of one thousand and sixteen feet to the mile. This to us is the climax of mountain scenery and engineering. Think of it! The road clings to the mountain side, between the two enormous precipices near their base—Mt. Hermit 3.065 feet high and Macdonald 9.340 feet high, or a mile and a quarter above the railway almost vertical. Its base is but a stone's almost vertical. Its base is but a stone's throw distant and it is so sheer, so bare, and stupendous, and yet so near that one is overawed by a sense of that one is overawed by a sense of immensity and mighty grandeur. These two matchless mountains were once apparently united, but they have been split asunder by some great convulsion of nature, leaving barely room for the railway. Various grotesque figures are seen carved upon their mighty walls. On one the crags is the picture of the cowled figure of a man with his dog, which gives the name of Hermit to the mountain.

GIANT SNOW SHEDS. Before reaching the noisy Stony creek, the gorge is compressed into a vast ravine, or V-shaped channel, 296 feet below the railway and we cross it on one of the loftlest railway bridges in the world. Snowsheds of massive timber work protect these bridges from the avalanches in winter. We pass seventeen snow sheds in quick succession on the eastern slope, while on the western slope twenty-six large sheds, besides smaller tunnels, are found. In fact, all the difficulties encountered by the Canadian Pacific in running trains from snow in the winter are found between the summit and Bear Creek eastward and a similar distance on the western slope. These sheds—more pro-perly called tunnels—are built of mas-sive cedar timber at vast expense, heavily squared, dove-tailed and bolt-ed together, backed with rock and fitted into the mountain sides in such a manner as to bid defiance to the most terri-fic avalanche.

From Bear Creek station we descend into Beaver Valley, 1,000 feet below. The air-brakes are now brought into requisition and we dart down this rockribbed defile, the Beaver river running a race with the railway for several

NEW VIEWS OF GRANDEUR. At Surprise-properly named—we get magnificent pictures of mountain scen-ery, eastward and backward, below. across the valleys and overhead, which grow more and more grand with every mile of travel. Marvelous advantages come to the tourist in this region of wonders, where a hundred views are seen, instead of one as in ordinary travel. Here is a combination of foam-ing Cascades, narrow gorges, with powerful torrents, over and around which the engineers found difficulty in con-structing the road. At Cedar creek and again at Mountain creek are bould-er-strewn chasms. We cross them on bridges at dizzy heights, over torrents which flow direct from the glaciers northward. Here the mountains seem nearer and larger and eight high snowcapped peaks are counted in grand ar-ray, the highest pinnacle now being Sir Donald. Nor is this all; for in the densely-forested valley below are huge spruce, fir, and cedar trees, which seem to be engaged in a vain competition with the noble mountains themselves; but nature has worked on so gigantic a scale above the timber line that the traveler almost falls to notice the extraordinary height which many of these giants attain—often 300 feet. The Beaver river, a noble stream here, as it winds through the valley below to the Columbia, appears as a silver

thread. In less than fifteen minutes we descend 1,000 feet to the the Rockles and Sefkirks contend for the Rockles and Serkirks contend for supremacy and force the river down into a narrow canyon. We emerge from the gorge, or gate of the Beaver river, just where it makes its final and mad plunge down to the level of the Columbia. The passage is so narrow, that a felled tree serves as a foot bridge over it the railway clinging to the over it, the railway clinging to the slopes above. This is our second cross-ing of the Columbia and the eastern

base of the Selkirk range. In eleven miles we reach Donald, the end of the Pacific division of the road. 458 miles from Vancouver and 2,448 from Montreal. We are now at an altitude of 2,530 feet, having descended in 33 miles 1,770 feet of grade. Donald i Donald is of the Selkirks and is an important supply point for the mining country about it. Its location is at the great bend of the Columbia river. Here we change the time forward one hour to conform with mountain time-just three hours later than Scranton time.

ASCENDING THE ROCKIES. Having passed the picturesque Sel-Having passed the picturesque Sel-kirks another mountain range bars the way—the Rockies—which in the dis-tance, we see lifting their ice-crowned heads far into the sky—as we leave be-hind the supremely beautiful Selkirks. Leaving Donald, for seventeen miles the railway follows along the banks of the broad Columbia on the face of the lower bench of the Rockies to Golden. lower bench of the Rockies to Golden. which is a mining town at the juncture of the Columbia and Wapta rivers. The Columbia running northward here is navigable for steamers a hundred miles to the lakes at the head of the river. Golden is also a point of departure for the East Kootenay gold mining dis-trict. About Golden both gold and sil-

ver mines are being developed. Let the reader imagine the scene at the foot of the Rockies on the right hand, with the Selkirks on the left, their majestic forms bathed in the light of the afternoon sun, and with the noble Columbia flowing between. It beggars descrip

On leaving Golden we turn into Wapta Canon and ascend the Rockies be-side the Wapta or Kicking Horse river, a swiftly flowing stream to Field. The passage of this terrible gorge on a grade of two hundred and thirty-four eet to the mile for thirty-four miles to Field will never be forgotten. The railway, following the river, crosses from side to side of this vast chasm to edges cut out of solid rock, twisting and turning in every directlo; every minute or two plunging through pro-jecting angles of rock which seem to close the way, while the towering cliffs which rise vertically, straight up thou-sands of feet, the walls being within a stone's throw of each other, almost shut out the sunlight. The roar of the river and the train amid these echoing walls makes the passage more terrible than

NEW MOUNTAIN RANGES. Near Pailiser, at an elevation of 3,250 feet, we enter the western slope of the Kicking Horse Pass, and soon the Ottertail and Beaverfoot mountains ap-pear, Mt. Hunter, pushing its huge mass like a wedge between the ranges; the river disputing the passage with the railway. The Ottertail range rises to an immense height on the right of us as far as the eye can reach. Soon the Van Horne range comes into view as the road turns southward, where the Beaverfoot and Wapta rivers unite. and crossing a high bridge over the Ot-tertail and Van Horne ranges to Otter-tail station of 3,700 feet altitude. This range receives its name from Sir William C. Van Horne, one of the early and persistent promoters and now able president of the Canadian Pacific rail-

miles distant, is Emerald lake, at an altitude of 3,760 feet, a great resort for

sportsmen. Before reaching Field, which is seven miles distant, the enthusiastic tour-ist, already cloyed with mountain scenes, is filled with rapture at the sight of Mount Stephen, as it looms up over \$,000 feet—vertically—above the railroad and to the height of 10,425 feet above sea level while or its about. feet above sea level, while on its shoul-der is seen a shining green glacier eight hundred feet thick, made doubly resplendent by the highly colored rays of the setting sun. Reaching Fields at an altitude of 4,050 feet, we are welcomed to anfeet, we are welcomed to an-other of the charming chalet hotels, owned and run by the Canadian Pact-fic. This is one called Mount Stephen House, and is situated not far from the base of Mt. Stephen and facing Mt. Field, It is a favorite stopping place for rest and recreation, and a fit ending of our third day's experience among the recountains and glaciers, along the line of the Canadian Pacific J. E. Richmond.

DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

Sadle Martinot will star.
"The Liar" has been shelved.
Mansfield will produce "Cymbeline."
Irene Murphy has retired from the

tage. The "Black Crook" will tour Mex-America's stage employs 17,342 ac-Living will produce "Cymbeline" next eek.
Mansfield will shortly revive "Rich-

ard III. Bancroft, the magician, has returned rom India

There are ten minstrel companies now on the road. Zelie De Lussan is a member of the Carl Rosa Opera company.
Fanny Davenport will not produce any new plays this season.

George Thatcher and Edward Marole will act together in vaudeville.

Nat Goodwin will open his American tour with "An American Cousin."

Hillary Bell says that Francis Wilson's "Half a King" is but half an opera.

Katherine Kidder has completed a comedy which she calls "Loves at War." Charles B. Hanford, the tragedian, is

"My Lord and Two Ladies," a roman-c comedy, will be acted by Louis Arthur Bourchier and his London roupe will appear in New York in Noember. Duff declares that the opera "Shamus O'Brien" will be given in America this season.

Janauschek will play the title role n Robinson's production of "Mrs. Pon-lerbury's Past." French actors complain because they are paid only one-third the salaries of American players.

"Wang" is on the boards again this season, with Al Hart and Norma Koop in the leading roles.

Mamie Gifroy and Eugene O'Rourke will be seen in the "Strange Adventures of Miss Brown."

Augustus Thomas has just completed a comedy for Digby Bell. Its title is The Hoosier Doctor."

The youngest leading man in the country is William Faversham of the Empire stock company. John Drew has shaven off his mous-tache. He has signed a three years' contract with Charles Frohman. The new Murray Hill theater, New York, will be opened October 15 with the Bostonians in "Mexico in 1846."

the Bostonians in "Mexico in 1846."
The cast of Charles Frohman's production of "Les Deux Gosses" will embrace Mary Hampton, E. J. Ratcliffe and Minnie Dupree.
Bret Harte's "Sue" made a hit in New York. Annie Russell played the title role and Joseph Haworth impersonated fra Heasley.
Leon Marguiles has sued Walker Damrosch for \$2,000 claimed as commissions for engaging the singers for

missions for engaging the singers for the opera company last seaso i. The American version of the French nelodrama "Les Deux Gossea" is to be

called "The Two Vagabonds," and Edrard J. Ratcliffe is to be its hero. Mr. Crane and Mr. Robson are to ome together in one act of "The Henlettta" at the Actors' Order of Friendship matinee next month in New York During his stay in New York Li Hung Chang, the Chinese viceroy, went to see W. A. Brady's big production, "Under the Polar Star," at the Acade-

my of Music.

Aubrey Boucicault, Annie Meyers,
Celle Ellis, Hubert Wilke, Mrs. J. K.
Emmett, Billy Emerson, George Thacher and William Pruette have Joined the andeville ranks

Lillian Russel pens her personal cerrespondence on square gray sheets of paper, having her monogram, sur-mounted by ascornet, stamped oblique ly on in a corner.

Nellie McHenry designs her own costumes. In her new piece, "A Night in New York," she wears some stattling-ly original ones that are likely to be extensively copied.

extensively copied.

It has been decided by Robson and Crane to do scenes for "Julius Caesar" instead of "The Henrietta," at a New York benefit. Crane will play Brutus. nd Robson Cassius. There will be comparatively few for-

eign stars of note in this country this reason. Foreign plays, too, are not so

James O'Neil is going to make a great scenic production of "The Lyons Mail" this season. The dual roles of Duboscq and Lesurques are well suited to his admirable personality.

Among the plays now touring Great Britain are "A Trip to Chicago," "Lady Godwa," "Forgive Us Our Trespasses," "The Wearin' o' the Green" and "Skip-ped by the Light of the Moon." The second son of Tomasso Salvini has recently made his appearance on the stage in Naples. He is said to bear a striking resemblance to his father, and was very well received in "Ham-

Good-natured and "square" James R. Grimes'-Cellar-Door Mackle has gone on the rocks thus early in the season. For the remainder of the season Mr. Mackie will play in the "Railroad Tick-

et" company on salary.

The "Geisha" has made a hit at
Daly's, New York. The cast includes
Violet Lloyd, Edwin Stevens and Dorothy Morton. The London cast includes Marie Tempest and Hayden Coffin. A geisha is a Japanese singing girl, indentured to a tea-house keeper. Says the Philadelphia Record: "In "An American Beauty" Lillian Rus-

sell sings a little song with a French accent. She described her antics at a ball, kicking of the hat of the old judge before whom she was arraigned the following morning. The audience at Scranton could not get enough of it." "It has come to be the fashion among before whom she was arraigned some contributors to the press," say: Leander Richardson, in the Dramatic News, "to indulge in all sorts of extravagant tales about Goodwin, with-out endeavoring to adhere to the truth. will wager that there is nothing but magination behind the reported gagement between himself and Miss

"Lost, Strayed or Stolen" made a hit in New York. There is a christening party in the first act, and the baby is missing. It is sought for, with pre-posterous mishaps to the searching party, comprising the bewildered father and three rival godparents, in the barracks of an infantry regiment at the inspection hour, in the boudor of an opera bouffe singer of remarkable personal attractions, and in the gardens of the Luxembourg. The cast includes Louis Harrison, Joseph Herbert, M. A. Kennedy, Cyril Scott, Georgie Caine and Irene Verona.

During the day Shakespeare women were not allowed on the stage, and their characters were assumed by folk with beards or the ability to raise them. But in this era things are reversed, and it frequently happens that er and three rival godparents, in the

versed, and it frequently happens that cast his lot with our sisters can outdo us in histronic always been class



This Is It!

This is COTTOLENE -that is fast banishing lard from the kitchens of the world. This is the new shortening that housekeepers say is so much more economical and delicious than lard. This is the product that physicians say is destined to make dyspepsia a disease of the past. It's the greatest step of modern science toward pure food, better cooking, perfect health. Judge for yourself whether it's time you let lard go the way of the candle and the spinning-wheel.

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achievement. There are no male actors who can arrive at the consummate art of Bernhart and Duse. Ada Rehan is the finest comic player in America. We have no operatic tenor or baritone who can equal the art of Lillian Russell. Cora Potter is a more gifted actor than Kyrle Bellew. Nobody in the Daly company can rivel the skill of its leading woman. In his entire forces Charles Frohman has only two actors— J. E. Dodson and Fritz Williams—

whose ability surpayses that declared by Viola Allen, Agnes Muier and May Robson. In foreign countries, with few exceptions, male singers and actors are superior in gifts and art. But in this land that excellent creature, the American girl, comes to the front and makes us look seven ways for Sunday. We have given many prima donnas to grand opera, but one chief tenor, for where can we equal in a bearded singer the excellence of Emma Eames, Lillian Nordica, Marie Engle, Sybil Sanderson,

Marie Van Zadnt or Zelle de Lusson? Our contraitos are Annie Louise Cary and Antoinette Sterling, but where are our baritones and bassos? So far as laws and social distinctions which sep-we can see, much of the best art of arate the two races in the south. America is in petticoats.-Hillary Bell

TURNING THE TABLES. She Wanted Her Husband's Opinion

About Many Points of Dress. A certain uptown Clevelander is the happy possessor or a material interest in a very pretty and accomplished lady She is fond of nice clothes and always looks well dressed, and her husband is just as proud of her as he should be says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, But from a technical point of view he knows nothing whatever about her garments, and it bothers him greatly when she assumes that he does. She fires broadsides of questions at him whenever she is dressing to accompany him, "George, how does my skirt hang?" 'Is it too long in front?" "Does my belt cover the pins?" "Do you really think this gown is becoming?" "Is my "Are there collar down at the back?" any wrinkles in this waist?" "Is my hat on straight?" These and a hundred other interrogations are fired at him Failing to do so he threw the remainder at short intervals. If he doesn't pay

wers glibly, although always at ran-The other day a neat way of getting very valuable article, and in conseeven dawned upon him. When he was dressing that night for a neighborhood porch party he suddenly called his wife from the adjoining room.

close attention she gets cross. So he

"Alma," he said, "do you think then new trousers hang just as gracefully as they should?" "Why, George," she said, "I don't

know anything about it. Why do you and on looking up the price list found bother me?" "Hold on," said George, " I was wondering if this shirt bosom sits quite

right? 'Of course it does," snapped Alma. "And these shoes-do you really think they are becoming to my complexion?" 'What a silly question.'

"And-hold on, Alma-isn't the coat a little long in the tails-on one side. I mean-and can't you pin it up? "Why, George, I never heard you talk such nonsense. You haven't been drinking, have you?"

"And-just a minute, Alma." quickly raised his silk hat from the dresser and clapped it on the back of his head, "Now, dear, please pay attention. Is my hat on straight? Then she understood his wicked little

They walked together in silence until they came within sight of the neighbor's porch, and the deeply wounded Alma managed to stammer: "Well, George, you mean old thing,

my hat really and truly on straight?" Whereat they both laughed

CAST HIS LOT WITH BLACKS. A White Man Who Was Brought Up Among Slaves. From the Chicago Times-Herald.

Take the case of the Rev. W. J. White, the editor of a Baptist weekly published at Augusta, Ga. White is a man of intelligence and integrity, and his account of his early life has never been disputed. Briefly, this is the story: A few

years before the war a dark-faced boy made his appearance on a large Georgia plantation. He was supposed to be a mulatto, and when the planter died the youngster was sold with the estate. After the war this alleged mulatto picked up an education and investigated his ancestry. He was not much surprised to learn that he did not have a particle of negro blood in his veins His mother was an Indian and his father was a white man.

White was not song in deciding to employer. The latter inspects the work cast his lot with the blacks. He, had and out of a batch of say fifty watches, with them and had 'he selects five as worthy of his at-

been a slave. It seemed to be the will of the Almighty that he should share the burdens of the negro race, and he made up his mind to stick to his old

He prospered and became a leader among the people. He has the respect and confidence of both races, but he has never attempted to rise above what he believes to be his divinely ordained sphere. It is easy to see at a glance that this man is not a mulatto or a quadroon, for his mixed Indian and aucasian blood cannot be mistaken, but he has no desire to cut loose from the ex-slaves, with whom he has spent the best years of his life. Many of the white ministers of his

denomination know the peculiar facts of his case, and they treat him with great consideration. Uncomplainingly he leads his life of self-sacrifice, and his only object seems to be the advancement of his adopted race. He married a mulatto, and submits to all of the arate the two races in the south. Few men similarly situated would

have followed White's example. As a rule, people of Indian and white parentage claim to be the social equals of the whites, and if they have a Pocahontas strain in their blood they are proud of it.

THREW AWAY A FORTUNE. Man Who Lost \$56,000 Worth of

The little town of Digby, N. S., is very much excited at present over the finding of some ambergris by Mr. Isalah Kinghorn, a fisherman who lives in Granville, a small village across the river from Digby, Mr. Kinghorn was in conversation with a St. John Telegraph reporter and told the story of his find, He had been rowing along the bay shore at Granville in his boat one day last week, and noticed some "stuff" floating on the water. It looked to him like tallow. He took it into his beat and culties-economic, political, commerrowed to his home at Granville, where he tried to boil it down to make soft soap. of the supposed tallow away. He had about 100 pounds of the material in all, pretends to listen carefully, and ans- he estimates, and bad only kept six tremely difficult to get money to live pounds of it after the rest had been destroyed. He was told that it was a quence he brought a sample to St. John distribution of money than such an where it was shown to a druggist, who offered for it a price which by no means ple as this writer imagine that all the

approached its value. Mr. Kinghorn went back to Digby by the steamer Prince Rupert and took turers, and that none of it goes into the ambergris to a local druggist, who, after close examination, identified it that it was worth \$3 per ounce. The isherman's feelings can be imagined when he learned that he had wasted about ninety-four pounds of the am bergris, which, had he kept it, would have brought him for the lot \$50,090. As it is, he only has left about wix pounds, which will bring him when

sold the sum of \$3,060, Mr. Kinghorn left a small piece with the druggist, which weights about 115 ounces, and the latter will conduct the sale of the six pounds. The same which was shown to the Telegraph reporter at the drug store was broken from a lump weighing forty-two pounds. It resembles a piece of tallow very much. Ambergris is a solid fatry substance, of a dull gray color, the shades being variegated like marble and possesses a peculiar sweet earthly odor. It is a morbid secretion formed in the intestines of the spormaceti whale, and is generally found floating on the seashere and in lumps weigning from one-half an ounce to 100 pounds. The sample is still in the hands of the Digby druggist and will probably be sent to the states, where a deal will be made for the whole, is needless to say that Mr. Kinghorn. In Scandinavin They Are Preferred who was so lucky in making the find. to Scamer and Make Fine, Pilots. is being congratulated from all quar ters upon his rapid rise on the road to

SWISS WATCHMAKERS.

Why They Resent the Introduction of Factory Methods. From Cassier's Magazine,

It is most interesting to compare th

different methods by means of which the highest grade of mechanical perfection is obtained as various countries Notwithstanding the high character of American watches for example, the finest Swiss watches still maintain their great reputation. The Swiss workman receives the parts from the manufacturer in the rough, takes them to his home, puts his best Individual skill into the finishing and assembling, and brings the completed watches to his employer. The latter inspects the work

regular trade under some general trade name. The selected watches he readjusts, working over them for days, weeks and months before he considers them worthy to bear his own name, and it is these watches which go to those who not only have the money to buy, but also the patience to wait. A prominent firm of American Jewelers chafing under the inconveniences of this old-world method of doing business, sought to introduce American methods and see if the highest grade of Swiss watches could not be made more methodically. A factory was built. enticing rates of wages were offered to the most skillful workman, and the experiment was tried. But the Swiss workman soon found that no regular wages could pay him for his loss of liberty. To be on hand when the whistle blew in the morning, to have his stated hour for dinner and his fixed hour for quitting at night-these restrictions he could not long stand. Formerly he had worked when he felt like it, and stopped when it pleased him, and when he was paid for one job he took his time to begin the next, generally waiting until his funds ran low. The factory plan did not work for long, and the idle building now bears testimony of the Swiss love for ndence, which is tor in present life as it has been in past history.

tention, and puts the others into his

THE BICYCLE AS A BLIGHT. People Who Are Howling Against Its Rapidly Increasing Use.

From the American Machinist, The manufacture and use of bicycles are causing some curious effects on our manner of living, and also some curious ideas on the economic effects pro-

duced by the new industry. An American contributes to a Lon don paper a letter in which he savagely attacks the wheel and virtually charges it with all our present diffi cial, social and spiritual. He says that "millions and millions of dollare are being withdrawn from the normal course of trade and diverted into this one branch, and other people find it ex-

The wonder is how any one can imagine any better agency for the general industry as bicycle making. Such peomoney paid for bicycles is simply put into old woolen socks by the manufac other channels of trade through the medium of bieyele factory employes and the employes of other contributory industries. We think the fact is that the strong desire for wheels has made the general business condition much better for the past few years than it would have been without it, and that very much more money has been kept la general circulation than there would have been had no such strong incentive to spending money been exerting its influence.

Those people who are always deelaiming against the paralyzing effect of the blevels industry upon other lines of trade forget about the many thousands of men who have had and now have employment in bleycle industries, and who, were it not for this in dustry, might have had nothing what ever to do and much less money to spend in lines of trades where it i thought the "blevels craze" is ruining them. The lamented millions that have een spent for bicycles have not been destroyed, nor have they disappeared and it is altogether probable that as much of the money is today in general circulation as would have been had it been spent in any other way. WOMEN GOOD SAILORS.

Scandinavia bears the distinction of seing the only nation of the world in the navy of which the women enjoy (\$\) same privileges and share the sam perils as the men, says the New York Journal. Whether the woman on board is th

wife of the captain or of the commonest sailor, she is compelled by govern ment to do the work of a man before the mast, and the women are even compelled to stand guard at night, Women pilots are also a usual thing

Danish governments. They sail far out to sea for the purpose of meeting the incoming ships and conduct them to port as safely as do male pilots. Old and experienced Scandinavlay ship captains say that women make good pilots and are to be preferred to men, in that they have more patience

than men and are not so liable, through

drunkenness, to dash a ship on the

rocks.

in the navy of both Scandinavian and

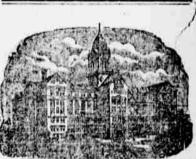


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