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and Eczema cured. These two complaints are so tenacious that the readers of the TRIBUNE should know of the success obtained by using Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Where all other treatments have failed, it has made a complete cure.

No more horrible case of salt rheum was ever reported than that of Wilbur L. Hale, quartermaster, Pratt Post, G. A. R., Rondout, N. Y. Several physicians utterly failed to render him any relief; finally

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

was tried and steady improvement followed its use, and a permanent cure resulted.

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SOMETHING ABOUT SILK.

All moths produce some forms of silk.

The silk worm is liable to over 100 diseases.

Silk worm eggs are about the size of mustard seeds.

The French introduced sericulture in Louisiana in 1718.

In the year 1600 the manufacture of silk began in England.

In 1840 the silk factories of Prussia employed 14,000 operators.

The product of silk in Connecticut in 1839 was five tons of raw silk.

The supreme judges of the United States wear gowns of black silk.

There are from eight to ten species of silk worms in this country.

The Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland was formed in 1886.

Henry VIII. was the first English king to wear a pair of silk stockings.

Silk goods are said to take dyes more readily than any other fabrics.

The imperial library in Paris has 26 books printed on white silk.

Germany manufactured in 1887 6,000,000 pounds of silk, worth \$14,500,000.

In 1714 the first regular silk mill in England was put in operation at Derby.

The inner fibers of the cocoons are much finer than those of the outer layers.

FADS OF THE RICH.

The duke of York's collection of postage stamps, which he recently sold to one of the Rothschilds, bore an insurance of \$600,000.

It is commonly supposed that Mr. Chamberlain is the greatest amateur orchid grower in the world, but this is far from being the case. His collection is worth from \$75,000 to \$100,000. The collection of the dowager empress of Germany, however, is worth nearly double that of Mr. Chamberlain.

President Faure's particular fad is the collection of autographs. He began the collection some years ago and has greatly added to its value since he became president. The collection embraces the signatures of every living sovereign, author, inventor and actor of importance.

Miss Alice Rothschild is a most enthusiastic horticulturist, her collection of roses alone being valued at \$50,000. The Archduke Joseph of Austria owns \$200,000 worth of flowers. W. W. Astor recently paid \$6,000 to an English grower for the stock of a single variety of rose tree.

MASQUERADING FLOWERS.

How Florists Dye and Perfume the Sweetest of Earth's Products.

Parading Under False Colors—The Green Carnation—The Lily-of-the-Valley Made to Blush—Lilacs with the Fragrance of Roses.

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ODEIN scientists and chemists have no respect for nature. They have lately taken her most delicate creations, the flowers of the field and the garden, and attempted to change their colors and perfumes. Strange to say, considerable success has attended their efforts.

Many fashionable florists both in American and European cities have established regular chemical laboratories in connection with their hot houses for carrying on this unique industry. The fad comes originally from Paris by way of London. The machinery necessary to prepare a flower to meet the demands of this fine dice craze is exceedingly elaborate. Siphons, carbonic acid generators, retorts of various sizes and designs, in short nearly every appliance of a well-equipped laboratory are called into use. The up-to-date florist must be an expert chemist as well as an artist and a horticulturist. The practice of coloring flowers to satisfy the taste of customers is another trick of the trade which is becoming quite common. This is carried out by a careful scientific method, and often as much trouble is taken as in any cloth dyeing establishment.

The first steps in this direction consisted in the artificial dyeing of such flowers as the white carnation, the lily-of-the-valley, and the hyacinth. There is a well-known New York florist who frequently changes the color of these flowers to suit the whims and fancies of his wealthy patrons. He finds that he can successfully treat almost any albus flower by placing it in a solution containing oxalic acid and the special color which he wishes to impart to the petals of the plant. It was in this way that the "green carnation" of which so much was heard a year or so ago, was produced; a lily-of-the-valley can be changed from its pure white to a delicate blushing pink by placing the oil flower in red ink. The oxalic acid in the ink opens the pores of the plant and allows the coloring matter to be absorbed. This same New York florist has long been trying to produce a blue chrysanthemum, with the view of leasing the patrons of the Yale football matches. He has not yet succeeded, but he is firmly convinced that it will only be a matter of time before chemists enable the florist to produce every known variety of color in flowering plants.

Max Nordau has been recently quoted as saying that this fashion of changing the color of flowers is a mark of the degeneracy of the age, and that it is only done to satisfy the unhealthy cravings of degenerate persons. He does not blame the florist or chemist, but the man about town who wears his green carnation, and the fashionable lady who must have flowers artificially colored to match her costumes. Nevertheless, it continues to be done; and as long as new and striking effects can be produced there will be a demand among a certain class for the colored flower.

"Beautiful," says a French writer discoursing upon this subject of artificial colors, "is but a vain ornament in flowers when unaccompanied with fragrance. What good is there in this display of bright colors that delight the eye if the flower has no odor, or if it exhales an insupportable one? He proceeds to tell of a friend who undertook to deprive the African margold of its ill odor, and who succeeded with little difficulty. He soaked its seeds for two days in some rose water in which he had infused a little musk, then allowed them to dry slightly and sowed them. These flowers were entirely deprived of their bad odor, but were, nevertheless, slightly improved. He then sowed the seeds of these plants after preparing them as above stated. The result, he says, was the production of flowers that in sweetness of perfume were capable of competing with jasmines and violets.

In perfuming flowers, and especially in artificially strengthening and reviving the natural odor, florists have gone

much further. It would seem that in this line there is really no limit. In order to revive flowers exhausted by time or carriage, their extremities are immersed in vessels containing a weak solution of sal ammoniac. Their odor is then strengthened by moistening them with an alcohol solution of the perfume essential oil corresponding to the natural scent.

This is done on a very large scale with violets, roses, hawthorns, etc., the perfumes of which are manufactured largely in France. Two such perfumes are "violetine" and "geranioline." The former is composed of 100 grammes of alcohol, 100 of glycerine, and ten of essence of violet; the latter is a similar preparation in which the essence of violet is replaced by geraniol or artificial oil of rose. The glycerine in these preparations is added in order to fix the scent, which would otherwise rapidly evaporate.

A more scientific method of strengthening the odor of flowers before shipping them or placing them on sale is frequently used. They are put into a wooden box cooled externally with ice. In the bottom of this box lies a tube provided with perforations; and through it is sent a current charged with carbonic acid gas and the odor characteristic of the flower. This current is produced by the evaporation of the liquid carbonic acid contained in a cylinder, and its flow is controlled by a regulator. The carbonic acid gas, slightly heated by a spirit lamp as it passes through a coil or worm, bubbles up through the essential oil contained in another receptacle, and finally passes into the box where it gives up the perfume with which it is charged. Again, in order to fix the odor, the flowers are sprinkled with a very small quantity of glycerine.

Not content with adding to the strength of scented flowers by this means, the flower dealers, aided by the suggestions of chemists, have gone the length of depriving flowers of their natural odors and substituting others. They have given the fragrant lilac the

secret of the beauty of December snow, the tender tints that April breathes, I love; I love The green upon the crest of June; And then the white, high August haze, Type of the prophet's veil, which still The hot sun draws upon his face, Descending from the heavenly hill.

I love the fall, in blade and ear; September, crimson in her leaves; October, dunting on a sycamore; Of crisp grass among the sheaves.

Then comes white winter from the pole! But each new season's joy receive, The mystic beauty of the snow Round year I love, I love, I love! —P. H. Savage, in Youth's Companion.

Somebody's Baby.
A tiny picture that's on my way
A pretty picture through the glass,
A face that haunts me through the day.

'Tis some one's baby there who crows
And stretches out his hands to me,
He thinks I'm someone that he knows,
I'm not, but I should like to be.

I'm not the only man who goes
Along that street and glances in,
But I'm the only one he shows
The very slightest interest in.

He's taught me one thing that I'd miss:
His winning ways a seed have sown,
I'd give my freedom to be kissed
By such a baby of my own.

—Ladies Home Journal.

A Bird's Song at Daybreak.
Unto the portal of the day there came
A shining presence fashioned out of flame,
And from that purple threshold of the world
Arrows of fire across the shadows hurried.

Into the forest, over plain and sea
The darts in silence sped unerring,
Lances of sunshine from the morning bow—
Until the firmament was all aglow.

Then from the zenith suddenly I heard
The dew-fresh notes of some enraptured bird,
Lost in the golden labyrinth of light,
Singing the dreams of the departed night.

—Frank Dempster Sherman, in Youth's Companion.

Nothing Is Lost.
Nothing is lost; the woods and fields grow green again in spring,
The earth and flowers are full of life—new life in everything.
We leave our bed and rest, and wake, and call it daily life,
And sleep at last—an end of pain, an end of care and strife.

Nothing is lost, for life itself is only a passing thought!
We leave our yesterday, 'tis true, but hold the good it brought.
Nothing is lost, the sweet, sweet songs come to us o'er and o'er,
The same fond faces oft return, and will forever more.

—J. W. Donovan, in Demorest's Magazine.

A Dilemma.
'Tis a pitiful thing, 'tis not quite sure
'What's the proper thing to do,
Or if my case has a radical cure;
But the fact is, I love you.

I see the blond and I vow that she
Is the one I cannot forget;
But her vision pales quite visibly
When I view the sweet brunette.

There is no help for me, I ween,
And I'm leading a double life;
For somebody can't quite choose between
My little girl and my wife.

—Tom Masson, in Detroit Free Press.

The Child.
The baby searched the starry night
With wondering eyes of blue,
'Holes in the sky,' he cried, with joy,
'And Heaven is shining through.'

I kissed the cherub fair and prayed
'That after years might keep
The childish fancy to cheer,
When paths were rough and steep.

To hold that bright world near and real,
With steady faith, and view
The rift 'mid darkest clouds, and see
Heaven's glory shining through.

—N. Y. Observer.

To a Golden Girl.
I love the golden hair burnished fair,
And her voice's golden tone
Her golden heart with her bosom fair,
I would I might call my own.

For the golden opportunity
I long to clasp her hands,
But the gold that most appeals to me
Is the gold that her cheek commands.

—Barclay Dunham, in Brooklyn Life.

LECTURED VERSE.

The Treasure of the Past.
Who hath not treasured something of the past—
The lost, the buried or the far away?
Twined with those heart affections which
Outlast
All save their memories—these outlive decay!

A broken relic of our childhood's play,
A faded flower, that long ago was fair—
Mute token of a love that died untold!
Or silken curl or lock of sunny hair—
The brows that bore them long since in the mold!

Though these may call up griefs that else
Had slept,
Their twilight sadness o'er the soul to bring,
Not every tear in bitterness is wept,
While they revive the drooping flowers
That spring
Within the heart and round its ruined
Temples cling.

—Household Words.

A Case of Self-Deceit.
He thinks he's a cynic and closes his eyes
To the sun which is faithfully shining,
And he vows that to carp is the way to be wise,
And that life is but slumber and dining;
Persistent, he struggles his conscience to throw.

Into states that are called cataleptic:
He wants to be "modern and wicked," you know,
When, in fact, he is only dyspeptic.

In silence he winks at himself with a leer
In the presence of gayety harmless,
His sign is a growl and his laugh is a sneer,
As he vows that existence is charmless,
And he looks on himself with a pitiful pride.

As a vastly superior skeptic;
His claims misanthropic he won't hear denied,
When, in fact, he is only dyspeptic.

—Washington Star.

What Ruth Wants.
Dear little Ruth went visiting,
And came home very sad,
For all her best friends she'd found,
Grandpas and grandmas had,
And many aunts and uncles, too—
Kin she has never known—
Though a sister kind, and brother true,
And parents to her true.

So, straight she sought her fond mamma—
On her small brow a frown—
And "dear mamma," she gravely said,
When next you go to town,
I want you there to buy for me
A gray-haired grandpapa,
And some nice aunts, and uncles, and
A darling grandmamma,
For all the other little girls
Have folks like those I've named,
And when they knew I hadn't one
I did feel so ashamed!

—Detroit Free Press.

The Beauty of December.
December snow, the tender tints
That April breathes, I love; I love
The green upon the crest of June;
And then the white, high August haze,
Type of the prophet's veil, which still
The hot sun draws upon his face,
Descending from the heavenly hill.

I love the fall, in blade and ear;
September, crimson in her leaves;
October, dunting on a sycamore;
Of crisp grass among the sheaves.

Then comes white winter from the pole!
But each new season's joy receive,
The mystic beauty of the snow
Round year I love, I love, I love!
—P. H. Savage, in Youth's Companion.

Death of the Oldest Freeman.
London, May 12.—Dr. Salmon, the oldest Freeman in the world, is dead. He was 106 years old. There appears to be no room for doubting the accuracy of the report of Dr. Salmon's age, for he had in his possession, in addition to other documentary evidence, the diary of his mother, in which his birth in 1790 is duly reported. Dr. Salmon was on the continent in the stirring days of Waterloo, and possessed a great fund of interesting historical anecdotes.

Fears for Safety of Seaters.
St. Johns, N. F., May 12.—Fears are entertained for the safety of the crews of the sealing schooners Coleman and Primerose, which sailed from Bonne Bay early in March to prosecute the seal fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is believed the vessels were either crushed and the crews perished or they are caught in the ice and the men are starving. About forty lives are involved.

Col. Hain's Successor.
New York, May 12.—Russell Sage denies the rumor that ex-President McLeod of the Reading railroad is to succeed the late Col. Hain as superintendent of the Manhattan elevated railroad. He said: "Mr. McLeod is a very able and competent man, but he is only one of many such. Nothing has yet been decided. We may go outside of our own force for Col. Hain's successor."

Col. Hain's Body Taken to Danville, Pa.
New York, May 12.—The remains of Col. Frank K. Hain, general manager of the Manhattan Elevated railroad, who was run over and killed at Clifton Springs on Saturday, were this morning taken to Danville, Pa., where the internment will be made.

Possible Split in Illinois.
Washington, May 12.—The report is in circulation here that the democratic outcome in Illinois may be two delegations to the national convention and two democratic state tickets, John C. Black, ex-pension commissioner, heading one, and Gov. Altgeld the other.

British Troops for Africa.
Simla, May 12.—In addition to the two infantry regiments ordered from India to Suakin for garrison duty, a regiment of artillery, a mountain battery and a detachment of engineers will go as soon as possible to Africa.

"Harlem Coffee Cooler" Defeats Duggan.
London, May 12.—The match between Craig, the "Harlem coffee cooler," and Duggan of Australia, for a purse of £200, was fought last night at the National Sporting Club. Craig won in the twelfth round.

Newly Married Man Killed.
Auburn, N. Y., May 12.—A huge fan used in testing traction engines at the factory of Birdsall & Co. flew into fragments yesterday afternoon, killing Adam V. Miller, an employe. He was 37 years of age and was married last week.

The Alliance at Norfolk.
Washington, May 12.—The apprentice training ship Alliance has arrived at Norfolk from a cruise through the West Indies.

BIG DAMAGE CLAIMS

Ford's Theatre Disaster Will Cost Uncle Sam \$264,000.

TO PAY FOR DEATHS AND INJURIES

\$5,000 for the Life of Each Person Crushed Out in the Terrible Accident—Report of the Committee Appointed to Adjust the Damages Due.

Washington, May 12.—The report of the joint committee authorized to adjust the damages due those injured in the Ford's theatre disaster has been made to congress. One year ago \$105,000 was appropriated for twenty-one clerks who were either killed outright or died from the effects of the injuries received at the time. This was at the rate of \$5,000 each. The report just made allow \$5,000 each in the cases of three who have died since, and appropriate \$144,000, in amounts ranging from \$50 to \$5,000 for those who were injured. This makes a grand total of \$264,000 that has been or will be appropriated as a result of that awful accident in which twenty-four persons were either killed outright or died subsequently from injuries, and 105 were injured or sustained serious nervous shock. A provision in the bill reported requires the beneficiaries to sign a release to all further demands upon the government.

DEATH OF H. C. BUNNER.

Puck's Editor Passes Away at His Home at Nutley, N. J.

New York, May 12.—Henry Cuyler Bunner, editor of Puck, who died at his home in Nutley, N. J., yesterday afternoon of consumption, came to this city in the early seventies, and for a time was a clerk in the house of G. Amsinck & Co. in Beaver street. The first that his friends remember of his writing was done for the Aerdian, a literary weekly, which had a short life. After that Mr. Bunner did reporting for a daily newspaper for a little while, and as soon as Puck was started he began working for it. Since that time he has done a large amount of writing, and while a large part of his work has first appeared in Puck and then been collected into other forms, he has produced many independent works, including poems, novels and magazine articles, besides plays and books which were the joint work of himself and Brander Matthews. About ten years ago Mr. Bunner married Miss Learned of New London, a sister of Walter Learned, a well known writer, and they have three children, two girls and a boy.

RECEIVERS' SALE.—By virtue of an order of the court of common pleas of Luzerne county, sitting in equity, made on the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1896, there will be exposed to public sale on SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the store room of the Saint Mary's Cooperative Association, on Fern street, in Freeland, all the right, title and interest of the said association in and to all that piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Foster, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Situate on the east side of Fern street in the Woodside addition to the borough of Freeland, in county of Luzerne, and being lots Nos. 3 and 4, in block "B" on the map or plan of said Woodside addition, printed on the back of the agreements for the sale of said land, between the Cross Creek Coal Company and the Saint Mary's Co-operative Store Company. All improved with a three-story frame building used for store purposes, barn and other outbuildings. Terms of sale, 25 per cent down, and the remainder on continuation of sale and delivery of deed.

C. F. McLaugh, receiver.

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of
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for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know

that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proved to be absolutely harmless?

Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of *Dr. H. Pitcher* is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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Most Popular

for a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing. You will then get a Sewing Machine that will stand the world over for its durability. You want the one that is easiest to manage and is

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There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or as many improvements as the

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It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, alike on both sides of needle patented, no other has it. New Stand patented, driving wheel hinged on adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to the minimum.

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