

Paper of Many Kinds.

SOME ODD MANUFACTURERS.

Paper Thread and Bricks are Found in Industry—Employed to Make Imitation Porcelain.

While there is nothing like linen for paper making, many other things will serve as substitutes. For instance, patents have been issued in Europe and other countries, for the manufacture of paper from barley, oats, rice, Indian corn, peas, beans, sugar can, refuse, jute, moss, seaweed, tobacco, lichens, the leaves and bark of trees, beets, potatoes, and other equally strange things.

In most cases the price of manufacture is excessive when we consider the quality of the product. The great bulk of our paper—not the best, but that most commonly used—is made from the wood of certain trees. Paper can be made from nearly anything, and nearly anything can be made from paper. With compressed paper are made wheels, rails, cannons, horseshoes, polishers for gems, bicycles and asphalted tubes for gas or electric wires.

Bricks From Paper.

Berlin has made an attempt to make artificial bricks with wood pulp and zinc sulphate. After subjecting them to an enormously high pressure they are baked for forty-eight hours. These have been used for paving streets. In similar fashion, roofing tiles and water pipes are being made. Telephone poles of rolled sheets of paper are hollow, lighter than wood, and resist the weather well.

In Japan the following are made of paper:

Clothing, window frames, lanterns, umbrellas, handkerchiefs, artificial leathers, etc.

In the United States and Germany are made paper barrels, vases, and milk bottles. Straw hats may now be bought into which enters not an atom of straw. They are made of narrow paper strips, dyed yellow.

Artificial Sponges.

Artificial sponges are made of cellulose, or paper pulp.

M. Clavez, a French inventor, has taken out a patent for paper thread to be used in sewing shoes, and a well known French silk thread is made on a basis of paper pulp.

The use of paper in industry may be indefinitely extended. It is employed to make imitation porcelain, for boats, for bullets, shoes, billiard table cloth, sails for boats, boards for building, impermeable bags for cement and powdered substances, boats and water vessels. There has even been made a paper stove, which is said to have stood the test well. Cellulose may be used to prepare a waterproof coating, that may be applied like paint. Whole houses in Norway have been built of paper as well as in other countries. In Norway, too, is a church holding 1,000 persons, built entirely of paper, even to the belfry.

Libraries of Ancient.

Modern Institutions Not Far Ahead of Those of Egypt and Saracens.

In the matter of numbers the Bibliothéque Nationale of Paris is generally accounted the first library in the world, with over 3,000,000 volumes. The British museum stands second, with 2,000,000, and the Imperial library of St. Petersburg has about 1,500,000.

In a way, however, the modern libraries are far behind those of ancient times, when it is considered that, since the invention of printing, the accumulation of books for the great libraries has no great difficulties; and that, in the case of the ancients, every volume of their collections must, perforce, be written by hand.

It is therefore startling to read that the Alexandrian library in Egypt numbered no less than 700,000 volumes two centuries before the Christian era. To this library, founded B. C. 290 by Ptolemy Soter, there was added another by Ptolemy Philadelphia, which was in time further augmented.

In 47 B. C., one section of 400,000 volumes was accidentally consumed by fire during a visit by Julius Caesar and his auxiliary soldiers. The library in the section increased in numbers till it exceeded the whole of the former collections.

One interesting donation to this library was that of 300,000 volumes from the Perganean library, presented by Mark Anthony to Cleopatra.

The library at Alexandria suffered plunderings on various occasions, but it remained practically intact until A. D. 650, when it was destroyed by the Saracens under orders of the Caliph Omar.

It is a curious fact that Saracens should afterwards collect large libraries of infidel literature, such as those at Tripolis in Syria, and at Cordova in Spain, which latter collection embraced 250,000 volumes.

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Big Loss of Life

Through Terrible Forest Fires in Idaho and Montana—45 Reported to Have Perished at Wallace.

Spokane Wash., Aug. 22—Hourly reports from fires in the forests of Northern Idaho and Western Montana are increasing the toll of dead. The latest figures from Wallace are that 45 fighters probably have perished.

In the hills, near Sand Point, Idaho, forest ranger Van Dycke and a crew of 65 enlisted men in Spokane are reported surrounded by flames.

A woman and her daughter perished at Cabinet, Idaho. Five are known to have died near Newport, Wash., in an attempt to reach the town.

All along the Great Northern and Northern Pacific tracks between Spokane and Helena, numberless fires are known to be raging fiercely.

A train of 25 horses was yesterday afternoon turned back in an attempt to reach a force of sixty-five men near Peck, which is known to have but two days' rations.

From every corner of Western Montana and Idaho this morning there are prayers that the weather bureau has forecast accurately in predicting showers for to-day. Nothing but rain can save the situation.

J. M. Boyd, former Northern Pacific agent at Wallace, met death in an effort to save his parrot. In the ruins of one house, two skulls, presumably of men, were found. Six men are known to have died in an attempt to reach Wallace from Big Creek, St. Joe county.

Ranger Pulaski and forty-one men were forced to leave Big Creek and attempt to cover the ten miles to Wallace. Three miles from town they were forced by a wall of fire to crawl into mine tunnels nearby and remain ten hours. Two men broke through the fire and staggered into Wallace. They reached here at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and gave the alarm and a party of rescuers with a physician hastened to the War Eagle mine where the men were. One of the forty men was found burned to a crisp on the trail, five of those in the tunnel were suffocated and dead, and a dozen others were resuscitated only after a hour's work.

Three men are known to be dead on Pine Creek. Ranger Bell has 35 men under him there. All were caught. Three were killed, three others were blinded for life, and five had their legs broken by falling trees. Three more men met death yesterday afternoon. They and twenty others were trapped in a fire on Boudoir Creek near Mullan. Four of the twenty managed to walk to the train to come here. Another man was killed on Placer Creek, a mile from Wallace. He and a companion, hemmed in by flames, took refuge in the Creek, and kept each other wet by throwing water with their hands. While thus engaged a falling tree, struck one of the men on the head, and killed him instantly. His companion was able to escape to Wallace, but his clothing was burned off. He was stopped at the city limits by a policeman, who obtained clothing for the man before he would permit him to enter the city for treatment.

Harry Chamberlain was engaged in burying two treasure-filled trunks in the yard of his home in East Wallace when the flames swept around the corner of the house and burning him from head to foot.

Army "Show" on Tour

Will Illustrate Army and Navy Methods Throughout the Empire.

A remarkable plan for a three years' Empire tour of a great naval and military tournament is to be submitted to the authorities in Whitehall. In effect the tournament will be a picture of life in the British navy and army for the past half-century, showing the evolution of uniforms, arms, and accoutrements. In addition, there will be musical rides, physical drill, and tent-pegging.

To bring the performance up to date, airships and aeroplane flights will form a feature of each day's show. The spectacle, without which no tournament of such a character would be completed, is "The charge of the Light Brigade."

Local interest will be fostered in each of the towns visited by the inclusion of the local Territorial force in "modern arms," besides which the local patrol of Boy Scouts will be invited to take part each day in the great march-past with which each performance is concluded.

The tournament will be run on a scale never before attempted in England. The complement consists of thirty officers and 550 men, the latter drawn almost entirely from the army reserve. Six hundred horses, eight field guns, ten baggage wagons, seventy tents, two marquees, 1,500 rifles and carbines of various dates, a similar number of bayonets and about one mile of canvas "boarding" with which to enclose the arena and camp on tour.

Starting in January a tour of Britain will be made before embarking for the colonies.