

Over Ice and Snow.

All Sorts of Inventions to Make Traveling Easy.

For Use in the Klondike Gold Mining Country.

Some of Them Would Seem Rather Impracticable—An Up-to-Date Expedition.

Hundreds of unique ideas—just the thing for Klondikers—have been patented in this country recently. They can be best described in a word picture of a strictly up-to-date expedition supposed to start out for the frigid land of gold in defiance of the freezing winds, ice and snow.

Prof. Newfangle, director of the expedition, has been searching the files of the patent office, and with a snug sum to back him will avail himself freely of the advanced ideas of the progressive Yankee inventor. He has inspected various designs for ice locomotives recently patented. With one of these to command he hopes to carry out Secretary Alger's idea of ascending the Yukon white river, or, rather, the most recent of these inventions, the conception of an Idaho man, is guaranteed to run over all sorts and conditions of ice and snow surfaces, either as an independent conveyance or as motive power for a train of sleds. The platform or base is coffin-shaped, the long end being in front. A cabin to contain the driver, passengers and crew is erected over the widest part. A pilot house stands at the extreme front. The base is supported by three runners, a large one on either side, and a small steering runner in front. Through an opening in the floor of the cabin a large driving wheel, revolved by the engine, engages directly with the frozen running surface beneath. Over the broad tire of this great wheel are distributed numerous long spikes. The wheel may be lowered, to thrust its spikes deeper, or raised, as the speed or surface may demand. The fuel is carried on a tender in the rear or in one of the sleds.

TRAVELING BY TRAIN.

A Wisconsin man would build a simple contrivance on a rectangular base with a pair of spiked driving wheels. Other ideas are to revolve the drivers by means of sprocket wheels and chains, or to eliminate the driving wheels altogether and substitute on either side, closer by the runners, a horizontal sprocket chain, with extending spikes or lugs to engage the ice or snow beneath.

Prof. Newfangle's equipment, to be carried in the train which he ultimately selects, will be even more novel than his means of transportation. He has examined at least a hundred specifications for smart ideas in portable houses, and finds that he can box up a whole hotel in a very little space and carry it to Klondike, if he chooses. As he is he can select any style of house he desires and send his plans to one of several firms, who will have it put up in boxes and sent to him, with instructions as to how it is to be fitted together after having been brought to its destination. One man will make him a very neat house, good enough for Klondike, which may be unfolded and set up in a very few minutes. All that is necessary is to put the various hinged parts together and they will be held by bolts and catches. No nails are necessary. The house is made of these ideas is a portable house, which may stand as an individual dwelling or may form part of a larger building of such houses spread out on the ground, or as a single flat of a huge apartment building, formed by joining one upon another. They may be turned out by hundreds in a factory. Each surface is made to engage and fasten into an adjoining front, back, top, bottom or side of a similar house above, below, or adjoining it. Thus several families, going to Klondike, might put up, in short order, all of their houses in a group, which would add to their warmth and heat.

STOVES AND HEATERS.
The professor intends above all things to battle Old Boreas. He has investigated scores of patents for new ideas in portable stoves. One of the most striking of these is a cook stove which may be packed in the form and size of a future economy case, and which is as conveniently carried. The greatest possible economy has been observed in packing the parts together. The stove is made of grating. Inside of this is the bake oven, forming the main body or carrying-kit, and holding stovetop, pots, pans, kettles and kitchen utensils of all kinds made to fit in another like the parts of a confederate's box. Although such a stove will be large enough for the needs of the professor's party, it is not a circumstance in compactness to a larger stove patented lately in this country by a Prussian. The latter, a complete culinary outfit, including all which is necessary to cook 25 meals at once, may be packed in a portable case smaller than an ordinary trunk. To carry with him while out prospecting, away from his portable house, the professor will have always in his pocket a portable cooking outfit contained in an unique case the shape of an egg. Inside are contained a spirit lamp, flask, knife, fork, spoon and several pans or dishes, of various sizes, for containing the coffee, soup or other food to be cooked. When the lid is taken off, three legs unfold and form a salamander. The lid is then inverted

We know that Cod-liver Oil is a fat-forming food because takers of it gain rapidly in weight under its use and the whole body receives vital force. When prepared as in Scott's Emulsion, it is quickly and easily changed into the tissues of the body. As your doctor would say, "it is easily assimilated." Perhaps you are suffering from fat starvation. You take fat enough with your food, but it either isn't the right kind, or it isn't digested. You need fat prepared for you, as in Scott's Emulsion.

and placed under this. A spirit lamp, formed in a compartment of the top, is then lighted.

THIS OUGHT TO BE WARM.

From a New Jersey inventor, who patented a scheme a few months ago, the professor has purchased an odd garment to protect him from the freezing Klondike weather. It is a coat cost extending from the tops of his ears to his heels. The outer facing is of a warm, waterproof cloth, and the inner lining of thick duck. Between these two surfaces is a thickness of a woven fabric of spiral wire, which readily bends when the body or limbs are moved. In the bottom part of the front of the garment is a large pocket, made fireproof, and containing a magazine for holding a fuel cartridge of slow-burning carbonaceous powder. The heat from this miniature furnace, room rises and circulates through the wire open-work of the coat, which is virtually an air chamber, entirely surrounding the human form inside. For the pilot of his ice locomotive, who cannot connect his apartment with the engine room, as can the other passengers, the professor has purchased from an Omaha inventor a lately patented coat of armor constructed of hollow metallic tubes fitted together with ball and socket joints. This, when fastened about the body, can be attached to the boiler of an engine or any steam-heating system.

The professor has also ordered for his party a supply of self-heating shoes, each of which has a hollow cavity, inside a metallic sole and heel, for receiving slow-burning fuel. These, he thinks, will be convenient while walking or cycling up in Klondike. He has found scores of patents for snow and ice attachments for bicycles, and knows just where to purchase the most improved of these. Some consist simply of extra tires of metal or rubber, or both, having spiked surfaces and adjustments whereby they may be adjusted to either wheel. For soft, snowy surfaces, may be added attachments resembling small toboggans, with slots for the center to admit these spiked tires. For travel upon smooth ice the front wheel may be entirely removed and replaced by a long skate-runner, attached to the fork.

AN AUTOMOBILE SLEIGH.

Instead of employing reindeer to transport his party over distances where his bicycles would be inconvenient, the professor will carry with him, piecemeal, an automobile sleigh, patented a few months ago by a Wisconsin man. This has three seats, each for two people, who are kept warm by electric sleigh-heaters beneath. A compact form of storage battery under the platform or body supplies motive power to the spiked driving wheel, to the rear between the runners. Besides a bountiful supply of fuel, the professor will take with him a sufficiency of the new smoldering powder now made as fuel for various heating devices to be applied to the person. In either pocket he can carry a small, light heater about the size of a soda biscuit, filled with this composition, ignited.

A progressive expedition, directed by such a progressive mind, will never suffer from an exhausted leader. The party will be supplied with food, and established in compressed form to last them several years, if needs be, and it will require no more space during transportation than the ordinary baggage of a traveler who goes away for a month.

MULTUM IN PARVO.
Each man will always carry with him an emergency ration of lean bacon, pea meal, compressed biscuit, salt, pepper, and tea or coffee, done up in a small, light, portable container, which he will keep in his belt, but sufficient to keep him alive for more than a week, should he get lost from his companions. The ration is made up of the size and shape of birds' eggs when dissolved in boiling water make an excellent cup of food, or tea or coffee, and contain the sugar and milk already condensed inside. Instead of sugar, however, the larder of the party is provided with saccharin, which is 200 times sweeter than sugar, in proportion to weight, and therefore occupies less space. The ration of food will require. Soup of all kinds is compressed into small caramels, which may be readily dissolved in boiling water. Besides an abundant supply of canned meats, vegetables and fruits of all kinds, the professor will take with him a goodly supply of a new kind of liquor, distilled from the kola nut, which has the valuable property of preventing hunger and at the same time the waste of the human tissues, for many days at a time, in case supplies should be cut off.

The professor will transport his ice locomotive, sleds and accompanying outfit in the Yukon in boxes. The locomotive and sleds will be unpacked, the portable house and stove, food and other outfit in boxes. The sleds and sleds will be unpacked, the portable house and stove, food and other outfit in boxes. Such an enterprise would appear to be purely visionary, but it might be realized by the use of devices, for which the government gives a patent, operative, and the policy of the patent office is that they must be.

STORY OF A GHOST.

One at Gravesend That Threw Cost

Great excitement was occasioned in Gravesend by the report of an extraordinary occurrence at 26 Wrotham road, a street adjoining the Kent county cricket ground. The house is occupied by tenement lodgers. A reporter who made inquiries in the neighborhood of Wrotham road, heard a number of extraordinary stories of a "ghost," most of whose manifestations occurred in the coal cellar of the house. These stories were told by Mr. John Rees, a ticket collector, on the South-eastern Railway, and Mrs. Beadle, both of whom reside in the house. Mrs. Beadle stated that as she was sitting in her room in the evening she suddenly saw a "shadow" of a child fall in front of her window. Thinking that some of the children had thrown them, she went out to them, but they told her they had done nothing of the sort. As she was entering the door again she was startled considerably by a heavy lump of coal falling at her feet from upstairs. Becoming alarmed at this extraordinary story of affairs, Mrs. Beadle went to see a neighbor on the matter. He armed himself with a revolver, and accompanied her to the house. He went upstairs to see if any coal was kept in the bedroom, and as he was mounting the first few steps a lump fell heavily on his head. He started him that he turned and fled. Mrs. Beadle then sought the advice of other persons in the neighborhood, who suggested that all the lodgers in the house should leave before anything else happened. One of Mr. Rees's sons, who was entering into the matter, said he would try and find the "ghost." As soon as he started to go upstairs, however, he was pelted with coal, one nut striking him on the head. Nothing daunted, the lad

called in a couple of companions, but on opening the door leading to the stairs the candle he was carrying suddenly became extinguished. He then threw the rest of the coal if there was any more left. Hardly were the words out of his mouth when a shower of coal was hurled at him, one lump striking him so heavily on the face that he fainted. The reporter was informed that although the house had been thoroughly searched no explanation can be given of the mystery. Many put these strange manifestations down to practical joking, but the house is so situated that it is difficult to accord credence to such a rumor. Hundreds of people visited the place, but order was maintained by the police.—[English Exchange.]

The World of Labor

About 10 per cent of labor in Japan is now organized.

The printers added two unions to their list in September.

The Brotherhood of Painters, and Decorators organized 34 local unions since Jan. 1.

Metal polishers and brass workers added four new unions to their stirring last month.

Coal miners in Moravia, Austria, have reduced their working hours from twelve to nine a day and increased wages 17 per cent.

The common council of Grand Rapids has resolved that all printing under its control must have the printers' union label attached.

It is said that the West Virginia militia have not been paid for their services in the strike of 1935, and now would refuse to turn out in case of trouble.

The 375 miners of the Palms mine at Beasmer struck, for \$1.65 a day and there is much industrial unrest reported from the iron districts of the upper peninsula.

Better for Pennsylvania that a ton of coal had never been mined than that human beings should have been shot down, as they were at Hazleton recently.—[Erie Times.]

The two years' strike and boycott against the Garford Company, manufacturers of bicycle saddles, at Elyria, O., has been declared off, the company agreeing to hire union metal polishers.

The officers of the Hoisting Engineers' Association of Chicago have been indicted for alleged conspiracy. The complaint charges that they conspired to keep the city of Chicago from being discharged as the result of a conspiracy between the union officials.

When, as has happened, a Federal court enjoins a minister of the gospel from preaching sympathy for striking miners, it is time the Federal Court system of this country stopped dispensing alleged justice and got into the czar business.—[Chicago News.]

The Cumberland Glass Company, which several years ago held back for a year 20 per cent of its employees' wages, until the company could get on its feet, last week posted notice that the back wages would be paid on and after Oct. 1. Between \$13,000 and \$14,000 is due the men.

The cigarmaker unions of the country are considering a proposed amendment to the International Union constitution providing that no local union can reduce its scale of prices for any cause without the consent of a majority of the international union's membership. The constitution at present provides that no local union can be asked for without the international union's consent.

President Gompers says that before 1884 the Cigarmakers' Union members and non-unionists in the United States worked as many hours as their inclination or forced circumstances permitted. In 1884 they were set at a maximum of ten hours per day; in 1886, within four months after the passage of the law, the eight-hour day was the universal rule, and has been so to this day, to the advantage of all concerned.

About 6,000 molders, boiler-makers and finishers, in the large centers of England have voted to join the Cigarmakers' strike in that country for a shorter workday. In connection with the strike the Cigarmakers' Union has raised an international question of labor conditions, having issued a statement that the United States and the bureau reports showing that wages of the workers in the same line in this country are not higher than in England, and that American workers also turn out more products and have fewer holidays.

Sixteen different suits for damages will be begun in a few days against the Chicago City Railway Company by the men who were recently discharged because of their prominence in the organization of a union among the employees. This is a part of the legal program to take their place after the strike that was at first proposed on all the lines of the corporation. Injunctions will be asked for in addition to restrain President Wheeler and General Superintendent Bowen from dismissing any more of the conductors and motormen because of their support of the union.

According to the government census bureau there has been a surprising increase of the industrial field made by women during the last few years. The phenomenon becomes much more noticeable when the whole of the country is considered. The census bureau figures that there are now in the United States 4,577 women physicians, without counting 327 women dentists and 2 veterinary surgeons. There are 2,725 literary and scientific women, 1,142 women clergymen, 308 women lawyers, 47 women engineers and firemen, 19 women hunters, guides and scouts, 28 women sextons, 279 women watchmen and detectives, 2 women auctioneers, 510 women bankers and brokers, 611 women commercial travelers, 234 women draymen, hackmen and teamsters, 22 women hostlers, 2,909 women errand and office aides, 17 women salaried, 17 women undertakers, 117 women butchers, 189 women carpenters, 49 women cooperers, 89 women gunsmiths, 139 women machinists, 100 women mill cutters, 49 women masons, 44 women plumbers, 1 woman well-borer and 1 woman pilot.

The following is the platform adopted at the recent labor convention held in Chicago:

"Direct legislation, through the initiative and referendum, imperative mandate and proportional representation.

"Abolition of bank issues of money; the issue of a stable legal tender by the government direct, and the establishment of postal savings banks.

"Government promotion and operation of all public utilities, national, state and municipal; also of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.

"The acquisition of all land as public property.

INDORSED BY GEN. HENRY.

Newly Appointed Consul to Quebec City Recommends Paine's Celery Compound.



General William W. Henry, whom the President of the United States has appointed to be Consul to Quebec, has been Grand Master of a Grand Lodge of Masons, is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R., having been the second to be elected department commander in his state of Vermont. He was promoted to a lieutenant-colonel, then became colonel, and in 1886 was brevetted brigadier-general for meritorious service during the war. He was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, and four times at the battle of Cedar Creek. He has been state senator from two different districts, was U. S. marshal for seven years, and mayor of Burlington for two terms.

Coming from such a man, such an endorsement as follows must be appreciated by any one:

To the Proprietors of Paine's Celery Compound:

It gives me great pleasure to endorse Paine's Celery Compound, both

on account of the results obtained from personal use of the remedy and the knowledge of the remarkable cures it has performed. I believe it has no equal in curing diseases of the nervous system and building up those who are weak and out of health. It has cured several friends of mine of rheumatism in its worst form, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it to all afflicted with that disease.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM W. HENRY.

Desperate diseases, such as rheumatism, blood impurity, neuralgia or nervous debility, that bring down the strength of the whole body, can not be got rid of as one does a scratch or a sprain, by letting them cure themselves. Heart weakness, kidney disease, chronic headaches and enlarged liver and spleen are not self-curing ailments. Like all the desperate diseases, they demand a thoughtful, scientific remedy.

There never has been a remedy so thoroughly grounded in a knowledge of what the sick body needs in these diseases as Paine's Celery Compound. Paine's Celery Compound is the remarkable result of profound investigation and close medical study by that eminent professor of the Dartmouth

and Vermont medical schools, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M.D., LL.D. It is the greatest nerve invigorator, blood purifier and regulator for the important organs of the body that has ever come to light.

The languor, the nervousness and the pain in the region of the heart or the kidneys are cured by Paine's Celery Compound because the origin of these disorders is easily traced to an impoverished condition of the nerves and a poor state of the blood.

This great invigorator does nothing at haphazard. Its aim is to feed the exhausted nervous system as soundly and rapidly as is consistent with healthy digestion and assimilation, and step by step with this building-up process all over the body goes that other fully as vital work of driving out every trace of vicious humor and poisonous matter from the blood.

In every case—and there are thousands of such cases throughout the country—where Paine's Celery Compound has cured rheumatism, nervous prostration, neuralgia or that very common "run-down" condition—in every case recovery has been by this same building-up process, that omits no step in making the cure lasting and for a lifetime.

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