



Colored Stencil Sheet.

A valuable typewriter wrinkle to one required to do much stencil cutting is the use of a colored backer for the stencil sheet, which embodies a

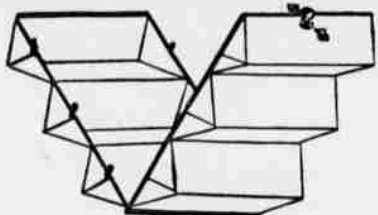


IMPROVED STENCIL SHEET.

number of guide lines for spacing, etc. These now come, according to recent patent publications, with the backing sheet printed in colors that contrast sharply with the color of the superimposed stencil sheet. As a result the characters stand out in bold relief, being readily visible to the typist, who, while cutting the stencil, may not only distinguish the figure, scales, or other indicating media more clearly, but may also more readily scan that portion of the stencil already cut. It is claimed that the covering of printer's ink on the backing sheet helps in the removal of the small superfluous particles of wax which are cut from the stencil sheet by the type, so that the stencil furnishes a clear cut, fine line characteristic of ribbon work. The stencil sheet is commonly of a very light color, and, when this is placed before the backer, which is printed black, the ease of reading the cut stencil is apparent.

Folding Bread Pans.

The original claims made for the patent baking pan here illustrated are that it presents the least amount of oven-bearing surface possible, and at the same time is entirely exposed on

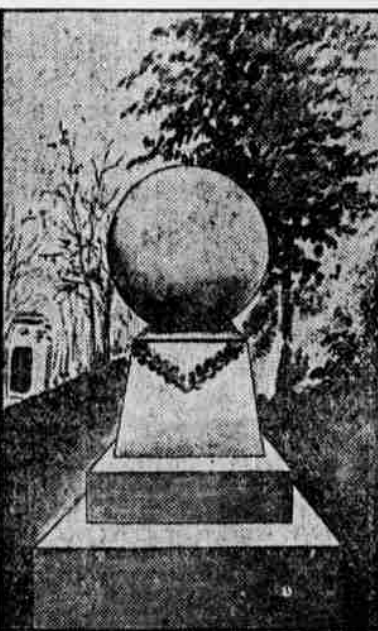


FOLDING BREAD PANS.

all sides to the heat. A further object is to provide a pan in which all the sections are made of a single piece of metal, stamped or folded, about a substantial rod frame. This is accom-

WHY DOES THE STONE MOVE?

Mystery Connected with a Huge Ball on a Cemetery Monument.
In the cemetery at Marion, Ohio, there is a monument which has attracted widespread attention, especial-



THE MOVING BALL.

ly among the scientists of the State. Resting upon a large stone base is a stone ball 36 inches in diameter, weighing 4,200 pounds. For some time past the stone has been slowly turning on its base, revolving about a horizontal axis in a direction from north to south. All sorts of theories have been advanced to explain the phenomenon, but no decision has been reached.

The ball originally rested in a socket

polished without seaming, soldering or riveting, insuring economical construction, yet forming a steam, air and water tight pan. The illustration suggests the multiple baking pans that have been brought out for round loaves. Most, if not all, of these have continuous end flanges, which it is claimed prevent the circulation of heat back and forth between the different sections, which circulation is very desirable in order to insure uniform baking. Despite the square shape of the loaves produced by the pan illustrated, there is no difficulty in removing them without breaking the crust, as the pan cover constitutes just one-half the section of each loaf.

Chain on the Rule.

The carpenter probably uses his two-foot rule about as often as any other tool, and accordingly mislays it a proportionately larger number of times. If he does not mislay it, it is lost by falling from his pocket, even though up-to-date overalls have a special pocket designed as a rule receptacle. An ingenious New York



CHAIN ON THE CARPENTER'S RULE.

man, however, proposes to manufacture rules in which the main joint, or hinge, carries a stem and loop designed to be attached by any of the common methods to the suspender buttons. If the mechanic's wife doesn't keep his suspender buttons up to the regulation number, he, of course, can utilize any other button that is convenient. The attaching device is much like that used on the key chains that had such a vogue several years ago, and which still constitute a staple article of trade of the small peddler. The stem and loop are so designed that they do not interfere with the opening of the rule members to their fullest extent. In other respects the rule does not differ from the standard article. The New York inventor of this improvement in design claims that its embodiment does not interfere with the convenient and ready use of any rule.

provided on the base, the spot on the ball which fitted in the die not being polished. A few years ago C. B. Merchant, a local banker, erected the monument. In August, 1904, an employee of the cemetery observed that the unpolished spot of the ball had become visible and that the ball had revolved nearly 20 inches in a northerly direction from its original resting place. Since that time a regular systematic inspection of the phenomenon has been made, the result being an unquestionable establishment of proof that the ball is continuously and regularly moving. Between August and December examinations show that the ball has moved five inches.

An investigation showed that the ball in no way had been fastened to its base, the builders expecting that its weight would hold it in place. When the matter was reported to them they replied by saying that they had never in their experience heard of such a phenomenon. All sorts of inquiries were made, bringing a varied lot of replies and explanations. But a satisfactory solution has not yet been given.

Economy in Affliction.

General O. O. Howard, the famous soldier, shortly after the battle of Fair Oaks, in which he had lost his right arm, met General Kearney, who had lost his left arm in the same battle. "Never mind, Howard," said Kearney, "we will buy our gloves at the same shop!"

A Clerical Complaint.

"What's the matter wif yer meens-ter, Mrs. Macfaurlane?" "Weel, I'm no right shair, but I heard the beadle say it wis pulpitation o' the hert!"

BIG PORTLAND FAIR.

GREAT EVENT FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTHWEST.

The Course of Empire as Exemplified by the Pacific Coast Show-Exposition Commemorates the Most Important Northwest Explorations.



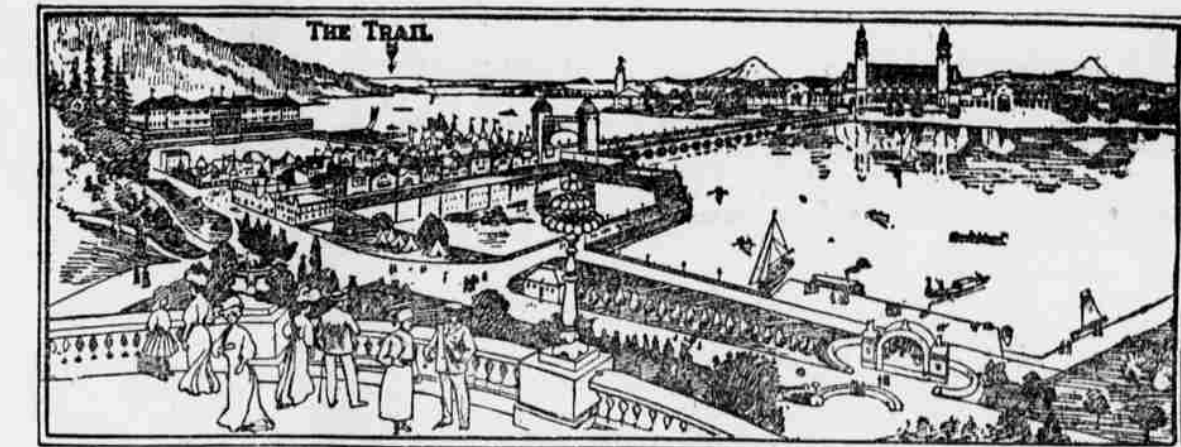
HENRY E. BOSCH.

One hundred years ago the trail to "old Oregon" was blazed by Captain Merriweather Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark, who, commissioned by President Jefferson, explored the great Oregon country. At the end of their exploration there was fastened at the log walls of old Fort Clatsop, at the mouth of the Lewis River, the following notice:

"The object of this notice is that it may be known to the world that the party who were sent out by the government of the United States to explore the interior of the continent of North America, did penetrate the same by way of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers to the discharge of the latter into the Pacific Ocean."

Captain Lewis and Lieutenant Clark, says Four-Track News, organized their expedition into the unknown region, at St. Louis, Mo., and began their voyage in May, 1804, up the "Great Muddy" river with their little band of fifty trappers and voyageurs. When the returning survivors of the party reached St. Louis, J. A. WAKEFIELD, on Sept. 23, 1806, they had covered a distance of 9,000 miles, most of it through a veritable wilderness; but they had taken possession of the only part of America which this nation has ever acquired by right of discovery.

The Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland celebrates what has been



GENERAL VIEW OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION.

done in developing the resources of the far Northwest since we announced to the rest of the world that it was ours by the notice on the wall of Fort Clatsop.

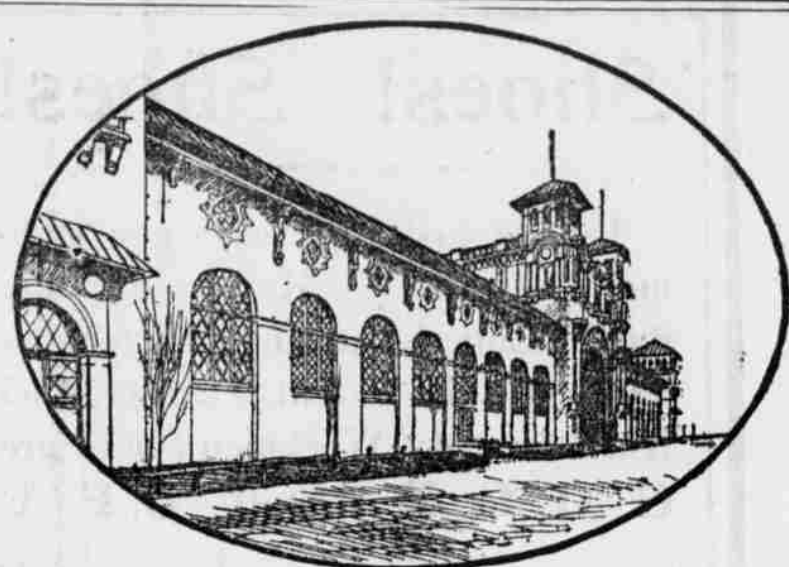
It is not claimed for the Portland fair that it exceeds all previous exhibitions of a like nature in comprehensiveness of design and magnitude of realization. Its promoters, however, declare that it is the most complete and artistic fair ever held on this or any other continent. First of all, its location is most attractive. Occupying as it does an area of 402 acres adjoining the principal residence section of Portland, on gentle slopes and verdant terraces overlooking Guild's Lake and the Willamette River, with the snow-capped peaks of Mount Hood and Mount St. Helens rising like gigantic sentinels in the distance, the site includes a wealth of natural features hitherto unattained in exposition building.

It has been the universal criticism



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

of visitors to former expositions that the vastness and attempt to be exhaustive have made a full appreciation impossible. This testimony has been influential with the managers of the Portland fair in determining them to secure for the Portland event a degree of compactness and concentration of detail which would enable the average person to see, study and compre-



FACADE OF EUROPEAN BUILDING.

hend everything within the time and means that he has at his disposal. To this end there are no monstrosities of architecture to weary the eye and perplex the understanding, no scores of miles of aisles to sap the physical strength from aching limbs, no torrid days and nights to benumb vitality, no dependence upon atmospheric co-operation to secure an adequate return for all effort expended in seeing the fair. The shrewd and competent managers and the generous Oregon climate have provided for all of that.

The main entrance to the exposition grounds is an ornate, circular colonnade of a double row of Ionic columns surmounted by a graceful peristyle with highly ornamental balustrades. On the facade are inscribed the prophetic words, of which the exposition celebrates the fulfillment:

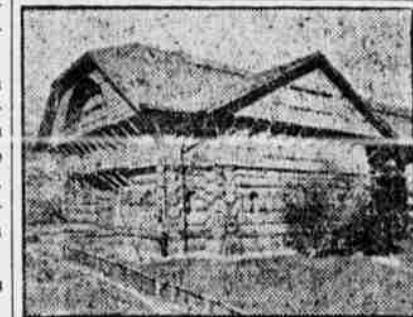
"Westward the course of empire takes its way."

Of the gross area devoted to the exposition proper 180 acres are on the mainland, and sixty acres from a peninsula which extends into Guild's Lake. This lake is a fresh water body 220 acres in extent, separated from the Willamette River by a narrow strip of land. The main exposition buildings occupy the ground bordering on the lake. Eight large exhibit palaces, marvels of convenience and of great architectural symmetry, form

navy, mint, and a dozen other exhibits.

The Transportation Building, "a big thing for the coast," has among its exhibits the first locomotive used in Oregon, an engine thirteen feet long and seven wide.

The Manufacturers' Building, which also houses the liberal arts and varied industries exhibits, has 90,000 square feet of space and holds the displays of



FORESTRY BUILDING.

hundreds of the leading manufacturers of the country. A working stove factory, cloth factory, knife shop, and other "moving" exhibits are in the list.

Festival Hall, 300x125 feet, has a stage to accommodate 500 persons, and will be the meeting place for conventions, musical festivals, and other occasions.

The Administration Buildings are

the principal scheme. These structures are dedicated respectively to agriculture, liberal and industrial arts, foreign exhibits, forestry, fine arts, mines and metallurgy, territorial building

and machinery and electricity and transportation. Around these main buildings on the outer edge cluster the State, Territorial and other and minor pavilions. The Administration Building, which contains the executive offices of the fair association, is situated at one end of the beautiful colonnade entrance.

Elaborate displays in attractive buildings held the attention of thousands of opening day visitors. The European exhibits building, which is separated from the agriculture palace by the Sunken Gardens of Columbia Court, helps to make the plaza pleasing to the eye. In the center is a huge tower, which contains a roof garden, where visitors have luncheon while gazing at the throng in the building, hundreds of feet below.

The exhibits represent every country in Europe and embrace art, science and industry. The oriental exhibits building attracted probably the largest crowds. Japan has a fine display, and China, India, the East Indies, Ceylon and others are competing. The building is of classical design, with 40,000 feet of floor space.

The government has five buildings, grouped in a peninsula extending into Guild's Lake. These house the fisheries, territorial and irrigation, war,

two structures connected with a colonnade, on which is inscribed "Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way." An entrance is at this colonnade. The Agriculture Building, the largest on the grounds, is 460x210 feet. The wonderful fruit of the coast States is there in abundance, amazing eastern visitors.

The Forestry Building, the most original of all, is 200x105 feet, made entirely of huge logs, five and six feet in diameter. Two miles of them were required, with eight miles of poles. It is a "star feature" of the show.

THE LATE WILLIAM ZIEGLER.

Noted Millionaire and Promoter of Arctic Exploration.

William Ziegler, millionaire and promoter of Arctic exploration, died at his country home near Noroton, Conn., the other day. All his life he took a deep interest in north polar exploration and four years ago he financed an expedition which was conducted to the far north, in search of the pole, by Evelyn B. Baldwin. Baldwin failed, but that did not discourage Mr. Ziegler. The latter at once turned to the refitting of another expedition and that expedition, led by Anthony Flah, of Brooklyn, is now in the Arctic.

Mr. Ziegler was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1843. Early in his career he was a printer, but in 1870 engaged in the baking powder business and rapidly accumulated millions. For many years he lived in New York and was a heavy dealer in real estate.

Mr. Ziegler's death was due to a runaway accident in which he was injured. He had been an invalid since, his injuries having been internal and beyond the reach of successful medical treatment. He is survived by his wife and one son.



WM. ZIEGLER.



SQUAWS MAKING BASKETS.