Wichita Eagle

WEATHER BULLETIN

WEATHER BUREAU,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
WICHITA, Kan., June 3, 1893.

Forecast for Wichita and vicinity—Thunder storm, followed Sunday by fair and cooler weather.

During the past twenty-four hours the highest temperature was 83, the lowest 55, and the mean 69, with a thunder storm at night.

The average temperature thus far this month has been 66.

For the past four years the average temperature for the month of June has been 73, and for the 3d day 64.

FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Following is the forecast up to 8 p. m. Sunday:

For Kansas—Showers; cooler, winds shifting to northwest.

For Missouri—Showers; cooler in north; variable winds, shifting to northwest.

BASEBALL.

AT BOSTON.

Boston.....1 2 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 2—9
Cleveland.....0 0 1 0 2 1 1 0 0 0—5

Basehits—Boston, 10; Cleveland 8. Errors—Boston, 7; Cleveland 6. Batteries—Boston, Bennett and Nichols; Cleveland, Zimmer and Young.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington.....0 0 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 0—5
Pittsburg.....2 0 1 1 1 0 4 0 0 *—9

Basehits—Washington, 6, Pittsburg 11. Errors—Washington, 5; Pittsburg, 0. Batteries—Washington, McGuire and Esper; Pittsburg, Mack and Killen.

AT NEW YORK.

New York.....1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 *—4
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Basehits—New York, 6; St. Louis, 2. Errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—New York, Baldwin and Doyle; St. Louis, Buckley, Peitz, Gunson and Breitenstin.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia.....8 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0—11
Cincinnati.....0 0 0 1 3 1 0 0 0—5

Basehits—Philadelphia, 18; Cincinnati 13. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Philadelphia, Clements and Carsey; Cincinnati, Murphy, and Chamberlain.

AT BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn.....3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5
Chicago.....0 1 0 0 0 2 4 0 0—7

Basehits—Brooklyn, 12; Chicago, 12. Errors—Brooklyn, 3; Chicago 1. Batteries—Brooklyn, Kinslow and Stein; Chicago, Hutchinson and Kittredge.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore.....0 2 0 0 0 3 2 0 2—9
Louisville.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Basehits—Baltimore, 15; Louisville, 0. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, Robinson and McNabb; Louisville, Grim and Hemmings.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 3.—After eleven hotly contested innings St. Joseph came out winner today by a score of 15 to 14. The support of both clubs was excellent, and the players were wildly cheered by the audience. Hart, Remmeser and Childs was the Lawrence battery, while Ross, Newell and Twinham did the work for St. Joseph.

AT TOPEKA.

Topeka.....1 3 2 1 0 2 0 0 0—9
Kansas City.....0 0 3 0 0 3 2 2 *—10

Basehits—Topeka, 4; Kansas City, 12. Errors—Topeka, 2; Kansas City, 4. Batteries—Topeka, Jamison and Sherbocker; Kansas City, Wolf, Belt and Whalen. Haten made a home run for Kansas City.

THE WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

	Increase	Decrease.
Reserve.....	.....	$4,452,425
Loans.....	$788,600	.....
Specie.....	.....	550,700
Legal tenders.....	.....	5,208,100
Deposits.....	.....	5,313,500
Circulation.....	.....	50,200

The banks now hold $20,987,500 in excess of the 25 per cent rule.

Mental exhaustion and brain fatigue Promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer.

TURF WINNERS.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Ten thousand persons saw Morello win the Club Members' handicap, worth $5,470 to the winner. Morello was a popular favorite. Ray S. came in second and El Rayo third. The distance was a mile and a quarter and the time 2:11¼. Winners of other events were Kehoma, May Thompson, Volunteer Second, Montana Belle, Soundmore, Belfast, St. Croix.

MORRIS PARK, N. J., June 3.—Winners: Stonell, Rumapo, Declare, Sport, Vestibule, White I.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ills., June 3.—Winners: Frank Phillips, Cotta, Passion, Edgar Johnson, Sullivan.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Latonia Winners: Gypsy Girl, Rook Laidley, Galindo, Puricar, Vivandiere, Caress.

HAWTHORNE, Ills., June 3.—Winners: Abandon, John Cooper, Virden, Cicero.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—A sale of thoroughbreds by Missouri and Illinois breeders was held at the fair grounds this morning. The highest price paid was $3,300, which McCafferty & Wishart gave for General W. H. Jackson. Ten 2-year-olds and eighteen yearlings were also disposed of at prices ranging from $400 to $800.

GUTTENBURG, N. J., June 3.—Winners: I. O. U., Hartell, Egan, King Leo, Rico, Verd.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., June 3.—Winners: Glenall, Industry, Con, Lucy Knapp, A. O. H.

WORLD'S FAIR RATES.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The Western Passenger association reached an agreement on rates today, by adopting those which have been in effect for the last two days. The rate between Omaha and Chicago is $17.50, and between Chicago and Omaha $18.50. The St. Louis-Chicago rate is untouched, owing chiefly to the objections of the Illinois Central, which claimed that the round-trip rates between St. Louis and Chicago were low enough, although the rate between Kansas City and Chicago, proportionately, is much lower. The rates adopted are satisfactory to the Atchison, and no further reductions are looked for at present. The consideration of the Atchison agreement was not taken up.

KANSAS CITY, June 3.—The demoralization of Colorado rates began today, when the Rock Island railway cut the one-way rate to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo from $18.15 to $12.30, to go in effect on Tuesday. The rate was undoubtedly reduced by agreement, for all the other Colorado lines—the Santa Fe, the Union Pacific, the Burlington and the Missouri Pacific—almost simultaneously posted the same rate.

STATE CONTRACTS.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 3.—[Special.]—The state board of charitable institutions has been in session here for the past two days making the semi-annual awards of contracts for supplies for the various state institutions. The awards made will amount in the aggregate to considerably over $100,000.

In the awards for dry goods, blankets, etc., the Johnston-Larimer Dry Goods company of Wichita secured a large proportion of the heaviest contracts. There were a larger number of bidders than usual and keen competition for all classes of contracts.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE CHEROKEE BONDS.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., June 3.—As a result of unfavorable news received here from the Cherokee delegation, who are in Washington trying to raise $6,500,000 on the Cherokee strip bonds, they took a decided tumble, and before nightfall went at a figure far below par. The sudden flurry was all brought about by the report that not a bid had been received.

After the reading of the message much confusion followed, and for a time matters in commercial circles assumed a very uncertain aspect. J. W. Stapler & Son, who have been the principal traders on the strip fund, at once discontinued credit sales. Their action was followed immediately by nearly all the general merchants of the place, and now no goods are sold on the strip money. At Fort Gibson N. S. Nash, a heavy strip dealer, stopped dealing on credit and resumed a cash business altogether. In the towns of Vinita, Muskogee, Wagoner, Webber's Falls, Claremore and at many other points the same results followed, and not a dollar's worth of goods can be purchased on credit at any of these places. The confusion is so great tonight that the extent of the crash cannot be definitely estimated. Many merchants bought on credit, and sold on credit, and consequently will be closed out by creditors unless extensions are granted. Those who have unlimited credit will be gainers, as it is a sure thing that the money will be forthcoming in time. It is pretty generally believed here that there is a scheme behind the bond transactions, but nearly everybody believes that Chief Harris and the other delegates have done all they could under the circumstances to obtain the money. If there is any underhand work connected with the matter it is undoubtedly in a belief that the Cherokees will take less than par for the bonds, which is evidently a delusion, as the people seem to be in favor of holding the bonds until they mature and pay the proceeds out in installments.

THE CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Wheat today showed remarkable steadiness; the bottom was reached on July at the 68⅜-cent mark, where values stopped in an apathetic manner. A fluctuation of ¼ cent was the range until along toward the close, when the opposing forces had a sharp battle as to who should dominate the close. Two minutes before the close the bulls put up prices ⅜ cent, leaving the market fairly firm at 68⅝ cents for July. September closed ⅜ cent higher.

Corn started with a trifle advance, but fluctuated to a close of ¼ to ⅜ under yesterday.

There was free trading in oats; but a weak feeling prevailed. The net loss at the close was ⅜ cent for June and ¼@⅜ cent for the other months. Provisions were extremely dull, with but few changes.

THE PRESIDENT.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., June 3.—President Cleveland and party made the last trip for fish today before leaving for Washington, and were quite successful. The president expressed himself as well satisfied with the expedition and said that he felt benefited in health. At 5:30 o'clock this evening the party was taken to Willis' wharf on the steamer, and there took a carriage for Exmore, at which place they started for home at 10:30 o'clock. A large crowd of people gathered at Willis' wharf to greet the president, and several gentlemen shook hands with him as he entered the carriage. Another big crowd greeted him at Exmore.

RAILWAY NOTES.

HUDSON, Wis., June 3.—The annual meeting of the Chicago, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Omaha railway was held at the company's office in this city today. A dividend of 3½ per cent was declared on the preferred stock, payable July 20, 1893. The old officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The annual report of the Southern Pacific system for the year shows net earnings of $17,603,966, a decrease of $1,602,208 for the year.

A THEATER PANIC.

LEGHORN, June 3.—During the performance at a theater this afternoon a 14-year-old boy fell from the second gallery to the floor of a stall. His head was crushed and he died a few minutes after. The accident caused a panic. The audience crowded to the doors in haste, and refused to listen to the assurances of the actors that there was no danger. Before the house was cleared many persons were knocked down and trampled upon. Several suffered broken limbs and dozens are under medical treatment.

PROHIBITION.

KANSAS CITY, June 3.—A driver of one of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing association's wagons went over to Kansas City, Kan., early this morning with a load of beer. While supplying the saloons, the driver met Deputy Sheriff Cumming. The officer mounted the wagon and drove the team to the county jail, where Driver Engle was placed behind the bars, the horses put in the sheriff's barn and the beer rolled into the jail. This is the first action of the kind ever taken and the prosecutor announces that it will be followed by the arrest of all drivers.

A FURNITURE LOCKOUT.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—A tremendous lockout of furniture workers began here tonight. Seventy factories, it was announced, would be closed indefinitely, the manufactures combining in a refusal to meet the men's demands for the 8 hour day and that the factories should not sell goods to persons employing non-union labor. The men were going to strike, but the employers closed down, throwing 2,000 men out of employment.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The imports of specie at the port of New York for the week were $21,505, of which $12,199 was gold and $9,306 silver. The exports of specie were $7,298,402, of which $6,510,900 was gold and $787,510 silver. Of this $6,510,900 in gold and $753,502 in silver went to Europe and $34,000 in silver went to South America. The imports, exclusive of specie, were $8,472,995, of which $6,608,748 was in general merchandise and $1,864,206 in dry goods. The imports last week were $10,337,591.

FORGER SUTTON.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—Sutton, the whisky receipt forger, was released on $24,000 bonds, furnished by relatives, this morning.

THE GRAVES CASE.

DENVER, June 3.—The county commissioners today agreed to appropriate the necessary funds to defray the expenses in the second trial of the famous case of Dr. T. Thatcher Graves, charged with the murder of Mrs. Barnaby. The proviso, however, was added that the prosecuting attorney should guarantee that a conviction was possible before the money should be available.

THE VALKYRIE'S VICTORY.

LONDON, June 3.—Clark's Satinet, the prince of Wales' Britannia, and Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie started in a race this morning. The boats got away well together, but the Valkyrie soon forged ahead and won in the easiest kind of way. The Satinet was second.

DROPPED DEAD.

PERU, Ind., June 3.—Thomas J. McDowell, a pioneer newspaper man of the west, dropped dead at his home in this city today of heart failure. He was 60 years of age.

THE WHISKY TRUST.

CHICAGO, June 3.—President Greenhut of the whisky trust tonight said that he had accomplished the sale of $1,000,000 worth of bonds.

MRS. BLAINE.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Mrs. James G. Blaine and Miss Hattie Blaine sailed this morning on the Paris for Southampton.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. LADIES, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq. Phila., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

THE FLYING FOX.

An Odd Animal That Abounds in Australia.

If you were offered a large sum of money for getting together an unusual collection of natural history specimens, it would pay you big to charter a vessel and head direct to Australia. Once every month or two for the past three or four years I have given a short sketch of some peculiar inhabitant of the land, air or water in and about the Antipodean continent. The subject of the "note," the "Flying Fox," is only one of the many hundred paradoxical creatures that have been added to the fauna of the world since Tasman made his initial explorations in those regions in the year 1642. Their chief habitat is the heavily-wooded section in the vicinity of Moreton bay, in what is usually set down as South Australia. They live in great flocks or herds and when not engaged in chattering like a lot of monkeys, spend their time in slowly wheeling about in the air on their fury, membrane-like wings. They do not fly noiselessly like the owl, nor tread lightly about like Renard, their terrestrial relative, but, on the contrary, they beat the air with their wings until the sound reminds you of the drumming of the pheasant or the lowing sound produced by the prairie chicken. They are wholly unlike any animal of the same name known to inhabit Borneo, Ceylon and southern India, this last named creature being simply a gigantic bat.

Crisbrook's mention of the animal in question is interesting: "We were next treated to a sight almost equal to that of the animal which lays eggs—a flock of flying foxes all hanging to some limbs in a thicket. * * * Suddenly the whole outfit took flight and flapped their wing-like sides as they wheeled about in the air like heavy birds. Many of them fly with their young holding fast to their breasts. * * * The wing, of which the animal has perfect control, is a fold of skin reaching from the fore to the hind leg, like that on the American flying squirrel."—St. Louis Republic.

A DIABOLICAL CRY INDEED.

The Strange Warning That Was Given on a Mountain Road.

We were riding slowly and carefully down a steep hill in the Sierras, says a writer in Home and Country. The road was barely wide enough for two horsemen abreast.

Suddenly a cry rent the air.

In a second it was repeated and sounded nearer.

The judge, my companion, uttered an emphatic sentence which I did not catch and galloped back in desperate haste, leaving me perplexed and amazed.

At that instant the sharp, weird cry was repeated and immediately I was confronted by the head of a long, heavily laden mule train. The mules, with their panniers, monopolized the entire width of the road. The animals, painfully laboring, were on the run, impelled by the muleteer's cries and whips. Before I realized my danger or could turn to avoid it the caravan was upon me with irresistible impetuosity. It doubled up my mule and whirled him around as if he had been a child's toy or a wisp of hay.

Fortunately the saddle girth broke, and I was spilled on the opposite side of the collision. How I rose and clambered up that perpendicular wall in time to avoid being trampled to a pulp beneath the remorseless heels of those panting beasts I could not comprehend at that time, nor have I ever been able to do so; but there I was and there I adhered, as if glued to the rock, until both mules and danger had disappeared. The muleteers never cast even one "long, lingering look behind."

To my astonishment my poor mule was unhurt and by and by the judge returned, looking unfeignedly anxious.

"Why in the name of common sense did you not ride back with me?" he demanded.

"I heard the diabolical cry," I replied, "but I did not understand it and I did not understand you, and there it is," said I.

Individuality in Vegetation.

The vegetation covering the slopes of European mountains, as well as that on the great snowy peaks of the American Cordilleras and other ranges has an individuality, a character of its own, striking even the most indifferent of tourists. In this flora all is dwarfed and on a small scale. The flowers alone, of relatively exaggerated size and generally brilliant in color, seem to be abnormally developed. The manner of growth of the plants is a surprise to those ignorant of their history and the causes of their peculiar appearance. While in the lowlands, large plants, with spreading branches and well developed foliage, generally have flowers smaller than the leaves, the reverse is true in the higher regions. Another easily noticed peculiarity is that while the Alpine flora in sunshine show flowers of great size and vivid coloring, as the gentians, auriculas, anemones and violets, in the shade, on the other hand, we find them small and weak in color. Thus, the action of the sun's rays on vegetation at great elevations seems to be more intense than on the plains.

Defining His Status.

"You're a friend of the Spriggins family, are you not?"

"No, sir. I'm a poor relation of the Spriggins family."—Chicago Tribune.

MOTHER'S FRIEND
A remedy which, if used by Wives about to experience the painful ordeal attendant upon Child-birth, proves an infallible specific for, and obviates the tortures of confinement, lessening the danger thereof to both mother and child. Sold by all druggists. Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle, charges prepaid.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

IMAGINATION CURES.

Singular Instances of Miraculous Recovery from Illness.

According to Vaidy, the French army cantoned in Bavaria, after the battle of Austerlitz, had only one hundred sick in a division of eight thousand men, being little more than one in the hundred. When, on the other hand, an army is subject to privations or is discouraged by defeat or want of confidence in its chiefs, the proportion of the sick is often fearfully increased. So efficacious is a cheerful state of mind, from the more healthful nervous influence which it diffuses through the frame, that surprising recoveries occasionally happen which can be ascribed to no other cause than this.

A singular but instructive instance fell under the observation of Sir Humphry Davy, when, early in life, he was assisting Dr. Beddoes in his experiments on the inhalation of nitrous oxide. Dr. Beddoes having inferred that the oxide must be a specific for palsy, a patient was selected for trial and placed under the care of Davy. Previously to administering the gas, Davy inserted a small thermometer under the tongue of the patient to ascertain the temperature. The paralytic man, wholly ignorant of the process to which he was to submit, but deeply impressed by Dr. Beddoes with the certainty of its success, no sooner felt the thermometer behind his teeth than he concluded the talisman was in operation, and in a burst of enthusiasm declared that he already experienced the effects of its benign influence throughout his whole body. The opportunity was too tempting to be lost. Davy did nothing more, but desired his patient to return on the following day. The same ceremony was repeated, the same result followed, and at the end of a fortnight he was dismissed cured, no remedy of any kind except the thermometer having been used.

Another remarkable instance occurred during the siege of Breda in 1625. When the garrison was on the point of surrendering from the ravages of scurvy, a few vials of sham medicine, introduced by the Prince of Orange's orders as the most valuable and infallible specific, and given in drops as such, produced astonishing effects. Such as had not moved their limbs for months before were seen walking in the streets sound, straight, and whole, and many who declared they had been rendered worse by all former remedies recovered in a few days, to their inexpressible joy.—Principles of Physiology—Dr. Andrew Combe.

ANCIENT ART.

Rock Engravings of the Early Persian Dynasties.

Behistun, or Baghistan, is a ruined city of Persia, noted for a precipitous rock in its vicinity, one side of which rises perpendicular to the height of seventeen hundred feet and bears a number of remarkable inscriptions, says the St. Louis Republic. It was anciently called Mount Bagistanus and is now known as the sacred rock of Behistun.

The lines inscribed on the rock are in cuneiform characters and were engraved by order of the Persian king, Darius Hystaspis, about five hundred B. C. They are in three languages—Persian, Babylonic and Scythic—and are on the perpendicular face of the rock, three hundred feet from the ground.

Examination shows that great labor was expended in making the face of the rock perfectly smooth before the inscriptions were put on. Places where the great stone wall happened to be uneven or otherwise defective were made smooth by inserting pieces of stones, which were held in place by molten lead.

After the inscriptions had been put on a coating of silica was spread over it, and now, after a lapse of twenty-four centuries, this silicious covering is harder than the face of the rock itself, the curious characters of the inscription shining from beneath the polished surface as if it were but the work of yesterday.

James Watson Dawson and Sir Henry Rawlinson have translated the major portion of the inscriptions. According to these two eminent oriental scholars, it gives the genealogy of Darius Hystasp's for eight generations, recounts the provinces of his empire and gives a history of his daring achievements. Besides the letters and characters, this great stone book of history is well illustrated.

One of these curious efforts of the early artists represents Darius armed with a bow, his foot upon the prostrated figure of a man, while nine others chained together by their necks stand humbly before him. Taken all in all, this Behistun inscription is one of the most remarkable works of art left by the ancient nations.—Chicago News.

Wonderful Sense of Smell in Dogs.

It has often been proven that dogs are able to track their masters through crowded streets, where it would be impossible to attribute their accuracy to anything except the sense of smell alone. Mr. Romanes, the naturalist, once made some interesting experiments as to this wonderful power, as exhibited in his own dog. In these tests, which were elaborate enough to deserve a longer and better description the naturalist found that his dumb friend could easily follow in the tracks of his master, though he was far out of sight, and that, too, after no less than eleven persons had followed, stepping exactly in the tracks made by Mr. Romanes, it being the deliberate intention to confuse the senses of the poor dog if possible. Further experiments proved that the animals tracked the boots instead of the man, for when Mr. Romanes put on new footgear the dog failed entirely.—St. Louis Republic.

Fatal Use of Language.

He—Dear me, don't you know, Miss Sweetbriar, that when the electric caw struck me it knocked me silly?

She—Poor fellow, and you have never recovered from it.—Detroit Free Press.

The production of mercury reaches about fifty-five to sixty thousand frances per annum. The frascos are enormous bottles of cast iron, which contain four arrobes of about twenty-five pounds each. Each bottle, which measures twenty-two centimeters in height by six in width, weighs, when filled, about one hundred pounds. The workmen at present employed number about two thousand. There are also one thousand workmen who are employed out of the mines with machinery, furnaces, transports and other works.

ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

Buildings of the Foreigners at the Fair.

SAMPLES OF BEST ARCHITECTURE.

A Look Over the Foreign Buildings Shows That America Is the Equal of Any Country in the World in the Way of Architecture—Description of Some of the Foreign Buildings.

WORLD'S FAIR, June 3.—[Special.]—A score of foreign nations have erected buildings of their own on the exposition grounds. If it be assumed these nations have in these structures given us samples of their best products in architecture and decorations, then the conclusion is irresistable that American architecture is at least the equal of any in the world. The twenty foreign buildings, grouped pretty well together, do not present an appearance that is as imposing or as beautiful as that of the buildings erected by the American states and territories, near by. It is gratifying to note, moreover, that while there are distinctive types of architecture in the foreign buildings there are also distinctive types in the buildings erected by the states of the American union. In character the structures of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania are as striking as those of Germany and Spain. In beauty the New York building is superior to anything which our friends from across the sea have to show here. Moreover, the handsomest of all the foreign buildings, and that not quite finished as yet, is the one erected by Brazil, the newest of the great republics of the western world.

Visitors to the fair will find the northern section of the grounds very pleasing to their eyes. They will take great delight in walking among the foreign buildings, which have the prettiest part of the grounds. They have the waters of Lake Michigan on the east, and on the curving, shelving shore of this inland ocean the waves are continually rolling. To the south and southwest are the inlet and lagoon, and to the west and northwest the Art palace and the buildings erected by the states. Being the guests of the occasion the foreigners were given this choice location, and the grounds between their buildings have been beautified by grass, flowers, shade trees, shrubbery and leafy walks.

The twenty nations or colonies which have buildings here are: France, Germany, Spain, Great Britain, Australia, Sweden, Brazil, Japan, Costa Rica, Colombia, Guatemala, Turkey, Ceylon, Canada, Hayti, Venezuela, Nicaragua, New South Wales and East India. Russia had expected to build a magnificent and characteristic structure on the lake shore, and the logs for the foundation had been cut in Siberia, but delays caused by ice in the bays and northern waters caused abandonment of the plan.

Many nations not represented by special buildings have what are really their own buildings in the great Manufactures palace, in the mines department or elsewhere. Quite a number of the lesser countries are represented by villages along the Midway plaisance which are more typical and interesting, because showing the methods of life among the common people, than any single building could be. The foreign representation here, considered as a whole,

FOREIGN BUILDINGS LOOKING EAST.

is the finest and most comprehensive ever seen at an international expostion. For the first time Germany is seen at her best, and for the first time England and all of her colonies are represented. The showing made by Australia, India, Canada and Ceylon and other British dependencies afford the thoughtful visitor a fine object lesson in the magnificence and power of that empire on which the sun never sets.

The German building is by long odds the most picturesque of the foreign structures. In it are blended, harmoniously, many types of German and Prussian architecture. Its principal suggestion is that of a splendid town hall of a hundred years ago, but it makes one think also of mediaeval castles, cottages and cathedrals. It is gorgeously colored and decorated, and the lover of architecture and exterior ornamentation will be glad to look at it by the hour. Within is a most interesting display, consisting principally of books and educational publications and appliances and German photographs. Here are fine specimens of the handiwork of German painters, bookbinders, illustrators and photographers, arts in which the Germans easily lead the world.

Great Britain's Victoria house, which occupies a conspicuous position on the lake front near Uncle Sam's battleship, is somewhat disappointing in its exterior, but within it is rich and delightful. The aim was to show a type of the fine old English half-timber houses of the sixteenth century, of which so many good examples are still extant. Great care has been bestowed on the interior decorations. The library is a fine specimen of work in English oak, and there all the principal English journals are kept on file for the convenience of guests. The drawing room and the grand staircase help to show visitors just what the interior of an old English house is like.

Spain is just finishing a handsome building on the lake front. It is a reproduction of the Lonja at Valencia. Opposite Victoria house is a commodious structure erected by Canada, and it was one of the first buildings in the grounds to be finished and ready for visitors. Farther along is the low but showy building of New South Wales, where the wonderful progress made by Australia is exemplified, as it is in many other features of the exposition.

The foreign building which will attract most attention, probably, on account of its interesting contents, is that of France, which occupies a commanding position on the lake front. It is a reproduction of the Hall of Hercules in the Palace of Versailles, where Benjamin Franklin signed the first treaty made by the United States with another power. Many of the Lafayette relics loaned by that patriotic family are here displayed. With an Ionic pavilion the French have connected the Hercules hall with a twin structure some sixty feet away, and within the court thus formed they have placed statuary, flowers and fountains. The corridor running from one building to the other contains an exhibit which cannot be equalled in popular interest. It is that of the City of Paris, and consists in part of large pictures of all the notable buildings, places and boulevards in the French capital. There is also a complete exposition of the methods of government employed there—the police, the fire department, the hospitals, the great sewer system, the street cleaning department, etc. Everything is worked out in that manner precise yet picturesque which is decidedly French. Probably no other municipality in the world spends so much money for the comfort and health of the citizens, and men who are interested in that great modern problem, government of cities, will find this display worth many hours of their time.

Dr. Bertillon shows a complete illustration of his now famous system of detecting criminals by means of mensurements and photographs. Visitors will find themselves fascinated by some very grewsome

FOREIGN BUILDINGS LOOKING SOUTH.

pictures of French criminals—here a set of photographs which show the eyes, there the noses, next the ears of a great variety of exceedingly tough customers. Most graphic of all is the Bertillon method of obtaining evidence in a case of death in the street or in a field. Walking through the corridor next to Lake Michigan you come suddenly upon the figure of a man lying on the floor. Though of wax, he has the ghastliness of death upon his brow, and he startles you. Above the prostrate figure is a camera carried on a tripod, and so arranged that by pulling a string the operator may photograph the deceased just as he was found, the picture (which is shown) containing not only the features, figure and clothing of the dead man, but the exact position in which he fell, the marks of struggle if any are in the earth, and the footsteps which may be there.

Next to the French building is the beautiful pavilion of the Cingalese, which is a formidable rival to the Hooden temple erected by the Japanese on the wooded island. The people of Ceylon are said to have in this exposition the finest and richest display, in proportion to population, to be found among the contributions of the nation. This building on the lake front is filled with carvings and gems, and is worth an hour's visit.

The South and Central American countries have done very well. Brazil has spent nearly $100,000 on her building, which presents to good advantage the genius of Brazilian architects. Costa Rica has a striking building which resembles an Aztec temple, and Guatemala shows in front of its structure, which is decorated most charmingly in pistachio green tints, a rose garden where one may sip coffee made in the Guatemala manner. Colombia has a fine building, while Venezuela shows a white marble structure surrounded by gardens containing the rarest and most beautiful of tropical plants and orchids. Nicaragua, the little nation which some people think the United States will some day annex, along with Costa Rica, on account of the interoceanic canal, has a worthy building to which all visitors are warmly welcomed.

Norway and Sweden have a large building of characteristic Scandinavian architecture, rather sombre without but light and cheerful within. A pretty and rich Turkish pavilion stands facing the lagoon, and within it the visitor will find some rare tapestries, rugs and hangings. Hayti has a commodious building of one story with a broad piazza, characteristic of the hot countries. It contains an interesting display of the products of that West Indian island.

As might be supposed, these foreign buildings are crowded with visitors from morning till night. This is particularly true of the structures representing European nations, for the thousands of natives of those lands who have found homes in America, and their descendants, think a visit to the World's fair incomplete without a call at the headquarters of the country of their origin. The manner in which Europeans, Americans both north and south, Asiatics and Egyptians mingle here in friendly concourse is most instructive. One lesson which the observing exposition visitor may learn if he will is that all men are brothers, and that these great international expositions are not only scenes of friendly rivalry in the arts and industries, but peace congresses sure to leave their impress upon all time.

WALTER WELLMAN.

For Your Table.

Among the charming table novelties which have recently come to the fore is the strawberry spoon in gold or silver. Sets of these elegant fancies are particularly favored as wedding gifts. This sort of spoon has a perforated oval bowl, with a straight handle ending in a point. The sugar is taken up and sprinkled over the strawberry, which is then taken up on the point. Besides acting in this capacity it is also considered the correct thing to utilize the strawberry spoon for olives. The sharp end aids in taking the olive from the bottle and the pierced bowl allows the liquid to drain from the fruit before eating it.

Among the dainty devices for serving ices is a little silver and gold individual dish. The holder or standard is of silver, in which the glass, a low circular bowl, rests. As persons still continue divided about the manner of eating cream, with fork or spoon, a novel spoon-fork used with these pedestal bowls strikes the happy middle ground. The implement has a bowl ending in the three wide tronges.

One Sheaf for the Stranger.

A touching old rural custom still prevails in the western parts of France during the harvest season. On the edge of a field bordering the highway a sheaf of grain is left standing, to which all the peasants of the village contribute, and which is called "the stranger's sheaf," as it is the property of the first tramp or other homeless wayfarer who may care to carry it away and profit by its price.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

A Free Translation.

"You saw what tremendously long name the late queen of Hawaii had, didn't you?"

"No; but I imagine the translation of it is pretty short."

"What is it?"

"Mud!"—Truth.

NEARLY 1,000 persons are treated daily, personally or by letter, at the Woodbury Dermatological Institute, the largest in the world devoted to the treatment of all skin imperfections and blood diseases. For 10c we will send you a 150 page book on this subject, and with it a sample size cake of WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP for clearing the complexion, or you may obtain the regular size at your druggists's. 3 cakes for $1.00. John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist, 125 West 42d st, N. Y. city. Consultation personally or by post free. The best Shaving Soap on earth, Woodbury's Antiseptic Shaving Stick, 25c; or Barber's Bars, two for 25c.

BIG G. TRADE MARK. CURE YOURSELF! If troubled with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Whites, Spermatorrhœa or any unnatural discharge ask your druggist for a bottle of Big G. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. Non-poisonous and guaranteed not to stricture. The Universal American Cure. Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. PRICE $1.00

THE MALYDOR INJECTION. THE GENTLEMAN'S FRIEND. Cures GONORRHŒA and GLEET in One to Four days. A QUICK CURE for LEUCORRHŒA or WHITES. Sold by all DRUGGISTS. Sent by express, prepaid, for $1.00. MALYDOR MANUFACTURING CO., LANCASTER, OHIO.

Aldrich & Swentzell Drug Co., Agents of the Proprietors at Wichita.

TWENTY YEARS THE LEADER!!! Coughs, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago Back-Ache, and all External Ailments removed quickly by BENSON'S which is the only POROUS PLASTER that contains powerful and curative modern ingredients YET ABSOLUTELY SAFE and POSITIVE in its action. Benson's Plasters Prevent Pneumonia. It does not cure chronic ailments in a minute, nor does it create an electric battery or current in the system, nor will it cure by merely reading the label, all such claims are made by quacks and humbugs. BENSON'S is endorsed by 5,000 Physicians and Druggists. CAUTION—Don't be duped by counterfeits. Druggists who offer cheap trash which they claim is just as good as Benson's, are not to be trusted. Insist on Benson's. Keep them at home for emergencies.

A GREAT STORM.

The Atlantic Ocean Turned Into a Vast Whirlpool.

One of the grandest storms on record, that which prevailed upon the Atlantic on December 23, 1892, has recently been made the subject of a special chart by the United States hydrographic bureau. This tremendous storm covered the whole ocean from Newfoundland to Ireland, and from Labrador to the Madeira islands.

Reports from no less than eighty-six vessels, that were involved in the storm, have been received, and probably many others, from which no reports have been forwarded, were included in the storm limits. Most of the vessels were comparatively near to the track of the center, and they encountered some of the loftiest ocean waves on record, their height in some cases exceeding thirty feet.

One of the lowest trustworthy barometric readings ever recorded upon the Atlantic was obtained in the midst of this storm by the captain of the Netherlands-American steamer, Werkendam. His mercurial barometer indicated a pressure of only 27.75 inches, the average fair weather pressure at sea-level being from thirty to thirty-one inches.

The circular sweep of the winds exhibited in this great storm is very interesting. While the wind off Newfoundland was from the northwest, that off the Azores at the same hour, was from the west, that off the coast of Spain from the south, and that between the British islands and Labrador from the east. Thus the atmospheric ocean resting upon the Atlantic was thrown into a vast whirlpool motion, which increased in velocity toward the center, where the lashing of the air excited the surface of the sea to a fury.—Youth's Companion.

A Paradise of Flowers.

The Scilly islands have in the last few years been made a paradise of flowers, and flowers are now almost the sole business of the inhabitants.

The crop of narcissi this year was enormous. As many as twenty-seven tons of these flowers were shipped to the London market in one day.

The distance from the isles to London is three hundred and twenty-eight miles. The flowers are all shipped by steamer from one port in the island of St. Mary's. The flowers are brought from the numberless little islets to St. Mary's in sailboats, and it is an interesting sight to see, in the early morning, the dozens of these little crafts, with their cargoes of dainty blossoms, battling the rough waters that beat among the rugged islets, on their way to the steamer.—N. Y. Sun.

Up and Down Stairs.

"I wish," says a wise old physician, "that women generally understood how important it is to their physical welfare that they should go up and down steps as little as practicable, and that they should do it properly when at all. By properly, I mean slowly, never faster than a walk, and planting the heel firmly on each step. The novel heroine 'tripping lightly down the stairs' looks graceful, but it is a very bad thing for her, nevertheless."—St. Louis Republic.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.
TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

CLEANLINESS IS NAE PRIDE, DIRT'S NAE HONESTY." COMMON SENSE DICTATES THE USE OF SAPOLIO