

AT CHICAGO.

What is Going on at the Great Exposition.

For the TELEGRAM: CHICAGO, ILL. May 18, 1893.

Guides to right of you, Guards to left of you. Uniform men and boys in front of you. Thus one is met as he is ushered through the turnstiles at the World's Fair gates. There are guides to show you about the grounds and through the buildings; guards to keep the peace; boys dressed in light blue selling guide books; boys dressed from tip toe in bright red selling the official catalogue; boys in grey and yellow selling Chicago papers and the Daily Columbian; custom officers, letter carriers, telegraph boys and many others, who have official business, all wearing uniforms. One almost becomes bewildered until the title of their office is made apparent by inspection of their caps. As a rule these uniformed men and boys courteous and polite, and seem to take pleasure in answering questions.

The second week of the great Fair is numbered with the past, and during that time many results have been accomplished, although much remains to be done—much more than to have the "finishing" touches put on.

While perhaps many of us would not have done as well under like circumstances, still there is room for complaint, and just where to lay the blame is perhaps not an easy matter. The general public expect so much, especially in view of oft-repeated promises made by the Fair officials, that everything would be ship-shape and in order on the opening day, and from some cause said officials have so forgotten their pledges, that the long suffering public are not willing to exercise the virtue of patience.

Of course we all understand (those of us who have watched the rise of the White City by the Lake) that the building thereof required no ordinary measures, rather extraordinary ones; and perhaps they have been taken, but we were rather in hopes that in respect to the general finishing, more would have been accomplished, so that in after ages history could point with pride to the fact that the World's Columbian Exposition was practically opened on May 1, 1893.

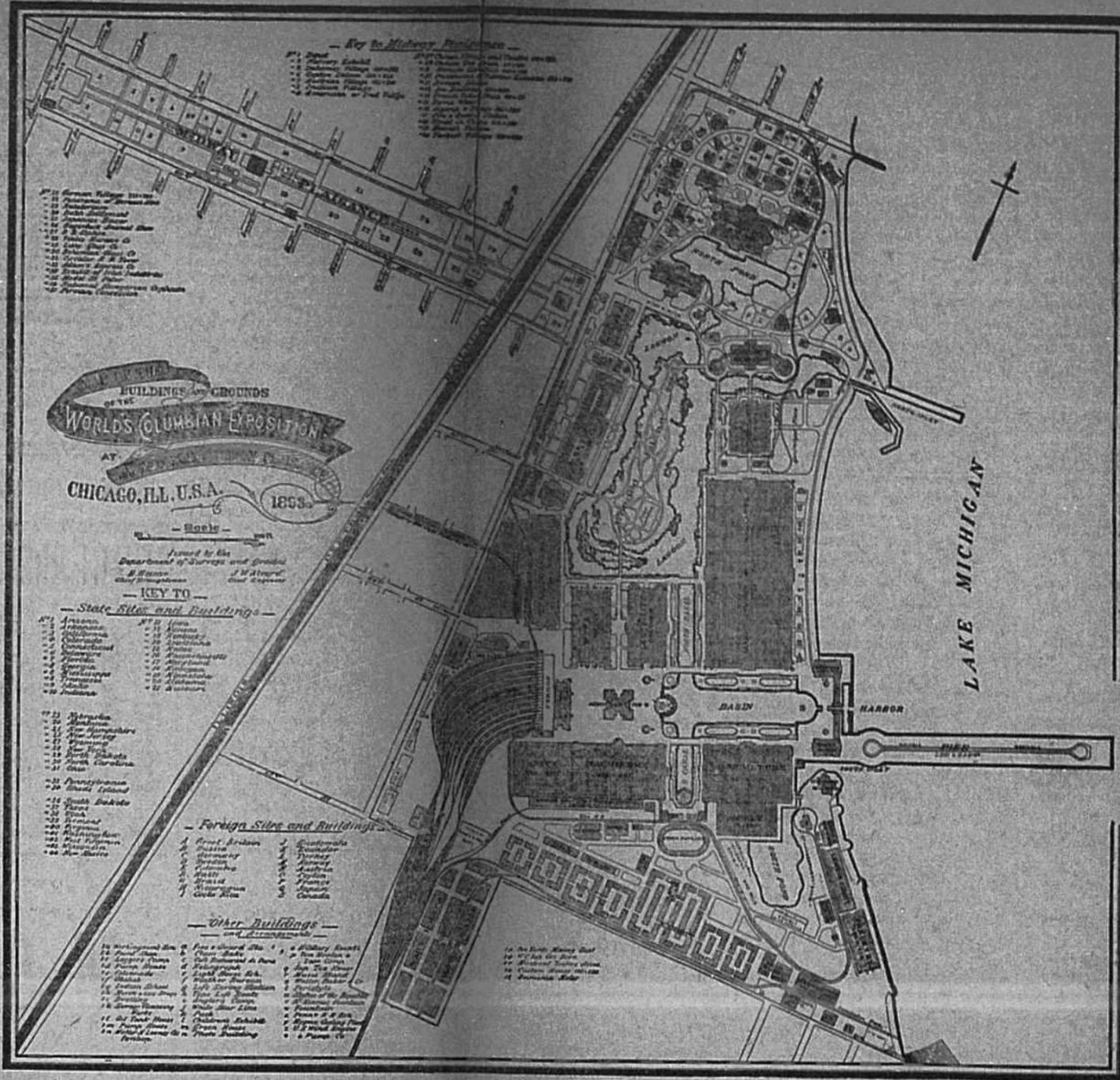
All meet on the same level here; you jostle perchance against some titled foreigners, or ore his superior—an American—and bearing no handle such as "Earl," "Duke," or what not; hard-working mechanic; those who adorn and likewise the professions, laws, medicine and of the "cloth," the subrowned sailor from over the seas.

The man of war and of peace, all come together on one common plane. To the mind of many this fair will be a great object lesson, with much to learn, with their eyes for their teacher, and many will make good use of the opportunity. There are others, who having the time to spare, and necessary "wherewithal," to spend, will not embrace this chance. To one who has had a foretaste of what the future weeks and months promise, it can hardly be conceived that any of the latter class exist. How many less favored with time and means, would like to exchange places with them until November 1st, next.

In the makeup of the grounds and buildings Mr. Burnham and his aids have accomplished wonders. The lawns in some parts of the grounds are not yet in so forward a state; in fact, in many places the bare earth appears. But what is black to-day will be green to-morrow.

The exhibits are not by any means installed in their final resting place, and this is perhaps more noticeable in the manufacturers building than elsewhere. Boxes and crates are waiting to be unpacked, but

"BRACE UP" Is a tantalizing admonition to those who at this season feel all tired out, weak, without appetite and discouraged. But the way in which Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the tired frame and gives a good appetite, is really wonderful. So we say, "Take Hood's and it will brace you up." For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend Hood's Pills.



much of this work cannot be done until the booths for their reception are ready; the carpenters, however, seem to be working hard toward that end, and each day seems to bring its reward in much being finished. The aisles in this building are broad and spacious, and will accommodate many people without crowding.

The grounds and buildings when fully illuminated by electricity present a sight never to be forgotten, and although the electrical exhibit at the Paris Exposition was fine, such rapid strides have been made in this department of science since that time, and such wonders have been achieved, in order to convince one of the truths of this assertion, a visit is necessary to the building devoted to this exhibit.

Your readers from different states who hope to find the buildings of your own particular State all in readiness to receive you and fully complete, probably will be disappointed. There are many nails to be driven, saying nothing about placing the exhibits, before your hopes will be realized.

This is true of the West Virginia building, which, by the way, will be very pretty and comfortable when completed. It will be headquarters for all West Virginians. T. Y. C.

THE HOMELIEST MAN IN Clarksville as well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to relieve and cure all chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Large bottles 50 cts. and \$1.

True Greatness. There is a wide diversity of opinion as to the qualities requisite to make a truly great man. In the following a moralist in the Detroit Free Press comes very close to the line:

"Moral greatness consists not in the office a man fills, or the elevation he has reached by the zeal of his friends. The humblest individual in the neighborhood may in reality be the greatest man in town. He is unknown by the crowd, but in correct principles, moral habits, unbending integrity he shows a grandeur of character which no man in power can boast. His talents and exertions are forming and fixing the principles of multitudes who are not sensible of the influence he has upon them. He works silently, judiciously and constantly. This is moral greatness. Where you find a man leading you along imperceptibly, as by silken cords and silent, resistless appeals, you may be sure he possesses in a pre-eminent degree the elements of real greatness. Such an individual is worth to God and humanity a thousand times as much as the man who is elevated in the glare of selfishness and popular applause—who has been fitted up by the hands of others—but who never raised himself an inch by his courage, his steadfastness, his moral power or virtue."

CHINESE HIGHBINDERS.

They Murder and Maim Each Other in Broad Daylight.

A Peculiar Feature of Criminal Life in San Francisco—A Conspiracy Fully as Dangerous as the Italian Mafia.

California has been struggling with the Chinese problem for a good many years. Most of the people of California dislike the Chinese, and those who know them best like them least. This used to be attributed to race prejudice. It was a quite prevalent belief in the eastern states that the anti-Chinese agitation in California was started and encouraged entirely by men of other foreign nationalities who had been crowded out of various employments by their inability to compete with the little yellow man. This, says the New York Advertiser, was not true. Of course such men were connected with the anti-Chinese movement, but they were right in line with the prevalent public sentiment of their state, and indeed of the whole Pacific slope.

Nor is the prevalence of this sentiment difficult to explain. Aside from the significant reason so persistently urged by those who treat the matter from a politico-economic standpoint—that the introduction of cheap labor necessarily lowers the standard of comfort of the masses of a nation—there is another and far more urgent cause for the widespread dislike of the Chinese. They seriously menace the public health wherever they gather in any considerable numbers, and are constant disturbers of the public peace. New York city has begun to find this out lately, and now extends in sympathy to San Francisco the hand that formerly fanned the tip of her nose in derision.

When the Italian mafia was discovered in New Orleans and the members of it were so summarily dealt with, the world stood aghast at the discovery and applauded the lynching. It certainly was terrible that an organized band of murderers should exist in a civilized community, and the community was justified in ridding itself of them by almost any means, since



the usual channels of justice were not in running order. Yet that very thing has been going on in San Francisco for years, and should be by this time well known to the entire world. Organized bands of murderers have been in existence among the Chinese there so long that the general public merely shrugs its shoulders when any new case of Celestial devilry is mentioned in the newspapers, and congratulates itself

that Chinamen usually fight among themselves.

These fighting "tongs," as they are called, have recently been at war among themselves, and the police have been kept busy looking after them. It would seem impossible of belief that gangs of highbinders of rival tongs could gather on the corners of public streets in broad daylight and carry on a pistol fusillade across the roadway. Yet that has been done more than once in San Francisco's Chinatown, while individual contests between members of opposing organizations have recently been of almost daily occurrence. There are nine of these men confined in the county jail on the charge of murder, and any number of charges of assault, battery, theft, gambling, carrying concealed weapons and such other crimes as highbinders are prone to.

One of the potent causes of trouble among the tongs is the difficulty of landing Chinese women. Under the exclusion law no Chinese women can be landed except it can be proved that she is the wife of some merchant already here or that she is a native of the United States. Female slaves are very valuable in Chinatown, and various are the tricks resorted to. A common trick is to have an affidavit that she is a well-known merchant's wife drawn up and signed by some one who personates the alleged husband. And if the merchant should discover what is going on and protest, as has happened, woe is his portion. The tong most interested will pursue him to the death, or if no tong man is personally interested some one will hire one or more of them to do the dastardly work. Then perhaps some of the merchant's friends will hire members of a rival tong to avenge him, and soon the newspapers will laconically announce that another highbinder war has broken out in Chinatown.

Uses of the Pearl Oyster Shell. Every part of the pearl oyster shell, which furnishes the best product, is utilized for a distinct purpose. From along the straight edge of it is cut a penholder. Four slices of suitable shape adjoining are for knife handles. From the thick middle part is obtained a pistol handle. Other portions supply one big poker chip, a couple of cloak buttons, three or four coat buttons, a pair of cuff buttons, half a dozen collar buttons, and as many shirt buttons.

NOW TRY THIS. It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold, or any trouble with throat, chest or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from la grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottle free at Clayton & Dent's drug store. Large size 50c and \$1.00.

WOLF'S SUMMIT, W. Va., October 3, 1892. To Mother:—Our baby is nearly 14 months old, and we had bought and given it 7 bottles of "Castoria," without much change for the better, and it never seemed hearty until we gave it a bottle of Susanna, which cured it entirely. JOHN T. WILLIAMS, MRS. MARY M. WILLIAMS.

While Mr. T. J. Richey, of Altona, Mo., was traveling in Kansas he was taken violently ill with cholera morbus. He called at a drug store to get some medicine and the druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy so highly he concluded to try it. The result was immediate relief, and a few doses cured him completely. It is made for bowel complaint and nothing else. It never fails. For sale by H. L. Wells.

REAR ADMIRAL WALKER.

A Most Important and Influential Factor in Naval Affairs.

No officer is better known at home and abroad than Commodore and Acting Rear Admiral John Grimes Walker. For many years, says Harper's Weekly, he has been a most important and influential factor in naval affairs, and has been gladly accepted by the service at large as one of its foremost representatives. He was born in New Hampshire, and in 1830 was appointed a midshipman from Iowa. After a year's service at the naval academy, he was detailed to the Pacific squadron, and upon his return in 1836 was graduated and promoted to passed midshipman. He saw service in Brazil and off our coast, receiving his commission as lieuten-



REAR ADMIRAL JOHN O. WALKER, U. S. N. tenant in 1838. His first war service was in the west gulf blockading squadron, and he took part in Farragut's passage of the forts and the capture of New Orleans. For the next two years he was engaged in all the hot work upon the Mississippi and adjacent rivers. In 1853 he commanded, as lieutenant commander, the Baron de Kalb, took part in the operations against Vicksburg, in the two attacks on Haines Bluff, in the engagement at Arkansas Post, in the expedition up the Yazoo, the attack on Fort Pemberton and the capture of Yazoo City; commanded the naval battery at the siege of Vicksburg, and was soon afterwards transferred to the North Atlantic squadron. He assisted in the capture of Wilmington, and until the end of the war was actively and honorably engaged on the Atlantic coast as he had been on the Mississippi river. He was advanced certain numbers for conspicuous service, and was commissioned a commander in 1866. After duty on board the Shawmut in Brazil, and with the Sabine on special service, he was detailed for duty at the naval academy, as lighthouse inspector and as secretary of the lighthouse board. He was made a captain in 1877, saw two years' work subsequently in connection with a western railroad, to which he brought his characteristic energy and ability, and was then ordered to sea in command of the Powhatan on the North Atlantic station. In 1881 he was made chief of the bureau of navigation, held the office for eight years, and then, with the acting commission of a rear admiral, was assigned to the command of the well-known squadron of evolution. When this was dispersed, he was given the command of the North Atlantic station. In his forty-three years' service he has been seventeen years at sea, twenty years upon shore duty, and but five years on leave or unemployed.

THE REPUBLIC'S GUEST.

Don Christobel Colon de Toledo, Duke of Veragua. The duke of Veragua, who recently came over to this country to witness the naval review and attend the World's Columbian exposition, is a lineal descendant of Christopher Colum-

bus, being removed from the great discoverer by thirteen generations. His full name is nothing less than Don Christobel Colon de Toledo de la Cerda Gante. His titles are duke of Veragua, marquis of Jamaica and admiral and adelantado, mayor of the Indies. He was born in Madrid in 1827, was graduated at the University of Madrid as a lawyer, became affiliated with the liberal party, and, in 1871, was elected as the representative of Arvalo in the cortes. In 1874 he



became a member of the municipal council of Madrid, but soon resigned his office on account of a change in the government and devoted himself to agriculture and cattle breeding. He has since held many public offices, including that of the minister of the interior, vice president of the senate, councillor of the Monte de Piedad, and royal commissioner of agriculture. He is, comparatively speaking, a rich man and is highly respected throughout Spain. He now holds the office of chief of the Spanish world's fair commissioners. Since his arrival in this country he has received much attention from society and has been presented with the freedom of the city of New York.

California Curiosity. In the mountains of Northern California, at an altitude of 2,000 feet, there is an extinct crater, eight miles in circumference, and at a depth of 800 feet there is a lake of fresh water, with an island in the center.

An Irish Echo. The most perfect echo is at Killarney, Ireland. It repeats a cornet note nearly twenty times.

American Manners. A contributor to a recent number of the Atlantic Monthly discourses on certain small particulars wherein English manners differ from American. The English gentleman, he finds, never says "sir" to any except royal persons; the American gentleman often says "sir" to his elders, and commonly to such of his equals as he desires to treat with respect. So the ideal American gentleman aims to be courteous to his inferiors (as he regards them), and at least as civil to his servants as they are to him. Whereas, this contributor says, "the English servant or underling likes to be treated brusquely and arrogantly. . . . and the English gentleman seldom fails to gratify him."

Most of us, sagely remarks Harper's Weekly, who are good Americans believe that American manners are based on sound ideas, and would far rather see our cousins emulate our behavior than ourselves swing at all into line with theirs. Only in "the service" it is possible that American manners may be less servicable than elsewhere, and English manners more desirable; and if that is so it is a pity, and the officers are entitled to our sympathy and an increase of pay.