

THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE TRANSVAAL BUILDING, "OOM PAUL HOUSE." IT IS CALLED, IT IS SAID, THAT THE MUCH DISCUSSED WOMAN'S BUILDING WILL BE MODELED AFTER IT.

LETTER FROM PARIS EXPOSITION.

A Bird's-Eye View of the Buildings and Things that Will Interest the Visitor.

PARIS, August 1.—The great exposition that is to be opened in Paris on April 15, 1900, will unquestionably in many respects surpass all its predecessors. It is true that in area it will be less than the Chicago exposition, but when we remember that Chicago had almost unlimited space to draw upon, while Paris is confined within walled limits, the wonder is that the management of this new enterprise has been able to do so much.

Another fact that must be taken into consideration is that while the Chicago exposition was as complete a display of the scientific and industrial perfection of its time as the Philadelphia centennial was of its own day the world is now several years older and achievements that were then the most visions of possibilities, confined in the minds of inventive dreamers are now accomplished facts, while other industries that were then of too slight consequence to attract more than passing attention have forced their way into prominence and have become of gigantic power in the world.

There is the submarine boat, the automobile, the X-ray, the cinematograph, not to mention the countless scientific achievements and all of these will tend to make the Paris exposition the greatest fair that the world has ever witnessed.

To prepare for such a gigantic enterprise, however, was no small task and it

speaks volumes for the brains behind the work that things have already progressed so favorably that the management has been able to announce that there is no reason to believe that the date of the opening will have to be postponed.

Henceforth the exposition ground has looked more like an architectural arena than anything else, but at last the veil has been removed and the visitor can begin to catch glimpses of possible results from the pieces of masonry and the half-completed structures, more frameworks of iron, steel, and wood.

Already the Grand Palais and the Petit Palais are nearly completed and from the appearance of these and the indications of grace and beauty that already distinguish other structures it is a simple matter to decide that Paris will not disappoint the world.

The White City was larger, but in her six acres Paris will concentrate all the attractive features that can be conceived in the brains of the thousands of artists who are striving to make this event the greatest made in the great century.

Although to the stranger it would look as if the work of building the exposition was scarcely well underway, the man who is familiar with this section of the city can hardly believe that so much has been accomplished in such a short space of time for already this stretch of the Seine is almost unrecognizable. What it will be when the work is finished only the artist can imagine. It will be Venice, with its gondoliers, Amsterdam with its quaint houses, Egypt, Asia, the

en north and the tropical lands where civilization has scarcely left its imprint of its hand. All will be drawn together and concentrated here in a panorama so brilliant as to be almost overpowering.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

I can give only a bird's-eye view, incomplete and incomprehensive, of the wonderful architectural achievements that have been conceived and that are now on the high road to completion.

First there is the Grand Palais with its twin portico supported by colonades of twin Ionic columns. In shape the building resembles the letter H, consisting of two main buildings with a large connecting bridge between. In this structure the opening exercises of the exposition will be held and during the progress of the exposition all important events, such as receptions to foreign sovereigns and the awarding of prizes, will take place within its walls.

Around the four sides of the building a wide gallery extends upon which every exhibition room will open.

The rear of the Grand Palais forms the shorter side of the letter H but it is not less attractive than the more pretentious front. In its architectural design it remains one of the Palais de Industrie, it having been provided with a large central porch and a dome-like glass roof. For their chief beauty, however, both buildings will depend largely upon their artistic decorations but to describe these is now an impossibility.

The Petit Palais is less massive in its appearance but it is doubtful if there will be any structure on the grounds that will prove more attractive. Already its completion than any other building and its central dome, on which a gay female figure in bronze is to be placed looks up strangely out of place in this mass of unfinished structures. There are to be pavilions at the four corners of the building and the inner court, which is to be ornamented with sculpture, will be used as a garden.

While the Palace of Electricity is not nearly completed the workmen are just putting the finishing touches to the immense electrical foundation that is to play in the facade or front wall of the building. As electricity is the great achievement of the nineteenth century it is intended that the electrical building shall be the architectural chief d'oeuvre of the exposition and this fountain is to be the magnet that is to draw the millions of visitors within its walls. It is built entirely of white marble and will consist of a hundred distinct waterfalls.

WATER AND ELECTRIC DISPLAY.

Many of these cascades will fall from the windows of the building itself so that when the fountain plays the entire front of the structure will be covered with water falls, while the electrical displays that will occur after dark will be one of the most beautiful features of the big show.

In the Champ de Mars, where the electrical building will be located, will also be situated the buildings of agriculture and food products, the buildings of mines, fishing, and forestry, civil engineering and transportation, education and half a dozen others. On the banks of the Seine from the Esplanade to the Champ de Mars will be grouped the national pavilions, each different in style of architecture.

On the Esplanade itself will be found the displays of interior work, decorative and industrial, to which each country will contribute its best exhibits. In these portions of what is to be the exposition grounds the work has not progressed so rapidly as one might anticipate but today thousands of workmen are busy and such a confusion one cannot find in any other part of the world.

Everyone is hurrying, for the time is

short and there must be no delay in the opening. By the middle of March every building must be completed for there is no end of work to be done after the builders have left the grounds.

The buildings that I have mentioned are but a few of the structures that are to be put up during the few months that remain. Some of them have not yet been commenced but the huge piles of stone and marble that lie beside the spot where they are to be erected are enough to add to the picture the perfect effect that will be attained when they shall at last have been brought out of chaos and the fairy city is ready to extend its welcome to its thousands of visitors from every part of the globe.

OLD PARIS.

A very interesting feature will be Old Paris, which is an exact copy of certain parts of Paris before the siege. It is supposed to be about as near the Midway Plaisance as will be allowed and good times are expected here. Those who are less interested in the music and the queer persons can view the architectural features which will be worth seeing. In certain quarters of Old Paris there were Turks, Hindoos, Indians, Italians, and what the Americans call "Jagoes" of all types. They lived in small "quarters" and were one of the sights of the city. A reproduction of Old Paris will include the curious part of the town where these people dwelt. Of course the most beautiful specimens of architecture of those days will be shown. They are at work upon Old Paris, a specially beautiful gateway being under construction.

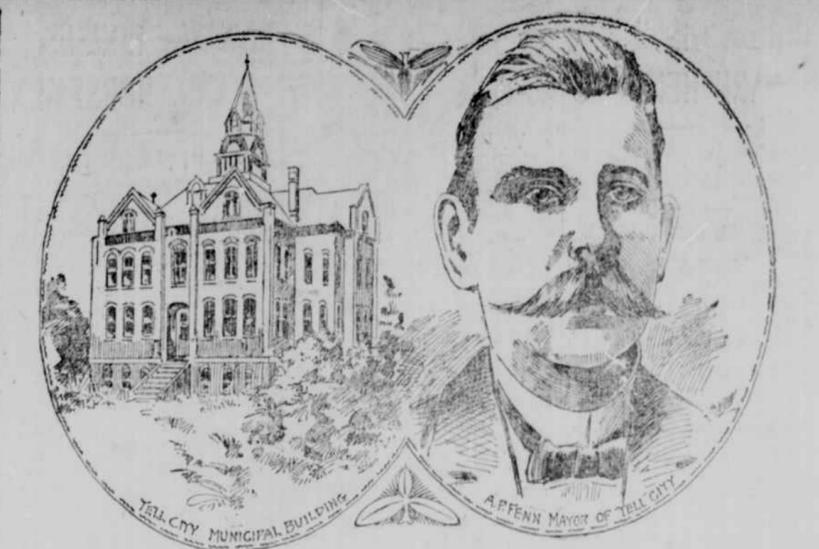
From June to September of the Paris Exposition of 1900 a series of international congresses is to be held under the patronage of the French government. For their sessions a special Palais des Congresses is being erected; it will contain one great hall for the public sessions and the smaller halls for the congresses. The foundations of this palace are being laid on the quai de la Conference.

The building will be erected two-thirds on land, and one-third on water. The design is very well advanced, special care being taken with the vast gallery, over 100 yards long, and twelve yards wide, on the Seine. The ceiling of this gallery will be in stained glass. All the chambers in which the congresses are to be held lead into the gallery. Members will thus be able to meet one another at all times; and in the evening distinguished visitors to Paris will be invited to witness from this immense hall the illuminations and fairy light scenes on the river Seine.

The twenty-three sections of the Congress of Medicine, with 7,000 members, will have accommodations in the city of Paris. There are also smaller halls containing from 150 to 250 places. As more than 110 different congresses, some of which are divided into several sections, have to be accommodated, in most cases for a week at a time, it is no light problem for the French commissioners to distribute their meetings during the four months which have been assigned.

Regularly, the general sessions will be held in the afternoon, and the section or closed sessions in the morning. For the latter, some of the congresses have already obtained the use of the University halls of the Sorbonne; and the rooms of the Society of Geography and other suitable halls will be utilized for the same purpose. While several different congresses will be in session at the same time, care has been taken that those devoted to kindred subjects do not overlap. This will allow persons who are members of the different congresses to be present at all. In the same way, the meetings of the Charities and the Prisoners' Aid congresses have been arranged so as not to conflict with the Brussels' Prison Congress of 1900.

TOWNSEND E. LEE.



COLONIZATION PLAN SUCCEEDS

Tell City, Indiana, the Only Real Co-operative Town.

WAS FOUNDED BY THE SWISS.

Its People Own Twenty-Six Factories and Work at Wages Fixed by Themselves - Not a Failure Mars the Long Record.

In Tell City, Ind., a city of town busy souls, hidden away between the Indiana knob and the Ohio river, and so situated that it escapes attention and meddling, is being worked out the only successful colonization scheme in the country, says the Boston Globe.

It is neither the co-operative theory of Bellamy, the industrial plan of Debs nor the social dream of Owen, but rather a modified and greatly altered combination of the two. The practical and successful, made dominant.

Forty-four years have tested its strong and weak points, and, weathering them all, it stands to-day not only as the only successful co-operative industrial colony in the nation, but also as possibly the most prosperous municipality in Indiana, enjoying among other distinctions that of being the Indiana city in which is found the largest percentage of home owners and the fewest drones and leeches on society.

Ninety-three per cent. of the home owners own their homes. More than this, they own twenty-six manufacturing concerns and work in them. They select their own officers and superintendents and set their own scale of wages. The plan they carried out in the manufacturing plants is prevalent to greater extent in the management of municipal affairs.

FOUNDED BY THE SWISS.

The city was founded in 1856 by the Swiss Colonization Society of Cincinnati. The organization effected the purchase of its location on the Taylorville Ohio and its rather isolated situation. In the knob, three hundred yards back from the Ohio, was found an almost inexhaustible supply of the best canal coal. It was named Tell City in honor of William Tell.

From the first the policy was to organize small companies, from ten to one hundred men. The men selected their own officers, managers and superintendents and bosses by popular ballot once a year, and made themselves subject to the orders issued by these selected heads. If the administration of affairs did not suit them they knew they would have a chance to make a change in the following election.

The colonization society advanced them funds and they erected their first factory in 1857. They were almost all expert woodworkers and joiners in the old country, and they selected furniture as their bent. The plant which they erected in 1858 is still standing. It has been enlarged almost annually, and is today the largest chair-making plant in the United States and possibly in the world.

PLAN WORKED WELL.

The co-operative plan, as thus worked out, was found to be successful beyond all anticipation. The men at first divided the earnings at intervals among themselves, but as soon as they had discharged their indebtedness and established themselves in homes they began to fix a weekly scale of wages. They set their own wages at the annual meetings, doing so by popular vote.

By popular vote they have always adhered to a plan of graduating wages on a basis of efficiency in work and excellence. The finest workmen were thus given an advanced share over the others who were not so proficient. All work was put on a piece-work basis, and it is claimed this was one of the first plants in the United States in which this plan was introduced.

By a graduated scale every workman was urged to best effort. By every man having an interest in the plant, as well as a desire to earn his weekly wage for the support of himself and his family, all attempted to make an output equal in workmanship and style.

The wonderful success which marked the starting of the first plant urged the Colonization Society on, and another co-operative company was formed and advanced money. They also erected a furniture-making establishment, and in its line of manufacture it is to-day the largest in the State of Indiana.

Another and another and another was added until, at present, there is a total of twenty-six of these plants. All have adopted exactly the same plan as drafted and developed by the pioneer company. Not a failure marks the long list. There has not been a financial weakening; every one of them has been cleared from all of the original obligation and all other debts have been liquidated.

GET HIGHER WAGES.

The workmen who have set their own wages have been receiving 10 and many times 20 per cent. higher wages than fell to workmen in the plants over the country which come into contact with them. Besides this weekly advanced wage, at the end of the year there have been large earnings to be divided among them, and at times these have run up as high as several thousand dollars to the man. Last year there were employed in these twenty-six Tell City plants 541 workmen. Their wages and the earnings distributed among them at the last of the year amounted to \$62,000.

Besides the men employed in the factories among whom this money was divided over 125 men and women were given em-

ployment at their homes caning chairs. What their earnings were is not known. The co-operative plan could be carried out in no other city in the United States as it is carried out here. The foundation of the town is not so much in its factories as in its people. Of the 2,000 about 1,200 are Swiss or of Swiss descent, 1,000 are Germans, and the remaining 200 are Americans.

They are the best dressed people in Southern Indiana, as well as the cleanest. A stranger entering the city is struck by this fact. Even the poorest observer will notice that the town is probably the cleanest he was ever in—and also one of the prettiest.

If the stranger arrives during working hours he will, without a doubt, mistake it for the dead-end town on earth, or possibly a desert city. But when the big wheels blow the work-out hours there is a transformation, and the streets are crowded with people hurrying home or to eating places.

Your men are advised to marry young and settle down to useful lives. The co-operative club advances them money—generally about \$50 to begin on—for the purpose of building a home. The borrower pays in \$10 a week from his wages for three years and ten months, or half this sum for double the time. He pays 4 per cent interest, but he also shares with the profits.

When he has paid in his principal and the 4 per cent interest he finds \$75 in savings waiting for him. This only leaves him out 10¢.

Landscape gardening is indulged in and the home district looks like a summer garden. Tell City has six miles of graded and curbed streets lined with heavy foliage.

There is a commercial, fire and public waterworks system. The homes and streets are lighted with electricity. There are five churches, three Swiss-German clubs, a theatre and a city hall that discounts at least sixty of the ninety-two court-cases in Indiana. The school system is without a superior.

Her Check Book.

Jones-Town had just been married. Like other bachelors he discovered early in his courtship that Mrs. Jones-Town's methods of distributing his hard-earned pay were most unbusinesslike and wasteful. So he opened an account for her in a nearby bank and brought the little lady a check-book.

With all his caution, six weeks of his valuable time, and some seven or eight-size check-books, Mrs. Jones-Town at length succeeded in making out a check which the careful bank-keepers were willing to honor.

Mrs. Jones-Town was elated at the success. So delighted was she that she spent an entire afternoon with her check-book. To her unbounded joy, the bank cashed every check she had written.

About that time Mr. Jones-Town was called away from town on business. On his return he asked the bank the question how his return was being used by the bank. "Splendidly, Harry," said the cashier, "The bank was awfully kind. They cashed all my checks, and—what do you think?—they sent them back to me! I wrote them all out fresh and used them again. It's glorious!"

Mrs. Jones-Town now receives her weekly money in cash—Harper's Bazar.

The Best Dog.

Yes, I went to see the howlows, and I looked at every breed and strain that's underneath the sun. But not one could compare with—yes, may I say it with surprise—A little yellow dog I know that never took a prize.

Not that they would have shipped him when they gave the ribbons out. Had there been a place to sit him—though his lineage is in doubt. No judge of dogs could ever resist the blue-eyed, natural eyes. Of that color, that yellow that never took a prize.

Suppose he wasn't trained to hunt, and never killed a rat. And don't look on tricks or looks or little-well, what of that? That might be said of lots of folks whom men call great and wise. As well as of that yellow dog that never took a prize.

If that wasn't a dog on the, or who a dog may be. And that's a man, it's simply this—does he follow in the footsteps of his father? And if that's not I know there's not the common 'neath the skies. Of that plain little yellow pup that never took a prize.

Oh, let's the most little pup that ever wagged a tail. And follow of men with equal joy to Congress or to jail. I'm going to start a special show—I will best the world for size—For faithful, true dogs, and each that'll love a prize.

—Harper's Bazar.



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Try our Cream Cheese at 12 1/2c lb. It's fine.

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- New Rolled Oats, 5c. package.
- Fresh Lemon Crackers, 5c. lb.
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- Large, juicy Lemons, 10c. dozen.
- White A Sugar, 5c. pound.
- Large Irish Potatoes, 20c. peck.
- Try our Orange County Creamery Butter, 15c. lb. It's fine.
- 1 lb can Corned Beef, 10c.
- Borax, 5c. package.
- Bird Seed, 5c. box.
- Lunch Tongue, 25c—large cans.
- New North Carolina Cut Herring, 9c. do. en.
- 2-Hoop Buckets, 8c.
- Washboard, 5c.
- Preserving Jars, all sizes, 8c. gal.
- 1 1/2 pounds Old Government Roasted Coffee for 25c.
- Bread Soda, 3c. pounds for 5c.
- Mixed Cakes, with icing, 7c. lb.
- Whole grain North Carolina Rice, 5c. pound.
- Broiled Mackerel with Tomato Sauce, 10c. can.
- Best Swiss Cheese, 20c. lb.

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OLD PARIS, SOME SAY, WILL BE AS GAY AS THE MIDWAY OF THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION. THE STREETS WIND AROUND THE SEINE.