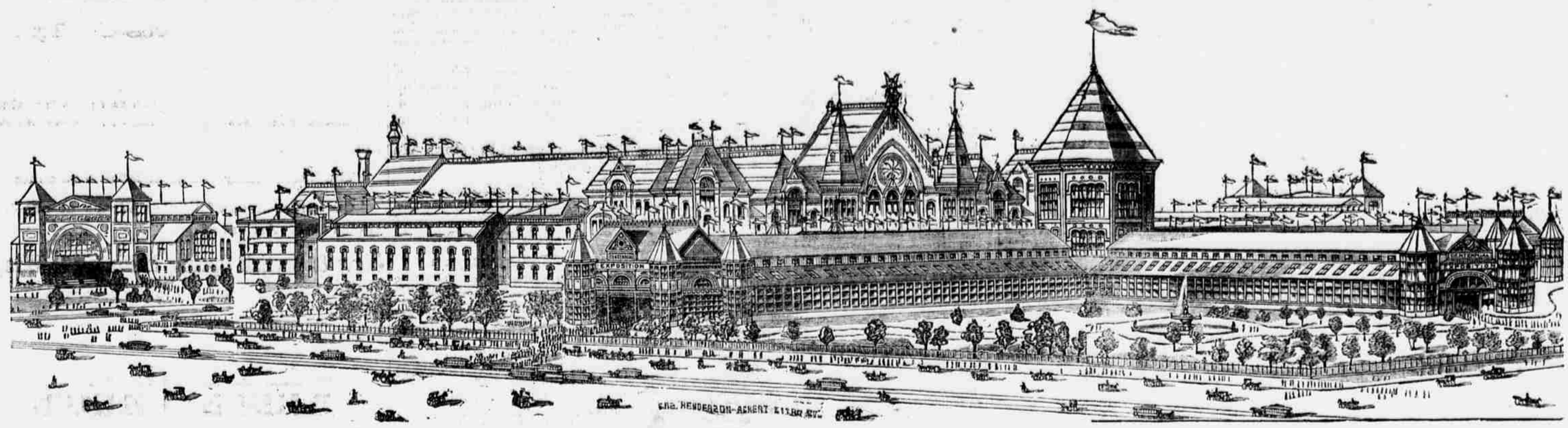
# MAGNIFICENT NEW BUILDINGS---CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.



# July 4--100 Exhibiting Days--Oct. 27, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

## IRELAND'S PATRON SAINT.

WHY THE 17TH OF MARCH IS CELEBRATED AS HIS BIRTHDAY.

**Authority of the Early English Calendars—Dating from the Days of the Flood—Bulk of Traditionary Evidence in Favor of Scotland.**

There is no illustrious character of whom we have any knowledge whose entire personal history is shrouded in deeper mystery than that of St. Patrick. Even the date of his birth, though now universally celebrated on the 17th of March, is wholly a matter of conjecture. A witty Irish poet has written on the subject as follows:

On the eighth day of March it was, some people say,
That St. Patrick at midnight he first saw the day.
While others declared was the ninth he was born,
And 'twas all a mistake between midnight and morn.

For mistakes will occur in a hurry and shock,
And some blamed the baby while some blamed the clock.
Till with all their disputing sure no one could know
If the child was too fast or the clock was too slow.

But both of these factions so positive grew
That each kept a birthday, and Pat then had two;
Till Father Mulcahey, who showed them their sins,
Said, "No one could have two but a big pair of twins.

"Don't always be fighting for eight or for nine;
Don't always be fighting, but sometimes combine.
Eight and nine add together—seventeen is the mark.
So, let that be his birthday." "Amen!" said the clerk.

This ancient lyric account of how the 17th of March has come to be celebrated as the birthday of Ireland's patron saint is quite as authentic as any other information we possess concerning him. But it is not alone the honor of being the natal day of St. Patrick which entitles the 17th of March to most respectful consideration. All the early English calendars name this day as that on which Noah entered the ark for the purpose of escaping the flood. It would be as difficult to tell why the 17th of March was selected for the date of that event as it would be to divine why, in all the religious plays or mysteries of the middle ages, Noah and his wife were always the low comedy characters. Noah was invariably represented as an eccentric old man, and his wife as a most voluble shrew.

In the play of "Noah" in the Towneley mysteries, one of the earliest of these very rare and quaint collections, there is an amusing scene between Noah and his better half, where he tells the latter of the approaching flood, which has just been announced to him by the Creator. Mrs. Noah calls her lord a credulous fool and an habitual bearer of ill news, and bitterly complains of the miserable life he leads her. Noah retorts in kind, and finally bids his spouse to hold her tongue. But she only becomes more abusive till at length they fall a-fighting after the manner of our modern Punch and Judy, Noah getting decidedly the worst of it, and finally running away to resume his ark building. When the vessel is completed and the waters have commenced to rise, Mrs. Noah persistently refuses, with the characteristic perversity of her sex, to enter it. She ridicules its appearance and method of construction in most ludicrous terms, saying:

In faith I cannot find
Which is before, which is behind.

and goes on to remark, in effect, that the neighbors will be unable to tell whether they are going away or just coming home. The danger at length becomes so imminent, however, that she jumps into the ark of her own free will, but no sooner is she aboard than she picks another quarrel with her husband. Good old Noah resolved to teach her a lesson, gives her a severe drubbing, and she complains of being beaten "black and blue," while their three sons lament over the family discords. Many husbands of the present day will heartily join with Noah in exclaiming, as he does after this rencounter—

Lord! that woman be grabbed ape;
And none are meek, I dare well say.

All these events are supposed to take place on the 17th of March, and if that date is the correct one it should certainly be celebrated, not only by the admirers of St. Patrick but by the whole world, for if Father and Mother Noah had not sought refuge in the ark, none of us would now be here to celebrate anything.

England, Scotland, Wales, and Fran have each claimed the honor of having given birth to Ireland's patron saint, but the bulk of traditionary evidence, which is all we have, seems to be in favor of Scotland. His native place seems to have been Nemthur, now Dumbarton, then a Roman province, and the date of his birth is generally thought to have been about A. D. 395. His original name was Sucath, Patricius being the Roman appellative by which he was known, indicating that he came of a patrician family. Captured by pirates and taken to Ireland in his 16th year, he was sold to a petty chief, whom he served as a swineherd for six years, during which time he claims to have been miraculously converted while tending his flocks.

Effecting his escape he wet France according to some of his biographers—to England according to others—and prepared himself for the priesthood. Of the writings of St. Patrick but two Latin manuscripts have been preserved—his "Confession" and a letter addressed to Coroticus, a Welsh chieftain who had captured several of Patrick's Irish converts. In his confession he tells us that he was miraculously called of God in a dream to the sacred mission of converting the Irish, a mission in which he was confirmed by Pope Celestine.

Returning to Ireland he devoted his life to the evangelization of her people, and is said to have founded 365 churches and to have personally baptized 12,000 converts. The date of his death is assigned to various widely-sundered years, some writers placing it as early as 458 and others as late as 493.

The miracles, legends, traditions, superstitions, and quaint customs and observances associated with the name of St. Patrick would fill many large volumes. One of the best known of his alleged miracles, to which it is only necessary to allude, as it has been made universally familiar through the medium of picture, song, and story, is his expulsion of snakes and all other reptiles from Ireland, which he is said to have accomplished by beating a drum and driving them before him into the sea. This strange procession had not gone far before Patrick beat his drum with so much vigor as to break a hole in it, but an angel instantaneously appearing and miraculously mending it, the march proceeded without further interruption.

St. Patrick may be said, however, to have been the means of introducing into Ireland snakes of another and more deadly kind than any that had existed there prior to his arrival, for tradition assigns to him the credit (?) of having instructed the Irish in the art of distilling whisky, from which alleged fact it is said to have been called poteen in his honor. But Father Mathew and other Irish advocates of temperance have claimed St. Patrick as a strict prohibitionist, and tell how, in A. D. 445, he one day commanded his disciples to abstain from drink until the bell should ring for vespers in the evening. One Colman, though busily engaged in the severe labors of the harvest field, obeyed this injunction so literally that he did not even taste water throughout the long sultry day, and when at length the vesper bell sounded he fell dead—a martyr to thirst.

Another of St. Patrick's most famous miracles is thus commemorated in the old Irish ballad of "Polly Roe:"

St. Patrick, as in legends told,
The morning being very cold,
In order to assuage the weather,
Collected bits of ice together;
Then gently breathed upon the pyre,
When every fragment blazed on fire.
Oh! if the Saint had been so kind,
As to have left the gift behind
To such a love-lorn wretch as me,
Who daily struggles to be free;
I'd be content—content with part;
I'd only ask to thaw the heart,
The frozen heart, of Polly Roe.

The peasantry of the Galtee or Gaultie mountains, situated between the counties of Cork and Tipperary, have a legend that when St. Patrick banished the snakes and toads from Ireland he chained a monster serpent in one of their lakes known as Lough Dilveen, telling him he would not be liberated till the following Monday. The serpent has continued chained there ever since, and every Monday morning cries out in Irish: "It's a long Monday, Patrick."

In the possession of a family residing near Belfast there is a silver shrine containing a jawbone, which is said to have been St. Patrick's. Great miraculous powers are attributed to this relic. It is believed to cure epileptic fits, to counteract the diabolical machinations of witches and fairies, and to avert the baleful influence of the evil eye. It is also used as an extra-judicial test of the guilt or innocence of suspected persons, who are required to place their right hand upon it and declare their innonence. It is believed that they will be instantaneously visited by supernatural and awful punishment if they then speak falsely or even suppress any portion of the truth.

A quaint old book of folk lore published at Dublin in 1700 says that if the wind blow hard upon St. Patrick's eve "it betokens a death among them that are learned, and much fish shall die in the following summer," a point that the United States fish commissioners would do well to "make a note on."

The same venerable authority states that if an egg laid on St. Patrick's day be hung to the roof of a house it will preserve it and its inmates from all harm during the ensuing year, and advises maidens to pray "cross-legged," to St. Patrick on the morning of his birthday that he will grant them his aid in securing a good husband.

In some of the country districts of Ireland it is customary for the young girls between 14 and 18 years of years to engage in a "smock race" on St. Patrick's Day—that is, a foot race, in which the prize is a smock, or chemise of the finest rish linen, ornamented with ribbons. Among a portion of the peasantry when St. Patrick's Day falls on the Sabbath it is called "Mothering Sunday," because it is customary for all young people employed away from home to visit their parents on that day and make them a present of money, a trinket, or some dainty edible.

One strong reason for the esteem and veneration in which the shamrock is held by the Irish people is that when preaching the doctrine of the trinity to the pagan Irish, St. Patrick used this plant, bearing three leaves upon one stem, as a symbol or illustration of the great mystery. In view of the good saint's association with the shamrock and with snakes, it is worthy of note that the Latin writer Pliny, in his "Natural History," says that serpents are never seen upon the three-leaved plant, and that it is an antidote to the stings of snakes and scorpions.

GEOFFREY WILLSTON CHRISTINE.

**Did Not Escape the Second Time.**

Louis Reeves, the colored messenger of the Treasury Department, against whom the grand jury ignored a charge Friday last, and who was re-arrested, was yesterday tried in the police court for the larceny of $6. Judge Snell gave him six months in jail.

**Equal Division Between the Children.**

The last will and testament of the late Ann Tierney was filed in the register's office yesterday. All the property is to be equally divided among her children.

## JOHN BAPTIST DE LA SALLE.

BRIEF OF BEATIFICATION OF THE FOUNDER OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL.

**The Noble Order of Teachers—Vast Crowds Attracted to the Ceremony—Delegations From All Parts of the World in Attendance.**

All through the country the friends of the brothers of the Christian schools have been waiting eagerly for news of the ceremonies connected with the beatification of the venerable John Baptist De La Salle the founder of this noble order of teachers The beatification was promulgated on Feb. 19, and mention has been made of the vast crowds attracted to the ceremony. Cardinals, archbishops, bishops, priests, and clergy of all orders thronged the sanctuary, anxious to honor the newly beatified servant of God. Many persons entitled to admittance were obliged to remain outside; the galleries of the sacred building were crowded almost disaster with delegations from all parts of the world, assembled to take part in the first public honor paid in the church to this true friend of youth.

The knowledge of the vast concourse so assembled must fill with pride all friends of the followers of the blessed De La Salle; but the brief of the holy father must fill them with a tenderer feeling and cause to bow with more fervent loyalty than ever to the successor of St. Peter.

The papal brief, promulgating the beatification, begins thus:

"They who lead others to the knowledge of saving truth, and make them walk in the path of life, exercise an exalted mission and deserve a crown of eternal glory. This holy writ teaches us by declaring that "They who instruct many unto justice shall shine as stars for all eternity."

"This crown is assured to those who, despising earthly interests, consecrate their lives to the Christian education of the rising generations. * * * Among those who have so devoted themselves, John Baptist De La Salle, who began his work in the seventeenth century, is worthy of special remark. Providence seems to have raised him up at that particular time, to save youth from the snares of Jansenism, then cast over the greater portion of France."

Having summarized the salient features of the earliest years of De La Salle, the holy father continues:

"De La Salle joined the study of polite literature to the practice of all Christian virtues, and became so distinguished a student that he surpassed all his fellow collegians. * * * De La Salle continued his distinguished career, and at the age of 17 one of the most learned and venerable members of the Cathedral Chapter of Rheims, M. Dozet, resigned in his favor. * * * Raised to the priesthood, De La Salle devoted much of his time to good works, visiting the poor, consoling the afflicted, aiding all who asked his assistance, as occasion required. * * * In his conduct as a minister of the altar he strove to realize the ideal of St. Paul: 'Be thou vigilant, labor in all things, do the work of an evangelist, fulfill thy ministry.' While John Baptist De La Selle thus advanced daily in age, wisdom, and grace, before God and men he was particularly deserving of esteem for his extraordinary self-possession, for that evenness of temper that enabled him to meet trial, persecution, contradiction, and distrust—even from those who should have helped him in his work—with undisturbed equanimity. Indeed, his forbearance under such circumstances seems incredible.

"These traits marked the blessed servant of God as one who was destined for a high and noble mission. * * * A special attraction for educational work has been, from the first, one of his strongest characteristics. This led him to study by what means he might best improve the educational systems of his day. It was on July 8, 1781, that this study took definite form, when he gathered a number of young men under his own roof, and the first community of the Brothers of the Christian Schools was inaugurated.

"As the reputation of the new system increased, other willing hands offered to join in the new departure. The institute began to spread, and society was glad to acknowledge the influence for good of De La Salle and his disciples. Schools were opened not only in Rheims, but also in many other cities of France. It was thus that this man so greatly gifted decided to devote himself exclusively to the work of education * * * and for this purpose renounced his canonry, distributed his large fortune to the poor, and became one with his colaborers.

"While he insisted that the pupils should be carefully instructed in the principles of a literary education, he was still more anxious that their hearts should be formed to the pursuit of virtue; that they should become strong and healthy, under the fructifying rays of evangelic truth. * * * History demonstrates how great and abundant were the fruits of the labors of this indefatigable servant of God.

"The more solidly to establish his work, De La Salle organized an educational establishment in the capital of France. Here grave differences arose; De La Salle was ridiculed, dragged before the civil courts as an innovator; calumniated and condemned to pay heavy fines; pursued by the Paris school teachers, who sought to close his classes * * * All this he suffered with calm serenity, and all this he overcame by his invincible firmness.

"The extraordinary attachment of De La Salle for the holy Roman see was also a source of trial and persecution. * * * To prove his love for the occupant of the chair of Peter, he sent two of his disciples to present the homages of the institute to Pope Clement XI, and also to found a branch of the society in Rome.

"His next step was to resign the position of general, which he had thus far held, and so skillfully did he manage this delicate proceeding that he secured his release from the responsibilities of the first place and became the most humble of inferiors where he had previously held command. His death has not dried up the sources of well-doing in the society. On the contrary, new branches have appeared, the good work has been extended, and to-day the Brothers of the Christian Schools are found in every part of the world helping to water the field of God's Church.

"In consequence," concludes the holy father, "touched by the appeals of the entire congregation of the brothers of the Christian schools, in virtue of our apostolic authority, and by force of these letters we grant the right of giving to the venerable servant of God, John Baptist De La Salle, the title of Blessed, of exposing his body, or that which still remains thereof, as also his relics, to the public veneration of the faithful."

The brief then proceeds to state the special honors that may be paid the holy servant of God in particular churches, but leaves to the diocesan authorities the fixing of dates in which public services may be held in honor of Blessed John Baptist De La Salle.

The holy father gave a private audience to Brother Joseph, the superior general of the brothers of the Christian schools, and afterward received the provincial visitors of the order. His holiness especially singled out for conversation Brother Justin, visitor of the brothers in the district of New York. He was delighted to learn the strides the brothers are making in the United States, and was moved to conclude the audience by saying:

"To-day it is sought to give us schools without religion, but it is the Christian school that we must have. Bring up your students in purity of morals. You are the rampart, the buckler against the corruption of our youth. * * * The church has given you this important mission. * * * Suffer all; put up with every trial; be men of sacrifice, of devotedness. * * * With the help of God's grace, obtained through the intercession of your holy founder, blessed De La Salle, whom we have placed upon our altars for public veneration, and aided by our apostolic blessing, you will come forth victorious from the struggle."

In the evening representatives of the holy father assisted at a seance given in the French College of St. Joseph, of which Brother Simeon has been director for nearly forty years. The superior general of the brothers presented a manificently bound copy of De La Salle's life to his holiness, and less richly bound copies to the cardinals, archbishops, bishops, and clergy present at the beautification.

## GOOD TEMPLARY.

**Lodge Activity and Vigorous Open-Field Campaigning.**

The entire body of Good Templars in the District, representing sixteen subordinate lodges and seven juvenile temples, would seem to be infused with a spirit of unconquerable determination to force a civic fight all along the lines of total abstinence and prohibition—abstinence on the individual from all intoxicating liquors as beverages, and prohibition of the state of the manufacture and sale of these things to be used as drink. The wintry blasts seem to chill the ardor of these reformers. On the most inclement Sunday evening of the year rally was made around the Good Templar hearth. Earnest, incisive, effective addresses were listened to from the Hon. J. H. Shaw, Grand Chief Mahoney, and Past Grand Chief Whitney in the middle northwest section. A meeting held under the immediate auspices of Friendship Lodge in Melford Hall, in the northeast quadrant was greatly edified and instructed by a strong and graceful temperance address by H. B. Moulton, of Monumental Lodge, while in Congress Street Church, Georgetown, stirring and convincing temperance appeals were made to a large audience by Chief Templar Giles, of Independent Lodge, and others.

While these appeals from church platforms are being regularly and systematically made under general direction of the grand and subordinate lodges united, Grand Chief Mahoney and J. C. Lee, deputy of Perseverance Lodge—a revivalist whose rugged eloquence and original bon mots are familiar to patrons of every temperance platform throughout this section—are arranging, in behalf of the Good Templars, for permanent occupancy on Sunday evenings of Odeon Hall, corner of Four-and-a-half street and the avenue, now refitted and furnished in attractive style, and to be formally dedicated under Good Templar ceremonial next Sunday evening. Thus will be continued there, with all modern improvements, the good work done by the Minerva Club, which, in other quarters, has evolved itself into the Minerva Association, with notable and staunch Sons of Jonadab in the lead.

In line with all these mentioned instrumentalities for advancing the cause of temperance, that effective organizer and indefatigable worker, Past Grand Chief A. Kalstrom, special deputy for the eastern district, is leading in a movement to concentrate effort while at the same time diversifying duties, and thus multiplying manyfold Good Templar power, under what is known in the states as the "district system." Two-thirds of the lodges established in his district have signified their acceptance of this plan, which, judging by its operations elsewhere, must weld neighboring lodges together in stronger bonds of sympathy, and prove a lever of first-class power in the hands of the Grand Lodge.

The last regular meeting of Friendship Lodge, Chief Templar Bishop presiding, was largely attended and the proceedings interesting. A new member was initiated. The lodge has arranged to celebrate its tenth anniversary in Medford Hall on the evening of the 9th proximo. In the brief good of the order an instrumental duet was performed by Sister Stanford and Brother Vierbuchen, a recitation by Mamie Bishop, and remarks by Brothers Kalstrom and Bishop.

Minnehaha Lodge, Grand Army Hall, Chief Templar Boyd presiding, initiated two members at its last regular meeting, and had a very pleasent entertainment in its good of the order. Carrie Brookfield, pianist, of Perseverance Lodge, gave an instrumental performance; recitations were given by Sister Naylor and Brother Dalton, readings by Brothers Quackenbush and H. F. Smith, and vocal and piano solos by Sisters Nellie and Carrie Smith.

Monumental Lodge, in Elks' Hall, C. N. Whitney, chief templar, intitiated one member at its last meeting, received between $50 and $60 from its energetic committees, receipts from its recent entertainment, and then in open meeting enjoyed an excellent good of the order, in which visitors as well as members took part.

Clements Lodge, Chief Templar Harrison presiding, was visited by Friendship Lodge and a strong delegation from Fidelity Lodge under the lead of Lodge Deputy and Grand Secretary James H. Dony, while it was initiating three new members, at its last meeting. The sisters of this lodge under direction of Miss Martin, superintendent of Washington Juvenile Temple, are preparing for a Bo Peep drill entertainment, one-half the proceeds to go to the John B. Finch monument fund. In the excellent good of the order addresses were made by Grand Chief Mahoney, Past Grand Chief Kalstrom, Chief Templar Bishop, and the grand superintendent of juvenile temples. Vocal solos and songs were very acceptably sung by Sister Emma Stanford, Sisters Kalstrom and Clemans, recitations were given by Chief Templar Harrison, and remarks by Sister Stanford, senior, Sister Martin, and Brother Copeland. Clements will visit Friendship next Monday evening.

## GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

**Branch Offices to be Established in St. Louis and Chicago.**

[Globe-Democrat.]

Postmaster Hyde is in Chicago on a very important mission in connection with the business of the St. Louis postoffice. General Superintendent J. F. Bates, of the railway mail service, called Mr. Hyde to Chicago during his brief stay there, for the purpose of having a conference with Postmaster Judd to ascertain the wishes of both gentlemen regarding the new supply depots now in course of construction in their respective postoffices. The matter of basement space will figure as a large factor in the question of St. Louis or Chicago getting the first chance in the great revolution about to take place in the postal department of the government. Time and experience have taught the government that the matter of shipping all supplies from Washington is a fallacy. The idea of but one government printing office has been found to be a mistake of great magnitude. As is the practice now, postmasters send in their requisitions for supplies, which are filled but twice a year. This is very slow and annoying. The idea that now is occupying the attention of the postal authorities is that of making Chicago the depot for postal supplies of every description, blanks, forms, and all the materials used in the service for distribution throughout the north and northwest, and St. Louis a supply depot of a like character for the south and southwest, Denver being the dividing line between the north and south for the distribution. The further aim is to have duplicate government printing offices in St. Louis and Chicago to prepare all blanks, forms, envelopes, &c., and, in fact, all the printing necessary that the postal department uses. It has been found inexpedient to ship by freight and express the materials used all over the United States, when the raw paper can be purchased from St. Louis and Chicago manufacturers, and thus save an immense item in freight. There are manifold reasons why the establishment of such printing offices in St. Louis and Chicago would benefit the government. The Postmaster General has reached this conclusion, and the supply depots are already nearly completed.

## THE GREAT $500 ANIMAL.

**Col. Ludlow May Yet Get Him for Low Figures.**

The famous $500 horse that Col. Ludlow desires to get is likely to prove an elephant on the hands of the Commissioners. The committee appointed to examine the animal are divided in opinion. Property Clerk Beckett and Inspector Beggs say that the animal is unfit for District purpose, as he has a quarter splint. The veterinary surgeon reports that the horse is a very good animal. The majority is likely to rule, and it is more than probable that Col. Ludlow is willing to buy the animal and take chances on the quarter splint. Whether the trappings and gloves will go in with the bargain or not is a matter that will have to be settled by the committee.

**Marriage Ties Dissolved.**

Justice Cox, in the equity court yesterday, ordered a decree to issue dissolving the bonds of marriage between James M. Pollard and Idris M. Pollard, on account of desertion by the latter. The eldest child is given to the custody of the father and the youngest remains with the mother.

**Thomas's Case Continued Indefinitely.**

The examination of Ernest F. Thomas, the city postoffice clerk charged with appropriating government funds, was yesterday continued indefinitely by United States Commissioner Mills, by consent of counsel, owing to the "illness" of the defendant.

## CINCINNATI CENTENNIAL.

**Anniversary of the Settlement of the Ohio Valley.**

Cincinnati, in 1888, like Philadelphia in 1876, is full of the centennial that opens its doors on the 4th of next July. The air is full of "centennial" notes, just as the City of Brotherly Love was in 1876.

There was never, perhaps, a better illustration of the affection and confidence that people sometimes have for their homes and their institutions than that afforded by the spectacle of a large and public spirited community of business men voluntarily taxing themselves—going down into their safes for collateral, as it were—to inaugurate a celebration for the purpose of demonstrating to the world the progress made in art, science, and manufactures. This Cincinnati men have done cheerfully and liberally; and the guarantee fund foots up the enormous sum of $1,050,000.

The exposition now in hand, to continue 100 days and nights, embraces not only Cincinnati, but the sister states of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, West Virginia, Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa. From each of the states have been appointed five honorary commissioners, exclusive of the governors, who are also members. These associates have been for months past crystalizing a sentiment and laying a foundation for not only co-operation on the part of the states they represent, but for displays and exhibits from their sections of the country. With such a field to cull from, it is no wonder that the promoters, projectors, and active members of the parent organization are sanguine of success.

The city itself is peculiarly adapted for just such a celebration as this is designed to be—a celebration commemorating the 100th anniversary of the settlement of the Ohio valley, the Northwestern territory, the state of Ohio, and the city of Cincinnati. Situated within three miles of the actual geographical center of the United States, at the confluence of the Ohio, the Miami, and the Licking rivers, she naturally controls the trade of the rich and productive Ohio valley and all its vast wealth. She is in easy access to the richest mineral region in all this land, while timber in almost inexhaustible quantities is within convenient reach. Her rivers furnish the cheapest transportation for the raw material to her factories, and thence back, in the shape of manufactured goods, to the army of consumers that draw their supplies from this region.

Cincinnati's manufacturing interests are colossal. There are to-day, within her borders, nearly 6,000 industrial establishments engaged in 300 different lines of work, having an invested capital of over $95,000,000, occupying real estate valued at $72,000,000, employing 98,000 hands, and turning out in one year, products valued at $200,000,000. Including the thriving cities of Covington and Newport on the Kentucky shore, and which are really a part of Cincinnati, the total value of products would foot up several millions more.

No exposition ever held in the western continent has enjoyed as excellent facilities for a successful run as has this one has. The space area for exhibiting purposes aggregates the enormous amount of 650,000 square feet. The temporary buildings, now in course of erection, and which will be finished by the 1st of May, were planned with the view of obtaining the best possible effects, and in their architectural design they combine beauty and strength.

The permanent building now known throughout the country as Springer Music Hall, and in which spectacular, musical, and kindred entertainments will be given during the continuance of the exposition, scarcely requires extended mention, as its beauty and elegant appointments have been seen by millions of strangers who have attended the industrial displays held yearly in them since 1879. This hall is capable of holding 8,000 people. Toward its erection Mr. Springer donated $185,000. This sum was supplemented by public subscription to the amount of $118,000. It was then understood that this hall was also to be used for exposition purposes, in connection with additional buildings, toward the building of which the same generous citizen came to the rescue with $50,000 on condition that the citizens would add $100,000 more. This amount was raised, and the wings were built and connected with the central structure. Taken as a whale, they make they make the finest permanent structures, for the uses to which they are put, of any in the world.

The total cost of these buildings was $495,000, of which Mr. Springer paid $235,000, or more than half. He also gave $5,000 toward paying for the great organ, the cost of which was $32,000. The building fronts on Elm street 402 feet, with a depth of 316 feet, and is, in all respects, perfect in its adaptability.

## HE WILL HAVE A THEATER.

**Not Forgetting the Faithfulness of the Public.**

"Have you abandoned your ideas o building a theater?" was asked Mr. Jos. K. Strasburger last night by a reporter of the REPUBLICAN.

"No, sir; on the other hand, I am more determined than ever. I am now on the lookout for an eligible place, and have got one offered me that for my purposes will be a big thing. The Washington public stood by me while I ran Herzog's Opera House, and I propose to do the right thing by them. In a week or so I will be able to tell you about my plans, and I know that everybody will be pleased with the location of my new theater. I propose to have popular prices, and put the best companies on my list. I could get the rink on E street now if I wanted it, but I am so well pleased with the good luck that I have met with that I would not think of going to that place."

## SUGAR BEET MANUFACTORIES

**An Industry Becoming of Interest to Virginia Farmers.**

"In view of the fact that it has been proposed to erect at or near Alexandria one of the sugar beet manufactories to be built by the government, the pamphlet just issued by the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company will prove to be of great interest to the farmers of Virginia.

The pamphlet has been prepared for special distribution among Virginia agriculturists. It contains sixteen printed pages on the sugar beet culture in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Hungary, and Holland taken from the United States consular reports, and much other most valuable information.

The preface of the pamphlet says: "In view of the probable action of Congress in passing such legislation as will insure the paying of a bounty upon all sugar manufactured from sugar beets or sugar cane grown within the United States, the information embodied herein has been compiled and is given to the agriculturists of the state of Virginia, in order that they may be fully prepared to experiment with the sugar beet culture, to see if it can be successfully grown in the state of Virginia.

For further information as to the culture of the sugar beet and the manufacture of beet sugar farmers are referred to "Special Report, No. 28, of United States Department of Agriculture," entitled "Report on the Culture of the Sugar Beet and the Manufacture of Beet Sugar Therefrom in France and the United States," published under the direction of the commissioner of agriculture of the United States in the year 1880, also reports of the United States commissioners to the Paris universal exposition of 1867, entitled "The Manufacture of Beet Sugar and Alcohol and Cultivation of Sugar Beet."

From the reports referred to the information is had that there are about 2,000,000 acres of land devoted to the beet culture in the countries of France, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Holland, and Belgium. In France there are now 500 refineries, producing annually about 385,000 tons of sugar; in Germany 341, producing 575,000 tons; in Austro-Hungary, 245, with a product of 425,000 tons, and in Belgium, 156, turning out annually about 100,000 tons. In the countries named the annual product amounts to an aggregate of 1,485,000 tons.

The following facts, showing the relative yield and value of some of the chief agricultural products of Belgium, will indicate how the matter of profit stands with the farmers of that country. The average yield of wheat per hectare (2½ acres) is 1,675 kilogrammes (3,924 pounds avoirdupois); of rye, 1,400 (3,218 pounds avoirdupois); of barley, 1,830 (4,039 pounds avoirdupois); of oats, 1,500 (3,307 pounds avoirdupois), and of beets, washed and cleaned, ready for the refinery, 35,000 kilograms (77,161 pounds avoirdupois). The average price of wheat is 28.50 francs ($5.70) per 100 kilograms (220½ pounds avoirdupois); of rye, 23 ($4.60); of barley, 21 ($4.20); of oats, 19.80 ($3.96), and of beets, from 20 ($4) to 25 ($5) per ton. This estimate will give per hectare (2½ acres) the following cash values of these respective crops, viz: Wheat, 477 francs ($95.40); rye, 433 ($86); barley, 384 ($76.80); oats, 315 ($63), and beets, about 800 francs ($160). Thus it will be seen that a hectare (2½ acres) of beets will yield a cash value of 322 francs ($64.40) more than wheat, 367 ($73.40) more than rye, 416 ($83.20) more than barley, and 484 ($98.80) more than oats.

Mr. Claus Spreckles, president of the Western Beet Sugar Company, at San Francisco, in a letter addressed to Mr. G. Graham Anderson, Roanoke, Va., says: "The soil best adapted for growing sugar beets is a rich sandy loam. Beets must not be grown successively in the same soil, and they must never be manured. Land that has produced a crop of beets should be planted in grain the next year, and then manured and planted again in grain, and in the third year it may be replanted with beets, but it must not be manured that year. Thus a farm of 150 acres would enable a farmer to grow fifty acres of sugar beets in each year, and I think I may safely say that the fifty acres planted in beets will prove more profitable each year than the whole of the other hundred acres that are producing grain at present prices."

In regard to erecting factories for the manufacture of beet sugar, Mr. Spreckles says: "Before erecting a factory anywhere I must be guaranteed that at least 2,500 acres will be planted in beets every year for a definite number of years. I must also be assured of sufficient supplies of wood, water, and lime in the neighborhood and good transportation facilities. It requires from fifteen to twenty pounds of beet seed to plant an acre of ground. The seed costs ten cents per pound in Germany, and would probably cost twelve cents per pound here. The large beets are not the best for making sugar. If the soil be very rich the beets should not be planted more than four inches apart in the rows. If the soil be of good quality the beets should be six inches apart in the rows, and eight inches apart if the soil be not so good. The rows should always be fourteen inches apart from one another."

There is a great deal more of interest to the farmers in the document issued by the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, which want of space compels to be omitted here. Parties wishing to obtain it can do by addressing Mr. C. G. Eddy, vice president of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, Roanoke, Va.

**New Trials Granted.**

Justice Montgomery, in criminal court yesterday, granted new trials in the cases of Jasper Jackson, convicted of assault with intent to kill James Bradley, Dec. 5, 1887, and Thomas Williams, convicted of petit larceny.

**Marriage Licenses.**

The following marriage licenses have been issued: John E. Simpson and Matilda A. Wingate, both of Charles county, Md.; Meyer Hanlein and Bertha Kaufman.

## TEXAS' NEW CAPITOL.

**The Handsome Building Erected Without the State Expending a Dollar.**

The preparations being made by the citizens of Austin, Tex., and of that state generally to celebrate the dedication of their new capitol building in May next recalls to mind the occasion, about four years ago, when the contract was made, and the wonderful western enterprise exhibited by a well-known Chicago business firm in accepting it under such peculiar conditions. A representative of the REPUBLICAN is indebted to Senator Charles B. Farwell, Representative D. B. Culberson, and Doorkeeper Henderson for the following particulars of the wonderful undertaking:

Under the administration of Gov. Ireland a movement to secure a new capitol building for the state of Texas was inaugurated, but, as there were no funds in the state treasury, the officials were at loss how to proceed. The legislature was appealed to for assistance, but that body would not agree to either levy a tax or to issue bonds for the purpose. It was however agreed that the new building was needed, and the matter was left to the state officials to devise ways and means to secure the building without levying a tax on the citizens. Numerous contractors were appealed to for suggestions, and a large tract of land was offered as payment for the building. But they all refused to accept it and accept land in payment.

Finally, the well-known and wealthy firm of John V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago, of which Senator Farwell was secretary, was approached on the subject. With true western goaheadativeness that firm saw a good investment in the contract, and about four years ago the articles of agreement were entered into between that firm and the aforesaid officials. The former agreed to erect a capitol building for the state in five years' time to equal any state building in the country. It was to be built of granite, and to be second in size only to the national capitol building. In payment therefor the state gave them 3,000,000 acres of land, in what is known as the panhandle region of the state.

Work was begun at once under the supervision of Mr. Gus Wilkie, a trusted representative of the Farwell Company, and in May next the building will be finished and turned over to the state authorities. The terms of the contract have been carried out literally. The building is modeled somewhat after the national one, and occupies about as much ground as the United States patent office. There are two fine wings to the building and a magnificent dome rises from the center. The exact cost and dimensions of the structure could not be ascertained.

Possession of the immense tract of land was given to the Farwell Company on signing the contract, and they at once proceeded to establish a cattle ranch of 30,000 head thereon. The land is described as part of the finest in the state and its original value has been multiplied five times since the contract was signed. A number of sales have been made therefrom by the new owners, and it is estimated that enough has been realized already from such sales to pay for the cost of the building, the stocking of the ranch, and leaving a handsome dividend for that enterprising firm. Besides the sales the firm has over half of the tract left.

The joy of the citizens of Texas over the completion of the handsome capital is unbounded, and $50,000 has been subscribed in Austin to pay the expenses of a grand civic and military celebration in honor of the event. The celebration will take place in May when the building is finished and will continue one week. Cash prizes aggregating $20,000 will be awarded to the military companies competing, the first prize being $5,000. Special prizes will be given to the best bands in attendance and the best exhibition of cowboy tactics. Free transportation will probably be given to all companies and bands entering the celebration.

## WEALTHY WOMEN'S WHIM.

**A Craze for the Collecting of Unmounted Diamonds.**

[New York Sun.]

The latest whim among wealthy women is nothing less than the collection of unmounted diamonds. The extent to which this craze has already been carried is amazing, and the dealers in gems are all smiles in consequence. The statement would seem almost incredible, were it not for the notorious fact that a majority of women have long been accustomed to leave very valuable diamonds at home and wear in public places imitations of small cost. Doubtless this led to the new scheme—for, if one owns fine gems, why not display them in some manner? It is said that Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, when she sailed away in the Alva on a yachting tour of the globe, left behind her one of the best collections of small unmounted diamonds in the city; but it will be excelled ere she returns. At afternoon calls and 5 o'clock teas a new and fascinating topic is thus afforded, and notes are compared. The diamonds are generally arranged in little nests of cotton, which are made in elaborate boxes of inlaid woods, and placed where the hostess may keep an eye upon them, or a servant is constantly on guard. A lady owning such a collection made an exceedingly frank avowal the other day. Said she:

"Why, every woman who can afford it indulges the hobby. The diamonds are frequently bought on a guarantee that the jeweler will take them back at a certain percentage of the cost; and anyway, I think they are better than stocks and bonds as an investment, because their value doesn't fluctuate much."

It is even said that ladies do a little quiet trading in the precious stones whenever each is convinced that she is getting the better of the other.