

JACKSON PARK JOTTINGS.

The Tide of Events Transpiring at the World's Fair.

Chicago's Royal Guests—Celebrities Visiting the Great Exposition—A Strange Mingling of Nations—New Features.

(Special Chicago Correspondence.)

The world's fair city has for the last few weeks had somewhat of a surfeit of royalty. The city was thrown into a tumult by the arrival of Duke de Veragua and his suite, and laid itself out to entertain the titled descendant of Columbus in truly royal fashion. For a week or ten days there were grand receptions, public and private, and ceremonial visits to the fair grounds, and altogether a perfectly delightful season was enjoyed by those of the upper ten who were privileged to participate in the festivities.

The duke and princess having taken their departure from our city, we can give our eyes a moment's rest and then look about us upon the plainer but more satisfying celebrities of our own country. Within a few days past among the visitors at the White City were noted ex-President Harrison, Vice President Stevenson, Senator David B. Hill and a number of other prominent figures in political and business circles, and they all pronounced our great exhibition a veritable city of wonders. It is said that Mr. Harrison remarked in private that he would sooner visit the fair than go duck shooting. Knowing the ex-president's great love for his favorite pas-

parnishing some rare surprises by the magnificence of their display. The Russians among others are distinguishing themselves in their section in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, their arrival all but completing the grand central avenue in that leviathan of buildings. Germany, France and many other nations have been in place for some time and are dividing among them the wonder and admiration of the visiting hosts each day.

A great many people come to visit the fair who expect to do the whole thing up in a few days, or a week at most. These invariably go away unsatisfied



SEEMING THE FAIR UNDER DIFFERENT ASPECTS, or conclude that their business elsewhere is not so pressing as they at first thought it was. After spending a whole day in one corner of the vast buildings they begin to realize the magnitude of their task and desire to forego a minute inspection of the exhibits, unless they can arrange for a lengthy stay, and bestir themselves to get over as much ground as possible, contenting themselves with only a cursory glance at objects of superior interest while on the wing.



ON THE INTRAMURAL.

time, we may believe that he thinks the fair is well worth seeing. Having recovered from the thorough slapping received during the recent heavy rains, the fair is now resplendent with a bloom which the variegated costumes of all nations. Each day brings crowds of people from all parts of the world to view the wonders about which they have heard and read so much. The White City is now in truth the Mecca of all nations, and here we may behold each day a wonderful mingling of strange races.



A LAPLAND INTERIOR.

and satisfactory return for the immense output of labor and money. One of the disturbing elements in the failure of the railroads to make special fair rates. There is a tendency on the part of some roads to reduce their fare and we may look for a general move in that direction very soon. Many prospective visitors are awaiting this move, and when the reductions are made there will in all probability be a great rush to our city.

There is one portion of the fair, however, that sticks them. That is Midway Plaisance. In spite of all their

plans they find it an utter impossibility to get through that vast aggregation of wonders on schedule time. Its attractions are all too potent for the strength of their resolutions and they linger in spite of themselves amidst the fascinations of the kaleidoscopic throng.

In this connection it might be well to impart a little advice, which is contained in the words of an honest old lady from the back districts, who, when her filial spouse was departing for a day at the fair said: "Now, Hiram, don't need with me. As the story has it Hiram left the bulk of his cash with 'mother' and he was sorry for it when he struck Midway Plaisance.

A Fardonable Offense. When Columbian guards do wrong they have to write a full explanation of their wrong doing on a formidable paper bearing printed questions that are designed to extort the truth from the erring Columbian. When one of them sat down while on duty one dreary night recently he was discovered in his heinous offense and was duly given the printed blank and ordered to tell his shame in ink. The questions to be answered read:

GOING TO THE FAIR.

With a pocket full of money And a crispack full of clothes, And with a kodak loaded, I'm going to the fair.

I'll gaze on greater wonders Than were ever dreamt before, The world in past and present I'm going to explore.

Among the strangest people In their native streets I'll go, 'Mong dwarfs from darkest Africa, And most of all, I'll see, Like in the ancient fairy tales, I'll visit every land.

From Greenland's icy mountains To India's coral strand, I'll gain so much of knowledge That I'll be glad to stand.

What e'er I see for the trouble Or discomfort or expense, The high joys of the fair are worth I'll see for fifty cents.

To miss that biggest thing on earth, From Greenland's icy mountains To India's coral strand, I'll see for fifty cents.

The railroad trains are crowded And the ocean ships are crammed, The high seas are full of steamships, And bicycles all jammed.

The lakes, canals and rivers, Three times over, I'll see, For all the world is going, To Chicago and her fair.

At least a million pocketbooks, With all full of ready cash, Two million dollars' worth, For baggages to smash, And countless bulging gripcases, As for the great steam cars, Are going to Chicago.

Ho-ay, then, for Columbus, Ho-ay, then, for the fair, I'm going to Chicago, I'll see for fifty cents.

If I must see Shank's mare, I'll see for fifty cents, With knowledge all my gain, And proud I'll tell the story, When I am home again.

—H. C. Dodge, in Goodall's Sun

THE GUARD IS WORSTED.

Mr. Trotter Asks a Question and Is Brought Up Sharp.

"Can this be love?" Tenderly gazing down into the lumpy eyes of Agatha Swoggles, whose plump cheeks were all aglow with the throbbing temples, Vernon Trotter asked himself this question while he took a clandestine hitch at his suspenders.

About the couple lay the strange willow of the Midway Plaisance, shimmering in the moonlight. Low songs of night birds came to their ears in dreamy cadences, mellowed by distance and the warm night wind which greatly stirred the leaves above their heads.

At this the young girl started. A gleam shot into her eyes, lighting up the darkness for eleven feet around, and she said: "Well, it seems to me that I had been monkeying around as long as you have. I don't know whether it was or not, without asking any foolish questions."—Chicago News.

GO INTO THE GALLERIES.

People Who Do Not Climb the Stairs Miss Many Fine Exhibits.

Up to the present time it has appeared as if there was some danger that in the immensity of space that the sightseer has to cover at the fair, the galleries of the big buildings would be neglected. Since the crowds have begun to arrive and the attendance has run up to the hundred thousand mark, people have found out that there is much to be seen above ground, and have climbed the stairs in search of new worlds of art and energy, as they have displayed in going from one building to another.

Still exhibitors in the galleries are inclined to complain that the masses pass them by, and ask for better means of transportation from the floors to the galleries. They suggest signs pointing out the way and stating what can be found above. The chief of the transportation department has promised his exhibitors more elevators and the additional attraction of a band on wet afternoons.

These people who hurry through a building without diverging from the main avenue on the floor make a great mistake. In the assignment of space it was impossible to place all the best exhibits in the transportation building, and in most of the exhibit halls as much can be seen by taking a side aisle or walking through the gallery, as in the crush of visitors on the main avenues. Especially is this true in the transportation building, where the whole of the bicycle exhibit is installed in the gallery, and a vast number of models of engineering works, and curious examples of boats and machines can be found.

DEMOCRATIC POLICIES.

A Party That Stands for the Best Interests of the People.

The early summer diversion of the Washington correspondents of framing policies for the administration in advance of the congressional campaign, can be reduced to a scientific and much more satisfactory basis by giving heed to the simple canons of democratic belief which the guessers are inclined to ignore altogether. Democracy is not the party of opportunism, and when it is in control of affairs it is possible to anticipate within general lines its probable action by a reference to its creed. The democratic platform of 1892 was as clean-cut and positive a statement of the purposes of the government as any party ever has framed or ever can frame, and the party intends, as far as possible, to carry out those purposes. They cannot all be attained in a year or in two years, but progress toward those ends will be steady.

The general purpose of democracy was formulated many years ago by Samuel J. Tilden in words which are as pertinent to the present as they were to the occasion which called them forth, and we believe that they give the key to a knowledge of the government and the administration in the legislation affecting industry and the medium of exchange, which it will favor. Said Mr. Tilden:

"The whole progress of society consists in learning how to attain, by individual or voluntary association of individuals, the objects which are at first attempted only through the agency of government, and in lessening the sphere of legislation and enlarging the sphere of individual reason and conscience. Our American institutions have recognized this idea more completely than it has yet been recognized by the institutions of any other people, and the democratic party stands for the faithful guardian of its progressive development. In most of the great practical questions of our time the government, in its character of government, ever for the best objects; and because it is solicitous for those objects, it has refused to direct its application of prohibitory or protective tariffs, preferring the great interests of the people to the selfish interests of the few. It has refused to direct its application of the laws of trade, and to regulate the machinery of travel and transportation, which by the interchange of products of different soils and climates, and the addition of fertility to the one and geniality to the other, has increased the internal improvement of the general government, and in the case of the democratic party has favored the people, and has rejected the means by which large parties and men have erroneously sought to promote them."

The prosperity of the country is the end which the democratic party has in view, and because it has this view it cannot "come to the relief of the market" or offer to bolster up this particular industry or that particular interest. The withdrawal of government interference as much as possible from the affairs of the people, and the party entire control of the federal government, and that withdrawal will be the basis of all the "policies" which the administration will propose.—Albany Argus.

M'KINLEY IS ENTERED.

The "Little Napoleon" Has His Eye on the Presidential Chair.

There is nothing so grand in the government of Ohio save as a man may use it as Rutherford Hayes used it for the advancement of his own political fortunes. No chief executive of any state in the union is so entirely shorn of power as the governor of Ohio. Many of the duties ordinarily assigned to the executive are denied by the constitution of Ohio to its governor. The governor of Ohio has the inestimable happiness of appointing a limited number of notaries public and of appearing upon occasions of public parade at the head of a brilliant staff of one of whom is as well compensated by Ohio as himself.

Gov. McKinley has been the chief executive of Ohio for two years. He cannot be so well as he ever has been because of itself. He is again a candidate for the position and it is asserted in his behalf that he is the candidate of a united republican party, having reached the position by address and single-mindedness where he compels the Sherman and Foraker fighting force to surrender their cause of strife and give him their support. The close vote in Ohio last fall probably contributes more than any personal address of Gov. McKinley to the bringing about of this armed neutrality of the republicans, the contending factions and faction leaders in Ohio.

But what does the renomination of William McKinley mean? If it shall be followed by his election he will become the most conspicuous candidate of the republican party in the union for the nomination of that party in 1896, and until he shall fail, as Sherman has failed uniformly, he will bring to the convention that peculiar Ohio support which the Shermanites have enjoyed. Mr. McKinley asks the republicans of Ohio to elect him to the governorship in order that he may have a coign of vantage whence he may make his canvass for the presidential nomination.—Chicago Times.

—Disclosures of the scandalous howl which prevailed in the social and political circles of the queen's court at the late of the queen's court at the Hawaiian government, but they do not affect the problem of annexation. Mr. Cleveland's conduct of the annexation question is a lesson to the world. Hereafter the state of affairs that have been the Hawaiian government, but they do not affect the problem of annexation. Mr. Cleveland has acted on the theory that connection with the United States is a favor which another nation should seek and that a proposition must be accompanied by the full consent of the Hawaiian people, and that a proposition must be accompanied by the full consent of the Hawaiian people, and that a proposition must be accompanied by the full consent of the Hawaiian people.

A POLITICAL RESURRECTION.

Gov. McKinley Comes to Life at the Columbus Convention.

Nothing is plainer than the fact that Maj. McKinley made his speech before the Ohio republican convention as a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1892. It was clearly the dragnet of a politician who had set his ambition upon the leadership of his party in the next presidential campaign, and from the scum on the top to the mire at the bottom, it seized the waters of the political pond.

The governor, not in the least abashed by the knowledge that he was the sponsor for the policy which resulted in the crushing defeat of his party last November, is the first to step forward to ask that its standard be placed in his hands in the next contest, and in doing this he leaves none of the resorts of the demagogue unused.

Painting an exaggerated picture of the condition of the country, which, by the way, is the legacy of the republican party, he denounces the democratic party because it has not already brought relief.

Proclaiming that if the democratic president will announce his purpose to adhere to the republican financial policy, confidence will be restored and prosperity be assured, he proposes that a candidate for not entering at once upon a different policy.

Abusing President Cleveland because he has not declared his intention to call an extra session of congress, he ignores the publicly-declared intention of President Cleveland to call an extra session of congress.

Indicting the democratic party because it has not made good the promises of its platform, he condemns the democratic party because it proposes to make good those promises.

Repeating over and over again that the people of the country as a tariff maker, he preaches to them that he is the only living tariff god, and that all who do not believe in him shall be damned.

Exhorting the democrats because they intend to carry out the principles of their platform, he pats the democrats on the back and invites them to vote for him, because he says they have intended since the election and do not intend to carry out the principles of their platform.

Responsible more than any other man for the present unsettled condition of industry and commerce, he poses as the one man who should dictate our economic policy.

Saying all he can to create a lack of confidence in the patriotism, honesty and intelligence of the administration which must direct the government, he prates platitudes about the duty of all good citizens to help inspire faith and dispel apprehension.

Committing himself to wholesale pension jobbery, he slanders without hesitation Washington, Jefferson and Garfield.

Gov. McKinley, estimable as he may be as a man, may not be looked upon for the next three years as a politician of the carnivorous, gregarious, omnivorous stripe. What a commotion among the woodcocks would be caused, if the man who has been so long in the saddle of Ohio—Louisville Courier-Journal.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The republicans of Iowa went at the gubernatorial boom of Col. Clarkson so savagely that it died "a bornin."—Detroit Free Press.

Gov. McKinley says the republicanism "was organized in conviction." Well, it was also disorganized in conviction. Let the sentence be pronounced.—N. Y. World.

If Gov. McKinley's state administration is an illustration of his abilities as a political economist, how much ought his tariff ideas to be worth?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The record of the far goes to show that President Cleveland is much more expert as a fisherman than is ex-President Harrison. As to duck-shooting, one seems to be about as much of a statesman as the other.—Detroit Free Press.

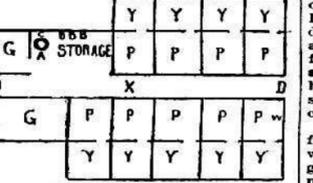
Senator Quay warns the Pennsylvania republicans that only men of unblemished character should be nominated for office. As a reminiscence of the Delamater campaign and a calm ignoring of his own lack of qualification in the matter of character, this is a fine example of a adamant cheek.—N. Y. World.

THE FARMING WORLD.

MODEL HOG HOUSE.

It Can Be Built for a Trifle Over Two Hundred Dollars.

The accompanying illustration shows the floor plan of a hog house which I have used two years. The building is entirely of pine lumber. The sills are 3x6 inches; floor joist, 2x8 inches; floor, 1 1/2-inch board. Two extra sills are run under the alley partitions and extend the whole length of the building. These are not mortised into the end sills, but are laid under them, supporting the floor joist in the center, and the whole rests on blocks of stone.



A MODEL HOG HOUSE.

The sides and ends are boarded upright and battened with 3-inch battens. The roof is made of grooved roofing and 6-inch battens. The walls inside are lined up 2 1/2 feet for warmth. The building is 36 feet long and 23 feet wide. It is built on a concrete foundation, has water and cooked feed, and is 3x10 feet, 9 yards. The pens on the south side are divided by partly movable partitions and are used for fattening hogs. The troughs are placed directly under the partition between the pens and the alley, and a door 22 inches high and the same length as the trough hangs to this partition, the door having a sliding latch with which it may be fastened to either side, excluding hogs until the feed is in place. From X to the right hand end of the house (32 feet) the whole floor slopes 1/2 inches, and this I consider the fine point in my plan, since by using hose or pipe spouting in connection with the water supply at C, the floor can be easily washed, and the manure with the liquid be pushed through the shut at W, and caught in a tight box placed on a sled or stone boat and removed to the field. The alley is 6 feet wide, D D are doors four feet wide, G G are grain bins. With this house I am ready for my sows to farrow any time after the 15th of February, and a temporary platform was about \$235 with lumber at \$18 to \$22 per thousand.—Cor. Orange Judd Farmer.

TO MAKE HENS LAY. A Few Simple Rules for Getting and Keeping Eggs.

It is one thing to keep eggs, but it is much harder to get them. At least so it used to seem to me till I learned the secret. It is easy enough to make hens lay, once you know how. Here is the rule. A little before noon, hot for breakfast, as early as you can get about it, for hens are early risers and want their breakfast the first thing. For dinner, wheat, barley, oats or buckwheat. Scatter where they may scratch for it, and if they have to scratch half the afternoon to make sure that they have not overlooked a single kernel, so much the better. And a dash of corn, hot in cold weather, to go to roost on. They should not be overfed and must have clean water always.

If they can run at large in the summer, they will eat grass and get exercise while scratching for worms. In winter, chop them all the cabbage and onion refuse, apple cores and even bits of potatoes. In fact, any green thing and a dash of cayenne pepper in the morning feed will stimulate laying. Plenty of dust for baths, pounded bones for shell making and a dust of sulphur in the nests will make the hens comfortable and insure eggs.

To preserve. Bring them in a wash, set in salt, small end down, fill the box, fasten the cover tight and turn the box over, once in a week or so. Keep the boxes in a cool dry place. The secret of this, that an egg will keep if the temperature is cool, and the continual turning keeps the yolk where it ought to be.—Home.

DOUBLE-BOARD COOP. How to Make One Suitable for Two Broods of Chickens.

A reader sends us a plan of a double-board coop for two broods of chickens. The coop is four feet square, the back being eighteen inches high, and the highest point (center) being twenty-four inches. It slopes in front from one foot high at the center to two inches. In the illustration, A is a sash, fastened with hinges to the front of the coop (B), the sash being raised or lowered as desired. This sash may be made of wire cloth of about seven-eighths-inch mesh, to allow warmth, air and light to enter, and also to allow of arranging a center board between the two broods. The frame of the coop is fastened to the floor with hinges at the back part, so as to allow of raising it at the back also, if desired. No glass should be used in the sash. If the weather is severe, cover the sash with boards or tarred paper. C and D show the top and lower sides of the coop, and E the two-inch boards in front. The coop protects against rats, cats, hawks, etc.—Farm and Fireside.

Resting the Layers. When the hens begin to fall off in eggs it is best for them to rest a week or two. It is nature's method of recuperation, and if a hen is prevented from sitting she will lay few eggs before she may begin sitting again. If the hens are to be invigorated and made to begin laying again, feed them a large amount of lean meat once a day. It is one of the best methods for making the hens lay, and it is cheap because it produces eggs enough to more than pay for the cost.

Letting Litters. Lettuce grows for summer feeding to confined poultry.

HOG-RAISING NOTES.

How to Make the Pork Industry Both Pleasant and Profitable.

The first item to be considered in raising hogs for profit is good breeding stock. Carefully select your sows, which should be of medium size, deep and well sprung body, heavy hams and shoulders, legs of medium length with a medium but not coarse bone, and the other parts as good as you can possibly get them. Then use only thoroughbred hogs who have as near as possible all the good qualities that your sows may lack. You may have the foundation laid for a good crop of easily fattened pigs.

At farrowing time watch your sows and prevent as far as possible the loss of any pigs at this critical moment. Feed the sow very lightly for the first day or two after farrowing; then feed abundantly of good milk-producing foods such as middlings, oats, milk and a little corn. If in summer let the sow have all the grass she wants. If winter, some roots, such as artichokes, potatoes or beets.

As soon as the pigs begin to eat feed them some soaked oats, corn or wheat, and by all means keep them growing, always remembering that the pig as well as any other animal makes its growth out of what it eats. The pigs should have all the grass they want to eat; clover or blue grass the best, also a little grain should be fed from the time they begin to eat until you wish to finish them off for market; then corn is your best and cheapest fattener. Feed liberally, regularly all they will eat up clean and, when they are thoroughly fat, sell. Keeping a hog after it is thoroughly fat is nearly always keeping at a loss to the feeder.

Never try to raise more hogs than you can raise right. Do not rely too much on the breed; remember that the blood only gives you the frame and good feeding qualities in the pig. You must make the hog.—Jacob W. Smith, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

HAYSTACK PLATFORM.

Almost Indispensable for Proper Topping of a Stack.

When hay or fodder is stacked out of doors the pitching up of the last two loads is attended with extremely heavy steading work by the man on the load. From this cause the stacks are often topped out and called finished before they are high enough to properly shed rain. The accompanying engraving from a sketch by L. D. Snook shows a temporary platform which will aid in overcoming these difficulties. When the stack has reached the height to which a man can conveniently pitch from the bottom of the load, two smooth poles are laid parallel crosswise across the top of stack, one end left



A HAYSTACK PLATFORM.

projecting about three and a half feet. Half a load of hay is thrown upon the inner end of rails, and a few boards are placed across the projecting ends. To give greater strength proper from the ground, the rails are nailed to the outer edge. The hay is then pitched upon the platform, and thence to the stack. When finished the boards are removed, and the poles either left in position or pulled out of stack.—American Agriculturist.

TO KILL PARASITES.

How One Farmer Kils His Stack of Lice and Disease.

To kill ticks on sheep I buy a ball of snuff or enough to go over all the sheep at once. I cut the snuff and pulverize it on a newspaper and put it in a glass jar. I take the jar, a large pepper box and a table saw and dig the snuff from the jar into the pepper box half or two-thirds full, then I take the sheep gently, lay her on her side, put my knee on her head, open the wool and shake snuff on the skin in places three or four inches apart, and then I take a cup full more of the snuff around the neck, because the nits hatch under the neck, and in about three days the ticks and nits will be a sorry looking family.

To cure the colic or stretches in sheep I dissolve two tablespoonfuls of Epsom salts in about a half pint of warm water and add one teaspoonful of essence of peppermint. I give it through a small funnel and in about two hours the sheep will be all right. If she doesn't get well in two hours I repeat the dose. To kill lice on sheep, take about a pint of kerosene and rub it on the cow with a woolen cloth, then card against the grain and with grain. It is a sure cure.

To cure warts on cows I wash the teats before milking and rub on castor oil. It kills the worms, the germs in chickens, prevention is better than cure. When we set the hens we put air-slacked lime and sulphur in the nests and keep clean water before them.—Thomas Smith, in Our Grange Homes.

Resting the Layers.

When the hens begin to fall off in eggs it is best for them to rest a week or two. It is nature's method of recuperation, and if a hen is prevented from sitting she will lay few eggs before she may begin sitting again. If the hens are to be invigorated and made to begin laying again, feed them a large amount of lean meat once a day. It is one of the best methods for making the hens lay, and it is cheap because it produces eggs enough to more than pay for the cost.