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World's Fair.

Parties contemplating visiting the World's Fair should take the Wabash Line, making direct connection at Englewood Station with the electric street railway, landing passengers at the Sixtieth street entrance (Woman's Building) and Sixty-fourth street entrance (Administration Building) 15 minutes to one hour in advance of all other lines, and right in the vicinity of all the hotels near the World's Fair Grounds. The Columbian Banner train leaves St. Louis Union Depot daily at 9 a. m., arriving at Englewood 4:45 p. m., Chicago 5:10 p. m. The Columbian Banner limited leaves St. Louis at 8:30 p. m. daily, arriving at Englewood 7 a. m., Chicago 7:30 a. m. Baggage checked to Englewood and delivered by special transfer. Ticket offices, southeast corner Broadway and Olive street and Union Depot, St. Louis.

THE amateur photographer has a habit of taking almost anything except a hint.—Somerville Journal.

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TESTIMONY.

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EDW. WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA
THE BEST SARSAPARILLAS
WITH POTASH QUICK, SAFE, SURE.
RENZ & HENRY LOUISVILLE KY.

INTERESTING EXHIBITS.

The Pueblos of the Aztecs in Miniature at the World's Fair.

Curiosities and Relics in the Anthropological Section—The Columbian Chimes—The Probable Disposition of the Fair Buildings.

[Special Chicago Correspondence.]

JUDGING from the interest manifested by those who view the exhibits in the building devoted to anthropology and ethnology at the fair it appears that the people are far from indifferent to the history of the aboriginal occupants of North America. Although somewhat removed from the central portion of the grounds this building is at all times thronged with visitors who seem loth to leave the decayed remnants of former members of early tribes of this country and the moldy skulls of human beings who once lived and moved and had their being in all quarters of the globe.

There seems to be a sort of fascination in these repulsive relics. The average person will stand and gaze into the sightless sockets of a grinning skull with as much interest as he will view a beautiful picture or a wonderful mechanism. Of course there are exceptions. Some people—and they are not only the timid, nervous women, either—steer clear of these exhibits and glance askance at them if they unintentionally happen upon them.

One day recently a party of men were strolling about among the mummies when one of them, a big, rough-looking fellow, turned away from the sight with an expression of mingled awe and disgust, and expectorating with some force, exclaimed: "Say, fellers, this is too dang much for me! Them things give me the fontags. Seems like I can taste 'em."

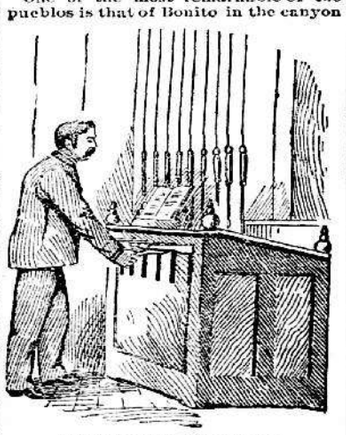
With a laugh the others followed the squeamish fellow from the building without going any further and thus missing many very interesting sights, among them being the pueblos of the Aztecs.

Ranged along in the central portion of the building are these primitive structures of the most ancient race of redmen in North America. They are in miniature, of course, but they are so carefully modeled after the originals that they afford an accurate study of the building methods of a historic race.

MODELS OF PUEBLOS.

Five models of as many famous pueblos of Arizona and New Mexico occupy space in the main corridor of the building. The stone and adobe dwellings of the sedentary tribes which of all the Indians reached the highest mark of civilization are shown as they stand to-day. These sedentary tribes, so called in distinction from the nomadic tribes, lived in that part of the continent which is now included by the territories of New Mexico and Arizona. The very fact of the situation of the pueblos signifies a great deal to a student of ethnology. The advancement of the savage to a state where a tribe lived together all the time within the walls of a city and could be found at home at any time by a band of hostile Indians is in a measure accounted for by the proximity to the domains of the great Aztecs. The range of the civilization of the ancient inhabitants of Mexico was as far reaching as it was potent.

One of the most remarkable of the pueblos is that of Bonito in the canyon of Chaco in New Mexico. This home of the Indian was built in the shape of a half circle and faced out on a yawning chasm. The high walls of the houses facing to the rear served the double purpose of a fortification against enemies and a protection against the elements. The buildings were all of stone and the masonry of the tribe, judged by the ruins of the towns that are left, was really marvelous. Their tools were much better than those of the other tribes of the time and the people more peaceful and industrious. The pueblo of Mashongnivi was built by the Moqui. It is much larger than either the towns of Taos or Acoma and built entirely of stone. Altogether there are over two hundred dwellings, all connected with one spot, though running off in strings in five directions. It is uninhabited to-day and still remains as it stood untold centuries ago.



KEYBOARD OF THE CHIMES.

A novel feature of the daily programme at the fair is the playing of the chime bells in the tower of Machinery hall. Visitors from the country who have never seen the operation of a chime of bells are at a loss to understand how it is done. Some very naturally suppose that it is done by simply pounding upon the bells with a hammer, but then again that seems a little improbable when they hear some of their favorite tunes played and with such correctness as they are executed. A visit to the east gallery of the hall will enlighten the uninitiated on chime ringing.

There the operator is at work. At first sight it would seem that he was engaged in running a double-geared combination pumping apparatus or in a spirited contest of human endurance against machinery, but a few moments' observation will reveal the fact that he is engaged in playing the tune which at the moment is rolling through the corridors of the grand Court of Honor.

Prof. C. E. Bredberg is the operator of the chimes at the fair and he manipulates the handles of the keyboard in a masterly manner. Through his skill the ears of the tired sightseer who sits upon the base of some statue, or any other base that will afford him a moment's rest, are delighted with some old-time melody as it goes ringing across the domes of the beautiful city of white.

At stated intervals during the day Prof. Bredberg opens his music book to a familiar tune and places it before him on his chiming stand. Then he commences a series of gymnastics that give him muscles like a blacksmith's. It is not nearly so easy as it looks to the knot of visitors that always gathers around the railing when the professor begins. He dances up and down the line of handles, at times using one hand and at others both. When he grasps a handle he gives it a vigorous push downward, and without an instant's hesitation goes on to the next. It is the big bells that have hardened Prof. Bredberg's biceps. It is no trick at all to ring the little ones, but the deep-toned monsters with heavy clappers are harder. To ring them an amount of strength such as the ordinary man does not possess must be put into the stroke. There must be a certain amount of delicacy in each stroke, too, for any discord, however slight it might be in an ordinary instrument, produces a grating jar when it appears in a chime. Prof. Bredberg is too old at the business to make any mistakes now, and when he pushes a handle he is certain that it is the right one. His practiced ear catches the sound from the tower high above him even when the machinery hums its loudest. If anybody wants to know whether or not the professor earns his salary let him try to pump ten church organs at once and he will have some idea of it.

The chime now on exhibition is composed of ten bells in the major scale of D, and includes the flat seventh note. They grade in weight from D, the heaviest weighing 3,190 pounds, to E, the smallest one in the collection, 330 pounds. The aggregate weight is 11,820 pounds, exclusive of the attachments, or with all the attachments about 16,600 pounds. The bells rest on a heavy oak frame with the big bell on top and the smaller ones beneath it. They were taken up to the tower separately and hung in place without having been tested in any manner before leaving the factory. The tongues of the bells are connected by means of wires, straps and pulleys to the levers of the chiming stand one hundred feet below.

The subject of salvage on the fair buildings is already under discussion. In a few weeks more steps will be taken to dispose of the material of which the great buildings are composed. Much of it will of necessity be wasted, but there will be a great deal of it that can be utilized for building purposes. A great deal of the timber will be just as good as new and will doubtless go at half price or less, and it is quite likely that a great demand will arise for it to be used in the construction of dwellings near the grounds.

There will undoubtedly be a use found for much of the iron and steel used in the construction of the fair buildings and there will be plenty of chances for junk men to get on a profitable deal in refuse. As there is nearly two months left in which to discuss this matter it does not at present command much attention, but it will soon become a question upon which the fair officials will be engaged in good earnest.

"It's a Diver."

It was in the Italian section of the Liberal Arts building, and I was looking at a fine piece of armor well set up—helmet and vizor, breastplate, greaves, etc.—when a woman's voice behind me exclaimed: "It's a diver. I've seen 'em. Ain't he natural looking!" They were evidently an elderly country couple and she had just caught sight of the armor. I wondered what the smith who had wrought with such patient art would have said could he have heard the exclamation, and have seen the couple walk on perfectly satisfied that they had seen a diver, the husband delighted with his wife's knowledge. The very resemblance which made the mistake not altogether inexcusable made it all the funnier. Doubtless amusing mistakes like this have counted up into the millions at the fair, yet in spite of these it has not failed in its function as an educator.—Century.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

ARTESIAN DRAINAGE.

Without Thoroughness the Work Cannot Be Made a Success.

I learned something about drainage last year which has been of great service to me this spring, and may be to others who have a similar problem to solve. The drainage of springy land is often very difficult. The ditches put through the wet place are found to drain only imperfectly the surrounding soil. I have seen water stand on the surface of the ground with tile buried three feet below—all clear and free and in good working order. The reason is the water is forced out of the ground by an upward pressure, and comes through little seams and veins distributed through the soil, many of them near the tile perhaps; yet the water will come nearly or quite to the surface before it works its way to the tile. The condition producing this state of affairs is illustrated in the cut. A shows upper stratum of wet soil, which is often peaty or mucky; B is a layer of hardpan or tough bowlder clay or marly clay; C shows the gravel water-bearing stratum; D E F are the minute natural water channels from latter to surface. The tile is generally laid directly on the hardpan, as shown at G. If conditions are favorable, this will dry it sometimes. To cut deeper into the hardpan is useless unless you can go clear through, and this is often impossible. I have done it, however, with the very best results. Last year I took up a tile ditch which had failed to benefit the ground, and by sinking it a foot or two deeper struck the loose gravel, and drew the water out from under all the surrounding region.

But to go clear through the hardpan is often too expensive and even impossible. I have cured very difficult places by taking a post-hole digger and sinking a small hole through the hardpan down to the water-bearing gravel, as shown below G in the cut. The water will generally rush up and flow off through the tile. This should be done at intervals of about a rod. One ditch in which I worked this spring was particularly difficult. The banks caved and slipped in together so that part of them had to be shoveled out twice. Then when I tried to bore down through the hardpan it was a very tedious job. I got down about three feet and everything as dry as could be, and was discouraged and about to give up when I saw the gleam of water, and with another effort passed clear through the hardpan into the gravel. The water rose surprisingly fast, and flowed out in a volume that half filled a four-inch tile. As soon almost as this stream started other small streams that were coming up by the side of the ditch ceased to run, and now it is all as dry there as can be desired, although it would have mired a duck before we began.

Thoroughness in tile draining is essential. Better not attempt than to try and half succeed.—J. E. Wing, in Country Gentleman.

POULTRY PICKINGS.

BRAHMA eggs are said to be darkest in color when the pullets commence laying late in the fall.

SOME of the most successful poultrymen sell the early hatched roosters for broilers and keep the pullets for layers.

THERE is no economy in having the poultry so wild that they cannot be handled readily at any time that it may be necessary.

A DUCK acts like it was always hungry and for this reason it is an easy matter to overfeed, and there is nothing gained by having them too fat.

IT is a good time now to feed and fatten the old hens for market. This can be done better now than later. There is no gain in keeping them any longer than is strictly necessary.

FILTH from allowing the droppings to accumulate is, perhaps, the most direct cause of disease. There should be a regular time for cleaning up and it should be strictly adhered to.

WHILE for some reason it may be a good plan to bury fowls that die with contagious disease, the safest plan is to burn as soon as possible. This destroys all chance of spreading a disease by contagion.

WHEN the hens have a good range they are able to pick up various kinds of food and so have a supply of all the elements that go to make up the eggs that they produce, but when confined this variety must be supplied.

AS SOON as the weather begins to get cool a safe rule in feeding, especially with the laying hens, is to give a warm feed in the morning and whole corn at night, giving the latter just before the fowls fly up on the roosts.—St. Louis Republic.

Keeping Fruit Without Sugar.

Writing from Grayson, La., a correspondent asks how to keep fruit without using sugar. Cook the fruit in a porcelain lined vessel or a bright tin one; and cook it by placing the vessel containing the fruit in another tin vessel set on the stove and containing enough water to nearly reach the top of the vessel containing the fruit. Keep the latter vessel closely covered. Fill the fruit jars with the fruit and seal them while the fruit is boiling hot. The fruit can be placed in the tin cans and these placed in the water. After sealing stand them in cold water. If it is desired to can fruit so that it will look exactly natural the fruit used must be only half ripe.—Farmers' Voice.

Starving His Family.

The man who employs a farmhand simply because he can be had cheaper than a better man saves in the wages, perhaps, but generally pays double in the loss of efficiency. The man who deprives his family and himself of good reading, saves the cost of the books at the fearful price of mental starvation. The man who stints his wife in help for her work saves the wages of a domestic by the slow murder of her he has sworn to cherish. The man, whether on farm or elsewhere, that forgets that the means in his hands were given him by God to be used aright, and imagines he is under no responsibility for their use, will have a fearful account to give hereafter.—Rural World.

DISASTROUS DISEASE.

The Nature and Proper Treatment of Gapes in Fowls.

This disease often destroys whole broods of young chicks. It is caused by threadlike reddish worms that live in the throat or windpipe of the poultry. These cling to the walls, sucking the blood of the parts. One worm will produce 2,000 to 3,000 eggs. The hatching of the egg occurs only when it is kept constantly moist and at a temperature of about 68 degrees Fahrenheit. If the temperature is below 60 degrees the eggs will not hatch, but will retain their vitality for a year or more, provided they are kept moist. When the affected fowls gape and choke for breath some of the worms are ejected into the water troughs where the fowls frequently congregate, evidently trying to allay the inflammation in the windpipe by drinking copiously. The ejected worms or eggs are greedily taken by other fowls present or the water containing them is drunk, thus spreading the disease and in large flocks producing a veritable epidemic. The best remedy is prevention. Keeping fowls on dry permeable soil. Feed generously, including chopped onions or garlic occasionally. Wash out the water trough or pan daily with boiling water. If gapes is present among the fowls, separate the sick ones, add to each quart of drinking water four fluid ounces of a solution of salicylic acid, made by dissolving sixteen grains of the dry acid in four fluid ounces of clear boiled rain water. The pen in which the sick fowls are kept should be as dry as possible, and the ground should be sprinkled twice daily with water, to each quart of which add four fluid ounces of commercial sulphuric acid. Where only a few fowls are affected a bit of camphor about the size of a grain of wheat may be forced down the throat of each and will by its odor kill the worms. One drop of turpentine dropped into the throats has given good results. Powdered asafetida, ten grains per head, may be fed in a mash of corn meal. Chopped garlic or strong smelling onions will also be found beneficial. Turpentine rubbed on the outside of the throat will sometimes cause the worms to let go their hold. The use of a small feather or hair loop, dipped in turpentine and thrust down the windpipe of the sick fowl, is often effective. The worms may either be withdrawn or else coughed out by the chick.—Gerald McCarthy, in Farm and Home.

VENTILATION OF HIVES.

How to Keep the Bees in Good Condition in Winter.

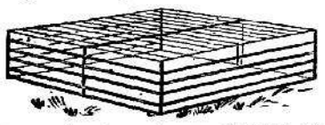
Bees like other living creatures must have fresh air, the right temperature, a right degree of dryness and such foods as nature has provided for them to perpetuate the numerical strength of the hive and to keep them in good working order. A writer in the American Bee Journal says: It is instructive to read and ponder on the various opinions of bee-keepers on different topics pertaining to the business. I would like to call attention to the matter of ventilation in winter. Some advocate bottom, some top, and others think because the bees in their natural state close up all crevices with propolis that ventilation is not necessary. I recollect a few years ago a friend of mine got a colony of bees on shares. The box was about eighteen inches high, and about twelve by twelve in other dimensions. This box was placed on blocks of wood about one and a half inches high, from the bench on which it was placed, and there it stood in summer and winter, in the same condition for about ten or twelve years, the colony always being among the first to swarm in the spring.

Some seven or eight years ago this same man had three top swarms come off at the same time, and cluster together, and nothing but a log-house or log-barn to hive them in, but he thought of an old salt barrel, which he got, and, placing sticks across it, he hived the bees in it. They filled the barrel about two-thirds full the first season, and the next season filled it up. The following spring a neighbor bought it, paying twelve dollars for it, and I helped him remove it. There were several cracks in the barrel that a man could run his finger in, and we had to do it up in cloths to keep the bees in. In both of the above cases the bees wintered nicely. I noticed the past winter the older and more open my hives were the fewer bees died, and as a rule are better than most of those in close hives.

HANDY FEEDING COOP.

How to Prevent the Hens from Eating the Chicks' Rations.

As the chickens begin to be fed outside the coop, the old fowls are apt to be on hand and take up all the choicest bits before the youngsters can get them. To get around this difficulty I take some 1 by 2 inch pieces and make a frame 2 feet high and 4 feet square. On this I nail strips crosswise, so the coop when finished looks like the accompanying illustration. This style of a feeding coop is much preferable to the ones made with slats running up and down, as the chicks cannot get caught in the spaces. When the chicks



become too large to pass through the spaces readily, posts can be nailed to the corners to raise the coop off the ground, allowing the chicks to run under the bottom slat. Many of the serious deformities found among chickens come from their squeezing between pickets and through the meshes of coarse wire netting. When feeding at an early age this may be prevented by some such feeding device as this one.—F. E. Dawley, in Farm and Home.

Wages Paid for Farm Labor.

Secretary Rusk made an interesting contribution to the industrial statistics of the country in his published report on the wages of farm labor in the United States. His tables show that in 1866 monthly farm wages, exclusive of board, were as follows: In eastern states, $33.31; middle states, $29.88; southern states, $16.63; western states, $25.84; mountain states, $27.23; Pacific states, $43.60, the average being $26.67. The lowest point was reached in 1879, when the average was $15.05. From that time, however, they have steadily increased until at the present time they are: In eastern states, $26.46; middle states, $22.23; southern states, $14.86; western, $22.61; mountain, $22.61; Pacific, $36.15; the average per month for the whole year being $18.50.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

"DIDN'T you know you were doing wrong when you counterfeited that dollar?" asked the judge of the young culprit. "No. I didn't judge. The fact is the engraving work on that dollar I made is worth two dollars and fifty cents any day."—Harper's Bazar.

THE gentleman so often mentioned in novels, who riveted people with his gaze, has now obtained permanent employment at a boiler manufactory.

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Hosts of people writhe through life to a premature grave. Rheumatism once fully developed is a ceaseless tormentor, and always threatens life from its liability to attack a vital part. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, used early and continuously, will bring relief and prevent evil consequences. Constipation, liver, malarial and kidney complaints, debility and nervousness are completely remedied by this highly sanctioned medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS will dislodge bile, stir up the liver, cure sick headaches, and make you feel well. 25 cents a box.

MANY a tramp who has asked only for nickels and dimes has found himself supplied with quarters—at the workhouse.—Buffalo Courier.

THE tenant who spends all his money on a tear naturally has cause to worry over the rent.—Buffalo Courier.

AN honest critic is a good friend.

SOME limbs of the law never branch out.

MADE out of a hole cloth—a mosquito bar.—Texas Siftings.

FIND a man who has no hobby, and you find one who is not happy.—Ram's Horn.

JAPAN boasts of a singing fish. It has musical scales, we suppose.

A COPPER-FACED type—The Indian.

PRIDE kills more people than the smallpox.—Ram's Horn.

WE might take fate much easier if it did not come in such heroic doses.—Galveston News.

WHEN a mercantile concern "takes in sail" it is in the interest of the balance sheet.

VACATION signifies "empty," but with some it means full right along.—Philadelphia Times.

THE hammer has a striking appearance.

MONEY is the best slave and the worst master.

PEOPLE with no faults have few friends.—Ram's Horn.

THE adventurous fly always finds his paper exceedingly sensational.—Galveston News.

LIFE to the bunko man is earnest—he feels that he must do all that he can.—Elmira Gazette.

WHEN you give advice do not try to put it all in italics.—Ram's Horn.

PEOPLE speak of the face of a note, when it's really the figure that interests them.

"THE good die young" is distinctly inapplicable to the after-dinner story.—Washington Star.

CONDUCTOR E. D. LOOMIS, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

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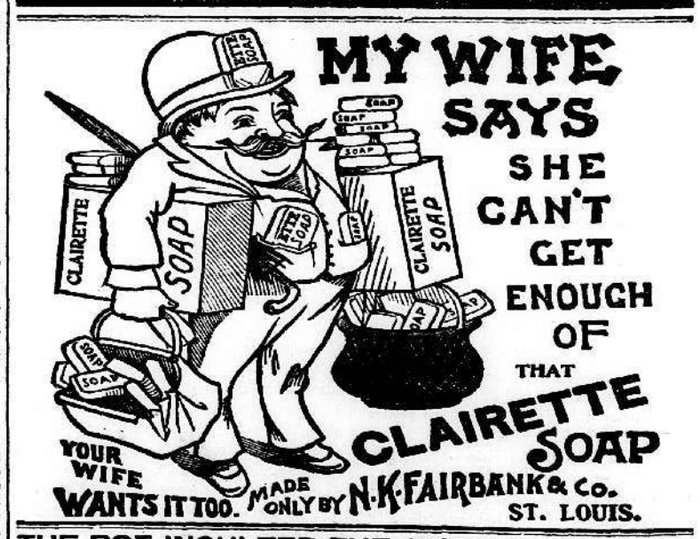
Should always use
HORSE SHOE PLUG.



THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED
SAPOLIO
GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS.
SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.