

## EXPOSITION BEAUTY.

PUTTING THE RAINBOW COLORS ON ONE OF BIG BUILDINGS.

Early Hints of What the Visitors May See of Moulded Plastic Ornamentation and Color Decoration at Pan-American Exposition.

It is now possible to go somewhat more into detail regarding the plastic and color work upon the various buildings of the Pan-American Exposition. The most advanced of the buildings is that to be devoted to machinery. The staff upon the exterior of this edifice is now nearly all in place, and the great structure is in the hands of the color artists.

Though a very large building, 600 by 350 feet, the four facades are so broken by architectural features that there is nothing of monotony or severity. Every one who has the good fortune to visit the grounds during this advanced stage of development unhesitatingly applauds the happy results of both the architectural and color schemes.

In order that the reader may have a correct understanding let me first describe the moulded work with which the exterior of the building is ornamented. By means of the very ingenious production known as staff, which is made out of white plaster, into which liberal quantities of mauve fiber have been mixed in order to make it tough and durable, the Exposition buildings are given the appearance of solidity and massiveness as well as the beauty of richly carved stone. But, since the material is not stone, the idea of adding color to the work has been suggested. How to apply the color so that it would heighten the beauty of the work has taxed the ingenuity of the most famous mural painter of the world, Mr. Charles Y. Turner of New York.

The very intricate character of the staff work and the vast amount of it in delicate designs offered a most formidable task. All four of the broad facades of the building have an arched effect. Every window is a deeply recessed arch, with wide soffits and casings. Every entrance is composed of one or more high arches, with massive pillars at the sides, and every pillar and pilaster is of very elaborate detail. Every window is gridded and finished with fidelity to the most artistic ideas of architects of the Spanish renaissance, from which the general architectural scheme of the Exposition is derived.

At the four corners of the great building are four towers, with open pavilions, 50 feet above the ground. Above the great arched entrances on



MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDING the east and west sides are massive domes. Two very tall towers rise above both the north and south entrances and help to complete two wonderful architectural compositions. Imagine, if you can, the delicate and beautiful character of this unique work. Some one has said it reminded the observer of a skillful confectioner's best achievements in a fancy wedding cake many times exaggerated. The comparison is not inappropriate perhaps, for the Exposition celebrates a closer union of the several Americas, and in the original white the wonderful compositions of staff which crown these towers possessed the apparent delicacy of one of these marvelous creations of the confectioner.

But color has been added, and the white has disappeared. The likeness is no longer there. The brilliant colors that the Moors loved so steadfastly hundreds of years ago in Granada and Andalusia have been revived, better than the original. The majestic columns and fancy pillars look like carved ivory. The arabesques have a background of brilliant shades, such as yellows, pinks and reds of varying degrees of brightness. The round domes have bands of green and other shades. The roofs are all of red tile. The broad eaves are upheld by substantial brackets that resemble rose wood carved in intricate design. The lofty towers present a radiance of blues, reds and gold. Medallions of Ericsson and other famous men who have given the world wonderful machinery are surrounded with a glow of color.

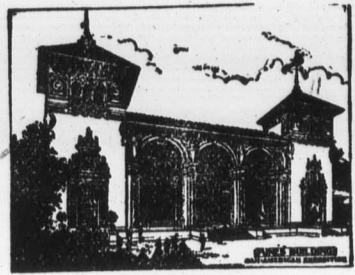
Difficult or impossible as it may seem to the reader to employ brilliant colors so freely upon a great building such as this without destroying its grandeur and cheapening its appearance, the problem has been magnificently worked out, and the effect is not merely pleasing and harmonious, but the work is an artistic triumph that every person from far and near will delight to see. The wonderful harmony of the many colors that have been used is at once observed, and there is no one feature of the Exposition that has aroused more popular interest than the great color scheme. With the 20 or more other big buildings, all aglow with color and adorned with richly moulded plastic work, the effect will be a profound surprise to those who have visited other Expositions.

MARK BENNETT.

## ELECTRICAL EXHIBITS.

Wonderful Collection and Grand Display of Electric Lighting.

It is the plan of the management to make the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo next year the greatest electrical Exposition ever held. In view of the wonderful advance in the electrical science since the World's fair there will probably not be a single duplication of an exhibit seen at Chicago in 1893. Nearly everything in the electrical line then exhibited has been superseded in the market by new machinery and appliances constructed upon a better understanding of the wonderful force. The discovery of the Roentgen rays, the invention of wireless telegraphy and the development of the electromotor.



THE MINES BUILDING.

ble are among the well known new and useful applications of electricity unknown at the time of the Columbian Exposition. Electricity is to be extensively used in making attractive displays at night. For this purpose a steel tower 375 feet high has been planned which will face the Court of the Fountains. Upon this great tower and in this broad and beautiful court there will be seen at night fantastic and beautiful displays in electrical illumination. More than 200,000 electric lamps are to be used for this purpose, it being the intention of electricians to have all the large buildings surrounding this court outlined with a fringe of brilliant electric lamps. These wonderful electrical displays are made possible by the nearness of Niagara Falls, from which nearly all the power used for the Exposition will be drawn.

## WEST VIRGINIA ALERT.

Governor Will Urges Appropriation to Have State Represented.

Governor Atkinson of West Virginia announces that he will embody in his next message to the legislature a recommendation for an appropriation to pay the expenses of the state commission having in charge the state exhibit for the Pan-American Exposition.

West Virginia is one of the many states that are inviting capital and labor to come in and help develop their natural resources. With her 15,000 square miles of coal lands, her thousands of acres of hard wood forests, her wonderful stores of petroleum, her iron ore deposits and her great acreage of lands suitable for farming, stock raising and wool growing, she has much to offer in the way of exhibits and much to gain by bringing her resources properly before the world. It is expected that an exhibit will be made showing by maps and specimens, statistics and information of a general character what a newcomer to the state may be able to do in the way of advancing the fortunes of himself and those who depend upon him. The millions of visitors to Buffalo next year will be interested in knowing what the possibilities are in all parts of the western hemisphere. The West Virginia commission is composed of Stuart W. Walker of Martinsburg, president; J. C. Morrison of Charleston, secretary; R. B. Battelle of Wheeling, treasurer; James M. Porter, Jr., of New Cumberland and E. R. Smith of Parkersburg.

## GUARDING AGAINST FIRE.

Every Precaution to Be Taken at the Pan-American Exposition.

There are two fire houses upon the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., which are fully equipped with the apparatus and men necessary to fight any outbreak of fire upon the grounds.

In addition to this there are chemical fire extinguishers in all of the buildings. These are of the same type used at the World's fair at Chicago and are attached to the wall on the interior of the building. A cog on the bearing of the reel releases a valve which turns on the water in case of fire. It is only necessary to unroll the hose and thus turn on a stream which can be directed upon the blaze without a moment's delay. In this way every precaution is to be taken to prevent the occurrence of any fire and consequent destruction of valuable property.

## Excursions to the Pan-American.

All over the country the people are planning to make excursions next summer to the Pan-American Exposition. Clubs are being organized whose members are saving money for the trip in this way. Pan-American study clubs are also being organized. Some large business firms are planning to give excursions to their employees, and in many manufacturing the employees are organizing to go in a body to the Exposition. In the large shoe manufacturing concern of Hanan & Sons of Brooklyn the employees, who have organized themselves into an association called the Mutual Aid society, have decided on a five days' excursion to the Pan-American and Niagara Falls and have engaged a special vestibled train for the purpose. The trip will be made during Independence week, and it is expected that at least 1,000 persons will participate in the journey.

## Firemen to Attend in a Body.

The Bill Hook and Ladder Company of Rensselaer, N. Y., will attend the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo next summer in a body.

## BILL OF THE PLAY.

Robert Loraine, the English "masher" actor, is coming to this country.

Alice Nielsen will have a new opera next season called "The Chaperones." Maude Adams' season in "El Alcazar" has been a triumphal march for the popular little actress.

Marion Crawford's "A Cigarette Maker's Romance" is to be acted next season by Martin Harvey, the English actor.

Julia Marlowe is considering a London engagement in "When Knighthood Was in Flower" as soon as her season closes here.

About 1,700 actors and actresses accepted Beerbohm Tree's hospitality at the professional matinee of "Herod" in London.

Henry Guy Carleton, the playwright, suffered a stroke of apoplexy recently and is seriously sick, but is reported to be slowly recovering.

Joseph Jefferson has paid more than \$50,000, it is said, for property at West Palm Beach, Fla., where it is intended to build a \$100,000 hotel.

Mrs. Modjeska is making her farewell tour of the south and is apparently enjoying almost the largest financial receipts in her long and varied career.

M. G. Curtis, the Hebrew comedian who made "Sam'l of Posen" famous, will be touring the season in vaudeville go into the fruit raising business in California.

It is said that William Gillette has engaged to write a libretto of an opera on life on the plains, the music to be done by a European composer whose name is not yet made public.

A Brooklyn theater manager who tried to defeat ticket speculators by going on the sidewalk and selling tickets himself at box office prices was rewarded by being arrested for acting as a ticket speculator without a license.

## THE WHIRL OF FASHION.

There are few striking novelties in the display of either fashions or fabrics for the coming spring and early summer.

Black and black and white effects are to be quite as dominant as ever in the spring fashions, and certainly nothing can be much more useful or appropriate for a greater variety of purposes.

The variety in embroidered silk hosiery is beyond detailed description, but one of the special novelties shows an eagle embroidered in yellow silk, while another is dotted over the front with single violets.

One of the pretty new fancy waists is made of white chiffon over white silk and partially covered by bolero and short upper sleeves of Irish lace. The belt and collar band are formed of silver braid and black taffeta ribbon.

The soft, glossy silk called fleur de sole—uncommonly durable for silk, closely woven light in weight and might be to the touch—is much used for tucked and plaited fancy waists, dancing dresses, tea gowns, blouse vests and dress trimmings of various kinds.

The best gown worn is ever the one which selects what mode of dress suits her individually. This is the golden rule of well dressing, the followers of which never make any serious mistake in the important solution of the old but ever new question, "Wherewithal shall ye be clothed?"

Plaittings and tuckings of every width, length and style, in inserted fan clusters, in vertical rows stitched a portion of their length, in crossing diamond and trellis forms and in many other modes of adjustment both on skirt and bodice, will be as much in vogue on summer gowns as though the season of 1901 were the initial one of their favor.

## STATE LINES.

Every newspaper in Arkansas is in favor of more effective game laws, and also of their enforcement to the letter.—Arkansas Gazette.

By an enabling act of the legislature the school children of New Hampshire are to decide by their votes in June next what shall be the state flower.—Exchange.

Connecticut claims more telephone stations than any other similar territory in the United States. But the state that talks the most doesn't always accomplish the most.—Boston Transcript.

They are raising Cain in Illinois because Governor Yates has appointed 25 men on his military staff. Twenty-five, forsooth! That isn't considered a corporal's guard in Georgia.—Atlanta Journal.

Vermont invites inspection of her 12 ex-governors as examples of how conducive the state's cold winters are to longevity. Green Mountain boys have always been long lived. They don't run to flesh, but they last.

## OVER THE OCEAN.

It is the prevailing opinion among continental observers that Austria is about to be disrupted with the immediate result of severing the connection with Hungary.—Baltimore Sun.

The affair drags along dangerously in Peking, a menace to the peace of the nations involved and little less than a scandal to our boasted civilization and sense of right and justice.—New York Herald.

Will the British emperor try to teach his nephew how to be an emperor without being a soldier, or will the German emperor try to teach his nephew how to be an emperor and a soldier?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The advantage of an alliance between England and Germany is that the former supplements the splendid army of the latter with her powerful fleet, thus forming a combination too formidable to be rashly attacked by any power or alliance.—Baltimore American.

## HIVE AND BEE.

Almost all extracted honey will granulate and become like sugar in cold weather.

Too late feeding may carry the colony through the winter only to dwindle out in the spring.

A very strong colony never gets too cold to move slowly over the comb. A little close observation will readily prove this to be the fact.

One advantage with large hives is that the bees are more content, and the large colony will get through the winter better and make more honey in proportion.

If bees have plenty of good honey and the weather is such that they get a good cleansing flight once or twice a month, they usually winter well.—St. Louis Republic.

## SPECTACLES FOR ANIMALS.

Horses May Wear Them For Special Purposes, but Not to Aid Vision.

In response to an inquiry an optician said that he had never known himself of any animal wearing spectacles, but he had read of a horse in London that had been provided with a pair of spectacles, which, the account said, "the horse seemed to find delight in wearing." He had no reason to doubt that there was a true story though certainly the statement that the horse seemed to find delight in wearing the spectacles did seem a little flimsy.

As a general proposition the fitting of any sort of spectacles to the eyes of any wearer would require the exercise of intelligence on the part of the wearer as an aid in the fitting. Intelligent assistance would be given by the human animal, but this could not be expected of horses and dogs.

Some defects of vision in their eyes might be determined without the aid of the subject examined, but intelligent cooperation in the fitting could not be expected of them even if it were desirable for them to wear spectacles or practice for them to do so. At any rate, he had never himself known of an animal that did wear spectacles or of spectacles being made for animals.

A veterinary surgeon said that he had never heard of a horse wearing spectacles, though it would not be impossible to provide them if that were desirable.

Horses sometimes wear over the eyes blinders with colored glasses. These are intended to prevent the horse from discerning shadows. Such blinders are sometimes put on trotting horses in races.

There are trotters who shy or break at the shadow on the track of the wire over it marking the starting and finishing point, or at the shadow of a building or of some projecting point of one, just as they would at a pool of water or some actual object on the track. A skip or a break might mean enough distance lost to lose the race. These blinders are used so that the horse won't see the shadows.

There are also put on trotting horses sometimes for the same purpose leather blinders so made and adjusted that the horse can look out over them and upward, but not downward over them to the earth in front of him. Some thoroughbred horses shy at mud or sand thrown in their eyes by horses ahead of them, and for these there are sometimes provided what are in effect spectacles, blinders covering the eyes for their protection, but having glasses of ordinary glass.

Horses and dogs were sometimes provided with glass eyes to improve their appearance.

## A SOLDIER'S THOUGHTS.

It Wasn't the Pursuing Bullets That Worried Him.

Winston Spencer Churchill, who was war correspondent during the campaign against Africa, and who, in the interests of the London Post, he promised to follow the scouts for a day. The English had made a rapid advance into the heart of the Boer position, disturbing the Boer scouts, who were, however, not so easily outwitted. The Boer scouts, however, and rode into the open to make for a white stone kopje on the British right. An English soldier rode up to his general.

"Sir," he asked, "may we cut them off? I think we can just do it."

The scouts pricked up their ears. The general reflected.

"All right," he said. "You may try."

It was a race from the beginning. They reached the kopje to find a squad of Boers there before them.

"Too late!" said the British leader steadily. "Back to the other kopje! Gallop!"

"Then," says Mr. Churchill, "the musketry crashed out, and the swirl and whirl of bullets filled the air. I dismounted. Now I put my foot into the stirrup. The horse, terrified at the firing, plunged wildly. The saddle turned, and the animal broke away.

"Most of the scouts were already 200 yards off. I was alone, on foot, at the closest range, a mile from cover of any kind. I turned and ran for my life from the Boer marksmen, and I thought as I ran, 'Here at last I take it!'

"Suddenly as I fled I saw a scout. He came from the left across my track, a tall man on a pale horse. 'Give me a surrender!' I shouted.

"To my surprise he stopped at once. 'Yes,' he said shortly.

"In a moment I found myself behind him on the saddle. Then he rode, and I put my arms about him to catch a grip of the mane. My hand dabbled in blood. The horse was hard hit; but, like a gallant beast, he extended himself nobly.

The pursuing bullets piped and whistled overhead, but the range was growing longer. 'Don't be frightened,' said my rescuer. 'They won't hit you.' Then he groaned. 'My poor horse! Oh, my poor horse! Shot with an explosive bullet! Oh, my poor horse!'

"Never mind," said; 'you have saved my life.'

"Ah," he rejoined, 'but it's the horse I'm thinking about!'

"That was the whole of our conversation."

Fishes That Live For Centuries.

There seems to be hardly a natural limit to the life of some kinds of fishes. There are in the royal aquarium in Russia several carp which are over 600 years old according to Professor Suenzo, and he believes that the ordinary carp lives to at least 500 years if not interfered with. Ordinarily goldfish have been known to live for 100 years. In the museum in Mannheim, Germany, is preserved the skeleton of a pike which was caught in 1497. It was nine feet long and weighed 350 pounds. In the gills was fixed a ring bearing this inscription in Greek, "I am the fish which was first of all put into this lake by the governor of the universe, Frederick II, the 5th of October, 1230." The pike was therefore at least 377 years old when caught.

## An Obstacle.

She—I can only be a sister to you, Henry.

He (with repressed emotion)—How old are you?

She (curiously)—Twenty, last October.

He—Well, you can't be a sister to me. I've got a sister at home who was 20 last August, and you see that sort of relationship won't work. Try something else.

## Their Weak Points.

Base—I got some eggs of Mrs. Fowler for 15 cents a dozen. I praised her baby,

For—That's nothing. I bought some of Fowler himself for 12 cents. I spoke in admiration of his dog.

## THE MODERN TYPEWRITER.

Some of the Ingenious Schemes From Which It Has Evolved.

"The history of the typewriter would make a volume full of intense human interest," said an expert who was recently in the city. "There is no other mechanical appliance in the world upon which so much diversified inventive genius has been lavished and so many strange and cranky ideas advanced. When you know that over 300 different kinds of typewriters have been constructed and abandoned since the date of the first experiment, and over 100 are in use now, you can form some conception of the magnitude of the problem and the activity of the inventors.

"Many of those queer early models bear no resemblance to any variety of machine familiar to us today. One of them was half as large as an ordinary piano and weighed 600 pounds. It did pretty fair work, by the way, if the operator wasn't pressed for time, and is now preserved as a curiosity in the office of one of the big firms in the north.

"Another strange specimen was made like a globe—in fact, I think it was called 'The Writing Globe'—and had the type raised on its surface. It swung around on a universal joint, and a very ingenious contrivance stopped and depressed it at exactly the proper place over the paper. It worked perfectly, but it was impossible to write more than two or three words a minute on it, and how the inventor could possibly have imagined it would ever be a practical success is something I am unable to understand.

"Nearly all the modern typewriters now on the market are evolutions, rather than inventions. They have been gradually built up and perfected and are the fruit of scores of brains. I call one machine to mind in which fully 200 patents of different kinds are incorporated. One small part, that could be held in the palm of the hand, has been changed and improved a dozen times since the first model came out of the shop.

"Most of these inventions are made by the workmen at the benches, and the company buys and develops them. As a rule they are small, and the mechanic gets from \$5 to \$50 for his idea, but occasionally some bright fellow stumbles on to something much more valuable. One big hit in that line was a device for cutting typewriter type from a continuous roll of wire. It was designed by a young chap in one of the large manufacturing concerns, and his own firm paid him \$40,000 for the exclusive rights. He has quit work since and got an automobile."

## LONG ISLAND SMITHS.

So Numerous That They Sometimes Need Labels to Distinguish Them.

A good story is told at the expense of the Long Island Smiths by a census enumerator. Years ago, before so many new settlers had come in, he fell into the habit of asking at each place he stopped the name of the next householder beyond and invariably met with the response, "Smith."

"Bless me!" said he at length to a long, lank old inhabitant. "Are you all Smiths down here?"

"I'll tell you how 'tis, squire," said the old man. "There is a pretty considerable lot of us Smiths on the island and no mistake. There was Tangier Smith, that the British government thought so well of they gave him a grant of pretty much all the present town of Brookhaven. Then there was Bull Smith, who made a swap with the Indians of a few beads and red coats for all the land his brindle bull Sam could trot round in a day. One family of us is known as the John Rock Smiths, because its ancestor used a big bowler for the rest wall of his house. Another line is called the Jonathan Black Smiths because its ancestor was as dark complected as an Indian. Still another family is known as the Block Smiths, from the fact that the founder had a big horse block before his door, and another as the Weight Smiths, because their ancestor owned the first set of weights and measures in the settlement.

"But, bless you, we're nothing as bad off as they were in Patachogue a few years ago. There were actually five William Smiths living there at one time, not a mile apart either. But the people got around that too. One of them owned a peacock, the only one of the five, and he became 'Peacock Bill' Smith. Another invented an improved kind of wheelbarrow with three wheels, and he was known all his days as 'Wheelbarrow Bill' Smith. The third, on a plot projecting into the bay, and he was called 'Point Bill.' A fourth was a famous diver, and he was called 'Submarine Bill,' and the fifth was called 'Eleven Dollar Bill' for this reason:

"He was clerking in a store, and when one day a woman gave him a two dollar bill to pay for her trading he gave her back \$10.50 in change. The boss got on to it, and he said 'I might as well be a Roman numeral II in a corner for the figure 11.'

A High Class Criminal.

Not long ago an exhibition of historical portraits was held in London for the aid of some charity. These portraits were, of course, of fabulous value, and the collection was jealously guarded by detectives. Toward the end of the exhibition one of these detectives went to a member of the committee, begged his pardon, but desired to know if he might ask about one of the pictures. He was told, of course, that he might, and so, begging pardon again, he desired to know "who was the female" in a picture he pointed out.

"Why do you ask?" his listener inquired, interested and amused.

"Because, sir," said the detective, "that female is what we would call in Scotland Yard 'a high class criminal!'"

The portrait was of Mary, queen of Scots.

He Knew.

"Pat, do you know what is the greatest barrier to the habit of drinking?"

"O' de, sor."

"O' de, sor, eh? Well, what is it?"

"An empty bottle, sure."

Who Takes It?

"Do you take any particular paper?"

asked the visitor.

"No, we merely subscribe for one," answered Mrs. Tondore. "The janitor takes it."

The wagon tongue says never a word, but it gets there ahead of the rest of the outfit. It might be well for some people to make a note of this.—Chicago News.

Spirits are said to be proof when they contain 57 per cent of alcohol.

No. 1 and No. 2 sold by J. P. J. Lamb & Son, Athens.

## JINGLES AND JESTS.

The Trouble With the Hen.

The duck approached the stub tailed hen. Who had a melancholy air. She was most sympathetic when Her neighbors seemed oppressed by care.

"Cheer up, dear friend, and smile once more. There's sure to be a change of luck. Forget your grief, and don't get sore," Advised the sympathetic duck.

"You must try to remember that. In sorrow's cup are bitter dregs, Likewise that care once killed a cat, And that's as sure as eggs is eggs."

Replied the hen, "I have no doubt My weakness is"—she raised her wings And let the fluffy chicks run out—"In brooding over little things."

What Fuzzed Him.

The professor had lost the change that was in his pocket.

His Wife—There's nothing very strange about it. See this big hole in your pocket. The Professor—Yes, my dear, I understand that. It is not that which puzzles me. There are two holes, equally large, I am endeavoring to ascertain out of which hole the money went, and why it chose that outlet in preference to another quite as practicable.

By the Neck.

"Down our way," remarked the visiting eastern man, "you westerners have a great reputation for hospitality. We hear you're always ready to give a poor fellow a lift."

"Well, stranger," replied Cactus Cal, "I don't exactly know what you mean by 'horse-pitality,' but I kinder ketch on, as you jest we'll lift any feller we ketch at it. That's what!"

Another Hold Up.

"Poor Bronson."

"What's the matter with him?"

"He was the victim of a hold up last night, so he tells me."

"You don't say so! How did it happen?"

"Oh, the baby had eaten something that didn't agree with it. He had to hold it up for three hours at a stretch."

Beautiful Economies.

Oh, nature knows her business! She does her work wu't waste.

When she puts out an albino, She puts it out in style.

See 'tink what disappointment Would strike us mortal men

Et de turkey was created No bigger dan a wren!

He wouldn't be wu't shootin' On 'is perch up by de twig

Et de possum wu't no larger Dan a little guinea pig.

Life wouldn't be wu't livin', An we'd all go out of his

Et de quinine pills was hefty As de watermellons is.

Had Malted.

"That fellow is a bird," said the admiring stranger as he looked after the fresh young man.