

STATE BUILDINGS AT THE FAIR.

How Indiana, West Virginia, Rhode Island and Florida Will Be Represented.

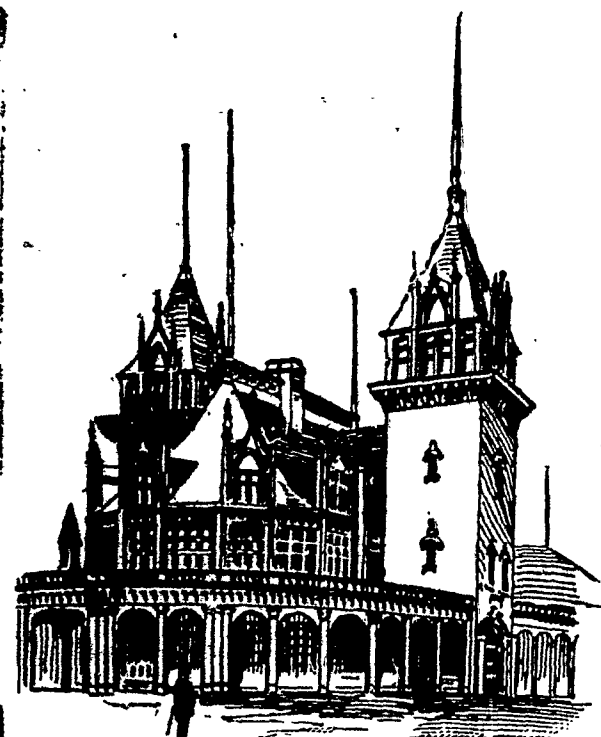
There is always something left undone at the opening of such a gigantic affair as the Chicago World's fair, but it is encouraging to learn that all the state buildings will be completed in good time, and that each is typical of the state it represents.



WEST VIRGINIA BUILDING.

Among the latest states to do her work on the grounds is West Virginia, but she has done the appropriate thing by putting up a headquarters for her citizens of the cottage style, and which with its porches and windows, suggests reminiscences of both the south and the mountains. As is the case with most of the state buildings, it will be fitted for social purposes and a gathering place for the state's people rather than for an exposition, and any visitor from West Virginia will be welcome.

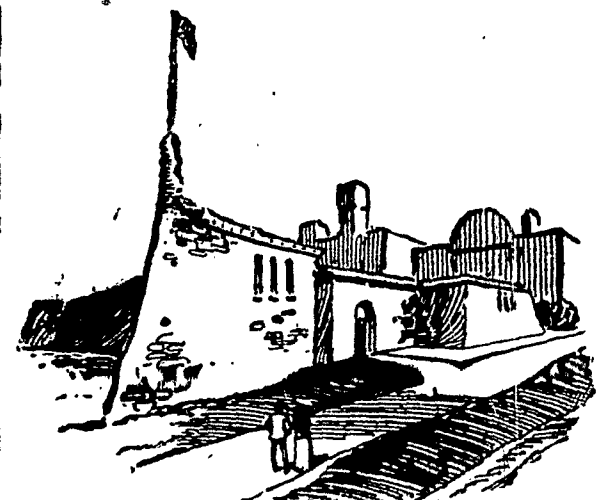
Oddly enough, Hayti was the first to complete her building, and Australia was the first to get her exhibition on the grounds. Of the states, Indiana has in-



INDIANA BUILDING.

dulged in rather a stately style of architecture, but her Columbian home is a fitting tribute from a great state to a great event. Hypercritical critics say that they see nothing in the building to suggest the state, but Indiana proudly replies in the language of A. Ward as to his statue: "It looks like Sir Edmund Head-r any other man. That's the beauty of the statue."

Florida has taken for the model of its World's fair building Fort Marion, the old Spanish fortress at St. Augustine, one of the oldest and most picturesque relics in the United States. The state



FLORIDA BUILDING.

building is an exact reproduction of the old fortress. It was originally Fort San Marco, was begun in 1655, or very near that time, and built by the labor of Indian slaves. On the American occupation it was repaired and named Fort Marion.

Rhode Island, though the smallest state in the Union, will have a large and very imposing building at Chicago. Its exhibit will necessarily consist largely of manufactures, but as the state was one of the original 13 there will be a great many relics of great interest to students of early American history. The people have come forward generously in



RHODE ISLAND BUILDING.

this matter, and it is certain that "Little Rhody" will have an exhibit of which any state might well be proud. The structure is a combination of the old form of state capitol building and an addition in front which gives a hint of the famous round towers and old mill at Newport.

From a Jellyfish to a Whale.

The fish exhibit at the World's fair will be one of the most complete at the great exposition, and for a very good reason, as Uncle Sam will furnish it. United States Fish Commissioner McDonald says that 20 stations located along the coast of the United States had for some time been under instructions to gather representatives of all the species of sea creatures in their vicinity. Commissioner McDonald will begin making preparations at once to haul salt water from the Atlantic, with which the aquarium will be supplied. Captain J. W. Collins, assistant United States fish commissioner and chief of the World's fair department of fish and fisheries, will have a representative of everything that lives in the ocean, from a jellyfish to a whale. It will be difficult, Chief Collins says, to secure the whale, but he intends having a small one. He will secure also a shark or two. In all there will be several thousand specimens.

CHUNN OF CHINA.

A Canton Merchant Who Will Attract Attention at the World's Fair.

One of the very prominent men at the Chicago World's fair will be Mr. Chunn of Canton, very nearly or quite the richest man in that empire. When the Chinese government, angered at the act excluding its subjects from the United States, flatly refused to take any part, Mr. Chunn called on Consul Charles Seymour at Canton and volunteered to make the Chinese exhibit himself. A cable was at once sent to have the space reserved, and Mr. Chunn, with very little help from other merchants, has organized a very creditable display.

The Chinese millionaire is actuated by interest as well as patriotism, for he has built up a considerable trade with the western nations and hopes to greatly extend it by a display of what China has to sell. He travels a great deal and in princely style. His face is well known in the large mercantile establishments of Paris, where he has established profitable connections, and he now hopes to do as well in the United States.

A Splendid Display For the Fair. The emperor of Germany has consented to send to the World's fair what will be one of the most remarkable and attractive features to be seen at Chicago next year. It will consist of a collection of presents received by his grandfather, the Emperor William; his father, the Emperor Frederick, and himself from their fellow sovereigns in Europe as well as from the people of Germany. The collection will be entrusted to the care of the Latin-American department, but the conditions under which it will be exhibited have not yet been announced. The presents consist of jewels and other personal ornaments, silver plate, decorations and an infinite variety of other articles. The collection is worth millions of dollars.

Freaks For the Fair. When the Siamese twins were first exhibited in America, the impression was created that no other such case of a double life was known, but this was an error. Such cases have been at various times, and at least two are now before the public. The colored girls known as Chris-

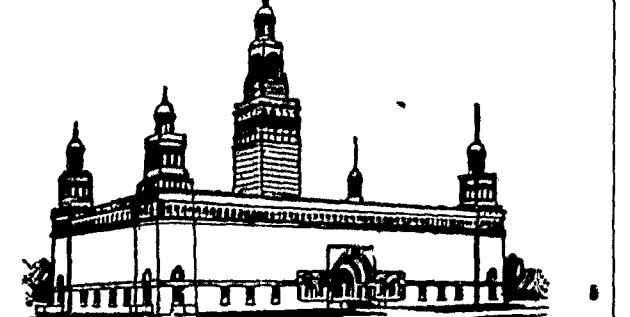


ROSA-JOSEPHINE.

tine-Milly are well known, and now two Bohemian girls, known as Rosa-Josepha, are making their way slowly toward America to appear at the World's fair. Unlike the others, they have but one abdomen, though physically perfect above. They are 15 years old, the offspring of a peasant couple named Balzek, and are fine featured and delicately built, with black hair and the ordinary Bohemian cast of countenance. They have been on exhibition at times since the age of 6. Of course the separation of such a pair (if pair it may be called) is impossible, and both must die at the same time.

To Aid Catholic Educational Exhibits. The pope's letter to Bishop Spalding has been printed in nine languages on a sheet of fine paper 16 by 23 inches. The letter in Latin is in the center and is a facsimile of the letter as it came from Rome. This is surrounded by translations in English, Bohemian, French, German, Irish, Italian, Polish and Spanish, arranged in alphabetical order. A copy of this valuable polyglot publication will be mailed to all who, in response to the invitation of the archbishop's recently published letter, contribute \$5 in aid of the Catholic educational exhibit.

Cold Storage at the Fair. The Cold Storage or Ice pavilion, as it is called, at the Chicago World's fair grounds is quite an oddity in external appearance, and when fitted up for work will be a place of great interest. It is to be 180 by 255 feet, five stories in height, with four towers, each 100 feet high, for



COLD STORAGE PAVILION.

observatories, and a central one 191 feet high, which is to be utilized as the smokestack and to do duty as an architectural ornament. The builders claim it will be the most artistic smokestack ever erected. At least 80 tons of ice will be manufactured daily during the fair, and the machinery is so arranged that a large crowd of visitors can witness the whole process. Similarly all the methods of cold storage will be shown. Architecturally the building is of the Romanesque order.

SOUTH AMERICAN ABORIGINES.

They Will Pose For the Populace at the World's Fair.

Almost every variety of every race or man will be represented at Chicago by living specimens, and the few exceptions will be shown in life size models. The Indians of South America will form a specially interesting group, and, most of all, those of Terra del Fuego. The Fuegians, notwithstanding the frigidities of the atmosphere, go almost naked, wear-



A SOUTH AMERICAN CHIEF.

ing no clothes save the skin of some animal hung over the windward side of the body. The men, though only averaging about 5 feet in height, are enormously powerful, and the women are as strong muscularly as their husbands. One accomplishment possessed by these remarkable people is an amazing skill in the throwing of stones. They fling them with both hands and with such force and accuracy as to render them most formidable antagonists in a fight. They are also the most skillful "bolos" players in the world, rivaling in the dexterous use of that instrument the old time Balearic islanders.

Space Allotment at the World's Fair. Of the total 3,642,812 square feet available for all exhibits at the World's fair 1,419,517 has been assigned to foreign and 1,787,268 to domestic applicants. Concessions absorb 211,465 square feet, and only 214,476 square feet remain unassigned in all departments. No figures are given from the live stock department because space is not assigned by area in that exhibit.

Diamond Exhibit at the Fair. Chief Skiff of the department of mines and mining at the Chicago World's fair has devised a unique display. Ten thousand carats' weight of South African diamonds will be washed out of South African dirt by Kaffirs, who will appear in the dress worn by them in their work at home. Sailing ships are to be loaded at the nearest port with the diamondiferous earth from the Kimberley mines, and of course the expense of transportation will be enormous, but the "boat" and other by-products will be valuable.

Nearly all of the diamonds taken out of this dirt will be cut right on the spot. A large jewelry firm will erect a diamond cutting plant, perfect in every respect, and their best workmen will be employed. Since diamonds were discovered in South Africa in 1867 nine tons of the precious stones, representing when cut a money value of \$500,000,000, have been taken from these mines. The business is now practically monopolized by a large company, which regulates the output by the demand, thus maintaining the high prices which have prevailed for several years.

A Fine Fish Exhibit. Chief Collins of the fish and fisheries department of the World's fair is in receipt of a very fine loan exhibit from the private personal effects of the late Reuben Wood of Syracuse. The original owner was an angler of national reputation. In 1853 he visited London as a member of the United States commission and participated in several contests with the famous anglers from different parts of Europe and succeeded in carrying off first honors.

Spanish Building at the Fair. The Spanish building at the Columbian exposition will attract unusual attention because it is a reproduction of the famous La Lonja at Valencia, which structure is almost exactly contemporary with the discovery of America. In 1493 the silk merchants of Valencia negoti-



THE SPANISH BUILDING.

ated with Don Pedro Compte, a famous architect of that day, for the erection of a building to serve as a central mart for their trade, and 10 years later it was completed. For three centuries the silk exchange was held in it. Don Enrique Dupuy du Lome, Spanish minister at Washington, is a native of Valencia, and by him La Lonja was selected as a model.

Royalty at the World's Fair. Those who were cast down over the refusal of the Prince of Wales to visit America this year will be pleased to learn that the mikado of Japan has promised to send his oldest son, the crown prince, to represent him at the World's fair. And so at least one running mate for the sultan of Johore will be provided.

SIOUX LOVEMAKING.

HOW A YOUNG INDIAN WARRIOR MAKES KNOWN HIS PASSION.

He Goes to Work in One of Two Ways. Either With Food or Music—Chases the Maiden of His Choice With a Blanket or Sings to Her in the Dead of Night.

Although the Sioux Indian is, under all other circumstances, as stoical as a stone, his heart softens under the touch of love, and he is as romantic in his courtship as the most sentimental Caucasian. The old custom of selling a maiden to her lover by her father has fallen into disrepute. It is one of the savage customs successfully eradicated by missionary teachers. In those days a squaw was considered a beast of burden, while her condition is now much improved.

There are two characteristic methods of Sioux courtship commonly practiced, though it must be admitted that with the gradual education of the young men and women in the schools there is an apparent tendency to ape the ways of their white brothers and sisters and to consume the fuel of their parents in the pursuit of the love-making, but with those from whose natures it seems impossible to eradicate the traits of their forefathers the customs followed by their ancestors are still come in full, and to these they stubbornly adhere.

Ration day is seized upon by these "true Indians" for lovemaking, and the sport of it is as heartily enjoyed by the old as by the young. When a brave finds upon the agency grounds the maiden of his choice, he manifests his preference for her by taking the blanket from his shoulders and stretching it out before him, rushing at her with the intention of throwing it over her head and shoulder. If the brave doesn't succeed in capturing the girl at the first attempt, he tries again and persists in his efforts until he is satisfied by her action that his suit is not approved. If his advances are favored, the maiden, after a brief period of coyetry, allows the blanket to settle over her head, and thus enveloped she listens as well as she can to a verbal accounting of his deeds of prowess as a hunter, of his possessions in ponies and skins, and the low chanting of a song in which he pledges his love eternally.

If after listening to this the maiden is still willing to become his squaw, she tells him so. The blanket is removed from her shoulders and together they go to the maiden's parents, or, if they are dead, to her nearest relatives, to whom they declare their desire. The match is speedily sanctioned, and when they leave the agency the bride carries on her shoulders a portion of her husband's rations.

There is less romance in this method of winning a wife than in the custom of wooing with the aid of a flute. Such a courtship as this must be carried on in the spring when the sap is running in the trees, for only at this time can the wooer make his tuneful instrument. The manufacture of a flute is not a difficult piece of work. A section of willow or any other wood with a smooth bark is chosen. It must be about 15 inches long and half an inch in diameter. With a smooth stick this piece of wood is vigorously rubbed until the bark has been loosened on the wood. It is then twisted off. A row of holes is cut through the bark, and it is when completed exactly like a flute, though less shrill in tone.

The brave invariably chooses a pleasant night for his lovemaking. When the conditions are favorable, he locates himself a short distance from the tepee in which the object of his affection is sleeping and blows on his bark flute a weird chant, probably an impromptu composition.

Of course the sound of the flute attracts the attention of the people in the village, who gather around the ardent swain and indulge in good-natured badinage at his expense. If he is a true lover and a desirable man for a husband, he will continue his playing, indifferent to the presence of his tormentors.

The test sometimes lasts two hours before the father of the maiden who is thus being wooed issues from the tepee and ascertains who the serenader is. He reports to his daughter, and if she approves the suitor she goes forth to meet him and leads him to her tepee for the sanction of her parents. If she doesn't approve the man, she tells her father to dismiss him, which he does, and the unsuccessful lover disconsolately pockets his flute and leaves, followed by the jeers of the crowd.

It is infrequently occurs that the lovmaker is unable to keep his temper while the crowd is rallying him. He sometimes even throws down his flute and attacks his persecutors. Such a manifestation is considered an evidence of bad taste and indicating a defect in the wooer's character. It is useless for the unfortunate fellow to press his suit further after such a breach of etiquette.

Sioux parents of a marriageable daughter use a good deal of diplomacy in disposing of her hand in marriage. They are always ambitious to find a husband who has considerable wealth, for according to tribal law they are entitled to a certain portion of the possessions of the son-in-law. It sometimes happens that the hand of the same maiden is sought by several braves. When this is the case, the will of the father rises superior to that of the daughter, and she is compelled to consider his choice, which he does not make until he has excited a lively bidding among them for his daughter's favors. Needless to say she usually goes to the man who has the greatest amount of property to share with her father.—Kate Field's Washington.

What the Italian Laborer Fears. Italians are less prone to strike than any other laborers, the one sure way of bringing them to the point being the withholding of their wages. They are very suspicious, and if not paid in full at the appointed hour take alarm, fearing that they are going to lose their earnings. Such a thought sets them wild. Argument is useless. The employer who gets behind with his payroll is lost.—New York Tribune.

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