

SOME STRANGE PEOPLE.

Different Races Represented at the World's Fair.

What Private Enterprise Is Doing for the Columbian Exposition—Rare Sights at Midway Plaisance—Types of Javanese.

(Special Chicago Correspondence.)

A walk through the world's fair would be incomplete unless it would take one beyond the confines of what we of the western world call civilization. We like to look at beings who are lower in the scale of development, and then pat ourselves on the back and feel happy that we are not like them.

To show these people was not strictly within the objects for which the exposition company was legally incorporated. It had to be left to private enterprise. And by this means the exposition has been rounded out in a way that gives it a charm which only things which are odd and outlandish can bestow.



WOMEN OF JAVA.

Thus one of the most interesting divisions of the fair was gotten up by private enterprise. Along the Midway Plaisance you will find representatives of many of those nations and tribes which to us are strange, and for that reason, attractive. After passing through Algiers and Tunis, along the coast of Africa to Egypt where we make a stop at Cairo, and look at the model of its streets which are on exhibition, we continue along the south coast of Asia, round the East Indian peninsula, and reach the great archipelago which stretches from the northwestern ex-



JAVANESE DANCING GIRL.

tremitry of Asia, down to Australia and thence eastward and northward through the vast Pacific ocean.

These countless islands, perhaps the mountain peaks and plateaus of a submerged continent—for Australia is the oldest of the existing continents, so geologists tell us—are inhabited by many strange tribes who until discovered by Europeans had never been beyond the particular island or narrow group of islands on which they were born. In many ways these people are interesting to us. Among the most curious are the Maoris, of New Zealand, with their fine characteristic features, strongly resembling the American In-



A JAVANESE COUPLE.

dian. I used to admire the beautiful yet simple figures with which they tattooed their faces and bodies. At the extreme end from this island are the Javanese, now under Dutch dominion. On the island of Java we have two types of people. When I was a boy I remember seeing pictures purporting to represent the various tribes of men, and among them I have a recollection of a Javanese who might have sat as the model for an ancient Grecian sculptor. However, these classic features, I am now told, belong only to the upper classes of natives on Java, probably a race of conquerors,

whereas the common people are Malays and, from our point of view, although handsomer than the Chinese, are still far from being ideally beautiful.

A special exhibit will be made from these islands. The Oceanic Trading company has two hundred thousand feet along the Midway Plaisance for this purpose. It is intended there to show the life of the common people of the Dutch East Indies and some other islands, including Java, Sumatra, Borneo, the Philippine, Friendly, Society, Solomon and Fiji islands, New Zealand, Samoa and Hawaii.

So you can see the Fiji islander with as much safety as you laugh at a lion in a menagerie, and I am assured that the "wild man from Borneo" will come to town and will be there in several specimens.

The space for this exhibit has been divided into two parts, one on either side of the Midway Plaisance. One half will be devoted to the islands of Java, Sumatra and Borneo.

As the touch of old King Midas turned everything into gold, so everything that has any connection with the world's fair grows far beyond the original conception. So in this case. It was intended to have about sixteen to twenty houses of natives. But they tell me now that thirty-seven houses have already been built and there are liable to be forty or fifty. These houses are curious in themselves. Like the huts of the herdsmen in Switzerland there is not a nail used in their construction. The former builds entirely of wood and uses brackets and clamps to hold the beams together. The Javanese builds his house of bamboo. The poorer ones simply plant the bamboo poles close together and lash them with rope or whatever is handy. Those who are better off split up the bamboo into thin strips and braid them together in basket work, often making a wall that is perfectly weather proof. The roof is covered with bamboo and thatched with palm leaves and grasses.

The houses present a unique appearance when placed together in a village. Most of them are square and there is no effort at ornamentation. To an American they look more like a lot of barns. In fact, they have little more furniture than a barn. There is in them a platform raised eight to fourteen inches above the floor, which serves as a table, a bench, a bed, etc. The natives say that the reason they raise it at all instead of sleeping on the floor is that they do not want to offend the serpents. They say that if a serpent finds no obstacle it will crawl along and not hurt anybody. So if it should get into the house it can crawl along anywhere, whereas if the people should sleep on the floor it would have to crawl over them and a move-

sweet and melodious even to western people. The gamelan is always accompanied by marionettes who give something that will remind you of the old-fashioned Punch and Judy show. Another orchestra is supplemented by string and wind instruments, with violins of ivory and bamboo.

A unique exhibit will be the dancers of the sultan of Jemberkarta, who is said to have the largest and best equipped corps of female dancers on the island. The dance is described as entirely different from anything that is seen anywhere else. In fact, it would scarcely be called dancing by us who are accustomed to see people jump around and chase one another over the floor. This Javanese dancing consists almost entirely of posturing to slow music, and the movements are said to be marvelous, even the fingers taking part in them. The dresses are rich and often very beautiful.

The sultan of Johore, an island near Singapore, will be here with his suite. This man is said to have \$10,000,000 worth of diamonds and is fond of displaying them. He is preparing twelve or fifteen houses, which will be shipped in a short time.

The exhibit from Sumatra and Borneo is very much like that from Java.

The Samoan exhibit will contain some native dwellings, which are tent fashion and thatched with cocoanut leaves and fiber, the walls being of mats. There will be Samoan dancers also, who are more like the East Indians. Some of their warriors in "full dress" and some tattooed natives will also be brought over.

The Fijians will exhibit themselves mainly. A Maori village represents New Zealand.

H. E. O. HEINEMANN.

CONVEYING RACE HORSES.

One of the Inventions of the Stage-Coach Period.

It is difficult for owners and trainers of the present day, when a valuable horse, trained to the hour, can be sent anywhere to meet an engagement within twenty-four hours, to appreciate the difficulties felt by their predecessors before railways were introduced. In those days horses were marched over the country at the rate of ten miles a day, and a winner of the Oaks in 1836 was dispatched at once from Epsom to take part in the New-castle Plate, with a full month spent on the journey. Lord George Bentinck's enterprise devised a plan by which race horses were placed in a van, a sort of traveling stable, and taken by post-horses all over the kingdom.

The first occasion on which this new machine was employed was when Elis was sent from Goodwood to take part in the St. Leger in 1836, when the horse had been left temporarily in charge of John Kent's father. His successes at Goodwood and Lewes had induced Lord George to back him heavily for the Leger; but just before the race he found that some parties were helping themselves largely on his horse, and he made it known that unless his commissioner was accommodated with a bet of twelve thousand pounds to one thousand pounds he would not start him. This bet was laid, as John Kent suggests, because it was believed at that period to be impossible to get Elis to Doncaster in time for the race.

However, Lord George's newly-invented van was brought into requisition, and on the Friday before the race was started, laden by Elis and his schoolmaster, the Drummer. The distance of two hundred and fifty miles was divided into three sections of about eighty miles each, and on Sunday morning the two horses were galloped on the Lichfield racecourse. On the Monday evening Elis was safely stabled in Doncaster, the cost of the journey having been about one hundred pounds. On the Wednesday he won the Leger, and Lord George was well repaid for this expenditure. When he finally joined the Goodwood stable, Lord George had six such vans employed by John Kent and his father, and doubtless this invention had much to do with the success of his stable—Academy.

SONOMA TAVERN.

Sonoma county, Cal., will send a unique exhibit to the world's fair. It will be a representation of the geysers, one of the great natural curiosities of the state. The model will be thirty-two feet long, twenty-eight feet wide and eighteen feet high. One of the great spouting caldrons of steam will be represented by real rock and imitation in staff, while a background will be painted to represent the most picturesque view of the canon, from which scores of geysers arise. Artificial lights in various colors will reproduce the peculiar play of color seen in the gorge. The semblance of the hot springs is to be made by use of steam pipes. In the foreground will be placed a huge allegorical figure of "The Demon of the Geysers," modeled by Rupert Schmid.

Historic Table.

The women of Harrisburg, Pa., and vicinity will present Mrs. Potter Palmer, for her use in the Women's building at the exposition, a table which will be unique and historic. It will be made up of a panel of olive wood brought from the Mount of Olives, a panel made from the mulberry tree to which the Indians bound the founder of Harrisburg to burn him to death, pieces of oak from the timber which supports the old Liberty bell in Independence hall, strips from the old mahogany doors of the state house, a panel from the house used by Washington at Valley Forge, and a strip from the window sill of the old house on Arch street, Philadelphia, where the first American flag was made.

—Mrs. Firstcaller (while her card is being sent up)—"Evidently Mrs. De Lancy objects to her daughters making lingering farewells in the hallway with their gentlemen friends." Mrs. Secondcaller—"How do you know?" Mrs. Firstcaller—"The hall lamp has a green shade, and you may rest assured that the young ladies will not linger long in such an unfavorable light."—Harper's Bazar.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

A FEW days ago a dispatch stated that a man named Gulley had just died in California, leaving an estate of \$1,500,000. John Gulley, a farm hand at Columbus, is the only heir to this vast estate.

The Indiana joint legislative committee which investigated the management of the prison south has submitted to the legislature a bill of expenses amounting to \$2,300. The result of the investigation showed that the state owes Warden Patten \$1,500.

JOHN KELLY, a yard foreman in charge of a switch engine at the east yards of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad, Ft. Wayne, was run down by a locomotive and instantly killed.

A YEAR ago Orrell, the 4-year-old son of Esquire G. R. Shultz, of Brazil, swallowed a tack, which in some manner got into the lungs, eventually causing death.

JOHN CONRAD, of Peru, signed a lightning rod contract for \$7.50. His note for \$750 was discovered in time for Mr. Conrad to meet the agent with a shotgun and save his wealth. The period had been erased.

At Ft. Wayne, Henry Beckers found in an alley a pasteboard box about which was loosely wrapped an old gossamer. It contained the dead body of a female child, neatly dressed in lace and embroidered clothing. At the inquest the fact was developed that the child had been dead at least four weeks, but that it was only a few hours old when killed.

MORRIS REISS, agent for D. H. Baldwin & Co.'s branch piano house, at Evansville, Ind., is said, left for parts unknown, leaving the company and many creditors in the lurch.

CONDUCTOR W. E. SELDRICH, of the C. & I. Coal railroad, fell between the cars at Brazil and was killed.

AT Anderson the other day the first test of a new crude oil burner for locomotives was made. It is thought the invention will work a revolution in fuel for locomotives.

FLORIDA, near Anderson, has secured a mammoth steel plant with a capital stock of \$125,000. The factory is to employ not less than 150 skilled laborers when in full operation.

The noted case of Joseph J. Fields, ex-treasurer of Orange county, against Clark Brown and the Orange County bank, has been set for trial in the Washington circuit court for Monday, March 6. The suit is for \$20,000, the full amount of Fields' shortage, with about eight thousand dollars added.

THE other night the house of John Bartholomew burned to the ground at Milford while the family was at church. They had been smoking meat in the house. It was the first brick house erected in Kosciusko county, having been built in 1847.

ALBERT GIBBONS, son of John Gibbons, residing south of Brazil, and one of the wealthiest farmers in Clay county, was arrested at his home on a warrant issued by Deputy United States Commissioner W. P. Blair, of Brazil, on a charge of deserting the regular army in Montana two months ago. The case was tried before Mr. Blair, the father claiming custody of his son on the ground that the boy was under age when he enlisted. After a heated discussion the prisoner was turned over to his father.

DENNIS BOLIN, a farmer living in Van Buren, Clay county, was killed the other afternoon in a runaway. His team became frightened at a passing engine and ran off, tearing the wagon all to pieces and throwing Mr. Bolin to the ground, crushing his skull.

A MAN giving his name as Fred George, a noted burglar who has been operating in the vicinity of Vincennes, was arrested the other day at the instance of a tramp, to whom George had confided the extent of his operations. In some straw stacks, three or four miles west of Vincennes, on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, were found probably \$3,000 worth of stolen goods taken from country stores he had robbed.

AT Columbus, while resisting a test for intoxication, Henry Schoonover, a contractor, seriously cut Policeman Rucker in the throat. The officer fired at his man, but missed him and struck a bystander in the hip.

WHILE a colored man named Johnson was dancing in a saloon, at Brazil, a revolver fell from his pocket, exploded and killed Joe Smith, also colored.

HENRY SCHOONOVER, who cut Policeman Rucker who was attempting to arrest him, has decided to the officer a house and lot.

FIRE destroyed the big handle factory of Surplus, Dunn & Co., at Lafayette, Ind., \$25,000; fully insured.

THE body of an unknown man, evidently murdered, was found on the highway near Greenfield.

OWEN P. SCARFF, of Madison City, has been appointed government gauger and assigned to duty at Hammond.

C. S. COTTINGHAM, after fifteen years' service as assistant postmaster at Kokomo, has resigned. Mr. S. Holman takes his place.

During the funeral of Joseph Weaver, at the Christian church in Noblesville, the building was discovered to be on fire, and the alarm came near causing a panic. The fire department was called out and the fire was extinguished without material loss.

THERE have been introduced in the Indiana legislature up to February 20 a total of 873 bills and less than fifty of these have been enacted into laws.

JUDGE JAMES S. FRAZER died at his home in Warsaw, the other evening, of pneumonia, aged sixty-nine years. Judge Frazer was the best known jurist in Indiana, and his decisions made upon the supreme bench gained for him a national reputation.

A DIFFICULTY occurred near Nashville, Brown county, the other afternoon, in which Douglass Moore shot Wm. Moore. The wound is said to be mortal.

The foundrymen at Evansville have united under the name of Manufacturers' Union, and have looked out the molders, who struck several times before.

KANSAS MILITIA.

Gov. Lewelling Proceeding with His Reorganization—When Completed He Will Have an Army of 40,000 Men, Every One of Whom, He Declares, Will Obey the Commands of the Governor.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 25.—Gov. Lewelling has fully decided to reorganize the militia of Kansas, which numbers 18,000 men, or thirty companies. Orders have been issued to remove all disloyal line and staff officers and replace them with men who will obey the governor's orders. The military board is being reorganized for this special purpose. As there are more than 100 republican officers, Adjt. Gen. Artz thinks it may take a few weeks to replace all of them. In addition to the national guard, the number of which is fixed by law, Gov. Lewelling is causing to be organized the industrial legion, an inner circle of the alliance having a military character.

Adjt. Gen. Artz says:

"Men are drilling all over Kansas to-day. Not with guns—they haven't got them yet—but they are being drilled in the feelings and marching, and they will be drilled with the guns when they are ready for them. The law does not prevent the organization of an unlimited number of military companies who can arm themselves independent of the state, and this is being done to-day. People are in earnest. The entire national guard of Kansas is to be reorganized. What is the use of having a military force if it is composed of men who won't obey orders? Ex-Gov. Humphrey's talk about our not having the power to reorganize the militia is all nonsense. The law gives the state military board the power to do as it pleases with the militia. This military board is appointed by the governor, and when ex-Gov. Humphrey said Gov. Lewelling had no power to remove brigadier generals he was mistaken. Anyone who will take the trouble to look up the law on this subject will see that we have all the power necessary to reorganize the whole state militia."

The legion is the organization provided for at the last national alliance, John F. Willits being named as general and organizer for Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. Gov. Lewelling estimates that these auxiliary companies will contain 40,000 men, all of whom will obey his orders when issued. The surplus of arms and ammunition supplied by the general government for the use of state troops will be used to arm the more advanced of these companies on the report made by Gen. Willits; their commander, who is also a member of the governor's advisory board of pardons.

The fact that the militia refused to obey Gov. Lewelling's order to drive from the representative hall the republican house has angered the executive, and he declares he will have an army every man of which will obey the commands of the governor. The mutinous privates in the guard will be given their discharges if they do not ask for them, and populists recommended by known leaders will be enlisted. There is consternation among republicans at this movement. It indicates a future plan not yet revealed but which all fear.

SILVER COINAGE.

Provisions of a Bill Just Introduced in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Mr. Harter (O.) has introduced in the house a bill to provide for the free coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio and upon equal terms. It provides that after its passage the purchases of silver bullion by the government shall cease and that the mints shall be opened to the coinage of both metals upon the same terms as existed prior to 1873, provided, however, that all silver and gold coined hereafter for the account of owners shall not have any legal tender function and instead of being stamped "One dollar," "Five dollars," etc., shall be stamped "Ten dimes," "Fifty dimes," etc. Nothing in this act, the bill says, shall be construed as affecting the legal tender function of the gold and silver already coined or which may hereafter be coined upon the account of the United States, and all laws in conflict with this act are repealed.

FOUR SWEEP OVERBOARD.

Two Seamen Drowned and Two Washed Back on Deck During a Storm.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25.—The schooner Isaac T. Campbell, of Boston, with coal for this port from Baltimore, arrived here Thursday afternoon. The captain reports that on Monday morning, while off Hogg Island, a squall struck the vessel with terrific force, and it was found necessary to shorten sail and lay to. While occupied in furling the jib Mate Charles Olson, aged 29, of Boston, and George Lawrence, a native of Bangor, Me., and two other seamen were swept overboard, and Olson and Lawrence drowned, the other seamen being thrown back on the vessel by a heavy sea.

HELD UP THE TOWN.

Bold Work of Three Desperados at Adair Station, I. T.

PARSONS, Kan., Feb. 25.—Wednesday night just after Missouri, Kansas & Texas passenger train No. 2 pulled out of Adair Station, I. T., three desperados confronted the agent and robbed him of \$8,700. Eighteen citizens who appeared on the scene were made to hold up their hands and were marched at the point of the bandits' guns to one of the principal stores in the town, which was robbed of \$800. The robbers then marched the men to the stockyards, where their horses were hitched. They then mounted and disappeared.

Bicycle Tournament.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The arrangements for the international bicycle tournament, to be held at Chicago next August, are progressing rapidly. The committee in charge of the affair have decided to hold the races from August 5 to 12. There will be five days and possibly two evenings devoted to the sport. An \$8,000 track will be laid out at the grounds of the Chicago baseball club.

Idaho Mormons Can Now Vote.

BOZEMAN, Ia., Feb. 25.—The governor has signed the bill enfranchising Mormons. The measure adds about 8,000 to the voting population of the state.

REPUBLICANS WIN.

The Supreme Court of Kansas Declares Their House of Representatives to Be the Legal One—Populists Inclined to Give Up the Fight.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 27.—The contest between the dual houses is over and the republicans are victors. The supreme court has decided that the republican house is the legal body. Three weeks ago Bender (rep.) commenced contest for the seat of Humphrey (pop.) from Labette county. L. C. Gunn was subpoenaed as witness for Bender by the republican house elections committee. He refused to give testimony and was arrested on a warrant from the republican speaker. Gunn applied to the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus, claiming that the republican speaker did not have authority to arrest and hold him because he was not speaker of the legal house. This brought the question of house legality squarely before the court, which on Saturday decided that the republican house is the legal body. The two republican justices, Horton and Johnston, decided against the populists and Justice Allen decided that the court had no jurisdiction. Allen is a populist.

Immediately after the decision of the supreme court sustaining the republican house as the legal body the populists went into caucus to decide what course they were to pursue. The meeting lasted into the night and was addressed by Clemens, Webb, Doster and other populist leaders. Clemens and Webb were for disregarding the mandate of the court and maintaining the populist house organization by force if necessary, but Doster spoke in a more temperate vein and advised acquiescence in the decision. The meeting finally appointed a committee of three members of the house to call on Gov. Lewelling and ascertain his views, the committee to report at 9 o'clock this morning. No matter what the house as a body decides to do it is settled that a number of the members will take their seats in the republican house to-day.

The present session of the legislature ends March 8, when it is expected that the governor will call an extra session. The pay of members for an extra session is limited to \$90, which limits the session to thirty days. This is more than enough time for the legislature to pass needed laws.

THURSTON GIVES UP.

The Hawaiian Commissioner Abandons Hope of Ratification of the Annexation Treaty Until the New Administration Takes Hold.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The chances of annexing Hawaii during the present session of congress are at an end. This can be announced on the authority of Commissioner Thurston, who is at the head of the Hawaiian delegation. Mr. Thurston was seen by a correspondent with a view to ascertaining what steps would be taken during the coming week to push the treaty to confirmation.

For the first time Mr. Thurston admitted that all hope of confirming the treaty had been abandoned. Said he: "No further steps will be taken until President Cleveland's administration has begun. It will be useless to push the subject further during the present administration, as the effort would have fallen short of securing a confirmation of the treaty, and it might have increased certain antagonisms. There is reason to believe that some of the opposition is due to a feeling that a subject of this magnitude ought not to be undertaken by an administration on the eve of its retirement. This opposition is not against the treaty itself. For that reason it is best to let the matter rest until after Mr. Cleveland's administration begins, as it will dissolve the opposition."

Commissioner Castle was with Mr. Thurston at the time the foregoing statement was made, and fully coincided with it. They made it clear, also, that they were not expressing a mere opinion as to what would be done, but were speaking from positive information as to a programme fully agreed upon. Under the new arrangement the entire subject goes over to President Cleveland and his secretary of state. It is probable that the treaty will be withdrawn and the subject presented to congress anew by Secretary Gresham, as the senate would no longer be subject to the recommendations of a president who is out of office. This course would be pursued even though the views of Mr. Cleveland and Judge Gresham were known to be the same as those expressed in the communications already laid before the senate. The treaty itself will probably be re-executed, in order to give it the additional prestige of an act wholly performed by Mr. Cleveland's administration.

AGREE TO FIGHT.

An Outline of the Terms of the Proposed Fight Between Corbett and Mitchell.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Articles have been signed between Corbett and Mitchell for a fight to a finish for the world's championship and stakes of \$10,000 a side, which amounts are now in the hands of Daniel H. Blanchard, of Boston, who has been chosen stakeholder. The fight is to come off during the second week in December, 1893, before the athletic club offering the largest purse between this time and March 25, 1893. It will take place in a 24-foot ring, is to be governed by Marquis of Queensbury rules and the winner is to take the entire purse and side stakes.

FIVE MEN DROWNED.

They Go to Rescue the Crew of a Shipwrecked Brig, Who Are All Saved.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 27.—The brig Sagua, loaded with sugar, was wrecked upon Cuttyhunk Island. There was a terrible sea running. The islanders saw her lights and went to the rescue. They reached the wreck, but the life-boat was engulfed by a big wave and five men out of the crew of six were drowned. The dead are: Capt. Timothy Aiken, Jr., Isaiah Taylor, Hiram Jackson, William Brightman and Frederick Aiken. All the brig's crew were saved.