

WORLD'S FAIR GOSSIP.

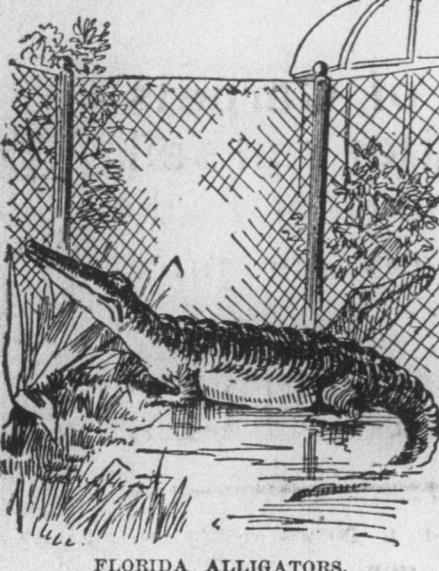
People from All Lands Thronging Chicago Thoroughfares.

Strange Things Seen and Heard at Jackson Park—The Beautiful Home of the Fishes—A Logging Camp from Michigan.

[Special Chicago Correspondence]

The streets of Chicago now present some strange sights. In an hour's stroll through the business section one may come across the turbaned Turk, strolling majestically along under a big load of self-importance; the coal-black Ethiopian, with his monstrous earrings and bangles of brass; the swarthy little Jap, with his beadle-like little eyes taking in everything that passes, and yet pretending to see nothing; the hooded Bedouin of the desert; the dried-up, mummified Javanese, whose appearance strongly suggests the need of a good scouring; and in fact a specimen of almost every race under the sun. They are all here, at any rate, and if you don't meet them in our streets all you need do, if you wish to see them, is to take a trip out to Jackson park and there you will find them without any trouble.

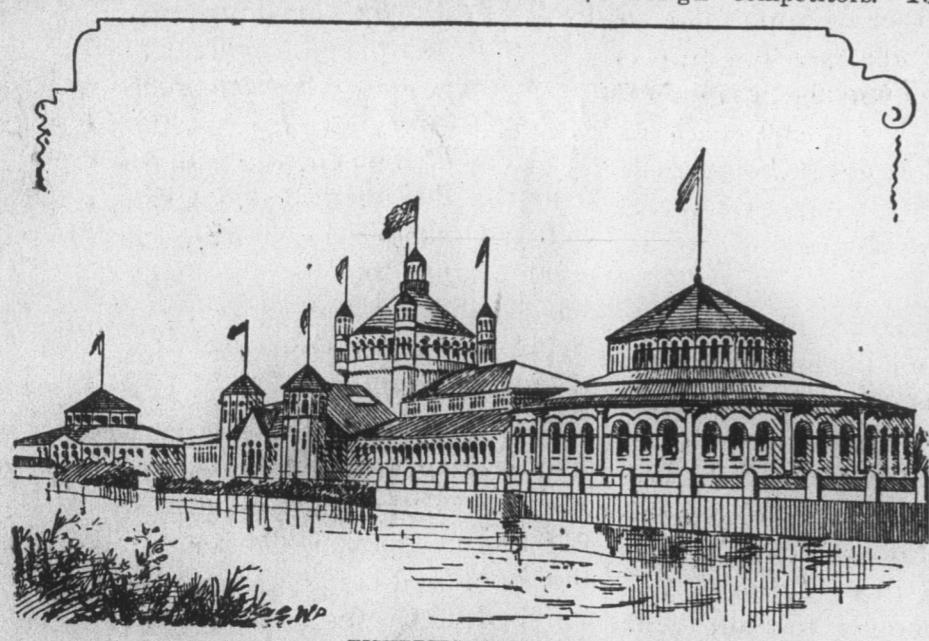
It is quite a comical sight to see a wild son of the Sahara, clad in the strange habiliments of his desert land,



FLORIDA ALLIGATORS.

scooting about among the teams on our street crossings.

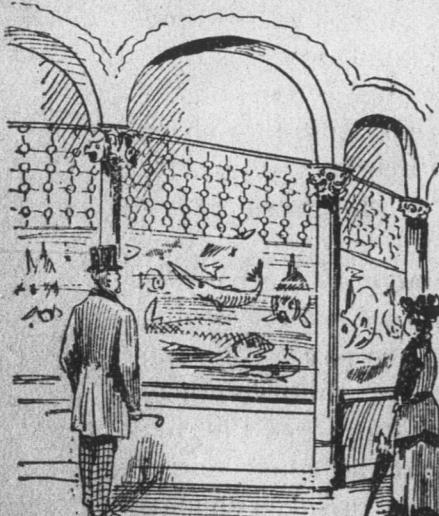
A number of Arabs were going down the street the other day and came to a crowded crossing. One of them gathered his fluttering garments about him and made a wild plunge among the horses and wagons, and succeeded in getting safely to the opposite side, from which he vigorously beckoned his companions to follow, uttering meanwhile, with great vehemence, something in his native tongue which sounded to uninformed American ears very like a malediction on the carelessness of civilized teamsters. His brethren soon joined him, and as they stood for a moment on



MICHIGAN LOGGING CAMP.

the corner they held a consultation, apparently, to decide whether they had better venture any further among the snares and dangers of civilization or not. Having decided the matter they strode away to the south, in the direction of Jackson park.

Out at the fair grounds there is a perfect reproduction of the confusion that we told occurred at the building of the tower of Babel. In Midway Plaisance, which has become a part of the fair grounds, one admission admitting to both, where the foreign nations have their buildings, the opportunities for studying some of the strangest people on earth are manifold. Here the



IN THE FISH PAVILION.

Egyptians and Tunisians are busy with their building material; there the Egyptians are putting the finishing touches to their booths; and yonder are the people from Ceylon, deeply intent upon the completion of their odd dwellings. It is all wonderful to behold. Here, where but a few short months ago was a wilderness of bushes and shrubs, we have a composite city of villages from the different countries on the other side of the world.

It is wonderful how quickly some of these strangers from abroad become Americanized. The Egyptians are especially apt in their studies of our language and manners. This was quite noticeable in one instance, when, a few days ago, a group of them entertained their American visitors with their efforts to converse in English. They would try to pronounce every word that was spoken to them and the mistakes

that they made were ludicrous beyond description. One of them, a keen-eyed young chap with a world of mischief in his brown head, was a born comedian. He possessed a rudimentary knowledge of several languages, and he spared himself no pains to entertain the crowd. He first sang a song in his own tongue, which must have been funny, as it convulsed his companions with laughter. Then he recited a piece in Spanish, concluding with the remark: "That Spain." He next recited the same piece in French, concluding, as before, with the information: "That France." Finally he exclaimed: "Ta-ra-ra-boom-dey! That English." This tickled the crowd immensely and the people applauded the young mimic uproariously.

One of the leading attractions just at present is the beautiful Fisheries building in the northeastern portion of the fair grounds. The exhibits are rapidly coming in, and among them are some of the wonders of deep sea life. This magnificent home of the fishes will undoubtedly prove one of the most frequented buildings of the exposition. Here in the vast aquariums darting about in the crystalline waters will be seen the finny tribes of almost every lake and stream on the globe, and in the deep sea tank in the center of the building will be found rare forms of salt water life.

In addition to the live fish there will be a great many prepared specimens displayed in glass cases. There will also be a varied assortment of fishing boats and tackle from different nations, and queer models and implements from the celebrated fisheries of the world. The process of hatching and rearing fish will be fully illustrated, and the lover of piscatorial pursuits will here find much to edify and entertain him.

Norway has a wonderful exhibit. The fisheries of that country employ more than eighty thousand men, and nineteen thousand boats. The exhibit now ready to be installed consists largely of full-sized boats and models of fishing vessels equipped with nets and other apparatus. Cod, mackerel and herring form the major part of the Norwegian exhibit in a commercial sense, but the most interesting feature about their space will be the display of boats.

From Mexico will come illustrations of the pearl fisheries of the Gulf of California, showing how the natives descend to depths of more than one hundred feet to capture the precious oysters.

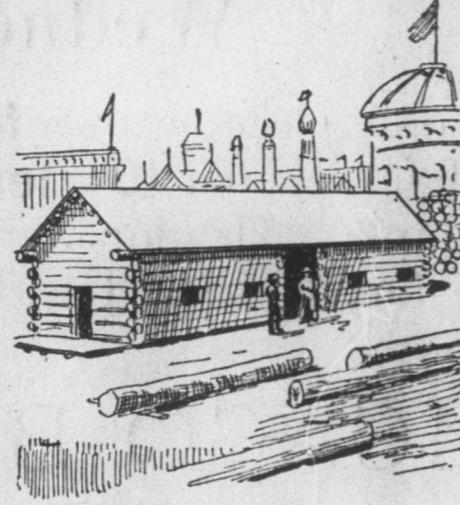
Canada displays the famous methods of Nova Scotia fishermen, and will also send a creditable exhibit of the food and commercial products of her fisheries. There will also be a large collection of boats, fishing paraphernalia, and fish-eating animals and birds, besides a collection from the museum in Montreal.

Americans will not be outdone, despite the elaborate preparations being made by foreign competitors. Ten

cial tanks, and as they are very vicious will be safely fenced in to prevent them from reaching out and taking in any careless visitor who might take them for inanimate objects and venture too close.

Just west of the Live Stock building, in the south end of the grounds, a logging camp is being erected. The camp belongs to the Michigan exhibit and is considered one of the glories of the Wolverine state. There is a log cabin and all the surroundings of camp life. Wild forest scenery only is needed to make the logging camp realistic as well as picturesque. Lying near it is a low wagon holding 36,000 feet of timber. This load is one of the biggest shipped out of Michigan on one car. The logs are arranged in the form of a pyramid thirty feet high, and in the most airy way possible. But for the thick chains bound in and out of the logs one could imagine the heaps toppling over at the slightest breath. Some of the logs measure three feet in diameter.

The cabin is of hemlock, the logs being sawed in the interior, leaving the rough bark outside. The crannies between the logs are stuffed with strips of bark. The gable is made of Norway pine, as are the beams. The roof, which is not yet completed, will consist of hemlock scoops. These scoops are the remnants of the trees after the interior has been scooped out. The logs



MICHIGAN LOGGING CAMP.

are then cut lengthwise and nailed to the roof, one forming a trough down which the rain can trickle, another with the bark up, forming a bridge between the concave scoops. The height of the cabin is eighteen feet, while above the gables two tamarac flagpoles shoot twenty feet in the air. Every implement used by lumbermen in northern Michigan will be exhibited in the sleeping-room. Behind the cabin will be ranged five logging cars, carrying loads of hard wood and headed by a regulation logging locomotive. Several logwheels used for hauling logs in the summer will be rolled alongside the cars.

This exhibit will give the city people some idea of the rough life of the lumberman in the dense pine forests of the north and will illustrate to the uninitiated the immense labor involved in procuring material for the building of our homes.

EXTORTION NOT ALLOWED.

World's Fair Visitors Will Be Protected from Imposition.

Misrepresentation has been the ever ready weapon of those who for one reason or another have allied themselves with the enemies of the exposition. A few newspapers have stoutly defended themselves by publishing malicious falsehoods concerning the greatest enterprise of this, or indeed of any other century. For a time it was thought unnecessary to contradict these reports. The American public was left to determine for itself that the exposition was being maligned. Very often has the suggestion been made that some official denial should be uttered, and finally these suggestions have been accepted. President Higginbotham has authorized the publication of the following, with the request that it be given the widest publicity:

"The exposition will be opened for visitors on May 1.

"An abundance of drinking water, the best supplied to any great city in the world, will be provided free to all. The report that a charge would be made for drinking water probably arose from the fact that Hygeia water can also be had by those who may desire it at one cent a glass.

"Ample provisions for seating will be made without charge.

"About fifteen hundred toilet rooms and closets will be located at convenient points in the buildings and about the grounds, and they will be absolutely free to the public. This is as large a number in proportion to the estimated attendance as has ever been provided in any exposition. In addition to these there will also be nearly an equal number of lavatories, and toilet rooms of a costly and handsome character as exhibits, for the use of which a charge of five cents will be made.

"The admission fee of fifty cents will entitle the visitor to see and enter all the exposition buildings, inspect the exhibits and, in short, to see everything within the exposition grounds, except the Esquimaux village and the reproduction of the Colorado cliff dwellings. For these, as well as the special attractions on Midway Plaisance, a small fee will be charged.

"Imposition or extortion of any description will not be tolerated.

"Free medical and emergency hospital service is provided on the grounds by the exposition management.

"The bureau of public comfort will provide commodious free waiting rooms, including 'spacious ladies' parlor and toilet rooms, in various parts of the grounds."

Dr. GATLING is getting even more fastidious in the matter of guns than he used to be. He has harnessed to a new one an electric motor that gives a result of 2,000 shots a minute, according to his own claims.

A NEW Missouri statute makes it a penitentiary offense for a husband to desert his wife until they have lived together for at least ten years.

—Love is stronger than argument.—Interior.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

THE storm that raged at Brazil the other night did considerable damage. Late reports from Clay and adjoining counties show that the damage is greater than first reported. Coxsackie, a little town north of Brazil, is flooded with water, compelling many families to move from their houses in the midst of the storm. Fences and property were swept away. The Chicago and Indiana coal road suffered from washouts in several places along the line, impeding all traffic. Brazil was also a heavy loser, several houses were flooded in the south part of the city and many streets damaged by washouts.

DURING a fight between waiters in Henry Smith's restaurant, Indianapolis, Clyde Wheeler struck Carl Hessler with a heavy glass, which broke into fragments as it caromed from Hessler's head. Hessler was cut in five different places, one fragment severing the temporal artery. He narrowly escaped bleeding to death.

T. H. BEATTY, of Union township, near Decatur, has lost three fine stallions, one of them worth \$3,000. They were evidently poisoned. The farmers about there are feeling uneasy about the safety of their horses. Two valuable horses were stolen near New Corydon, a small town south of Decatur.

A WIND and rain storm, the most threatening that has visited Indianapolis for years, raged all the other day. For some time the average velocity of the wind was twenty-five miles an hour, and at half-past 10 o'clock the velocity was twenty-eight miles an hour. The most serious damage resulted from the destruction of the Big Four freight house in the company's freight yards at Brightwood. This structure, 600 feet long by 80 feet wide, fell at 9 o'clock. When the building fell twelve men were in it engaged in repairing box cars. They were warned by the cracking timbers in time to climb into the cars, and thus escaped, although imprisoned under an immense heap of debris. It took two hours' work, with a big force, to liberate the imprisoned workmen. Loss \$28,000.

THE governor the other day pardoned Milton Edson, a feeble-minded paralytic youth, convicted at Vincennes of stealing fifteen cents worth of old copper, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

A BRAKEMAN on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad was killed at Morristown the other morning.

A DESTRUCTIVE storm with heavy rain struck Mitchell. Great damage was done west of there. The roof of the Mitchell City Terminal Railway company, of which Mr. Garretson is president, was lifted from the building and carried away.

GEO. T. MARTIN, a laborer, met with a horrible death while engaged in digging a vault in the Jenny Electric Light station, Evansville. He had gotten down about eighteen feet when the wall between the old vault and the new one caved in and buried him.

A DEAL was closed the other day which gives Anderson another big paper mill. The new company is headed by Albert Reynolds, well known in the paper manufacturing world, and formerly of the Anderson Paper Co. Ellis Carpenter, manager of the North Anderson Land Co., engineered the deal. Phil Matler, owner of a town addition, donates the site.

THE widow of Druggist Eister, who was murdered at Indianapolis, has identified Parker and McAfee, now in jail there, as the murderers.

THOMAS REVELL, a police officer of Butler, meeting with resistance in attempting the arrest of Warren Blackwell, shot the latter, killing him instantly. Public opinion is very high against Revell, as Blackwell was a young and well to do farmer, and the offense with which he was charged was a trivial one, and he had no firearms.

A joint stock company for the manufacture of cooperage material has been formed at Clay City. The chief promoters are W. H. Guirl, B. M. Guirl and capitalists, from South Bend. They will erect a \$25,000 plant.

The new city hall at Fort Wayne was formally dedicated the other evening by a reception and banquet.

EARLY fruit buds were nipped by Jack Frost in the northern part of the state the other night.

AT Valparaiso Judge Gillette rendered a decision in the Baltimore and Ohio tax suits. Suit was brought to compel the company to pay their taxes under the provisions of the law enacted by the late legislature, and the decision upholds the constitutionality of the tax law. Unless the company pays up in a few days their rolling stock will be attacked.

T. A. ANDREWS, of Chicago, an inmate of Dr. Gray's sanitarium at LaPorte, committed suicide. He was driven to the act by mental despondency, placed a shotgun to his head, pulled the trigger and sent a heavy load of shot into his head. Death was instantaneous.

THE mangled remains of an unknown man were found on the Michigan Central tracks near Valparaiso.

JOHN YOUNG was killed by Charles Siebert, at Indianapolis, in a fight over a woman.

VANDALS entered the Simons church, in Huntington county, and made general havoc with the pews, walls and hymn books.

KATE HARRIN, the fourteen-year-old preacher, is having overflowing houses in the neighborhood of Richmond every night.

THE convention of the Young Men's Christian association, which meets in Indianapolis on May 10, will represent all the associations in North America. Arrangements are being made to entertain at least 1,000 delegates.

JOHN W. COCHRAN, a well-known young man of Elkhart, died the other night from the effects of cigarette smoking.

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BIG SUMS INVOLVED.

The Union Loan & Trust Company of Sioux City, Ia., fails and several other corporations forced to assign in consequence—Over \$1,000,000 Involved.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 26.—At 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon D. T. Hedges, president of the Union Stock Yards company, and the wealthiest man in Sioux City, assigned all his property, amounting by schedule, accompanying the assignment to \$1,998,000, to E. H. Hubbard, for the benefit of his creditors. At the same time the Hedges Trust company, of which he is president, assigned to Mr. Hubbard, liabilities being \$250,000 and assets \$450,000. Mr. Hedges' liabilities are \$1,024,624.

Ten minutes later the Union Loan & Trust company assigned, also to Mr. Hubbard. Its statements show liabilities of \$745,574 and assets of \$1,468,083. The company had guaranteed notes, which were sold in Chicago, New York and other eastern cities, amounting to about \$1,400,000, which are coming due and cannot be paid owing to the close money market. Two hundred and seventy thousand dollars of these were notes of D. T. Hedges, whose failure forced that of the Union company.

The Sioux City Stove Works company a few minutes later filed two mortgages to the Union Loan & Trust company amounting to \$350,000 and at once closed its works, leaving 100 men unemployed.

A mortgage for \$103,000 given by D. A. Williams on the Hotel Garretson to A. S. Garretson and by him assigned to the Union Loan & Trust company was filed; also a warranty deed from D. F. Hedges to the Union company for 8,000 acres of farm land in this county for \$350,000.

ED HAAKINSON, proprietor of the Sioux City Dressed Beef & Canning company, and one of the wealthiest men in the city, assigned a large amount of property to E. A. Burgess to meet special liabilities, but will make no general assignment. He had indorsed a large amount of Hedges' paper and it forced him to take this action. Mr. Haakinson also assigned about \$150,000 worth of other property to relatives in trust. E. R. Smith, secretary of the Union Loan & Trust company, conveyed \$100,000 of private property to trustees for his creditors. A. S. Garretson, vice president of the Union company, gave a deed for about 600 acres of land to T. P. Gere for \$85,000, but has made no assignment. He is president of the Sioux City & Northern and Pacific Short Line railroads, and says he will make no assignment. The Sioux City Terminal Railway company, of which Mr. Garretson is president, filed a \$750,000 mortgage to the Union Loan & Trust company.

The families on all sides moved out, however, and the sidewalks were strewn with furniture and wearing apparel. Many in their haste did not even take time to properly dress themselves. Their fears were not without ground. Sparks from the combustible material in the burning building showered upon roofs on all sides and the flames made all as light as day. In the northeast corner was the magazine of the regiment, and the police drove everybody away from the building, as an explosion was momentarily feared. The intense heat caused the walls to crack and fall on all sides, and by daylight but a small portion of the magnificent structure remained. Small quantities of gunpowder were constantly exploding and added to the danger of the firemen. The discharges came in many instances from the rifles stored in the armory.

The alarm was turned in and a big force of firemen was soon on the ground. But the armory and its contents were beyond the control of all the fire departments in the world. Even when Marshal Townsend arrived he realized that to attempt to put out the fire was hopeless. It must be allowed to run its course. All that the fire department could do was to prevent the fire from spreading to adjacent buildings.

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The armory cost between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

DESTROYED.

Fire Wipes Out the Armory of the First Regiment, I. N. G., in Chicago—The Building and Its Contents a Total Loss—Two Colored Men Burned to Death—Two Others Badly Injured.

CHICAGO, April 25.—The armory of the First regiment, Illinois national guard, Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue, was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. Two lives were lost and two men were badly injured. The scenery and stage fixtures of the Trocadero, which was to have opened April 29, was also destroyed by the fire.