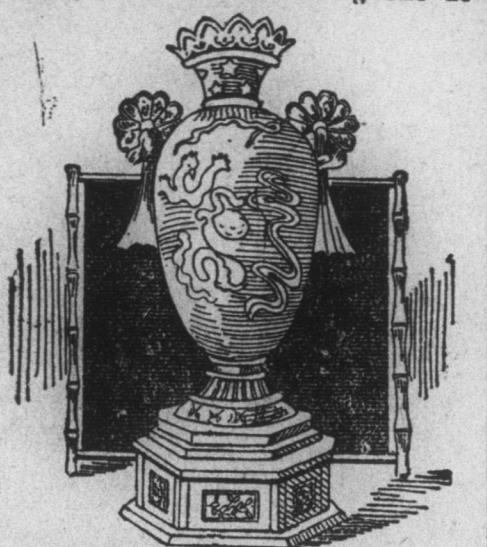


FROM FAIR FRANCE.

Rare and Beautiful Exhibits at the Columbian Exposition.

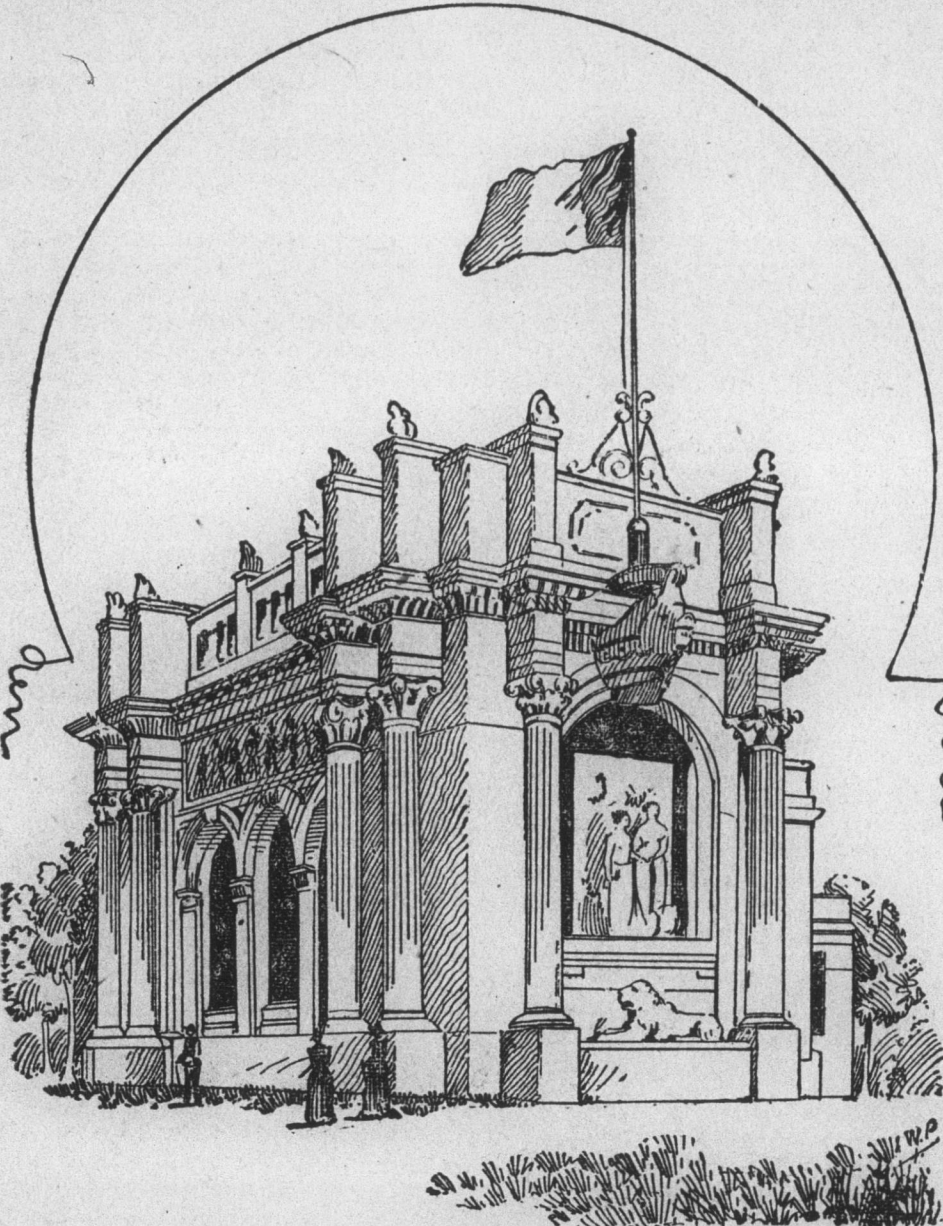
Pictures That Delight the Parisian's Heart and Bric-a-brac That Is Very Costly—Various Notes of Interest.

[Special Chicago Correspondence.] In all the vast array of splendid exhibits in the mammoth building devoted to the manufactures and liberal arts at the world's fair there are none more curious and beautiful than those contained in the department of France. Each of the different nations represented has contributed lavishly of its choicest productions in the various lines, and there is a strong spirit of rivalry among them for the honor of having the finest display; but it is exceedingly difficult for the unprejudiced observer to determine to whom the honor belongs. France, however, is justly entitled to rank with the best in the display of paintings and odd articles of bric-a-brac. One may stroll for hours among the wonders of other exhibits, and at each succeeding one de-



A TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLAR VASE.

clare it to be better than those before it, but when he has been through the French section he is free to pronounce it unsurpassed in the whole exposition. It would require much space to enumerate the attractions of this exhibit. Principal among them are some very fine pieces of art pottery, colored statuettes and table vases. In some instances the prices are given, the



FRENCH BUILDING.

articles being on sale, to be delivered at the close of the fair, and it almost takes one's breath away to see the immense valuation placed upon some of the smaller pieces. But they are only for people who have long purses and do not mind the outlay so long as their taste for art is gratified. Poor people who find themselves wandering about among the rich and costly articles so freely displayed on every hand will



AMONG THE FINE POTTERY.

them in a mechanical way and pass on thinking no doubt that they are all very fine but entirely useless as far as they are concerned.

Passing by some of the expensive statuettes the other day an elderly, homespun-looking sort of a woman paused and gazed curiously at a tiny pink cherub with blue wings and yellow hair, about the neck of which was hung a card bearing the notice: "Sold, \$25." After an indignant sniff or two she turned to a woman at her elbow and said: "My land! Twenty-five dollars for that little chancy doll! The one that bought it must hev more

money nor brains. We got one to home on our mantle twice as big as that and a heap purtier and it only cost half a dollar." Later on the old lady came across a vase in the Japanese section which bore the price, \$20,000, upon it. She didn't have any at home that was bigger or better than it was, but she said, as she looked askance at the high-priced piece of pottery, that she'd be hanged before she'd pay that much for a "no-count pot."

It is not only in the Manufactures building that the French vie with the other nations in their exhibits. The Art palace contains many surpassingly beautiful works, which will not suffer by comparison with those of any country under the sun. In fact, in the opinion of some of our best painters, France leads them all in the art display. True, some of her pictures were determined by the art committee to be a trifle too bald, but they were becomingly draped with opaque hangings and the multitude can view the splendid exhibit without any offense to its sense of propriety.

The French building proper, situated on the lake front north of the Ceylon building, contains many features of interest. The building itself is quite imposing. As viewed from the north it presents somewhat the appearance of a coliseum, but upon coming round to the front on the east its aspect changes and one is at a loss for a description of its style of architecture. On the right is a doorway leading through the building into a semicircular gallery, elevated but slightly from the ground, in which are hung some very large paintings of views in the French capital. Here the Parisian may feast his eyes upon the familiar scenes of his beloved "Paree," and point out to his friends the leading places of interest in the great city.

Having passed along the entire length of the gallery, leading up to which are stairways from the central court, which is a sort of garden spot, one enters a detached portion of the building in which are a number of interesting exhibits of a mechanical and scientific nature. Among other things is a peculiar system of photography by the aid of which criminals are detected, in the demonstration given wax figures being used to represent the culprit.

The foregoing comprise but a portion of the French exhibits, the departments of agriculture, horticulture, electricity and mining each having an elaborate display. It has developed that France

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

CONVENIENT BARN.

Excellent Adapted for the Keeping of Sheep and Dairy Cows.

In the accompanying illustrations are given the elevation and the interior arrangement of a farm barn that probably gives the most room for the money of any that could be devised. Its square construction and flat roofs permit all the hay and fodder to be placed above the first floor, thus leaving this entire floor free for the quartering of stock, while the cellar below can be utilized for the storing of roots, which should form no inconsiderable part of the feed consumed by the stock, and for the storage of the manure, the root cellar being, of course,

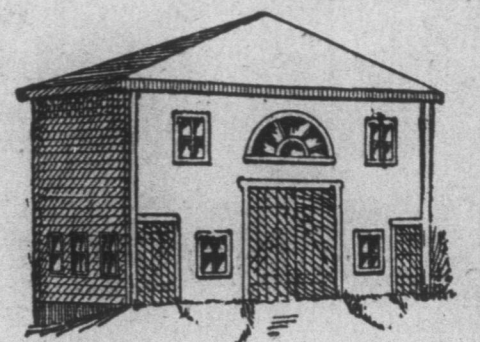


FIG. 1.—PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF BARN.

separated from the manure pit by a tight wall. A perspective view of the barn is shown in Fig. 1.

Such a barn is excellently adapted for the keeping of sheep, three sides of it being devoted to the pens for these, while the feeding of all the sheep can be done from the main floor; or, it can be very well made to serve the purpose of a dairy barn, with a silo in one corner, extending from a cemented floor in the cellar to the hay and fodder floor. When arranged for sheep, the pen can be advantageously arranged, as shown in Fig. 2, each pen having communication with the neighboring pen, and also with the feeding floor.

An inside feeding rack may be used, into which hay and other fodder can be pitched directly from the feeding floor, and this, in some respects, is the best plan to pursue, for it permits a tight

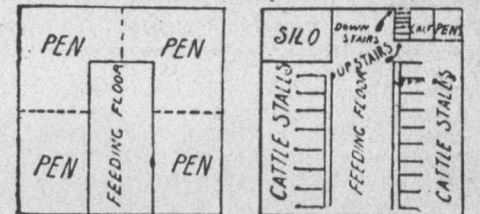


FIG. 2.—FLOOR PLAN FOR SHEEP BARN.

board fence between the feeding floor and the pens, to a height of three feet or so, thus keeping the lambs from coming through from the pens to the feeding floor and soiling the floor and hay. But if the flocks are fed directly from this floor, let a perpendicular opening be provided for each sheep to feed through, rather than the long horizontal opening provided by the removal of one board from the partition, which is so commonly seen, but which necessitates the wearing off of all the wool above the sheep's necks, to the loss of the wool and to the sheep's manifest disfigurement. These upright openings can be made by removing at least two boards from the partition, and using slats, or rounds just far enough apart to admit a sheep's head and neck with the greatest comfort. If the barn is to be used for dairy purposes, an interior arrangement, such as is seen in Fig. 3, will be found convenient. In either case hay and fodder is placed in the second story by driving the hay carts into the central feeding floor and raising their contents through a central "well," or large opening in the center of the second story floor by means of a hay fork, this well being properly protected by a tight wall around it four feet or more in height. To make it impossible for children to fall through such an opening, even though protected by a high wall, the opening may be covered, when not in use, by a hinged grating.—D. Worcester, in Agriculturalist.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

When a sheep dies it leaves enough to pay its debts.

See that the horse collars are kept soft and free from dirt or sores should be sure to result.

Keep lambs growing well during the first year by giving them the choicest pasture with some grain.

Give the work horses plenty of grain food with enough protein or muscle forming food to keep them in condition.

Give calves milk which has been brought to blood heat. Cold milk, sour milk and too large quantities of it at a time are some of the fruitful causes of scours.

If possible give the bull the range of a good sized pasture. If this is impractical, at least build a large paddock for him to exercise in and supply him with succulent food.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Success in the Dairy.

Many successive cows are really excellent dairy cows. If they were bred to a good bull, who has come from a family known to be great milkers, their calves would be valuable and well worth raising for the dairy. This is the whole secret of success in the dairy. Breed to animals whose records are known and do not take service from any scrub animal. The progeny of a scrub cow may be improved each generation and a good herd of dairy cattle formed if care be given to the record of the male, but a scrub bull can never do any good, either in making a herd or improving one. Bear this fact continually in mind, a scrub bull is fit only for the butcher.—N. E. Homestead.

Use of the Harrow.

When wheat is to follow corn, potatoes or beans the breaking plow may often be dispensed with provided the soil is in good condition. A disk harrow will cut from four to six inches deep and make a fine, loose soil, which may be easily compacted by the roller. This will reduce the cost of preparation very materially and sometimes save many valuable days.

VENTILATING HIVES.

There Is Really Little Danger of Chilling the Brood in Summer.

I have always had more or less trouble every season with combs melting down and causing the bees to leave the hive. Swarms that are hived on empty combs and extracting supers often break down, especially if they are set in the sun. In the majority of my frames the combs are not wired in, but built from "starters." I am not sure but that it is more economical in the end to have combs built from full sheets of foundation that have been firmly braced by line wire. I have never had any trouble with such combs, but the cost is considerably more than when built from "starters."

Some of my hives are exposed to the sun, and when large swarms are placed on unwired combs they are very apt to break down unless well ventilated or shaded. Extracting supers are still worse, for when the combs are nearly filled with honey and break it makes a very nasty, sticky mess. By giving thorough ventilation we can overcome this trouble to a great extent. I often raise the hive about one-half inch from the bottom board, and also raise the cover. This gives a direct draft clear through the hive. Generally, it will be sufficient to raise the cover daily. Sometimes, during heavy wind storms, they will blow off unless a weight is put on them. I have had colonies get quite a drenching by the cover getting blown off, but never could see that it did them any injury, as they can quickly dry themselves.

On a warm day we can always see quite a number of bees at the entrance, rapidly moving their wings; evidently they are trying to create a current of air through the hive, perhaps, for two purposes—to ripen newly gathered honey, and to keep the hive at the proper temperature.

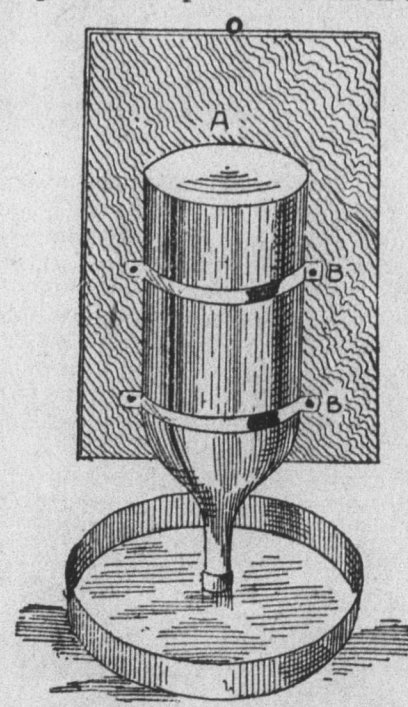
I have seen statements where the writer thought they were young bees testing their wings. It may be, but I think the main object is to ripen honey and ventilate the hive. They are much more noticeable in strong colonies than in weak ones, and the strong ones generate much more heat. I have my bees in the shade when convenient, and also ventilate them.

There is no danger in chilling the brood, or making the wax too cool for them to work unless the weather is very cool. This applies to the honey season only, or when the weather is pretty warm, and not for spring or fall treatment.—E. S. Mead, in Ohio Farmer.

DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

How One Poultryman Utilized an Old Quart Bottle.

An inexpensive drinking fountain may be made by fastening an ordinary quart bottle to a board, as shown in the illustration, A being the board and B B the clamps which hold the bottle in place. A hook or loop at the top of the board will serve to hang the bottle to the wall of the poultry house. A piece of wire should be attached to the mouth of the bottle to prevent the bottle from resting on the bottom of the drinking pan underneath. Fill the bottle with water, turn it upside down in the pan, and the pressure of the atmosphere will prevent the water from



BOTTLE DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

flowing out of the bottle only as it is lowered by the drinking of the water by the fowls. If preferred, the clamps (B B) may be attached to a post or to the wall, and the bottle removed from the clamps when filled.—Farm and Fireside.

PICKING THE GEES.

The When and How Depend Upon the Feed and Care.

In answer to the query: "How often in one season ought geese to be picked?" a farmer with fourteen years' experience answers, in the Philadelphia Farm Journal, that it depends entirely on the feed and run and explains the whole situation as follows: They feather out more quickly where they are permitted to run on green pasture and have abundance of good water to drink. Every ten weeks should find them under such treatment with a good coat of feathers. Do not pick until laying is over. Geese cannot be artificially molting and producing strong eggs at the same time. When ready to pick, which the experienced geese raiser can tell by the color of the plumage (if ready there will be no yellowish tinge on the white feathers, but to be sure pick a few from the breast of the goose), the feathers come easily and are dry at the quill end. If not ripe, they are soft and bloody. And this is one of the reasons why store-bought feathers sometimes have such a disagreeable odor. The best guide, experience, tells us to take only a small pinch of feathers in the fingers at a time, and with a quick downward jerk, from tail to neck, displace the first coat of feathers with only a very little of the second coat, the down. Do not pick the bolsters, those large feathers under the wings. If you do, the poor creature's wings will droop continually. When the goose dies we can strip these off for filling pillows for home use. But never take them from the geese while living.

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As the result of my tests, I find the ROYAL BAKING POWDER superior to all the others in every respect. It is entirely free from all adulteration and unwholesome impurity, and in baking it gives off a greater volume of leavening gas than any other powder. It is therefore not only the purest, but also the strongest powder with which I am acquainted.

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Prof. of Chemistry, Rush Medical College, Consulting Chemist, Chicago Board of Health.

All other baking powders are shown by analysis to contain alum, lime or ammonia.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

"THERE'S a roomer in the air," muttered the impecunious seventh-floor lodger, as he slid down the rope that led from his window to the back alley, "that the landlord won't be able to trace, and I'll bet on it!"

Wide Awake.

The August number of this delightful magazine is much larger than usual—containing 150 pages of reading matter. Perhaps the "Story of WIDE AWAKE" may be considered the leading article of the number. It is a graphic account of the magazine, from its very beginning to the present time. A fine frontispiece portrait of the late Daniel Lothrop, the founder of WIDE AWAKE, most fittingly opens this farewell number. Among the more notable stories and articles may be mentioned "A Race for Life," by John Willis Hays, a thrilling Indian tale; "The North Chamber," by Louisa T. Craig, and "The Thrilling Story of Capt. Noman," by Charles R. Talbot; "Concord Dramatics," by George B. Bartlett, will interest all lovers of Louisa Alcott's "Little Women" stories.

With this great Midsummer issue, WIDE AWAKE ceases to be a separate publication, and bids farewell to its thousands of readers. This new departure is explained in the article "The Story of WIDE AWAKE." The D. Lothrop Company have made arrangements to merge WIDE AWAKE into St. Nicholas. The price of this number is 20 cents. For sale at news stands, or mailed by D. Lothrop Company, Boston, on receipt of price.

CROSSING THE CAMPUS.—Miss Pretty—"Oh, I wish I could have gone to college!" Sophomore Cousin (bowing again)—"Why? Miss Pretty—'it must be nice to know so many men!'"—Fuck.

Assaults Upon Health Are frequently committed by people who dose themselves with violent purgatives. Nothing but ultimate injury can be reasonably expected from such medicines, and yet upon the smallest occasion, many unwise people use them repeatedly. If the bowels are constipated, the most efficacious laxative is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which never convulses and gripes the intestines, while it thoroughly regulates them and insures healthful action of the liver, stomach and kidneys. Use it in rheumatism and malaria.

"I ain't much at the planny," said the coal-yard empye as he adjusted the weight of a load of coal, "but I'm great at ruinin' the scales."—Washington Star.

The style of house that will accommodate two families at the same time has yet to be invented.—Fuck.

"August Flower"

I used August Flower for Loss of vitality and general debility. After taking two bottles I gained 69 lbs. I have sold more of your August Flower since I have been in business than any other medicine I ever kept. Mr. Peter Zinville says he was made a new man by the use of August Flower, recommended by me. I have hundreds tell me that August Flower has done them more good than any other medicine they ever took. GEORGE W. DYE, Sardis, Mason Co., Ky.

FREE! An ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET and a TEN-CENT CUT of HORSE SHOE PLUG

to any one returning this "Advertisement" with a HORSE SHOE TIN TAG attached. DRUMMOND TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

"HAVE you any tomaters?" asked Mrs. Dimling of her grocer. "No, ma'am," replied the latter, "but I have some very nice portaters." "Keep 'em," she rejoined, viciously.—Harper's Bazar.

Pure and Wholesome Quality Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

GENEROUS.—Briggs—"The thermometer in my room is ninety degrees." Griggs—"Don't you want to borrow the one in my room? It's only eighty-six degrees."—Truth.

A. M. PRIEST, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Miss Park is of the opinion that no lady who had any claim to modesty would regard undressed food as a delicacy.—Boston Transcript.

The season of "American" is now about half over at the Auditorium, Chicago, and the attendance is only limited to the seating and standing capacity of the theatre.

Almost any employee can tell you that some one is liable to be fired when the boss gets hot.—Troy Times.

Man's system is like a town, it must be well drained, and nothing is so efficient as Beecham's Pills. For sale by all druggists.

"Always put your best foot forward," especially if the fellow has really wronged you.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Shea air roughens the skin. Use Glenn's Sunburn Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

"Don't say I seen him. That is not correct." "What shall I say?" "I sore him."

No man can be a real king who does not rule himself.—Raim's Horn.

A WHIPPING-POST.—The driver's seat.—Fuck.

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Beware of imitations.
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Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

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