

STRANGE STRUCTURES.

Some of the Queer Buildings of the White City.

Odd and Airsty Dwellings of the Japanese - Straw-Stack Huts of the South Sea Islanders - Notes in General.

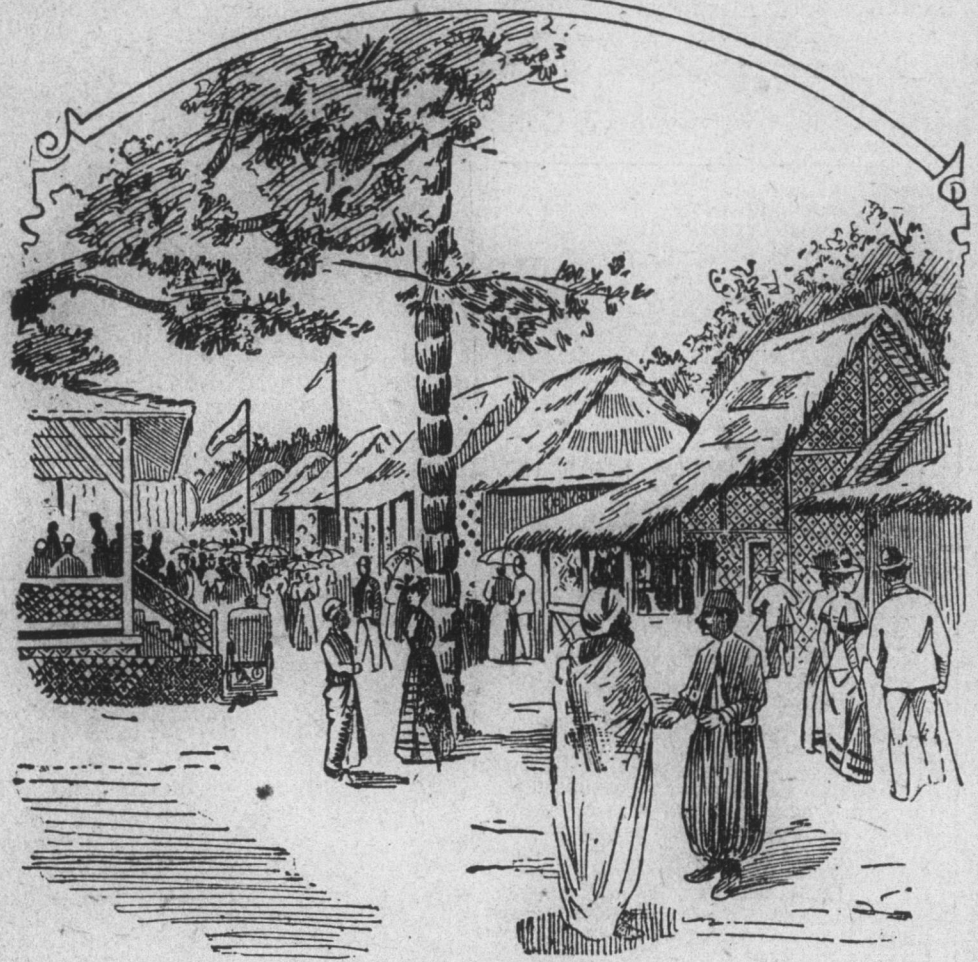
[Special Chicago Correspondence]

There never was a queerer lot of buildings gotten together than are to be seen in the Columbian metropolis at Jackson park. Scattered throughout the grounds are all the different styles of architecture of every race of people on the globe, from the bush hut of the Australian ranger to the palace of the American millionaire.

A study of the primitive structures of the savages of far distant islands of the great oceans is afforded the people of the big cities of civilization, who but for this grand fair would have had no knowledge of them save that gleaned from books of travel. There is also an excellent opportunity to become acquainted with the manners and customs of the strange races of the earth in their everyday life at the fair, for everything is just as it is in their native villages beyond the big waters.

In the fair grounds proper there are the Esquimaux, the cliff dwellers of the eastern states. These are domiciled each colony by itself in dwellings fashioned after those of their native habitations, conforming as near as pos-

sible to the native architecture for the benefit of the civilized world. The little people of the extreme north in their enforced imitation of semi-tropic customs are not altogether in their proper element, but they manage to hang on to the ragged edge of existence and give a very faithful representation of their home life in the frigid zone.



JAVA VILLAGE.

different styles of architecture in vogue among the civilized nations, but lack of space will not permit. Suffice it to say that there is hardly a characteristic architecture in the world that is not represented in our great White City. And not only the buildings are shown, but the minutest details of everyday life are faithfully portrayed, so that a few hours spent among the villages of the fair will afford about as much knowledge of the different countries as would a complete tour of the world.

JAPANESE ART.

Some Wonderful Specimens at the World's Fair.

The significance of the Japanese department of the world's fair at Chicago lies in the fact that here for the first time has the policy of self-development in modern oriental art an opportunity of justifying itself by results, however immature. By its promoters were the government plans for its exhibition drafted and superintended; by its professors and pupils were the most important of the detached works and all of the decorations executed, and through its influence has the prevailing character of native and original design been throughout stimulated. It is well understood by the authorities that Japan's future position in the world's art cannot be established by throwing away her special gifts of pure and delicate design, in the quixotic desire to compete with France and America in the field of realistic oilpainting. Neither can she fall back listlessly upon the fame of her past achievements. She must grapple with living problems. She assumes that in her art courses sap enough for new possibilities. While at Vienna, at Paris and at Philadelphia her triumphs were largely in her loan collections of antiques and in modern replicas, at Chicago for the first time has she deliberately dared to be original, and to ask the world's favor for her contemporary art on its own merits.

Candor compels one first of all to say that to Mr. Kakuzo Okakura, the director of the Fine Arts academy, more than any other one man, is the credit for this wonderful Japanese exhibit due. The wise touch of his advice is everywhere felt, from the architectural casement which reproduces the interesting proportions and decorations of the Biodyn temple at Uji, founded in the eleventh century, to the new departures in shape and glaze of the humblest pottery. In paintings the display is small but choice, the severity of the native juries having apparently exceeded that which has been deprecated in our own.

Century. A SCOTCHMAN, who employs four thousand French women in Paris making lace, has sent a pair of curtains for a bay window. In the six months required for the making of these curtains two thousand different women worked on them. The cost of this single pair of curtains three yards long was six thousand dollars. The Scotchman himself came to superintend the hanging of his fifty thousand dollars' worth of lace exhibit.

WISCONSIN has a five-acre patch of cranberries growing, and will harvest a crop in September.

THE WORK OF SAVAGES.

Many Queer Things in the Australian Exhibit.

Interesting, though largely "photographic," is the Australian collective exhibit in the Anthropological building. Having joined forces with the British South Sea island possessions, many curious native implements are shown. Inlaid bowls, modeled in curious design, combs, idols, hair pins, paddles and inlaid wooden spears, with one thousand other odds and ends, and photographs bewildering make up the collection.

Although chiefly the work of cannibalistic tribes, some beautiful bits of decorative wood and pearl show the artistic in the savage; and, what is more, the Illawarra tribe from New South Wales has an artist whose paintings are on exhibition and highly valued. His name was "Mickey," and he was the shining light of the tribe. "Mickey" wasn't always an artist. For many years he fought and battled with opposing tribes, but from exposure rheumatism set into his joints and he was unable to walk. He lay around his hut unable to move, and realizing that his days were nearly over he gave up all hope of ever again throwing the friendly boomerang in warfare, and decided to make a name for himself and to prove to the world that he was not an ordinary savage.

So he drew pictures of fishes in the water, boats sailing, and trees—in fact, made pictures of his own native land. Viewed from an artist's standpoint they are not in harmony with the modern French ideas, but as a savage expression of art are interesting and show great knowledge of form. "Mickey" is dead now, but he has accomplished his ideal and we know he rests in the realm of the great. Mr. Bowman, the superintendent of the exhibit, says he would speak to no one while at work, but kept away from the tribe, and when his picture was finished would call the chiefs and have a grand dance. "Mickey" was also a "Duk-Duk," and of course on that account was much respected by the cannibals all over the islands.

The Duk-Duk is a secret society on the island of Tareyn and is strictly tabu. So strict are the rules of the organization that should an uninitiated boy or woman chance upon the island he or she would be instantly killed or beaten and tortured to death. The belief of the islanders is that the Duk-Duk are devils, and as they carry bones around their neck which when shaken make a great rattle, the superstition is that the Duk-Duk's bones are not in the body, but outside, and they shake in the wind. Should a Duk-Duk visit another island some death would befall the chief of the island visited. The system of Duk-Duk has lodges all over the island, and Mr. Bowman says that they are organized purely for the purpose of promoting cannibalism and preventing the white man from civilizing and instructing them.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

The Canadian Exhibit in the Liberal Arts Building at the World's Fair.

In some particulars the British methods of managing the North American Indians has been more successful than that pursued by the white people south of the great lakes. In Canada's exhibit in the Liberal Arts building there is an Indian exhibition which shows that the Canadians have relied upon the education of the Indians to control them. Long preceding like effort in the United States, the Canadians have had Indian industrial schools in operation, and the exhibit in Canada's display consists of products of these schools, and along with it at present are seven Indian girls and boys. They are from the northwest territory, and are pupils of St. Albert's school, Edmonton, San Boniface's school, opposite Winnipeg, and the school at Battleford on the Saskatchewan river. The girls and boys represent the Crees, Sattoux and Muskeg of the northwest territory, and are from the blanketed or most uncivilized tribes of the dominion. The children are kept at work before the public at their respective trades, and make an interesting and creditable showing at manta-making, harness-making, boot and shoe making, and typesetting. They are surrounded by samples of work from all the industrial schools, and in contrast are arrayed Indian fabrications, feathered garments, utensils and weapons, which they made wore, and used in the savage state.

The exhibit in its entirety is striking and interesting, and instructive in showing what the Canadians are doing for their six hundred children in the industrial schools and seven thousand at the Indian day and boarding schools. The children at present at work will be replaced by others soon from other schools, and Charles de Cazes, who has the Canadian Indian exhibit in charge, will shortly have some of the blanketed Indians of the northwest territory added to Prof. Putnam's ethnological exhibit.

The Temperance Conventions.

The World's Woman's Christian Temperance union and the National Woman's Christian Temperance union of the United States will hold their conventions on successive days beginning October 16, 1893, in the city of Chicago, in the Memorial Art Institute building, in which are held all the great congresses of the Columbian exposition year. This will be the twentieth convention of the White Ribboners of the United States and the second biennial convention of the World's W. C. T. U. The convention of the World's W. C. T. U. will be composed of its general officers and executive committee, the secretaries and treasurers of auxiliary national societies, the world's superintendents of departments, the editors and publishers of the official organ and one additional delegate for every one thousand members of auxiliary national societies.

Forty-five engines are in the power plant, not including motors scattered all through the White City. There is one engine twice as large as the great Corliss over which the world wondered at the centennial.

PRETTY POEMS.

Think It Over.

'Tis not my price of goods, nor grade—
Be it the very best that's made—
Nor yet by dealing fair:
'Tis not by tact nor by address,
Nor tricks of salesmanship, muchless,
Nor buying with great care;
But it's by advertisement's light,
Kept trimmed and always burning bright,
Men principally get there.
—Chicago Dispatch.

Just About to Fall.

Have you seen the happy mother when the babe begins to talk?
Have you seen her teach the tiny tangled feet the way to walk?
Ever near each slender shoulder, yet so feeble and so small,
With her ready hands to hold her, when she's just about to fall.

Shut your eyes and you can see her in the baby's childhood days,
When the golden gleam of sunset on her tangled tresses plays;
And the mother, though grown older, still is near enough to call,
With her ready hands to hold her when she's just about to fall.

Now the baby is a woman, and she's bending o'er a bed,
Where the spirit from the body of her gentle mother fled;
As the lifeless limbs grow colder, "Mother! Mother!" hear her call,
But there are no hands to hold her and she's just about to fall.

Launched alone on life's rough ocean, she is drifting with the years,
But the voyage is a lonely one, and, sometimes, through her tears,
She can seem to see her mother; she can almost hear her call,
And by faith she sees another hand to hold her should she fall.

—Cy Warman, in N. Y. Sun.

Concerning Weather.

When the atmospheric forces and all that sort of thing
Bring the cold and cutting winter season here,
And the tridescant snowflakes of which the poets sing
Chase themselves, in chilly frolic, through the air;
When the winds are penetrating, and the frost is on the ground,
And pedestrian locomotion's rather slow;
When the cars are half an hour late whenever homeward bound
Because the horses can't get through the snow;

Then the voice of man arises and he tells a funny tale,
As to how he loves the gentle summer days,
When the flowers nod and whisper in the lovely hawthorn dale,
And he basks beneath the smiling sun's bright rays.

But when the whirligig of time brings "gentle summer" on,
And he melts and melts beneath the scorching disk,
The inconsistent mortal sings another kind of song,
As to how he loves the winter cold and brisk.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

Home Seekers' Excursions.

On August 22nd, September 12th and October 10th, 1893, round trip tickets at very low rates will be sold by the Santa Fe Route to the following destinations, viz: To points in south-western Missouri to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas; the greater part of New Mexico, and also to Phoenix and Tempe in Arizona. Tickets will be good from starting point on date of sale only, and for continuous passage in both directions, with a final limit for return passage of not more than twenty days from date of sale; except that stop-overs will be granted within the limit beyond the first Harvest Excursion point on the route of the ticket.

Detailed information can be obtained from the nearest ticket agent of the Santa Fe Route or on application to Jno. J. Byrne, Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill.

Is Thompson in business now?

"Only in a very quiet way. He is silent partner in a private deaf and dumb institute."—Indianapolis Journal.

Cheap Excursions to the West.

An exceptionally favorable opportunity for visiting the richest and most productive sections of the west and northwest will be afforded by the series of low rate harvest excursions which have been arranged by the North-Western Line. Tickets for these excursions will be sold on August 22d, September 12th and October 10th, 1893, to points in Northwestern Iowa, Western Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Manitoba, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah and will be good for return passage within twenty days from date of sale. Stop-over privileges will be allowed on going trip in accordance with the tickets are sold. For further information call on or address Ticket Agents of connecting lines. Circulars giving rates and detailed information will be mailed free, upon application to A. Thrall, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago & North-Western Railway, Chicago.

The man who recently commanded his wife's order for photographs did so because he had heard it was a "speaking" likeness.

"There are conditions," said the man who started the ventilating fan, "under which one is justified in putting on airs."—Washington Star.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle.....	\$3 15	@ 5 00
Sheep.....	2 25	@ 4 00
Hogs.....	5 75	@ 6 50
FLOUR—Superior.....	2 45	@ 3 45
Minnesota Patents.....	3 90	@ 4 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	68 1/2	@ 69
Ungraded Red.....	67	@ 68
CORN—No. 2.....	47	@ 47 1/2
Ungraded Mixed.....	47 1/2	@ 48
OATS—Mixed Western.....	20 1/2	@ 22
RYE—Western.....	14	@ 15
PORK—Mess.....	14 50	@ 15 00
LARD—Western Steam.....	8 25	@ 9 00
BUTTER—Western Creamery.....	17	@ 25
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Shipping Steers.....	43 00	@ 5 05
Cows.....	1 25	@ 2 05
Stockers.....	2 00	@ 3 00
Feeders.....	2 00	@ 3 20
Butchers' Steers.....	2 20	@ 3 35
HOGS.....	1 50	@ 3 25
Bulls.....	4 50	@ 6 00
SHEEP.....	2 00	@ 4 20
BUTTER—Creamery.....	16	@ 24
Dairy.....	14 1/2	@ 21
EGGS—Fresh.....	12 1/2	@ 13 1/4
BROOM CORN.		
Self-working.....	4	@ 4 1/4
Crooked.....	4	@ 4 1/2
POTATOES—New (per bu.).....	2	@ 2 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	12 75	@ 13 05
LARD—Steam.....	8 25	@ 8 37 1/2
FLOUR—Spring Patents.....	3 50	@ 4 02
Spring Straights.....	2 50	@ 3 01
Winter Patents.....	2 50	@ 3 00
Winter Straights.....	2 70	@ 3 00
Corn, No. 2.....	41	@ 41 1/4
Oats, No. 2.....	28 1/2	@ 29
Rye, No. 2.....	46 1/2	@ 46 3/4
Barley, Good to Choice.....	40	@ 50
LUMBER.		
Siding.....	16 50	@ 22 50
Flooring.....	27 00	@ 38 00
Common Boards.....	14 25	@ 14 50
Fencing.....	13 00	@ 16 00
Lath, D. Y.....	2 70	@ 2 75
Shingles.....	2 45	@ 3 00
KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE—Shipping Steers.....	22 20	@ 5 15
Butchers' Steers.....	2 20	@ 4 10
HOGS.....	4 55	@ 5 00
SHEEP.....	2 45	@ 2 85
OMAHA.		
CATTLE.....	43 00	@ 4 75
Feeders.....	2 00	@ 3 40
HOGS.....	4 85	@ 5 30
Butchers' Steers.....	2 30	@ 3 50
Lamb.....	3 00	@ 4 50

The New Bread

As endorsed and recommended by the New-York Health Authorities.

Royal Unfermented Bread is peptic, palatable, most healthful, and may be eaten warm and fresh without discomfort even by those of delicate digestion, which is not true of bread made in any other way.

To make One Loaf of Royal Unfermented Bread:

1 quart flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, half a teaspoonful sugar, 2 heaping teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder,* cold boiled potato about the size of large hen's egg, and water. Sift together thoroughly flour, salt, sugar, and baking powder; rub in the potato; add sufficient water to mix smoothly and rapidly into a stiff batter, about as soft as for pound-cake; about a pint of water to a quart of flour will be required—more or less, according to the brand and quality of the flour used. Do not make a stiff dough, like yeast bread. Pour the batter into a greased pan, 4 1/2 by 8 inches, and 4 inches deep, filling about half full. The loaf will rise to fill the pan when baked. Bake in very hot oven 45 minutes, placing paper over first 15 minutes' baking, to prevent crust too soon on top. Bake immediately after mixing. Do not mix with milk.

* Perfect success can be had only with the Royal Baking Powder, because it is the only powder in which the ingredients are prepared so as to give that continuous action necessary to raise the larger bread loaf.

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Breadmakers using this receipt who will write the result of their experience will receive, free, the most practical cook book published, containing 1000 receipts for all kinds of cooking. Address

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"MA," said a discouraged urologist, "I ain't going to school any more." "Why, dear?" tenderly inquired his mother. "Cause 'tain't any use. I can never learn to spell. The teacher keeps changing the words every day."

"WHAT makes you so sure that Wrighter is going into fiction? Has he ever done anything in that line?" "No; but he's planning to spend two weeks on a fishing trip."—Buffalo Courier.

The great danger of looking too much up on the wine when it's red is that one may begin using it for paint.—Philadelphia Ledger.

MAMA—"Little Robbie Jones always asks to be excused when he leaves the table, and you never do. Why is it?" "Well, I guess it's 'cause he's ashamed of eatin' so much, I don't know."—Inter Ocean.

CUSTOMER—"Do you suppose you can take a good picture of me?" Photographer—"I shall have to answer you in the negative, sir."—Vogue.

Auditorium, Chicago.

That most gorgeous of stage spectacles "America" retains its tenacious hold on the public. The Italian opera season is postponed until March, 1894.

The difference between a tight window and a "tight" man on a railroad train is that one you can't open and the other you can't shut up.—Yonkers Statesman.

BUTCHER—"Didn't like that ham? Why, it was some I cured myself." Customer—"Call that ham cured? Why, man, it wasn't even convalescent."—Boston Transcript.

OUTRAGED AUTHOR (fiercely)—"Sir, your abuse of my book admits of no explanation!" Candid Critic (calmly)—"Oh, yes, it does. I read it."—Fack.

KEEP the pores open is essential to health. Glenn's Sulphur Soap does this. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

LOVE is blind; but its imagination is equipped with double-barreled telescopes.—Truth.

DYSPEPSIA, impaired digestion, weak stomach, and constipation will be instantly relieved by Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box.

"THAT," said the rapid young man, as he pointed to his steam yacht, "is my floating indebtedness."—Washington Star.

THE reason that the greys at the National park leap so high is because they are composed of spring water.—Lowell Courier.

A LITTLE boy was asked what the Sunday school text was. He answered: "Many are cold, but few are frozen."—Newark Call.

German Syrup

Boschee's German Syrup is more successful in the treatment of Consumption than any other remedy prescribed. It has been tried under every variety of climate. In the bleak, bitter North, in damp New England, in the fickle Middle States, in the hot, moist South—everywhere. It has been in demand by every nationality. It has been employed in every stage of Consumption. In brief it has been used by millions and its the only true and reliable Consumption Remedy.

MANAGER—"That young friend of yours is a sleepy sort of fellow. What shall I do with him?" Merchant—"See if you can't find him a place in the night shirt department."—Tid-Bits.

SILENCE is golden, but you have never realized how golden until you have to buy it.—Acheson Globe.

IX apple pie order—the cheese that comes with it.—Fack.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers, and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

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