# BUFFALO'S EXPOSITION

NEXT spring the city of Buffalo will throw open to the world the gates of an exposition which will go far toward making Buffalo famous for something else besides the Niagara Falls. For two years artists, landscape gardeners, architects and public-spirited citizens have labored with but one point of view, to make the Pan-American exposition of 1901 a show notable among the minor expositions of the country. It will not be of a class with the Chicago World's Fair, for to that stupendous exposition all the civilized world contributed its share. Indeed, the very name of the Buffalo exposition signifies that it is not a world's fair, but an exhibition of the products and progress of all America. Canada, Mexico and the States of Central America will vie with manufacturers and producers of the United States in the competition for medals and diplomas, and the exposition will serve to bind still closer together the peoples of this continent.

The aggregate resources of the Pan-American exposition authorities amount to $5,800,000 and with this sum a splendid exposition should be assured. The government appropriated $500,000 for the government exhibit, the State of New York added $300,000 and in addition there is an authorized capital of $2,500,000 and an authorized bond issue of the same amount.

In June, 1899, the national government, through the Department of State at Washington, issued invitations to the foreign nations of the western hemisphere to participate in the exposition. Official acceptances have already been received from Canada, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala, Guadaloupe, Dutch Guiana, Bolivia, Argentine Republic and Chili. Inofficial assurances have been received that the other South American countries will accept the invitation as soon as the necessary forms of legislative sanction have been complied with.

**General Plan of Exposition.**

The exposition grounds include 350 acres, of which 133 acres are improved park lands, a part of Delaware park. The grounds are about one mile from north to south and a half mile from east to west. Their situation is in the northern part of the city, accessible from every direction. The park lands form the southern part of the extensive grounds and are pronounced by expert landscape architects to be among the most beautiful in the world. The trees and shrubbery in wonderful variety, the romantic footpaths leading in all directions among the thick foliage, the loveliest of lakes, on whose surface numberless swans and other water fowl of immaculate plumage are constantly at sport, the wide reaches of lawn and the rich embroidery of flowers everywhere to be seen all combine to refresh and restore the mind of him who tarries within these delectable precincts.

The visitor who approaches the exposition from the south will enter the grounds on Lincoln parkway, a broad, beautiful, shaded boulevard. Crossing the triumphal bridge, which will be one of the artistic beauties of the grounds, the visitors enters the esplanade, an immense open space which will accommodate 250,000 people and in which it is designed to carry out various ceremonies during the exposition, at which a great concourse of people may attend.

The visitor is now fairly within the grand court formed by the main group of exposition buildings. The court is of the shape of an inverted T. The approach, fore court and bridge are about 1,000 feet in length, 300 feet wide. The main court is 2,000 feet long, 500 feet wide, and the transverse court, across the esplanade, is 1,700 feet from east to west. On either side of the triumphal bridge are the mirror lakes. These are a part of the grand canal, which completely encircles the great group of buildings, and upon which the visitor may ride in one of the many electric launches or take a more leisurely trip in a Venetian gondola. The canal is lined with young trees and banked with grass on its outer edge. Picturesque bridges cross it at many points.

Standing on the esplanade and facing north the great group of buildings at the right, at the extreme east end of the transverse court, are those of the federal government. The main building, in which will be sheltered a greater portion of the government exhibits, is 600 feet long by 130 feet wide. A central dome rises to a height of 250 feet above the main floor and is surmounted by a statue of Victory, twenty feet high. The lesser buildings, each 150 feet square, are west of the main building 150 feet on the north and south lines of the main structure. Curved colonnades connect the smaller buildings with the greater, forming a spacious semi-circular court opening to the west. The government exhibits will include the aquariums and ichthyological collection of the United States fish commission and extensive collective exhibits from the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii.

At the far western end of the broad transverse court is the horticultural building, 220 feet square, flanked on the north by the graphic arts building and on the south by the forestry and mines building. They are connected by circular arcades, forming a broad court similar to that inclosed by the government group. Behind the arcades are the conservatories. The Esplanade is made beautiful with fountains, sunken gardens, pergolas and colonnades.

Immediately north of the Esplanade is the court of the fountains. At the right is the ethnological building and at the left the music building, each 150 feet square. The court of the fountains is to be the great center piece of the exposition. Here the principal electrical displays are to take place. The court is to be illuminated at night with the diffused light of more than 100,000 incandescent electric lamps, the distribution being so perfect that there will be no shadows. Colors will be extensively employed to produce fantastic effects. The huge steel tower, 350 feet high, which stands at the north end of the court of the fountains, will be used in the production of extraordinary electric features. One of these will be an electric waterfall thirty feet wide and of seventy feet descent, from a niche in the tower. The tower itself is of imposing design and intricate workmanship. The many foundations in the great basin of the court will be made beautiful at night by means of electric lights of all colors. The very extraordinary electrical features of the exposition are made possible by the fact that electric power from the largest power plant in the world, at Niagara Falls, is to be provided in unlimited quantities. This power plant is only half an hour's ride from Buffalo and is one of the great sights for visitors to the exposition to include in their itinerary.

Opposite the court of the fountains the the two big buildings of the exposition, the machinery and transportation building on the west and the manufactures building on the east. These are each 500 by 350 feet and each has a beautiful tropical court with an aquatic pool in the center.

**Some of the Buildings.**

From here a broad avenue shaded by poplars, called the Mall, extends between the agricultural and electricity buildings and beyond them are the manufacturers building and ten acres devoted to live stock exhibits. Headquarters of all the officials of the exposition will be in the service building, which is close to the machinery and transportation building, one of the most important structures of the exposition.

The massive steel tower divides the court of the fountains from the Plaza. It stands in a large aquatic basin and a picturesque bridge enables the visitor to reach it from the Plaza. In the tower, at the height of seventy feet, is a large restaurant. There are promenade floors at various heights and a balcony near the summit, from which a bird's-eye view of the exposition, the city, Lake Erie, Niagara River, and open country may be obtained. All the noors are reached by means of elevators.

The Plaza is 500 feet by 350 feet. Standing at the tower building, at the right, is the stadium building, 341 feet long by 52 feet wide, with towers 164 feet high. This ornate building forms the entrance to the athletic field or stadium, where 25,000 people may be seated to witness the high-class athletic contests to be provided. The athletic carnival of 1901 is intended to be the greatest ever given in America.

Of course there is a Midway. No exposition would be complete without one after the world-famous "Midway" of the Chicago exposition of 1893. Midway of the Buffalo show will be in the form of an anchor, one rather winding street lined with the principal shows and a cross street at the end for the "overflow." Applications for space on the Midway have poured in from all conceivable sources and for all manner of entertainments and novelties, and the director of concessions will be enabled to choose a splendid lot of "shows" for the street.

The general style of the buildings is that of the Spanish renaissance, modified to suit the character of an exposition. There is a generous use of color, the red roofs and tinted walls giving the completed work a festival aspect. Domes, lanterns, pinnacles and statues, waving flags and streamers make gay the sky line. The facades of the buildings are everywhere broken with elaborate architectural features and arcaded effects are much used throughout the vast group. There are more than twenty large buildings and massive architectural works, besides the numerous state and foreign buildings, buildings for special exhibits, public comfort and other purposes. The extensive use of trees, shrubs, flowers and aquatic pools relieves the severity that is usually encountered in exposition groups.

**Clara Barton's Characteristics.**

"Everyone probably has an idea of what Clara Barton is like, but few have a correct one," said a Red Cross nurse to a New York Tribune reporter. "The photographs of her represent a plain-looking, elderly woman, of sensible appearance. She has attributes that a photograph never reproduces. Combined with the characteristics that go to make her the really wonderful woman that she is, is one that the majority would never suspect her of, and which, perhaps, more than any other, makes her beloved in the very kind of work to which she has given her life. Miss Barton is a regular bohemian. No daily frequenter of little out-of-the-way table d'hotes is a more thorough bohemian in tastes than is Miss Barton. When she is in New York she is never happier than when taking her meals hit or miss—somewhere—anywhere! The odder the place and time the better it suits her. As to time, Miss Barton never bothers herself. She gets things done when she gets around to it, and if she has planned a thing for Tuesday morning and gets it done on Thursday afternoon, it is all right. There may be considerable remonstrance and fussing on the part of those who were to do the things along with her, but she is never fluttered in the least by that. She just pursues the even tenor of her way, and if a president and a cabinet have to wait awhile because she isn't just on time for her appointment, well, it is Miss Barton, and they simply wait.

**Nevada Spunk.**

There is a humorous florist in this city by the sea. Whether it is intentional or not, nobody knows, but he has certainly had some funny experiences of late. The other day a woman in Nevada wrote to him that her husband was dead and that she "wanted something nice for John" to be sent at once. With due dispatch he plucked a horseshoe off the wall where it had rested for years, and filling it with sweet white roses, he forwarded it to the widow.

In a few days the expressman drove up and said the charges on an awkward-looking bundle he carried were $1.05. The florist paid him, and upon opening the little gift found the horseshoe, looking as if it had had a bad night, and thoroughly dilapidated. On top was pinned a slip of paper which said:

"Dear Sur—Mebbe you think yer funny, but even if my John wuz a blacksmith you needn't send no horseshoe. He wuz rispectable and honest and you hain't got no right to make fun by him."

At last accounts the budding young man had made no reply, but it's two to one that if some gambler dies he will send up a broken wheel.—Salt Lake Tribune.

**Invented the Arc Light.**

A patent record which has been unearthed at Toronto shows that the original inventors of the electric arc light were two Toronto men, Henry Woodward, a medical student, and Matthew Evans, a saloon-keeper. The invention, completed in 1873, was the fruit of their joint experiments. It was patented in the following year.

**Pretoria.**

The town of Pretoria nestles among hedges of roses, which grow everywhere in wild profusion, and streams of clear water flow down the sides of the broad streets, which are laid out in straight lines.

**"Protection" for Gamblers.**

It is estimated that gamblers in New York have been paying over $2,000,000 a year for "protection."

Attend to trifles to-day. The more important matters will come in due time.

When a woman neglects her husband's shirt she is no longer the wife of his bosom.

The original bunko man probably came over in the steerage.

## AMERICAN POCKETKNIVES.

**Greater Proportion of Those Sold Here Now Made in This Country.**

Of the millions of pocketknives annually sold in this country probably 75 per cent. of the jackknives and other heavy varieties are now made here, and this proportion is increasing; while taking the total sales more than 50 per cent. of the knives in value are now made here, and this proportion also is increasing. Fine penknives are imported from England and Germany; the cheapest jackknives, cheaper and poorer than any made here, come from Germany.

Pocketknives have been made in this country for many years, and there are now here some scores of factories for their production. The newest branch of the manufacture here is that of fine penknives, which have been made in this country only about forty years, and have come into their present large and extended use only within about twenty years. There are penknives of English make that have been made continuously under the same names for more than a hundred years; so that the making of such knives in this country is something comparatively modern. The American penknife, if not now actually the best in the world, is at least the equal in quality, style and finish of any produced anywhere.

Pocketknives are made in almost endless variety. One American concern makes 700 different sorts, which vary in kind, shape, size, number of blades, kind of handle, style and size of bolster, and so on. The best pocketknives have hand-forged blades. Great as is the variety of pocketknives now made here a still greater variety is produced abroad, where the industry has been longer established and patterns and designs have accumulated; and the greater number of the odd knives, containing corkscrews and various other implements, still come from there.

A fine penknife of the best quality and handsomely mounted is still more or less of a luxury; it might cost at retail anywhere from $1 to $3 or $4. One-bladed jackknives can be bought at wholesale for seventy-five cents a dozen; fine penknives run up to $30 a dozen.—New York Sun.

## QUEER STORIES

Some of the wooden churches of Norway are full 700 years old, and are still in an excellent state of preservation. Their timbers have successfully resisted the frosty and almost arctic winters because they have been repeatedly coated with tar.

All the flags for British ships of war, except the royal standards, are made in the Government dock yards, and the enormous number required may be judged from the fact that in the color loft at Chatham alone about 18,000 flags are made in a year.

Four persons out of every 3,000 men, women and children in the United States are either in jail, or out on bail, or are fugitives from justice. Their total number is 90,000, out of a population estimated at 70,000,000. Only 6 per cent. of all those who have fallen foul of the law are women.

People are right or left eyed just as they are right or left handed, and just as the right hand is usually the more powerful, so is the right eye. Only one person in ten is left sighted. It is very probable that the use of weapons during countless ages has had something to do with the extra power of the right eye.

At Mascall, near the foot of Mount Etna, is to be seen the largest tree in the world. Its trunk is 304 feet in circumference. The largest tree in the United States is said to be the gigantic tree near Bear Creek, on the north fork of the Tule River, in California. It measures 140 feet in circumference. The famous giant redwood tree in Nevada is 119 feet in circumference.

A curious fishing wheel is used on the Columbia River, near Portland, Ore. It is fixed near the bank of the river, a place being selected where the river is most rapid. The wheel consists of three receivers. These are inclosed on three sides by wire netting, and, as the wheel revolves by means of the current, each receiver is submerged beneath the water, and scoops up the salmon as they jump the rapids.

The clock on the Philadelphia City Hall is the highest in the world, and has the largest dials. If the dials were removed, there would be space for two trains to pass each other, running through. The glass in the four faces is fastened by a ton of cement. The glass, if laid on the ground, would make a walk a square long and ten feet wide. The minute hand finished its year's journey on New Year's day by completing a 110-mile trip.

**Socialism in Russia.**

In Lodz, Russian Poland, the police recently discovered a retreat in which the Socialist journal, Rabatnik, was published. Six people working in the place were arrested, yet the paper came out subsequently, despite the confiscation of the press. In this next issue was given the name of the person who had informed the police of the whereabouts of the press. The body of this person was afterward found pierced with a dagger.

**American Ambassador in Court Dress.**

The Philadelphia Record hears from St. Petersburg that Charlemagne Tower, the United States Ambassador at that court, has donned gold stripes on full-dress occasions, instead of the conventional black that his hitherto differentiated American diplomats. A reproof from the Grand Duchess Paulovna is reported to have led to the change.

**Continent of Plateaus.**

Africa is the most elevated of all the continents. It is the "continent of plateaus." The great tableland in the South has a mean altitude of over 3,500 feet; the wide tableland on the north has an average elevation of about 1,300 feet.

**Shamrock on Graves in Africa.**

Shamrock will be planted on the graves of the Irish soldiers in South Africa. The Duke of York has accepted a thousand packets of seed, and has forwarded them to the officers of the Irish brigade.

**American Savings Banks.**

In 1895 there were 1,030 savings banks in the United States, and the deposits in them amounted to $1,841,000,000. In 1899 there were 942 savings banks in the United States, and their deposits were $2,401,000,000.

**Fine Flour the Best.**

German authorities made a test of the nutritive value of bread for soldiers, using twenty-four different kinds, from fine flour to coarse meal, and found the coarser bread much inferior in results.

As a rule, the man who will lie, won't pay his debts.

## HOW A MAN SPENDS HIS LIFE.

**Time Devoted to Sleeping, Eating Working and Other Pursuits.**

An ordinary man would laugh away as preposterous the suggestion that he was likely to spend twenty years of his life in sleep. But that is because he does not conduct his life according to a schedule and really has no idea of how he does spend it. As a matter of fact, most men over 60 years old have already spent more than twenty years in bed. Which is only one of the surprises in store for the man who sets himself to work to discover how those

twenty-four hours that daily slip by so mysteriously are disposed of.

By a painstaking study of averages a skilled statistician has recently arrived at the conclusion expressed in the following figures. They apply to the average American man of 60 years of age. They do not accurately represent his life to-day, because his years of infancy and childhood are included in the computation. They will apply neither to

the man of leisure nor to the laboring man. But perhaps the average man, who both works and plays, will recognize himself in them.

Twenty years in sleep.

Three years nine months in eating and waiting for the waiter.

Seventeen years six months in working.

Seven years six months in pursuit of pleasure.

Six years three months in walking and other exercise.

Two years six months in making one's toilet.

Two years six months doing absolutely nothing.

The item of toilet may be subdivided into seven months for shaving, eleven months for washing, one year for dressing. Most men walk about three years and six months and spend two years and nine months in other exercises.

The little table becomes more intelligible if less impressive when it is reduced to a scale of days. In which case it stands as follows:

Eight hours sleeping.
One hour thirty minutes eating.
Seven hours working.
Three hours amusement.
Two hours thirty minutes exercise.
One hour toilet.
One hour doing nothing.

The average man if confronted with

this will doubtless claim that he does not spend eight hours in sleep. You may retort by telling him that it is doubtful whether he spends seven at work, but in his youth he slept more and worked less, and all this is taken into account in estimating averages.

An elaboration in any direction of the statistics given above is interesting. For instance, it has been computed that in a single year a man may speak 11,800,000 words and give 1,200 handshakes. The total energy dispersed in this fashion alone during fifty years would be sufficient to raise 2,500 tons.

## SHOES POLISHED IN RAG TIME.

**Experience on Shoeblack's Stand When a Hand Organ Came Along.**

"Just after I had got comfortably settled in one of the leather-cushioned chairs," said Mr. Biffington, "there came along the street one of those big piano organs with a voice like a calliope's, and halted right in front. It was a two-chair stand, and there were two men on it. I was the only customer up at the moment, and the two each took a foot.

"They had just begun the polishing when the hand organ began to hoot 'Loozyana Lou.' Instantly the two blacking artists swung in with the music, and from that on, with many original rag-time variations of their own, they plied their brushes and polishing cloths in time with it. When I stepped down to the sidewalk to be brushed off both men took up that work, the hand organ playing now 'The Georgia Camp Meeting,' and the two men coming in with their whisk brooms with an interlocking flip-flap movement that was nothing short of marvelous. I wouldn't have been surprised any minute to see them each turn a cartwheel handspring changing places in the turning, but keeping up the brushing and never for a minute losing time. They kept right on down to my feet, and putting in there a singularly able combination effect in that last final touch around my hoppers, they turned me loose.

"I paid for the polish, and put a nickel in the organ collector's box, for the blacking artists and myself, and then I walked away, keeping step with the music, on the sidewalk, on one side of the hand organ, while a horse pulling a grocery wagon, and going the same way, kept step along on the other in the street. The whole earth seemed to move, in fact, to the stirring strains of rag time."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## NOT WHOLLY A COWARD.

**Railroader's Good Reason for Not Resisting Train Robbers.**

"When I hear people boast what they would or wouldn't do under the persuasion of a six-shooter," said an old passenger conductor, "I am awfully reminded of an experience of mine years ago on the Iron Mountain Railroad.

"I was station agent at the time at a little town near Texarkana, and had been summoned up to Little Rock on some business that has nothing to do with this story. I was in the first day coach, well up to the front, and in the next seat was an express messenger who had attracted a good deal of attention from the fact that he wore his hair long and had a pair of enormous revolvers stuck in his belt. The rest of the car was well filled with a mixed crowd, including perhaps a dozen women. At about 9 o'clock at night, while we were going over a very desolate part of the road, the train slowed down suddenly, and before we could inquire what was wrong the front door flew open and a masked man stepped inside with a sawed-off shotgun at his shoulder. 'Sit still,' he yelled. 'I'll turn loose if airy soul moves a finger!' As he spoke another masked man stepped around him with a cocked revolver in his hand and started down the aisle, looting the passengers as he went. When he came to the express messenger he burst out laughing. 'You — scarecrow!' he said, 'what are you doing with them guns,' and he snatched one of the pistols out of his belt and hit him over the head with the butt. Then he took the other, made him hand over his watch and money, and passed on. The messenger wiped the blood off his face and said nothing.

"After it was all over and the robbers had disappeared the messenger was a target for numerous sneering remarks. 'If I had made a break,' he said to me, quietly, 'that feller at the door would have blazed away with his sawed-off gun and killed half the women folks in the car.' At the next stopping place he got off, and one of the women stuck her head out of the window and screamed 'Coward!'

"Two days later that same messenger walked up to a little cabin in the mountains, kicked in the door, shot two of the robbers dead in their tracks, and captured three others, all single-handed. I often wondered whether the woman who hollered 'Coward' heard of that incident."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

**How Drowning Can Be Avoided.**

Anatomical experiments have shown that the weight of the body is about equal to the same bulk of seawater, so that persons falling overboard who cannot swim, if they do not attempt to keep more than their mouth out of water, can sustain themselves for a considerable length of time. Most persons who fall into the water lose their presence of mind, and either draw their hands up or wildly dash them through the air and water. Of course, the instant the weight of the arms is added to the weight of the head above the water the body sinks, and a few repetitions of this ends in "another accidental drowning." The same struggles with the hands and feet under the water would have preserved life. What all persons should impress upon their minds is this: That in case they should fall overboard they must retain control of their senses, the hands and arms must be kept under water, and the feet and hands kept in motion to sustain the head out of water. So long as the mouth and nostrils do not get submerged there is no danger.

**Our Growth in Population.**

There were but 5,300,000 people in America when this century opened. France had five times as many people; Germany, and even Austria, had four times America's population; Italy had three times as many, and so had Great Britain. Even Spain had double our number of people, and little Portugal was almost our rival in numbers. We have more people now than any European nation except Russia, which alone leads us. We have as many people as live in Great Britain and France combined. We have one-half more people than Germany. We have, practically, 75,000,000 people in the United States, and 10,000,000 more in our new possessions.—Ladies' Home Journal.

**An Anecdote of Stanley.**

When H. M. Stanley was writing "Through the Dark Continent" he was in the habit of spreading his maps and charts upon the floor. One day his favorite cat went to sleep on a chart spread out on the hearth rug. By and by the chart was wanted, and one of the assistants went to turn pussy away, when Stanley stopped him. "Don't disturb the cat," he said, "we can get on without the chart until she wakes up. If you only knew how good the sight of that cas was to me, you would never let her move from where she is." After his trials among uncivilized tribes the sleeping cat was to him the symbol of domestic peace and comfort.

**War Sometimes Profitable.**

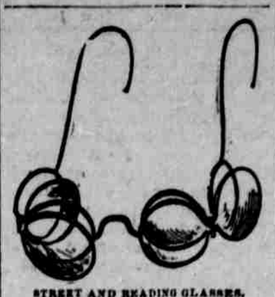
The adage that "to the victors belong the spoils" works very well with nations who have been successful in war. In her war with China, Japan had only 80,000 men engaged, and the war cost her altogether the comparative trifle of $30,000,000. China had to pay her afterward the nice little sum of $180,000,000, leaving a clear profit of $155,000,000, which, reckoning the time the war lasted, worked out a profit of $50 per Jap a week.—Army and Navy Journal.

The most successful misstatement are half truth and half falsehood.

## COMBINATION SPECTACLES.

**Glasses Which May Be Used for Either Street or Reading Purposes.**

If you are compelled to wear two pairs of glasses for street and reading purposes the convenience and utility of the pair of spectacles illustrated in the accompanying cut will readily suggest itself. This useful novelty is the invention of D. L. Fairdeau, of Albany, N. Y., and has for its object the combination of the two pairs of lenses in one frame, in a manner which will allow either set to be brought quickly



STREET AND READING GLASSES.

into position for use. The lenses are attached at one end to individual brackets, which are pivoted in the main frame, being independent of each other and adapted to swing on pivot pins in either end of the frame. The screws which form the pins are so arranged that they can be tightened sufficiently to hold the lenses in place by a slight frictional contact with the brackets, thus preventing the accidental displacement of a lens while in use. The pair of lenses which are at rest are swung into the oblong frames at right angles to the pair in use.

## "BROTHER TO THE OX."

**Something that One Farmer from Illinois Was Not.**

A reporter on the Washington Star was out for news recently and came upon a well-dressed Illinois farmer in the hotel corridor, apparently quite at home in his surroundings. The hotel clerk suggested in an amiable way that the farmer was a good person to interview. He proved to be, and this is the story:

"Do I," he said when he had settled for a talk, "look as if I had the emptiness of ages in my face?"

The reporter did not reply, because he thought the man was going on with his remarks.

"I ask you, do I?" he repeated.

The reporter hastened to assure him that as far as he could see he did not.

"Do I seem to be bearing on my back the burden of the world?"

"You carry it very lightly if you do," smiled the reporter.

"Would you say that I was dead to rapture and despair, a thing that grieves not and that never hopes?"

"Not unless I was a liar," ventured the reporter.

"Would you think that anybody had loosened and let down my jaw?"

The reporter merely shook his head.

"And has anybody slanted back my brow, that you can notice?" the man went on.

"Not in the least."

"Or has anybody's breath blown out the light within my brain?"

"Never a blow," said the reporter.

"Do I strike you as stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?"

"Anything but that," admitted the reporter. "But why are you asking me all these questions?"

"I'll tell you. I raised on my farm in Illinois last year 10,000 bushels of wheat, 12,000 bushels of oats, 40,000 bushels of corn and 1,000 head of cattle, to say nothing of other stuff and stock, and I'm just back from a European trip. Now, what I want to know is if Markham knew what he was talking about when he wrote 'The Man with the Hoe?'"

**True to the Last.**

"The time has come for me to speak," he said, going over the mantelpiece, and leaning his head abstractedly against the cold, hard brick. "My dear, before we are married, and while there is yet time to pause my conscience bids me tell you the truth about myself. I have deceived you. I am not the noble-hearted, unselfish, refined and altogether desirable man you have been led to believe. I have deceived you even about my age. Not only am I 40, instead of 34, but I am a widower. I stay out nights when I feel like it. I smoke all over the house, am a crank about my meals, find fault all the time, hector the servants, never go anywhere to oblige anyone else, drink more than I ought to, swear regularly, and, in fact, am a vulgar, disagreeable, hidebound, gruff, inhospitable, irritable, inconsiderate, insufferable nuisance."

"Tell me," said the fair creature he addressed, repressing with a conscious look of pride an inward shudder, "you own the house and grounds that you showed me, don't you?"

"I do."

"And the beautiful government bonds you asked me to look at, the 500 shares of D. A. B., the 200 X. Y. Z., the 400 U. P. W. debentures, and four acres in the heart of the Manhattan shopping district are all yours, aren't they?"

"They are, dearest."

"Then," said the undismayed and still radiant creature by his side, "my darling, with all your faults I love you still."—New York Life.

**The Balloon Burst.**

The most dreadful aeronautic position, perhaps, which it is possible to conceive is that described in "Memoirs of Sir Claude de Crespigny." Burnaby, a noted aeronaut, was making an ascent from Cremorne with two Frenchmen, one of whom was the inventor of the balloon in use.

When they were about a mile and a half high the appalling discovery was made that the neck of the aerostat, which should have been left open to allow the gas to escape, was still tied up with a silk handkerchief. The balloon was now quite full, and the atmospheric pressure was rapidly decreasing as the aeronauts ascended, while the gas, having no exit, continued to expand. It was impossible to get at the neck and loosen the fatal handkerchief, and to make disaster doubly sure the valve-line was out of reach.

The only thing the men could do was to sit still and await the bursting of the balloon and the fatal dash to earth. Within a few minutes the balloon burst, and instantly began to rush earthward with increasing velocity. But by a piece of wonderful good fortune, the balloon in its downward course met the resistance of the air in such a way as to form a huge parachute, and the happy aeronauts landed unhurt in a field just outside the city.

When a real tough man falls in love, one of the funniest things is the manner in which he gives up poker to delight in a game of Old Maid.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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lv Portland | 8:30 a. m. | 7:00 p. m. |
| Lv Albany | 12:30 p. m. | 10:50 p. m. |
| Ar Ashland | 12:33 a. m. | 11:20 a. m. |
| " Sacramento | 5:00 p. m. | 4:35 a. m. |
| " San Francisco | 7:45 p. m. | 8:15 a. m. |
| " Ogden | 5:45 a. m. | 11:45 a. m. |
| " Denver | 9:00 a. m. | 9:00 a. m. |
| " Kansas City | 7:25 a. m. | 7:25 a. m. |
| " Chicago | 7:15 a. m. | 9:50 a. m. |
| " Los Angeles | 1:20 p. m. | 7:00 a. m. |
| " El Paso | 6:00 p. m. | 6:00 p. m. |
| " Fort Worth | 6:20 a. m. | 6:20 a. m. |
| " City of Mexico | 9:55 a. m. | 9:55 a. m. |
| " Houston | 4:00 a. m. | 4:00 a. m. |
| " New Orleans | 6:35 p. m. | 6:25 p. m. |
| " Washington | 6:42 a. m. | 6:42 a. m. |
| " New York | 12:43 p. m. | 12:43 p. m. |

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| Chicago-Portland Special 9:15 a m | Salt Lake, Denver, Ft Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East. | 4 p. m. |
| Atlantic Express 9:00 p m | Salt Lake, Denver, Ft Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East. | 7 a. m. |
| Spokane Flyer 6:00 p m | Walla Walla, Lewiston, Spokane, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and East. | 8 a. m. |
| 8 p m | OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. All sailing dates subject to change. For San Francisco—Sails every 5 days | 4 p. m. |
| Daily Ex Sunday 8 p m Saturday 10 p m | Columbia River Steamers. To Astoria and Way-Landings. | 4 p. m. Ex. Sund'y |
| 7 a. m. Tues. Thur and Sat. | Willamette and Yamhill Rivers. Oregon City, Dayton, and Way-Landings | 3:30 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. |
| 6 a. m. Tues. Thur and Sat. | Willamette River. Portland to Corvallis and Way-Landings | 4:30 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. |
| Lv Riparia 8:35 a. m. Daily | Snake River. Riparia to Lewiston. | Lv. Lewiston, daily 9 a. m. |
| 6 a. m. Ex. sund'y | Willamette River. | 4:30 p. m. Ex. Sund'y |

Oregon City, Newberg, Salem, Independence & Way Landings, steamer Modoc leaves Portland on Mon, Wed, and Friday. Leaves Independence Tues, Thurs, Sat, at 5:30 a. M. Str. Ruth leaves Independence: For Portland & way landings, Mon, Wed, Fri, 9 A. M. For Corvallis & way landings Tues, Thurs, Sat, 5:30 P. M.

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