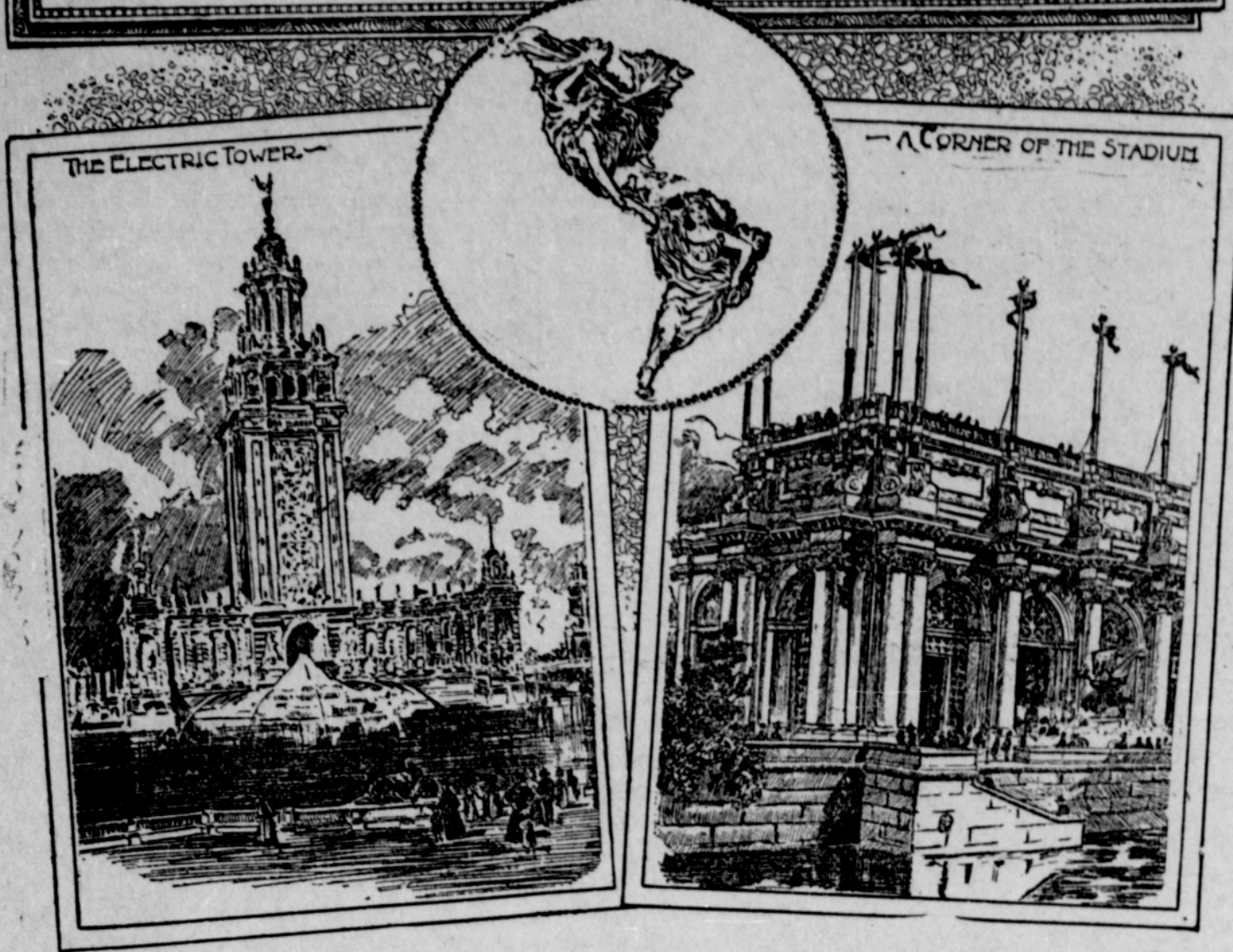


BUFFALO'S EXPOSITION



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.

sition 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 visitor 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.

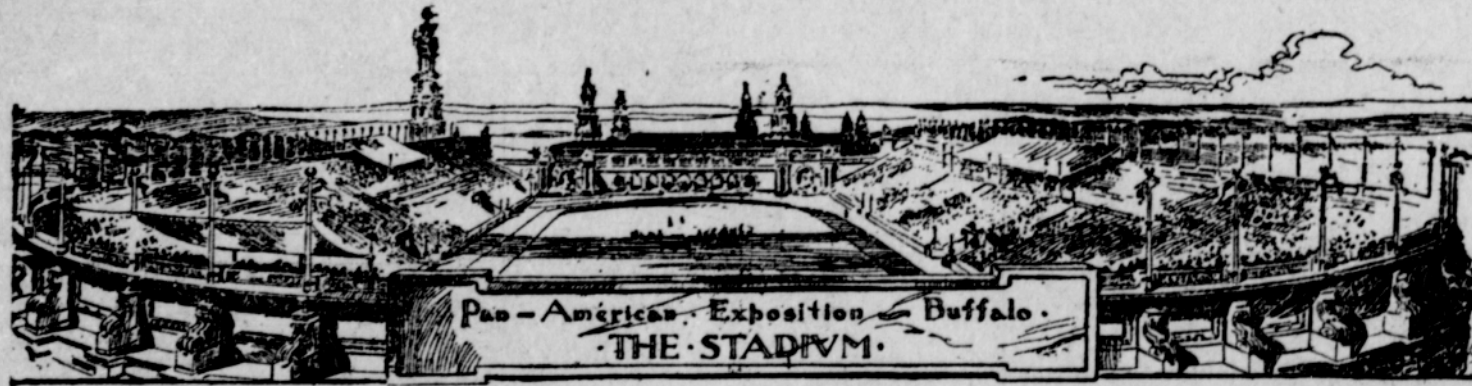
The visitor is now fairly within the grand court formed by the main group of exposition buildings. The court is of the shape of an inverted T. The approach, fore court and bridge are about 1,000 feet in length, 300 feet wide. The main court is 2,000 feet long, 500 feet wide, and the transverse court, 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

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 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 be-



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, Guadalupe, Dutch Guiana, Bolivia, Argentine Republic and Chili. In official 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 compiled 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 expo-

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

tween 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 floors 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.

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 made in Europe, 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.

QUER 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 urinals 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.

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 report from the Grand Duchess Paulovna is reported to have led to the change.

Obedience.

"Katie," said her mother, with some sternness, "put that book away. You are too young to read romances. Besides, this is Sunday. If you want something to read, take your Bible."

At the end of half an hour Katie's silence became oppressive.

"What are you doing, Katie?"
"I'm reading the beautiful romance of Ester in the Bible. That's what I'm doing." —Chicago Tribune.

Revolution in Water Travel.

Experiments have proven that vessels, fitted with propellers which imitate the fish's fin, develop a remarkable propelling power. It will cause a revolution in water travel. Men gradually learn that Nature's ways are best. One cause of the remarkable success of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters springs from the fact that it is a harmless, natural medicine, made of Nature's most strengthening herbs. It is a sure cure for constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness or weak kidneys.

Hay differs greatly in weight and quality. Ripe timothy hay is the heaviest, about 400 cubic feet, well packed, being estimated as weighing a ton. If cut when in blossom a ton will take up about 480 cubic feet. Mixed with clover a ton will vary from 450 to 500 cubic feet. Clover hay requires about 650 cubic feet to a ton. Of pea vine hay about 800 cubic feet make a ton. About 700 cubic feet of meadow hay is the estimate for a ton. These estimates are not strictly reliable, however, as something depends upon how closely the hay is pressed in the stack or mow.

PARIS IN 1900.

For the benefit of those who intend visiting Paris during the exposition, the Rio Grande Western railway has gotten out an attractive folder illustrative and descriptive of the main features of the exposition. It contains some valuable hints for intending visitors and descriptive articles upon Place de La Concorde, Arc de Triumphi, the Madeleine, the Column of July, the Trocadero, Hotel de Ville, Column Vendome, the Louvre, the Grand opera house, the Bourse and the tomb of Napoleon, in addition to a bird's eye view of the exposition grounds. The folder, or pamphlet, is gotten out in handy form, and is written in a pleasant and attractive style. It, in fact, gives in little space everything one going to the exposition would like to know before starting on his journey.

For copies of the Paris exposition folder and other advertising matter descriptive of the Rocky mountains' famous scenery, tributary to the Rio Grande Western railway and its connections, write

J. D. MANSFIELD, Gen'l Agent,
253 Washington St., Portland, Ore.

Worth Remembering.

The man whom you dislike is one of the men God loves. —Boston Congregationalist.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Twenty-four men have each served 20 years and upwards in the United States senate.

Carters Ink Is Used Exclusively
by the schools of New York, Boston and many other places, and they won't use any other.

The horseless carriage goes; but the newsless paper doesn't.

Streaky or mottled butter may be due to the salt or the working of the butter. In the finest quality of butter the salt is so evenly diffused that, as appears under the microscope, every grain is surrounded by a film of clear and transparent brine, which shows the necessity of avoiding the overworking of the butter before the salt is added. In the first working every particle of the milk should be gotten rid of, but enough clear water should be left to dissolve every grain of salt in 12 hours before the next working. If this is done there will be little danger of streakiness in the butter, but to get the best results the salt should be very finely ground.

The Musical Lion.

Said the lion: "On music I dote, But something is wrong with my throat."

When I practice a scale,
The listeners quail,
And flee at the very first note!"
—Oliver Herford, in St. Nicholas.

Some weeds are valuable food for hogs, and if cut down or pulled up and thrown into the hog-pens can be utilized to advantage. Figweed, purslain, ragweed and young poke weeds will be highly relished by hogs, as will also lamb's quarter, which grows nearly everywhere.

In boiling meat for soup put cold water to it and let it come slowly to a simmer to extract the juice. If meat is boiled for itself alone put it into boiling water, which causes the outer surface to contract and the richness of the meat is retained within.

Farmers will take extra pains when seeding a crop, but their greatest loss is in not harvesting at the proper time. The longer a crop remains on the ground after it is ready or matured the more woody fiber or indigestible material it will contain.

Green corn and lima beans deteriorate more quickly than any other vegetables; they should be spread out singly on the cool cellar floor as quickly as possible after they come from the market.