

OMAHA'S GREAT EXPOSITION.



Success Seems Sure for the Big Show in 1898.

WEST IS ALL IN LINE.

Working with Vigor to Make a Marvelous Showing.

Success now seems certain for the trans-Mississippi and international show, familiarly known as the Omaha Exposition. All the West is in line, and working with vigor, to make the exhibition next year a thing to be remembered, and the abundant crops of the farmers have encouraged them to join in the demonstration. Great resources will be seen, and it will prove astonishing and interesting to view the material wealth of a section only thirty years old. The motto of the exposition is "Expositions are flashlight photographs illustrating the progress of the world," and no better place to illustrate the marvelous progress of the United States could be selected than Omaha. It had a population in 1880 of a little over 30,000; in 1890 it had with its limits over 140,000 persons. Omaha's growth is only one instance of the marvelous progress of the entire

mission. Other states and territories will send large state exhibits collected through private enterprise, relying upon their Legislatures to reimburse them later. Under an act of Congress approved in June, 1896, the exposition is granted recognition as a national and international affair.

The men and women, to whom the work of the exposition has been entrusted thus far, represent all the western states. The president is Gordon W. Wattles; president of board of woman managers, Mrs. Winona S. Sawyer. Following are the vice presidents appointed to date:

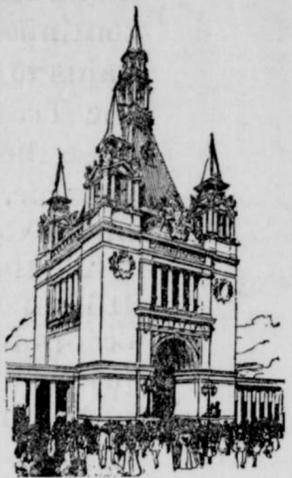
Arkansas, W. G. Vinsonhale, Little Rock
California, George W. Parsons, San Francisco
Colorado, Henry P. Steele, Denver
Idaho, B. P. Shawhan, Payette
Kansas, C. A. Fellows, Topeka
Louisiana, C. Harrison Parker, New Orleans
Minnesota, Frank H. Peavey, Minneapolis
Missouri, John Doniphan, St. Joseph
Montana, W. H. Sutherland, Helena

Nebraska, William Neville, North Platte
Nevada, William J. Westfield, Reno
North Dakota, C. A. Lounsbury, Fargo
Oregon, B. S. Cook, Salem
South Dakota, Thomas H. Wells, Hot Springs
Texas, Gus Reymersshoffler, Galveston
Utah, Lewis W. Shurtliff, Ogden City
Washington, George W. Thompson, Tacoma

Wyoming, Frank P. Graves, Laramie
Alaska, James Sheakley, Sitka
Arizona, Charles R. Drake, Tucson
New Mexico, I. Bradford Prince, Santa Fe
Oklahoma, Eugene Wallace, Oklahoma City

Electricity, applied in different scientific, industrial and decorative ways, will prove a prominent feature of the Exposition, and will cut quite a figure in the beautifying of the site now going on. The late falls and early springs of the Missouri River Valley will give ample opportunity for the landscape works and construction of the buildings in time for the opening day. This site is admirably located. It is on the bank of the Missouri River in what is known as North Omaha. On the east is the uncertain Missouri, whose swiftly run-

Active work has been done by the department of exhibits. More space has been allotted to exhibitors than was taken at the Atlanta exposition up to three months prior to the opening of the gates. Space aggregating 20,000 feet has been contracted for. The work is divided into the following bureaus: Fine arts, education, manufactures, mines and mining, liberal arts, agriculture, horticulture, forestry, irrigation, live stock and dairy. The electricity, machinery and fishery sections are in charge of the commissioners. The bureau of fine arts is in charge of the Western Art Association. The bureau



ADMINISTRATION ARCH.

of education is under the superintendency of the woman's board. Manufactures, mines and mining and liberal arts are under the direct control of the manager of the department of exhibits. The ground plan discloses the intent of the managers to devote liberal space to live stock and agricultural exhibits. Nearly eighty acres at the north end of the vast inclosure have been set apart for a racing course, live stock stalls, a ten-acre irrigating exhibit in operation, agricultural exhibits, etc. The aggregate premiums for live stock

will take place the water festivities, swimming and diving displays, which can be observed from the colonnades and from the steps surrounding the water.

The railroad terminal building will be situated at the base of the bluff defining the east edge of the section of the exposition grounds devoted to concessions. Two broad stairways follow a zig-zag line up the face of the bluff. These stairways will be about forty feet apart and the space between them will be converted into a waterfall. The distance from the level of the railroad tracks to the top of the bluff is about thirty-three feet, and this distance will be divided into three waterfalls, each having a fall of about ten feet. This arrangement will give the landscape architect ample opportunity for producing pleasing effects and will be an attractive feature to visitors. It will be necessary to dispose of over 1,000,000 gallons of water each day in order to keep the water in the lagoons in good condition, and it is thought that the waterfall will accomplish this result, while adding a pleasing feature to the grounds.

Visitors boating in the lagoon will pass all the main buildings of the Alameda, government, agricultural, mines, machinery, art, auditorium and manufactures. Terraces will show, with great hemicycle stairways crowned with kiosks; there will be electric water grottoes, a mammoth cave, a bluff transformed into a great park, and including the horticultural, forestry, dairy, apary and other exhibits. The band terrace will seat 100,000 persons, and north of it will be placed the live stock and irrigation exhibits and athletic fields. A massive attractive feature in the architectural section will be Sherman's umbrella, a device invented by a Chicago man, by which passengers are elevated to a height of 250 feet and revolved slowly within a circle, whose diameter is 256 feet. At night the tower will be brilliantly illuminated by electricity, while at the apex a powerful flashlight will be placed. This stream of light may be seen for a distance of 150 miles. The mammoth umbrella will stand on the bluff east of the viaduct and not far from the terminal station from which passengers ascend to the Midway or amusement section. This bluff rises many feet above the level of the river, and when the arms of the umbrella are extended passengers in the cars will be over 500 feet above the river.

Omaha is not worrying about her ability to care for the attendance at the exposition. Red and board for 100,000 strangers are to be provided for. There will likewise be no difficulty in getting in and out of the city during the most crowded periods of the exposition. Thirteen railway systems converge at the city. In this respect it is one of the most favorably located centers of population in the country. Eighty passenger trains arrive and depart daily, and five great railroads maintain headquarters in Omaha. A new union depot is now under construction. It will cost \$400,000 and will be completed in the spring of next year.

THE YOUNGEST WHEELMAN.

Harry Slining Rides the Smallest Wheel Bicycle Ever Built. This is the picture of Harry W. Slining, the tiniest cyclist in the world. He is only seventeen months old and rides what is probably the smallest wheel ever built for practical riding. His



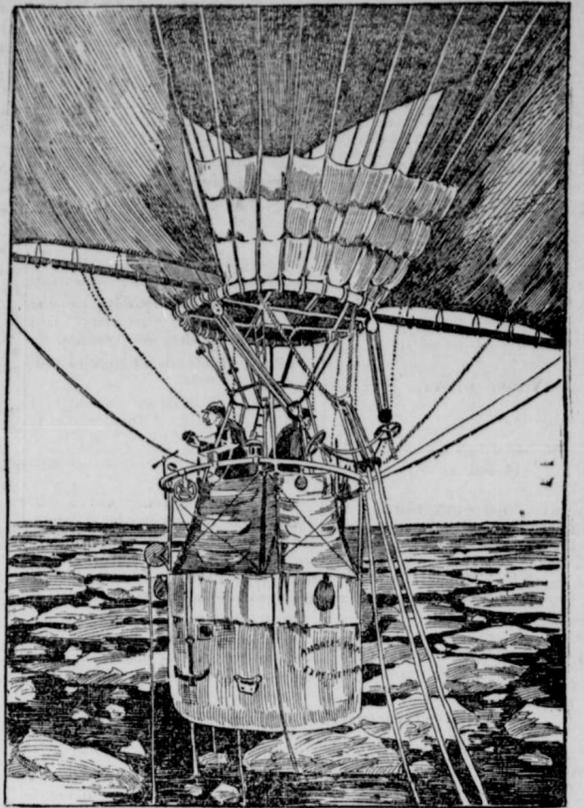
mount weighs 5½ pounds, has a frame 7½ inches high, and the diameter of the wheel is 10 inches. It is perfect in equipment, all the parts having been made especially for the diminutive machine. Even the lamp is a midget. Under the guidance of his father or some friend of the family the little fellow pedals along Chicago boulevards with a solemn and dignified air, taking no heed of the attention he is attracting. Occasionally observing a scorching flash by crouching over the handlebars, Harry tries to do likewise, to the huge delight of the spectators. He is learning the pedal mount and is already making feeble tries at simple tricks.

Roman Baths. Every Roman in early days had the use of the public baths on payment of about half a farthing. These were not such structures as we call public baths, but superb buildings lined with Egyptian granite and Nubian marble. Warm water was poured into the capacious basins through wide mouths of bright and massive silver. The most magnificent baths were those of Caracalla, which had seats of marble for more than three hundred people, and those of Diocletian, which had seats for three thousand people.

"There's a period in woman's life when she thinks of nothing but dress." "What period is that?" "From the cradle to the grave."

A crazy man always has enough sense to be able to shoot straight.

BALLOON IN WHICH ANDREE SAILED FOR THE POLE.



The balloon in which Prof. Andree sailed away for the north pole was built much after the fashion of other balloons. It had one distinctive feature. That is a strong guide rope which serves two all essential purposes. It holds the balloon at a uniform height and so prevents the gas from being diminished by expansion and overflow. It also serves as a keel to the floating vessel, which is equipped with three large and easily worked sails. This balloon had a capacity of 170,000 cubic feet in diameter at its widest part. The basket or car was seven feet in diameter and had a depth of five feet. Above the car was the observatory. The observatory was equipped with sextants, glasses and other instruments.

KILL THE INCURABLES.

The Extraordinary Theory Advocated by a Chicago Woman.

The proposition to kill all invalids, physical and mental, as well as the persistent and unreformable criminals, for their own and society's good, may have the support of sound and convincing argument, but it is none the less revolting. The last lips from which one would expect to hear it advocated are those of a woman, yet there is a woman in Chicago—and she is a kind and devoted mother—who has actually started a campaign in favor of this plan of slaughter. Her name is Maud Maynard Noel and she has three children. She is a close student of sociological questions, and has written much for American and English magazines.

garded as a mercy rather than as a revenge?"

Things We Ought to Know

- That water is purified by boiling.
- That olive oil is a gentle laxative and should be freely used.
- That good literature should be plentifully provided for the boys.
- That all children, girls as well as boys, should be taught self-reliance.
- That sprains may be greatly relieved by the use of poultices of hops or tansy.
- That every kitchen should have a high stool on which one can sit when ironing.
- That every household should possess a pair of scissors for trimming lamp wicks.
- That there is no better medicine for bilious persons than lemon juice and water.
- That hot, dry flannel, if applied to the face and neck, will relieve jumping toothache.
- That if an iron is once allowed to become red hot it will never retain the heat so well again.
- That the "future destiny of the child," says Napoleon, "is always the work of the mother."
- That a room may be swept without raising a dust by scattering scraps of damp newspaper around.
- That in canning or preserving fruits and vegetables it is always most economical to choose the best and freshest.
- That when putting away the stovepipe for the summer it should be rubbed with linseed oil and put in a dry place.
- That the rubber rings for fruit jars when stiffened, may be restored by soaking them in water to which ammonia has been added.
- That the gilding on tarnished picture frames may be restored by gently washing it with warm water, in which an onion has been boiled.



MAUD MAYNARD NOEL.

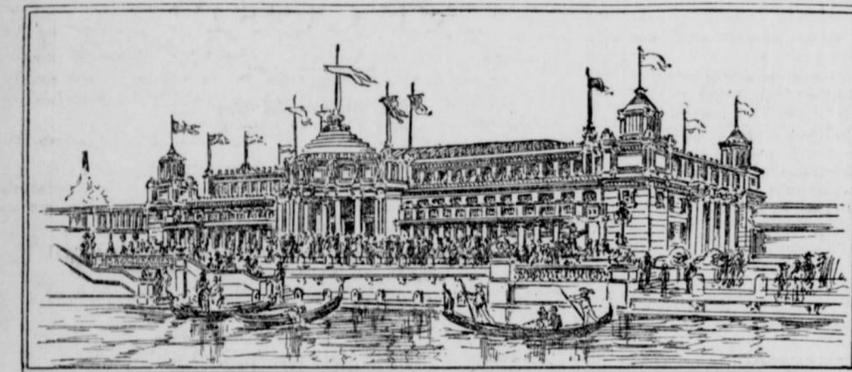
There is nothing in her appearance to suggest the doctrines which shock so many of her friends. She is a tall, beautiful blonde. Her face is tender and thoughtful, and her every movement is full of grace and refinement. Regarding her theory Mrs. Noel says:

"One of the most perplexing questions in society is, perhaps, as to the best methods of dealing with its persistent criminals and incapables. Thousands are born yearly, monthly, daily into life, which means misery and pain in body or soul to the end of their days. Everybody knows this; everybody admits that such lives would be better un-lived; that a removal of hopeless cases of mental and physical deformity to a short grave before the sunset of their natal day would be a kindness to the race and an expression of ultimate love to the unfortunates themselves. How much suffering both to the weaklings themselves and to their possible posterity would be prevented by the humane taking away of the insensate infantile life before the opening of its eyes upon the world. To such there is no friend like death, and why should not the law be a ministry of humane things, releasing from the odium of murder the taking of life when an authorized board of humane physicians should decide it best?"

"Persistent young criminals, too, after efforts to reform them have failed a certain number of times, and those maimed into masses of breathing horror and incurable pain and humiliating helplessness by accident—why should not they be put out of the way kindly and solemnly? Everything but humanity is duly husbanded by man, and all these useless superfluities and infections lopped away. When once the race is perfected in love who shall say that the taking of harmful, suffering, and promiseless life shall not be re-

Fog and Coal Gas. According to the statement of Prof. Lewes, a London fog deprives coal gas of 11.1 per cent of its illuminating power, but this is not so astonishing as is the fact that, under similar circumstances, the searching light of an incandescent burner loses as much as 20.8 of its efficacy. The reason given by Prof. Lewes for this phenomenon is that the spectrum of both the incandescent and the electric light approaches very nearly that of the solar spectrum, being very rich in the violet and ultra-violet rays. It is precisely these rays which cannot make their way through a London fog. To this is attributed the fact that the sun looks red on a foggy day. The violet rays are absorbed by the solid particles floating in the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere, and only the red portions of the spectrum get through. The interesting additional statement is made in this connection that the old argand burner is much more successful in resisting a London fog than any of its later rivals.—Science.

A Cosmopolitan Meal. An American traveling in Palestine describes an interesting dinner he ate recently at a hotel in Jericho. "We sat on the porch of the hotel at Jericho," he wrote, "after dinner, at which we were served with butter from Norway, cheese from Switzerland, marmalade from London, wine from Jerusalem, diluted with the water from the well of Elisha, raisins from Ramoth Gilead, oranges from Jericho—in no respect inferior to those from Jaffa or the Indian River, Florida—and almonds from the east of the Jordan, smoking Turkish tobacco, which, like the Turkish empire, is inferior to its reputation, and a cup of coffee from—the corner grocery of Jericho.—Hartford Courant.



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

trans-Mississippi country. In 1870 the states west of the Mississippi river had 6,435,167 people; to-day the population is over 20,000,000. Many of the states whose wonderful progress and whose diversified resources will be shown in the exhibits to be placed in the exposition buildings were carved out of a region that three decades ago was a wil-

ling waters commence in the mountains of the northwest and continue until they mingle with the father of waters. Across the stream can be seen the high bluffs from which Council Bluffs takes its name. The tract selected as the focus for the group of main buildings measures about half a mile in length by 670 feet in width.

will not be less than \$30,000 nor more than \$80,000.

Special prizes consisting of six gold trophies, six silver cups and six gold medals will be awarded to competitors in each of the following classes: For the best display of irrigating system in operation, for the best electric light service and display, for the best display illustrating the process of the manufacture of beet root sugar, for the best display of manufacturing plant in operation, as well as two more lots of similar prizes for other high-class exhibits to be designated hereafter.

Visitors will enter by way of the magnificent arch, between the twin building of art and drama and opposite the administration arch, the palace of agriculture being on the right and the mines and mining building on the left. The canal is a smooth stretch of water, crossed occasionally by picturesque bridges. Its two ends terminate respectively at the government building and the bridge or viaduct dock. All the buildings, gateways, colonnades and bridges forming this main group are parts of a composition, each having its own share in the architectural effect to be produced. One point to be noted in the success of the designers is in keeping free from the influence of other expositions. The World's Fair is not in any way recalled by the trans-Mississippi exposition except in such particulars as one great display of the kind must of necessity resemble another. Vine shaded promenade; of columns, treated in the Pompeian man-



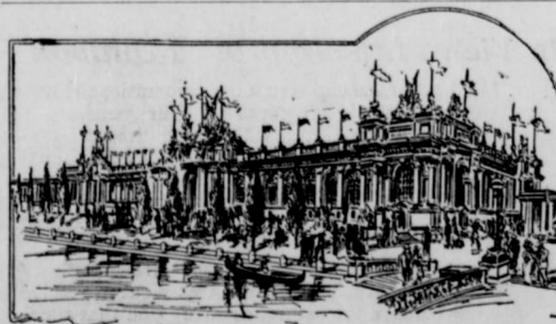
FINE ARTS BUILDING.

derness of prairie, sage brush and sandhills.

It is to signalize the achievements of the builders of this great district, that the exposition was projected in 1893. At a congress held at Omaha, delegates from twenty-four states formulated the enterprise, and work has been going on until it is now settled that its gates will open June 1, 1898, and close November 1 of the same year. Financially the enterprise is in excellent shape. Subscriptions to the stock amount to over \$500,000, the greater part of which was pledged and paid by citizens of Omaha. Included in this sum are the subscriptions and donations of the great railway systems and street car lines, amounting in all to \$100,000. Other railways whose lines traverse the territory will donate liberal sums. The manager of the department of ways and means is confident the grand total of stock subscriptions will reach \$1,000,000 during the present year.

The Nebraska Legislature appropriated \$100,000 to cover the cost of state buildings and exhibits.

Illinois has appropriated \$43,000 for a building and exhibits, to be administered under a commission appointed by the Governor. Iowa was the first state to make a preliminary appropriation to cover the cost of representation at the exposition. Montana has appropriated \$15,000, while individual citizens have pledged a like amount, making \$30,000. Utah appropriated \$5,000 and the Governor was authorized to name a com-



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

ing with the monochrome background of the arch itself, and the gay effect of streamers flying above, will form a brilliant point that can be seen the whole length of the boulevard. This arch will be built of stone and will remain a permanent monument to commemorate the exposition.

ner, extend between all the buildings and provide visitors with nearly a mile of continuous shade all around the lagoon. The mirror will be surrounded by a false perspective of columns by way of increasing the effect of distance; at this point its width is 400 feet and it is shaped like a trefoil. In this mor-