

St. Louis Working Night and Day to Be in Readiness For the Opening of the World's Fair on Saturday, April 30th Next.

The first few thousand carloads of the twenty thousand cars of exhibits that will arrive at the World's Fair in St. Louis within the next few weeks have been received and unloaded. Large forces of men are employed night and day in receiving and placing the valuable products from many nations of the world as they come in.

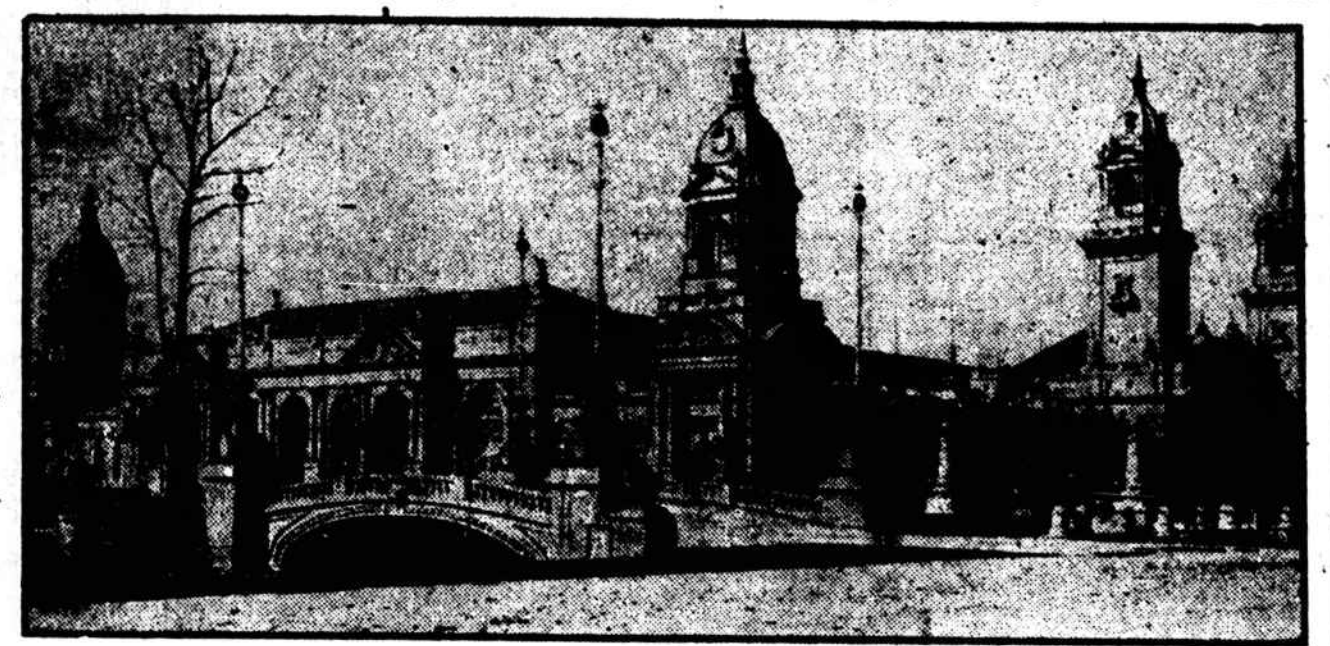
Near by are the Government Fisheries building and sea coast defense guns. The Palace of Agriculture is the largest of the Exposition buildings and stands in the central western part of the grounds, upon a high elevation. This building covers twenty acres of ground, the equivalent of a small farm, and contains many thousands of exhibits, not only from the States of the United States but from countries of the world.

Physical culture exhibits is situated in the western part of the grounds, and adjacent to it is the largest athletic stadium, with amphitheatre seating twenty-seven thousand people. Upon this field the games will take place during the summer.

The management has very considerably arranged many of the principal exhibit palaces in a compact group. While there are more than twenty-five buildings of considerable size given up to exhibit purposes, the very large buildings are some fifteen in number; eight of these, the Palace of Transportation, Machinery, Electricity, Varied Industries, Education, Manufactures, Mines and Metallurgy, Liberal Arts, are situated in the north-

eastern part of the grounds. The main entrance to the Exposition will let the visitor into the center of this group. As each building covers from eight to fifteen acres and contains several miles of aisles, lined on either side by most interesting exhibits, the visitor will see his time slipping away with a world of things yet remaining to be seen.

In this hurried glance at the Exposition of 1904, we must not forget that very interesting quarter, known as the Pike. This is the amusement street which he sees the array of amusements spread out for his delectation. It is a long story in itself, to tell what has been prepared for his entertainment.



PALACE OF MACHINERY, WORLD'S FAIR, COVERS TEN ACRES.

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The Government has spent more on this Exposition than it has ever expended before. First, it gave \$5,000,000 to the general fund of the Exposition, upon consideration that the city of St. Louis would raise \$10,000,000. This of course was promptly done. Then, the Government appropriated nearly a million and a half more for buildings and exhibits, and a few weeks ago decided to make a loan of \$4,000,000 to the Exposition in order to have the elaborate plans carried out to their completeness.

new science of forestry has here a most interesting exemplification. In the central western part of the grounds are many of the Foreign Government Pavilions. Some fifty foreign nations are taking active part in the World's Fair, several of them spending more than a half-million dollars each. These are England, France, Germany, Brazil, Japan and China. Japan alone has brought seventy-eight thousand exhibits.

stucken, director of the Cincinnati Orchestra, has written a march, and Henry K. Hadley, of New York, has written a waltz, also upon invitation of the Exposition, for its musical programs. The central feature of the Exposition, or what is intended to be the most beautiful scene in the whole grand picture, is made up of Cascade Gardens, the Colonnade of States and the Hall of Festivals.

I wish I might describe the great beauty of the Government building. It is 800 feet long and stands on a broad terrace upon the hillside, overlooking the grand group of exhibit

RUSSIA'S VICEROY.

Admiral Alakeloff a Master Mind, a Master Will and a Masterful Hand. Admiral E. I. Alexieff, described by Senator Beveridge in his book, "The Russian Advance," as "a master mind, a master will, subject of a masterful man," is the subject of an informing article by Charles Johnston, in Harper's Weekly.

MUSIC AND ANIMALS.

The Puma is the Most Sensitive to the Influence of Melody. Some very curious experiments have recently been carried out in the German Zoological Gardens in order to ascertain the actual influence of music upon animals.

N-RAYS AND DIGESTION.

This Process Causes Their Emision, as Does Muscular Activity. That the processes of digestion, as well as mental and muscular activity, seem to cause the emission of N-rays, is the conclusion reached by M. Lambert, in France, after a series of interesting experiments.

Youngest Cavalryman of Civil War.

The death of Oscar Arlon Frost, of Ottawa, brings out the claim for him that he was the youngest cavalryman enlisted in the Civil War. He went into the Third Missouri Cavalry at fourteen years of age, and served through the war. It cannot be claimed for Mr. Frost, though, that he was boyish in appearance.

Interesting.

To hear the music of sweet bells, and also to test solid silver; take a solid-silver tablespoon, and the two cords of equal length to the handle. Hold the ends of the cords to each ear, at the same time closing the ears with the fingers.

Prosperous Yucatan.

Yucatan simply boils over with prosperity. Her railways are paying, her banks grow fat dividends, and her multi-millionaires are buying the best there is to be had, whether it be luxuries for the family or a first-class education abroad for their sons.—Mexican Herald.

How America Opened Japan.

A timely and important article, published in Harper's Weekly, is a personal account of the historic events leading to the opening of Japan to the world's trade, written by Commodore Nicholson, U. S. N. (retired), who was navigating officer of Commodore Perry's flagship at the time of the expedition of 1853.

Longest Road in the World.

In 1901 the great Siberian Railway was thrown open to the public. There was then in operation a total of 1444 miles in Manchuria and 3559 miles in Siberia, a continuous Russian line from Moscow to Port Arthur of 5429 miles; and the new trans-Siberian, which will begin running this summer, will go virtually a through service from Paris to Port Arthur, a distance of 7299 miles, 6090 miles of which is over Russian lines.—From James W. Davidson's "The Great Siberian Railway," in the Century.

Put to the Test.

A great crowd has assembled to cheer the boy Prince Alexander on his arrival at Belgrade by steamer. "Why do these people make so much noise when they see me?" cried little Alexander. "Because they love you, my little son." Immediately he almost sprung out of the minister's arms, calling out, "They say you love me. Show me your love by throwing my hat into the water." The hats were thrown.—From "Belgrade, the White City of Death."

News of Interest AFRO-AMERICANS

A New Society Formed. To elevate the negro race and to heal the sick and bury the dead, a new society was formed in Macon, Ga., recently, and a charter was applied for. The corporate name of the society is to be "The Champions of Integrity." Negroes are the incorporators.

A Progressive School in Florida. The Industrial Institute, located at Moultrie, Florida, is a worthy institution for the education of the colored race, which has been fortunate recently in securing several donations sufficient to enable the board of trustees to wipe out the present indebtedness of the enterprise.

In this laudable effort Professor Elliott has the assistance and hearty good wishes of many of the prominent white families of the city. The board of trustees, who, by the way, look after the finances of the institute, are delighted with the generous support given, and hope that others will be stimulated to encourage the development of the school by tendering financial aid.

Churches for Negroes. An interesting movement has been initiated in the Episcopal church for the establishment of separate churches for the colored people, under the auspices and direction of bishops of their own race.

Peoples of the north, recognize he said, that mob violence ought to be stopped, not because of sympathy for the criminals, but from the results that are expected to come from it. In many cases burnings are not too good for the criminal, and no punishment is too severe for him, but, he said, it is much better that the criminal should escape his punishment than to have the law transgressed.

Horrors in Congo Free State. Representatives of the American Baptist, Southern Presbyterians and Disciples of Christ African Missions called upon Secretary of State Hay in Washington a few days ago and described affairs in the Congo country as viewed from the missionary standpoint.

Have Effigies on Coins. A new issue of silver 2-shilling pieces by the British mint has on it a figure of Britannia which is a portrait of Miss Susan Hicks-Beach, whose father, Sir Michael, was until recently the chancellor of the exchequer.

Tame Wild Animals. A thoroughly frightened fox was pursued through Williams street, Bratford, N. H., one day last week, and two dogs chased a full-grown buck within a short distance of the village on the same day.

Pluck and Adventure. JAGUAR HUNTING.

In a large iron-barred cage in the Chutes Menagerie is the largest of the New World's cats, a full-blooded jaguar, brought from the wilds of Mexico, and not less blood-thirsty than the African lions, that snarl and growl in the next den. He is of a beautiful tawny brown, thickly marked from the tip of his nose to the end of his restless tail with heavy blotches of chocolate, shading into black.

At home in the wilds of Central America, according to a man who has mining connections in that region, the jaguar frequents the banks of streams, especially where the water courses flow through the impenetrable forests.

Jaguars are very plentiful in these forests—much more so than mountain lions are in Los Angeles County—and, on the eastern slope of the Andes as well as the Mexican Sierra are so numerous as to be dangerous to human life as well as to the herds. They rarely leave the edges of the forests, but make long forays into the open.

Bright and early one December morning we left camp, six in the party and with eight dogs of various breeds. All carried rifles and knives, while the two Indians who were supposed to act as guides carried heavy machetes with which to cut away the many creepers which obstruct all forest paths.

"Tumbling, clawing and sliding, we got around this with the rest of the dogs and there reared a scene of savage beauty. Backed against a mat of creepers that had grown over the half rotten log, his every tooth visible and every hair on end, stood the spotted cat. At a godly distance from him the three free dogs kept up a restless baying to which the fresh voices of the dogs were then released lent new impetus.

"The jaguar was not afraid. He probably would have killed the whole pack before he himself succumbed, but our dogs were far too wise for that, and our Indian guides fairly trembled with fear, so afraid of these great cats are the children of the green forests. A well-directed shot pierced the creature's eye and with a few last clutches at the great tree trunk, he slid with a splash into the stream, whence he was rescued and his skin now adorns a mining company's office."

This jaguar measured five feet nine inches from tip to tip. Larger ones have been killed in the same forest.—Los Angeles (Cal.) Times.

HUNTING THE GRIZZLY. The grizzly bear is the only animal in America that is really dangerous. We all know that any animal will fight if cornered; a bull moose may be ugly and charge; a black bear will fight for her cubs, or if wounded, but the grizzly, "Old Uncle Ephraim," the mountain men call him, is always ugly and ready for a fight. So well is this fact recognized that very seldom do any of the old-timers take a chance unless everything is in their favor.

The most common methods of killing grizzlies are to watch a bait at night or to trap them, either with a large steel trap or a long pen with a falling door made of heavy timber. The steel trap is the most successful, although not considered very sportsmanlike.

I know of two cases where a grizzly was shot through the heart, and yet lived long enough to run 150 yards, and, in one case, maul a man very bad.

Pluck and Adventure. A MILITANT PARSON.

When the settlements on the Korked Deer River were new, and western Tennessee was still Chichester country, all attempts to start religious services were for a long time broken up by a gang of young outlaws who drove the ministers away. At last the Rev. Arthur Davis, a muscular Christian, came to try his skill at conquering them.

They had given him notice that no Methodist parson should ever preach on lower Korked Deer. Mr. Davis went to the forbidden ground and preached to a large audience. When the service was over he stepped out into the grove which surrounded the log church, and taking off his coat and collar, placed them on a stump.

"You said I should not preach," he said, "but I have preached. You say I will not preach again. Well, I say I shall, unless you kill me now. Come on, one at a time, fair play, and we'll see who is right."

A RACE FOR LIFE. John Eggert, a farmer, of Centre, Wis., is one horse and one fine poorer than he was, but possesses instead a deep, ragged hole in one of his fields. The horse was an aged beast whose life was a burden to it, and which was useless to the farmer. Its name was Peter. It would not die and no one would buy it or take it as a gift.

A few days ago an old man named Samuel Wilberley was killed upon the railway by a passing train. His last days, it appeared, had been spent in Edmonton, Yorkshire. At the inquest it was revealed that Wilberley was an old soldier. He enlisted when only eighteen in the famous Ninety-fifth Foot. He distinguished himself at the battle of the Alma, when Sir De Lacey Evans mentioned him in division order.

In the repulse of the Russian sortie he shone, and again in the bloody struggle of Inkerman. He volunteered upon one occasion to carry ammunition to the Quarries under the deadly fire of that day and was in the trenches throughout the whole of the siege. The Gazette itself published the services of Corporal Samuel Webb, the name under which Wilberley enlisted, and added that the young hero had received from his Queen the Crimean medal, and from the Emperor of the French the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

RUSSIAN BRAVERY. An illustration of the stoical bravery of Russian soldiers is given by the story of a captain who was unsuccessfully shelling a battery at the siege of Varsovic. Field Marshal Pashkevitch galloped up to the captain and sternly asked why his firing did not have some effect. The captain replied that the shells did not ignite. The marshal scoffed at the theory and threatened to degrade the officer. The captain picked up one of the shells, ignited the fuse, and holding it in the palm of his hand, said to the marshal, "See for yourself, sir." The marshal, holding his arms across his breast stood looking at the smoking shell. It was a solemn moment. Both men stood motionless, awaiting the result. Finally the fuse burned out and the captain threw the shell to the ground. "It's true," remarked the marshal, turning away to consider other measures to silence the enemy's fire. In the evening, instead of punishment, the captain received the cross of the Order of St. Vladimir.—Kansas City Journal.

Germany's Motor Cars. The total number of electric motor cars on the electric railways in Germany was 12,500 at the end of 1902, and that of trailer cars 8225. This is an increase of sixty per cent. over the preceding year.