

## Beauty, Size and Sentiment of the World's Fair

It is Larger and More Beautiful Than Any Other Exposition Ever Given.

When President Roosevelt touched the electric key at the white house in Washington, which set in motion the machinery of the world's fair at St. Louis, he not only opened to the world the greatest display of the arts of peace the world has ever known, but he gave to the nation a fit climax of a century of growth of that vast territory west of the Mississippi—the Louisiana territory.

When, at the swing of a lever, 90,000 gallons of water per minute was released to flow over the beautiful cascades in front of Festival hall, there was completed the most beautiful exposition picture the world has ever seen, a picture that will live in the mind of every visitor to the great fair. Chicago had its Court of Honor, its stately palaces set against a background of the blue waters of Lake Michigan; Buffalo had its wonderful illumination, its dusk of evening brightening into day again as the countless thousands of twinkling lights brought back the effect of the rising sun, but these pictures, beautiful as they were, have been surpassed by the glory of the cascades, the foaming waterway, rushing downward from the colonnades surrounding Festival hall, to the great lagoons, with their myriad colors, intersecting the wonderfully beautiful grounds in all directions.

Just as this newest of expositions

tioned the largest pipe organ ever manufactured, with 145 stops and pipes five feet in diameter and 32 feet long; four acres covered with agricultural machinery; the largest natatorium on earth; ten acres of roses; ten acres of live game; the largest engines ever built; a floral clock covering a quarter of an acre of ground, and of which the minute hand weighs over a ton. Such items but give the general idea of the entire fair. It is all big, it is all beautiful, it is all interesting.

The exposition management is not boasting of the "Pike." They wish the visiting public to remember the fair by what might be termed its legitimate portion, its wealth of educational exhibits, and yet, who would say that the shows along the "Pike" are not educational in every way. On it are villages of every sort, and amusement features of every description. Five million square feet of entertainment. Among outdoor shows, that are not to be confounded with those of the "Pike," may be mentioned the reproduction of the City of Jerusalem and the forty acres of Filipinos.

Among the most interesting of the many features of the fair are the various government exhibits housed in the Government building, which is 800 feet long by 250 feet wide. Every function of the government is exemplified in this building. Among these



PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS, WITH UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT END OF LAGOON AT WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.

surpasses all others in beauty, so, also, does it in size. One thousand two hundred and forty acres, literally covered with the treasures, the productions, the curiosities of the world, tell the story of the fair in a sentence. No one visitor will ever see it all, though he spent the full time the exposition is open at the task. An exposition which cost \$50,000,000 before its gates were opened to the public; an exposition to which 52 nations from all corners of the world have sent their best for the people of the world to look upon; an exposition two miles long and one mile wide; an exposition that is twice the size of any other to which the public were invited; an exposition that is larger than the three previous large American expositions combined. Such is the exposition with which St. Louis celebrates the centennial of the Louisiana purchase.

But the men responsible for the exposition do not wish that it should attract by its size alone. They have builded for beauty, as well as for business, and who can stand in the center of the great panorama without being aroused to a pitch of enthusiasm by the beauty that surrounds him? It is the beauty, rather than the size of the fair, that first appeals to him.

Another thing that appeals to the American, the man who loves his country, is the sentiment the exposition stands for. It is a sentiment that is fully exemplified in the imposing heroic statues of the states that stand on either side of Festival hall. These statues typify, not the states of the east, but those of the west, the states carved out of the Louisiana territory, the states that stretch from the gulf to the Canadian border, from the Mississippi to Puget sound; states that have within a century of time been builded out of the wilderness. It is for these the exposition has been builded; it is these again that have made the exposition possible. The lesson they teach is written deep in the history of the nation.

To attempt an itemized description of the wonders this exposition has brought to the doors of the people of the central west is impossible in the space of a newspaper article. Twelve thousand car loads of exhibits found space within the great palaces. It is almost impossible to realize what such a statement means until one has gone from building to building, from exhibit to exhibit. Nor is the space in the building wasted. Every niche is filled with something of interest, and the demand was for almost double the amount at the disposal of the authorities. Some idea of this may be had from the statement that the breakfast food manufacturers alone asked for more space than would have filled all the Agricultural building, covering 19 acres of ground, and with four miles of aisles.

To pick even the more interesting exhibits is almost an impossibility, though among them might be men-

exhibits is a complete government mint for the manufacture of coin, but at St. Louis Uncle Sam is making instead of coin gold souvenir medals, but the process is the same as if the product was legal tender. While Uncle Sam has a monopoly on the money-making business he guards the privilege jealously and does not risk the precious dies, which put their imprints upon dimes, dollars and eagles, to leave their place of keeping.

Besides a modern coining press, from which drops a bright medal at every click, is a screw press built in 1795 and used at that time to stamp small coins. There is also a hammer 120 years old and a small pair of balances formerly used in the Philadelphia mint. Comparing these with the improvements made in the last 100 years reveals how much easier it is now for Uncle Sam to replenish his treasury than it was when he was young in the business.

All of the machines used in the plant are driven by independent direct current motors, the power for which is transformed from 550 volts to 220. The gas for all heating operations, such as annealing, melting, etc., is manufactured by an independent plant situated outside the building, and so arranged that it can be controlled in the exhibit. These machines were designed and built especially for this purpose.

First of the series of devices composing the plant is a furnace which supplies a heat of 2,000 degrees F. for the melting of metal alloys. Here the metal is cast into ingots and washed in a dilute solution of sulphuric acid to free the surface from copper oxide. The ingots are then run through the rolling mill and reduced in thickness from one-half an inch to eighty-five thousandths of an inch. This mill is operated by a 50 horse power motor.

After rolling the strips are heated in the annealing furnace to soften them for the cutter.

Processes used in the making of paper money are altogether different, for it is here that the printer and not the machinist and founder serves a usefulness. In another section of the big Government building at the world's fair there is a fully-equipped bank note printing plant.

In the Palace of Transportation may be seen a full size section of the great tunnel which runs from Jersey City under the Hudson river, under New York city at Thirty-fourth street, and under the East river to Long Island, a distance of eight miles. It illustrates the tremendous work and millions of dollars expended upon one of the greatest engineering works of modern times. A great laboratory for testing the power, efficiency and economy of locomotives is also in this building. Locomotives will be under full steam and full speed in this laboratory, the greatest show of locomotive testing ever conceived and costing a quarter of a million dollars.

## HEROES GO DOWN WITH THEIR SHIP

BRAVE JAPANESE ON BOARD SINKING VESSEL REFUSE TO SURRENDER.

Transport Sunk by Vladivostok Fleet Seventy-Three Men Refuse to Go Aboard Enemy's Cruiser and Are Drowned.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—Russian torpedo boats belonging to the Vladivostok squadron sank a Japanese military transport, the Kinshiu-Maru, of 4,000 tons, during the night of April 26, with all on board with the exception of 17 officers, 20 soldiers, 65 of the crew and 85 coolie carriers. The others, who refused to surrender, were sent to the bottom with the ship.

The official report of Rear Admiral Yeszen to the emperor is as follows:

"During the night of April 26 two Russian torpedo boats met at sea the Japanese military transport Kinshiu-Maru, of 4,000 tons, laden with rice and other military stores and about 1,500 tons of coal. The transport was armed with four Hotchkiss guns of 47 millimeters. The Russians captured on board 17 officers, 20 soldiers, 85 military carriers, or coolies, and 65 of the crew, who surrendered. The remainder of the men, who were to form a landing party and who were left without officers, obstinately refused to surrender or go on board a Russian cruiser. Furthermore, they offered armed resistance to the Russians. In the end they were sent to the bottom with the transport."

Seventy-Three Lost

Tokio, April 30.—Seventy-three Japanese were killed or drowned as a result of the sinking of the Japanese transport Kinshiu-Maru, which was torpedoed by the Russian armored cruiser Rossia at midnight Monday last.

The Kinshiu-Maru parted from the convoy of torpedo boats in a fog on Monday, and at 11:30 p. m. met the Russian fleet. She was ordered to stop and the Rossia steamed alongside, summoned her navigating officers on board the Rossia and sent a searching party on board the transport. This party discovered two companies of soldiers concealed below and reported the fact to the Rossia. The latter discharged a torpedo, which struck the Kinshiu-Maru amidship and broke her in two.

While the transport was sinking, the soldiers on board of her rushed on deck and fired volleys from their rifles into the Rossia, and as the Kinshiu-Maru sank several of the soldiers committed suicide.

Three boats which floated free from the wreckage were the means of saving 45 soldiers and nine of the Kinshiu-Maru's passengers and crew.

Two captains and three lieutenants were among the soldiers drowned. The survivors succeeded in getting ashore and were conveyed by steamer to Gen-san Friday. Later advices from Gen-san confirm the reports that the Japanese soldiers killed or drowned at the time of the sinking of the Kinshiu-Maru refused to surrender to the Russians, preferring death. One non-commissioned officer committed harikari (suicide) according to the ancient custom, and others used rifles to kill themselves.

Escaped in a Fog.

London, April 29.—The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent asserts that the Russian cruisers slipped past the Japanese squadron during a fog and regained the harbor of Vladivostok.

Wants No Mediation.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—The Official Messenger publishes a circular, issued by the foreign office to Russian representatives abroad, declaring categorically that Russia will not accept mediation to terminate the war which the circular declares, was forced on her. Neither will Russia, it is declared, allow the intervention of any power whatsoever in the Russo-Japanese negotiations after the war.

Japs Repulsed.

Liaoyang, April 28.—The Japanese troops which crossed the Yalu river north of Tchangdijon charged, during the night of April 26-27, the Russian position near Lizavna, a village on the Manchurian bank of the Yalu. They were repulsed, but their loss is not known. Two gunboats steamed up the river to the support of the Japanese, when a Russian field battery at Amisan opened upon them, resulting in a duel which lasted for 20 minutes. The Russian fire was too hot and the gunboats were forced to turn and steam out of range.

To Command Black Sea Fleet.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—Rear Admiral Bimski-Korssakoff, the governor of Archangel, has been appointed commander of the Black Sea fleet.

"Oom Paul" in Poor Health.

Mentone, France, April 30.—While it is difficult to ascertain the exact state of the health of Mr. Kruger, former president of the Transvaal, it is stated on good authority that symptoms of cerebral affection are apparent and that a consultation of physicians has been held. Mr. Kruger is now extremely weak, and constant care is necessary.

Constable Killed.

Mount Vernon, Ill., April 30.—Albert Wood, a constable, was killed and Curtis Gregory, a constable, was seriously wounded in a fight in Farrington township with two men, alleged to have been William and Robert Howard, brothers, one of whom the officers sought to arrest on a warrant.

## CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

Fifty-Eighth Gathering of the National Legislature Ends Its Work—Tribute to Speaker.

Washington, April 26.—Several senators counseled delay in the senate on Monday in the construction of the battleship provided for in the naval appropriation bill until the war in the far east demonstrates the comparative utility of the big sea fighters. The military academy bill, the last of the general appropriation measures, was considered. The house passed a large number of bills, including the Alaska delegate bill.

Washington, April 27.—The senate yesterday passed the Military Academy appropriation bill, the last of the supply measures. In the house Mr. Dalzell renewed the charge made on Saturday to the effect that Mr. Cokeran accepted pay for making republican speeches during the campaign of 1896. Mr. Cokeran indignantly repeated his denial of the accusation, and presented a resolution calling for the appointment of a commission to investigate the charges. The speaker, a point of order having been raised against the resolution, asked for time to consider the point, and the resolution went over.

Washington, April 28.—In the senate yesterday final conference reports on the sundry civil, general deficiency, post office and the military academy appropriation bills were agreed to, practically without opposition. The nomination of William D. Crum to be collector of the port of Charleston, S. C., was considered in executive session. A failure to confirm the appointment resulted. In the house Messrs. Littlefield (Me.) and Williams (Tenn.) made political speeches intended for the coming presidential campaign. Speaker Cannon ruled that the Cokeran resolution for an investigation of the Dalzell charges that Cokeran had campaigned for McKinley for "hire" in 1896, was not a privileged matter.

Washington, April 29.—The second session of the Fifty-eighth congress was declared adjourned at two o'clock by President Pro Tem. Fry in the senate and at 2:10 by Speaker Cannon in the house. The president remained at the capitol until the end, and many bills were signed by him, including the post office, sundry civil, general deficiency and military academy appropriation bills, and the Panama canal measure. The closing session of the house was made notable by the demonstration which was evoked by the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Williams, the minority leader, testifying to the courtesy and impartial manner in which Speaker Cannon had presided over the house.

## BACKWARD SEASON.

Tardiness of Spring Acts as Considerable Check to Progress of Trade

New York, April 30.—Bradstreet's says: "Distributive trade continues quiet at most markets, and April trade the country over has not equaled a year ago. The absence heretofore of the usual volume of spring demand is depressing to dealers, who fear they will be obliged to carry over surplus stocks. Signs of improvements are, however, to be noted in the northwest, where better weather has helped retail and wholesale trade. Pacific coast trade and crop advices are better than of late, and while weather and crop conditions are backward, at the south the exceptionally strong position of the leading interests renders the outlook for the future very hopeful. A favorable development of the week has been the breaking of the drought in the southwest. Backward weather has retarded cotton planting and spring wheat seeding, while crop germination and growth is generally reported slow the country over. During the first four months of they ear upward of 125,000 men have struck for various causes, but while there is considerable unrest, rather less than the usual May day disturbances are looked for."

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Business continues to move in most conservative channels, purchases being restricted to immediate requirements and weather conditions dominating the situation to an unusual extent. At many points there has been little spring trade and the transition from winter to summer will be accomplished with scarcely any intermediate season. Considering this adverse factor, the current volume of business is remarkably satisfactory. Building operations are also deferred to a late date."

"Failures this week numbered 202 in the United States, against 203 last year, and 16 in Canada, compared with 13 a year ago."

Swift Vengeance.

Austin, Tex., April 30.—Henry Simmons, the negro, who, it is charged, on April 21 murdered a young white girl named Lulu Sandberg, at Manos, 12 miles from this city, was tried by a jury and convicted of murder in the first degree within three minutes after the jury was charged. The entire trial, empanelling of jury and all, only consumed two hours. The defendant waiving all rights, the judge sentenced him to hang here on Monday next, May 2.

Promotion for Pritchard.

Washington, April 28.—President Roosevelt Wednesday nominated Justice Peter C. Pritchard, of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, to be United States circuit court judge of the Fourth circuit, in succession to the late Judge Charles H. Simonton.

New Cruiser Launched.

San Francisco, April 29.—The armored cruiser California was launched Thursday at the ship yards of the Union Iron works. In this city.

## NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Big Time in Fargo.

Fargo will be the scene of one of the most elaborate "Seventeenth of May" celebrations ever held outside of Norway itself, and immense gatherings of Norwegians from North Dakota and Minnesota are confidently expected. Special rates have been secured on all the roads, and as there are many special features to the celebration the enthusiasm is growing daily.

The chief event will naturally be the Bjornson "bauta" stone, the gift of Erik Gudo the Norwegian sculptor, who also designed the monument.

The "bauta" will be raised on the grounds of the North Dakota Agricultural College and the unveiling will be preceded by a parade of civic societies and visitors.

Most interesting of all, however, will be a revival of an old-fashioned Norwegian wedding, including the wedding procession, the ceremony and the time-honored three days of merry-making in which the old Norse dances and games will prevail. All the participants will be attired in picturesque national costumes and as an inducement for a good display the committee on arrangements has decided to admit free all those appearing in peasant costume.

Uniform Laws.

Uniformity in the game laws of Minnesota and North Dakota for the more effective preservation of game was the subject of a conference at St. Paul between the Minnesota state game and fish commission and several influential North Dakota politicians. Among the North Dakota men with whom the Minnesota commission conferred were E. Y. Sarles, candidate for the republican nomination for governor; Jud La Moure of Pembina and Alex McKenzie of Bismarck.

The most important reform urged to secure uniformity in the game laws of the two states is the abolition of spring shooting of ducks in North Dakota. Mr. Sarles said that there is considerable sentiment in favor of prohibiting spring shooting. A few years ago North Dakota passed a law making the fall season for shooting chickens the same as the fall season in Minnesota, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 31.

High Water.

Towner, N. D., April 29.—The condition of the Mouse river has become precarious. Miles of territory west of Towner are now under water.

Ranchmen along the river have been forced to vacate. Word was received in town last night that the homes of Ex-Governor Devine and Ex-State Senator Hunscom were rapidly being submerged.

Boats were immediately constructed and they were safely brought to Towner.

Never before in the history of the country has this river reached such a height.

Hundreds of homes have been washed away in Minot and people barely escaped with their lives.

Plant Trees.

From experiments made at the Agricultural College it has been demonstrated that elm, white and green ash, soft maple and box elder are perfectly hardy in North Dakota. The soft maple, however, should be planted in the midst of other trees. There are other hardy varieties of trees, such as the hackberry, Carolina poplar, cottonwood, etc., but the two latter, while they do well in single rows, should never be planted in large groves. They require too much sunlight to thrive where planted thickly and consequently die young.

Bids Are Opened.

The capitol commission consisting of Governor White, Secretary Porter and Auditor Holmes has opened the bids for the interior changes in the old house chamber, preparation of the library, and remodeling as planned by the architect. Three bids were received, H. C. Rhud, \$3,186; N. H. Lovin & Co., \$6,439, and R. Hial, \$8,340. The contract has not yet been awarded by the commission.

Want a New Mill.

The Business Men's club of Devils Lake held a meeting to discuss the proposal of C. W. Clark of Larimore, to erect a 100-barrel flour mill at that point, in place of the one destroyed by fire last summer, the new mill to cost \$15,000 and have all modern appliances. No definite action was taken. It is expected a free site will be granted and the deal consummated.

Didn't Reduce.

Last year the city school board of Jamestown reduced its levy and appropriations \$2,000, but in making the levy the bid figures were used, and taxes were collected on that basis, and the board now has a surplus of about that amount on hand, which it is figured will come in handy as a starter for another building.

News Notes.

By a vote of 48 to 2 the citizens of Starkweather decided to build a new school house at a cost of \$6,500.

Wells county will pay a bounty of one cent each for gopher tails this year.

Oakes is to be lighted by acetylene. Work has been begun on the plant which is to cost \$7,000. The Fourth judicial district convention will be held at Oakes, but the committee was unable to decide on a date.

Flaxton is to have an independent elevator and the people there are pleased with the prospect of competition.

The Minot Commercial club has taken steps to become an incorporated body. This is doubtless a good plan, but nothing will take the place of activity and interest.

## FOUND IN FASHION'S TRAIN

Pretty Bits of Feminine Finery That Lead Tons and Color to the Season's Costumes.

"Knicker suiting," camel's-hair and "French homespun," all give examples of silver gray, steel gray and pure gray woolen light-weight cloth for traveling, walking or afternoon gowns.

"Fiber" lace blouses are much liked and meet the especial approval of the dressmaker, because they may be tinged to match the exact shade of color desirable as fashionable or unusually becoming to the possessor.

They say, reports a fashion authority, that horizontal trimmings will replace vertical decorations on the newer summer gowns. It is true we have had many applications of horizontal banded trimmings this winter, but they were chiefly confined to shoulder or cape-like affairs.

Horizontal bands of ribbon satin and velvet all form trimmings for the plain-cloth frock, and braid, too, will be used in this way from the hem to a few inches below the waist. In fact, braid is used on all the tailor-made costumes over here, a very plain narrow silk military braid being the most popular.

The small boy is seen wearing a suit of white cloth, coat and trousers. The coat has collar and cuffs of black velvet, which will keep it fresh. The lad wears a white beaver hat, with rolled-back brim, and a black velvet crown band. He has white corduroy leggings to cover his stockings on a rough, Marchy morning.

Crash bands embroidered in scarlet, Turkish green, crimson and orange, with a dash of gold thread, are extremely showy as a trimming. They are used with an otherwise all-gray toilet meant for use as a spring suit. The increase in specialized toilets for different occasions has not yet driven the old-time "spring suit" from favor.

Immense quantities of lace will be used on both day and evening gowns, and one of the eccentricities of fashion fads is to trim cloth with the lighter kinds of lace, preferably Valenciennes and Chantilly, and the thin goods with the heavy twine and Cluny. Dyed lace exactly matching the frock, which has been such a success here this winter, will be a la mode this spring and summer.

Far from being laid aside, the separate blouse is more attractive than ever this spring, and the dealers evidently expect it to be in demand, for the supply is large and the models are of infinite variety. There is no denying that a blouse in the color of the skirt worn with it is far more modish than one contrasting in color, but the white blouse is too pretty and becoming to be abandoned.

## THOSE TACTFUL SPEECHES.

Always Intended to Be Just the Right Thing, But Invariably Get Twisted.

The young woman who prides herself on saying the happy word at the happy moment was tested the other day. She wore a pearl-gray gown to a club reception, and chanced to be talking art off in a corner with a vivacious lady who was sipping chocolate, relates Youth's Companion. Suddenly another woman broke into the conversation.

"My dear," she said to the vivacious lady, "it seems that Mrs. Hemingway is an old sweetheart of your husband. She has been telling us what charming letters he used to write her, and she wants so much to meet you. Oh, here she is now! Do let me present—"

The vivacious lady sprang to her feet. She would not have shown a touch of embarrassment for worlds, and in her effort to appear delighted she poured her chocolate, with its whipped cream, all down the front of the maiden in gray.

"Don't mention it!" exclaimed the tactful girl, as she mopped the brown ocean with a lace handkerchief. "I'm sure it's no wonder you were awkward, the circumstances were so embarrassing! Besides, it isn't half as bad for me as it is for you. I know I should want to go through the floor if I had done such a thing. No, really, don't make excuses! You mustn't worry about it at all. Listen! I have a lovely new gown coming home to-night. If it weren't for that, perhaps I couldn't have behaved so well about this."

About that time a look on the vivacious lady's face brought the speaker prattler to herself with a shock, and she started for home, devoutly wishing that she had been born mute.

There was another cheerful little spill at a recent church dinner. The president of the missionary society, attired as a waitress and carrying a platter of butter-balls airily poised on one hand, approached a table she was serving. No one will ever know just how it happened, but the harmless lady in black silk who was sitting at the table suddenly felt a soft shower of something on her shoulders, and then realized that the platter itself had followed the butter-balls and landed between her and the back of her chair. The amateur waitress, with an exclamation of dismay, extracted the platter and began to ladle out the mishapen globes of butter, while the buttered lady tried to think of something kind and comforting to say; but to her amazement the waitress, instead of expressing anxiety about the dress, only exclaimed: "Isn't that too exasperating? I don't believe I can use those butter-balls at all!"

Virginia Corn Muffins.

Three eggs well beaten, two heaping cups of Indian cornmeal, one cup flour, sift into the flour two teaspoonfuls baking powder, add one tablespoonful melted lard, one teaspoonful salt, three cups sweet milk; bake in gem pans in hot oven, serve hot. This needs to be well beaten before putting in pans.—Boston Globe.