ligion.

and dread.

GODS OF THE DAKOTAS.

They People Water, Earth and Sky,

With Most Curious Deities.

SOME ARE LIKE MONSTER OXEN.

The Mysterious Ha-yo-ka Who Does Every-

BIRDS THAT CONTROL THE THUNDER

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

SISSETON AGENCY, June 9 .- When Hen-

nepin and Du Luth penetrated the wilder-

ess of the great Northwest in the summe

of 1680, but little or nothing was known of the Dakota or Sioux Indiana. There were

rumors of a stalwart or warlike tribe in the

far West called by Eastern tribes Nadouessioux or enemies, from which the name Sioux is derived. Du Luth was a French

trader and his fur traffic sometimes carried

him far into the unknown territory after

rich stores of pelts reported in some distant

Indian village. In one of these voyages he was captured by a tribe of wild and un-

Louis Hennepin was a French priest who

came up the Mississippi river in the sum-mer of 1680, and was captured by a war

party of strange savages who were descend-

ing the river on the warpath against the

Illinois. The two men were captured about

the same time, and by a strange coincidence

were taken to the same camp of Dakota or

The Dakota Name for Whisky.

From them the first reliable information

came to the world regarding the warlike

Sioux. The eastern band, into whose power

themselves Mdaywakantonwan, or "Spirit

Lake dwellers," from the fact that they

lived upon the numerous northwestern

lakes known under the general term Min-

neawaukan, or spirit water. This name has

all the Dakota deities. In external form the Oon-stay-he are said to resemble the ox, only they are of immense proportions. They can extend their horns and tails so as to reach the skies. These are the organs of their power. The dwelling place of the male is in the water and the spirit of the female envelops and animates the earth. To this family of gods the Dakotas sacrifice when their boats are wrecked, when the fish will not bite, or a member of the tribe or a pony, by some accident is drowned.

r a pony, by some accident is drowned.

Here's Another Rib Story.

The first Oon-stay-he is believed to have been created by Waukan-Tankar or the Great Spirit himself, and was a male. The female is believed to have been created out of a rib of the male. From these two sprang all the numerous Oon-stay-he, both male and female, which are now scattered through the waters and inhabit every land-staye. One of these gods, it is believed

scape. One of these gods, it is believed, dwells under the falls of St. Anthony in a

neither eyes nor earn. In the place of syc-brows this singular conception of barbaric emotion has two semi-circular lines of lightning, from beneath which project down-

ward two chains of lightning, zig-zagging

A Mighty Palace of Flint.

On the western eage of the earth is a night mountain, having on its summit a beautiful mound on which stands the palace of this family of gods, built of flint. The palace opens toward the four winds, and at each

doorway is stationed a watcher—a butterfly at the east, h bear at the west, a reindeer at

Each of these Wankan sentries is envel

oped, except the head, in scarlet down of most exquisite softness and beauty. These four bird gods are the gods of war, and are

ever ruthless and destructive. A deadly enmity exists between them and the family

The most subtle god of the Dakota

mythology is Ta-soo-shkan-shkan, or the moving god. He is invisible, but every-

where present. He exerts a controlling in-fluence over the instinct, intellect and

escapes with ease. Or, if he be pleased, this god can reverse the spell. Like Puck of classic story, this deity laughs to see men in trouble, and is passionate and capricious to the highest degree. It is very difficult to obtain his favor. He is particularly glad to see men die in battle or otherwise. His symbol and residence is the boulder, which is universally worshiped by the Dakotas, and piles of which are to be seen on almost every hill in this reservation. He also lives

every hill in this reservation. He also live in the four winds and in the consecrated

spear and tomshawk. To his court and retinue belong the bussard, the crow, the

Praying to a God of Stone.

fox and the wolf.

the Dakotas.

he north and a beaver at the south.

On the western edge of the earth is a high

and diverging as they descend.

Du Luth and Hennepin had fallen, called

Stoux and here priest and trader met.

known Indians.

thing by Contraries.

They feel perfect confidence when beset with dangers, and quake with fear and fly when safe. With them truth and falsehood are reversed; good is their evil, and vice versa. The picture sign of a Ha-yo-sa is an old man with a cap on and bow and arrows in his hand.

herein lies the beauty of the Dakota re-

The Essence of Dakota Religion.

e reverenced as a manifestation of the all

pervading mysterious power that fills the universe. The Indian feels that he is in a

universe. The Indian feels that he is in a world of mysteries, and is oppressed with a consciousness that all around him is beyond his control and comprehensible. It is Waukan, and it excites by turns his superstitious hopes and fears—thrilling with joy or chilling him with tormenting anxiety and dread.

Everything Attributed to Waukan,

old man with a cap on and bow and arrows in his hand.

The sun and the moon are also worshiped. To the sun the most dreadful sacrifices are offered. The moon is worshiped as a representative of the sun, and not separately. The Dakota swears by the sun, and the ordinary oath is: "As the sun hears me, this is so." NIGHT OF FEARFUL ADVENTURE.

Whitman's Best Verse.

A BILLETDOUX FROM FRIEND RILEY

The armor god, Eya, the god of gluttony, Chan-o-pe-ban, the Spirit of the Medicine Sack, and other minor deities have individual devotees, but all these gods which have been mentioned are secondary to Waukan-Tankar or the Great Spirit, and have in lies the beauty of the Debots are BUCK SHOALS, N. C., June 16 .- A night in the country is one of the most restful things I know of for the tired mind. I This is the Unknown God for which the Athenians of old had been seeking in vain among the multitude of their own divinities. came here with that idea. I needed rest. I had been troubled with insomnia. In the among the multitude of their own divinities. The religious faith of the Dakota is not in his gods as such; it is an intangible mysterious something of which they are only the embodiment. The great object of all their worship, whatever its medium, is the Ta-soo-waukan, which is the supernatural and mysterious. No one term can express the full meaning of the Dakota's Waukan. early spring I overthought myself. I had one great, ig, robust thought, but I could not seem to clothe it. Clothing a thought properly so that it will please the public is a gift. Quite a number of the most remarkable children of my brain are still weeping In the great bathroom of the past because the full meaning of the Dakota's Wankan.
It is all mystery, secret power and divinity.
Awe and reverence are its due.
All life is Wankan. So also is everything which exhibits power, whether in action as the winds and drifting clouds! or in passive endurance as the boulder by the wayside. Even the commonest sticks and stones have a spiritual essence which must be reverenced as a manifestation of the all they are not suitably clothed. Some of them I sent to the Browning

Club, of Boston, where they are being fitted up. I had intended at first to try New York, but Anthony Comstock never took his clothes off for ten nights, but sat up at the Pennsylvania depot watching every train and ready to hop on the first bare thought I dared to send in for suitable drapery. So I was nervous and especially wakeful.

I came here into the pinery forest where a metropolitan sound would be a wonder. I retired early, for I was tired of travel and gorged with man's adulation.

I exclaimed. The Music of the Whippoorwill,



my matches were on a chair in another part of the room, I began once more to feel around the room for the other safe, ever and anon crossing my old flaxseed poultice

The Nice Soft Feeling of Sont,

By and by I judged that I struck the lo-cality, for I was in the neighborhood of the fireplace. I could smell the old embers. I began to grope, and succeeded in getting both arms up the flue quite a long, distance before I knew by the soft, nice feeling of the soot where I was. Then I went back and tried it over again, falling over a chair that had pillow shams on it. In the morn-ing I could see where I fell over the pillow

shams and saved myself with my grimy hands.

I now tried the wall, groping along with some care and an occasional dab of soot till I knocked down a picture on a rich and costly Sevres vase which I kept calamus root in. I will have to keep my calamus root in something else hereafter. By and by I found some more things, but not the match safe. I got sort of wild, and everything about the house seemed so still. Isn't it terrible when a man has that horri-Is to terrible when a man has that norrible feeling in his own house, as though he might be robbing it? How glad I am that I never perfected myself as a burglar, as I had intended to do at one time just after I gave up my little paper in the West. For what a life it is; all night work, all among strangers who have no sympathy for one,

A Stranger Called Out the Hour. The other matchbox is over the wash-stand, and when I found it I did so too earnestly. When you discover anything you should not do it too hard. I knocked down the match safe as I discovered it, and all the matches fell in the water pitcher. I tried to get them out quick, before they got wet, and so pulled the pitcher over on the floor. As the water ran down through the floor upon a friend who is visiting us and paying his board, he rose and followed up the stream. When he got to where I was

The Adventure of Two Cals. After the rooster an early bird began After the rooster an early bird began a roundelay, and a pack of hounds near us made a few statements, lasting till 4 o'clock; then I was just getting sleepy from actual exhaustion when two cats fell on the roof from a great height, possibly out of some other planet, I judged, and began to bite off and spit out fragments of each other. They did that till the helps provided and spit out fragments of each other. did that till the whippoorwill got good and rested. Then he took up the exercises and attended to business until the servants be-

that if I had been fatter there would have been a number of flesh wounds. He and His Horse Didn't Agree,

I was trying my new riding habit from Boston. My riding habit was formed there. But where I erred was in trying the habit without blinding the horse. You can't come into full bloom that way all of a sudden on a horse that has had no advantages and who has never been accustomed to a great big burst of loveliness.



so we came home from the trial by different roads. When my wife saw the palfrey com-ing home wearing the saddle over his stomach, she said that it was just like me to send home the horse draped that way just to please the dear ones before I got there

to please the dear ones before I got there myself.

My fall reminded me very much of Adam's, it was so sudden and so hard. I fell more painfully than the author of "Beautiful Snow," but I can overcome it in society quicker. It was the most painful thing that has happened since the war, and inside of 20 minutes I met all the people of North and South Carolina with whom I am acquainted, besides 70 or 80 from New York, who are here for their health and watching to see better people fall off their horses. I have always said that the roads here should be macadamized, but if they can be upholstered at the same price it would suit me better.

Walt Whitman's Best Poetry.

A correspondent from Ocala wants to know which, in my judgment, is Walt Whitman's most enjoyable poem. Without hesitation I would say that the most enjoyable one, because the only one, barring "My Captain," perhaps, which I can understand without overstimulating myself, is one containing the following: one containing the following:

I think I could turn and live with animals, they are so placid and self-contained. I stand and look at them long and long. They do not sweat and whine about their They do not lie awake in the dark and weep

They do not lie aware in the dark and weep
for their sins;
They do not make me sick discussing their
duty to God.
Not one is disastisfied, not one is demented
with the mania of owning things;
Not one kneels to another, nor to his kind
that lived thousands of years ago;
Not one is respectable or unhappy over the
whole earth.

It is no more poetry, perhaps, than the annual tax list for 1892, but it has ideas in it, and ideas are going to hurt no man.

Poetry is a queer thing. I enjoy it where I find it unconventional and from the heart.

Mr. Riley writes me from Duluth, and drops into poetry so gently and so gracefully that I must run the risk of vexing him by quoting a page from his letter.

A Page From Mr. Biley's Letter "But," he writes, "what shall I tell you of my first impression of America as I set foot on Duluth soil—er in it rather—for it is raining still, as it has been for the last lew months, in a way that seems very hard to overcome. Albeit, as Brother Brightwaters might cheerily remark.

On! what so grand as a May day scene? The fields is green and the woods is green, And the skies is soit as the cooing dove You have heard so highly spoken of.

"Back seven miles from here I began to note evidence of northern latitude, as compared with that so recently left in Indiana. For instance, although I had three pairs of underclothing, I noted with regret that I was wearing two pairs of them in my grip and not where my third pair was growing, oh, so cold and distant. Then quite a few knit jackets on low, soggy and sinister passengers began to appear, who talked in unaccustomed tongues and with a dialect that smalled fishy and that sort o' glittery velsmelled fishy and that sort o' glittery yellow-whisky tang that never yet was seen on sea or land. The Old Buffalo Overcoat.

"Also at the stations along the route began to appear the object which the curious tour-ist first takes for a dead cow imperfectly buried, but which upon nearer approach overcoat that offtimes barks and snarls at our accute sensibilities as we jolt onward with the grand march of civilization. he dear old bovine overcoat is going!

It is wearing awa', Jean, Like snaw when it's thaw, Jean, And its hannches are a', Jean, As baid as the tomb!

There's eark there and care, Jean, And wear and tear there, Jean, But there's mighty* little hair, Jean, Unsocked up the flume.

"This word is a little obscure in the original, but looks some like "deemed" or denied," but evidently is neither of these.

Poetry like this does not bear the marks of the coldchisel, and the smell of blasting powder is not on it, but oh! how truthful it is! How the buffalo overcoat of the Northwest, with red finnel lining to it, and the odor of the tepee and the dead and un-cholorided past rises up before the eye of one as one reads these simple yet truthful

PROM STOWAWAY TO CAPTAIN.

Plucky Lad Who Got a Start in the World Instead of a Thrashing. New York Sun.1

Twenty odd years ago Capt. E. A. Marwick, of Portland, late master of the bark, Rose Junes, found a stowaway on board his vessel just after leaving a German port for the United States. Calling the ragged and half-starved boy aft, Capt. Marwick, who never was noted for amiability, asked what he meant by coming on board his vessel, and told him to prepare for the soundest thrash-ing he ever got. The boy replied that a thrashing was just what he expected. This excited Capt. Marwick's curiosity and he questioned the boy who said that he had been accostnmed to daily thrashings at home and thought that he could not possibly fare worse as a stowaway on an American merchantman. At this Capt. Marwick's anger changed to admiration for the plucky

lad, whom he soon afterwards adopted.

The old Captain has now retired from the sea, and the poor stowaway commands the Rose Junes, and has a wife and children in a pleasant home at Farmington, where the man who gave him a start in the world in-stead of thrashing him often visits.

Magnesium Hand Lamp. A new magnessum hand lamp will welcomed by amateur photographers. The new lamp differs from the other ribbon burning lamp in requiring the use of only one hand for holding and feeding. The feeding is done with the thumb and first finger, the ribbon passing under a rubber band and then through a slit in the reflector into the flame of the spirit lamp. The lamp can be freely moved about during exposure, causes no dirt and prevents the possibility causes no dirt and prevents the possibility of burning the fingers. It can also be used with advantage in the exhibition of magic lantern effects, in which it can replace the old lamp for showing any special or extra

ecimens of her own knitting and spinning

OATMEAL IN SUMMER.

Water Saturated With It Is Better Than Beer for Workers.

LIGHTING UP AN ENEMY'S CAMP.

A Method of Administering Ansesthetics

That Removes Danger.

NEW THINGS FOR THE BICICLERS

With the advent of the hot summer days the old discussion as to the best drink for sustaining the energies of laborers under prolonged effort in the open air has been revived. Farmers and other employers have for a long time pinned their faith to beer as a beverage for their workmen, but oatmeal has for the last few years been rapidly growing in favor, and apparently with just cause.

A strong support to the advocates of oatneal has been given by a recent experience on the occasion of the conversion of the broad gauge which has been retained so doggedly by the Great Western Railway Com-pany in England to the narrow gauge now adopted universally in that country. The conversion had to be effected with the utmost dispatch, and the length of line to be transformed was over 200 miles. Five thousand men worked two successive days of 17 hours each, with only short intervals for meals. Throughout this exceptional strain nothing but catmeal water was imbibed by the laborers, and its refreshing, thirst quepching and sustaining power was unreservedly

Another valuable piece of testimony to the merit of this modern rival of beer is the fact that many cricket clubs have adopted oatmeal water as the regulation tipple of their active members while a match is being played. It is found that men play better cricket and an infinitely better game than where beer was thought to be the only thing that a cricketer ought to drink, with the advantage of no undesirable reaction.

The method of manufacture is simple. Put a liberal lump of ice into a pail with a few handfuls of oatmeai; fill up with water, add the juice of a lemon and a little sugar, only just enough to give interest to the deoatmeal water as the regulation tipple of

only just enough to give interest to the de-coction, and the result is a drink that any man will be grateful for on a sweltering dog day.

The Canning Industry. The process of canning forms one of the

most important industrial discoveries of this century. It preserves the flavor and nutritious quality of the edible fibre from decomposition, and enables man to keep for years what in the course of nature would go to decay in the space of a few days. The art of hermetically sealing goods was discovered about 1809, and from goods was discovered about 1809, and from that time to this there has practically been no improvement in the process. The principle of canning or hermetically scaling of fruits, vegetables, meats and other products is simply to exhaust the air from the articles canned and hold them in this nearly vacuum condition until used. The desideratum is to obtain a complete vacuum in the vessel. Complete success has not yet been obtained because the air contained in the fruit cells is sufficient of itself to create the gases, which, when genentained in the fruit cells is sufficient of itself to create the gases, which, when generated, produce fermentation in a short time, and thus cause the destruction of the product. It is possible that an antiseptic or acid might be used in connection with the vacuum obtained by the air pump to overcome for a time this fermentation, but under come for a time this fermentation, but under come for a time this fermentation, but under the best conditions now obtainable the re-sult would be doubtful, and any improve-ment in the process is likely to be in the direction of producing a more effective vacuum. The vacuum principle of cooking meats is one that, could it be carried out in the general household, would produce most satisfactory results. The oldest fowl, com-ing out of the steam chest after a two hours' cooking, becomes a delicacy and is as ours' cooking, becomes a delicacy steers or oxen come out of the tin can tender and to please out of the tin can tender enough to please our English cousins in the form of roast beef. Matters of Interest to Cyclists.

A combined crank and pedal pin made from one piece of metal, thereby saving nut, etc., necessary to connect the two in the ordinary way, is coming into vogue. This combination is intended chiefly for use on racing machines, where the saving of weight that it renders possible is a matter of great importance. An interesting novelty is a steam bicycle, to be run by a boiler 18 inches by 6 inches, suspended from the up-per frame rod of an Armand model B, with gasoline for fuel. The boiler has a regular steam gauge, and is supposed to stand a pressure of 50 pounds to the square inch. The cylinders are 2 inches and the piston rod is to act on gearing in the crank shaft. The gearing is arranged 5 to 1 for crank axle and 1% for rear wheel, which gives about a 60-incu gearing. In a recent list of patent theatrical appliances is a device to aid in producing the illusory effect of a bievelerace on the stage. It consists in a bicycle mounted to have its wheels free from contact with the surface on which it appears to run, its front and rear wheels geared together, and its pedals free to be operated by the rider. The supports of the machine are secured to and projected up from a carriage adapted to be moved over the stage. The carriage carries suitably arranged duct mak-ing devices, operated by the motion of the bicycle wheels, whereby the illusory effect of the race is rendered more effective.

Ingenious Adaptation of the Flume. A novel and exceedingly interesting adaptation of the flume has been made in Montana. At the smelting works of one of the largest silver and copper mining companies in the treasure State it was found necessarv to take extraordinary steps for insuring the wood supply, which had become exhausted in the surrounding country. A flume was consequently constructed, which ran from the works to the most available lorest 28 miles off. Down this flume will be floated every stick of wood used in the company's works. The wood is cut into six-foot lengths, and there are feeders along the line, so that wood can be slipped in at various branches if desired. There are now 10,000 cords cut in the mountains ready to be sent down. The singular point is that the water which brings down the wood supply is made no other use of.

It is claimed that the danger of adminis-

tering chloroform is reduced to a minimum, if not entirely obviated by a new invention. The invention consists of three main parts, namely a two-ounce graduated bottle, closed by an air-tight fitting cap, through which two tubes are made to pass. The tubes are of unequal length, the long one being connected with a Richardson's bellows and the nected with a Richardson's bellows and the short one attached by means of rubbes tubing to a vulcanite face piece. The face piece is provided with a respiration indica-tor in the shape of a tiny feather, by which the respiration of the patient can be con-stantly observed. The quantity of anomthetic vapor given is regulated by the com pression of the bellows.

An Ice Steamer

An leeboat of new design is to be tried next winter. It is well known that the ordinary iceboat is entirely dependent on the wind, but the new vessel carries a steam attachment which renders it entirely inde-pendent of that source of motion. The craft is of the usual iceboat form, but is pro-vided with a small boiler carrying 250 pounds pressure of steam and a small en-gine working on a pair of cogged drivers.

That's the Name Carpenter Gives to the Chicago Fair After Visiting It.

ALADDIN IS A FAILURE

When His Works Are Compared to the Buildings on the Lake.

LARGEST STRUCTURES MADE.

Fortunes Are Being Spent Every Day Just to Please the Fyc.

THE ELECTRIC AND OTHER EXHIBITS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. CHICAGO, June 17 .- Wonderful, wonferful, wonderful is the magic wand of Chicago. The Genii of the Lamp of Aladdin tre pigmies beside it. The wildest dreams of Monte Christo become tame and prosaic before it, and the mightiest works of the historic past in Rome, in Egypt and in

India dwindle under its spell! Pharaoh kept his one hundred and odd thousand laborers at work for decades under the lash to build the great pyramid of Cheops. Slaves innumerable worked for many years in con structing the Colosseum and the itones of Taj Mahal and the great Fort at Agra were cemented together with human blood and with tens of thousands of human

The wand of Chicago in a few months has created massive structures which in magnificence and splendor outrival anything ever conceived by man, and the human mind grows dizzy in trying to comprehend the immensity of the mighty Exposition

she is building.

The Busiest Piace in the World.

I have spent the day in wandering in and out among the massive palaces which are springing up like magic on the banks of the lake and the din of great hammers, the shricking of engines and the running to and fro of 6,000 workmen still ring in my ears as I write. The Exposition grounds cover just about the area of a section of and and if they were square it would be just about four miles around them. This space is to-day the busiest place in the world. The crowded streets of Canton in China are not more lively than it, and almost every kind of work under the sun is going on in the building of this Exposition city of great palaces. Hundreds of landscape gardeners are digging and planting and on one little island in the lake inside the ground, there will be ten acres of flowers. A half million pansies will here turn up their many colored faces to the sun and roses by the thousands will bloom. Hundreds of men are working in iron and other hundreds are hammering, sawing and cutting in wood. There are scores of artists here modeling in clay the delicate carvings which are to decorate the great buildings, and other arsists are making the tic statues which are to stand guard over the doors or upon the roofs.

It's Too Big to Describe. There are painters by the hundreds, designers of all kinds, workers in tin and copper, masons and plumbers, and in short men of every trade and vocation required in the building of a city. It takes big restaur-ants to furnish the feed for the workmen and corps of policemen are present to keep guard over the whole. I despair of giving any adequate idea of the size of these buildings. Figures alone are worth nothing exn homely, everyday language.

Take the average farm of a quarter section of land, or 160 acres, and put over the whole a roof and you will have just the amount of space that will be under the roofs of these Exposition buildings. There is a sawmill here that will cover an acre The machinery exhibits will be in one hall under a nine-acre roof, and there will be an annex to this which will have a roof of six acres in size. The building devoted to fine arts will be gger than the Capitol at Washington, and roll could plant the Treasury, the Capito nd the great State, War and Navy ing inside the exposition Agricultural Hall and have room to spare to drive arounthem inside its walls. The electricity build ing covers more space than John Wana-maker's Philadelphia store, and its five and a half acres of floor would give room fo

great pension building at Washington ich covers almost two acres. Thirty Acres Under One Roof, The biggest building of all is that of may ufactures, which covers 30 acres and which will be the biggest structure ever put up by man. A large part of the roofs



How Pillars Are Decorated. 30 acres of plate glass for this purpose, and there will be 120 carloads of glass required or a train load of glass over half a mile ong. The amount of fimber used in the buildings will give some idea of their size. There will be enough lumber to make a San Francisco, or one four feet wide from New York to Senttle or Portland. A plank walk a foot wide could be run around the outside of the Chinese wall with this lumber, and if it were all in big pine trees, they would make a virgin forest of 5,000

spent a long time in wandering about the manufactures building. It is the biggest building ever planned, and it will have one roof covering 39 acres. Senator Ingalls came out and looked at it the other day, and as he gazed astounded at its im-mensity, he said: "It is an exhalation! Yesterday it was not, to-day it is and to-morrow it will have passed away. I can see how you can fence it, but to roof i almost surpasses human conception."

The Biggest Building Ever Planned.

Think of putting a massive glass and iron men are doing here to-day, and I saw ther at work putting up the great iron trusses which will support this roof. These ar vast arms of iron each weighing more than 200,000 pounds, and these arms spring from the floor on each side and clasp hands, as it were, away up there 211 feet above the floor. It is a good-sized church that has a spire as high as that, and there are 27 of these trusses, and their span is 380 feet. They weigh so much that 35 piles have to be driven down for each, and a foundat of logs and iron built upon them, for they would grind an ordinary floor to powder. Each arm is 14 feet thick at the base and 10 teet thick at the apex. They are made by the biggest bridge building company in the world, and this company will, I am told, get \$500,000 out of the job which it does for this building alone. The whole building will cost \$1,500,000, and the lumber in it is quite as wonderful as the iron. It would take 1,100 acres of forest to supply it, and it took just five carloads of nails to fasten down the floor. Think how much a carload of nails is, and multiply it by five, and these nails were used for the floor alone.

History Has No Comparis on You cannot conceive the size of this structure without seeing it. Three hundred thousand people could be seated on the floor and in the galleries, and 80,000 could be seated on the floor alone. The Coliseum at Rome with all its galleries could only seat \$7,000 people, and it was Coliseum at Rome with all its galleries could only seat 87,000 people, and it was never roofed except with canvas. You could put four Coliseums on that floor and two pyramids as big as Cheops would sit upon it side by side and leave room for the Capitol at Washington. If the Great Pyramid were taken to pieces and carried here, its material could be stored in this building and you could look down upon its masses of stone from the galleries.

and you could look down upon its masses of stone from the galleries.

This building is about a third of a mile long. It has in each of its four sides a pavilion-like entrance and these to-day look small. Still each of them is the size of a ten-story office building and they are only dwarfed by their surroundings. The floor is already down in this building and the trusses are now being put up. Thirty great staircases, so wide that two carriages could be driven up them side by side, will lead to wide galleries, and there will be a street 50 feet wide running through the centre. With its galleries it will have 40 acros of floor space, and it tires one to even think of its possible contents.

I had some idea of the size of these big

make the Mexican part of the show a success. Information lately received from India states that several native Indian princes and Rajahs will be here and the Shah of Persia has talked of coming.

Speaking of Mexico, the Panduro family of sculptors from Guadalajara are coming. They are the finest of Mexico and their portrait work is wonderful. I met the great Panduro while I was in Mexico and saw his model in clay. He can make a life-like portrait bust in eight hours and his work has become famous. There will be a fine exhibit of art works from Japan, and among the foreign curios in the way of people are a troupe of African pigmies which are expected from Tippoo Tib.

The schemes for getting to the exposition are legion and the excursion racket and the installment plans are being worked by agents and by railroads and by bankers. There are World's Fair Transportation and excursion companies all over the United States which are contracting to take people to the expotion, to board them a certain number of days in Chicago and to bring them home for a fixed sum. A Brilliant California Schem

A Brilliant California Scheme.

There is one such company in California which gives first-class passages to Chicago in Pullman sleepers and return, furnishes six admissions to the Exposition and six days' board all for \$180. This money is paid in installments of so much a week, and it is on this plan that thousands are saving for the fair. A Nebraska man says he will bring 50,000 school children to the Exposition from that State, and there are schools and academies in England which will send hundreds of visitors here and which are agreeing to do it, making the tour last one agreeing to do it, making the tour last one month and its cost about \$128. A number of excursion firms have secured thousands

I had some idea of the size of these big

THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

buildings before I came to Chicago, but I had no conception of how they will look. The general impression over the country is that they will be massive factory-like structures of iron and glass. The truth is they are to be palaces which will look as though ages had been consumed in their building. By the aid of a sort of stucco material made of plaster and hair in such composition that it will take all the wonderful finish of marble and the molding of plaster of paris, every iron bone in the great skeletons of these buildings will be covered by the most beautiful of architectural flesh, and the whole will be a grand creation of carvings, statuary, beautiful pillars and graceful forms.

Of Exposition tickets in advance and excursion tours from Mexico are being gotten up which cost, all told, only \$260 and last sount 20 days. Then there are Exposition lottery societies where the lucky number gets the trip, and all sorts of new-fangled schemes. I talked with Major Handy yesterday as to what the city could do with the crowd. He tells me that Chicago can easily take care of a quarter of a million strangers, and that there will be no lack of accommodations. "The town," he says, "has about 1,500 hotels now and a number of new ones statuary, beautiful pillars and graceful forms.

These carvings will be decorated in colors and many of them will be plated with gold leaf and bronze. The Administration Building is crowned by a great dome 220 feet high and 120 feet in diameter and this is to be gilded at a cost of \$50,000 for gold leaf, while the interior is to be decorated with paintings representing the arts and sciences and the walls will be covered with sculpture. The sculpture on the various sculpture. The sculpture on the various buildings will be one of the sights of the Fair and the work now being done is wonderful in its beauty. The capitals of the columns of the Fisheries Building are de-signs of fishes' heads and each building has sculptured figures appropriate to itself.
The golden door of the Transportation its gold leaf decoration the samed temples of Bangkok in Siam, and it will take days to note the beauties of these buildings

say nothing of their contents. The Age of Electricity Twenty years ago little was known of electricity outside of the telegraph. At this exposition it requires a building of nearly six acres to hold the different electrical inventions, and Edison alone will use about an acre of space. An electricity firm of Berlin wants nearly an acre, and this firm has offered to spend \$200,000 on its electrical exhibit. Edison is getting up new matter for the Fair and he proposes to show his kinetograph and other things which will be new. The exhibition of electricity in lighting and in power production will be shown in the different buildings in a way

never dreamt of before. The electric plant of the World's Fair will cost more than \$1,000,000 and electricity will turn night into day. The Manufactures Building alone will have 33,000 lights and there will be 127,000 electric lamps blacing away every night. The effect of these light will be wonderful beyond description There are a quarter of a million panes of glass on the Exposition buildings, and these will be turned into gold by the glare of electricity, and the 40,000 panes of glass in the Electricity Building will fairly blaze.

Fountains of Jeweis and Lakes of Gold. The electrical water display will surpass nything ever attempted. The great basin anything ever attempted. The great basin which runs from the lake to the Administration Building will be encircled with elec-tric lights and lights will be sunk under the water, and the effect will be a lake of gold. The fountains will flow over electric gold. The fountains will flow over electric rays of all the colors of the rainbow, and there will be search lights, are lights and all sorts of electrical appliances, even to the most wonderful fireworks operated by electricity and made to go off by the play ing of the keys of a piano-like instrument, so that they will change at the will of the player and produce wonderful fire pictures.

The prospect of an immense crowd at Chicago grows better and better, and the mancago grows better and better, and the man-agers are now prophesying that there will be between thirty and forty millions of tickets sold. The Exposition has been ad-vertised as no exposition has ever been ad-vertised before, and all the newspapers of the world have been publishing articles about it. Major Moses P. Handy has in his Bureau of Publicity and Property writers of all languages, and letters and news are sent

out every day in Spanish, Russian, French German, English and Italian. What Major Handy Is Doing. The mail of this department is bigger than that of any factory in the country and it has 37,000 addresses to which matter is has 37,000 addresses to which matter is regularly sent. Among these addresses are 23,000 people in the United States and about 14,000 foreigners, representing 80 different nations in different parts of the world. There are 15,000 newspapers on the list, and during the past month about 2,000 words a days have been sent on the average to these papers, or about one and a half columns a day. This average has been

kept up for nearly a year.

The bureau gets newspaper clippings showing that at least 3,000,000 words a day are printed about the Exposition and that about half this is matter sent out by its departments. Information is sent regularly table possible archibitors. to all possible exhibitors. The whole world is studied and the class of information likely to move certain people is sent them. The result is the foreign attendance at the Exposition will be very large and the peo-ple of every part of the United States are preparing to come to Chicago in greater crowds than were at the Philadelphia Ex-

Will Have Royalty to Entertain. Quite a number of nobility will be among the foreigners. Some of the royal family of England will probably be here. The Emperor of Germany, who is a great traveler, is thinking of coming, and President Diaz, of Mexico, will very likely visit the Exposition, and he is doing all he can to

of Exposition tickets in advance and excursion tours from Mexico are being gotten up which cost, all told, only \$260 and last about 20 days. Then there are Exposition savings banks, Exposition lottery societies where the lucky number gets the trip, and all sorts of new-fangled schemes.

I talked with Major Handy yesterday as to what the city could do with the crowd. He tells me that Chicago can easily take care of a quarter of a million strangers, and that there will be no lack of accommodations. "The town," he says, "has about 1,500 hotels now and a number of new ones are being built, and a city of boarding houses is growing up about the Exposition grounds. Fifty thousand people can be taken care of in the boarding houses alone, and the outside towns near Chicago are easy of access. Tens of thousands of people of access. Tens of thousands of people will live in Pullman cars, and parties will engage such cars to come here, and will hold them for sleeping accommodations dur-

ing their stay. Wonderful Railroad Preparations.

tion in railroad transit.

The railway exhibition at the Fair will be very interesting. A Brazilian road is go-ing to send a model of its line in papier

Cars Made of Big Logs.

Exposition of the queer things about the Exposition. Hereplied: "The whole show will be queer and its oddities are innumerable. The foreign shows will be wonderful and the streets of Cairo will attract thousands. The agricultural show will have all the fruits of the United States and we will have watermelons from New Mexico which will weigh 100 pounds apiece. In the Moorish palace there will be \$1,000,000 in gold coin, and the dancing girls of Tunis and Algiers will be another sight. The first map of the world that was ever made is to be sent here by the Pope and our relics of Columbus will give a better idea of relies of Columbus will give a better idea of the times of the discovery of America than any collection ever gathered together. The management of the Exposition and the Ex-position buildings will be wonderful and the exhibits will in every respect surpass those of any World's Fair of the past."

FRANK G. CARPENTER. POWER OF SELECTION IN PLANTS.

General Belief in Such a Theory Exploded by Recent Research. It is very generally believed that plants have the power to select from the soil in which they grow such substances as will be of advantage to them in the building up of their structures, or in the healthy continuance of their life. This selection theory, however, has been exploded by recent research, and it is now definitely known that the selective power of roots is practically nil. Whatever goes into a state of solution nil. Whatever goes into a state of solution in the soil enters the plant, whether it be of a beneficial, or useless, or even highly injurious nature. Certainly some plants take in, for instance, much less of that injurious substance—silica—than others, but this difference is due to some accident function of respiration, and not at all to any selective or rejective power possessed by the protoplasm of the root hairs.

Stationery Used by the Queen of Holland The Queen of Holland is very particular about her letter paper. It is all pure white and very thick, with crowns and armorial blazonry of gold, scarlet and blue. The almpler sorts have only her name, sur-mounted by a crown.

The railroads are all making great preparations with a view to the World's Fair, and one company proposes to increase its tracks and is planning a vast number of new cars. All of the roads of the West are putting on new cars, and are improving their roadbeds and increasing their facilities of travel. I have been West as far as Den-ver, and I have never had such accommodaver, and I have never had such accommoda-tions nor such speed. The Union Pacific has just put on a fast express from Omaha to Denver, by which you go to bed in Omaha and wake up in Denver. The usual time has been about 20 hours, but the run is now comfortably made in 13, and you can go by the Union Pacific from Denver to Chicago in a little over a day, which trip not long ago took nearly two days. Extra trains as well as increased speed have been added, and 1893 will probably see a revolu-

mache. This road is only two miles long and it rises in this distance 2,300 feet. It is located near Rio Janeiro. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has engaged a large amount of space in the Exposition build-ings and it will show on one line of track the various improvements in railroad build-ing since it came into existence, including the old engine which was made by Peter

The queerest car show will be the red-wood tree which is being made into a car at Tulare, Cal. The tree itself was 390 feet high, and the two lengths out of which the cars are made are each 45 feet long. They are 26 feet in diameter and they have been hollowed out and windows cut in through the bark. There are to be sleeping accomthe bark. There are to be sleeping accommodations in one and a sitting room, and in the other there will be a bathroom, a kitchen and a dining car. These logs will be mounted on car trucks and they will carry the friends of the people who own them to the Exposition and will form their living quarters while there.

I asked one of the Exposition officers to

Sweltering at 40 Degrees Below Zero.

Heat causes his flesh to shiver and his teeth to chatter, while cold makes him perspire. In the coldest blizzard, when the thermometer is 40° below zero, these gods perspire. In the coldest blizzard, when the thermometer is 40° below zero, these gods seek an eminence on the prairie and put up bushes to shield themselves from the rays of the sun, under which they sit naked and fan themselves as they swelter with heat. In the oppressive heat of summerthey wrap themselves in buffalo robes with the hair turned in, lean over a roaring fire, and shake with cold like one in a fit of ague Boys Advised to Look Ferward to Their Life Work at an Early Age. The longer one has a definite goal in

utter stupidity. It is Wauxan. Some-times he has excruciating pain in some part of his own body and the next moment they leap to another part and then perhaps suddenly vanish altogether. It is Waukan, and he hangs himself to the elevated pole in honor to Ta-soo-shkan-shkan, the moving god to propitiate the angry deity. To the Indian all is Waukan. He is a spiritualist. What Olympus was to the Greek, Mesca to

What Olympus was to the Greek, Mecca to the Musselman and Palestine to the Hebrew,

ANTICIPATING A PROFESSION.

the Sisseton reservation is to the Dakota.

J. H. LEONARD.

sight and in mind, the more likely one will be to reach it, writes James Buckham in dwells under the falls of St. Anthony in a den of awful dimensions.

Another deity of high place in the Dakota mythology is Wa-se-yan, the thunder god. This is a being of terrific proportions and of the form of a bird. As it flies, hidden by the black clouds, the lightnings flash forth and the thunder is its voice. These gods are also male and female. There are four varieties. One is black, with a long beak and has four joints in his wing. Another is yellow without any beak at all and with wings like the first, only that he has six quills in each wing. The third is of a scarlet color and has eight joints in its wings. The fourth is the most remarkable of all. It is blue and globular, and has neither eyes nor ears. In the place of eye-Harper's Young People. It is a great advantage to a boy if he can begin at an early age to look forward to his profession, business, or employment, and direct his energies toward preparation for it. There are a great many preliminary things which can be learned about a profession or a trade by giving one's attention to it at odd momen ts. or even by living in the atmosphere or even by living in the atmosphere and expectation of it. If you expect to be a lawyer, for instance, you can save yourself long months of study by-and-by through a proper course of reading in history, political economy, politics, psychology, and ethics, all of which can now be had in text books suitable for boys, and all of which must enter into the accuracy. all of which must enter into the equipment of a successful lawyer of to-day. You can also get a very considerable start on the practical side of your profession by attending court cases, and care-fully watching the method of conducting trials. No matter what your profession is to be, you can easily, while yet a boy, equip yourself with some of the preliminary knowledge necessary to make you successful

in it. The same is true of a trade or a busi For my part, I do not see why most boys, For my part, I do not see why most boys, with due heed to the advice of their parents, should not choose their employments early in life, and begin at once to think about them, anticipate them, and prepare for them. Why should a young man wait until he has graduated from college or until he is 21 years old before he feels called upon to choose his work in life? What is gained by so doing? How many boys have clearer convictions as to what they are fitted to do in life at the age of 21 than at the age of 15? life at the age of 21 than at the age of 15? Very few, I think, witness the number of college graduates who drift from one em-ployment to another, uncertain what to settle upon. Let a boy decide upon his pro-fession at 15, and though he may not imme-diately enter upon it, he saves for prepara-tion all the time which his companion

passions. He can deprive a man of his right senses and inspire an animal with reason, so that the hunter will wander aimlessly and idiot-like, while the game on which he hoped to feast his family at night escapes with ease. Or, if he be pleased, PAPER MADE FROM ROUGH TIMBER.

Converted Into Material for Use, paper, many tons of which are used in this city every month, says the New York essential to the needs of the higher-class many days of constant care and much manual labor. To-day the process is ex-tremely rapid, the paper is infinitely better than before, and much of the manual labor that was employed in the days of our fathers has been supplanted by labyrinths of

The Toon-kan, or stone god, is the oldest of the Dakota deities. When asked why he is the oldest, the Indians say because he is the hardest. Here they doubtless connect with the quality of endurance, the idea of duration. The form of the stone used in worship is round or oval, and about the size of a man's head. The devout Sloux paints this Toon-khan red and then prays to the god which dwells in or hovers near it. This seems to belong to a very ancient and far simpler worship than the present among the Dakotas.

The Hay-yo-ka is the strangest of all the Dakota gods. There are four kinds, all of which assume the human form. They are armed with bow and arrow and the deer hoof rattles, which are charged with lightning. One of the varieties is said to carry a drum and holds a small Wakeyan god by a drum and holds a small Wakeyan god by the tail for a drum stick, striking the drum with its beak. This would seem an unfort-unate position for a god to be placed in, but the more strange the more Waukan. This god sometimes manifests himself in the gen-tle whirlwind often visible in the delicate acres of ground, and almost as many acres of machinery. Sixty cords of timber are thrust into the choppers and 90,000 pounds of paper are shipped from the yards every day to be cut, printed, and placed on countless library tables throughout the land. waving of the tall grass on the prairie. The Ha-yo-ka is the unnatural god and seems to be an effort of the savage mind to A Welcome Guest

represent the paradoxical in nature. He is what Edgar A. Poe calls the "imp of the perverse" and represents the power of con-trary choice. He expresses joy by sighs and grosns and doleful countenance and sor-row and pain by opposite sounds and looks.

When baby comes! Methinks I see
The winsome sace that is to be.
And old-time doubts, and haunting fears,
Are sost in dreams of happier years.
Smiles follow tears.

Ladies Home Journal.] When baby comes! The earth will smile, and with her spring-time arts, beguile The alcepy blossoms from their rest, And truant song-birds to their nest, To greet my guest.

loses by putting off his choice until he is of

Seven-Hour Frocess by Which Wood I In none of the mechanical arts has greater progress been made in recent years than in the manufacture of book and magazine Times. Years ago-though not too long to endure in the memory of "the trade"-the process of converting the raw material into the hard-fibered and smooth-surfaced paper ublishing houses, was a task involving

swiftly-moving machinery.

It would be difficult to imagine a more It would be difficult to imagine a more surprising metamorphosis than that by which the native timber on the Pennsylvania hills is converted, in seven hours, to a sheet of clear white paper ready for the press. Yet this, in brief, is the process that is going on every day at the New York and Pennsylvania Company's mills at Johnsonburg, in Western Pennsylvania. This mill is the largest book paper making establishment in the world. It covers several acres of ground, and almost as many acres

When baby comes! Now fades from mind All thought of self. The world grows kind Old wounds are healed, old wrongs forgot, Borrow and pain remembered not; Life holds no blot.

When baby comes! God make me good, And rich in grace of motherhood. Make white this woman's soul of mine, And meet for this great gift of thine, In that glad time,

Relieving a Correspondent's Mind on Walt



A Fall Like Adam's.

Oh, rock me to sleep, mother, Rock me to sleep!

The forests, streams, lakes, springs, hills and vales are to him full of awful mystery. It is Waukan. When he enters the chase Pretty soon a whippoorwill started up right close to the house. If I had not to which stern necessity drives him for sub-sistence the animal he pursues to-day ap-parently shuns his approach, with the ability of an intelligent being; and to-mor-row seems to be completely destitute of even animal instinct and has no power to neawaukan, or spirit water. This name has since been applied by the Dakotas to whisky. It is compounded of "minne," meaning water, and "waukan," meaning spirit of God, and these lakes were supposed to be the home of one of their deities, who occupies the same relation to the Dakota mythology which Poseidon holds in the Greek, and Naptune in the Roman myths. These water gods, or Con-stay-he, are supposed to possess extraordinary vitality and energy, and are the most powerful of all the Dakota deities. In external form the Con-stay-he are said to resemble the ox, the same relation to the Dakota deities. In external form the Con-stay-he are said to resemble the ox, the same relation to the Dakota deities. Somewater was a long to make the same relation to the Dakota deities. Somewater was a long to make the same relation to the Dakota deities. In external form the Con-stay-he are said to resemble the ox, the same relation to the Dakota deities. In external form the Con-stay-he are said to resemble the ox, the same relation to the Dakota deities, who occupies the same relation to the Dakota at his feet. He sees at one time a strong active hunter and warrior selzed with pain and in a few moments expire in awful agony; and at another time he sees another man waste away almost imperceptibly through long years without pain and die in utter suppoints. Somewater was a supposed to possess extraordinary vitality and energy, and are the most powerful of all the Dakota deities. In external form the Con-stay-he are said to resemble the ox. been nervous I would not have noticed it, but as it was I got sort of irritated, for he went into it so much harder than active hunter and warrior seized with pain and in a few moments expire in awful agony; and at another time he sees another man waste away almost imperceptibly through long years without pain and die in utter stupidity. It is Waukan. Some-

Pulled the Pitcher Over anybody wanted him to. If he had gone steadily on all night I could have slept, but he did not. He had an impediment in his remarks, and sometimes he would quit right in the middle of the word and I could almost grow mad waiting for him to finish

Then the clock in the library struck. It does not strike right, and I wondered how does not strike right, and I wondered how far off it was, so I got up like a tall, white, rectified spirit and began to reach for a match. I have two match holders in my room, so that when one is empty I can always fall back on the other. I fell back on the other almost the first thing I did. I stepped in a flaxseed poultice and tracked it around over the room while feeling for the match safe with outstretched hands, between which I generally had the edge of a door. The first safe I found after a good deel of deley and announce but it calls deal of delay and annoyance, but it only had the other end of two matches—not the bad end. After I had tried both of them in the usual manner, forgetting that the trousers on which I had generally ignited

often coarse people, too, who sleep with their mouths open and their rooms shut.

he told me what o'clock it was and then went to bed again. So did L The whispoorwill once more opened up and played his tune over and over again till I put on an old pair of ear muffs and stuck my head into the bedding as far as I could, but I could not get the noise out. Then, at 1 o'clock, an old rooster at the barn seemed to have something on his mind and began to crow till he was black in the face. I was not very hungry for breakfast, but I managed to eat the second joint of the rooster. I wanted it raw, with the feathers on, but the family thought it would be better fried a little on the outside.

attended to business until the servants began to get up and open the house preparatory to ushering in a gladsome new day.

The country is full of rest and repose and longevity, they tell me, but they are confined largely to deaf people and cows. During the past week I have been resting quietly and noiselessly trying to grow together again. Two weeks ago I began horseback riding at the suggestion of my physician, who is a thoroughly good man and senior warden and tyler-in our church here. To-day my pulse is normal; respiration noticeable; temperature 73½. My physician reports some abrasions and one severe concussion of the cornice. He says

ines to one's self.

What Queen Victoria Will Send to Our Fats Queen Victoria has promised to send to the women's section at the Chicago Fair and also some pictures which she painted when a girl Princess Beatrice, Princess Louise and Princess Christian will also send specimens of embroidery and needlework.