KOREA AND GUATEMALA.

THEIR STRIKING EXHIBITS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

This is the First Time Far-off Korea Has Taken Part in an International Exposition—Articles of Interest on Exhibit — Guatemala and Its Productions.

This is the first time, according to the Chicago Record, that Korea, commonly known as the "hermit Nation," has participated in an international exposition. Though she has been open to the world for more than ten years, her relations with other powers have not been intimate, except with China, Japan and Russia. By these three Nations she is surrounded and jealously watched, lest she may become either too independent or too much under the influence of one of these three powers. Korea thus occupies a very delicate and dangerous position and must act cautiously with other Nations. She is less known than either Japan or China. Her exhibit, therefore, in the World's Columbian Exposition, is very important and instructive.

The Korean booth is in the southwestern part of the Manufactures Building, and, being small, is crowded with exhibits. It is in charge of Royal Commissioner Jeung Kiung Wow, who, with his associates, lives at 275 Forty-second street. The Korean flag, which hangs from the booth, is blue and yellow, and as a symbol has a very interesting meaning. As explained in the preface of Dr. H. N. Allen's book on Korea, the flag represents the male and female elements of nature. Blue stands for the heaven, or male element, and yellow stands for the earth, or female element. As seen across the eastern sea, the heavens seem to lap over and embrace the earth, while the earth to landward rises in lofty mountains and folds the heavens in its embrace, making a harmonious whole. Such is the explanation of the curious design on the Korean flag. The four characters around the central figure represent the four points of the compass.

Just at the left of the entrance to the booth are some miscellaneous articles of considerable interest: A cupboard with dishes, a bronze table and dinner set for one person, boots and shoes of wood, straw and leather; a fire pot and tools, a board on which is played a game evidently resembling chess, banners and lanterns, a kite and reel, vases (white and blue) and on the floor a brass cannon, very old, used in the American attack on Korean forts in the '70s. One of the naval officers, by the way, who participated in that attack, is now a resident of Chicago. He is Lieutenant F. S. Bassett, interpreter of the foreign department of the World's Fair, and Secretary of the Chicago Folk-Lore Society.

On the walls of the booth hang banners like Japanese Kakemono. One painted on straw attracts attention. There are also here and there screens, of which one was hand-embroidered by the ladies of the palace. The boxes and cabinets for clothing look like trunks and seem durable. Skins of sable, leopard, fox, tiger and other animals are scattered about. In an upright glass case are exhibited various fabrics, articles of foot gear, an embroidered silk cushion and arm rest, a man's suit, a lady's dress and a lady's court dress, while on dummies in the center of the room are shown the ancient warriors' costumes, the ladies' dress for dance and the court dress of both a military and civil official.

The young Korean in charge of the exhibit has evidently become tired of answering hundreds of times every day the same questions by different visitors. Consequently to the corner of a map showing Korea and the neighboring countries he has attached a paper headed "Questions Answered." Many of them are here reproduced:

"'Korea' and 'Corea' are both correct, but the former is preferred."

"Korea is not a part of China, but is independent."

"The Koreans do not speak the Chinese language, and their language resembles neither the Chinese nor the Japanese."

"Korea made treaties in 1882."

"All the articles are owned by the government."

"Korea has electric lights, steamships, telegraphs, but no railroads."

"Koreans live in comfortable tile-roofed houses, heated by flues under the floor."

"Korean civilization is ancient and high—area, 100,000 square miles; population, 16,000,000—climate like that of Chicago, country mountainous, mineral wealth undeveloped; agricultural products, chiefly rice, beans, wheat and corn.

GUATEMALA AND ITS EXHIBIT.

Close up to Mexico lies Guatemala, the first land of Central America. Although the frontier of Mexico is like an impassable chasm, and the Republic of Guatemala is shut off from all intercourse with the realm of President Diaz, she has almost without any assistance risen to a high degree of commercial worth. Over the Mexican border almost all the trade that is done is carried on by smugglers. No railway crosses the frontier, and when a citizen of Guatemala wants to visit the Mexican capital he gets on a steamer at San Jose, goes to San Francisco and then by rail travels back to the city of Mexico. President Barrios married an American girl, and the friendly feeling of the country was increased toward the United States.

Guatemala has erected a building at the Fair and filled it with exhibits which explain the resources of the country and tell of its prosperity. There are still vast and almost unexplored regions of the republic, which in itself covers an area of only 50,600 square miles. When Cortez was pillaging Mexico he heard of a country to the south where there was more gold, and he sent troops to Guatemala, who robbed the native Indians. These aboriginal inhabitants had reached a state of civilization higher than that of the great majority of American Indians.

In one corner of the Guatemala Building is a grotto where is exhibited specimens of the fauna of the country. Here is a kind of bird called the gavilan, which sings the half hours, and is as correct as a sun dial. It is almost as good as a Government observatory. It stops its vigils, however, at sundown, and begins again in the morning, which is the salvation of the bibulous Guatemalan, who keeps one of these birds in the house.

On the east wall of the open court there is painted a map which shows the location of the principal towns and the railways already built, in course of construction and projected. The principal work the Government is doing at present is the building of a railway which, when completed, will connect San Jose, the principal town on the Pacific coast, with Puerto Barrios, on the Gulf of Honduras. Already the city of Guatemala, the capital of the republic, has been reached from San Jose, and 175 miles of the road has been constructed from the Puerto Barrios end. The Government has already expended $3,000,000. The total cost of the work it is estimated, will reach $10,000,000.

The the Guatemalans claim that for flavor their coffee is the best in the world. To advertise it to the American people they have built a pavilion by their building, where they serve Guatemala coffee to the music of the marimba. In the center of the building is an open court, where about a fountain is displayed the exhibit of the flora of the country. Pictures are hung about the balcony which show the principal places in the city of Guatemala and the other large towns.

Along the Pacific coast of the republic there is a line of volcanic peaks, the loftiest of which is that of Tajumulco, which is over 14,400 feet above the level of the sea. The land of Guatemala is dotted with lakes, some of which are very large. The population of the country in 1892 was 1,510,326. More than two-thirds of these people are Indians, the other part being Ladinos, descendants of the white race and a mixture of Europeans and Indians. The Indians for the most part are devoted to agriculture, while the Ladinos are engaged in commercial pursuits. Guatemala is one of the most fertile of the Central or South American republics. Without cultivation pineapples, oranges, bananas, lemons, anona, zapote and almost all kinds of tropical fruits are produced. In the northeastern and southwestern parts of the country are vast forests. Gold, copper, iron and silver mines are worked with great gains. All of the South American republics have courted immigration in emulation of the United States, but most of them without very bright results.

Guatemala is ruled by a political code which was adopted in 1879 and in part revised in 1885. The President is elected directly by the people. His term of office is six years, and by the constitution he is not allowed to succeed himself. The legislative branch of the Government is constituted by an assembly, the members of which are elected by the people. The President appoints his cabinet of six secretaries, in charge of departments of foreign affairs, interior and justice, public works, war, treasury and public instruction. The judiciary is composed of a chief justice and a supreme court, and the system is very similar to that of the United States.

FOSSILS AT THE FAIR.

There are all forms of fossils ranged in rows of cabinets and cases in the south gallery of the Enthropological Building. The evolution of the first form of life to its perfection—man—is laid out and traced in order, according to the lore of paleontologists, in the Ward collection. Cabinets of crustaceans, trilobites, crinoids do not alone monopolize the space of the exhibit in paleontology. There are all sorts of things of all the geological ages, from the first to the latest before our own, from the Laurentian to the quaternary. There are reproductions of the forms of giant reptiles, mastodons and models of the huge beasts of prehistoric times. To the mind of the paleontologist the term antediluvian does not convey the impression of great antiquity. He deals with things of the age when the earth was a shapeless, molten mass, of the age when it first began to cool so that existence was made possible upon it.

Properly the Ward collection has its beginning in the north end of the row of cabinets which adorn the east wall of the south gallery. Over the first division of fossils is the label "Laurentian," which signifies the first of the geological ages. In this age, according to the erudition of paleontologists, the molten mass first assumed shape and had cooled so that it had a crust. With the gradual coating and the forming of the crust animal life developed. Whether in the Laurentian age there was animal life there is still a bone of contention, but certain it is that there was in the succeeding age called the Cambrian. Then the lowest order of animal life found form. The coral sponges, crustaceans and trilobites were the first things that had existence. The fossils of these things which have a place in the collection were found, some in France, some near Beauharnais, Canada, and some near Braintree, Mass. The fossils peculiar to the various ages are taken from the strata of that age. Geologists can distinguish the layers and the formations of any of the twelve geological ages. The specimens are oftenest found in mountain canons, broken places in the earth and about volcanoes.

Right here in this cabinet of the Cambrian age begins the forward march in the evolution of man, through mollusks of all degrees and finally through the mammals of the tertiary and quaternary ages. After the Cambrian age came the Ordovician. The trilobites became more numerous and increased in varieties and the crinoids begin to show forth.

Then the oyster made his bow to the veterans of the earth and took up his abode. The fourth division of time in geology was the Silurian age, and at this time the appearances of new forms of life were marvelously frequent. The nautilus is in evidence in numerous fossils. Great quantities and varieties of coral are seen. Still all the life on earth was confined to invertebrate animals and there were no signs of vertebrates. The star fish came in the Devonian age. A score of varieties of these fish in fossils were found at the falls of the Ohio near Louisville.

The permian, triassic and jurassic ages are classed together and called the "reptilian ages." In the latter part of the permian age the reptiles began to come. From small animals they grew into huge-jawed beasts. Some walked on their hind feet and after awhile developed wings. The ichthyosaurus, a huge creature of the sea, is found impressed on fossils. There were in those days hundreds varieties of the nautilus, while to-day there are but few. The fish mostly had cartilaginous skeletons, like the shark of to-day. Vertebrate animals began to put in their appearance, and in the cretaceous, the tenth age, then the first bird soared into the air, if the theory of paleontologists is sound. The bird was only a further development of the reptile with wings. It had a caudal appendage and teeth and was covered with feathers. One animal of the tenth age was the iguanadon.

A femur bone of one of these animals is in the possession of Professor Ward. The bone is four and one-half feet long, which would make the height of the animal about twelve feet. The tertiary and quaternary ages were the ages of mammals. Some of them grew larger than the elephant and some were of prodigious bulk as well as height. The things of the waters were huge beyond comparison with any living creatures of our own age. The common, ordinary cows of which skulls and horns have been found in the strata of the quaternary age would put to shame the prize 3000-pound bulls of the stock exhibit.

Some of the jaws of the mammals are four feet long with the teeth several inches wide. The eggs of animals akin to our ostrich are about four feet in circumference.

The models of these prehistoric animals probably attract more attention than any other exhibit in the Anthropological Building. The largest of these models is that of the great Siberian mammoth which stands near the center of the south gallery. The restoration was made by the celebrated German preparatem, Herr L. Martin. The measurements were taken from the largest bones of the mammoth contained in the Royal museum of Stuttgart, while the character of the outer covering is copied from portions of skin, covered with hair, taken from a mammoth that was found in 1799 in glacier ice near the mouth of the River Lena, in Siberia, and is now preserved in the Imperial museum of St. Petersburg. The specimen stands sixteen feet high and twenty-two feet long from its tail to the forward curve of the trunk. The tusks are nearly six feet long and curved. A huge skeleton of a plesiosaurus, a marine reptile of the jurassic time, stands with a coterie of other models. The original specimen was found in 1848 in the Lias, near Whitby, England. It measures over twenty-two feet and would be a hideous compliment to any nightmare.

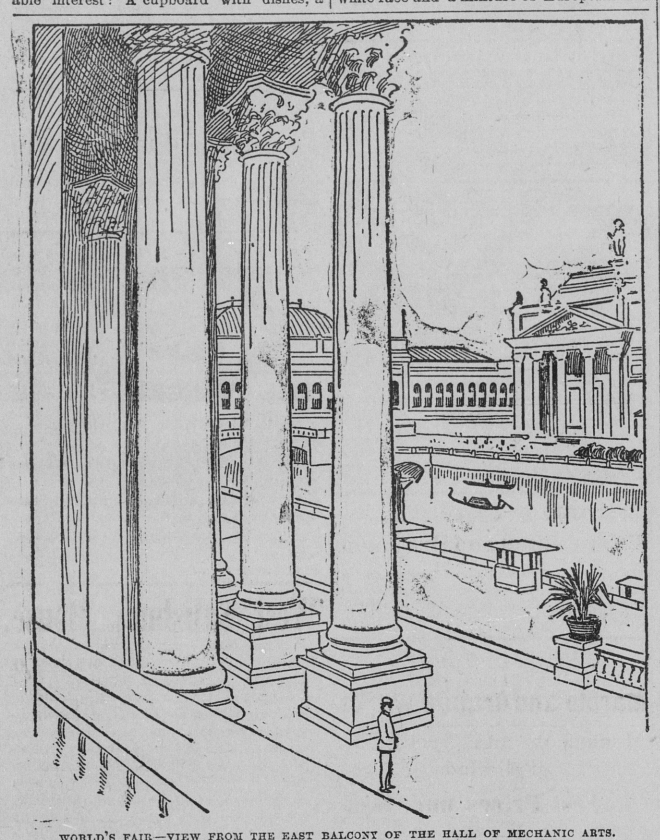
A restored cast in plaster of the huge dinosaurian reptile, the hadrosaurus foulkii, from the upper cretaceans of New Jersey, stands near the huge mammoth. A testudo of wonderful proportions, and an immense ungulates or hoofed animal, called the dinosaurus, which, in the tertiary day, were numerous in Wyoming.

In the inclosure of the Ward exhibit are the skeleton and several legs of various specimens of moa, a gigantic, wingless bird, found in recent deposits in New Zealand. The moas were but lately exterminated. Complete skeletons, with portions of the skin and feathers still adhering, have been found.

A glyptodon relic of the latter part of the certiary age was found near Montevideo. A cast of this animal is contained in the Ward exhibit. It was a huge armadillo, but without the bands or joints present in modern species, by means of which they can roll themselves into a ball. There are nearly a score or more of these peculiar animals, all of which have no counterparts in modern life.

RHODE ISLAND DAY AT THE FAIR.

Rhode Island's day has been celebrated in fitting manner at the World's Fair. The Rhode Island National Guard was represented by the staff officers of the Newport Artillery and 115 men, Governor D. Russell Brown's personal staff, and many military officers on the general staff. At the Rhode Island Building Governor Brown and Professor Williams delivered addresses.



WORLD'S FAIR—VIEW FROM THE EAST BALCONY OF THE HALL OF MECHANIC ARTS.

RESOURCES OF ALASKA.

Interesting Facts From a Census Agent's Report.

Charles H. Isham, Deputy Collector of Customs of Alaska, who was assigned as census agent, to the duty of preparing statistical data of the Territory, arrived at Port Townsend, Washington, from Sitka the other day, and gave out some information concerning the resources of Alaska which has not been published before. He estimates the annual gold product at about $1,000,000. Miners who ascend the Yukon River in the spring usually return with from $2000 to $6000 in gold dust, and about $700,000 in gold is taken out annually by the Treadwell mines. For the year ending June 30, 1893, 113 vessels entered from foreign ports, and 110 cleared: coastwise vessels, eighty-five and eighty-nine. In the district there are fifty-five vessels documented. The value of domestic exports to foreign countries was $14,811, and foreign goods exported to foreign countries, $3020, making a total of $17,831. The valuation of the imports for the same time was about $60,000. The customs receipts from all sources amounted to $11,769.54, but the expenses of collection were $19,119.26.

In the customs district of Alaska there are thirteen employes, including six deputy collectors, one at each of the subports—Mary Island, Wrangle, Juneau, Kadiak, and Unalaska. Speaking of the fishing industry, Mr. Isham says: "The canneries that belong to the combinations entered into an agreement not to put up more than 400,000 cases this year. From reports received to September 1, I estimate their catch at 250,000 cases. The independent canneries have packed about 50,000. The whole output will not exceed 300,000 cases. The codfishing business is now principally operated by a combination controlled by a San Francisco firm. The base of their operations is between Popoff and Sanakh Islands. The fish are taken to the salt house and then transported to San Francisco, where they are prepared for market. The catch in 1891 (later figures are not accessible) was 1,380,000 fish, valued at $563,000.

A JEALOUS wife of Perpignan, France, soaked her dress with petroleum, locked the house door and then called her husband to her. Just as he approached she lit a match and set her clothes on fire. Then, seizing her husband in her arms, she held him tight till they were both enveloped in flames. The woman died and the man is crazy and likely to die.

SUPERIOR and Duluth produced 1,010,818 barrels of flour in September. The production for September, 1892, was 588,930 barrels.

Where Pearls Are Found.

Pearls are found in the shells of many kinds of mollusks. They occur in the common edible oyster, but are not of value. Very large white ones are occasionally obtained from the giant clam, which is the biggest known bivalve, but they are not worth much. They are always symmetrical and of some beauty, having a faint but pleasing sheen when looked at sideways. The shells of the giant clam are occasionally used for baptismal fonts in churches. The animal is found, buried up to the lips, hinge downward, in coral reefs. Men have lost their lives by stepping between the open valves, which closed immediately upon the foot, holding them until they drowned.

It is said that pearls of a yellowish color are sometimes obtained from the pearly nautilus. But the natives of the Sooloo Archipelago throw them away, considering them unlucky. They declare that, if a man should fight while wearing a ring with such a pearl he would certainly be killed. Pearl bearing mussels are found in the lakes and streams of many parts of the world, including the United States. These mollusks have yielded great numbers of valuable gems in this country, so that attempts have been made to establish pearl fishing on a commercial basis in some rivers.

The chief sources of supply of mother-of-pearl shells are the Torres Straits and West Australian fisheries and the trade centers of Singapore and Macassar. Innumerable islands of the Pacific contribute more or less of this valuable product — notably Tahiti. Three varieties are recognized commonly—the white, the black edged and the golden edged. This statement refers to the pearl oyster, which furnishes the finest mother-of-pearl. The shells of a single oyster have been known to weigh as much as fourteen pounds. The utmost economy and skill are exercised in cutting up the shells, each part being made to serve some particular purpose. Thus, from a single one of good size will be obtained a penholder, a pistol butt, two or three knife handles, a poker chip and a dozen and a half buttons of different sizes.—Washington Star.

First Appearances.

The entire Hebrew Bible was printed in 1488.

Ships were first "copper-bottomed" in 1783.

Christianity was introduced into Japan in 1549.

The first telescope was used in England in 1608.

The first watches were made at Nuremberg in 1477.

Omnibuses were first introduced in New York in 1830.

The first copper cent was coined in New Haven in 1687.

The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652.

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.

The first saw-maker's anvil was brought to America in 1819.

Percussion caps were first used in the United States army in 1830.

The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1829.

The first almanac was printed by George von Furbach in 1460.

The manufacture of porcelain was introduced into the province of Hezin, Japan, from China, in 1513, and Hezin ware still bears Chinese marks.

The first daily newspaper appeared in 1702. The first newspaper printed in the United States was published in Boston on Sept. 25, 1790.

The first society for the exclusive purpose of circulating the Bible was organized in 1805 under the name of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The first telegraph instrument was successfully operated by S. F. B. Morse, the inventor, in 1835, though its utility was not demonstrated to the world until 1842.

The first Union flag was unfurled on Jan. 1, 1776, over the camp at Cambridge. It had thirteen stripes of white and red, and retained the British cross in one corner.

Slightly Misconstrued.

Mr. Quizzer—Where are you going with that basket of eggs?

Mr. Henpeck—Am going to Chicago to swap them for a divorce and a new shirt.—*Arcola Record.*

THE great painter Razzi filled his house with all sorts of animals, and taught his raven to cry "Come in" whenever there was a knock at the door.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The first magazine for the blind was printed by Rev. W. Taylor in London in 1855.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

The Israelites learned surveying from the Egyptians who had practiced it for ages.

Sore throat cured at once by Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup. 25 cents at druggists.

The average height of clouds is a mile or rather a little more.

Beecham's Pills with a drink of water mornings. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

A peer cannot resign his peerage.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

THE ROYAL Baking Powder surpasses all others in leavening power, in purity and wholesomeness, and is indispensable for use wherever the best and finest food is required.

All other Baking Powders contain ammonia or alum.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Amendment Adopted.

A member of the House of Commons had been paying attention to a young lady for a long while, and he had taken her to attend the House until she was perfectly posted on its rules. On the last day of the session, as they came out, he bought her a bouquet, saying:

"May I offer you my handful of flowers?"

She promptly replied:

"I move to amend by omitting all after the word 'hand.'"

He blushingly accepted the amendment, and they adopted it unanimously.

The Stork.

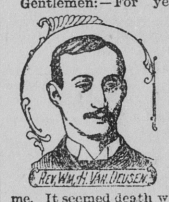
The Arabs have a superstition that the stork has a human heart. When one of these birds builds its nest on a housetop they believe the happiness of that household is insured for that year.

Miracles Not Ended Yet.

WHAT A MINISTER SAYS OF **SWAMP-ROOT.**

Sageville, N. Y. May 12, 1893.

Gentlemen:—For years I suffered with **kidney** and **liver trouble.** Doctor after doctor treated me with no avail. I grew worse and was in despair of ever being any better. What agony I endured when the attacks came on, rolling on the floor, screaming and half crazy! Nothing but morphine would quiet me. It seemed death would be a relief from my suffering. My stomach was in a terrible condition, food, what little I ate, distressed me, my complexion was yellow; bowels constipated; I was only able to walk as far as the front porch. A friend recommended your **Swamp-Root.** I began to take it at once.



REV. WM. H. VAN DEUSEN.

Swamp-Root Cured Me.

After passing off from my system a fearful amount of poisonous matter, imagine my joy to find I was decidedly better. My improvement after that was rapid and uninterrupted and in six months I was completely cured.

Rev. Wm. H. Van Deusen.

At Druggists, 50 cent and $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., - Binghamton, N. Y.

"German Syrup"

I must say a word as to the efficacy of German Syrup. I have used it in my family for Bronchitis, the result of Colds, with most excellent success. I have taken it myself for Throat Troubles, and have derived good results therefrom. I therefore recommend it to my neighbors as an excellent remedy in such cases. James T. Durette, Earlysville, Va. Beware of dealers who offer you "something just as good." Always insist on having Boschee's German Syrup.

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SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough and Asthma. For *Consumption* it has no rival; has cured thousands where all others failed; will cure you if taken in time. Sold by Druggists on a guarantee. For Lame Back or Chest, use SHILOH'S PLASTER. 25 cts.

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$50.00 a day made by active agents selling our machines. Wanted, agents to sell the Best Typewriter in the world; exclusive territory given. Address N. TYPEWRITER CO., Boston, Mass.

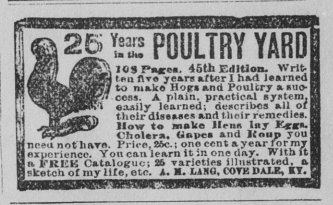
True and Appropriate.

There was one hymn of which Parson Black was especially fond, and which so accurately expressed his sentiments that he made use of it on all possible occasions. One of these was the funeral of his most prominent deacon, who, though active in the affairs of the church, had, in the business world, a reputation for sharpness and closeness that was not wholly enviable.

The services were drawing to a close. Parson Black rose slowly from his chair, and, in a voice of sepulchral sadness, said:

"Friends: Before removing the remains of our dearly be oved brother from this house to the house app'inted for all the livin', let us join in singin' the 247th hymn:

"Believin', we rejoice
To see the curse removed."



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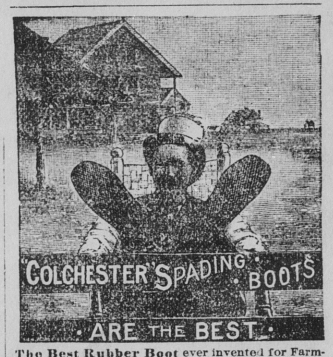

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No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough and durable.** Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

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act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 75c. Package (4 boxes), $2. For free samples address RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

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Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has **cured thousands.** It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. **25c.**

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"Thrift is a Good Revenue." Great Savings Result From Cleanliness and

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