

DISTANCES AT THE FAIR.

IMMENSE SPACE COVERED BY THE EXPOSITION.

A Visitor Must Walk a Great Many Miles to See All the Wonders of the White City—Route of the Average Sight-Seeer—Some Exhibits of Foreign Countries.

The World's Fair is not only a wonderful exposition of the globe's industrial, mechanical and artistic progress, but it is a "city of magnificent distances." Speaking of the immense space covered by the Fair, the Chicago Record says:

Some poor weak woman who could not travel four blocks downtown without backing a horsecar will walk five miles at Jackson Park, she does not realize it at the time. All the time something is happening to engage the mind. The long jaunt is taken in homopathic doses, 100 yards at a time. It has often been remarked, and there is no harm in repeating it now, that the general higness of things across the Exposition gives delusive ideas of distance. The visitor has an experience like that of a "tenorfoot" in the Rockies who concludes to walk over to a certain peak before breakfast, and after traversing a few miles is told that he will be there before night if he keeps moving. The excursionist at the Fair often forms a hasty conclusion that he can see nearly everything in a day. Afterward he is ready to admit that he couldn't cover the ground in a week on a bicycle.

Take the Plaisance, for instance. From the Cottage Grove avenue gate to the entrance from the main grounds is exactly one mile. The man or the woman, however, who wanders out to the limits of the Plaisance, and then back, does not travel in a straight line. He or she makes diagonal cuts across the roadway from one noyaf show to the other, strays off into pockets and probably tramps a quarter of a mile in Java or old Vienna, forgetting that each of these shows is a little city of itself. In fact, a journey into the Plaisance and back will mean not far from three miles of walking if the sight-seeer is at all industrious. Once

understand why you were so tired out at night and went to sleep on the way home, your head resting on the shoulder of a perfect stranger. Any man who started at Madison street and walked to Jackson Park would think he was performing a feat of endurance. He comes to Jackson Park and covers the same distance without knowing it. Why is it? Those who have studied the strange ways of humanity say it is because he is buoyed up and exhilarated by novel sights and sights on the prairie by roadside, and his mind is so busy that he forgets about his legs.

How far must a man walk to see all the Fair? This is a hard question to answer, but here are some fairly accurate figures on the larger buildings. If you wish to traverse the main aisles in the Manufactures Building, just to get a good general impression but without edging around thousands of show cases, you will find nine main aisles east and west, each 750 feet long, a total length of 6750 feet. The north and south aisles, eleven in number, are each 1750 feet long, making a total length of 19,250 feet. This makes 26,000 feet, a trifle less than five miles. The minimum estimate for the gallery on the same basis is 12,500 feet. This does not allow for passing through the narrow aisles of open exhibits. It refers only to what might properly be called the streets and avenues. Furthermore, it does not allow for doubling up on each side of the thoroughfare. The visitor must see both sides at the same time.

Machinery Hall has five east and west aisles, each 1500 feet long. To pass through these requires 6000 feet of travel. There are eight main aisles north and south, each 500 feet long, making 4000 additional feet or 10,000 in all. To "do" the building thoroughly these transverse aisles should be covered. On this basis the necessary traveling distance is called 10,500 feet. The same rule is followed in the case of each building.

Manufactures, main floor.....	26,000
Manufactures, gallery.....	12,500
Agriculture, main floor.....	9,900
Agriculture, annex.....	4,500
Fisheries.....	2,400
Shoe and leather.....	3,500
Krupp gun and convent.....	1,000
Administration.....	400
Electricity, main floor.....	5,250
Electricity, gallery.....	2,400
Mines, main floor.....	3,150
Mines, gallery.....	2,000
Transportation, main floor.....	5,400
Transportation, gallery.....	4,000

Algeria is a French colony, but it has been given a distant place and large space in the Agricultural Building. The most prominent object in the exhibit is what is called the Moorish room, which is a reproduction of an apartment in the palace of the sultan at Algiers. Inlaid by Moorish artists, in imitation of marble, is a central court. The office of Mr. Montells, the commissioner from the colony, is situated at one of the corners of the room. The Algerian exhibit is a display of the products and art works of the country. Pictures by native artists hang on the walls, showing the four seasons in Algeria, a street scene in Algiers and other subjects. A fine cabinet in native wood is shown, together with a variety of articles of wood from which fine fibrous material is made. Woods of the country are exhibited in the form of thin sections bound in volumes, resembling books. This is a fine Algerian product of the country is also a curious product of the country is also a fibrous grass from which ropes are made, it plies readily, and fine paper is made, much of which is exported to England. As evidencing the importance of Algeria's commerce with the United States, \$500,000 worth of wool is exported to the United States in 1902. This industry is of recent growth, as four years ago, none was exported. Wool is another important product, while the grain of the colony is of superior quality.

Spain at the Fair. Among the foreign countries contributing to beauty and elegance in design of exhibits and display Spain is prominent. The Spanish section in the Manufactures Building covers an area of about 23,000 square feet and it has been economically and judiciously used. The pavilion erected is an exact reproduction of the famous Cathedral Cordova, except, of course, in size. The structure occupies space under the inner gallery in the southwest corner of the fair grounds, in the rear of the Italian and Swiss galleries.

In this section there are 350 exhibitors from Spain, mostly showing products of cloth and lace. In the working of the finest lace texture, in design and delicate execution, the Spaniards have no equals, but they certainly have no superiors. In embroidered designs, silk workings and gauzy woven fabrics an exceedingly ingenious and interesting display is made. As usual the most expensive exhibit fills the least space. Because of its novelty and its representation of something new in the working of precious metals, the greater interest, perhaps, attaches to it. Felipa Guisado, a lady of Madrid, some years ago conceived the idea of ornamenting steel and gold, by first sketching designs on steel and then hammering gold into the grooves, leaving a greater or less projection of the precious metal on the surface, according to the size and character of the figure desired to be produced. The gold was then shaped by hammering or was cut on the surface to represent faces, figures, flowers or whatever design fancy or the love of art dictated. The finest work of this kind in the exhibit, worth over \$100,000, is two fine vases, one of Pompeian design and the other Renaissance. They are about four feet high, and the steel body is richly ornamented with gold of all colors.

Making the Awards. Fifty judges in the Manufactures and Machinery Department started to work for the first time a few days since. They found some of the exhibits not prepared, and in such cases the exhibits were passed for the present; but all the exhibitors who were ready expressed their acquiescence in the system of awards. The judges are divided into the Assembly Hall of that building for organization. They elected as President William H. Williams, delegate from Russia and professor in the Academy of Moscow. Count Adolphe was chosen First Vice-President. Meetings of judges of awards in the Departments of Mining, Electricity and Fine Arts have also been held to perfect the organization preparatory to getting to work on the exhibits. The judges will first handle the European jury plan, which they think alone practicable and satisfactory to the exhibitors in such a department. The Committee on Awards is discouraged over the refusal of nearly all the agricultural exhibits to present their products in a field set outside the city. Only two harvest machine exhibitors entered for the examination, and the feeling among the bulk of the implement exhibitors, as expressed in the recent protest sent to Chairman Thacher, is that the farmer has no success in that branch of the exhibit at least.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

New York cheese manufacturers have secured three first prizes.

Fourteen separate and distinct congresses were in session at the Art Institute the other day. The most largely attended was that of the college fraternities.

Augustus Hennessey, of Canton, Mass., has invited all the schoolmasters in town to the great Columbian Exposition at his expense. There are twenty-six of them.

The Department of Awards is now the busiest branch in the great Exposition, and Mr. Thacher, its chief, has increased his clerical force from five to 100.

A map showing the educational peculiarities of the Pennsylvania public schools, compiled by a committee, has been shipped to the Fair. It is contained in a single block of size and contains 112 square feet of canvas.

The Masonic apron worn by Washington in the lodge room as well as the valuable and interesting lodge emblems of General Lafayette form a feature of the exhibit in the Government Building, beneath the great dome.

In the dome of the Horticultural Building there is a perfect facsimile of the Capitol at Washington, done in immortalized. The grounds surrounding the Capitol are also shown, and it forms a unique and interesting exhibit.

The World's Youth Congress, a gathering of the world's children, is being held between the ages of twelve and twenty-one, and representing schools, academies and colleges throughout the country and various institutions of learning in England and on the Continent, has been in session in the Hall of Washington.

It is generally conceded that the limited amount of money expended on its buildings and display of articles made, the State of Arkansas leads all the rest. The mineral and wood exhibits in the State Building are especially interesting, both from their number and the manner in which they are arranged.

Cardinal Gibbons has accepted the invitation of the Committee of the Maryland State Commission to make the prayer and benediction on the occasion of Maryland Day at the World's Fair, September 12. This is also the date fixed for the meeting in Chicago of the Archbishops of the Catholic Church. Cardinal Gibbons, the primate of the United States, will preside.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS.

A DRUNKEN RACE RIOT.

WESS AND POLES BATTLE AT PRICKERSBURG, THREE FATALLY AND MANY OTHERS BADLY INJURED.

SCANTON—Saturday was pay day at the mines at Prickersburg, a prosperous borough of this county, and the several hundred Huns and Polish employes began to drink heavily. At night a Hun and a Pole engaged in a fight in Bryan Fallon's saloon and their countrymen took sides with them, a free fight resulting.

The borough police arrested four Hungarians and lodged them in jail. At 9 o'clock the Hungarians held an indignation meeting, and then proceeded in a body to the jail, where they overpowered the keeper and liberated the prisoners. This caused the largest riot that has occurred in this region in 10 years. The Poles took exception and a race war commenced, lasting three hours, during which there was a reign of terror, all the saloons in the town being taken possession of and the officers driven off. Over 30 men were injured, three fatally and one Pole had his ears cut off. Many windows were broken in with stones and clubs.

Shortly before midnight Deputy Sheriff Craig arrested several of the rioters and returned to the station. Many arrests will follow.

THE CROP BULLETIN.

REPORTS INDICATE THAT RAIN IS NEEDED BADLY IN SOME PARTS OF THE STATE.

In the weekly report of the State Weather Service, it is said that rain is badly needed for crops in the Southern section. Tobacco, potatoes and pastures are suffering. The corn crop looks well. Wheat and hay are about housed and oats are being harvested. Fruit prospects are not improving. Rain is needed badly in the Southwest section and corn and potatoes will be short unless it comes soon. The fruit crop will be light. In the Northwest crops do not appear to need rain. In the Northeast drought continues. In dry sections the hay crop is said to be from one-half to two-thirds of a crop. Corn, potatoes and tobacco are in a period when moisture is most needed. In many places the rainfall has been barely sufficient to prevent disaster.

TWO LITTLE BROTHERS DROWNED.

ALLENSTOWN.—While three brothers, George Willis and Lewis Sochray, aged 13, 11 and 6 years respectively, sons of George A. Sochray, were sitting on the banks of the Lehigh river in this city, Willis toppled into the stream. The other brothers in trying to rescue him fell into the river. Assistance came and Willis was rescued. His two brothers were drowned.

TO CATCH LIARS.

Among the laws passed by the recent legislature is one for the protection of newspapers against practical jokers and especially against maliciously inclined people who have in the past been free to get any kind of malicious report they could into the papers to serve their own purpose, and then let the newspaper bear the brunt of it. Following is the act:

"Any person who wilfully states, delivers or transmits by any means whatever to the editor, publisher, or reporter of any newspaper, magazine, publication, periodical or article for publication therein, any libelous statement concerning any person or corporation and thereby secures the actual publication of the same, is hereby declared guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and undergo imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or either of both at the discretion of the Court."

At Beaver Falls, the other evening Mrs. Jane Smith was sitting on her front porch in her bare feet. A pet chicken saw one of Mrs. Smith's bare feet and gave it a fierce peck. The chicken's bill penetrated an artery and Mrs. Smith died in a few minutes before the flow of blood was staunch.

Mrs. Polly Ross, of Butler county, who died last Saturday after celebrating her hundredth anniversary, came of a long lived family. Her father served in the revolutionary war and lived to be 89 years old, while her mother was a few months over 100 when she died.

While Mrs. W. H. Brick, of Buffalo, Somerset county, was sitting in front of her house holding her baby an eagle swooped down as if to carry off or attack the child. The mother screamed and ran into the house and the eagle flew away. It has been seen before.

Last year the Raney farm, near Mahoningtown, Lawrence county, was stocked with imported bug-snapping toads. It was feared the cold weather had killed them but last week they came to the surface in great numbers, and are now playing hob with the bugs.

Last Saturday night a valuable horse belonging to J. W. Gonsaware, a Greensburg merchant, got twisted up in the halter in some way and hanged itself, being found dead in the morning.

A few days ago a conductor lifted a ticket from McVeytown to Lewistown that was sold August 19, 1907. The interest on its face value amounted to exactly its original cost.

A freight wreck at Bixler, on the Pennsylvania railroad, caused by the breaking of an axle killed 11 horses, injured others and delayed traffic five hours.

John W. Vanatta, for extorting money from an old soldier, was sentenced by Judge Buffington at Erie to 90 days and serve three months at hard labor.

E. J. GAYNOR, railroad contractor, Pottsville, has assigned judgments amounting to nearly \$50,000 have thus far been filed; assets nominal.

At work in one of the quarries at Mahoningtown is a mule that is known to be 31 years old and bids fair to live many more years.

At Harrisburg, John W. Boyer, who did not hear the gong, was killed by a street car while gathering wood in the suburbs of the city.

Mayor Tilbrook, of McKeesport, has issued an order that street fakirs will be prohibited from doing business.

Alfred Taylor has sued Mercer county for \$25,000 for alleged injuries received while crossing a county bridge.

The Fayette county mutual insurance company, of Uniontown, which suspended in 1879, has been reorganized.

SOLDIERS' COLUMN

THE PLOT FRUSTRATED.

Interesting Bit of History From Ft. Jefferson Records.



JOHN J. O'DONNELL, who was recently ordered to Ft. Smith, Ark., to take charge of the weather station in that city gave to a reporter before he left copies of some interesting telegrams which he says are unwritten history. Before coming to Pittsburg, Mr. O'Donnell was in the Signal Service at Key West, Fla., and was also stationed for a time at Ft. Jefferson, on the Dry Tortugas, which is the most isolated fortification in the United States, and which was used after the war as a place of confinement for State prisoners. Among those kept there were O'Laughlin, Mudd, Spangler and Arnold, who were found guilty by a military commission of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. The telegrams which Mr. O'Donnell copied from the records of the fort relate to a plot to rescue these prisoners which was formed in New Orleans in August, 1865. The first telegram is as follows:

LOUISVILLE, KY., AUG. 17, 1865.
Hon. T. T. Eckert, Acting Assistant Secretary of War.

I have important papers. I think the commanding officer at the Dry Tortugas should be put on his guard. I also wish to attempt to rescue the State prisoners in his charge. A company is organizing in New Orleans for that purpose. I have the facts from a reliable source.

L. C. BAKER,
Brig. Gen.

WASHINGTON, August 17, 1865.
Col. C. H. Hamilton, 104th N. Y. Vol.,
Commanding Officer, Dry Tortugas, Fla.

I enclose herewith copy of a telegram from Brig. Gen. L. C. Baker. The Secretary of War directs that besides taking effectual measures against any attempt to rescue prisoners, you will place the four State prisoners, Arnold, Mudd, Spangler and O'Laughlin, under such restraint and within such limits as will insure their safety. You will return by Lieut. Carpenter, the bearer of this, a full report of the measures you take under these instructions.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adj. Gen.

Edwin M. Stanton, the Secretary of War, sent this telegram to Maj. Gen. E. S. Canby, at New Orleans, as soon as Gen. Baker's telegram was received.

"This department is informed that an operation is on foot in New Orleans to go to the Tortugas and by surprise or stratagem seize that place and release the prisoners there. Immediately on receiving this telegram send a special messenger to notify the commanders at Key West and Tortugas to take strict measures to guard against any stratagem or surprise and secure the safety of their commands. You will also use every effort to defeat the parties engaged in this conspiracy and defeat its object. You will also please notify the Division Commander and request his co-operation.

Gen. P. H. Sheridan was in command of the Department of the Gulf in 1865, and he sent a messenger to Ft. Jefferson with the secretary's telegram and ordered the commanding officer to report to him at once the strength of the garrison. Capt. W. H. Prentice, of the One Hundred and Sixty-first New York Volunteers, who was commanding the post on August 24, sent a report to Gen. Sheridan telling him the smallness of the garrison and urging him to hurry forward 100 companies of the One Hundred and Sixty-first under Lieut. Col. William B. Kliney, which was at Apalachicola awaiting transportation. Lieut. Prentice also reported to Adj. General Townsend that none of the prisoners were allowed outside of the fort after sunset; that the entire fort was patrolled every night, in addition to the regular sentinels and an efficient force was kept in readiness at all times to man four of the 10-inch guns.

A general order was issued regarding the approach of vessels, and a detail was in readiness to board them to examine them before they landed and release the prisoners there. Everything was kept in readiness for any sudden attack. The total strength of the garrison was 371, and of these 275 men could be turned out on a moment's alarm.

The expected attack was not made, because the conspirators learned that their plot was known, and an attempt to rescue the prisoners would be foolhardy. However, it was never entirely abandoned, for three years later there appeared at Ft. Jefferson one Maloney, a lawyer, who announced that he was there to see the men in confinement who had become known as the "Mississippi prisoners," preparatory to bringing an action to test the legality of their imprisonment. He also asked for some special privileges from Capt. E. Bainbridge, Fifth United States Artillery, then commanding the post, and this is the order the captain issued:

"Mr. Maloney will not communicate with the prisoners at his post, except in accordance with existing rules."

This order was issued because another plot was suspected. Shortly after this President Johnson pardoned Spangler, Arnold and Mudd. O'Laughlin had died before this.

Ft. Jefferson is an interesting place outside of its historical associations. It is built on a coral island, Garden Key, one of the largest of the Dry Tortugas. The reef of which it is a part is 400 miles long and very dangerous for navigators. It is called "Dry" on account of the peculiar formation of the beach and harbor, which does not permit a vessel to get close to it. The reef is precipitous. In a ship's length 33 fathoms of water and less than 2 fathoms can be found. The fortification was provided for by the twenty-ninth Congress, which appropriated \$2,000,000 for it. Two-thirds of the men employed in building it were slaves owned by S. R. Mallory, afterward Confederate Secretary of War. After the attack on Ft. Sumpter, the first guns, two 60-pound Columbiads, were mounted and they are still on their carriages, though now they are useless.

The fort in design is an irregular hexagon surrounded by a moat 80 feet wide containing eight feet of water. The wall is 40 feet high and the fort can accommodate 500 men. It is fast going into ruins and only a few men are kept there under charge of an ordnance sergeant. There is a marine hospital station there and a light house.—Pittsburg Times.

Wayed for His Candidate.

The eccentric Father Taylor, the sailors' pastor of Boston, was a strong partisan of Governor Briggs. On one occasion, just previous to the latter's election, he was making the usual decorous prayer, asking the Lord to give the people for Governor "a man who will rule in the fear of God," etc., when he suddenly broke off: "Pshaw, Lord! What's the use of boxing the compass like that?—give us Governor Briggs!"

PEARLS OF TRUTH

A fine instrument—A judge's tongue. He that would be master of his own must not be bound for another.

A feeble government produces more factions than an oppressive one.

The health of a community is an almost unerring index of its morals.

What we hope ever to do with ease we must first learn to do with diligence.

If a book has come from the heart it will contrive to reach the heart of others.

My ways are as broad as the King's high road and my means lie in an inkstand.

Seest thou a man that is hasty in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him.

Mean spirits under disappointment, like small beer in a thunder storm, always turn sour.

Loving kindness is greater than laws; and the charities of life are greater than all ceremonies.

Women see through and through each other; and often we most admire her whom they most scorn.

He only is happy as well as great who need neither to obey nor command in order to do something.

Riches are for spending, and spending for honor and good actions; therefore, extraordinary expense must be limited by the worth of the occasion.

He was a tailor bold and bad, As everybody says, And all things he could mend except His own most evil ways.

"Is your wife a good manager?" asked one married man of another. "I guess she is," was the reply. "She knows how to manage me at all events."

Countess (to new valet)—John, I observed yesterday, to my intense horror that you clean my husband's clothes and your own with the same brush. I must strictly prohibit any such familiarities in the future.

First Steam War Ship.

It is generally known that the first steam-driven vessel to cross the Atlantic was built in Canada. The information is not so general, however, that this same craft was subsequently converted into a cruiser, and was the first steamship engaged in actual war.

The facts in the case are quoted by the Toronto News from "Johnson's Alphabet of First Things in Canada."

The ship was the Royal William. She was built at the Cove, Quebec, in the winter of 1830-31, and during the season of 1832-33 plied between Quebec and Halifax. In the latter season she was sent to London, and was there chartered by the Portuguese government to transport troops intended for the late Dom Pedro to Brazil. Returning to London, she was sold to the Spanish government, by the latter converted into a cruiser, and employed against Don Carlos in the civil war of 1836, thus being the first steamer to fire a hostile shot. There is still another curious fact that may have been overlooked—that troops withdrawn from Canada, upon the close of the American war of 1812-15, for the purpose of joining the army intended to crush Napoleon after his return from Elba, were transported down the St. Lawrence by a Canadian steamer. This was probably the first occasion on which a steam vessel was used for purposes of military transport. Canada, therefore, not only furnished the world with the first steamer vessel, but she almost certainly provided the first steam troop ship as well.

Curious Effects of Colors.

Cattle are excited by red because that color is the complementary one to green, and as the eyes of cattle are nearly all day long fixed upon the green of the herbage on which they feed, articles of a red color necessarily impress their vision with greatly increased intensity, with the result of causing them to be greatly excited. Colors not only influence cattle, but human beings also. On this point some curious experiments were reported from Italy as to the effect of colors on the nerves of the sick and insane. In the hospital for insane at Alessandria, special rooms are arranged with red or blue glass in the windows, and also red or blue paint on the walls. A violent patient is brought suddenly into a blue room and left to the effects of that color on his nerves. One maniac was cured in an hour; another was at peace in his mind after passing a day in a room all violet. The red room is used for the commonest form of dementia (melancholia), usually accompanied by a refusal to take food. After three hours in the red room a patient afflicted in this way began to be cheerful and ask for food.—Chicago Herald.