

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 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 Manufacturers Building, and, being small, is crowded with exhibits. It is in charge of Royal Commissioner Jeung Klung Wov, who, with his associates, lives at 275 Forty-second street. The Korean flag, which hangs from the booth, is blue and yellow, and as explained in the brochure 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 lapward 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,

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 80,669 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 quail, which sings the half hour, and is as correct as a sundial. It is almost as good as a Government observatory. It tops its wings, 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 is estimated, will reach \$10,000,000.

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 Guatemalan 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 14,000 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

the formations of any of the twelve geological ages. The specimens are often found in mountain canons, broken places in the earth and about volcanoes.

Right here in the 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 appearance of new forms of life were marvellously 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 also revealed in this cabinet of "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, formed the largest of the fossils. There were in those days hundreds of 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 iguanodon.

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 ordinary ordinary bones were the size of the elephant and some were of prodigious bulk as well as weight. The things of the waters were huge beyond comparison with any living creatures of our own age. The great mammoth quaternary age were the size of the elephant and some were of prodigious bulk as well as weight. The things of the waters were huge beyond comparison with any living creatures of our own age. The great mammoth quaternary age were the size of the elephant and some were of prodigious bulk as well as weight. The things of the waters were huge beyond comparison with any living creatures of our own age.

Some of the jaws of the mammals are four feet long and the teeth are as long as the body. 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 preparator, Herr L. Martin. The measurements were taken from the largest bones of the mammoth preserved 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 mammoth 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 prehistoric marine reptile, 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 complement to any nightmare.

A restored cast in plaster of the huge dinosaurian reptile, the hadrosaurus, from the upper cretaceous of New Jersey, stands near the huge mammoth. A testudo of wonderful proportions, and an immense ungulate 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 roller of the latter part of the tertiary age was found near Montevideo. A cast of this animal is contained in the Ward exhibit. It was a huge armadillo, but without the banded or jointed plates in the 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 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.

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 production of gold in the Territory, Miners who ascend the Yukon River in the spring usually return with from 20000 to 200000 in gold dust, and about \$700,000 in gold is taken out annually by the Treadwell mines. For the year ending June 30, 1893, 115 vessels entered from foreign ports, and 110 cleared; coastwise vessels, eight-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, \$300,000, making a total of \$17,811. 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 employees, including six deputy collectors, one at each of the subports—Mary Island, Wrangle, Juneau, Kodiak, 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 Sanak 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 1,300,000 fish, valued at \$563,000.

A sealion wife of Porigman, France, soaked her dress with perfume, soaked the house door and the walls with her husband's hair. Just as he approached she lit a match and set her clothes on fire. Then, seeing 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.

Survivors and Duluth produced 1,010,945 barrels of flour in September. The production for September, 1902, was 583,990 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 lake 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 butt, 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 1632. 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 1613, and Hezin were still being 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 1838, 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.

Nightly 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 application, 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 running 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; also cases out ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give you Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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The first magazine for the blind was printed by Rev. W. Taylor in London in 1835.

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 far 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.
Becham's Pills with a drink of water morning. Becham's—no others. 25 cents a box.
A peer cannot resign his peerage.
Inflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 50c per bottle.

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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, 1903.
Gentlemen—For years I suffered with kidney and liver troubles. 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 huffing! 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, disintegrated, 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.

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.
"Lippincott's Guide to Health" from Constitution 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, Earlsville, Va. Beware of dealers who offer you "something just as good." Always insist on having Bosch's German Syrup.

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

bronce 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 'Coria' 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 1892."

"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 goes 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.