

SWEDEN'S SHOW.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT STOCKHOLM NEXT MAY.

The Four Northern Countries, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, Will Join to Make It a Success.

ONE of the leading events in Europe next summer will be the great Scandinavian Exposition, which opens in Stockholm, Sweden, next May, to continue until October. For almost the first time in history the four northern countries—Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland—speaking in part a common language and having for over fifteen centuries been historically connected, both as allies and foes, having a close relationship in the folk-lore,

that separate buildings, while increasing the preliminary expenses, add to the beauty and attractiveness of the exhibitions and also increase the revenues.

At Stockholm the Industrial and Manufactures Building will occupy a space of 500 square feet. The towers will have a height of 100 feet, two of them being provided with elevators. The other buildings—such as the Art Palace, the Northern Museum, the Electrical, Military, Naval, Historical, Mines, Horticultural, Agricultural and Transportation Buildings—will all be of a size to give a harmonious appearance to the whole group of buildings. The Art Palace and the Fishery Building are already completed; the Manufactures Building and Machinery Hall will be finished before winter sets in, and the remaining buildings will all be completed before next March. The grounds will be laid out with all the skill of the landscape gardener's art aided by nature.

Eugene, Duke of Nerike, the youngest son of King Oscar, himself a prominent landscape painter, is the chief of the art section, and recently, while in Paris he met some of the most



CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN.

famous of the American painters, and they made the Prince the promise to exhibit at Stockholm next summer. The Prince also stated that he intended to visit the United States during the fall to invite American artists and owners of private galleries to exhibit during the exposition. The Prince is very democratic in his manners and tastes, and while he may visit Newport, he will expect to be received only as a private gentleman, frowning on all attempts to make fuss and feathers of his royal rank.

The exposition will also have a political significance, as next year King Oscar will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign as ruler of Sweden. The jubilee will be the occasion of a grand demonstration on the part of the Swedes, and also by the royal families of Europe, who have all signified their intention to visit Stockholm during the jubilee period.

King Oscar has, of course, taken a great interest in the exposition, both as an artist and as the ruler of the country. As Director-General of the exposition, the King appointed Mr. Arthur Lefler, the royal Swedish Commissioner to the World's Fair. The President of the exposition is Baron Tamm, the Governor-General of Stockholm, and the Secretary is the well known journalist, Thore Blanche. In the United States thousands of Swedes are making arrangements to visit Sweden during the exposition. Of the societies going over, the most important will be the American Union of Swedish Singers, of which Lyran, of New York, and the Glee Club, of Brooklyn, are prominent members. The President is Mr. Charles K. Johansen, editor of the Swedish newspaper in New York, Nordstjernan. The union will be the official bearers of congratulatory addresses to King Oscar from the Swedish-Americans.—New York Times.

Largest Man in the World.

Mr. Wilkins, an American who recently exhibited himself in the Orpheum, the most fashionable variety



THIS MAN IS EIGHT FEET TALL.

theatre in Vienna, has been pronounced by the anatomists of the Vienna University, with Dr. Zuckerkandl at their head, the largest man of whose size there was a scientific record. Especial weight is given to this declaration of the Vienna professors because the Vienna Anatomical Museum possesses the largest human skeletons, and the founder of this institution, the late Hofrath Langer, and his successor, Dr. Zuckerkandl, are considered the highest authorities on the subject of giants. They pronounced Mr. Wilkins remarkable, not only on account of his great size, but also because his development is entirely normal, while, as a rule, giants are not well proportioned and they often suffer from some weakness. In parting the professors told him that if he would examine the skeletons of the museum he would soon be convinced of his own superiority. The horrors of the grave need never worry him, for, unless he makes special provision against it, his skeleton is most certainly destined to ornament some anatomical museum. He is eight feet tall, and our engraving gives a very good idea of his height, for here he is shown standing beside his impresario, a man five feet ten inches tall.

There are now 23,099 medical men in Germany, the increase during the past eight years being thirty-seven per cent. as compared with twelve per cent. in the population.

FASHION FANCIES.

WHAT THE SEASON'S COMPOSITE GIRL IS WEARING.

The Latest Hat is Trimmed With Paradise Feathers—A Feather Season Coming—New Cycling Costume.

NOT all the composite girls of the season, writes Margary Daw, of the New York Press, have the broad hats, the full neck ruching, the low twisted hair, but each charmer affects one or another of these fancies, and the charmer is as you see.

In detail, the chapeau which I should think even a wild Indian would recognize to be modish, is of shrimp pink, fine chip. Its trimmings are white moline over shrimp pink moline, knotted and twisted, to encircle the crown. Two mercury wings are caught lightly to the crown on either side at the front. And white bird-of-paradise tails flutter a-down the crown and brim at either side. The cache-peigne is of white roses without foliage, but abounding in tender pinkish buds.

The bird of paradise craze is developing rapidly. Women who care at all if they are the cause of inflicting cruel deaths in the feather kingdom will refuse to wear them, and all other dead birds. But many women do not mind at all; others will not take the trouble to find it out. According to advance hints, the next is to be a "feather" season unless we, of the bonnet wearing sex, refuse to decorate ourselves with little corpses.

True, these already are upon the counters, and those which yet will be placed there for the fall trade are just as dead as though no one, for humane reasons, refused to buy them. But never in the world's history would another songster be slaughtered for decorating women's hair if the fair sex should refuse to yield their lovely heads for burial purposes.

It is a late fashion to trim sailor hats with wreaths of shaded roses. From pink to deep red is a favorite combination. So are those from pink to yellow.

seen off the machine. The knickerbockers are made all in one with the skirt, and fastened into the same



NEW CYCLING COSTUME.

waistband, further security being effected by an elastic strap, which passes through the knickerbockers and holds the skirts firmly in place. The coat is fastened with fancy buttons, and finished with a blue velvet collar, edged with a narrow white piping, and beyond that again a strapping of cloth.

STYLISH AUTUMN COATS.

The cloths best liked for the autumn coats are the smooth surfaced ones in mode, heliotrope, stem and hunter's green, dull olive, Mazarin, deep gar-

THE RACING OSTRICH.

Hitched to a Sulky and Able to Cover the Ground Like the Wind.

This ostrich does not hide his head in the sand, as his forebears used to do on the plains of Timbuctoo.

He is a dead game sporting ostrich from the Rockies. He carries a bit in his mouth and does his running between the hills of a racing sulky. When he puts his head anywhere, it is in a manger or under the wire in front of a judge's stand.

He is the pioneer of ostrich racing, which, his trainer thinks, is the popular sport of the future.

The birthplace of this first-rate sporting idea is Denver, and the man with whom it originated contends that if there were ostriches in plenty, ostrich racing could be made as profitable an attraction as horse racing and could be maintained at much smaller cost.

He has a vision of ostrich trainers and jockeys traveling over the "circuit" of the future, with "strings" of swift feathered bipeds, grooms and exercise boys. He hears in his dreams the layers of odds crying "Timbuctoo Bird 2 to 3 on; Alaganan Bird 1 to 3 and out!" He foresees long delays at the post, fleeing "fields" of big ostriches vanishing past the grand stand in clouds of dust, and the snap shot men pressing the button at the finishes, while thousands cheer and the great birds cackle.



THE OSTRICH THAT IS A PACER.

And just to take time by the forelock, and be in the game in season to make the early winning, he has broken this one long-limbed, rangy and full-winded ostrich to harness, and has him coursing in front of a feather-weight sulky twice a day.

This particular ostrich—the first of all racing ostriches—is one of the features of the menagerie at Elitch's Garden, on the Highlands of Denver. Elitch's is a place patterned after the gardens of the Old World. You might fancy there that you were in Vienna or Berlin.

The man who drives the racing ostrich has never yet had courage to get the bird fully extended, so nobody, even around Denver, where the strange establishment is a familiar sight, knows just how badly the ostrich could shatter the pacing records if he had a chance to try.

Inventions Without Patents.

If you look back on the history of human progress you will find that none of the great epoch-making inventions has ever been patented. The man who lit the first fire, whether Prometheus or the party from whom he stole the idea, did not get a patent for it. Neither did the man who made the first wheel—in every sense one of the most revolutionary inventions in the history of man. The same thing may be said of the invention of soap, candles, gunpowder, umbrellas and the mariner's compass, or, to come down to our own day, of the steam engine and the electric telegraph.

There is a general notion that if you did not protect inventions by means of patents, inventors would cease to invent, and material progress would come to a standstill. But history does not bear this out in the least. Men with great mechanical gifts do not exercise their solely with a view to commercial profit any more than astronomers search the heavens for new worlds with an eye to registering patents and floating companies on the results of their discoveries.—London Truth.

About a Kangaroo Cat.

Did you ever hear of a kangaroo cat?

As you'll see from the picture, it's really a cat. It has fur like a cat, it purrs like a cat, and it can catch mice and rats. But it sits up on its hind legs like a kangaroo, has a long stout tail and jumps like a kangaroo. Its nose is long, almost like that of a shepherd dog. A man who lives in



A KANGAROO CAT.

Oak Park bought a kangaroo cat when it was a kitten, and at the age of six weeks it could jump easily to the top of a high board fence. They are rather rare in this country, and if you have one of them you may consider yourself fortunate.—Chicago Record.



INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURES BUILDING—STOCKHOLM EXPOSITION.

traditions, poetry, music and the traits that distinguish the descendants of the old Norsemen—are found united as one Nation for a peaceful rivalry in the pursuits of art, science and industry.

The distinguishing trait of the Scandinavian character in reflection, and the idea of this exposition, the greatest and most complete ever planned in any European country, with the exception of the Paris expositions, has required more than

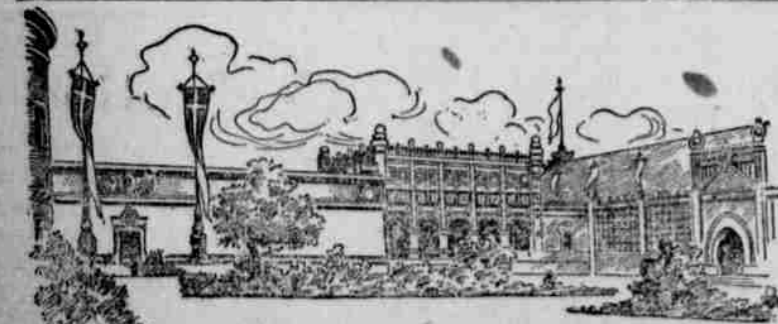
Another important event of the exposition period will be the dedication of the new Royal Opera House, a magnificent structural pile, even in comparison with the Grand Opera House in Paris. Stockholm has been called the Venice of the North; and, in truth, no capital in Europe is more beautifully situated. The exposition has been placed in the handsomest part of the suburban park-like surroundings. In a general view of the Stockholm Exposition the beauty of the location is at once seen. With its two sea fronts, one on the Deergarden Park Sound and the other on the salt water of the Gulf of Bothnia, and its charming continuance to the royal park of the Deergarden, it will be not alone an exponent of Scandinavian art and industry, but also an exponent of Swedish landscape nature for which Stockholm is celebrated throughout Europe.

The exposition will have two principal entrances, one by the new boulevard over the Deergarden Bridge, and the marine entrance from the harbor. Coming in by the Deergarden entrance, a vast plaisance laid out with lawns, fountains, and flower beds meets the eye. Straight ahead in the far distance is seen the picturesque front of the Manufactures Building, with its towers and dome. Broad avenues cross the plaisance, leading to the various places and buildings. On a terrace close by the idyllic sound is situated the principal restaurant building. Following the sound promenade to Framnas, the Fishery Building is seen, and a more suitable place could not have been found. Built partly in the sound, it is surrounded by a pontoon bridge, forming a charming marine promenade. Farther out in the sound has been constructed an artificial cavern on the bottom of the sound, which will be one of the great attractions of the exposition. Descending to the bottom of the cavern the visitor will, through the electrically



OSCAR II., KING OF SWEDEN.

twenty-five years to find a realization, it having been first suggested in 1870. During this quarter of a century it has been talked about, written about, been the pet subject of royalty, statesmen, artists, men of affairs and the people generally. The promoters have had a herculean task before them. National jealousies and idiosyncrasies had to be overcome, a thousand and one objections arose, but finally every difficulty was smoothed over and plans and details agreed on. The beauty of the buildings as they are now rapidly



ART PALACE AND MACHINERY HALL—STOCKHOLM EXPOSITION.

assuming form, the situation of the exposition and the enthusiasm shown by the Nationalities interested, all make promise that the exposition will be in every way a success.

It is no exaggeration to state that the influence of the World's Fair at Chicago on the future expositions of a similar nature in Europe in an architectural sense can never be fully estimated. Of the large expositions since the World's Fair closed which have taken place or are to take place in Europe at a future date—the Bordeaux, the Buda-Pesth, the Berlin, the Malmö, the Swiss, and now the Stockholm Exposition—all show in their artistic and architectural planning a certain indescribable influence from the white dream city of 1893, while still adhering to each country's individual taste in art. In former European expositions the rule was to gather everything under one roof, but now they seem to recognize the idea

lighted waters, through the windows of the cavern, obtain an insight into the existence of the fauna and the living creatures of the deep.

The Art Palace will no doubt be architecturally the most beautiful of the buildings. Erected in Moorish style, its marble-like walls reflected in the grand canal at its side, with its rich mural decorations, and the contrasting with its close neighbor, the Machinery Hall, it will form an attractive architectural group. The interior of the Art Palace in the space reserved for sculpture, will be laid out as a tropical garden, in which the marble treasures will find a suitable frame, doing away with the conventional museum-like appearance.

From the garden pillared entrances will lead to the rooms reserved for pictures. The art exhibition will be universal. The most famous French, Italian, German, English and American artists will be represented. Prince



THE SEASON'S COMPOSITE CHARMER.

Buds are used, but leaves are not in this new fashion. A high knot of taffeta ribbon emphasizing the tone in the flowers which the wearer wants to bring out is placed at the front or side back. And there are cache-peignes or more of the roses.

Sailors thus decorated are for demi-toilet use.

VEILS THAT ARE FASHIONABLE.

It is now considered necessary to wear a veil on all occasions, and to be really chic two should be worn—one of dotted net, white or black, put on close to the face, and another of chiffon or mousseline, put on loosely around the hat and hanging in waving folds. At present the plain brown is considered the smartest of all, but there are many pretty varieties in dark blue with the embroidered dot. There are also chiffon veils in the dark colors which have white or black chenille dots, and the plain white or black net with the dots also are equally fashionable. The sheer veils without dots save the skin somewhat from the dust and sunburn, and they are made thin enough not to be very warm, while the fashion of pinning them loosely also helps to make it possible to wear them in the very hot weather. Red lace veils are occasionally seen worn on the broad shade hats—the old-fashioned tambour laces so fashionable many years ago. Many of these are heirlooms, and have that soft yellowish color that old lace carefully packed away for years possesses, and which it is impossible to get by any artificial coloring.—Harper's Bazar.

FOR THE WHEELWOMEN.

In this new cycling costume the skirt is of gendarme-blue cloth, most ingeniously constructed, and arranged in such a way that although it is in reality a divided skirt of the most comfortable kind, it has all the appearance of a full walking skirt when

DEBUT OF THE SMALL SLEEVES.

The small sleeve has had as hard a fight to regain favor as its larger sister had several seasons ago. Capes have had their day, and with the advent of winter the small sleeve with its added convenience for getting on and off coats will surely come.

Well Prepared.

Said artful young Dennis McCance, Of a whipping I stand a good chance;



But I guess it won't hurt, For there's boards in my shirt, And I've got on just sixpairs of pants. —The Waterbury.