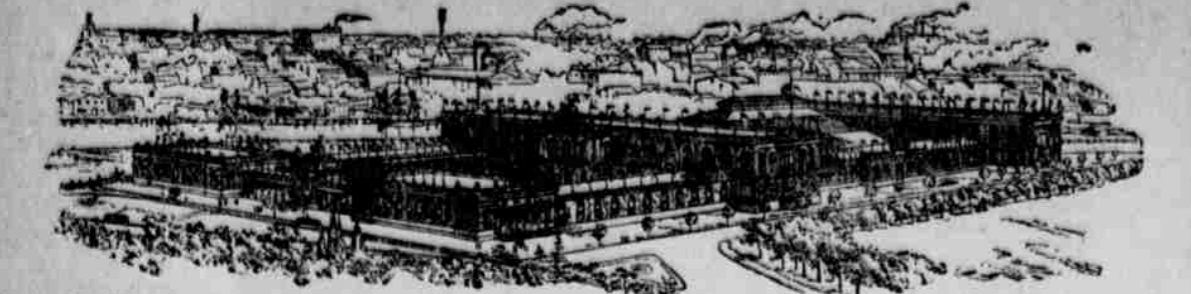


PHILADELPHIA'S EXPOSITION TO DEVELOP OUR EXPORT TRADE



The event of the year in Philadelphia will be an export exposition. This is the first show of the sort ever held in the United States. It follows appropriately the expansion of Uncle Sam's territory and the necessity which is now laid upon him of seeking foreign trade development.

Of the numerous National and International Expositions projected for the next three or four years in different parts of the United States, the one to be held in Philadelphia in September, October and November of the present year is in many respects the most important to the commercial interests of the country.

The Philadelphia Exposition of 1899 is an exposition for the development of American manufactures and the expansion of our export trade, and it will be the first national exposition of that character ever held in this country.

Of recent years, expositions of goods suitable for export have been held at frequent intervals in the great manufacturing countries of Europe, attracting foreign buyers and greatly aiding export trade.

The exposition will be under the joint auspices of the Commercial Museum and the Franklin Institution of Philadelphia, and its exhibits will be confined to articles especially suitable for exports. It will open in September and continue through November.

The main group of buildings, covering at least 200,000 square feet of Exposition space, will be on the west side of the Schuylkill River, fifteen minutes' ride from the City Hall. Besides this there will be smaller buildings for agricultural machinery, locomotives, railway and street cars and plenty of space for a subdued Philadelphia Midway.

Mr. F. A. B. Widener, the street car man, is President of the Exposition Association, and the directors include many well-known Philadelphia business men.

In October a commercial congress will be held in the assembly rooms of the Exposition Buildings, which will be attended by delegates from the leading Chambers of Commerce of the world. Probably eight hundred representatives of foreign firms will attend its sessions.

The department of manufactured products of the United States will occupy four-fifths of the Exposition space, and will show everything from locomotive and stationary engines to the smallest "Yankee notions."

An important part of the Exposition will be the exhibit showing how goods must be put up in packages of convenient size, shape and weight to be transported upon mule back in countries where there are no wagons or railways.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE.

The building in The Hague which Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, has placed at the disposal of the Czar's Peace Conference is her palace known as the "Huis ten Bosch" ("House in the Wood").

The Orange Room has been selected for the sittings of the members of the conference. It is a great room, lighted by a glass cupola fifty feet above the floor.

There will be three sections to the conference, each with a task of its own. The general subject will be discussed, ultimately leaving for Loo, where they will entertain the Conference twice, at a dinner and a garden party.

The Rotterdam Peace Committee has obtained in a fortnight 15,000 signatures to a peace petition.

Baron de Staal, Russian Ambassador to England, who is to preside over the international disarmament conference at The Hague, will be assisted by Professor F. de Martens, the Russian privy councillor.

Professor de Martens is the permanent member of the foreign affairs ministry and one of the arbiters in the Venezuela boundary dispute. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is represented by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States.

The building is artistically interesting. It was built in 1647 by the Princess Amelie de Solmi, widow of Prince Henri Frederic of Orange. Paintings in the Orange Room are by such great artists as Levens, Jordans and Van Thulden. There is an allegorical picture representing his victory over wicked temptations. There is a Chinese and a Japanese room, with rarest works of art in them. The walls of the dining room are decorated by De Wit with scenes from mythology.

Among the people who will be present at the conference, though not as a delegate, is the Baroness von Suttner. She is the author of a novel with the title "Lay Down Your Arms." This book is said to have had great influence with the Czar in issuing his Peace rescript. It is said, moreover, to have been the greatest single force with him to that end.

It ran through a dozen editions on the continent, and the men of the military countries were thoroughly familiar with it, strangely, before it could find an English translator or a publisher in England.



THE CZAR'S PEACE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD HERE.
(It is Queen Wilhelmina's "House in the Wood," and was built in 1647. It is a palace full of historical associations.)

Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina and the Queen Dowager are now on a continental tour. They will return to The Hague to receive the Peace

Conference, ultimately leaving for Loo, where they will entertain the Conference twice, at a dinner and a garden party.

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fuls of the liquid were passed around. Fingers passed through the substance gave a sensation similar to passing through heavy vapor, yet there was the heavy liquid, as clear as water, with a vapor arising from it.

It passed through the liquid rapidly the hand experienced no intensity of cold, but if allowed to remain there a few seconds an icy chill would be experienced, and more extended contact would freeze the flesh and bones, until they could be broken up with a hammer, as a brittle stone would be crushed.

The experiment of making ice over a fire was perhaps the most strikingly illustrative of the power of liquid air. Mr. Tripler took a kettle, filled it with the liquid, and it began to boil. He placed it on a gas stove so that the flame could play upon the bottom of

the vessel. The heat but intensified the cold, as it accelerated the liquid in turning into gas. Ice water poured into this kettle still further increased the process, for it was comparatively hot water. The kettle boiled and sent a stream of steam aloft to a distance of six or eight feet. No house-keeper has ever seen her kettle boil so. At this time the water was being frozen within the kettle and beneath it in the flame was a covering of frost.

It was no ordinary ice, either, for, later, on being allowed to rest on the table and passed around, the intensity of its freezing kept it firm a long time, in spite of the heat of the room.

The concluding test was in some respects a most wonderful one. Mr. Tripler placed liquid air in a deep tin cup, lowered it in a jar of water and soon had a thick coating of ice on it. The liquid air turned into gas. He put ice water in the cup to relieve the hold of the ice on the tin cup, and when removed he had a cup of ice. This ice cup in turn he filled with liquid air, and then lowered a piece of carbon in it. A bright light was the result, showing through the ice glass as an arc light through a globe.

The carbon was burning with a heat of 3000 degrees above zero, and it was burning immersed in a liquid with a temperature of 340 degrees below zero, and yet the experimenter held the cup in one hand and the end of the carbon in the other, the intense cold preventing danger from heat so great as to be beyond the power of the mind to comprehend it.

The joke on Papa.

It is told of a learned professor of languages in an English university that on one first of April he was asked to bring home several things from the druggist's. He carefully made a memorandum of the articles so that he might not forget, and was putting his list in his pocket when his sassy young daughter said, quite coolly, "Papa, will you bring me a penny worth of evaporated pigeon's milk?" "Certainly, my dear," was his reply, as he carefully noted it down, and doubtless he would have asked the druggist for it had not one of the children laughed. That caused him to look at the entry, and he, too, laughed. "You caught me that time, my dear," he said, patting his daughter's curly head.

The per capita cost of maintaining convict in the Michigan prison is 384 cents a day, and the average daily earnings are 354 cents.

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BISMARCK'S TOMB.

Sarcophagus in Which the Remains of the German Emperor Will Rest.

With the single exception of Bismarck's Autobiography, the greatest success ever achieved by any publication in Germany was a pamphlet by Professor Quide, entitled "Caligula." This pamphlet had, however, from a publisher's point of view, everything in its favor. Its very title savored of the sensational, and the German-reading public knew beforehand that "Caligula" was in reality a comparison of the insane Roman Emperor with the present Kaiser.

Put on sale at the extremely low price of ten cents, it took the pamphlet eighteen months to sell 500,000 copies.

To know how far, comparatively speaking, the sale of Bismarck exceeds that of "Caligula," it is only necessary to know that 318,000 copies of the former had been ordered before the book was published.

The fact, too, that the price of the Iron Chancellor's autobiography was twenty marks, or nearly fifty times the cost of "Caligula," makes the comparison all the more striking.

When a German parts with twenty marks he wants a run for his money, and also must know all there is to know about a book before he buys it. It is self-evident, then, that the German people have accepted Bismarck's story as the only true and adequate expression of the Iron Chancellor and his influence on European history.

It is interesting also to notice its reception in other countries. The rights in the United



SARCOPHAGUS FOR OTTO VON BISMARCK. By Courtesy of Harper & Brothers.

States were secured by Harper & Brothers, and the book throughout America is considered the most valuable contribution to European history that has been made for many a day.

In England it has also had a sale commensurate with its importance. Another fact of especial interest about this book is that although it was published on November 29th, it has already appeared in five different languages.

France did not express much approbation over the autobiography of Prince Bismarck. It contained too many references to Sedan, to Gravelotte and to the siege of Paris for her tender sensibilities.

Russian sensibilities have proved still more tender, and the Imperial Press Censor has refused Russian booksellers permission to place the work on sale.

There are many subjects which Bismarck treats with a plain-spokenness that is most painful to the delicately organized ear of the Russian; for instance, Bismarck speaks of the murder of the Czar Paul; the Russians speak of it always as the "sudden demise."

It is indeed unfortunate that the Iron Chancellor did not live to enjoy the success of his book. It is a sure sign that throughout his misfortunes, throughout the bitter years of his old age, his people still believed in him.

It is to Bismarck's credit that his autobiography is neither pettish nor pessimistic, and it is safe to say that the best monument to his memory will be half a million copies of his book in as many German homes, and as many more copies scattered throughout the world.

A man who has such a monumental need care but little what marble mausoleums are raised above his ashes, or in what sarcophagus he sleeps. Our illustration shows the sarcophagus of Prince Bismarck, which lately arrived at Friedrichruh, and which has been placed in the newly built mausoleum.

It is made of pink marble from the designs of Herr Schurbach, of Hanover, and is in the strictly Roman style. Its dimensions are ten feet long, five broad and fifty-one and three-quarter inches high.

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KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

TOSSED TO DEATH.

Three Members of a Family Killed by a Train While Enjoying a Ride in Their Father's Wagon.

Herman Koehler, aged 22 years, and his sister Mollie, aged 7, were instantly killed a few days ago by being run over by an express train on the north branch of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad at Lansdale, and their brother Robert, aged 5, was so badly injured he died a few hours later.

They are children of F. W. Koehler, a baker. Herman, the oldest, was driving a wagon, and had been delivering bread, and the children were taking a ride. A northbound train had just passed, and Herman, thinking the road was clear, drove on the track directly in front of an express train.

The wagon was crushed to fragments, the occupants tossed outside and the horse killed. Herman was married only a few weeks ago.

The following pensions were granted last week: William Wiers, Evans City, 45; James C. Owens, Waukesha, 45; Charles Saladin, Pittsburg, 45; Jacob Wenster, Stanton, 45; Joseph M. Meadwell, McKeesport, 45; Leroy L. Hill, Springboro, 45; John McE. Porter, Butler, 45; Job Ruby, Eastbrook, 45; Jacob Sellers, Harrisburg, 45; Paul Wright, Bedford, 45; Susan D. Walter, Catawissa, 45; Susannah Cox, David, 45; minor of William D. Porter, Manorville, 45; Edward W. Culbertson, Washington, 45; Lewis F. Gallagher, Berlin, Somerset, 45; Simon Harper, Center Hill, Center, 45; John Hatch, Phillipsburg, 45 to 45; Stephen F. Kennedy, Wellsville, 45 to 45; John W. Mulhollen, Portage, 45 to 45; Samuel Leasure, Logansport, 45 to 45; William W. Hipkey, Lockhaven, 45 to 45; Robert J. Borden, Wellsville, 45 to 45; Lida Hinton, Phillipsburg, 45; Eliza A. Gosa, Williams Grove, Clearfield, 45; Ruth Malone, Beech Creek, Clinton, 45; Gilbert E. Wood, Oil City, 45; James Duff, 45; Samuel T. Alexander, Silverly, Venango, 45; John W. Leitch, Allegheny, 45; Henry A. Toomey, Newport, 45 to 45; George W. Stine, McVeytown, Mifflin, 45 to 45; Amos Auster, Yeagertown, Mifflin, 45 to 45; Thomas Fleck, Tipton, Blair, 45 to 45; Charles Wyble, McVeytown, 45 to 45; Isalah Coplin, Phillipsburg, 45 to 45; Firman E. Kirk, Williamsport, 45 to 45; Amos Marquis, 45; Daniel C. Poter's store, hotel and hay barn, with 100 tons of hay; a number of cars sidetracked near the station two of which were filled with merchandise; a large amount of lumber; a blacksmith shop, a dwelling, and two barns owned by Herbert West. Total loss is estimated at \$25,000.

Property on Market street and Third avenue, Pittsburg, was destroyed in a fire last Friday that for a time threatened several large business blocks.

The loss on the property was \$25,000, including \$60,000; Kunkel & Co., building and stock, \$50,000; Kunkel & Co., stock, \$12,000, building \$3,000. The fire is believed to have been caused by an explosion of gas.

Considerable disappointment was felt at Bellefonte by the failure of the Legislature to accept the offer of Andrew Carnegie for the building of a public library at the State College, but, on reliable authority, it is now stated that there are good reasons to believe that Mr. Carnegie will even now donate the specified sum and that the building will be erected.

The village of Waymart, 10 miles from Honesdale, suffered a disastrous fire Wednesday morning. The large general store of Robert Hatten and Bierman's creamery were totally destroyed, and John Ruppert's and Z. A. Wannacott's stores were badly damaged. Loss about \$15,000, partially insured.

Eva Eckstein, aged about 12, was badly burned the other evening at Greensburg. She was engaged in burning paper in the yard when her clothes caught fire. She is a daughter of John Eckstein, engineer for the Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown, and was living with her aunt, Mrs. Lewis Dorn.

A laborer at the Shenango phosphate works, at New Castle, while shoveling coal from a car at the works, found 26 dynamite caps. How the explosive came to be in the coal is a mystery, but the matter is being investigated.

It was enough to wreck the entire building.

James Braden, a Pennsylvania track walker, was standing near a passing train at Wampum when a railroad torpedo exploded, a portion of it striking his leg and severing an artery. He nearly died before medical assistance could be summoned.

Vinton Swogger was found guilty at Mercer of the charge of torturing and robbing James Slater, an aged and wealthy farmer of Lake township. Slater identified Swogger as the man who burned his feet with a lighted lamp.

Edward Scott stabbed his son, Edward Scott, Jr., of Oil City, at the father's home in Jamestown, N. Y. The father had been drinking and abusing the young man's brother. The victim is in a critical condition.

Engineer James Yeung was badly injured in a yard wreck at New Castle the other morning. Both arms were crushed and he was seriously scalded. He is in the hospital.

Robert Hughes of Latimer accidentally shot and fatally wounded his 4-year-old son while playing with a gun which he thought was not loaded.

The city of New Castle is taking steps to have its own water works. There are three local plants which must first be purchased.

The feed mill of Byers & Lewis, at Honeybrook, was entirely destroyed by fire last week. Loss, \$25,000; partly covered by insurance.

Andrew Carnegie has presented an elegant organ to the new Methodist Episcopal Church at Jeannette.

An automobile company with a capital of \$5,000,000, will erect a factory at Hartford, Conn. The power will be either electricity or gasoline.

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THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.

Grain, Flour and Feed.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	69¢ 70
WHEAT—No. 1 new.....	71 72
CORN—No. 2 yellow, sub.....	42 43
No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	39 40
Mixed ear.....	38 39
OATS—No. 2 white.....	31 32
No. 3 white.....	31 34
RYE—No. 1.....	66 67
WHEAT—Winter hard.....	5 90 4 90
Fancy straight winter.....	5 90 3 90
Rye flour.....	3 40 5 90
HAY—No. 1 timothy.....	10 25 10 90
Clover, No. 1.....	9 00 4 90
FERT—No. 1 white, sub.....	16 50 17 00
Brown middlings.....	14 75 15 00
Iran, bulk.....	14 25 14 90
STRAW—Wheat.....	6 50 0 75
On.....	6 50 0 90
BEES—Clover, 60 lbs.....	2 50 3 00
Timothy, prime.....	1 30 1 50

Dairy Products.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery.....	19¢ 20
Ohio creamery.....	15 16
Fancy country roll.....	12 14
CHEESE—Ohio, new.....	12 13
New York, new.....	12 13