

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.

It is the purpose to

manufacturing countries of Europe, attracting foreign buyers and greatly aiding export trade. It is the purpose to exhibit at next fall's Exposition every line of manufactured products of the United States especially suitable for export. Such exhibits will form the principal department of the Exposition and will comprise everything which is, can or might be exported, from locomotives and heavy machinery to the smallest novelties.

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's 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 subducd Philadelphia Midway.

Mr. P. A. B. Widener, the street car man, is President of the Exposition Association, and the directors in-

clude 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

There will be three sections to the conference, each with a task of its own. The general subject will be di-



BARON DE STAAL, PRESIDENT OF DIS-ARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

vided into three parts. The first will touch the question of disarmament. that is, to what extent the armies shall be reduced. Questions concerning international arbitration will be decided by the second, while all ger-mane questions will be dealt with by the third.

The palace itself 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 auch great artists as Levens, Jordaens 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 pres-ent 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 eace 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 trans-lator or a publisher in England.

Conference, 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 Ambassa

bassador to England, who is to pre-side over the international disarmament conference at The Hague, will be assisted by Professor F. de Martens, the Russian privy councillor. Pro-fessor de Martens is the permanent member of the foreign affairs ministry and one of the arbiters in the Venezu ela boundary dispute. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is represented by Sir Julian Paunce-fote, the British Ambassador to the United States.

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TRIPLER'S TESTS WITH LIQUID AIR. RASH SHENDICH SHEND WENT HEND DESCRIPTION SHENDERS HENDERS HENDER HENDERS HENDERS HENDERS HEND

The boundless possibilities of the twentieth century through an unlim-ited and cheap supply of power to do the work of the world were suggested when Professor Charles E. Tripler, of New York, gave an exhibition of his experiments with liquid air before the National Geographic Society at the Arlington, in Washington. These experiments, when made, filled the company with wonder and seemed to set all preconceived notions regarding heat and cold, aside in the light of knowledge that has been acquired of late years, and which is rapidly being so perfected as to revolutionize present methods of doing many things, if the expectations now entertained in regard

to them shall be eventually realized.

Mr. Tripler began his exhibition by



Capping a par of liquing reserver. It boiled as water from the finand not heat that commotion. Spill dsteamedaway it it was cold reating the foor, it ike the landed with a heav



THE CZAR'S PEACE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD HES (It is Queen Wilhelmina's "House in the Wood," and was built in 1647 It is a palac

Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina and be Queen Dowager are now on a ment it had turned toair, and we continental tour. They will zeturn The Hague to receive the Peace just seen it fall in a plid state.

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. If 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. placed it on a gas stove so that the flame could play upon the bottom of



ICE ON & KETTLE OF LIQUID AIR OVER A GAS STOVE.

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 ent a stream of steam aloft to a distance of six or eight feet. No housekeeper las ever seen her kettle boil so. Al 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 intensityof its freezing kept it firm a long time, in spite of the heat of the room.

The concluding test was in some resects a most wonderful one. Mr. Tripler placed liquid air in a deep tin sup, lowered it in a jar of water and soon had a thick coating of ice on it. The liquid air turned into gas. 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 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 are light through a globe. The carbon was burning with a heat of 3000 degrees above zero, and it was burning emersed 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 might not forget, and was putting his list in his pocket when his saucy young daughter said, quite coolly, "Papa, will you bring me a penny worth of evaporated pigeon's milk?" "Cer-tainly, 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. 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, pat-ting his daughter's curly head.

The per capita cost of maintaining convicts at the Michigan prison is 38; cents a day, and the average daily caraings are 35; cents,

BISMARCK'S TOMB.

Sarcophagus in Which the Remains of the German Prince 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 Quidde, entitled "Caliguia." 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. peror with the present Kaiser.
Put on sale at the extremely low

price of ten cents, it took the pamph-let 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 POR OTTO VON BISMARCE. Br Courtesy of Harper & Brothers.

States were secured by Herper & 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 lau-guages. France did not express much approbation over the autobiography of Prince Bismarck. It contained too many references to Sedan, to Grave-lotte and to the siege of Paris for her tender sensibilities. Russian sensibilities have proved still more tender, and the Imperial Press Censor has re-fused 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, Bis-marck 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 monu ment 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

Rigging For Trotters.

The multitude of appliances brought into a from year to year for the purpose of improving the speed of the trotting horse surprises the man who remains away from the harness-racing courses for a few seasons, and the vet-



THE PACER EXPLOIT. Rigged with Chin Check, Two-Minute Harness, Rein Holders, Gatting Pole, Hopples, Kuee Boots, Shin Boots, Quar-ter Boots and Ankle Boots.

eran who saw Lady Suffolk, Flora Temple and other champions in the early days of the sport is reminded that this is the age of invention.

Toe weights are by far the most common of all artificial appliances used to improve and correct defective action in the trotting horse. They are used for a multitude of different purposes.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDERSED

TOSSED TO DEATH.

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

Herman Koehler, aged 22 years, and his sister Mollic, 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. Kochler, 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. The wagon was crushed to fragments, the occupants tosned outside and the horse killed. Herman was married only a few weeks ago.

The following pensions were granted last week: William Wiers, Evans City, 38; James C. Owens, Waukesha, 36; Charles Saladin, Pittsburg, 38; Jacob Wensler, Stanton, 38; Josephia M. Mendwell, McKeesport, 312; Leroy L. Hill, Springborough, 38; John McE. Porter, Butler, 38; Joh Ruby, Eastbrook, 48; Jacob Sellers, Harrisburg, 314; Paul Wright, Bedford, 410; Susan D. Waiter Catawissa, 412; Susannah Cox, David, 412; minor of William D. Porter, Manorville, 344; Edward W. Culberson, Washington, 38; Lewis F. Gallagher, Berlin, Somerset, 38; Simon Harper, Center Hall, Center, 319; John W. Mulhollen, Portage, 34 to 512; Samuel Leasure, Ligonier, 38 to 312; John W. Mulhollen, Portage, 34 to 512; Samuel Leasure, Ligonier, 38 to 312; Robert J. Borden, Wellsboro, 309; Lida Brinton, Philipsburg, 48; Eliza A. Goss, Williams Grove, Clearfield, 38; Ruth Malone, Beech Creek, Clinton, 38; Gilbert E. Wood, Oil City, 32; James Dunn, Pittsburg, 36; Samuel T. Alexander, Silverly, Venango, 312; A. Condit, Amity, Washington, 36; John W. Leetch, Allegheny, 36; Henry A. Toomey, Newport, 38 to 312; Thomas Fleck, Tipton, Blair, 36 to 310; Charles Wyble, McVeytown, Mifflin, 38 to 312; Thomas Fleck, Tipton, Blair, 36 to 310; Charles Wyble, McVeytown, Sto 410; Isalah Coplin, Philipsburg, Center, 38 to 312; Firman F. Kirk, Williamsport, 36 to 310; Charles Wyble, McVeytown, 36 to 410; Lape, Bunoia, Allegheny, 36 to 312; Spencer Stephens, Mt. Norris, Greene, 35 to 48; Elizabeth M. Salmon, Pittsburg, 38; Catharine H. Yost, Williamsport, 36 to 312; Spencer Stephens, Mt. Norris, Greene, 35 to 48; Elizabeth M. Salmon, Pittsburg, 38; Catharine H. Yost, Williamsport, 38; Catharine H. Yost, Williamsport, 38; and 30 to 48; Daniel P. Dick, Roaring Springs, Blair, 38 to 412; John Lape, Bunoia, Allegheny, 36 to 412; Spencer Stephens, Mt. Norris, Greene, 35 to 48; Elizabeth M. Salmon, Pittsburg, 48; Catharine H. Yost, Williamsport, 38; Catharine H. Yost, Williamsport, 36 to 48; Can, Stone, Allegheny, 40; Can, 40; Can, 40; Can, 50; Can, 50; Can, 50; Can, 50; Ca

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,

public library at the State College, but, on reliable authority, it is now stated that there are god 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 Batten and Pierson's creamery were totally destroyed, and John Ruppert's and Z. A. Wonnacott'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 burn-ing paper in the yard when her clothes caught fire. She is a daughter of John 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 tinplate 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 hulldings.

James Braden, a Pennsylvania track walker, was standing near a passing

James Braden, a Pennsylvania track walker, was standing near a passing train at Wampum when a railroad torpede exploded, a portion of it striking his leg and severing an artery. He nearly hied to death 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.

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.

victim is in a critical condition.

Engineer James Young 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, 225,000; partly covered by insurance.

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

THE MARKETS.			
PITTSBURG.			
WHEAT—No. 2 red. WHEAT—No. 1 new CORN—No 2 yellow, enr. No. 2 yellow, shouled Mixed ear OATS—No. 2 white No. 3 white	6966 71 42 39 38 31 31		70 73 41 41 81 81
RYE—No. 1 FLOUR—Winter patents. Fasey straight winter Rye flour HAY—No. 1 timothy. Clover, No. 1 FEED—No. 1 white mid., ton.	06 3 90 3 50 3 49 10 25 9 00 16 50	10	00
	14 25 6 50 6 50 2 50 1 30	14 0 7 8	
BUTTER—Eigh creamery	19@ 15 12 12 12		20 10 11 11 11
BEANS—Green # bu		2	56 65 66 96
HENS—per pair	70 14 17 12		74 10 15 15
FLOUR	3 50@ 76	3	97

CORN-Mixed PHILADELPHIA FLOUR. 6:
WHEAT-No. 2 red.
CORN-No. 2 mixed.
OATS-No. 2 white.
BUTTER-Creamery, extra...
EGGS-Pennsylvania firsts. NEW YORK.

	EGGS—State of Penn	13	14
	LIVE STOCK,		
	Central Stock Yards, East Li	erty, P	
	CATTLE. Prime, 1900 to 1400 lbs		5 43 5 20 4 85 4 60 4 00
	nogs.		
	Heavy Roughs and stags	4 03 4 05 3 35	4 05 4 10 8 50
í	BREEP.		
The state of the s	Prime, 85 to 105 lbs Good, 86 to 90 lbs Fair, 70 to 80 lbs Common. Veal Calves.	4 85 4 60 4 10 3 00 4 0J	5 00 4 83 4 50 8 50 6 25
ı	LAMBS.		
	Springer, extra. Springer, good to choice Common to fair. Extra yearlings, light. Good to choice yearlings. Medium. Common.	6 83 4 73 5 00 5 00 4 00	8 25 7 73 6 85 5 65 5 65 4 00

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Contrary to Expectation Trade Continues Very Brisk Some Large Iron Contracts Under Way.

Under Way.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade reports as follows for last week: All elements considered, it is rather surprising that business has not been set back a little. The uncertainty about Samoa and the prolonging of difficulties in the Philippines might have counted for something, the rising imports and failing exports for something, the rise of foreign exchange by some attributed to foreign sales of copper stocks, and the hindrance of manufacturing orders owing to the recent advance in prices. But there has been full faith that foreign difficulties would soon be cleared away, and the would soon be cleared away, and the movement in exchange is generally connected with speculative rather than legitimate operations, since ac-counts of trade still indicate a large increase of exports. After every rise in prices manufacturers have to con-sider whether hindered consumption with increased production will make them difficult, but confidence with which combinations are formed and extended still shows prevailing belief that no danger point is near. The state of foreign trade justified

The state of foreign trade justified confidence rather than apprehension. It is the season for the lowest exports of staples, and their prices this year are extremely low, but the unprece-dented foreign demand for manufactured products so far compensates that the excess of exports in March cas heavy and apparently has been in-

April.

The presence of English merchants in Boston trying to seil English medium wool, which could be delivered there at about 32 cents, at the same time that English buyers were taking a little fine territory for export and German buyers 300,000 pounds more Australian from bond, shows the opposite trend of popular tastes in dif-Australian from bond, shows the opposite trend of popular tastes in different countries. Clay worsteds here have advanced 7½ cents and serges 5 cents, which has given a stronger tone to the whole market. Fine wool is relatively cheap here and dear abroad, but concessions make the lowest prices of the year in all kinds as heavy stocks carried for years come into presence of new wool, said to be 200,090,000 pounds. Manufacturers are not now buying largely, though in four weeks 30,918,785 pounds were sold, of which 23,315,085 were domestic, against 41,712,650 in the same weeks two years ogo, when wool was rising.

which 23,315,055 were domestic, against 41,712,650 in the same weeks two years ago, when wool was rising.

The cotton manufacture has made little change, and the strikes following the advance in wages given appear to have benefited manufacturers not a little by helping the demand and curtailling the supply of goods. Cotton is 1-16c lower, with generally improved prospects for the coming crop. Without business, bessemer pig is unchanged at Pittsburg and gray forge strong at \$1450, though 16,000 tons southern have been sold here at \$1420. There are some large structural orders, a Philadelphia building for 17,000 tons, a western bridge for 5,000, a Duluth elevator and the St. Lawrence bridge at Quebec, though the general run of orders in this line is light and in rails no large sales are reported, though inquiries for 50,000 tons are said to be in this market. Advanced prices are noted in pipe and decrease in merchants' orders, with smaller business in sheets and at the West in bars pending the completion of the combination. But the general decrease in new demand raises the question whether prices will be maintained after current orders run out.

Fallures for the week, 184 in the United States, against 252 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 16 last year.

An automobile company with capital of \$3,000,000, will erect a facto at Hartford, Conn. The power will eleber electricity or gasoline.