THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

Some of the Unique Devices For the Edification and Amusement of Visitors at the World's Fair In the French Capital.

"See Paris—and die!"

Such is the motto of the rural Frenchmen from St. Mathieu to Monsac, and in that cry of late all the world seems to have joined.

For centuries now this city of earthly bliss has been calling the world within her enchanted walls, and year by year her voice has ever grown more alluring and her charm more irresistible. She has become the Athens of our age, we say and, though our confession is involuntarily, the center, the flower, of all our modern civilization.

Paris!

The very name carries a mysterious charm with it—Paris, the enchanted, the beautiful, the young hearted! Who that has seen the gay, the bright colored life and movement that reach from the Madeleine to the Porte Saint-Martin can ever forget the scene?

Long experience has made this Paris the most gracious and the most indulgent of hostesses. She has learned, almost too well, how to win the love of the stranger within her gates. When she takes his love, she can take his gold. In fact, so long has the exposition with the aim that his home stringed purse has become a necessity for her, and today Paris without her army of visitors would be like a court without its parasites or a queen without a subject.

But a change has been creeping over the gilded city on the Seine. The busy little Parisian engines are hurrying about with carloads of steel and iron, and workmen are flocking in from the departments.

Seldom before has such a sense of gravity fallen upon Paris the gay. It is not often that this city of pleasure has taken life seriously, but for once it might be said that Paris has her sleeves rolled up and has forgotten the music of cafe orchestras amid the sterner notes of ringing anvils and workmen's hammers.

Forty thousand masses of white stone brought from the quarries of Lorraine lie scattered about the Champs Elysees. The public grounds from the Place de la Concorde to the suburb of Passy are swarming with blue bloused workmen. Dust and debris and noise are everywhere. The Palais de l'Industrie, with all its historic and artistic associations, has been razed to the ground, and the poor little, long tortured Seine is being busily twisted and allowed out of its natural bed, for all Paris is at work—at work in deadly earnest—to make the world's fair of 1900 the no plus ultra of all international expositions.

The Parisian has decided that antiquity must cease to lurk in the shadows of Athens, Alexandria, London, Chicago, and the seven wonders of the world must be talked of no more. Hereafter it shall be the hundred new wonders of Paris.

The place for the new Paris exposition has long since been definitely decided upon. Its site will take in the Champ de Mars, with the addition of the grounds of the Palais du Trocadero, the Quai d'Orsay, the Esplanades des Invalides, the Quai de la Conference, the Cours la Reine and the grounds around the Palais de l'Industrie, to say nothing of the space in the vicinity that is comprised between the Place de la Concorde, the Avenue d'Antin and the Cours la Reine.

All this historic territory, which lies right in the heart of Paris, is already surrounded by one great high board fence, painted a light green, with bulletins lustefully arranged over each entrance. The Parisian, even when up to his ears in work, insists on good taste and fitness. On this fence not one advertisement is allowed to be posted, and inside of it no strangers are permitted to pass.

Unlike that beautiful white city which sprang up beside Chicago so quickly and so quickly passed away, the new buildings of the coming Paris exposition will all, or nearly all, be permanent. There is a very impressive method in the expositional madness of the thrifty Parisian. This apparently pleasure loving yet frugal and self centered citizen is willing enough to gladly his country with great and unprecedented fairs and also to instruct the different peoples of a less enlightened outside world in the arts and sciences, but at the same time he continues to make the welfare of his own country keep pace with that of his ever loved Paris. This spirit is now resulting in the practical reconstruction of the city. In the case of the present exposition it is true that Paris has not been impoverished by its subvention to the great fair, but such sacrifice has been of such a nature that it is in the end most result in the addition of new beauties to the city, already the most beautiful part of Paris, already acknowledged the most beautiful city in the world.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the different preparations for the exposition now under way is the one which is being made of the river Seine. The Seine, as we well know, is not a stream of bright and sparkling water, but rather a deep, sluggish, muddy stream, well backed in little river scenes which the Parisian could say can only throw a bascule. Like a well warped ladder, where it goes cleaving through the city, it is spanned with bridge after bridge. These bridges have always been remarkable for their beauty and their number, but never has the Seine been popular with the Parisian pleasure seeker. The left bank of the river between the Place de la Concorde and the Place de l'Alma is nothing but a succession of rugged and dirty dumping grounds and squalid straggling wharfs. It is along this section of the Seine, long an eyesore to the fastidious Parisian, that the exposition will work one of the most magical transformations known to modern Paris. It will become a place to rival Venice, Venice, and marble stairs will go right down to the water's edge all along the terraced and tree planted banks. This means that the river will flow right through the center of the exposition grounds and will play an important part in the transportation problems solving therefrom. Unlike the exposition of 1889, which for practically all the left hand side of the river only, next year's fair will receive down bridges of the Seine and will shut in within its walls one whole side of the central city—and the best side of the city to be had.

A beautiful new bridge, known as the Pont d'Alexandre III, will span the river and form a golden link between the fashionable and unfashionable portions of the exposition. This magnificent bridge is now well under way and, though it is of but one span, its cost will be \$1,000,000. Besides being one of the architectural triumphs of the fair the Pont d'Alexandre will be the chief avenue of approach to the main building and will correspond with what was the Power of Honor at the World's Columbian exposition. It was the Czar Nicholas who laid the foundation of this bridge among four years ago, when France and Russia were exchanging with each other. On each side of the bridge will be pavilions, the last recently discovered resembling a second Malakoff tower.

The work of clearing the site and constructing the new buildings has already progressed rapidly. Of all the different hospital structures not so far the fair of 1889 only Machinery hall now remains, the others having been razed to the ground. Even this hall has been so remodeled that it is no longer recognizable. The this most imposing building will be the twin Fine Arts buildings bearing comparison on the site of the old Palais de l'Industrie. They are now completely spoken of as the Grand Palais des Beaux Arts and the Petit Palais des Beaux Arts. These buildings will be two modern Parthenons and will cost almost $1,000,000. The larger of the two will be the repository of the finest and most costly art treasures of France. In the smaller palace the work of foreign artists will be exhibited. In reach to some, if the exposition has been and good, the Grand Palais will be the scene of the Parisian salons, taking the place of the last Palais de l'Industrie.

West of these two buildings, in the Cours la Reine and on the north side of the Seine, will be the Horticultural and Agricultural buildings. Special exhibits of plants and exotics will be placed in detached greenhouses and gardens. Still farther west, where the Pont de Jena spans the little river at what is known as the Place de Trocadero, the colonial exhibits are to be placed, but half of France, but of all dependencies. Such a building cannot warrant them a place in the larger palaces. Unlike the Chicago exposition, the Parisian fair will have no buildings erected to represent foreign nations, and, in fact, no buildings will be permitted on the grounds that have not already met with the approval of the architectural committee.

Back of the Seine the largest number of buildings will be placed. Of these the Champ de Mars is the site of the most important, for at the extreme south of this space will be the building devoted to agriculture and food products, while next to it, a little to the north, will be the Electrical palace. This building will be a dazzling place and strict structure and is to be one of the most beautiful and remarkable creations of the coming fair. At night it will be highly illuminated, and from its summit an electric fountain will play, throwing its jets over the deliberations of an important a division of the Presbyterian church.

The regular troops in the Philippines are armed with the new magazine rifle, .30 caliber, and have used smokeless powder during the entire campaign. The volunteers are armed with the old magazine rifle of .45 caliber and have long using the old fashioned black powder until recently, when supplies of smokeless powder reached them. For some time, therefore, nothing but smokeless powder has been used in the Philippine campaign.

Since July 1 12 merchant vessels have been raised by their owners after Admiral Dewey, Rather Admiral Sampson, 2 after Admiral Schley, 1 for Admiral Worth Bagley, 1 for Dub Evans, 2 for the well known Dipsy expedition, Rich robber at one of these vessels will during the exposition be in possession of a coupon which will permit him to go wherever he pleases, and he will not be obliged to follow any benighdemed party of lagging sightseers about the fair grounds.

By night not only the exposition, but all Paris, will be a dream to dazzle the eyes. The old and long familiar Champs Elysees will be converted into a fairyland of lights and palaces and gardens. All the adorning each concerts of the streets will be lighted up more brilliantly even than they are today, and the beautiful white marble structures along the glimmering Seine, reminiscent with gold and shortly, will come to be an earthly Milky way, represented, it are from the star dust of science.

EVANS-CONE

THE FAMOUS "BLOODY DAY."

May 9, 1864, was a day of slaughter in four separate fields of operations in Virginia and Georgia. It is known as "Bloody day." Thirty years ago in Virginia, directed by Grant, and Sherman's armies in Georgia were engaged at ten different points. Only at Spotsylvania, where Hancock's force led by Lee and Grant in person, had and the day before with a terrific crash, was thrown a cousation of desperate fighting. Grant found Lee across his pathway behind intrenchments never to be overcrawn and passed the day in heating foes and guns.

But the equivalent of the blood of a thousand men was poured out at Spotsylvania when Major General Hancock, the day of the fight corps was cut down by a sharpshooter. It is no discovery to say to say that he was the best known and best loved commander killed at the head of his corps in the army of the Potomac. He it was who rushed his division across floating bridges on the Chickahominy at Fair Oaks. He helped make "Bloody lane" of very name of Antietam, he stormed and captured Marye's heights at Fredericksburg and marched his corps 35 miles in 24 hours to keep an appointment at Gettysburg on July 2. There was mourning in the camp when "Uncle John" fell.

All the Union operations in Virginia on May 9 were aimed at Richmond. General Kautz's cavalry raiders, coming from the Blackwater to the James forced the passes of Nottoway river and joined Butler's army, which that day moved out against the defenses of Richmond on the south. At daybreak that morning Sheridan's ten thousand steed to horse on the Richmond turnpike, forming a column 12 miles long, ready for the Confederate capital. At the crossings of North Anna river both Wilson's and Merritt's divisions fought with Stuart's troopers.

In the advance on Dalton Sherman's armies encountered Johnston's, posted behind Rocky Face ridge. Four army corps, including Hooker's, Howard's and Schofield's, fought for the passes in mountain crests. Five desperate Federal assaults were repulsed by the Confederates. While this was going on Generals Wheeler and Edward M. McCook, the fighting swagger of the Union family, crossed sabers in a fierce conflict on the Bank of the armies. Wheeler was the day. Away in the southeast corner of Virginia the Confederate forces had their main fall work, and on May 9 two columns under Crook and Averel were marching to destroy them. Flat John Morgan was there too. Sending a brigade to help stand off Crook, he placed Averel and smash, with Averel at day, bringing him to battle and defeat on the 10th. This was Morgan's only campaign in Virginia; also the last attempt of his famous corps from the Ohio prison. The value of Morgan's piratical raids has been questioned, but he saved the salt of the Confederacy at right on May 9, 1864.

THE LAZIEST PEOPLE.

The laziest and dirtiest people on the face of the globe are no doubt the inhabitants of an almost inaccessible mountain range situated between Indian sea and the Caspian sea. At the were 2,500 years ago as they are today.

Seen from without, there is a sort of picturesqueness about a Scandinavian village, though it is merely a collection of stone huts without any attempt at adornment. The interior of these hovels is inexpressibly disgusting. In they are filled with rags, carcass and dirt of every kind. The smoke has no over a hole in the floor, in which a fire is kindled, and there are no grates nor no chimneys.

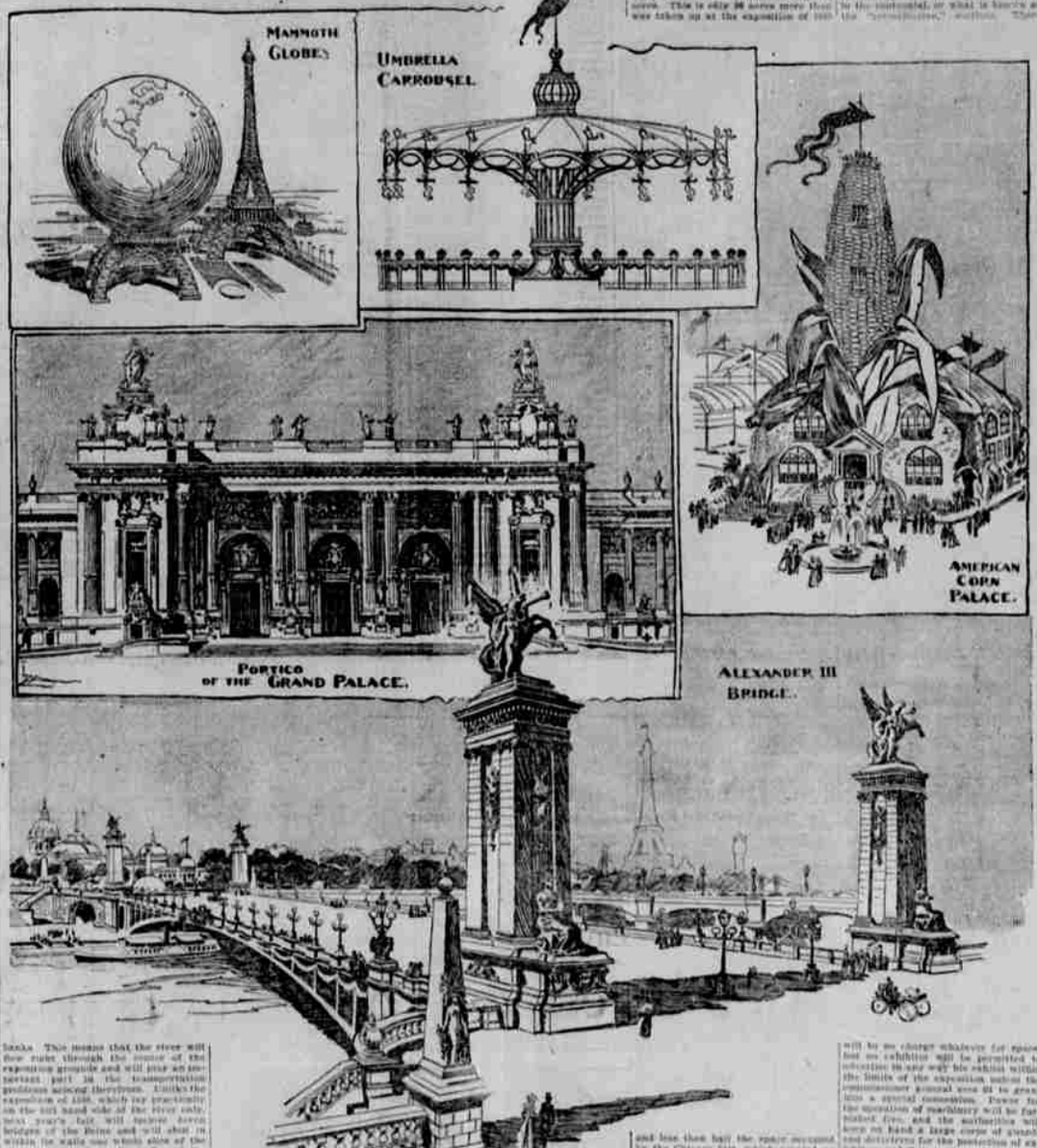
In these terrible hovels men, women and children huddle together, and during the long winter they are often not in for days at a time, frequently with the cattle sharing their shelter. There is no ventilation, for all apertures are closed on account of the cold.

It is not surprising to learn that the people are utterly degraded and are victims of horrible diseases. To such matters worse, these wretched people consume large quantities of arrack, the strong spirits of the Arabs. Two days of each week are Mohammedan holidays, and three days are the rainy days. In fact, the people have adopted the holidays of every country, and the keeping of them allows little time to work. Farming, beekeeping and cattle breeding are the sole industries of the country, which has not a single manufacture.

LONGEVITY OF MARRIED PAIRS.

A fact that should increase the confidence in that married people live a great deal longer than those who remain single. This can be easily verified in the case of the average man. He is married and dies. Bachelor men of a lonely and for primitive notions of upon what sort of cooking a bachelor can run best sustain life. His will sudden death comforts, his meals are not easily eatable, not served at regular hours, and she makes him a home in the room that he has not known since he left his parents' roof. It is no wonder he is carried off by all this, indeed it would be strange if it were otherwise.

It seems very curious that matrimony with its many cares of housekeeping and all its attendant worries should undoubtedly be the means of prolonging a woman's life. One would have imagined that the cares of husband and children and the worry of housekeeping would have been far more likely to shorten her days, but the fact remains that it is not so. It is perhaps because that it is not so. It is because the married woman is forced by all this and lies to a time old age to take care of herself a wife without further loss of time.



JUST ODDS AND ENDS.

Sidney Lee, the Shakespeare authority, says that very few of the first Shakespeare folios are to be found in England.

A large Ohio manufacturing concern has issued notice that from now preference will be given to young applicants for employment who have had a kindergarten training, and after this no application for employment will be considered unless the statement shall have had a kindergarten training.

A physician attributes several cases of appendicitis to the drinking of muddy water. He believes that the fine particles of earth suspended in the water enter the appendix, causing inflammation.

An unusual honor has been conferred upon Rev. M. D. Lemon, pastor of Grace Presbyterian church, Pittsburg, who was elected moderator of the Presbytery of Pittsburg. This is said to be the first time a colored man has been chosen to preside over the deliberations of an important a division of the Presbyterian church.

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