

EXPOSITION FIGURES.

SOME ASTONISHING FACTS ABOUT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

Niagara Falls Will Supply Power, and Over 500,000 Electric Lights Will Be Used in the Illumination of the Tower and Courts.

Forty million people live within a night's ride of Buffalo. It is expected that a large proportion of these will visit the Pan-American Exposition at some time during its progress.

Ten million dollars represents approximately the cost of the Exposition, exclusive of exhibits. The authorized capital stock of the Exposition is \$2,500,000.

Two thousand incandescent lamps will be used in the illumination of one feature of the Midway alone—the Thompson Aero-Cycle.

Thirty-five thousand gallons of water per minute will be required for the fountain display of the Exposition, which will be the most elaborate of any ever undertaken for a similar purpose.

Fifty feet will be the height of some of the jets in the Court of Fountains. The jets will be electrically illuminated at night.

Seventy feet is the height of the cascade falling from the front of the Electric Tower into the basin below.

Five hundred and sixty-five by two hundred and twenty-five are the dimensions of the basin of the Court of Fountains, which equals 93,375 square feet.

Five thousand horse power of electricity will be delivered in Buffalo from

tors of Pan-America, and will cost about half a million dollars, being the grandest collection of decorative Exposition sculpture ever assembled.

Two hundred thousand hardy perennials have been planted for the purpose of beautifying the grounds next summer, and the great floral display will include over 500 beds of popular flowers, with rare tropical plants and aquatic plants in the Courts, Mirror Lakes, Grand Canal and Lagoons.

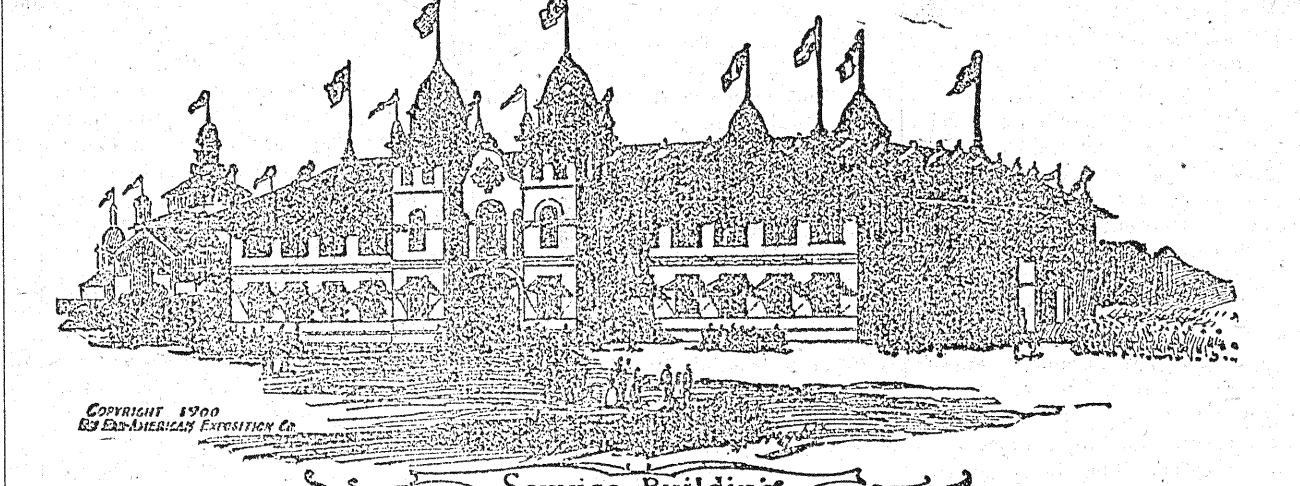
Fifteen thousand dollars is the cost of the great organ for the Temple of Music being built by Emmons Howard.

Six thousand animals are to be accommodated in buildings for live stock displays.

Twelve thousand is the seating capacity in the Stadium, the great arena for athletic sports.

Twenty large buildings will house the exhibits from all the Americas, and besides these there will be many smaller ones in the Court of State and Foreign Buildings, on the Midway and in other parts of the grounds.

Six hundred feet is the length of the main United States Government building. Connected with the main build-



Service Building

bringing the total cost of the Exposition up to fully \$10,000,000.

The area of the Exposition site is 350 acres. This includes 133 acres of park lands and lakes in Delaware Park, one of the most beautiful parks in the world.

Three hundred thousand incandescent lamps will be used in achieving the grand illumination about the Court of Fountains, Electric Tower, Esplanade and Plaza.

Four hundred miles of wire will be used in the installation of the lamps for this illumination.

Two hundred and fifty tons will be about the weight of this quantity of wire.

Ninety-four large-sized searchlights will be placed under the water of the basin of the Court of Fountains to cast colored lights on the fountains and cascades and heighten the beauty of the electric and hydraulic effects.

One million, three hundred and ninety thousand square feet is the approximate area of the courts to be illuminated. This is two and one-half times the area of the courts at the World's Fair, twice the area of those at the Paris Exposition, and three times those of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha.

The Niagara Falls Power Company at Niagara Falls, for use in illuminating the buildings and grounds of the Pan-American Exposition and turning the wheels for operating machinery. 5,000 horse power will also be generated on the grounds.

Seventy million, seven hundred and sixty-five thousand square feet is the amount of surface covered with staff. One hundred and fifty thousand cubic yards represents the approximate amount of excavation done.

Six million, two hundred and forty-two thousand is the weight of the steel and iron used, including bolts and washers.

One hundred and twenty-five original sculptured groups will be used in the adornment of the courts, fountains, buildings and grounds generally. This is the work of the most famous scul-

ing by colonnades are two other buildings each 150 feet square.

Five hundred by three hundred and fifty feet are the dimensions of the Machinery and Transportation building. The Manufactures and Liberal Arts building is of corresponding size.

Five hundred by one hundred and fifty feet are the measurements of the Electricity building, and the Agriculture building corresponds to it in size.

Three hundred and ninety-one feet is the distance from the base of the Electric Tower to the top of the figure surmounting it, representing the Goddess of Light.

Two hundred and thirty-six feet is the height of the Horticulture building, which is 220 feet square.

EDWARD HALE BRUSH.

An Unexampled Treat.

The Niagara Frontier will be the most interesting place in the world next summer, and the whole world should journey there. The unexampled treat awaiting visitors includes the most beautiful spectacle in the history of Expositions, at Buffalo; the grandest natural scenery and the greatest power development in the world, at Niagara.

LASSOING DOGS.

The dog catcher of a town in the Indian Territory can give a city dog catcher cards and spades and then beat him as a capturer of canine animals. An expert cowboy hunts dogs as he does cattle.

If a stranger is watching the performance the dog catcher does some fancy roping. He will rope the dog around the front foot or hind foot, or around the body between the feet.

Systematic Raids Upon Canines Instituted in the Territory.

is more ticklish business than it is in the cities in the states. The catcher got only has to dodge fatirons, mop sticks, and brooms thrown by irate women (for a wild-looking cowboy with a six-shooter has no terror to an Indian Territory woman), but he has Indians to deal with.

An Indian thinks almost as much of his dog as he does of his kids, and if the dog catcher by mistake kills it there is trouble. Dogs belonging to Indians are exempt from taxation. But the dogs of non-citizens are the ones discriminated against.

In useless labors all their hours are spent. They murder Time, then work his monument.

"I have nothing but my heart to give you," said a spinster to a lawyer who had successfully concluded a case for her. "Well," said the lawyer, gruffly, "go to my clerk; he takes the fees."

Oklahoma and Statehood

The Territory of Oklahoma seeks Statehood and makes a good claim to it. It contains 400,000 people, 90 per cent of whom are native Americans and 100,000 of whom are school children; they have 2,000 schoolhouses, no penitentiary, not a poorhouse, and only six per cent of illiteracy—less

The Territory Makes Exceptionally Good Claims for Admission

than any one of forty-five of the States. They own \$75,000,000 of property. And 12,000,000 acres are settled, and homesteaders are taking a million acres a year; 1,000 miles of railroad brought last year 6,000 carloads of manufactures and carried away 40,000 carloads of produce. Ten years ago the popu-

LAWS OF KAFFIRS.

A Widow May Marry Her Deceased Husband's Brother.

The duties of husband and wife are distinctly defined among the Kaffirs of South Africa. The husband does not expect his wife to build the kraal, or hut. That is his work. It takes from five hundred to a thousand young trees to make the beehive kind of dwelling which is in favor and which is excellently adapted for protection.

PRESIDENT OF PRESIDENTS.

A Distinguished Lady Indeed, Is Mrs. Mary E. Poole, of Whiting, Ind.

Whiting, Ind., Feb. 4, 1901.—(Special.)—The Presidents of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic have an association composed exclusively of the Presidents of the different State Associations. This Presidents' Association chooses a President, and to this very high and distinguished position Mrs. Mary E. Poole of this place has been elected.

Thief's Blow May Be Fatal.

Mrs. Maud Lewis, 23 years old, was struck down by a footpad near her home in Kansas City. She is in a precarious condition, her skull being fractured, and she may die. Her assailant escaped.

Honor to Whom Honor Is Due.

The railroads have been greatly abused as soulless corporations that were grinding the life blood out of the people. The great Galveston disaster has, however, revealed the fact that the managers of these corporations have hearts which are susceptible of being touched by the cries of distress.

Blown to Atoms.

By an explosion of 700 quarts of nitro-glycerin at the magazine of the Gas Belt Torpedo Co., four miles northeast of Alexandria, Ind., on the 3d, Perry Fort, a carrier for the company, with a team of horses, the wagon and the magazine were blown to atoms, not a vestige of any having been found after the awful accident.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The house on the 1st passed an omnibus bill carrying 191 claims for stores and supplies taken by the union army during the rebellion. The claims were passed on by the court of claims and aggregated \$344,480. The bill to amend the Chinese exclusion act with a view to preventing the fraudulent entry of Chinese into the United States was passed.

Blown to Atoms.

The President on the 25th transmitted to the senate a report of the secretary of war, inclosing the report of the Taft Philippine commission. In his message of transmittal the President says that the report includes not only the reports of the commission, but its act of legislation, and he earnestly recommends legislation under which the government of the islands may have authority to assist in their peaceful industrial development in the directions indicated by the secretary of war.

The latest about the \$60,000,000 river and harbor bill is that the senate will not strike out any of the items aggregating over \$7,000,000 for improvements in Michigan waters, nor the items for improvements elsewhere, but will scale down a good many of them. Mark Hanna is one of the senators who favor the appropriation ought to be reduced one-half, and he lives in the same town as the chairman of the house committee that compiled the \$60,000,000 bill.

After an eventful legislative experience beginning with the present session of congress, and covering about two months, the bill for the reorganization of the U. S. army passed its last stage in congress on Jan. 31, and now goes to the President for his signature. The final step was taken in the senate where, by a vote of 33 to 24, the conference report on the bill, was agreed to. The house of representatives has already agreed to the report.

A big petition signed by 5,000 firms and individuals engaged in various kinds of work, plumbing, ventilating, etc., throughout the United States, was presented to the house on the 26th, protesting against the letting of general contracts for interior work on the public buildings. The petitioners desire direct contracts made for each class of work.

The President on the 28th sent to the senate the following nominations: Maj. E. V. Andruss, 4th artillery, to be lieutenant-colonel; Capt. Frank Thorp, 5th artillery, to be major; First Lieut. John F. McMahon, 4th artillery, to be captain; Second Lieut. Fox Conner, 2d artillery, to be first lieutenant.

The President on the 29th sent a message to congress recommending the appropriation of \$100,000 for the payment of the claim of Spain for Cibutu and Cagayan islands in the Philippine archipelago, in accordance with the terms of the treaty recently ratified by the senate.

The house committee on invalid pensions on the 1st defeated a motion to report the bill for a pension court of appeals, a measure favored by the G. A. R.

The finance committee of the senate has prepared a statement showing that the proposed internal revenue tax on bucket shops would bring \$10,000,000 a year.

It is now quite evident that President McKinley will call a special session of congress to enact needed legislation for the Philippines and Cuba.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns for LIVE STOCK (New York, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo) and GRAIN, ETC. (Wheat, Corn, Oats).

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By a vote of 23 to 35, the city council of Chicago on the 28th defeated Mayor Harrison's plan of repealing the midnight saloon closing law.