

# An Exposition of Modern Wonders

The World's Fair of 1904 Is the Greatest Educational Factor as Well as the Most Stupendous Entertainment that Was Ever Organized—No Words Can Describe Its Magnificence or Magnitude

Mr. E. E. Stevens, editor of the Minneapolis Union, visited the World's Fair at St. Louis a few days ago, and the following letter in the Union describes in part what his impressions were:

To Readers of "The Union": I have been through the World's Fair grounds again to-day for the third time since coming to St. Louis last week, and every day the wonder within me grows. I had imagined from the descriptions that the management intended to eclipse anything ever before attempted, but I had no idea of the tremendous size, the magnificent designs, the splendid settings, and the artistic beauty of the buildings. I was somewhat prepared to see something of the ordinary, but my mind had by no means grasped the splendors which will be open to the visitors to the World's Fair this summer. Of course the grounds and the buildings at this time are in a chaotic state, and the weather was unpropitious for pleasant visiting, but even with these drawbacks, and with nothing but the bare and in many cases but partially finished buildings to be seen, the

to send his children there, as they will never have an opportunity again to see anything approaching it, and they might travel all their lives and not see as much of the world as they will see here within the confines of this great Exposition. Every nation in the world will be represented, and a trip here will be a liberal education in itself. I certainly hope that every reader of "The Union" will take my advice and go to the Fair, even if they can spend but a few days there. It will be the event of a lifetime, and no one should deny themselves this much of the pleasures of the world, even if they have to deny themselves in some other direction. By all means make up your minds right now that you are going to the St. Louis World's Fair, and begin saving for that purpose right now, if necessary. And don't fail to give the boys and girls an opportunity to go. They will learn more here in a week than they will in school in a year.

I wish I could make this strong enough so that every reader of this paper would make up his mind to see the World's Fair, for I am sure every one who comes will agree with

New York. All are famous composers and their compositions have the originality and high merit expected for such a signal event. The several pieces will be played by the many bands in their musical programs during the Exposition, under the direction of the Bureau of Music.

## OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Dozens of Unique Materials Used in the Creation of World's Fair Statuary.

Enduring marble and temporary staff, which have marked the statuary of past expositions, are not the only kinds at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, although more works of art carved from these materials are there exhibited than were ever collected at one place in the history of the world.

Many odd materials have been made up into artistic figures that eloquently proclaim the idea of the designer. Some of these unique statues are colossal in size and large sums of money were expended in their making.

Birmingham, Ala., has built a



## Buying Milk by the Test.

Prof. R. A. Pearson, in an address recently said: Milk for the market should be bought from the producers on a basis of its fat content and its sanitary condition; its value as a salable product depends upon these two things. Everyone knows that 4 per cent milk is worth more than 3 per cent to the dealer, and milk that has been carefully handled is worth more than that which has not. Why should not these two desirable factors be paid for at a fair rate? Almost every argument in favor of paying for milk delivered to a factory, on a fat basis, applies with equal force to market milk and there are just as strong arguments in favor of having the value governed also by the sanitary condition. The Babcock test shows the fat content quickly and accurately. An occasional examination of the producing premises supplemented by tasting and smelling the milk when delivered and the simple acid test or the fermentation test, clearly shows the sanitary condition of the milk. A few milk buyers are now purchasing milk on the basis of its fat content and, roughly we may say, its sanitary condition. It is to the dairymen's own interest to have this practice extended.

A western creamery has built up a very large and successful business of making butter from hand separator cream which is shipped from all directions and from some points 500 miles distant. They pay two cents more per pound for butter fat that comes in good condition than for that which comes in bad condition. They make high-class, prize-winning butter. The dairy industry is rapidly developing in their section, showing that their methods are wise. The president of that company told me recently that as most patrons deliver the higher price cream, or soon patronize another creamery, where there is no discrimination between good and bad. If a creamery finds it profitable to differentiate between good and poor cream at the rate of 6 to 10 cents per hundred pounds of milk, the buyer of market milk would find it profitable also to adopt such a plan.

## Old and Damaged Milk Cans.

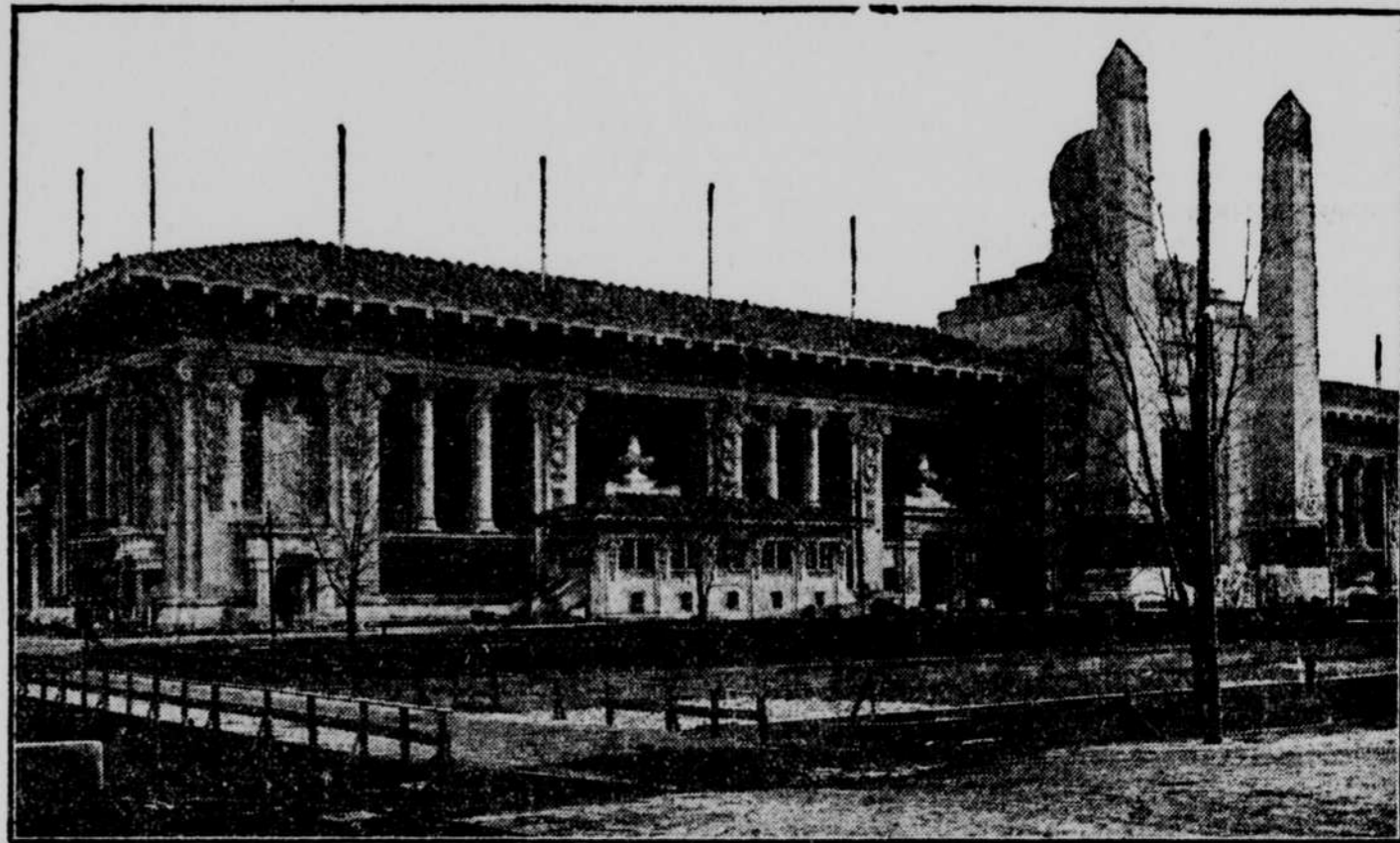
What is more disgusting than to see milk that is to go into a thousand homes carried in milk cans that bear every mark of filth and neglect? Cans that are rusty and discolored within and without, bruised and bent till one would wonder if they had been in a railroad wreck, are often found at the stations at which milk is delivered for shipment to the city as well as at the creameries and cheese factories. Such cans give the impression to the beholder that the milk they contain has not been well cared for, and they speak the truth. As every one knows, it is impossible to clean such cans after the first layers of tinning have been broken and rust spots have appeared.

At a factory in Illinois we saw a wagon drive up with two rows of such cans. How were they unloaded? The driver simply pushed each can over the side and permitted it to fall to the ground and into the mud, being entirely careless whether the can received injury or not. He may have been only a hired man and apparently did not feel a personal interest in the matter. A close inspection of such cans would show them utterly unfit for use in conveying milk. They might indeed be used for the carrying back to the farm of whey and skim-milk, but are almost certain to be not so used; for most farmers do not want to carry two sets of cans to the creamery. One might say that the outside of the cans does not prove what the inside is, but the man that stops to make an investigation finds that there is a striking likeness. The managers of many of our cheese factories and creameries will do well to give the matter more attention than it has so far received.

## Screens in Creameries.

Screens are now being extensively used in the creameries managed by the most progressive creamery men. We notice that the dairy and food commissioner in one of our western states makes a report on whether screens are used in the factories. As yet no totals are possible, but the fact that the inspectors are asking about this practice will naturally call the attention of creamery managers to it. The reports are published in the bulletins, and the reports get back to the creamery men by way of the press. This should be a strong incentive to "improvement along this line."

The fly is not only a carrier of disease, but he is also a carrier of filth in many forms. It is surprising that all creameries and cheese factories have not been long since provided with screens. Flies gather by thousands wherever there is a creamery or cheese factory and literally swarm over the butter, cheese and into the milk and cream. The writer remembers being in a first-class dairy school where flies were altogether too numerous for comfort. Here and there they were to be seen swimming in the cream or buttermilk. In a "brick cheese" factory visited by the writer flies were present by the thousands and were continually falling into the hot whey and being pressed with the cheese. The men did nothing to prevent this. It may be assumed that they thought that if the proprietor cared nothing about it, there was no reason for them to worry over the outcome, even if the flies did reach a final tomb in the pressed cheese.



Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, Exposition.

grounds are well worth traveling hundreds of miles to see, even as they are. This being the case, what will it be when everything is completed and when nature has combined with art to make this the fairest vision ever seen by mortal eyes.

It would be presumptions on my part to attempt to give a description of the grounds or of the buildings, and when I attempt a description I am at a loss for words, and can only repeat, "Wonderful, wonderful, wonderful." The grounds are a natural beauty spot, and with the addition of the buildings, the statues, the fountains, the lagoon, the cascades, and all the cunning contrivances of art, the visit will be one which will never be forgotten, even if one should not go inside the buildings at all. And then the inside of the buildings—buildings covering acres and acres of ground, and stretching out for what seems to be interminable distances—when these are filled with the works of nature, of art, of science and of skill from every portion of the known world, who would be so foolish as to miss it?

I would make it compulsory upon every parent who can afford to do so,

me that there was never anything to equal it and that the one who misses seeing it will never have another opportunity to see its equal.

Sincerely yours,  
THE EDITOR.

## HYMN OF THE WEST.

The Poet Stedman Has Written the World's Fair Hymn and It Has Been Set to Music.

Western folk will be charmed by the beautiful hymn written by Edmund Clarence Stedman upon the invitation of the World's Fair management. He calls it the "Hymn of the West," a title befitting so splendid a production. It has five stanzas, and Prof. John K. Paine of Harvard University, has written the music, which is no less grand. The first public rendering of this hymn will be on the opening day of the great exposition, Saturday, April 30, when a drilled chorus of 600 voices will sing it. Other musical compositions specially written upon invitation of the World's Fair management are a march by Frank Vanderstucken, director of the Cincinnati orchestra, and a waltz by Henry K. Hadley of

statue of Vulcan. It is 50 feet high, the base constructed of coal and coke and the statue cast in iron. It portrays Birmingham's importance as a manufacturing center. King Cotton is Mississippi's offering. Cotton is the material used, and the giant is as tall as Alabama's Vulcan. The Spirit of Utah is manifested in an artistic figure modeled from beeswax. Idaho presents the figure of a Coeur d'Alene miner cast from copper. Golden butter was used by a Minnesota artist as the appropriate material for a statue of John Stewart, the builder of the first creamery.

Louisiana presents two curiosities in sculpture—a figure of Mephistopheles in sulphur and Lot's wife carved from a block of rock salt. California shows the figure of an elephant built of almonds.

## World's Fair Notes.

The exhibits will amount to twenty thousand carloads. A machine will stamp the likeness of a World's Fair building on a penny for souvenir collectors. The Inside Inn, a hotel on the World's Fair grounds under Exposition control, has 2,359 rooms.

## SERVED AS MESSENGER BOY.

Congressman Hardwick Mistaken for One of the House Pages.

Congressman Hardwick, the boyish-looking man from Georgia, has had the experience that has befallen other youthful statesmen. He was standing close to the speaker's desk one day when one of the reading clerks, mistaking him for a page, said: "Run and bring me that paper that is lying on Gen. Grosvenor's desk." Smiling at the clerk's error, the Georgian did as requested. Half an hour later the chair recognized "the gentleman from Georgia," and to the surprise and mortification of the reading clerk, Mr. Hardwick, the beardless boy, who had performed messenger duty a short time previous, arose and delivered a long speech on the race problem in the south.

## The Crinoline Is Coming.

The new skirts with their extreme fullness, especially toward the front, will be the mother of our old crinoline. Nothing but the stiffened petticoat will throw into shape the wide skirts of the immediate future.

## AMUSED MEN OF MONEY.

Conductor Forgot His Audience in His Earnestness.

What is known as "the millionaire's train," running from Morristown, N. J., to Hoboken, carries a number of men known to the world of finance. The conductor is David Sanderson, to whom his passengers, grateful for his uniform good nature and efficiency, have just presented a handsome watch and a purse of gold. They insisted on his making a speech and Sanderson did so, winding up in this way: "Some people wonder why it is I have had such great success in life; why I have had no trouble with nobody. Even the other conductors don't understand it and they often ask me how I get along with the drunks on my train, and I just tell 'em—" Such a shout of laughter went up from the millionaires that Sanderson's speech ended then and there.

## Bimmelstein Not Interested.

On the car the other morning I happened to hang by the strap next to Bimmelstein's. Between begging patrons of and granting pardons to my

near neighbors, I managed to read a few paragraphs in my newspaper. One of them told of a remarkable find by a Nipper expedition of the University of Pennsylvania. It was nothing less than a well-preserved and thoroughly authenticated tailor's bill nearly 5,000 years old.

Since Bimmelstein himself is engaged in the clothing business, I thought he would be interested in this ancient relic, so I told him about it, but the story seemed to make no impression on him.

"Hang it, man," said I, "don't you understand? It's a tailor's bill almost 5,000 years old."

"Well," he answered, "vot iss it good for? Dey can't collect it."—Brooklyn Eagle.

## Many Royal Visitors Coming.

If all promises are fulfilled, the United States will have royal visitors galore next summer. So far these have announced their intention to visit the land of the free: King Leopold of Belgium, King Menelik of Abyssinia, the crown prince of Germany, the crown prince of Sweden and the crown prince of China.

## BEEF TEA NEW TO HIM.

Irishman Spoiled the Preparation by His Addition.

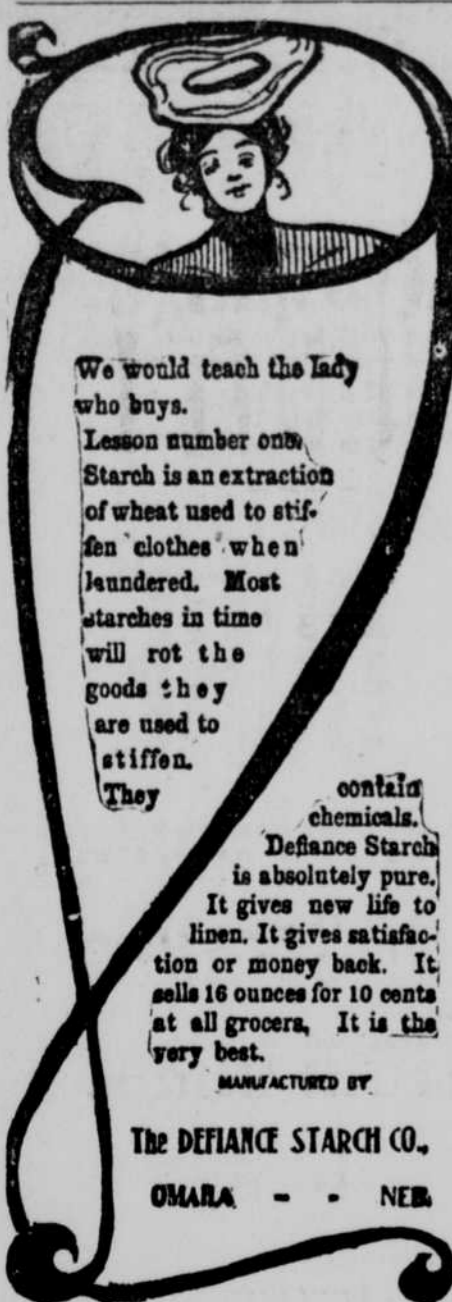
Orville and Wilbur Wright, the inventors of the most successful flying machine that has appeared thus far, live in Dayton, Ohio, where they conduct a bicycle factory.

An aged Irishman, a faithful employe of theirs for a number of years, was kept at home last month by illness. Orville Wright, a basket on

his arm, visited the sick man one afternoon.

"Here John," he said, "are some dainties I have brought you. Here is some fruit; here is jelly; here is a tonic, fine for the aged, here is some superb beef tea."

"Beef tay, is it, sor?" said the old man. "Shure, an' it shud be good, that beef tay. 'Tis a drink Oi never tried before. Oi thank ye, sor, for 't' ye've brought, but specially Oi thank ye for the foine beef tay."



We would teach the lady who buys.

Lesson number one, Starch is an extraction of wheat used to stiffen clothes when laundered. Most starches in time will rot the goods they are used to stiffen. They

contain chemicals. Defiance Starch is absolutely pure. It gives new life to linen. It gives satisfaction or money back. It sells 16 ounces for 10 cents at all grocers. It is the very best.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE DEFIANCE STARCH CO.

OMAHA - - NEB.

As soon as a man is good enough he is no longer any good.

## Hope for Apple Growers.

Apple growers in recent years have noticed largely increased damage by the codling moth. This pest appears in the form of a small brownish moth soon after the young apples have set. Its eggs, laid on the side of the fruit or even on the leaves, give rise to tiny worms which enter the young apples and develop into full grown apple worms.

The annual loss to apple growers in the United States from this pest alone is enormous. Such a pest could not long escape attention from the scientific sleuths of the Experiment Stations. These workers have tracked the beast to its lair, watched its habits of life and devised weapons for its destruction.

A recent bulletin by the Delaware Experiment Station shows that nearly all damage by the codling moth can be checked by spraying with a certain arsenical spray called Disparene soon after the blossoms fall from the trees. Applied to trees it poisons the young insects in infancy and prevents further damage to the crop. It has also been found a complete and effective remedy for the canker worm, curculio and other insects that attack orchards and work great havoc therewith.

In his bulletin, Entomologist Sanderson of the Delaware Station, gives the result of a careful series of experiments in which he says, "Disparene proved to be very much superior to paris green, and destroyed a larger percentage of codling moth larvae than has ever been done in any similar experiment. One thing which seems to me to make Disparene of special value is its adhesive qualities; in spite of very heavy rains it remained on the trees all summer. The results which we secured from Disparene were both surprising and gratifying."

Professor J. B. Smith, Entomologist of the New Jersey Experiment Station, adds his endorsement in these words, "Disparene has proved thoroughly satisfactory and safe wherever used. My experience with it has been so satisfactory this year I have recommended it widely."

Fruit growers are to be congratulated that at last a cheap and effective remedy for the codling moth has been found. The free illustrated pamphlet on Disparene put out by the Bowker Insecticide Company of Boston and Cincinnati is a mine of useful information and should be in the hands of every progressive fruit grower. We understand the Missouri Valley Seed Company, St. Joseph, Mo., are now in a position to supply the western trade with Disparene and the outlook is that through the general use of this insecticide the apple crop of the middle west will be much larger and of a better quality this year than for several years past.

People who borrow trouble are always ready to lend advice.

## THE LINCOLN IMPORTING HORSE CO

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German Coach, Percherons, English Shire, French Draft and Belgians.

The LARGEST Importers of FIRST-CLASS stallions of any concern in all the West. OVER 50 HEAD TO SELECT FROM. On arriving in Lincoln take the State Farm street car which runs directly to our barn. Come and see us or write. Lg. Dist. Tel. 575. A. L. Sullivan, Mgr.



## PLUCK WINS—It ALWAYS wins.

We had pluck enough 15 years ago to put an absolutely pure house paint on the market, and it won. It stands this western climate, and we have pluck enough to guarantee it. Ask your dealer for it, and write us for special color designs for your house—free. Lincoln Paint & Color Co., Lincoln, Neb.