

PARIS' GAY "MIDWAY"—CENTER OF EXPOSITION FUN. SHE BUYS CATTLE

NOSE TELLS ALL.

Its Shape Indicates Your Character—The Noses of Fighters.

(Paris Letter.)

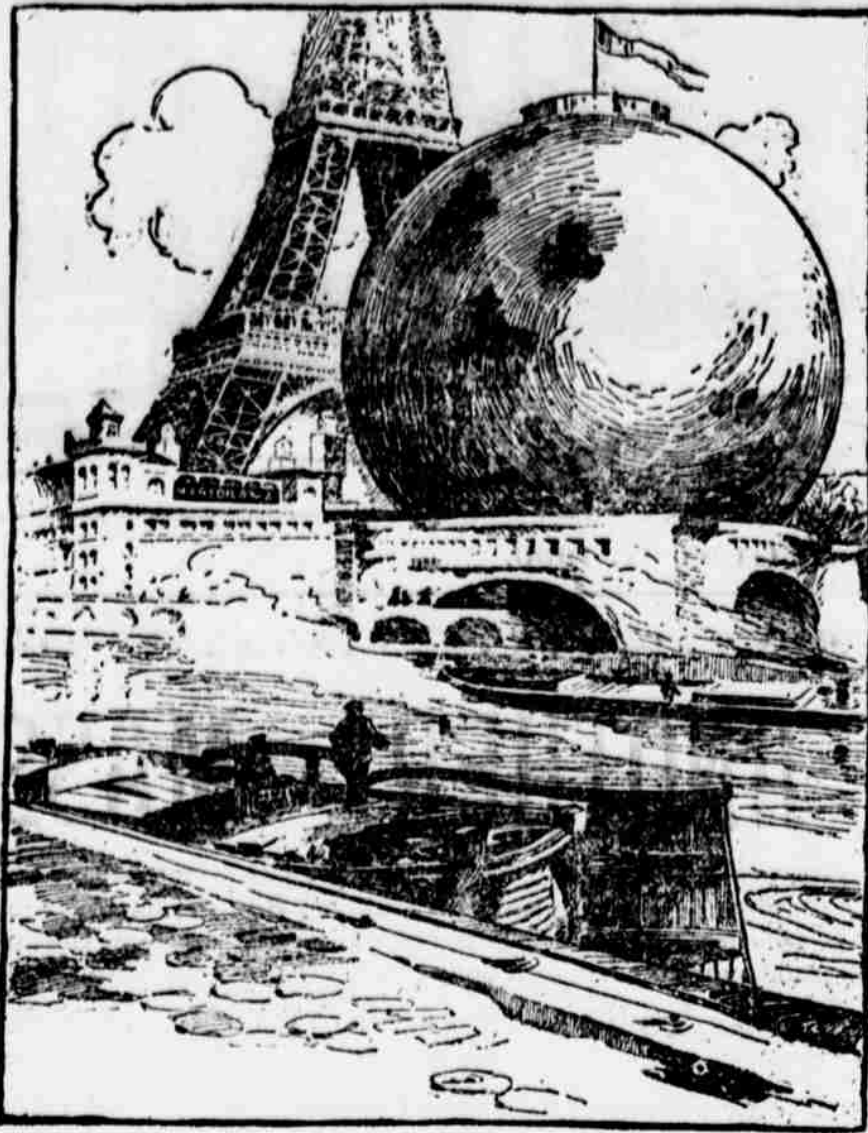
It was, as the French administration of the exposition itself acknowledges, the Chicago fair which gave the impetus to build its Oriental theaters and villages of the slopes of the Trocadero, and to give up one whole bank of the Seine to a series of gay side-shows, different from anything that has appeared at other expositions. After Chicago, Antwerp in 1894 offered a variation of the Midway in its "Cairo Street" and "Old Antwerpen," and many Americans who visited the Antwerp fair were hailed by delighted Eskimos and South Sea Islanders with the query: "Hi there! Didn't we see you at Chicago last year?"

As the Paris exposition was to be the greatest thing of the kind ever seen, the management decided very early to make a special point of the "attractions diversées" as they called the "side-shows," for want of a better name; and they gathered all the information they could about the corresponding features of the Chicago world's fair, even calling in the distinguished Frenchman who represented France there in 1893 to confer with them about the matter. He used the word "Meedway" so often, in giving them information they wanted, that finally the officers of the Paris exposition themselves adopted the word as a classification of the novel undertakings they desired to introduce, and it is now generally used by the French public.

The French "Midway," then, consists of two main divisions: The so-called "Rue de Paris" on the right bank of the Seine, just opposite the line of foreign buildings, and the former pretty little park of the Trocadero, immediately facing the Eiffel tower. There is still another section clustering in the shadow of the tower itself, but it is so close to the Trocadero that it may be included in the second group. The "Rue de Paris" consists, for the most part, of coquetish little theaters, in which one sees short little plays and the farces typically Parisian in flavor,

ranean mining, a street in Tunis and another in Algiers, a village in Andalusia at the distant time of the Moors, and a Persian dance hall, besides many

others cost as much as 50. This may have something to do with the fact that many of the variety features of the exposition are complaining of



THE GLOBE CELESTE.

other allied attractions. They are all tolerably elaborate, but little different from what was seen in Chicago in 1893; they are certainly very hot and stuffy on the interior, and one prefers the open air Swiss village, with its

threatened failure. There are too many things to be seen free of cost, when once you are inside the grounds, to expend much in dotting the "i" of amusement on the "Midway."

The "Globe Celeste" has also had hard luck, due, perhaps, to the fearful accident that happened some two months ago through the collapse of the little bridge that led to it from the main portion of the grounds. It seems to be shunned by the merry crowds of exposition visitors on account of the unpleasant association. It consists of a large blue sphere, which rests on a solid steel foundation some sixty feet square. On this sphere are painted the different constellations and familiar stars of the firmament, and a stairway runs all round the equatorial line, up on one side, down on the other, passing along which the visitor studies the surface of the most interesting chart of the sky ever constructed. Incidentally he also gets a superb view of Paris lying in the sun at his feet. In the interior of the globe, after penetrating a series of restaurants and theaters, etc., one enters a vast circular space bounded by the curving lines of the great hollow sphere. Again there is the sky as we look up to it from our earth; there is a soft bluish light through which comes stealing the "musique celeste" of Saint-Saens, composed especially for the globe. Looking off into this bluish haze, one feels as if on the shore of an infinite sea. The whole thing is a piece of spectacular effect really stupendous, though a little solemn for the Paris summer season.

Always up to date—the calendar.

real waterfall, its dairymaids and mountain yodlers. The French "Midway" is somewhat more expensive than that at Chicago. Nearly all the places demand 30 cents for admission, and some of the thea-

Mrs. Ollie Northlane is fairly "the cattle queen of the West." In her unique vocation of cattle buyer she has, indeed, proved the theory of woman suffragists, that the gentler sex is admirably capable of plunging into the business world on an equal footing with men.

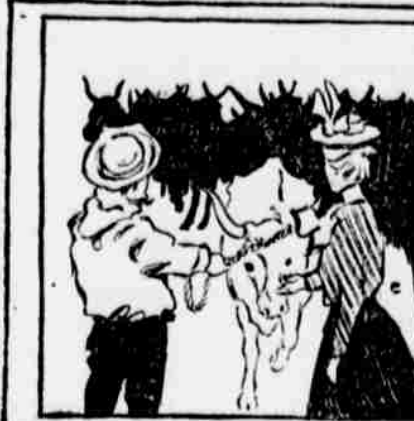
It is said by stockmen that she is one of the most capable judges of cattle and hogs in the United States. She has the quotations at her tongue's end. By glancing at a consignment of cattle she can tell very closely what they should bring when shipped to market. In deciding on the relative value of stock Mrs. Northlane can pick out a good steer as quickly and accurately as the average woman can select a new Easter gown. In business transactions Mrs. Northlane possesses unusual wisdom to cope with trying business situations, and is as shrewd and clever to trade with as often falls to the lot of man to meet with.

Besides the high reputation she has gained in the stock business, she has talent enough left to make a success in various other and finer lines. She is an expert telegraph operator, an accomplished musician and a fine linguist. She converses freely in German, French, Scandinavian and Bohemian.

In personal appearance Mrs. Northlane has much to be desired. She is

courses in agriculture. But the latter are being developed as never before. The agricultural papers tell of the improvements in combining practical with theoretical knowledge. There was mention some weeks ago in one of them of the demand for university educated farmers for responsible positions in experiment stations and also on large ranches, whose managers appreciate the advantages of scientific agriculture. One evidence of this growing interest is found at the University at Missouri. That institution offered a summer course for teachers and the attendance has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. In several counties in Missouri agriculture has been made a part of the public schools' courses and is treated in the same manner as other studies. It is receiving as much attention as mathematics and will be made a requirement, and no pupil is judged thoroughly equipped without a knowledge of modern methods of agriculture. That teachers may be fitted to give such instruction the Missouri Normal

Physiognomists go so far as to assert that the nose is the key to the man's character, the index to his brain. And so many people—great employers among them—share the belief that it is almost as lucky for a child to be born with a good nose on its face as with the proverbial spoon in its mouth. There are noses and noses, even among the good specimens. There is the artistic nose (literary men and painters have it); the "constructive" nose peculiar to architects and engineers, and not the least important is one labeled by physiognomists "combative and organizing." This might also be called the military nose. It belongs to great commanders on sea and land, and is so prominent that it can not be mistaken. Wellington had it to an abnormal degree. In this as in other respects he has never been equaled by any other soldier. Wellington was a great believer in noses. Napoleon also admired a good nose, and was personally well endowed in that particular, but nothing like to the same extent as his vanquisher at Waterloo. Both are said to have chosen their men for important positions by the size and shape of their noses. In short, Wellington and Napoleon, for professional purposes, practiced physiognomy, which was a crime in the days of Elizabeth, when "all persons feigning to have knowledge of physiognomy or like Fantastical Imaginations" rendered themselves liable to all manner of perils.



JUDGING STEERS IN A STOCK YARD.

a striking little woman of about five feet in height. She is a decided blonde with a wealth of golden hair, which she always arranges in a fluffy manner about her rather small face. Her face and manner are always bright and pleasing. She is witty and vivacious, quick at repartee, and is never at a loss to hold her own among the best in the profession. Her grace of manner, choice language and generally pleasing demeanor quickly win for her friends, which she numbers among the hundreds.

When not on the road for a large Western commission house she spends her time quietly at her pretty home at Sioux City, Ia. When not professionally employed, she is a woman among women, and none of the coarseness of her profession enters into her charming personality in her quiet home life.

Agricultural Education.

More general attention has been directed to the increased instruction in commerce and business than is being given by the universities to the new



MRS. OLLIE NORTHLANE.

schools are adding agricultural pedagogy to their curriculum. The idea is a good one and is of special value in the agricultural counties.

Ignored Husband Fifteen Years.

Mrs. Therest Lynch, known in New York city and the east generally as the "Queen of Diamonds," was in court the other day, and it then became known that for fifteen years she has not exchanged a word with her husband. Mrs. Lynch is one of the best judges of diamonds in America, and is several times a millionaire by trading in the gems.

EARL'S ELDEST SON.

Lord Haddo Will Never Set the River on Fire.

Lord Haddo, eldest son of the earl of Aberdeen, has just come of age amid great rejoicing up Scotland way, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post. Lord Aberdeen, it will be remembered, was governor of Canada and Lady Aberdeen there, as over here, took an energetic part in temperance and other social reform work. Both Lord and Lady Aberdeen have brains, and know how to use them, but to all appearances young Lord Haddo, the heir to the earldom, will set no river afire, even though it be made of more inflammable material than the Thames. When Aberdeen was in Canada he sent Lord Haddo across to France in charge of a French tutor. The two were to cycle together through the most glorious districts of France, to see the scenery and instruct themselves in the customs and languages of the country, and all that. Well, the unfortunate tutor was driven almost to despair before he could bid good-bye to the wheel and take to a transatlantic liner again. To begin with, his pupil could not summon up presence of mind in the most innocent circumstances, and if a dog trotted across the road 100 yards ahead of his bicycle Haddo would lose his grip, the machine would wobble, and, let his teacher shout what warnings he might, the young aristocrat would find himself pitched into the hedge by the roadside. One thing in the young lord's favor was that he never lost his good nature, and would pick himself up, laughing heartily, mount again without complaint and ride on bravely to meet the next disaster, which was sure to befall him inside of the hour. One of the districts through which tutor and lord cycled was the champagne region. For two days they had pedaled their way along winding roads between immense, interminable vineyards, the vines then in full leaf. Not a tree was to be seen, not a bush—nothing but vines, vines, vines. On the afternoon of the second day Haddo called out to his teacher in a thin, boyish voice: "Teacher, teacher!" "Well, what is it, Haddo?" Cautiously nodding his head to the vines that clad the countryside, the young lord said: "I say, teacher, those are hops, are they not?" The tutor fell off the machine this time.

Japanese Stopped.

The Japanese government has issued an order prohibiting the emigration of laborers to the United States and Canada. This comes on the heels of one restricting that emigration considerably. This action will be a great relief to the Canadian and British authorities and also to those of this country. About a year ago the Japanese began coming to British Columbia in such numbers as to alarm the people, who called on the Dominion authorities to take steps by the imposing of a head tax or in some other way to stop this inflow. This could not be done without the assent of the British government, which neither wished to disoblige the Canadians nor to agree to a violation of the treaties with Japan. The arrival of so many Japanese in the Pacific coast states was beginning to work on the feelings of their people. There was danger of a demand on congress for a Japanese exclusion law. Naturally the enactment of such a measure would make it hard to keep on friendly terms with Japan, whose government would not relish the putting of Japanese on the same level with Chinese. That government has been considerate in its action. It has shown a desire that the present friendly relations with the United States and Canada shall suffer no change. It is possible, also, that at this uncertain moment, when it is impossible to tell what fighting Japan may have to do with China or with Russia, it is deemed best not to let too many able-bodied Japanese go so far away from home that they will be unavailable for military duty. But when there is no such special demand for men some outlet will have to be found for the surplus population of Japan. That is one reason why the Japanese government is so anxious to get Korea. The island empire is overcrowded with people. If they cannot come to America they must settle in Asia or the islands of the Pacific.

Amelia E. Barr.

Amelia E. Barr, who has been the mother of fourteen children, has written thirty-two books, prepared a professor for Princeton college, and at three score years of age is a superb picture of vitality—as fresh and sweet of heart as a young girl.



AN EXPERT TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

Even in these days we have the fighting nose at the front—where, of course, it should be. The finest specimen is the property of Gen. Kelly-Kenny. It is quite Wellingtonian and gives points to Napoleon. With such a nose Gen. Kelly-Kenny ought to go far. From his nose the physiognomist would tell you that Gen. French is possessed of determination and perseverance. The same expert would probably describe Gen. Sir Redvers Buller's nose as that of a "plodder," while, according to Aristotle, who, versatile man! professed some knowledge of physiognomy, Lord Kitchener is "insensitive." Of all the Boer commanders in the field, Louis Botha is the only one whose nose is of the military model. Notwithstanding the reverses he has suffered, he is generally credited with being a very able soldier. Lord Roberts—what of his nose? It must be confessed that it is not of the fighting stamp. The "face reader" would say that its owner possessed great artistic instinct. Quite right! Lord Roberts is an artist—an artist in war.—London Mail.

AFRICAN DIAMONDS.

First Discovered by an Irishman, John O'Reilly.

Mr. John O'Reilly, who had occasion in the winter of 1887 to do business in the Hopetown District of Griqualand West, on the other side of the Vaal river, first discovered diamonds in South Africa. He passed a night at the house of Schalk van Niekerk, a Dutch farmer. While bartering with the Boer and his wife O'Reilly's attention was attracted by a game the children were playing, being particularly struck with the peculiar transparency of one of the pebbles used in the game. Though O'Reilly had never seen a diamond in the rough he expressed an opinion that the pebble played with by the children was really the precious gem. The farmer ridiculed the idea, saying O'Reilly might have it if he cared for the rubbish, adding that there were plenty more of them in the river clay. O'Reilly accepted it on the understanding that if it turned out to be a diamond the farmer should receive half the sum. At Colesburg it was submitted to experts, most of whom denied it being of much value, but Dr. Atherstone, of Grahams-town, pronounced it to be a veritable diamond weighing 2 3/4 karats and worth £500. The then governor of the Cape, Sir Philip Wodehouse, bought it for that sum. Diamonds afterwards were found in the mud walls of native huts, and this led to the opening of the dry diggings where now stand Du Toits Pan, De Beers, Kimberley, Bultfontein and the Premier mine.

Muddledome Legal Phrasology.

"If I were going to give you an orange," said Judge Foote of Topeka to D. O. McCray, "I would simply say, 'I give you the orange'; but should the transaction be entrusted to a lawyer, to put in writing, he would adopt this form: 'I hereby give, grant and convey to you all my interest, right, title and advantage of and in said orange, together with its rind, skin, pulp and pits, and all right and advantage therein, with full power to bite, suck, or otherwise eat the same, or give away, with or without the rind, skin, juice, pulp or pits, anything heretofore, or in any other deed or deeds, instruments of any nature or kind whatsoever to the contrary in any wise potwithstanding.'"



AN ENTRANCE TO THE EXPOSITION.

and enjoys a sort of wit that smacks of the essence of French life.

On the slopes of the Trocadero one sees, besides the Algerian theater, the Egyptian playhouse and other such attractions, an exhibition of subter-

FREAK HOUSES.

For Which Amateur Architects Are Responsible.

Amateurs are everywhere and in everything, but none of them shine more conspicuously than the amateur architect. There is a growing desire among some people to decline the professional assistance of capable architects and to fill up the plans for edifices they contemplate erecting with their own hands. Speculative builders are particularly inclined this way, and consequently some peculiar freak houses are the result. An old-established speculative builder recently ran up a row of ten or twelve modest cottages upon plans which he had himself drawn up to avoid the somewhat high fees of a professional architect. The row was almost complete, when, to the chagrin and astonishment of Mr. A. Architect, his foreman suddenly discovered that, while ample chimneys had been built to each cottage, not a room in the row had a fireplace nor stove-pipe hole. How such an oversight could have been made it is difficult to imagine, but it proved very expensive and made the speculation a sorry one. A very opposite mistake was made by a lawyer, who drew his own plans for the house he contemplated building. This gentleman provided for everything on an elaborate scale, except fires, in which connection he entirely overlooked the necessity for chimneys, a fact which his builder at once pointed out, much to the amateur architect's disgust. An experienced builder and contractor says that during the forty odd years he had been in the trade, he had had some most wonderful freaks of amateur architects put before him. In one case a two-story house was to be built without any facilities for getting to the upper floors beyond an exterior gutter pipe; no staircases whatever were allowed in the plans. Owing to an oversight on one occasion his workmen actually

built a villa, standing on its own grounds, without any drains or gutters, with two fireplaces in one room and none in another. And all this had been done by following the owner's plans too exactly.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Views Concerning Great Pyramid.

Charles Piazzi Smyth, ex-astronomer royal of Scotland, died recently. He was born at Naples and was called "Piazzi" after the discoverer of Ceres, who was the official astronomer of the two Sicilies. He was interested in science at an early age, and in 1845 was appointed astronomer royal of Scotland. He tried for many years to get a new observatory and at last he resigned after protesting vigorously against the ways of officialdom. He then retired to Clova, in Yorkshire, where he devoted himself to the photographic study of the solar spectrum and of cloud forms. He is best known, however, by his eccentric views relative to the great

pyramid. A controversy relating to this "paradox of a very high order," as De Morgan called it, led to his resignation, in 1874, of his fellowship in the Royal society. Among his views were that the great pyramid was erected under the eye of Melchisedec.

Eaves Troughs on Cars.

Street railway companies of many cities might take a suggestion from that of Hartford, Conn., which has hit upon a device that increases the comfort of wet weather traveling in summer. In the eaves troughs with which its open cars have been supplied, the troughs run from end to end of the car, just beneath the edges of the roof, and the water is carried to the street through iron pipes. The constant dripping of rain from the roofs of the cars is a sore trial to the conductors and to those passengers who cannot obtain seats, and they are numerous on rainy days.

Minister Conger and the Mandarin

The story is told of a Chinese mandarin who early learned that Minister Conger was not to be balked or bluffed. A missionary of the American Bible society, duly provided with passports and credentials, was stopped by the officials, and held in the military quarters on some paltry trumped-up charge. The missionary sent word to Minister Conger and the minister went in person to see about it. When he heard the trivial nature of the trouble he demanded the release of the missionary, saying he was an American citizen,

and as such his rights must be respected.

"But my orders are to hold him here," said the officer.

"And my orders from the United States are to demand his release."

"He must stay here until it suits his majesty to release him."

"The United States of America demands his immediate release," quietly rejoined Minister Conger, "and we're used to getting what we want."

The missionary was given his freedom at once.