THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1898.



Poland, O. done. The papers of the department wera

published from time to time, and in these were found precedents for all action. In 1877, under the supervision of Assistant Secretary Cadwalader, the department issued a small volume containing a "Digest of the Published Opinions of the Attorney General and of the Leading Decisions of the Federal Courts with Reference to International Law, Treatics and Kindred Subjects." The more mportant and comprehensive work by Franis Wharton on the same subject was published in 1886, and the department is having prepared by Prof. John B. Moore a new ediion of this work. Other publications of the department give full information as to the American practice in dealing with foreign

In the custody of the Bureau of Rolls and Library are deposited among other important papers the Declaration of Independence the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution of the United States. A fac-simile of the Declaration of Independence was made in 1824. These fac-similes are now quite common, but the original copy is almost too much faded to be read. The passport business of the department is

also a large one.

Location of the Department.

The foreign affairs of the United States were properly conducted at first by the Continental congresses, and the first of these met in Carpenter's hall, in Philadelphia, so that it was there that the Department of State had its origin. The congresses occupied the lower floor of the building and the committees were in smaller rooms on the second floor. Then the government moved over to Independence hall. As soon as the Department of Foreign Affairs was organized by Livingston it took possession of a small house in Philadelphia at 13 South Sixth street. Livingston had his office in the front room of the second floor and his clerks were given desks in rooms immediately back of his room. When the government was carted over to New York in 1785 the Department of Foreign Affairs found quarters in the famous Fraunce's tayern, in the long room of which Washington had taken farewell of the generals of the revolution at the close of the war. Here it remained until 1788, when it moved to the west side of Broadway in a house owned by Philip Livingston, near the Battery. Later it was moved to another house on the same street on the opposite side.

The capital having been again located a Philadelphia, the department took up its abode first on Market, then on the southeast corner of Arch and Sixth streets, then in North alley, and finally at the northeast corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, where it remained until it was moved to Washington, except for an interval of three months, from August to November, 1789, when it occupied the state house at Trenton, N. J., the office being moved from Philadelphia on account of an epidemic of

on Pennsylvania avenue. In May, 1801, the ington Orphan asylum, and in 1875 the department moved into its present quarters in the south wing of the War, State and Navy

Work of the Department.

The results of the operation of this machinery of the most important of the executive departments are a part of national history. The mission of the department is one of peace. Its diplomatic agents uphold the honor and dignity of the nation in the family of nations by peaceful means. Its consular officers are the agents of trade and commerce, which prosper most

unteer assistant to the man who now re-No noto from sullen Morro Of Spanish craft or guile. At ease our crews were lounging. Dressed in their Sunday best; A day of peace and quict. A time of prayer and rest. turns it and who was then postmaster at Photographs were taken last week of the

arranged electric explosion of three huge submarine mines in the main ship obannel at Boston. The columns of water hurled upward reached a height of 350 feet, with a breadth of seventy-five feet at the base. One mine contained 200 pounds of gelatine and fifty of dynamite. The noise was like the muffled report of a cannon.

The opal production of Queensland, Australia, is becoming very important. More than \$100,000 worth of rough stones were exported last year. In the western dis-tricts of the colony the opal deposits are ry considerable. The Queensland opal is brilliant quality and experts pronounce it to be equal to the best Hungarian varietler

Mrs. Alice Palmer Henderson of Chicago has the oldest doll in the world. It came from Alaska and is made of the fossil ivory of the hairy elephant, which is said to have become extinct some 150,000 years or The doll is about eight inches high SO BEO. and Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the United States commissioner of education for Alaska, pronounces it the finest specimen he has ever seen. He has used all his powers of eloquence to secure it for his Silka collection, but in vain.

Our decks are cleared for action— The battle has begun. Now plunges from her station The mighty Oregon Abreast the desperate Spanlard, The victory must be won. From turret and from broadside Blaze tery flames from hell, Indiana and the Texas Are thundering Spain's death knell. And shorting like a charger, The flocking bears down grimly On the flecing ships of Spain. Like eaglet from the syrie The Gloucester swoops with dread Upon the luckless Furor Soon numbered with the dead. The heavens roar with thunder The bursting shells scream vengeance. And on Spanish honor, shame, No pily, and no quarter To Spanish pride shall be, Until our ships have driven Her Armadas from the sea. Till Cuba sits in freedom Beneath the sunkiesed skips. Bangor, Me., has a tramp dog that is a traveler like the late postal dog Owney. This dog is a long, lean hound, owned by C. F. Shepley. He will not stay in his comfortable home, but haunts newsnaper offices and the police station and when tired of Bangor gets on the first train he sees and journeys over the state. He always rides in a seat until made to get down and invariably applies at railroad restau-rants for food. Dewey (that's his name) never gets lost, but, after a week or so on road, heads back to Bangor again as if he knew the way.

THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO BAY.

July 3, 1898. July 2, 1898. There are tears in Andalusla, There is grief in old Madrid, There are sighs in Valombrosa, Death stalks the land of the Cid. • For the fleet of brave Cervera That sailed from proud Castlle Is battered and is beaten And strews the rocks of Antilles, The Infanta and Oquendo, The Vizcaya and Cristobal Are wrecked and torn asunder And destroyed by shell and ball.

Before Santiago harbor That idle summer day, At rest in lazy motion Our fleet at anchor lay. No sign upon the water Of Spanish trick or wile,

Of peace sow thou the seed For a nation is most mighty When justice is its creed. Then three times three for the union. And three times three for the tars Who manned the ships of battle Under the stripes and stars. And three times three for Old Glory. And three times three for Schley. Who sank the Spanish squadron Off Santiago bay. C. S. 1

But cunning was the Spaniard, And to his crew he said. "Teday we'll slip our cables And out to sea we'll head For the Yankee unsuspecting Of the trick on him we'll play. Will chant his psalms with fervor While we will steal away."

But what espies the lookout From Brooklyn's lofty mast? Suspicious seems that object A-scurrying on so fast. From out the sinuous winding Of Santiago's bay There looms the dread Infanta In battle's grim array-Vizcaya's funnels pouring Black clouds against the sky. "A race for life, Cerveral" The sallors madly cry.

Now beat our drums to quarters, Now roars lowa's gun: Our decks are cleared for action-The battle has begun.

Till Cuba sits in freedom Beneath the sun-kissed skies, And feels the joy of liberty. That heaven-blessed prize,

Protect our native land, And teach our people bravely The foeman to withstand, But curb the lust for conquest,

And may the God of battle

The sallors madly cry,

C. S. E.



Nearly everybody uses Wool Soap down stairs in the laundry. It's the one soap that won't shrink woolens, and people must use it there. But you need it up stairs more-up in bathroom and bedroom. Don't use on your face what you dare not use on wool !



IT SWIMS

is simply pure soap. Other soaps are called pure-but they shrink We wool. They lack our secret.

Whenever you need a pure

soap you need Wool Soap. You

need it most for toilet and bath.

That's where Wool Soap is im-

portant,



HAD.

MY MAMA I WISH MINE

USED

WOOL

ing the sea valves after the white flag o surrender was flying, shall not succeed." Difficulties of the Task. over her deck, and a considerable amount of To those who are familiar with the sea and its ways, the task confronting the by the action of the river's current. wrecking company in the case of the Cristobal Colon and Maria Teresa is stupendous. The latter lying on an even keel in shallow water, presents fewer difficulties but the crack ship of Cervera's squadron,

pany.

ships.

tion.

the fleet Colon, is situated about as badly as can be imagined. She lies on her beam ends on a sloping part of the Cuban coast, some forty-eight miles from Santiago. It will be necessary to right her and then, supported by pontoons, to tow the hull to Santiago

dastardly attempt on the part of the Span

ish crews to cheat us out of them by open

20

Soundings already taken show that her position is such that a sudden storm from the south would have a tendency to drive that will render the work of wrecking her

Lifting Power of Pontoons. Powerful chains of three inch thickness were used on the pontoons. When the chains were in place the pontoons were pumped full, then, as the latter sank, the slack of the chains was hauled in and made fast. The moment the pumping out began the lifting power of the pontoons became

apparent and the buoyancy of the six pontoons slowly but surely overcome the wreck's weight. The first attempt to raise the Wells City

was a failure. As the vessel left the bottom her keel cut through one of the lifting Black, Washburn and Blaine. The list of chains, causing the others to part like secretaries of state comprises a larger numher further upon the beach, a contingency the snapping of threads. All the tedious ber of these who have been really eminent operation of replacing the chains followed.

debris and sediment which had accumulated to be almost a complete history of the fairs should be known as the Department foreign relations of the United States since of State, and it greatly increased its imthe formation of the government and for portance. The governors of the states had some years preceding, but the pamphlet been informed, July 5, of the formation of does give an attractive outline of the de- the Department of Foreign Affairs, and Sepvelopment of the department and shows the tember 21 they were informed of its expanvarious steps by which the department has | sion into the Department of State. A few reached its present commanding place in the nation and among all nations.

The record of

than

general.

A large number of the men who have been distinguished in American public life have been connected with the Department of State, among them being Livingston, Jay,

Monroe, Madison, Adams, Clay, Jefferson, Calhoun, Cass, Webster, Everett, Seward, because of their commanding leadership

RAISING THE COLON.

the fact that there were eight feet of water | department including its achievements and | of congress, etc.," and this latter bill protriumphs, for such a history would have vided that the Department of Foreign Afdays later Jay was nominated to be chief

ustice and Thomas Jefferson to be the first secretary of state. Jay continued in the office for some time and Jefferson did not finally accept the office until the next February.

divided into four sections, one having control

of the returns of passengers from foreign

ports and miscellaneous and domestic cor-

respondence, another having custody of the

seals of the department and the United

reports. Then there was a keeper of the

archives, a translator and librarian, a dis-

office" when he was secretary, and this later

became the Bureau of Statistics, and under

The device for

As secretary of state Jefferson had a salary of \$3,500 a year, his chief clerk got \$800 and the other clerks \$500 a year or less. Roger Alden was the first chief clerk. From the beginning the Department of State was more closely connected with the president

yellow fever. On June 1, 1800, the archives were lodged in the treasury, the only building sufficiently completed to receive them, and, August 27 were placed in one of the "six buildings"

this

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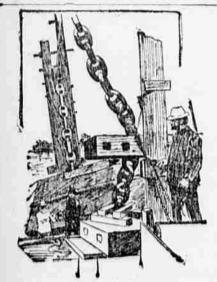
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offices were placed in the war office on Seventeenth street, then later while repairs were being made the offices were in a building on G street, and in 1820 they were removed to the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fiftleth street. In 1866 the department leased the premises belonging to the Wash-

building.

almost if not quite impossible. There are able men engaged on the task, howeverthe odds are even that the Cristobal Colon will sail under the American flag in due course of time.

The plan formulated by Naval Constructor Hobson, and heartily approved by the wrecking company holding the contract, calls for and pump her out. the use of pontoons of great lifting capacity and a number of air pags. The latter are to be placed empty within the hull and then inflated. The air bag idea is comparatively new, but the use of pontoons is an old story. The outfit now at work on the Spanish warshops includes a number of strongly built



CHAINS AND METHODS OF FASTENING TO PONTOONS.

pontoons, several powerful tugs and a large floating crane

The first duty to be attended to in a case like that of the Colon is to lighten her of everything movable. When this is accomplished the real labor begins. The pontoons are towed alongside and placed in position equally divided on each side of the wreck. Heavy chains must now be passed under the hull and to do this it is necessary to proceed first with what is technically known as a sweep chain or "messenger." This is a small chain which is sawed through the mud and debris at the bottom to a point under the keel, where the main lifting chains are passed from pontoon to pontoon.

A number of chains of increasing thickness are then drawn under, until the heavy chain which is to do the work is in position Chain after chain follows, until there are a sufficient number to answer the purpose. This preliminary task is by no means easy, as the masses of debris which naturally accumulate under the hull retard progress. and often call for the services of several divers. The chains, when finally in place, pass up through the pontoon wells to the pontoon decks, where there are certain toggles arranged for controlling them. These chains are immense affairs, and the utmost care is taken in their manufacture. Cases have occurred where defective links have been the means of undoing in one moment the work of weeks.

In righting vessels on their beam ends the process known as parbuckling is generally The chains are passed from the pontoons vertically downward and completely under the side of the hull which touches the shoal. Then they pass upward, by the keel, are led over the opposite side, and are then attached to some object on the wreck, such as the mast or superstructure. When the plates for engravers. Later he helped build tide is out the slack on the chains is taken the first locomotive for the Boston & Lowin, and the ends are securely fastened to the pontoons. If everything works well, if the chains safely stand the strain, if the and on the first engine lathe for the railmust or superstructure does not give way, | road repair shops

and it was some time before the hull was than the list of presidents. finally dragged from the bottom. The first the department goes back to the very bemen who have confronted such problems lift was only five feet. Then a powerful ginning of the nation, for the very first before-and at the present time of writing. tug took the pontoons and wreck in tow thing done looking toward separation of the and hauled them to shallow water. Here colonies from Great Britain was to form a the raising details were repeated, the hull committee of agents to consider the foreign was dragged nearer shore, and in time a relations of the colonies. Indeed, this compot was gained where it was easy to build

mittee was formed while yet there was litthe necessary cofferdam, patch up the leaks tle thought among the colonists that resort would have to be had to force to secure the In 1884 the wrecking company now enjustice demanded in the loyal address formugaged on the Spanish vessels raised the lated by the First continental congress in U. S. S. Tallapoosa, sunk by a coal schooner 1774. The Second continental congress in Long Island sound. Pontoons were used provided for a "committee of secret correand in a remarkably short space of time spondence," with Benjamin Franklin at the the old wooden gunboat was lifted, pumped head and Benjamin Harrison of Virginia, free from sand and water and sent under John Dickinson of Pennsylvania, Thomas her own steam to the Brooklyn navy yard. Johnson of Maryland and John Jay of New In the history of wrecking there have York as members, and this committee was been few cases where a war ship was the in reality a committee on foreign affairs. subject of attention. The battleship Howe,

This committee opened the negotiations which was stranded on a reef in the Medwhich ended in the alliance with France. iterranean, several years ago, was success-The name of this committee was subfully raised only after the display of wonsequently changed to that of Committee for erful skill on the part of an English com-Foreign Affairs, but congress managed in 1853 to \$8,000 and in 1873 to \$10,000, but

reign affairs directly. The first secretary Long and varied experience have re of the committee, who got the magnificent duced the wrecking of vessels to an exact salary of \$70 a month, was dismissed he- of the secretary, but in 1853 an assistant science, but it is not often that fate and cause he made an official matter public. The secretary of state was provided by law and he exigencies of war offer such an excelchief function of the committee was to since then provision has been made for two lent opportunity for the exercise of skill furnish the agents of the government abroad | other assistants. From time to time clerks and practical work as will be found in the with accounts of the progress of events in were added to the department and chiefs of case of the Cristobal Colon of Admiral Cer-America, but beyond that it simply executed divisions designated. Secretary Forsyth in vera's ill-fated fleet. If it should come to the orders of congress and had little real 1834 designated the duties of the clerks. pass that the stars and stripes shall finally power over foreign affairs. The committee The chief clerk was to exercise immediate oat over her deck it will surely be a trifinally became almost extinct from inaction. umph to Naval Constructor Hobson and "There is really," wrote Lovell, the one the American system of wrecking war member who remained continuously upon it, to Arthur Lee in August, 1779, "no such with the American ministers abroad was to thing as a committee of foreign affairs exist- come through the diplomatic bureau and ng-no secretary or clerk further than I here all treaties were to be framed. The Captain Richard Lawton of Baltimore, persevere to be one or the other. The books | consular bureau had charge of the consular who has just celebrated his 93d birthday, is said to be the oldest member of the Order and the papers of that extinguished body correspondence. The home bureau was

are locked up in the secretary's private box."

lay yet on the table of congress, or rather

indiana felt himself unable, on account Making a Beginning. advancing age-he is 89 years old-to at A plan for the Department of Foreign Aftend the recent republican state convenfairs was submitted to congress two years States, a third having charge of presi-

John Adriance, who played an important part in Texas' early history, is living quietly at the age of 90 in a modest home at the old town of Columbus, which was the first capital of the state.

Peter Murray died at Wichita, Kan., at the age of 84 years. He had fourteen chil-dren, sixty grandchildren, thirty-five great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren. Eleven of his children, five with their wives, and six daughters with their husbands, attended the funeral,

THE OLD TIMERS.

The venerable Richard W. Thompson of

of Odd Fellows in the world.

Otto Ribbeck, who died in Leipsic cently, was one of the most noted of clas-sical philologists. He had been professor important. Under his direction the busisical at the universities of Berne, Basle, Kiel and | When Livingston retired, in 1783, he left Heidelberg. He was 71 years old at his death.

It is said that Alexander Ferguson, who lives near Anderson. Ind., is 107 years old and that his sister, who resides some fifteen miles away, is just reaching her 111th the department virtually ceased to exist for by illness and they have not seen each. It will be seen from this brief summary is effect to product to product to be the seen from this brief summary is effect to product to product to be the seen from the brief summary is effect to product to be be seen from the brief summary is effect to product to be be seen from the brief summary is effect to product to be be be seen from the brief summary is effect to product to be be been from the brief summary is effect to product to be be be been from the brief summary is effect to product to be be been from the brief summary is effect to be been from the brief summary is effect to be be be been from the brief summary is effect to be been from the brief summary is effect to be be been from the brief summary is effect to be been from the brief summary is effect to be been from the brief summary is effect to be been from the brief summary is effect to be been from the brief summary is a fixed to be been from the brief summary is a fixed to be been from the brief summary is a fixed to be been from the brief summary is a fixed to be been from the brief summary is a fixed to be been from the brief summary is a fixed to be been from the brief summary is a fixed to be been from the brief summary is a fixed to be been from the brief summary is a fixed to be been from the brief summary is a fixed to be been from the brief summary is a fixed to be been from the brief summary is a fixed to be been from the brief summary is a fixed to be been from the brief summary is a fixed to be been from the brief summary is a fixed to be been from the brief summary is a fixed to be been from the brief summary is a fixed to be been from the brief summary is a fixed to be been from the brief summary is a fixed to be been from the brief summary is a fixed to be been from the brief summary is a fixed to be been from the brief summary is a fixed to be been from the brief summary is a fixed to be been from the brief other for ten years. They are of Irish of the opening paragraphs of this history of through the hands of the president. The peasant stock

Mrs. Mary Casey of Washington, N. J., is 108 years old, but the other day she went to hank where it had been on deposit for over department had a thirty years. She would not allow the making history. money to be transferred to a Washington bank by the New York cashier, but decided in

to bring the actual cash herself Abner C. Goodel, aged 93, of Salem, Mass. is the oldest living inventor in the United States. He perfected the design of the first printing press which printed on both sides of a paper at once, and he also discovered the process for preparing steel and copper ell railway. He worked on the first electric motor ever constructed, which afterward ran between Baltimore and Washington,

later, the opening paragraph stating that dential pardons and passports and the "the extent and rising power of these United other filing and preserving copyrights and States entitles them to a place among the great potentates of Europe, while our poitical and commercial interests point out bursing agent and clerks in the patent office. the propriety of cultivating with them a Daniel Webster originated the "statistical He had fourteen chil- friendly correspondence and connection." In August of that year the department was organized and Robert R. Livingston of New Secretary Sherman Bureau of Foreign Com-York was elected as the secretary. Liv- | merce. The diplomatic and consular bureaus

ingston was an able man and although his have continued substantially unchanged department was not allowed to take any though for a time they were each divided independent action, its services were highly into two parts. The secretary of state became at the beof the University of Leipsic for twenty-one ness with the American agents and minis-years, having previously occupied positions tors in foreign countries was done well. United States, and thus it becomes necesginning the custodian of the scal of the

sary in all cases where an attest of the sig the department in the hands of Lewis R. nature of the president is neces-Morris, the under secretary, but he was sary for the secretary of state without authority and the matter was placed take action. in the hands of Henry Remsen, jr. seal was adopted in 1782, and a description But

It will be seen from this brief summary is affixed to practically all papers that pass

the Department of State that there is much | recording of commissions is done now as i of general interest connected with the dewas in 1789, the commission being made New York to draw some money from a partment, even in its earliest years. The out in the department, and after it has re department had a great deal to do with ceived the signature of the president it is The story goes on returned to the department and the secre-The next tary affixes his signature and the seal. direct - 24 way,

connected with this seal must be affixed to requisitions for prominence name the department is that of John Jay, who re- criminais, that matter is under the control turned home from France in 1784, after of the federal government. In former years negotiating the treaty of peace with Great state governments issued requisitions Britain. He had been elected secretary of foreign governments and delivered up fugiforeign affairs before he arrived, and he tives, but now this is always done by the entered upon the duties of the position in general government, except in the case of September. He complained of the unsatis- dealing with Mexico, when stategovernment factory conditions surrounding his office, but have power to act independently of the fed-

a committee of congress reported that the eral government. The business of the Department of State business of the department was properly conducted and the secretary was entitled to is largely taken up with the diplomatic and credit for the neatness, method and per- consular service. The rules and practice McKinley received the book he was a vol

any other executive department. n times of peace. Back of the objects of the government managed by the Washington not only referred to it all Department of State lies the power of enofficial letters bearing upon its business, forcing their acceptance upon foreign powers but made it the repository of the drafts through other departments of the governof most of his letters. The department was ment. It was under the old Department of the medium of correspondence between the Foreign Affairs that the treaty of peace president and the foreign governments and with Great Britain was negotiated in 1783 also the state governments. At one time and the United States became a free and the department had charge of the patent independent state. With Thomas Jefferson business and the first patent issued bore as president, James Madison as secretary of the signature of Washington, Jefferson and state and Robert L. Livingston and James Randolph. The department was made the Monroe as their agents in Paris, the terrepository for convrighted articles, but it ritory of Louisiana was bought in appears not to have had the power to grant It was through 1803. opyrights. The department superintended partment that John Quincy Adams the census work until the Initerior departas secretary of state announced the now ment was formed, and the territories were famous Monroe doctrine. The treaty of governed by the department also. The Guadaloupe Hidalgo was negotiated in 1848. pardon business was in the department before it was put in charge of the attorney Machinery of the Department.

and in 1871 Hamilton Fish negotiated the treaty of Washington and the settlement of laims growing out of the fitting out of confederate cruisers in Great Britain were The salary of the secretary of state was settled. But nearly all important public raised in 1799 to \$5,000, in 1819 to \$6,000, matters relating to the foreign policy of the

United States have come through the de reduced to \$8,000 a year later. At first the partment. chief clerk assumed charge in the absence The general history of the department in this pamphlet was written by Gaillard Hunt. Under the head of "How it is Run" the different bureaus are described. The chief lerk's office is described by William H. Michael, the Bureau of Appointments by Robert Brent Mosher, the Diplomatic bureau by Sydney Y. Smith, the Consular bureau by R. S. Chilton, jr., the Bureau of Indexes and superintendence over the several bureaus Archives by Pendleton King, the Bureau and report to the secretary all acts of of Accounts by Frank A. Branagan, the negligence or misconduct. Correspondence

Bureau of Rolls and Library by Andrew Hussey Allen, and the Bureau of Foreign Commerce by Frederick Emory. Each of these persons is chief of the bureaus indicated. Others connected with the department are William R. Day of Ohio, secretary; John B. Moore of New York, assistant secretary; Alvey A. Adee of New York, second assistant secretary; Thomas W. Cridler of West Virginia, third assistant secretary; William L. Penfield of Indiana, solicitor, and Henry L. Thomas of New York, translator. The exhibit of the department at the exposition is under the direction of Chief Clerk Michael and John

M. Biddle, chief special agent. OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

No person in Norway may spend more than threepence at one visit to a public house.

It is said that about 50,000 servant girls go from the German provinces to Berlin every year.

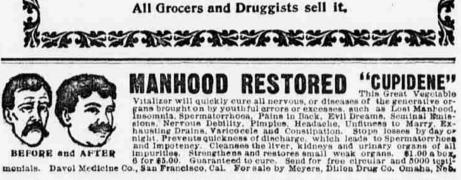
Hay is so plentiful this year in some parts of western Connecticut that it is offered for sale at \$1 a ton.

Australia's best weapon in reducing the rabbit plague is cold storage. By its aid 6,000,000 rabbits have been sent to the Lonon markets this season and found a ready sale

In Paris can be seen a fire engline propelled by cycling firemen. The machine has the appearance of two tandem bicycles oc cupied by a single steering post. The pump The pumping power is applied through the pedals. A Bangor, Me., poodle dog goes half a every morning in all weathers and fetches the morning paper, brought along to the crossroads by an electric car. The poodle has the time table down to a dot ind never misses close connection with the

Mr. J. A. Renle, an English statistician, has calculated that it would require a 10,000horse power engine about seventy billion years to lift the earth one foot in height and that to do this would take ten quin-tillion gallons of water to convert which into steam would require four quadrillion tons of coal

An Ohio postmaster has discovered and obtained a book that was presented to William McKinley by his father forty years ago. The postmaster has forwarded the volto the president. At the time young



. 0.0 **@** © © ______ Are you? Everybody is. What?

Collecting the Bee's Photogravures of the Exposition, of course. It is the fad to collect views and souvenirs of the Exposition. You know, to keep thein nice. The Bee has issued a

PORTFOLIO COVER FOR 15 CENTS.

The price is what they cost us by the thousand, and you could not buy them elsewhere for less than fifty cents. They are made of stiff book board covered with cloth, with gilt lettering. They are indeed handsome.

You can put all sorts of pictures and souvenirs of the Exposition in them and when November comes you will have a collection of which to be proud.

