



PRINCESS OF NAPLES—NOW ELENA,  
QUEEN OF ITALY.



PRINCE OF NAPLES—NOW VITTORIO  
EMANUELE III., KING OF ITALY.



MARGHERITA — LATE QUEEN OF  
ITALY.



UMBERTO I., KING OF ITALY—ASSASSI-  
NATED JULY 29, 1900.

## United States Fisheries' Exhibit at Paris

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PARIS, Aug. 17.—It was an admirable idea for the exhibition authorities to group in the same building the departments of forestry, fishing and hunting. The same individual is not necessarily interested in all these subjects, but at least there is a picturesque appearance of kinship between them, all of which makes the combined display extremely interesting and effective.

The building devoted to the tripartite stands on the right, or Champ de Mars, shore of the Seine, right at the edge of the Pont d'Iena, and juts out conspicuously in the superb vista that is presented, looking from the Trocadero towards the distant Chateau d'Eau, ruined by the giant pedestal of the Eiffel tower. The structure, interiorly, is an enlarged and elaborate edition of a forest shooting box and appears to be entirely of hewn timber. The main entrance is on the level of the wide promenade that continues in a straight line from the Trocadero steps to the furthest end of the Champ de Mars. Being built, however, on the slope of the hill just at the water's edge, the architect designed a lower story which should be on a level with the terrace bordering the river. This plan afforded a convenient and effective method of presenting the general exhibit, further facilitated by the erection of an extensive gallery running completely around the wide and long building.

### Tempts the Passerby.

The interior aspect as observed through the capacious doorway tempts the passerby to enter; and when he enters his eye falls upon such an interminable range of interesting things most interestingly displayed, that he is not likely to leave the huge palace until he has made a thorough tour of it.

Looking out, as if awaiting the chance to dash off into the open air of freedom, one sees here a big herd of deer and there, peeping from behind trees in a dense wood, wild bear, foxes, wolves and the countless denizens of the forest. The branches of the trees overhead are weighed down with winged creatures of every size and race, some eye-dazzling with their plumage. This is a sort of vestibule suggestion of the many things within.

The main area, running all the width of the building and stretching back to a depth of about 125 feet, is occupied by the French exhibit. Naturally it is far and away the largest, but it is not by any means the most varied or comprehensive. This is easily understood; indeed, it is a matter of surprise, that France, not much bigger than one of our states and occupied by a population of 36,000,000, should have any forest stretches at all or that there should be any wild animals still left in a country so overrun with the human species. The French exhibit, however, is rich in samples of timber and contains a varied and multitudinous representation of the sea, river and stream fish of the country that atones for the paucity of big and little game.

### United States to the Fore.

As usual, the United States is well to the fore and is, indeed, almost unique among the exhibiting nations in the respect that her display covers with the utmost impartiality the three classes for which the building is designed. Once again she has been treated with marked favor by the exhibition authorities, who have allotted to the United States all the circular space at the far end of the long gallery, which, for area and prominence, surpasses that of nearly all the other countries.

When the visitor reaches the American section he is impressed with the excellent taste and striking appropriateness of the decorations and disposition of the exhibits. From ceiling and the walls hang huge fishermen's nets, implements of the chase, etc., and the heads of antlered stags and big woolly buffaloes add immensely to the general decorative design. The walls are partly wainscoted in representative American

woods. The collection of American game birds is the largest in all the vast building and there is a veritable menagerie of the animals of forest, mountain and prairie.

The piscatorial section is most complete and interesting. The United States fish commission is represented by a very comprehensive exhibit. A model is shown of a big fish hatchery on Lake Erie and of the car of the commission, illustrating the methods of transporting the living fish for transplanting, etc. The commission also sends three large showcases filled with models of every variety of American fish, two-thirds of which, even edible ones, are absolutely unknown to Europeans.

An admirable exhibit is also sent by the state of Massachusetts in the shape of an enormous model of a Gloucester fishery, representing the port of harbor, the wharves, buildings, flake yards, marine railway, etc., and lying in the harbor the different class of craft employed in the industry.

### Lobster Industry.

One large showcase is devoted to a demonstration of the Atlantic coast lobster industry, showing the method of catching the succulent crustacean and displaying the life-sized model of the biggest lobster ever caught off the New Jersey shore, which is regarded by European visitors as a species of sea elephant. A fishermen's outfit of twenty years ago is shown in comparison with the devices employed by him at this end of the century.

The exhibit of American shotguns and rifles is thoroughly representative of the chief manufacturers and dealers throughout all parts of the United States. Many quaint or picturesque little details invest their display with exceptional interest. One of these, for instance, is a steel plate about fourteen inches long by eight inches wide and a quarter of an inch in thickness, on which is shown the head of an Indian chief. Upon investigation one discovers that the outlines are perforated and a label reveals that the plate served as a target at a distance of thirty-five feet, when the artist-marksman blazed away at it with a certain make of American rifle loaded with a small calibre bullet.

One corner of the American section is devoted to a display of woods from the United States, shown by polished and unpolished slabs, as well as by a series of photographs

illustrating the trees in their natural state. The pictures of the gigantic redwoods of California are, naturally, a never ending theme of wonder to Europeans.

Our neighbor, Canada, is most worthily represented in the forestry building. Indeed, from the collection of precious or serviceable timbers sent, Canada makes

such the best show of all the competing countries. Although in the section are to be seen photographs of growing trees of every variety, and an odd appropriateness consists in the fact that each separate picture is framed in the wood of the tree photographed. And not only by prints is the Canadian lumber richness shown, but



GENERAL VIEW UNITED STATES FISHERIES AND FOREST EXHIBIT AT THE PARIS SHOW.



## Cittadini,

Colpiti dall'infesta nuova dell'infame attentato che tosse all'Italia il più buono e leale dei suoi Re, abbiamo inviato al Governo questo telegramma:

- « Sua Eccellenza Presidente Consiglio Ministri—Roma.  
« Nel cuore d'Umberto palpitava il cuore d'Italia—ed è questo che la mano assassina ha rotto e spezzato.  
« Il dolore del popolo non si traduce né s'interpreta, ma è il dolore dei forti,  
« che, nella comune sciagura, si stringe attorno al Re per la difesa della patria e  
« delle istituzioni.  
« La Deputazione Provinciale di Palermo, riunita straordinariamente, con voto  
« unanime mi ha incaricato di esprimere al Governo quest'altissimo sentimento che  
« erompe fremendo da ogni angolo della Provincia. »

Il Presidente  
B. LA MANNA

Siamo sicuri di esserci resi interpreti fedeli del sentimento forte ed unanime della Provincia di Palermo, la cui devozione al Re e alla Patria è antica, costante, immortale.

Palermo 30 luglio 1900

### LA DEPUTAZIONE PROVINCIALE

Biagio La Manna — Presidente  
Giuseppe Tortoreo — Ferdinando Bellaroto  
Filippo Accascina — Enrico Fatta — Alfonso Siragusa — Vincenzo Colloffo — Ignazio Rosar Figliola — Ferdinando Lo Cascio — Carlo Basile — Calcedonio Mavaro — Vincenzo Sparaco — Pasquale Savona — Francesco Enea

### OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF KING HUMBERT'S DEATH.

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by blocks, planks, slabs and suitable bits of furniture constructed from the representative timber. You are literally in a forest of wood, whose redolent odors permeate the whole place. Incidentally only, some fine specimens of Canadian big game are shown, wandering through the virgin woods, or perched in the branches of mammoth trees.

When the judges visited the forestry building they, like every visitor, were most impressed by Canada's timber exhibit and that country was awarded the first prize for the forest products.

England's exhibit consists simply of implements of the chase and fishing; Spain's of her wood and cork industry; Germany shows only an ordinary collection of hunting guns; Austria contents herself with an instinctive exposition of her forest and bird life, and Belgium shows nothing but a collection of dressed furs.

### Short and to the Point

When Charles Dudley Warner was editor of the Hartford Press in the early '60's he was accustomed to write his editorials upon the war with such fervid haste that all considerations of handwriting were banished from his mind. The Hartford Courant recalls a good story of the result.

One day a typesetter left the composing room and appeared by the editor's desk.

"Mr. Warner," he said, "I've decided to enlist in the army."

With mingled emotions of pride and responsibility, Mr. Warner replied that it pleased him that the man felt the call to duty.

"Oh, it isn't that," said the truthful compositor, "but I'd rather be shot than set your copy."

The Baltimore American traces this bit of local color:

She wept.

"Oh, you editors are horrid," she sobbed.

"What is the trouble, madam?" inquired the editor, as he blue-penciled two paragraphs that had come as an inspiration to the young man who was "taking up journalism."

"Why, I—boo—hoo—I sent in an obituary of my husband, and—boo—hoo—and said in it that he had been married for twenty years," and you—oo—oo—boo—hoo—your printers set it up 'worried for twenty years."

She wept.

But the editor grinned.

Perhaps it was all right, all 'round.

Who knows?

Two lars met on the street, reports the Atlanta Journal.

"Hot enough for you?" asked one.

"No! This is winter," replied the other, "compared to what I suffered in Cuba."

"But it was hotter in Porto Rico, where I was."

"Get out. It couldn't be any hotter than it was in Cuba. I saw a man in Santiago one day lean against a brick wall and in five minutes he was cooked to a cracklin'."

"That's nothing," said the Porto Rican lars. "It is just that hot on the seacoast of Porto Rico. Fellans down there in Ponce get cooked fish by simply dropping their prey on a rock and holding it there for a minute. In the interior people don't have cook stoves. They use the tin roofs of their houses."

"It must be rather sultry down there," admitted the Cuban lars, "but in Cuba it is hot, I tell you. When they want a barbecue they just knock a beef in the head. He falls to the ground and is immediately roasted. Then they pull a few boiled coconuts off the trees and have their feast."

At this point in the discussion several timid citizens who had been listening turned up their collars and began shivering from the chilly atmosphere of Atlanta. One walked into a clothing store and called for an overcoat.

The two lars went across the street to look at the drug store thermometer. When they found it registered only 93 degrees they strolled into a nearby saloon and called for hot-scoches.