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THE MINING BUILDING.

A STRIKING FEATURE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Wonderful Exhibits Brought from the Bowels of the Earth—Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.

The two days spent in the Mining Building have been a visit to a land of glory of whose grandeur I had never dreamed. I have seen crystals and diamonds, garnets and sapphires, jasper and chalcedony, opals and amethysts, rubies and emeralds and agates in glorious profusion; gold and silver, iron and aluminum, lead and platinum, copper and zinc, slabs of onyx and mosaic agates, petrified trees, coal and coal fossils, and every other imaginable thing that is found in the bosom of the earth. I doubt if any branch of the Fair is as complete as this. Everything in the line of machinery used in mining, from a miner's lamp up to a miniature coal mine in actual operation, may be seen. I cannot give a complete description of any particular part, but must content myself with describing a few of the most striking features.

Mexico has the richest, the most extensive and the most varied exhibit in the Department of Mines. No other country comes to the fair with a new marble, the most beautiful the world has ever seen. Discovered scarcely a year ago it is destined to become as noted an article in interior and monumental decoration as the world-famed Mexican onyx now is. It presents the appearance of numbers of little rosebuds imbedded in limestone. The rosebuds are simply beautiful garnets imbedded in limestone. But carbonate of lime and garnets are not the only minerals in this marble. Vesuvianite and Wallastonite are each present. The first is occurring in its rich sulphur, the second in traces of light blue, producing thus a most beautiful combination. Great difficulty was at first experienced in polishing this marble. The substance and treatment required to dress the limestone would not finish the garnets and those required to finish the garnets would not glaze the limestone. A union of the polishing substances was tried and a satisfactory finish was given the beautiful.

The onyx displayed is the most beautiful. Did you ever know that the so-called Mexican onyx is not in reality an onyx? On the gallery of the Mining Building there is a display of real onyx from Lower California. It is very beautiful but cannot compare with the so-called Mexican onyx. This last only resembles onyx, and has consequently been so-called. In reality Mexican onyx is a marble. In the days when Aztec civilization filled Mexico's valleys and dotted her hills with temples to its deities, the architects and artists found in this material their chief agent for structure and decoration. The temples were called "Teocalli." The Indians corrupted this term to "Teacali" and applied it to the material used in constructing their Teocalls. Christian civilization seized on it for altar and baptismal font. In the days of Cortez this was the use to which it was put whenever it could be obtained. I saw some samples of it that were streaked and veined with luminous red, brilliant green in a semi-transparent ivory tinted body. And the silver! Silver in all conditions, in all stages of purity. None of it so interested me, however, as a species called Ruby Silver. The men who work the mine from which this silver comes are covered from head to foot as though they had smeared themselves with raspberries. This mine I was told is situated near Durango, Mexico. The display of opals is notably interesting. The rare and gleaming variety with a play of colors like the yellow and red of flames is to be seen. This, I think, is commonly called fire-opal. These opals are gathered by the Indians who in a day polish between 20 and 30 of them. The process is very simple. A rapidly revolving wheel does the work and the brilliancy and size of the stone determines its value. When looking at this display, I could not help recalling the Senator Nonius who preferred exile to parting with an opal which Marc Antony desired. It was of great value, being worth, if I remember aright, \$400,000 or \$500,000. Mexico displays almost every variety of useful minerals, from gold and mercury down to coal and salt, from jewels and silver down to fire clay and petroleum.

Cape Colony makes a beautiful display of diamonds and crocidolite. This last is the name the mineralogist has pasted to it, but in good plain English we call it "tiger-eye." Quite a crowd are usually gathered about the Cape Colony exhibit during the hours when they are washing and polishing diamonds. A complete set of machinery is working, drawing up the ugly-looking, yet valuable, mud. Before the visitors' eyes, the mud is washed and the pebbles containing the gem are thrown out upon a table. Then a man goes over them carefully, occasionally meeting with a dull pebble resembling a piece of glass, which he carefully sets aside. This is then cut and polished.

The United States is not behind the rest of the world in her display in this building. Each State has its own exhibit. These vary in interest, wealth and utility. A crowd is always attracted to Montana's display to see the silver statue of Justice for which Ada Rehan posed. The statue is in the middle of the exhibit. Justice holds a pair of scales in her left hand and stands upon a sphere of silver. She is in the act of advancing. The head is erect, calm and dignified. You look at the statue but hardly appreciate the fact that about \$70,000 worth of silver is in it. Many interesting objects are displayed.

Colorado and California each displays a magnificent collection of mineral specimens and no small quantity of native gems. They show the various conditions in which gold is found. A beautiful variety of cloudy onyx is to be seen in California's display. In tint it is much like the pale blue smoke rising from some hunter's cabin, that you so frequently see in pictures. The chief feature of Wyoming's display is a natural soda used in making glass. South Dakota brings forth a rich showing of petrified woods, while Montana claims to have produced more copper during the past year than all the rest of the United States together. Michigan certainly makes the finest display of this metal, its mines and methods of obtaining it. Indeed this seems to be the glory of Michigan's mining display. There are sectional models of noted mines, and complete models of others showing the methods of supporting, roofing, hoisting, etc. Copper bars as red as iron in the fire and immense pieces of copper ore may be seen. Two of these last are especially noteworthy. One of them weighs 8,500 pounds, the other 6,300. From her pictured rocks she has sent bright colored sands. In one case the most beautiful crystal tinges with all shades of green are displayed.

Pennsylvania makes a magnificent showing of her coals, clays, and oils. A diminutive coal mine and all machinery connected with it is working and elucidates the manner of assorting, cleaning and shipping anthracite coal. This is the chief feature of her display. Her exhibit of petroleum is the best made. Somebody has called North Carolina the paradise of the mineralogist. Judging from the variety and beauty of her display she is second to none. She shows specimens of her gold in abundance. I do not think any other state has such a variety of native gems. Copper, tin, iron, mica of a most beautiful quality are in profusion. One object that interested me very much was a box composed of some 1,700 pieces of native woods. These woods are of about six varieties. In the center of the lid was to be seen a plant called "Shortia," which, I learned, was peculiar to the mountains of North Carolina. The only other spot on the face of the globe where it might possibly be found is Japan.

A very instructive feature in the Oregon display is the "Hydraulic Placer Mining." The simplicity of the method for getting the gold dust recommends itself. On the side of the hill a channel is built, rather a wooden trough. In this trough at every few feet a cross-section is built. A pump is set so as to wash away the sand and gravel from the side of the hill into the trough. A sufficient inclination is given to the trough so that the stream may carry along with it the sand and gravel. The gold dust being quite heavy falls to the bottom and is caught by the cross-sections. That which escapes the first cross-section is in all probability caught by the second, and so on. The sand and gravel being themselves eventually caught are washed and re-washed until every particle of gold they contain is set free.

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New South Wales, after Mexico, has the most extensive display, one feature of which is a magnificent showing of tin and alluvial gold. A nugget of gold in quartz is shown that is worth about \$6,000. It is irregular in shape, and its largest measurement is about 6 inches by 8 inches, weighing 344.78 ounces. It contains 313.0973 ozs. virgin gold. It is known as the "Maidland Bar." I was much interested in the size of this nugget, and wondered what was the value of the largest nugget that had ever been found. My curiosity was satisfied when I reached the gallery of the Mining Building. I there came upon a case in which were displayed fac similes of the world-noted nuggets. There were about twenty in all. Each had been named. The largest is a huge-looking fellow about 18 inches long. It is known as the "Welcome." It weighed some 2,166 ounces and was worth \$41,883.

In the gallery the collection of rocks from Ward's Science Museum, Rochester, N. Y., is to be seen. This collection, I think, is the largest in the world. Its full extent is not appreciated because for some reason or another it had been divided. One part appears at the northwest, the other at the southeast end of the gallery. Rocks of all kinds imaginable and unimaginable are assorted and displayed. They may be seen in every conceivable shape, smooth as ivory or twisted up like a Concha shell. They come from all parts of the earth—from the mountain peaks and deepest mines and caverns, from the shores of Iceland and the Sahara's plain. Even stardust has been taken for specimens, as the display of meteoric rocks can testify.

An industrious collector of crystals, A. B. Crim, Middleville, N. Y., makes a most charming display. He sets before the world a case of dew drops. Fascinated by the beauty of the common quartz crystal he has gathered some 14,000 of these glistening bits. He displays them to advantage in an octagonal case, and by a card therein informs you that not one has been polished. Their brightness is nature's gift. In a little tube about nine inches long he keeps the smaller ones. They are about the size of a pin's head. Some are much smaller. One thousand are in that tube. They range in size from this up to a good large hen's egg. The beauty of this mass of gleaming treasures—this case of dew drops that will never fade—will be appreciated only by looking on them and noting the fact that each of these 14,000 crystals is flawless, without fleck, without scratch. I cannot conclude without noting the magnificent display of amber to be seen in the German mining exhibit in the Gallery. I think I have looked on every object in this building, and I believe that I may assert that Germany is the only one making a display of substance.

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This exhibit is arranged in most orderly manner—every shape and condition of the gum to be seen. They show it raw and melted, oily and clear. Pieces as large as your two fists that were evidently of one exudation are exposed. The generality of this display is of a wine-yellow tint. Many pieces are shown wherein insects and twigs, leaves and tiny pebbles are embedded. In every instance they are in a most perfect state of preservation. [Correspondence of The Tablet.

Just What a Norther Is.

"What is a Texas norther?" The question was put by a Globe-Democrat man to Major B. M. Vanderbush, of Texas, who was airing his Apollo Belvedere figure in the glad sunshine that crept under the awning of the Lindell. "A Texas norther, my inquiring friend, is an extremely damp and disagreeable wetness that crawls up out of the hole where the north pole used to be and swoops down upon the sometimes sunny southland at a Nancy Hanks gait, catching you with your mosquito-bar underclothes on and your overcoat in soak. It is more penetrating than ammonia, and requires but ten seconds to work its way to the most secret recesses of a fat man's soul and cause him to regard the orthodox hell of fire as the one thing in all the world most to be desired. When a norther has the victim in its grip he feels that he has a combination of buck eagle and congestive chills. It is the custom in Texas not to make a fire until somebody freezes to death. It would be a slam on the most delightful climate on earth. Few houses built prior to the war had any provisions for heating. The custom was when a norther announced itself to keep piling on coats until it got discouraged and gave up the contest. That custom is still generally followed. Northern people regard this eccentricity of the Texas climate with extreme disgust. They go down there expecting to find ten months of summer and two months of early fall weather; to revel in the glad sunshine and to inhale the unctuous perfume of magnolia buds all the year. They get into their picnic clothes and send their heavy weights to friends back home to be given to the poor or packed away in camphor. Just about that time a norther arrives and, for three days, they long to go to Manitoba to get warm."

Popular Songs.

One of the strongest productions arising from modern conditions is the popular song. Somebody, in a theater or concert hall, nowadays will sing a song that "catches," and the first thing we know it is on the lips of thousands of people and is heard from one end of the nation to the other. In the last few years this musical phenomenon has grown more and more marked and more remarkable. The singular part of it all is the fact that, almost without exception, these songs wholly lack merit of either melody or sentiment. Once in a while, as in the case of "Annie Rooney," the music will be good, but usually it is simply a catchy jingle with no worth or real beauty at all. Think of the air of "McGinty." Think of this ballad of "After the Ball." Any man who would hum the wretched and silly words of the thing would naturally strike the arrangement of notes by the writing of which Mr. Harrison has gained popularity such as no great poet ever knew in the history of the world. It is an inexplicable phenomenon. If the song touched any chord of genuine emotion, or awoke any response of tender feeling, we could understand the miracle. But, it is not so. The author catches the rag end of some trivial and commonplace phase of feeling, and then raves over it in bad meter and commonplace words, and the nation fairly howls with delight. There must be a good deal of truth in the old theory of the French cynic that the masses love the commonplace because the excellent is an insult to the intelligence. [Minneapolis Commercial.

Governing Children.

It is scarcely too much to say that almost as many children are spoiled by too much government as by too little. As between the two courses, the child that is judiciously let alone is much better off than the one that is too much controlled. With naturally good impulses, the youngster, unless brought up in solitude and with selfish instincts and habits, is fairly likely to develop a not objectionable character. Continual contact with playfellows of his own age and condition brings out the manly and independent characteristics, and if there is freedom from irritation at home, there is little fear from the average youth. He goes out light of heart and free from annoyances, and all the world looks bright to him. But the child who goes from home with a mind warped and a temper soured by perpetual fault-finding and bickering is in a mood to take all things ill. He goes about with a metaphorical chip on his shoulder, and there is little wonder if he gets into all sorts of trouble.

An experienced teacher used to say that he could tell the children who lived unhappily at home. They were much more troublesome at school and were almost always on the alert for slights and offences, and far more difficult to control than the children who came from happy and peaceable families. [New York Ledger.

"Do you know, Mabel, I had two offers of marriage last week." "Mabel—My darling Anne! I am so delighted. Then it is really true that your uncle left you all his money?"

Yachting costumes for women are far more stylish than nautical.

Smiling in the live and liberal country of Texas, has a brass band of some years' standing. And this is the story which the village newspaper tells of it: "A flagman, almost out of breath, rushed into the Academy of Music here the other night while the Smithville Brass Band was practicing and asked to see the leader. He said that when the south-bound passenger train, which is due here at 7:15 p. m., got near enough to hear the band the engine pulling the train suddenly became unmanageable and stopped dead still, listened a moment, gave a short and unearthly shriek, reversed itself and took the back track for Macon in regular Nancy Hanks style. As soon as it got out of hearing of the band it stopped, and a flagman was sent ahead to ask the boys to cease playing until they could get it through town. Now, any engine that won't pass through the city while our brass band is playing is a freak of the first water and should be sidetracked and left for the rust to devour. For sweet, heavenly music give us brass bands and bullfrogs."

The Chinese Have Few Words. There are said to be but 450 words in the Chinese language, all monosyllabic. These, with different accents and intonations, are expanded into 1,250 words. Each word has many different meanings, some as many as 40.

Highes of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

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When You Want to Look on the Bright Side of Things, Use

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THE KIND THAT CURES



MRS. OLIVER CHERRIER, Malone, N. Y.

On Crutches 10 Years! EATING SORES THAT WOULD NOT HEAL! CURED! CURED!

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA CO. GENTLEMEN—I wish to testify to the efficacy of DANA'S SARSAPARILLA. For several years I have been suffering from a bad Blood Disorder, called by different names by the several Physicians who attended me, but which baffled the skill of them all. It attacked my face, EATING AWAY THE FLESH, and leaving a NEVER HEALING SORE, which nothing would heal. It also broke out on my limbs as a NEVER HEALING SORE, and I was unable to walk without crutches for several years. Last Fall I purchased three bottles of DANA'S SARSAPARILLA. It helped me from the first. I took it faithfully, and I can now attend to my household duties and walk as well as ever.

I am sure that my case is a rare miracle as anything that happens at the present day. I am very sincerely yours, MALONE, N. Y. MRS. OLIVER CHERRIER.

GENTLEMEN—We make a testimonial of Mrs. Cherrier, which is a strong endorsement of your valuable compound. We believe her statement to be true in every respect. We are very respectfully yours, MALONE, N. Y. DR. J. H. BROS. DRUGGISTS. Dana's SARSaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

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Do Not Be Deceived. With Peas, Beans and Fat that stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red. The RISE SUN Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

Pure and Wholesome Quality. Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Erup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidney, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

Europe now imports every year 660,000 tons of meat.

Rev. H. P. Carson, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists.

Europe has 5,315,000 acres in beets, producing 40,400,000 tons.

Impaired digestion cured by Beecham's Pills. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

Benjamin West, the painter, was a native of Pennsylvania, but gained all his reputation abroad.

We Cure Rupture. No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollenworth & Co., Oswego, N. Y. Price \$1; by mail, \$1.15.

The notes used by the Bank of England cost exactly one cent each.

Inflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Thompson's eye water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Sir Edwin Landseer was pre-eminent as an animal painter. His specialty was dogs.

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Highes of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

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