

ELECTRIC WONDERS

Unparalleled Display at the Pan-American Exposition.

Progress in Electrical Science Will Be Illustrated in a Most Comprehensive Manner at the Great Show Next Summer.

Electrical illuminations and electrical exhibits will form conspicuous features at the Pan-American exposition as is eminently fitting in view of the marvelous progress made in electrical science during the past decade and in view of the proximity to the exposition grounds of the great plants at Niagara Falls from which the electric power is generated.

The electrical illuminations of the exposition will be achieved in connection with the Electric Tower, the fountains and other hydraulic displays and in the outlining of the different buildings by rows of incandescent lamps. There will be combined water and electric effects and the central figure of the whole setting will, of course, be the Electric Tower, with its most wonderful and beautiful electrical display. The Electricity Building itself has most appropriately been located adjoining the Electric Tower. From its eastern end an excellent opportunity will be afforded for viewing the splendid illuminations of the tower during the night displays. The location of the building is also fortunate in view of the fact that just across the mall, the broad avenue upon the southern side of the Electricity Building, stands the Machinery and

with the means to this end. On this account it is hoped to illustrate them at the Exposition in such a manner that the inter-relationship of the various elements will be quite apparent. The utilization of electricity in various forms of manufacturing industries will also be illustrated. This utilization of electricity is destined to be one of the greatest of its fields and the Niagara frontier is now an object lesson in this respect, for the development of Niagara power is almost every day drawing new industries to this region because the proximity and the availability of this power render the manufacturing opportunities so exceptional.

Exposition Sculptors.
No exposition of the past possessed such elaborate sculptural adornment as will be a leading characteristic of the Pan-American Exposition. The buildings and grounds of the Exposition at Buffalo will be embellished profusely with most artistic creations from the hands of some thirty-five of the best known sculptors on the American continent.

Cycling at Exposition.
The Pan-American Exposition will extend a welcoming hand to the all-

sensitive as to character rather than exhaustive in detail.

Business of the Bees.
The busy bee will be in big business at the Pan-American Exposition the coming summer. It has been decided to construct a special building for the proper display of the working colonies of bees and the great variety of bee keepers' supplies which will constitute this exhibit. This will undoubtedly be the most extensive bee exhibit ever prepared in this or any other part of the world. Anyone who is not a student of bee culture little realizes the very great importance of this industry. It is estimated that there are 300,000 persons engaged in bee culture in the United States alone and that the present annual value of honey and wax is in excess of \$20,000,000. There are 110 societies devoted to the study and promotion of bee keeping. Eight journals are sustained by this industry. Fifteen steam power factories are producing supplies of various kinds for the use of bee keepers. American honey finds a market in many distant countries, the United States producing more honey than any other nation.

The bee exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition will be so arranged that the bees may enter their hives from the exterior of the building and carry on their work of honey collection undisturbed by visitors, yet in full view through the glass sides of their hives. The successful management of an apiary requires a knowledge of botany as well as the habits and requirements of the bees themselves. The little honey bee plays a very important part in the general economy. The failure of fruit crops may be due to the absence of bees whose special function is to fertilize the blossoms by carrying the pollen from stamens to pistil.

EDWARD HALE BRUSH.

CAN'T BACK OUT.

Question About Snakes Under Debate by Scientific Experts.

After the meeting of the Colorado Academy of Science recently, at which President Regis Chauvenet of the School of Mines delivered an address, there was an argument about snakes, says the Denver Republican. It was continued in a desultory way soon after at the state capitol by Curator Will C. Ferril of the Historical society, and Captain Cecil Deane of the war relic department, the men who started it at the meeting on the day previous. Curator Ferril claims that he has proved that a rattlesnake, when pursued, will retreat and go into its hole backward. He says that a month ago he ran across a rattlesnake which slowly went toward its hole. He followed with discretion and a gun and when the rattler reached its home it went in, according to Mr. Ferril, tail first, so that it could protect itself if attacked. Mr. Ferril is aware that this statement is contrary to established records, but says that because it has never before been known to the world does not prove that it is not true. He will mention this discovery in his biennial report now being compiled.

Captain Cecil A. Deane of the war relic department says that he never heard of such a thing. He claims that the theory is ridiculous and that it is a well established fact that the rattlers go home head first. In proof of this claim he says that the way in which curio dealers secure rattlers in large numbers for sale is to follow the snakes to their holes and cut off the rattles as they dive into the holes. Captain Deane says he has pursued this method on various occasions and never saw a rattler even attempt to go into its hole tail first. He asserts that scientific experiments have already demonstrated that a rattler cannot "back up" or "back down" and that Mr. Ferril is needlessly exciting the scientific world in bringing up a subject which has already been disposed of.

Egypt's Lovely Khedivah.
The Khedive of Egypt is one of the few Eastern rulers who has lived in a genuine love story, with the heroine for his wife. The lovely Ikhel Hanem is of the Circassian race. She was formerly a slave of the Viddi (Dowager) Khedivah, at whose house the then young ruler of Egypt first saw her. As beauty gives rank in the Orient, the young slave's condition did not interfere with her advancement. She was courted and won by the dashing young prince and finally formally married to him and raised to the rank of Khedivah. The happy couple model their household after the European fashion. She neither paints nor powders her face, as is the custom of Egyptian women of high rank. She likes European dress and has European servants and governesses for her three daughters. She studies with her children, and has an open, inquiring mind. The Khedivah has one of the most sumptuous yachts in the world. The saloons are most magnificently upholstered in white satin, brocaded with pink roses, the cornices done in real gold, while the panels are hung with beautiful pictures. Her own room is decorated in pink and white, the bed, with its lace trimmings, looking particularly inviting.

Duty or Orders?

Railroad men in Atchison, Kan., are puzzled over a question of duty or orders. On one of its sections near Atchison a railroad has just two men, the foreman and one hand. The printed rules of the company require that in case a rail should be found broken, one section hand must go in one direction and another in the other, for the purpose of flagging trains. Now, the question troubling Atchison is, how could the rail be mended with the entire force away flagging trains?

HOLLAND'S QUEEN MARRIED.

Week of Gay Festivities at The Hague.

QUEEN IS VERY POPULAR.

She stands bareheaded in bitter weather to watch 3,500 persons march by—Makes the Duke a Prince—He Seems to Be a Shy Young Man.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland was married Thursday at The Hague to the Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The civil marriage occurred in the presence of the nearest relatives. The royal party then proceeded to the church in procession. Religious services were held, followed by the return of the royal party in procession to the palace. Here Queen Wilhelmina held court and received congratulations of others than members of the



QUEEN WILHELMINA AND THE PRINCE CONSORT.

royal families. At 1:30 p. m. a luncheon was served and at 4:15 p. m. the royal couple departed on their honeymoon.

The day previous to the wedding was one of festivity throughout the city. Clear but bitterly cold weather favored the popular procession today. People came from all parts of the country to take part in the parade and to extend their felicitations to the royal bride and bridegroom. About 3,500 persons marched in the procession. There were many bands and a perfect forest of banners carried by various public and private societies, which marched through the principal streets, finally passing the palace.



THE PALACE IN THE WOODS, NEAR THE HAGUE, WHERE THE ROYAL COUPLE ARE PASSING THEIR HONEYMOON.

where Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Henry reviewed the parade from the balcony. The Queen stood bareheaded in the frosty air. She wore a blue velvet dress, which was partly covered by a heavy sable cape. Duke Henry, in the uniform of a Vice Admiral, stood by her side. The Queen-mother also appeared on the balcony, but for a few moments only. The banner bearers dropped out of the procession in front of the palace and

crowds, which did not seem to mind the frosty air, cheered the paraders heartily. Later the Queen and her fiance drove to Scheveningen, escorted by a regiment of hussars. Scheveningen gave the couple a most enthusiastic welcome. The Queen is wonderfully popular among the fishermen throughout Holland. Never is one lost but she sends a generous purse to his family. Accordingly they erected in her honor two unique triumphal arches composed of fishing nets, barrels, and other paraphernalia of their trade and bearing appropriate decorations.

Wedding Trousseau Described.

The Queen's wedding gown, woven of the finest silver tissue, was embroidered at the School of Art Needlework in Amsterdam and was afterward made up in Paris. It is ornamented with silver-threaded seed pearls. The robe and train are lined with rich white silk. The bodice, which is plain and cut low, is trimmed with antique lace. The trails are covered with embroidery, almost meeting at the waist and broadening over to the hem. The court train is two and a half yards long, the embroidery running around in light trails. The gowns of the Queen's trossseau are mostly pale greens, grays, blues and whites, these suiting her blonde complexion best. For her public entering into Amsterdam her Majesty has a royal robe of white velvet, with a train trimmed with ermine, and a mantle lined with ermine. At one of the receptions in Amsterdam after the honeymoon she will wear a gown of white satin, embroidered around the hem and bodice with a small tracery of orange leaves, and a court train of rich orange velvet lined with white silk. She has an outdoor gown of delicate gray combined with white and pale blue, scarcely showing embroidered steel and silver sequins. With this goes a large hat. She has also a soft hunting costume of dark bottle green, unornamented, and another of trimmed cloth applique. There is a walking dress of dark green with gold threads, and another of green mignonne cloth, combined with white. The Queen has four plain riding habits.

Some of the Wedding Gifts.

Amsterdam's gift to the Queen, the magnificent gilded chariot originally built for her coronation, was formally presented on Monday. In it she rode to church Thursday. One of the richest presents is a great tapestry representing the garden of the Hesperides. This is from the French republic. The City of Hague gave a porcelain service of 300 pieces. From the women of

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Work in Both Houses at Springfield.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Bowen Introduces a Bill Providing That Defendants in Justice Courts May Take Three Miles from Home to Hear Cases to Hear Court.

Wednesday, February 9.
The House was unusually busy today. It started with the discussion of Mr. Noble's bill prohibiting the issuing of free transportation to and the acceptance of the same by members of the General Assembly, which was a special order on second reading and which finally was sent to the Railroad committee. This action is considered to mean that the measure is gone for good and will not appear again during this session.

Among the more important bills introduced in the House were the following: By Bowen of Will—Providing that defendants in suits in justice courts who reside more than three miles from the office of the justice may, upon making affidavit of that fact, have their cases removed to a nearer justice if there be one. By Hammond of Cook—Repealing the act creating the State Board of Horsebreeders. Also a bill repealing the act for the licensing of architects. By Church—Two bills amending the law in relation to local improvements. These bills were prepared by the special committee on Chicago City Council, and have been heretofore published. By Gould—Amending the special assessment law as applied to the construction of sidewalks, being one of the bills prepared by the special committee of the Chicago City Council.

Thursday, February 7.

Representative Connor introduced an anti-trading bill which would compel city politicians to change their method of campaign if it became a law. It amends a section of the present election law and makes it an offense punishable with a fine and imprisonment if a candidate for office treats a voter with a drink to influence his vote, and it makes treating for campaign purposes a felony. Joseph Heilmink believes that any man who steals a dog will commit another crime, so he put in a bill today making dog stealing a felony, to be punished by a large fine and imprisonment.

Among other bills the following: By Mr. Eignus—Providing for the rental of school text books to pupils in the public schools. Boards of directors shall purchase books and rent them to pupils at not to exceed one-fourth of the publisher's price. By Mr. Eignus—Providing that one-half of the money derived from the licensing of dram shops shall be paid into the county treasury and used for the improvement of public highways. By Mr. Fendler—Repealing the section of the law limiting the number of persons that may be recovered in a suit for damages arising from a death by a wrongful act, neglect or default. By Mr. W. Sullivan—Providing that the state board of health shall have supervision of lodging houses, inns and hotels in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants.

Friday, February 8.

The demands of the state institutions this session are simply enormous, being far in excess of those of any previous year. The Peoria asylum, known as Bartonville, wants \$200,000 for the completion of the plant and its maintenance for the two years. There is a proposition before the legislature looking toward the establishment of a state farm for epileptics, such as some of the eastern states have. This involves an expenditure of about \$200,000. If such an institution be created, however, it would diminish the expenditures of the Illinois asylum by taking the epileptics away from their care. Every state institution appears to want more money than ever before. Governor Yates is giving this matter a good deal of attention. He had a long conference today with Senator Chapman, chairman of the state appropriation committee, on the subject of state expenses. He wants to do everything in his power to avoid an excessive tax rate. He always has expressed himself, in public and private, as being in favor of all reasonable demands looking toward the proper care of the dependents of the state. However, he will oppose unwarranted extravagance.

Monday, February 11.

Senator Stubbfield and Representative Spragg, chairman of the subcommittee on Congressional apportionment of the Senate and House, respectively, have returned to Springfield. It is expected that a majority of the subcommittees will be there soon, when work will be resumed on the Congressional map. The members of the subcommittee spent a few days in Chicago after the adjournment last Friday morning. There they discussed the Cook county plans and in the proposition to attach Will county to Cook in framing the new Congressional districts. Senator Stubbfield said that while there is some opposition to the plan a majority of those spoken to favored the proposition. He does not anticipate that it will become necessary to change the lines already drawn, so far as that particular section of the state is concerned. The Senator says Cook county voters will consent to this addition or be satisfied with nine districts, and he thinks the leaders will accept the former proposition.

Arrangements have been completed for the trip of Governor Yates and his staff to Washington to attend the inaugural ceremonies on March 4. The party will go by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from Chicago, on a special train, which will leave there at 1 p. m. on Friday, March 1.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

Representative Jones, the colored member, has introduced a resolution concerning the Illinois industrial home for the blind, located in Chicago, for alleged discrimination on account of color and nationality of applicants for admission to that institution. The resolution is based on an unsuccessful attempt by Jones to have James Brown, colored, of 626 Armour avenue, Chicago, admitted to the home.

The state has already approved a \$100 appropriation for the Illinois exhibit at the Buffalo exposition. A proposition looking towards an appropriation of \$200,000 for a state exhibit at the St. Louis exposition is before the legislature. Miscellaneous appropriations of \$200,000 for its state exhibit at the World's Fair, and if it is believed Illinois will appropriate an amount in excess of this for the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

Springfield politicians declare that Henry Yates, brother of Gov. Yates, will get the appointment of state insurance superintendent, to succeed J. B. Van Cluwa. John S. Miller and Robert McKinstry, Chicago members of the Illinois practice commission, tried to induce the three county members to consent to Justice court reform features, but they were not successful in the proposition. In the meantime it is expected the Chicago exhibit will be made over the provisions limiting the scope of the subcommittee act and making jurors judges of the facts without being judges of the law. There was also an attempt, it is said, to have from appellate court judges their views on a measure by increasing on the fees in a



ELECTRIC TOWER

Transportation building, so that visitors can easily pass from one to the other and make comparisons between the closely allied apparatus in the two buildings. In the northwest corner of the Electricity Building will probably be located the 5,000 H. P. transformer plant which will transform the Niagara power polyphase current from 11,000 volts to 1,800 volts for distribution about the grounds. Smaller step-down transformers will be used in several hundred transformer pits about the grounds and in the various buildings, where the current will be reduced from 1,800 volts to 104 volts. At this pressure lights and electric motors and other appliances will be operated.

The progress in the development and application of the various branches of electrical science and industry of recent years makes the exhibit at the Pan-American exposition of the utmost importance and interest. At the time of the World's Fair at Chicago, electric transportation over street car lines of cities was in its infancy. In ten years the electric motor in its application to both transportation and industry has effected well nigh an industrial revolution. In the electric lighting industry, and in the telephone system there has been great progress during this decade. Wireless telegraphy has come to the front within a few years and is destined to effect still further radical changes in methods of electric communication. Automobiles electrically propelled have come into use. In all these fields the Pan-American Exposition will have electrical exhibits illustrating this marvelous progress. There will be a collection of historical matter relating to the subject which will show the gradual development of the apparatus used. An especially interesting exhibit will be that illustrating the application of electricity to the propulsion of cars and vehicles like the automobiles. Most persons are more familiar with the successful operation of such vehicles by electricity than

ions of Cyclists and Automobilists of the Americas during the summer of 1901.

The automobile exhibit, it is promised, will be the finest ever seen at any exposition. There will also be a large and complete display of bicycles, representing all stages of progress from the heavy and clumsy iron-tired velocipedes to the finest pneumatic-tired modern machines, including the "good old ordinary" or high wheel bicycle fitted with small solid rubber tires which was first exhibited in this country twenty-five years ago, at Philadelphia.

A grand carnival of cycle races will be held in the magnificent Stadium which is now being erected on the Pan-American grounds. This vast arena will be in many respects equal the famous old Colosseum at Rome.

Horticulture at Exposition.
Horticultural exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition have a beautiful setting in and about an exceedingly handsome building 229 feet square. The height of the building is 238 feet to the top of the lantern, and the general proportions are of commanding grandeur.

Fruits of all kinds will be placed on exhibition during the summer. Much of the fruit will be preserved in cold storage, though the exhibit will change as the season advances and the different varieties ripen. A number of states have made arrangements to provide collective exhibits that will properly represent the horticultural products of their particular section. California is arranging for a special exhibit of the wonderfully diversified fruit productions of that state. Other states are taking the matter up with the prospect of making the horticultural exhibit the most complete ever attempted. The same care that characterizes other sections of the Exposition will be given the Horticultural division with the view of making it repre-

QUEER TITLES FOR SERMONS

That eccentric preacher, Lorenzo Dow, once preached to thoughtless young women who with their gorgeous bonnets had taken the highest seats in the room, from the text, "Topknot, Come Down." One of the most brilliant preachers of a generation ago, now a "castaway," preached to young people from the text, "Let Her Down." Several years ago a bright

preacher advertised to enlighten his people on Sunday morning by "Lessons from Croquet." Last year it was "Lessons from Golf." "Born too Late; the World Has the Start of Him," is the form of an offer of enlightenment to young men. "A Love Song," "A Love Adventure," and "Lessons in Courtship," of course attracted instant attention.

A BOSTON PHILANTHROPIST

Frank A. Schirmer, a member of one of the leading business firms in Boston, performed an act of practical philanthropy recently. On Saturday last he had the police captain in one of the poorer precincts in the Elm street his officers to obtain the ad-

dress of families who were in need of coal. Then going to a dealer he gave his check in payment for 100 tons of coal to be delivered under the direction of the police captain, whom he had previously consulted. By Saturday evening 75 families had been supplied with their winter fuel.