

SEEN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Notable Specimens of Architecture on the Grounds at the Great Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

Among a great number of sketches submitted in competition for this building by women from all over the land, the president of the board of lady managers quickly discovered in the sketch submitted by Miss Sophia G. Hayden that harmony of grouping and gracefulness of details which indicate the architectural scholar, and to her was awarded the first prize of a thousand dollars, and also the execution of the design.

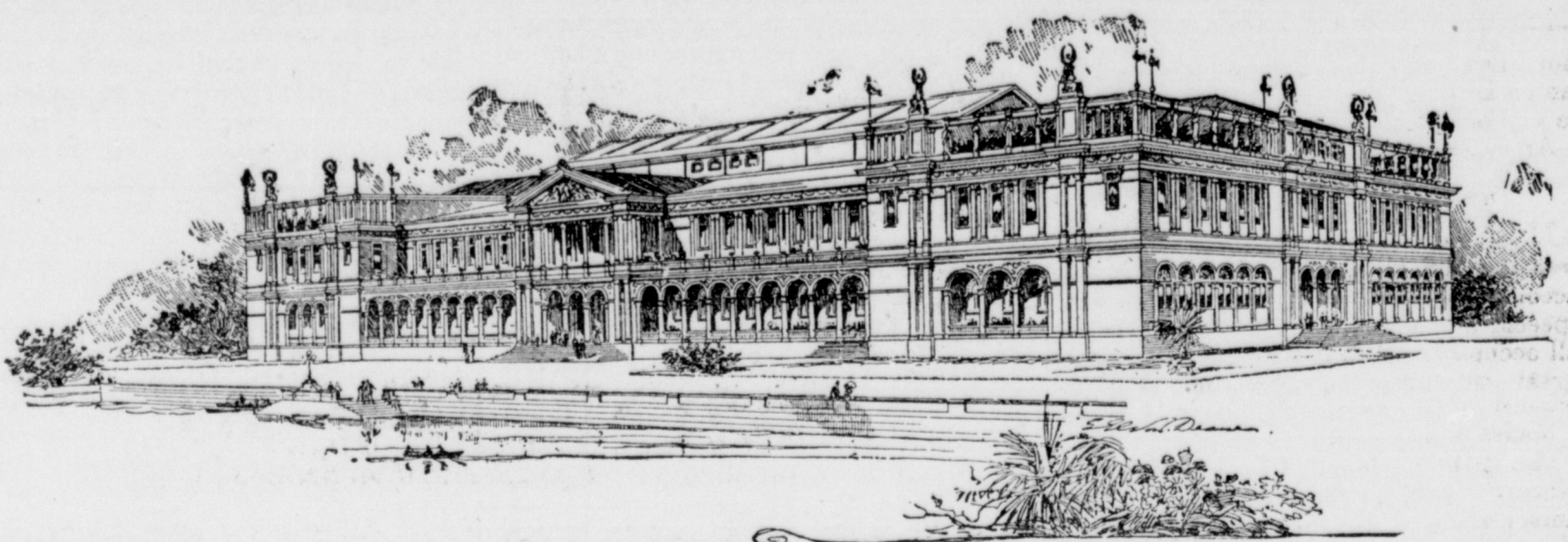
Directly in front of the building the lagoon takes the form of a bay, about 400 feet in width. From the centre of this

is surrounded by a two-story open arcade, as delicate and chaste in design as the exterior, the whole having a thoroughly Italian courtyard effect, admitting abundance of light to all rooms facing this interior space. On the first floor are located, on the left hand, a model hospital; on the right, a model kindergarten; each occupying 80x60 feet.

The whole floor of the south pavilion is devoted to the retrospective exhibit; the one on the north to reform work and charity organization. Each of these floors is 80x200 feet. The curtain opposite the

therefore in three divisions. The middle one rises much higher than the others, and its walls are pierced to form a beautiful arched clearstory. The cupola, placed exactly in the center of the building and rising 165 feet above the ground, is reached by eight elevators. These elevators of themselves naturally form a part of the Transportation exhibit, and as they also carry passengers to galleries at various stages of height, a fine view of the interior of the building may easily be obtained.

The main building of the Transportation exhibit measures 960 feet front by 250 feet



THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

bay a grand landing and staircase leads to a staircase six feet above the water. Crossing this terrace other staircases give access to the ground four feet above, on which, about 100 feet back, the building is situated. The first terrace is designed in artistic flower beds and low shrubs. The principal facade has an extreme length of 400 feet, the depth of the building being half this distance. Italian renaissance is the style selected.

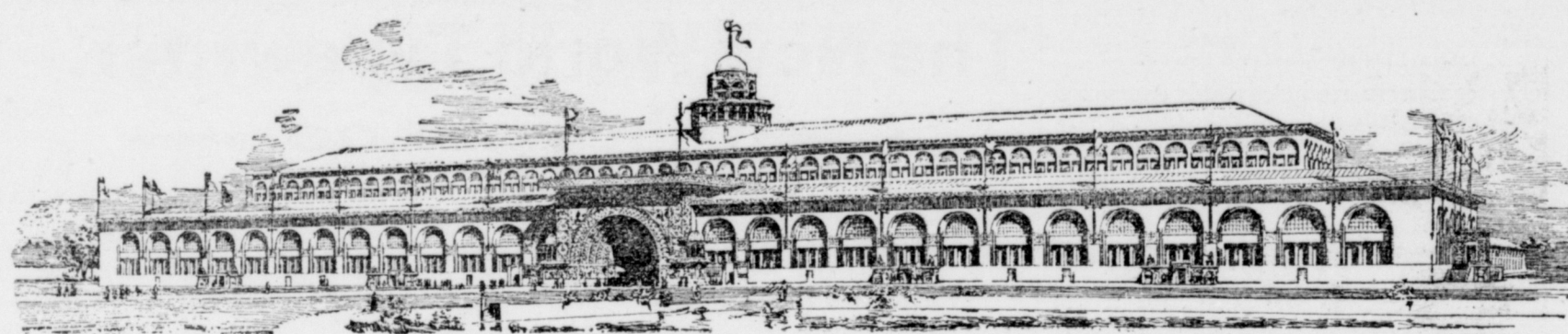
The first story is raised about ten feet from the ground line, and a wide staircase

main front contains the Library, Bureau of Information, records, etc.

In the second story are located ladies' parlors, committee-rooms, all leading to the open balcony in front. The whole second floor of the north pavilion incloses the great assembly-room and club-room. The first of these is provided with an elevated stage for the accommodation of speakers. The south pavilion contains the model kitchen, refreshment rooms, reception rooms, etc.

The women of New York State will

deep. From this extends westward to Stony Island avenue an enormous annex, covering about nine acres. This is one story only in height. In it may be seen the more bulky exhibits. Along the central avenue or nave the visitor may see facing each other scores of locomotive engines, highly polished, and rendering the perspective effect of the nave both exceedingly novel and striking. Add to the effect of the exhibits the architectural impression given by a long vista of richly ornamented colonnade, and it may easily be seen that



THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

leads to the centre pavilion. This pavilion, forming the main triple-arched entrance, with an open colonnade in the second story, is finished with a low pediment enriched with a highly elaborate bas-relief. The corner pavilions have each an open colonnade added above the main cornice. Here are located the Hanging Gardens.

A lobby 40 feet wide leads into the open rotunda, 70x65 feet, reaching through the height of the building, and protected by a richly ornamented skylight. This rotunda

furnish the library room, and it will contain a collection of works written by women.

The main entrance to the Transportation Building consists of an immense single arch enriched to an extraordinary degree with carvings, bas-reliefs and mural paintings, the entire feature forming a rich and beautiful, yet quiet, color climax, for it is treated in leaf and is called the Golden Door.

The interior of the building is treated much after the manner of a Roman basilica, with broad nave and aisles. The roof is

the interior of the Transportation Building is one of the most impressive of the Exposition.

The Transportation exhibits naturally include everything, of whatsoever name or sort, devoted to the purpose of transportation, and range from a baby carriage to a mogul engine, from a cash conveyor to a balloon or carrier pigeon. The Transportation Building cost about \$300,000. Adler & Sullivan, of Chicago, are the architects.

IMPROVING ON NATURE.

Some of the Beautifiers Used by the Women in All Ages.

From the very earliest ages and remotest periods of which any records have been handed down to us, evidence exists in profusion to show that at all times in her history, woman's toilet has been one of her most engrossing cares; and very peculiar and interesting, not to say amusing, are some of the methods that have been adopted by Beauty at various times, either for adding to her natural charms, or for preserving them from the unwelcome encroachments of growing age.

Poppaea, the wife of the Emperor Nero, used regularly to bathe in asses' milk that had been mixed with the juice of crushed strawberries; but even this eccentricity was exceeded by the great ladies of the eighteenth century, who sometimes performed their ablutions in water mixed with honey and crushed rose leaves, milk of almonds, and *eau de chais*, which was really weak real broth.

Marie Antoinette used a decoction of laurel leaves, wild thyme, sea salt, and marjoram. Fantastic as these appear, a bath of lime-flowers, or of a decoction of spinach, is even now strongly recommended by eminent physicians. On the other hand, history tells us that Diane de Poitiers bathed every morning in a simple bath of rainwater, and some writers of the period attribute the longevity of her charms to the habit she had of walking unprotected in the rain.

Anne Boleyn, also, used pure water, and the story is well known of how certain of her courtiers, by way of flattery, drank her health in part of the water in which she had bathed.

The ancient Gauls, famed amongst the Romans for the roses on their cheeks, used to wash in chalk dissolved in vinegar, or in the froth of beer, which is still employed in some parts of Northern Europe. The Chinese, to obtain the same effect, use a harmless rouge made from beetroot. The blood of a hare was a very popular cosmetic amongst the Roman ladies. Many of the recipes and remedies in vogue in the Middle Ages, some of which have survived to the present day, were brought back from Palestine by the Crusaders.

Although it is popularly supposed that fair women are less energetic and impressive than dark ones, it is curious to note what a number of the most famous women in history have been blondes. In a list of such, a modern writer includes Helen of Troy, Lucretia Borgia, Lady Macbeth, Queen Mary, Catherine and Marie de Medicis, Madame de Sevigne, Marie Antoinette, Madame Girardin and the Empress Eugenie. Queen Elizabeth had red hair.

The ancient Greek, after washing their hair in soap and water, rubbed into it the fat of goats mixed with beech ashes; whilst

the Germans washed their fair tresses in beer and lime. With the Venetians the trick of staining the hair copper color, or "Titten's red," was quite an art. The Arabians and Persians dye their black hair darker with henna, afterwards washing it in water tinged with indigo.

Concerning false hair, it is a curious fact that hair cut from the head of dead persons is, luckily, of little use, as it cannot be curled or waved without great difficulty. A harmless hair dye, recommended by a modern authority as being extremely efficacious, consists of nothing but tea in which iron nails have been steeped for a fortnight or so. Walnut juice is also advocated.

Perfumes of all sorts are of course, of great antiquity. The Athenian nobles at their banquets let loose doves, which had been bathed in different scents, which rained down on the guests from their wings; and so much addicted were the Egyptians to the use of scents, that not content with deluging themselves and their apparel, at great festivals the very gutters in the streets were filled with perfumed waters. The haughty dames of Rome and Athens wore earrings of large hollow pearls, which were filled with scent, and had a small orifice at the lower point, through which, as the wearer moved, a tiny drop of perfume fell on her shoulders. Salammbô, the heroine of Flaubert's masterpiece, is described as wearing these costly ornaments.

No Wonder He Died.

Christian Heinecker was born at Lubeck on the 6th of February, 1721. When only 10 months old he could repeat every word spoken to him; at twelve months of age he had memorized all the principal events mentioned in the Pentateuch. Before he had finished his second year of existence he had learned all the historical parts of both the Old and New Testament. At the age of 3 he could reply correctly to all questions put to him regarding universal history and geography, and in the same year he learned to speak both Latin and French. In his fourth year he employed his time in studying religions, especially the history of the Christian Church. He was not only able to glibly repeat all that he had read, but was also able to reason with considerable judgment of things in general. The King of Denmark wished to see this wonderful child, so he was taken to Copenhagen. After his return to Lubeck he learned to write, and was beginning on the study of music and mathematics, but, his constitution being very weak, he took down and died on June 27, 1725, aged 4 years, 4 months and 21 days. What a wonderful record for such a short life!

Mrs. Newbridge—Why! You are in second mourning, and your husband has not been dead a week! Mrs. Weed—But he was my second husband, you know!

WASTED BY WAR.

The World is More Peaceful than it has Been for a Century.

Just now the world is at peace, or at least the civilized world is more quiet than for 100 years, says the Louisville Courier and Journal.

From 1793 to 1815 the Napoleonic wars prevailed.

In 1828 there was war between Russia and Turkey.

In 1830-1840 civil war prevailed in Spain and Portugal.

From 1830 to 1847 war was carried on between France and Algeria.

From 1854 to 1856 there was war between England and France and Russia.

From 1861 to 1865 civil war prevailed in America.

In 1866 Prussia and Austria were in conflict.

In 1866 France was at war with Mexico.

In 1870-71 France and Germany were at war.

In 1876 and 1877 Russia and Turkey were at war.

In this century of conflict the loss in men is estimated at 4,140,000, not counting the almost unending conflicts in South America.

In the Franco-German war Mulhall estimates the losses of both nations in killed, died of wounds, died of sickness, and disabled at 371,751; German, 133,751; French, 238,000.

Of these numbers, 107,000 were killed or died of wounds, 60,000 died of sickness, 205,000 were disabled.

The same authority thus estimates the losses in killed and wounded at the different periods of the conflict:

Battles.	French.	German.	Total
Waterloo.....	32,000	11,000	43,000
Marle Four.....	28,000	10,000	38,000
Gravelotte.....	28,500	20,100	48,600
Paris.....	30,000	13,300	43,300
Orleans, etc.....	75,500	57,400	132,900
Total.....	193,000	118,000	311,000

The improvement in war weapons is thus stated: The Germans in the war of 1870-71 fired 400 shots to every person killed, whereas in the American war it took 740 shots to kill a man.

War costs more in life; peace costs more in expense. The German army is not killing anybody now, but it cost in 1859 to maintain it £18,840,000, or \$95,000,000.

The appropriation for the army of the United States is one-fourth of this sum, or \$24,000,000. But it is to be remembered that our army is only a shadow, chasing the Indians over the plains.

A young Englishman tried, just for fun, crossing sweeping at Sixth avenue and twenty-third street New York, recently. He says he was much better treated by the men than the women, the latter in response to his appeals for "A penny, please," said crossly that they "Would give him something when they came back," or that they "Hadn't any change." The young well received only twenty-six cents for five hours work.

How To Make Friends.

If friends we wish to find
In our journey through life,
We must be true and kind,
Through difficulty and strife.

As we with others deal,
Wherever we them meet,
They will to 'ard us feel
Just as we them greet.

If we to them are kind
As man to man should be,
We will in them find
Reflected what in us they see.

If God has made us thus
How essential to me and you,
With purpose true in us
That we right to others do.

Then friends we will surely find
When in difficulty or strife,
Real, honest, true and kind,
Who will us aid in life.

Oh! if men were truly wise
As a river, peace would flow,
Then others would them prize
And honored be where ere they go.

In life to this attention give;
If you an upright course pursue
'Twill be good you did live,
Leaving the world better of you.

Shediac, N. B., March 1893. H.

HE LOVED
good bread, pie,
and pastry, but his
stomach was delicate.
SHE LOVED
to cook, but was
tired and sick of the
taste and smell of lard.
She bought Cottolene,
(the new shortening) and
THEY LOVED
more than ever, be-
cause she made better
food, and he could eat it
without any unpleasant
after effect. Now
THEY ARE HAPPY in
having found the BEST,
and most healthful short-
ening ever made—
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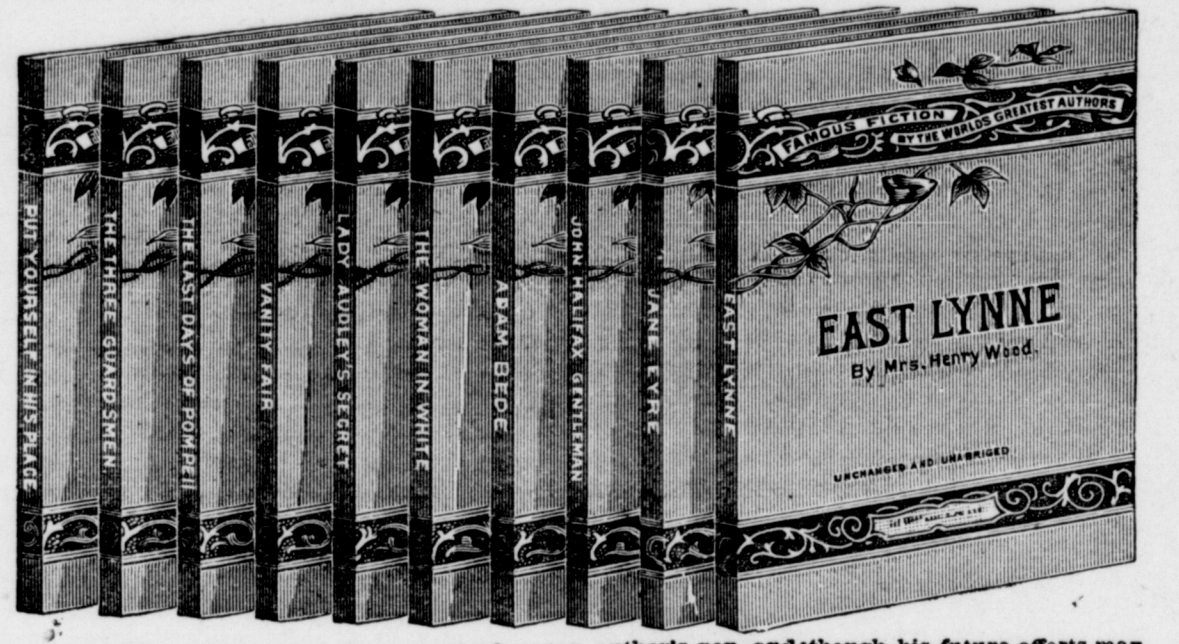
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Syrup
Will Cure
SOUL
STOMACH
AND
HEART-
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