

Notes from the World's Columbian Exposition.
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the extreme north; and a mail sled drawn by a dog team, as in Siberia. The rest of this exhibit comprises a full set of government postage stamps and post office supplies.

Several special days have been observed recently, but none have been more full of novelty or more picturesque than was the celebration by the Turks. A large number of representatives of this nation were present, and the procession from the Turkish village in the Midway Plaisance to the Ottoman building in the Exposition grounds was gorgeous and unique. It was made up largely of Bedouins mounted on spirited horses bedecked in their brightest garments and carrying their long, villainous-looking weapons. There was also quite an escort mounted on camels and donkeys. Nearly every man in the procession wore a fez, and many officials were dressed in the bright-colored insignia of their offices. The day was the seventeenth anniversary of the accession of the present sultan to the throne.

In the Mines building the "Statue of Salt" commands a wondering throng. It is said not a few elderly ladies go away believing that they have actually seen a replica of Lot's wife.

The model of the United States Treasury in the Administration building is another object of unfading attraction. It is built of Columbian half dollars, and considerable ingenuity has been displayed in its construction. The coins for the model were minted under an act of Congress, August 5, 1892.

The model of a prairie farm commands admiration. It was designed and partly executed by an Illinois girl, seventeen years of age. The principal materials entering into its construction are grain and grasses, and these have been handled with no small deftness and effect.

In the Anthropological building are some of the most important prehistoric relics from Carson, Nevada, from a quarry in the north end of a low sandstone ridge, a short spur of the Pine Nut Mountains. They consist of casts and in most cases the originals of footprints discovered in 1882. There are mammoth tracks, human tracks, horse tracks, and bird tracks. The quarry excavation is about 4,950 feet above the sea level. The formation is thus described: First, sandstone, forming the walls of the quarry and from 22 to 32 feet in height; second, the strata containing the prints; and third, the bed rock. There were also found mammoth teeth in good condition, and portions of the tooth and two jaw bones of a horse. The deposit where these remains were discovered is supposed to be Quaternary or Upper Pliocene, for in the opinion of Dr. Joseph Le Conte there are no indications of "the tall horse or elephant in the American Miocene."

The great liberty and peace bell for the Columbian Exposition, weighing 13,000 pounds, cast at Troy, N. Y., lately reached the Exposition.

It is one of the largest bells ever cast in this country, is seven feet in height, seven feet four inches in diameter at the mouth, and the tongue and bolt weigh 700 pounds. Every ounce of the metal of which the bell is made has a historic value as having been connected with the deeds of the Revolution and of other great struggles in the field of war in which the honor of the country was at stake. There are in it, among other things, bullets taken from the battlefield and from the bodies of men who were wounded; wedding rings, thimbles, spoons, the remains of swords, bayonets, cannon and rifles, jewelry, coin and plate, and the pennies of more than a quarter of a million of American boys and girls.

This bell is the outcome of an idea of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, and commemorates the celebration of this Columbian year. There are some inscriptions on the bell: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof," "A new commandment I give unto you that ye love one another," and "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, goodwill toward men."

The Tiffany Chapel in the Manufactures building is a grand exhibit. The altar is made of white mosaic inlaid with mother-of-pearl and jewels. The columns and windows are all of mosaic glass, in the style of the thirteenth century. The cross on the altar is of gold set with jewels. The altar window has a setting of peacock feathers in gold and natural colors. There are 280,000 pieces in the altar, which glisten in the subdued light of the candles which are kept burning on the altar.

WASHINGTON'S RED CEDAR VASE.

In the Washington building at the World's Fair is exhibited the largest piece of wood turning in the world. It is the work of J. L. Nygren, of Tacoma, an employe of the Tacoma Lumber and Manufacturing Company. Mr. Nygren spent about three months of his time making a special lathe and turning from a single log of cedar a huge vase, six feet high and four feet across the top. The vase is highly polished, and

shows to splendid advantage the coloring and graining of the red cedar.

World's Fair Awards.

In the Department of Artistic Manufactures the judges have passed upon nearly all of the exhibits, and medals have been awarded to many foreign as well as home exhibitors. The list is so long we can only find space for the American medalists as follows:

New York—Brown's Amber Manufacturing Company, Bell & Barber, Leon Favre, M. J. Powers, Beyer & Schultzer, Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, S. Strauss & Sons, Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company (5), S. Klobner & Co., Tiffany & Co., Ed. Jansen, Sypher & Co., B. & W. B. Smith, Ed. Jansen, Hertz Bros.

Chicago—Columbus Manufacturing Company, Winslow Bros., Healy & Millett, Wells Glass Company, Miss M. Heinnermaux, L. M. Hamline & Co., Mrs. W. M. Clarke, Mrs. B. B. Jenkins, F. Winter Co., Miss S. R. Little, A. E. Richter, Gensch & Hartman, E. B. Clarke Co., J. C. Wemple & Co., Winslow Bro. Co., Ehman & Simon Manufacturing Company, Bensinger Bros., Wind Folding Bed Co., Th. Kane & Co., George E. Androvetti, Rawson & Evans, McCully & Miles, Flanagan & Beidemorg, Horn Bros., Henry Dibblee Co., Dean & Co., A. H. Andrews & Co., American Bronze Company.

Providence, R. I.—F. F. Pearce & Co., Gorham Manufacturing Company (several), O. C. Devereaux & Co., R. L. Griffith & Son, S. & B. Lederer, Reynolds & Co., J. H. Fanning & Co., New England Manufacturing Company, Arnold & Steere, Charles F. Prons, Payton



LARGEST TURNED VASE IN THE WORLD.

& Kelley, W. E. Webster & Co., Kent & Stanley Company, Otsby & Barton.

Philadelphia—William Reith, J. W. Boughton, William Galloway.

Toledo—Libby Glass Company, Gendron Iron Wheel Company.

Boston—H. R. Plimpton & Co., Derby & Kilnor Company.

Denver, Col.—Miss J. R. Pickney.

Lyons, N. Y.—Manhattan Silver Plating Company, Manhattan Silver Plating Company.

Meriden, Conn.—Meriden Britannia Company, Meriden Britannia Company.

Newark, N. J.—Whitehead & Hoag, Stewart Hartsorn Company, Nymble.

Geneva, N. Y.—Miss F. Crittenden.

Kansas City, Mo.—F. D. Koehler.

East Liverpool, O.—Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, Knowles, Taylor & Anderson.

Cincinnati, O.—Reuld Moulding Manufacturing Company, Andrew Messwell & Co.

Phoenix, Ariz.—F. E. White Cactus Manufacturing Company, F. E. White Cactus Manufacturing Company.

St. Paul, Minn.—Drake Manufacturing Company.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Gun Folding Bed Company, New England Furniture Company, Sligh Furniture Company, Royal Furniture Company.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Miss A. S. Lodge.

Freeport, Ill.—G. Dickens Filigree Company.

Allegheny, Pa.—Conroy, Puigh & Co.

Rockford, Ill.—Royal Mantel Company, Middlecomb Company, Rockford Standard Company.

Hartford, Conn.—Wm. Rogers Manufacturing Company (3).

Attleboro, Mass.—R. F. Simmons & Company, W. & S. Blankington.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Holmes & Edwards Silver Company.

New Bedford, Mass.—Pairpont Manufacturing Company.

Washington, D. C.—Mary and Emily Healy.

Detroit, Mich.—George Le Roff.

Columbus, O.—Kimmear & Yager Company.

Pittsburg, Pa.—U. S. Glass Company.

Trenton, N. Y.—Burroughs & Mountford Company.

Baltimore, Md.—Edwin Bennett Pottery Company.

Pawtucket, R. I.—G. H. Fuller & Son.

Miscellaneous.—J. Hoare, William K. Potter, Aladdin Terra Cotta Company.

The Money of the World.

Acting Director of the Mint Preston has prepared a table of the monetary systems of the world. The table shows that the aggregate stock of gold is \$3,582,505,000; silver, \$4,042,700,000; uncovered paper, \$2,635,873,000.

Stock of gold possessed by principal countries is as follows: United States, \$604,000,000; Great Britain, \$550,000,000; France, \$800,000,000; Germany, \$600,000,000; Russia, \$250,000,000. The stock of silver is as follows: United States, \$615,000,000; Great Britain, \$100,000,000; France, \$700,000,000; Germany, \$211,000,000; Russia, \$60,000,000.

The stock of silver is divided as follows: United States, \$538,000,000 full tender, and \$77,000,000 limited tender; Great Britain, no silver full tender, \$100,000,000 limited tender; France, \$650,000,000 full tender, \$50,000,000 limited tender; Germany, \$103,000,000 full tender and \$108,000,000 limited tender; Russia, \$22,000,000 full tender and \$38,000,000 limited tender.

The ratio prevailing in nearly all principal countries between gold and legal tender silver is 1 to 15½. The ratio between gold and limited tender silver is, as a rule, 1 to 14.38. The respective ratios in the United States are 1 to 15.98 and 1 to 14.95.

The various monetary systems as divided among countries: Gold and silver—United States, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Spain, Netherlands, Turkey, and Japan. Gold—United Kingdom, Germany, Portugal, Austria, Scandinavian Union, Australia, Egypt, Canada, and Cuba. Silver—Russia, Mexico, Central and South America, and India. Of the uncovered money, South America has \$600,000,000; Russia, \$500,000,000; United States, \$412,000,000; Austria, \$260,000,000; Italy, \$163,000,000; Germany, \$107,000,000; France, \$81,000,000; and Great Britain, \$60,000,000.

The per capita circulation of gold is: United States, \$9.01; United Kingdom, \$14.47; France, \$20.52; Germany, \$12.12; Russia, \$2.21. Per capita of all classes of money is: France, \$40.56; Cuba, \$31.00; Netherlands, \$28.88; Australia, \$26.75; Belgium, \$25.53; United States, \$24.34; United Kingdom, \$13.42; and Russia, \$7.16.

The Ruins of Ang-Kor.

Recent events have attracted attention to the great lake between Cambodia and Siam, Toule Sap, and to the two Siamese provinces of Ang-Kor and Baltambong which adjoin it. A few months ago the *Progres de Saigon* issued an account, illustrated by native wood engravings, of this great lake of the two provinces and of the famous ruins of Ang-Kor. The region is described as lying to the north of Cochin-China, between Siam, the ocean and the unknown Laos districts, and although now but thinly populated, it was in former times the abode of a race which was great among the peoples of the East, and which for long centuries was governed by a famous line of sovereigns. The great lake is formed during the rainy season by one of the branches of the Mekong, and is then navigable by large steamers, which go to Siemreap, at the head of the lake, and near the ruins of Ang-Kor, the greatest remains of Khmer civilization. These ruins were discovered by the Portuguese and Spaniards in 1564, and they were first described in a volume published in Barcelona in the following century. There are Chinese accounts of a much earlier period, and one of these, written in the thirteenth century by an ambassador sent to the Cambodian court, was made known to Europe by Abel Remusat. It includes descriptions of the two famous temples of Ang-Kor Wat and Ang-Kor Thom, which correspond with the ruins of the present day. Since then they have been investigated by French savants, and quite a splendid work on the subject has been published by M. Fournereau. It is thirty hours' steam to Pnom-Penh, the capitol of Cambodia, and thirty more to Siemreap. Ang-Kor Wat, or Ang-Kor the Great, the royal pagoda, is the best preserved of all the Khmer remains. Mouhot, who visited it in 1862, says it is more majestic than any other monument of antiquity that we possess. It occupies a large rectangular park, 1,087 m. long and 827 broad. The illustrations show numerous towers, vast terraces, several subsidiary temples, innumerable figures of fantastic mythological animals, galleries, colonnades, avenues, lakes, bridges, etc. The surface of the large stones employed in the buildings are covered with pictures and engravings. These huge blocks are believed to have been conveyed to the great heights at which some of them are found by means of inclined planes. Ang-Kor Thom, which is a few miles away, is still more ancient, and around it are the ruins of the old Khmer capital, Preathong, which have been invaded by the forest, giant banyans having their roots below the foundations and their branches among porticoes and pillars covered with bass-reliefs. These latter, which are especially well preserved in the underground galleries, represent the national sports, sacred ceremonies and historical events of the Khmers. These are the two main Khmer monuments, but there are hundreds of others scattered over a large area of the country in the midst of what looks like a primeval forest.—*The Architect.*