



In the Transportation building the exhibits of bicycles occupy a larger part of one of the galleries, and include every kind of bicycle as well as their accessories. The array of wheels is very fine. All the leading manufacturers are represented.

An exhibit of much interest is the tent, camping outfit, and palanquin used by Mrs. French-Sheldon during her recent travels in Africa. The palanquin is made of cane and bamboo, very light, and covered with waterproof material.

Another novel vehicle is a replica of an ancient chariot. The original was found in a tomb at Thebes, Egypt, and is believed to be a Scythian racing chariot. It is now in the Royal Egyptian Museum, Florence, Italy.

South American methods of transportation are well illustrated by life-sized reproductions of the animals used, as well as models of the men and women. These include a Colombian rider's outfit—a man mounted on a fine steed with gorgeous equipments; an "arriero," or mule driver, from Bogota; a pack mule with panniers; a burro with pack saddle; a "lechero," or milk woman, mounted on a mule; a saddled llama; a male cargadore or pack carrier, also a female cargadore; a cargadore or pack carrier, with "silla" or chair on his back for carrying passengers; and a sedan chair of the style used by ladies in Bogota.

Japan exhibits several models of engineering works, one of which is of a cantilever bridge built in 1662, or 231 years ago. This bridge has a span of 161 feet. Another model represents the Kintai bridge of five spans. Other models show a pontoon bridge on the Ogaki Canal sluice, built in 1691 and still used.

In the English section there are exhibited a thrashing engine made by Trevithick in 1812, Earl Durham's bicycle "Dandy Horse," bicycle of fifty years ago, and a model of the Forth bridge on a scale of one inch to forty feet.

Methods and means of transportation in Jerusalem and Syria are illustrated by the exhibit of the United States Consul Merrill. The type of boat now used on the Sea of Galilee is shown, and is said to be the same style of boat used in the time of Christ. Other articles are a palanquin from Jerusalem, a box in which women are carried in wedding processions, a bag for carrying children, a chair for teaching babies to walk, leather bottles for wine, a water jar to be carried on the head, etc.

Steamship traveling is finely illustrated in the French section. Paintings are presented which illustrate the harbor of New York, port of Algiers, port of Marseilles, passengers embarking at Havre for New York, the smoking room on one of the steamers of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, interior view of the workshops where these steamers are built, showing the work of constructing a steamer, the engine, propeller and shaft lying about; a dining saloon, where passengers are at the tables.

Germany shows many models of vessels, also models of engineering works, a section of the North Canal at Kiel, and railway engineering undertakings. A model is shown of a boat that was unearthed in the marshes of the Baltic Sea, and which is believed to be about 1,500 years old.

In the navigation section of this country are large models in relief of the works of the Union Iron Works at San Francisco and of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Virginia. The several government war vessels that have been constructed at the Union Iron Works are represented by miniature vessels floating just off the docks of these works. The model of the Nicaragua Canal is 30 feet long. Water is used to represent the canal and its connections. A model of the Mississippi River raft boat Juniata is shown, towing an immense raft of logs, also a relief map of the State of New York, showing the canal systems and boats.

The pavilion of the Standard Oil Company is a white and gold colonnade in Italian Renaissance style, in which Ionic columns alternate with tall lamps and vases of handsome oils. In the center is a lighthouse. A collection of all the varieties of crude petroleum found in the United States is presented. There are about 200 of these specimens, and they are graded by color from black to pale straw. These oils are in the original condition in which they came from the ground. Some of the oils, which are black and thick like tar, are ten times more valuable than the more attractive amber oils. Black oils are obtained from nearly every State where petroleum is found—New York,

Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Kansas, Texas, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and California. Blackest and thickest of all is the oil from Louisiana. Among these crude oils is a most unique collection of the sands from which the oils are derived. Hanging in the windows are a large number of transparent photographs showing the processes of obtaining and handling petroleum. One of these transparencies, 50x80 inches in size, represents a relief map of the United States, on which is marked every locality in which petroleum has been found and the color of the oil. Along the front of the exhibit the geology of the oil regions is represented by a profile section from Olean, N. Y., westward through Pennsylvania and Ohio to Fort Wayne, Ind. Here miniature derricks and tanks show where the oil wells are located. Tiny threads of glass filled with petroleum indicate the depth of wells and grade of oil produced.

How oils and other products are prepared is shown in a miniature working refinery of glass.

The manufactured products are arranged on stands which radiate from a huge bottle of crude oil in the order in which they are obtained. This central bottle holds one barrel—which is the quantity delivered by the pipes lines of the United States during every second of time throughout the year. The primary divisions are naphtha, burning oils and residuum or petroleum tar. One case displays the naphtha derivatives. In a larger case all the oils are collected which boil at higher temperatures than naphtha. All these distillates require treatment with sulphuric acid before they yield the merchantable product. A third case shows a jar of residuum; other specimens show how it is redistilled, yielding a light oil for fuel and a heavier distillate for lubricating oils. There is also a piece of "tar still coke," which is the final residue left in the still. The "heavy distillate" is next shown treated by sulphuric acid, then chilled till a quantity of paraffine wax is crystallized out. This is pressed out and pressed again, yielding successively soft paraffine, "chewing gum stock," or hard paraffine wax for candles. A mound of pure white paraffine is the starting point for candles. Other cases show how the black unattractive coke is transformed into carbons for electric lights, battery cells and other uses, and also the uses for paraffine wax, the latest use being lemonade straws. These are simply pieces of paper rolled up and coated with this wax.

The exhibit of the evolution of the oil lamp begins with a large pebble hollowed on one side, filled with oil and supplied with a wick. This is used by the Esquimaux. The next queer lamp is a shell laid on a three-pronged stick with a bit of twisted bark for a wick. This is from Japan. Then there are East India lamps of clay; a Bedouin Arab glass lamp; old Roman terra cotta and bronze lamps; Jewish hanging lamps; Flemish lamps, a horological lamp, Moorish lamps, and so on down to latest improved modern lamps.

The State of Washington makes a creditable exhibit in its State building. In front of the building is a mast, one straight piece of fir, three and one-half feet in diameter at the base and two hundred and fifteen feet high. The south wing of the building and the north wing each rest on one piece of timber three feet by three and a half feet in size and one hundred and twenty-five feet long. Each of these pieces was cut from a yellow fir tree seven feet eleven inches in diameter and three hundred and forty feet high. A life-sized full length picture of Washington has a frame made entirely of small pieces of wood, inlaid with seventy-seven different kinds of wood found in this State.

The display of coal, gold and silver ores is large. One piece of coal, believed to be the largest lump ever handled, is twenty-six feet long, five feet four inches high and five feet eight inches wide. It is semi-bituminous, weighs 50,250 pounds and is from the Roslyn mines in Kititas County.

The main part of the building is devoted largely to exhibits of the resources of the soil. The center is occupied by a block some thirty-five feet square, which represents a farm. At one side is a house and other farm buildings and the rest of the area is divided into grain and other fields, with horses, farming machinery and men in miniature, going through the operations of plowing and harvesting.

The Maryland building contains exhibits which give an excellent idea of the oyster industry. Models of oyster boats are shown and a model of an oyster packing establishment.

The original commission which made Christopher Columbus an admiral is now exhibited in a separate glass case on the altar in the chapel of the convent of La Rabida. A United States soldier guards this priceless document. An inscription says: "This is the beginning of American history."

A plaster reproduction of the fishing house which Izaak Walton built on the banks of the River Dove, in England, has been erected among the trees on the shore of the north lagoon. "Piscatoribus sacrum" is the inscription over the doorway, and this is followed by the date 1674.

An apparatus for sterilizing milk is exhibited in the Agricultural building. It consists of a steam chamber designed to hold the bottles, which are held in position by springs. Steam is turned into the chamber, and, as soon as the air is expelled from the bottles by the heat, a vent in the chamber is closed and the milk is subjected to the action of the steam for thirty minutes.

The wheelmen have had their day at the Exposition, and the display last week closed with a procession of over 1,000 bicycles. Many wheels were elaborately decorated and illuminated during the evening.

The Associated American Exhibitors of the World's Columbian Exposition have elected to honorary membership the "Queen of Inventors," Mrs. Harriet Ruth Tracy, of New York, for her notable invention of a rotary shuttle, lock and chain-stitch sewing machine, whose lower bobbin carries over 1,000 yards of thread. Several other inventions by this lady are also shown.

The Algerian village and the theater are in the hands of the sheriff. The seizure was made on a suit of the Columbian Exposition for a percentage on the receipts of the concession, the amount involved being \$6,130.

The Swedish commissioners on behalf of the Swedish government have sent a letter to the Foreign Office tendering their national building to the South Park commissioners to be held in trust for the people of Chicago.

The attendants who push the so-called "gospel chairs" struck on August 15, owing to a 25 per cent reduction in their salary of \$30 a month. Many of them took off their pretty uniforms, entered the grounds and offered to push visitors for 35 cents an hour. The company got 40 cents for the use of their chairs, so the visitors paid the same as if the regular force of chair pushers was propelling the chairs, but the 35 cents went to the pusher and not the company.

Electrical thief catchers are in operation in some of the sections. Their operation is as follows: Ross & Co., of London, have an exhibit in the British section of the Manufactures building. For some time they have been missing valuable lenses. Finally the case reached such proportions that it was decided to lay a trap for the thief.

Several lenses were temptingly displayed within seemingly easy reach, but underneath each lay one end of an electric wire, to the other end of which was attached a bell. The mechanism was so arranged that, as soon as one of these lenses was touched, an electric bell would ring out like a telephone. The guards in that section of the gallery were told of the trap and instructed what action to take when the alarm sounded.

Just before the Manufactures building was closed Sunday night an elderly man, eminently respectable in appearance and neatly dressed, passed along the aisle and soon the gong was heard. The guards rushed in and there on the floor lay the lenses whose theft the old gentleman had undertaken. He was arrested.

The total paid attendance to August 15 is 7,736,706. Rand & McNally's "A Week at the Fair" gives, under an article signed by D. H. Burnham, director of works, the estimated attendance at the Chicago Fair as 35,000,000. The attendance at the Centennial was 9,910,996; at Paris, 1878, 16,032,725; Paris, 1889, 28,149,350.

Owing to the reductions made by the Western lines, the rural population is now making the trip in large numbers. The increased interest in the agricultural exhibits shows that a large portion of the attendance is made up of farmers and their families.

An international swimming match was held in the lagoon on August 11. Captain Concas, of the Spanish caravels, Paul B. Du Chaillu, and Magnus Andersen, of the Viking ship, were the judges appointed. The heathen from the Midway enjoyed the affair hugely. The Zulus, the South American Indians, the Turks, Dahomans, South Sea Islanders, and East Indians, took part in the aquatic contest before the 25,000 spectators. The distance was 1,550 feet, and Adolphus, a native of British Guiana, received the \$5 gold piece.

The Rajah of Kapurthala gave the visitors to the Fair on August 15 a glimpse of royal splendor. The Rajah was invited by the director-general to review a procession which was arranged in his honor. The Rajah appeared in a military costume, over which was a loose robe of silk ornamented with gold and glittering with jewels. His attendants bore the insignia of rank which obtains in India; over his head was a gorgeous silk umbrella, and a servant cooled him with a fan of peacock feathers blazing with all the colors of the rainbow. The line of the aquatic procession was through the ponds to the lagoon and the MacMonnies fountain. The barge of the Rajah was decorated with rugs and shawls. A red carpet protected the Rajah's feet from the cruel gravel when he walked to the reviewing stand. He was seated on a throne which was erected on the grand stand. The Rajah enjoyed the procession immensely, and the people all thoroughly enjoyed seeing the Indian potentate in all his glory.