

THE OHIO DEMOCRAT.

LOGAN, OHIO.

CURRENT TOPICS.

KING HUMBERT has 2,000 blooded horses in his stables near Pisa.

A PHILADELPHIA lawyer, who has just died, left a will of \$3 words.

We foot up in the penitentiary census, 44,000 in the female and 1,800 female.

The New York dude now considers it quite the thing to wear a red rose in his hat.

KANSAS is to have an alliance bank, to loan money to stockholders at 1 per cent a year.

AUSTRALIA has begun to ship eggs to the British market. They are six weeks on the way.

SINCE the first of the year over 600,000 timber trees have been set out in San Diego county, Cal.

THE jail at Somerville, N. J., was entered by thieves the other night, and a pocketbook stolen.

THE coast line of Alaska exceeds in length by 3,000 miles that of all the rest of the United States.

It is said that Senator Edmunds declined a seat on the supreme court bench at least thrice.

FRED DOUGLASS mourns that he can not celebrate his birthday. He does not know when he was born.

REPORTS from Missouri, so far, are favorable to fruit and wheat, but no corn and little oats were planted.

THE Republic of Guatemala sends word that she will take a full hand at the World's Columbian exposition.

THE new United States treasury, the other day received \$10 from some conscience-stricken person in Missouri.

THE late Gen. Albert Pike owned nearly 150 pet birds, which he kept in cages hung in all parts of his house.

A GEORGIA boy with an extraordinary nose is advertised by a dime museum manager as "The Human Elephant."

EX-GOV. EVANS, of Colorado, has presented the university of Denver with \$100,000 for its further endowment.

MINNEAPOLIS millers estimate the wheat crop this year at 550,000,000 bushels, as against 397,000,000 bushels last year.

A SWARM of bees attempted to settle on a man at Jennings, La., but he stuck his head in a haystack and got rid of them.

NATURAL Gas has been discovered in the Argentine Republic, and proves to be equal to that of the United States.

A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE canvass is to be made in Jersey City, N. J., for the purpose of inducing residents to go to church.

It is reported that a wild animal resembling a bear in shape, but striped like a leopard, has been seen near Empire, Ga.

WHEN Herschel studied astronomy only four double stars were known. Now nearly 7,000 of them are distinguishable.

THE Michigan agricultural college has ordered 1,500 kinds of weeds and grasses from Berlin for the use of the class in botany.

S. D. MILLER, son of Atty. Gen. Miller, has been appointed chief of the division of registration and accounts of the war department.

TO the last Von Moltke slept on a simple camp bed with a mattress that was scarcely more than a name and with rough army blankets for covering.

DURING the past few years crime has decreased so much in England that over £200,000 a year less is spent upon prisons than was the case ten years ago.

THE English census is displaying its superiority to our system by the fact that within two weeks of the day of enumeration, the total population is announced at 38,000,000.

A LETTER of George Washington, dated May 2, 1776, and addressed to Col. George Clinton, sold for \$50 recently, and another, written from Valley Forge May 28, 1778, brought \$88.

A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD boy carries the mail from Tucson to La Paz, Ariz. The distance is seventy-five miles, and he is through one of the wildest portions of the territory.

THE number of inhabitants of British India, by the late census is 230,480,000, an increase of nearly 22,000,000 since 1881. The population of all India amounts to about 285,000,000.

JUDGE GRESHAM not infrequently rides on the front platform of a Chicago street-car, and at least one driver has admitted that the justice knows vastly more about horses than he does.

A WOMAN of Dawson is the champion rat exterminator of southwest Georgia. Some time ago she killed eighty rats at one time in her barn, and a few days ago she killed 110 of the rodents in the same place.

THE election judges in one of the wards at Wichita, Kan., had to wait five minutes on a woman voter until she had fished her ticket out of her pocketbook, and then she handed in a receipt for making sweet pickles.

THE work of putting their stalls in Lincoln cathedral, England, which was interrupted in or about the year 1499, is about to be completed. This should be encouraging to those who have on hand monumental projects that are also stalled.

A SUBTERRANEAN Roman temple has just been unearthed at the foot of the Calvarienberg at Baden, near Vienna.

In a niche of this cave or Mithras grotto are the remains of an altar, horns of the rock. Fragments of Roman vessels and utensils, as well as knives, arrows, lamps and coins were also found.

A WEST VIRGINIAN, while hunting near Parkersburg, shot a bird of beautiful blue gray color which measured 5 feet 3 inches in height and 6 feet 4 inches from tip to tip of its wings.

Its bill was eight inches long and its legs and the tips of its wings were of a dull salmon color. No bird like it was ever seen in that section before.

FIVE thousand dollars for removing a swan from Mrs. Stanford's head, and \$600 for removing a few wrinkles from Mrs. Huntington's neck will doubtless suggest to millionaires the wisdom of sending their wives incog. to the doctor.

COUNT VON MOLTKE had, just before his death, been giving daily sittings to Nina Parighy, at present the most noted portrait painter in Germany. She was painting the old field marshal in uniform, with his breast covered with orders.

A MR. COPPIN is engaged in the un-der-taking business at Bolivar, Mo.

THE GREAT EXPOSITION.

Some Late Information Regarding the World's Fair.

What the Government Will Do to Make It a Grand Success—Two Unique Structures Described by Their Designers.

The government's exhibit at the world's fair in 1893 promises to be one of the most interesting features of the exposition. The naval exhibit will certainly be so. James H. Windim, supervising architect of the treasury, presented an alternate plan for a government building last February.

This was offered at the invitation of some of the authorities, who believed that the plans already regarded as final were not sufficiently striking, and the new plans were made to show a structure of greater central elevation of polygonal form, retaining the original outer lines, covering the space of 400 by 300 feet allotted to the use of the government. The first plans were designed to provide a building within the cost of \$400,000 authorized by the congress. As the later, or "alternate," plan contemplated an expenditure of \$800,000, and the congress was opposed to extending the appropriation, the first plans were retained, and will be used in the construction of the building. There are as yet no plans of the details of the interior, either to show location of exhibits or style. A



tentative plan, by which to indicate that the departments of the government, except the navy, will be provided for under one roof, has been made. These departments, together with the Smithsonian institution and the fish commission, will be grouped about a central court of octagonal form, with the main entrance on the lake front. The appropriation for the building is not large enough to permit of elaborate architecture or the indulgence in a taste for much ornamentation.

The most popular feature of the exhibition will be the exhibit of the navy department. Capt. R. W. Meade, U. S. N., suggested some time ago that as the navy would have a large and very interesting contribution to make to the exposition it would be desirable to present it as an object lesson in a structure resembling as closely as possible one of the latest designs of the constructors of our navy for a powerful man-of-war. The suggestion met with prompt approval, both for its novelty and practicality.

Instead of arranging the exhibit of the navy department in a hall it will be put in a structure resembling in every detail a ten-thousand-ton coast line battle ship, like the Indiana, the Massachusetts or the Oregon, now building. It is considered desirable by the inventor of this design that the building should be erected at the lake front.

The model is thus described by Harp-er's Weekly: It will be 345 feet in length and 69 feet in width, and to all appearances will be identical with the



materials of construction will be brick, iron and wood, and plaster will be combined with paint in effective imitation of iron and steel. Upon this model ship there will be mounted fifty guns of all calibers, from the great 13-inch monster, that carries a projectile weighing 1,100 pounds, to the 1-pounder rapid-fire guns and the gatlings. Everything appertaining to the fully-equipped battle-ship will be seen in its proper place. Turrets, torpedo-boats, torpedo nets and booms, boats, anchors, chain-cables, davits, awnings, deck fittings, and the appliances for working all of these things will be shown. The 13-inch guns, of which there are four, will be models, as the real gun and carriage weighs 115 tons, and would require a building of great strength for support. Officers and seamen and marines will be detailed to illustrate the discipline and mode of life on ship-board. The super-structure will show the cabins, staterooms, messrooms, galley, mess-tables for the crew, lockers and other fittings. There will be opportunity to exhibit on the berth-deck the machinery by which the ship will be operated, charts, and instruments of navigation, ordnance implements, including electrical devices, gun-carriage, motors, range-finders, models of type ships, and samples of provisions, clothing, bunting, signals and flags, there will also be portraits of naval heroes from the time of Paul Jones to Farragut, Foote and Porter, and the costumes of the navy from 1774 to the present time will be worn by the attendants.

The directors of the exposition continue to receive hundreds of plans for extraordinary buildings, some of which will be erected by private enterprises. They will add materially to the interest of the great show and become permanent attractions.

Among other clever ideas Mr. J. B. Helpenny, of Chicago, has submitted a plan for a huge leaning cantilever tower, 225 feet in height and 70 feet square to be built of steel, weighing 500 tons and costing \$500,000. The tower, according to his statement, will support 100,000 pounds in weight on the top story, which will lean 100 feet from the perpendicular. This tower, he claims, could be built in eight months, including the shop work and erection. The plan is for the tower to be in the form of a gigantic letter L, of which the lower part acts as a foot to counteract the lean of the superstructure. He

says the framework is of steel truss construction, forming a huge cantilever of enormous strength and rigidity, which combines for support a sub-structure of metal. The lower frame and substructure as a whole resembles the letter L, making in principle an immense unyielding L of which the lower part acts as a foot or offset to counteract the lean of the superstructure. The depth of the substructure is 45 feet, area 105 by 115 feet. The construction of the foundation is chiefly of plate-iron riveted on girder work, imbedded in concrete, which forms a solid bed about 18 feet deep. This girder-concrete foundation has the characteristic of being continuous in structure and rigid throughout, and is especially designed for building on yielding substrata, such as the deep clay of Chicago. On the girder work there are bolted steel-bearing plates, and on these plates the massive cast-iron foot of the cantilever rests. This foot at the left side will be attached to the metal parts of the bed by large steel pins and eye bars, but these connections will not be brought into play unless the tower is heavily loaded. In the superstructure three lines of trusses constitute the main supports; two form sides of the tower, the third has a middle position and a lateral truss system braces them together. Pin connections are used for truss members. The walls of the tower are comparatively light, being simply a framing of small-sized angle iron attached to the trusswork and having a facing of embossed sheet

about 1,100 feet, and its width in the center, up and down, about 150 feet. Between each end of this double beam would be a globe of sheet metal about 100 feet in diameter, with one or more floors inside, and rows of windows at a proper distance above them. These spheres would represent the eastern and

western worlds respectively, and they might be painted on the outside to represent ordinary terrestrial globes. Near the bottom of each globe would be doors of ingress and egress, through which passengers would pass when on of the globes touched the ground. When one of the globes was loaded, which would take but a few seconds, the beam would be set in motion to the reverse position, starting very slowly and accelerating to a rapid motion in the middle of its course and gradually slowing again toward the end, thus making the motion perfectly easy, but raising the passengers to a height of 1,100 feet in three or four seconds, instead of thirty or forty minutes that were required to ascend the Eiffel tower. The height attained would also be greater. In addition this tower would have the advantage of a capacity many times as great as the Eiffel tower, for while one load of passengers was at the top enjoying the scenery another load could be taken into the globe that was down on the ground. The globes would remain with their floors horizontal, by being ballasted at the bottom, but if additional security was thought desirable a system of wire rope cables, extending from one globe to the other, inside the beam, could easily be arranged to keep their vertical axes in absolute parallelism with the vertical axis of the tower. The beam would probably be moved by two rows of hydraulic cylinders, one side and near the top of the tower, the pistons either pulling by means of wire ropes upon a drum mounted upon the axis of the beam, or by racking upon their pistons meshing into spur gears upon the same. The machinery required would thus be very much more simple than in the three systems of elevators used in the Eiffel tower, and the motion of the beam would be entirely controlled by one or two valves in a water pipe running from the ground up to the cylinders. It could be made to work automatically, so as to prevent any undue speed being attained by the beam. If it was thought best to make the tower and statue only the permanent part of the structure, the motion of the beam would be entirely controlled by one or two valves in a water pipe running from the ground up to the cylinders. It could be made to work automatically, so as to prevent any undue speed being attained by the beam. If it was thought best to make the tower and statue only the permanent part of the structure,

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One of the Great Soldier's Favorite Hobbies. Napoleon was fond of the society of sea-hens, and rewarded with prizes and honors the most noteworthy of scientific discoveries. Although at first with "perfidie Albion," as he was wont to call England, he drew the line at scientists, and pardoned English prisoners at the simple request of Joseph Priestley, after all other means had been exhausted, and accepted to the award of three thousand francs by his celebrated minister of 1801. It was Bonaparte who proposed to award a gold medal to Volta, after reading his memoir on galvanism; and later induced Volta, by eloquent means and titles, to surrender his Italian professorship for a residence in Paris. When the memorable expedition to Egypt set sail, Bonaparte took with him many savants and academicians. After the war of battle had turned against the great soldier, and he was transported to the lonely St. Helena, he must have felt that the last tie to France had been severed when, in 1817, he felt forced to resign his chair in the Academy of Sciences.—W. C. Cahall, M. D., in Popular Science Monthly.

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BURNED OUT.

Twenty Acres of Chattanooga Property Destroyed—The Loss Reaches a Quarter of a Million Dollars.

There was a terrible conflagration in Chattanooga, Tenn., Wednesday. The loss is fully a quarter of a million dollars. Insurance over \$150,000. The fire commenced at 3 a. m. in Campbell & Co.'s furniture factory, on King street. The fire soon got beyond the control of the fire department, and rapidly took in everything in the near neighborhood. It was 7 a. m. before the flames were under control, and the field of destruction covered twenty acres. The loss is about as follows: Campbell & Co., furniture factory, loss \$75,000; insurance, \$50,000; G. G. Lilly, two-story brick, just completed, not occupied, loss \$10,000; Peck's warehouse, loss \$15,000; insurance, \$13,000; the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company freight depot, complete loss on building about \$25,000; contents valued at \$25,000. There were also about seventy-five freight cars destroyed, about fifty of them being filled with miscellaneous freight. The loss on the destruction of these cars will not fall short of \$75,000, making a total loss to the railroad company of \$125,000. The amount of insurance is not known. There were several small buildings destroyed, which may aggregate \$10,000 in loss. By herculean efforts the New Mountain City Flouring Mill, just completed at a cost of nearly \$200,000 was saved. The Morrison Lumber Co. incurred only a small loss, on account of the destruction of some lumber in the yard. A large quantity of lumber in the vicinity of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia depot was destroyed. The fire raged furiously for four hours. Several rows of hydraulic cylinders were burned, among others a car-load of fire-works, creating a great panic in the crowd witnessing and working about the fire. The three engines of the fire department were of little use, owing to the great field covered. While this fire was raging in the greatest fury another broke out on East Montgomery avenue, near the Grand View hotel, and a two-story brick and eight frame cottages were destroyed, involving a loss of about \$20,000, fully covered by insurance.

THE CANTILEVER OR LEANING TOWER. western worlds respectively, and they might be painted on the outside to represent ordinary terrestrial globes. Near the bottom of each globe would be doors of ingress and egress, through which passengers would pass when on of the globes touched the ground. When one of the globes was loaded, which would take but a few seconds, the beam would be set in motion to the reverse position, starting very slowly and accelerating to a rapid motion in the middle of its course and gradually slowing again toward the end, thus making the motion perfectly easy, but raising the passengers to a height of 1,100 feet in three or four seconds, instead of thirty or forty minutes that were required to ascend the Eiffel tower. The height attained would also be greater. In addition this tower would have the advantage of a capacity many times as great as the Eiffel tower, for while one load of passengers was at the top enjoying the scenery another load could be taken into the globe that was down on the ground. The globes would remain with their floors horizontal, by being ballasted at the bottom, but if additional security was thought desirable a system of wire rope cables, extending from one globe to the other, inside the beam, could easily be arranged to keep their vertical axes in absolute parallelism with the vertical axis of the tower. The beam would probably be moved by two rows of hydraulic cylinders, one side and near the top of the tower, the pistons either pulling by means of wire ropes upon a drum mounted upon the axis of the beam, or by racking upon their pistons meshing into spur gears upon the same. The machinery required would thus be very much more simple than in the three systems of elevators used in the Eiffel tower, and the motion of the beam would be entirely controlled by one or two valves in a water pipe running from the ground up to the cylinders. It could be made to work automatically, so as to prevent any undue speed being attained by the beam. If it was thought best to make the tower and statue only the permanent part of the structure, the motion of the beam would be entirely controlled by one or two valves in a water pipe running from the ground up to the cylinders. It could be made to work automatically, so as to prevent any undue speed being attained by the beam. If it was thought best to make the tower and statue only the permanent part of the structure,

THE KICKED STICK. All is now ready; each rider has his eye on his favored side, and the priest rides in advance and sprinkles sacred meal over the course, the starters kick the sticks, and the wildest excitement prevails. As each racer left his home he put into his mouth two shell beads—the one he drops as a sacrifice as he starts, the other when he has covered about one-half the course. The stick is kicked rather than kicked, and a good rider will toss a couple of hundred feet. Over the heads of the runners it goes and falls beyond the first man. He simply points to where it lights, and runs on. The next man tries to kick it, but should he fail to get under it he goes on, and the next man takes it. The race is not to the swift alone, although this has no case to do with it. The stick can in no way be touched with anything but the foot, and should it fall into a cactus bush, prairie dog hole or an arroyo, much valuable time is lost in getting it out. Not infrequently it happens that one side will be several miles in advance of the other when the stick falls into some unnoticed hole. The wild and frenzied yelling which takes place as those who were behind come up and pass can only be imagined and not described. So skill in tossing it may be prominent part. On, on they go to the southern hills, east to Ta-ai-yai-lo-ne, north to the mesas, follow these west for miles, then to the southern hills, and back again to the starting point. The distance traversed is nearly twenty-five miles, and they pass over it in about two hours. Racing is indulged in by the excited horses as they approach the goal, and it is not unusual to see a pony drop over dead from exhaustion as they near the village.—J. G. Owens, in Popular Science Monthly.

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