

A man in Wolfe County, Kentucky, has been disfranchised for life for selling his vote.

Calhoun County, Florida, is without a railroad in its borders, has not a single lawyer, nor is there a single barroom in the county.

A French merchant, the victim of several defaulting cashiers, now advertises for "a cashier as honest as possible and paralyzed in both legs."

The Territory of Arizona is, so far as the sheep industry is concerned, in as prosperous a condition, avers the New York World, as any State or Territory in the Southwest.

The United States furnishes 673,000 Freemasons and 647,471 Oddfellows, "with lodgeroom reasons for late hours and latch keys," according to the Chicago Herald.

Kate Field's Washington, after patient toil, has discovered that it cost more to bury and eulogize a dead Statesman than it does to feed and clothe him during his two years of Congressional service.

American ingenuity in holding the ribbons is extending very rapidly to the manufacture of ribbons as well, boasts the Chicago Herald. The product of American looms has increased, according to the figures just published, from \$6,023,100, in 1880 to \$17,081,447 in 1890.

The death of General Beauregard leaves but one of the seven full Generals of the Southern Army living and none of the five men on whom the rank was conferred at the beginning of the war. These five men were Cooper, Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, Albert Sydney Johnston and Beauregard. Bragg and Kirby Smith were afterward made full Generals. Kirby Smith alone survives.

A new style of wall-decoration in these hard times in England may become popular, opines the Chicago Herald's London correspondent. A Dover street sufferer by recent corporation collapses has papered one of the rooms of his house with share certificates, now valueless, but which represent the investment of an immense sum. C. W. King, the well-known philatelist, set the fashion some time ago by covering the walls of a room with postage stamps valued at \$3500.

Among the envelopes containing the electoral votes for President and Vice-President was one with a queer seal, now in possession of Mr. Sparr, one of the doorkeepers of the United States Senate reception room. It seems that Montana, though a State for some time, has as yet no seal. The envelope containing the electoral votes was fastened with a great splash of red wax fully two and a half inches in diameter and in the wax, while it was still soft, was stuck a bright silver dollar of the year of Montana's admission into the Union.

Grover Cleveland evidently thinks that type-written letters are not good form. This, at least, the New Orleans Picayune thinks, is the fair inference to be drawn from the following incident: A politician of National prominence the other day, wishing to urge the claims of a certain person for a cabinet position, dictated a letter for Mr. Cleveland to his typewriter, signed it and sent it away. Shortly afterward he received a reply, written in a somewhat crabbed, but distinct hand, which on examination proved to be an autograph of Mr. Cleveland. The gentleman has put the letter carefully away, and says that he will never again be guilty of sending Mr. Cleveland a type-written letter. The typewriter is very convenient, all the same, and a good deal more legible than most autographs.

A St. Louis man says that "it is a question just how far a silk hat and a supreme nerve will carry a man, but our people appear to yield readily to such influences. The best instance of this is Colonel Hale, of nowhere in particular, but who has a habit of blowing in with the spring breezes and promoting things generally, much to his own interest. Colonel Hale blew into a rapidly growing Western town recently and quickly grasped the fact that there was no cable road. With everything gone but a silk hat and \$125, he spent \$100 for admission into a swell local club and proceeded to exist on the remaining \$25. He gathered about him the leading moneyed men and laid bare the scheme of millions in a cable road. He agreed to obtain the franchise and put it all through for \$30,000, part of which was to be paid down as a guarantee of good faith. Do you believe that that fellow dusted up his silk hat and attacked the aldermen next. By dint of promising and pompous appearance of wealth he secured an ordinance, was voted stock, drew what was coming to him and blew out again, leaving every one to wonder."

Residents of the Pacific Coast towns, notably San Francisco, will be carried to the World's Fair by the Southern Pacific for \$72.50 round trip.

The Midlothian Liberal Association has adopted a resolution declaring Home Rule for Scotland as a necessary condition to Home Rule for Ireland.

A naval officer, who made a study of leprosy, in Hawaii, declares that there are 30,000 lepers in the United States and that the disease is not more contagious than consumption.

The London Spectator is "perfectly satisfied to see the United States take the Hawaiian Islands, as England would be able to capture them without any trouble in the event of war, and in times of peace it would be just as convenient a port as it was under a native dynasty."

An extraordinary case of the arrest of a Judge while sitting on the bench comes to the New York Sun from Nova Scotia. The arrest occurred at Bridgewater, where Judge Carr was charged with forgery committed ten years ago. It is said that the Judge fainted when the warrant was produced by two detectives in his court. The purity of the judiciary in all English-speaking countries is one of the most hopeful indications of the equal growth of morality and civilization.

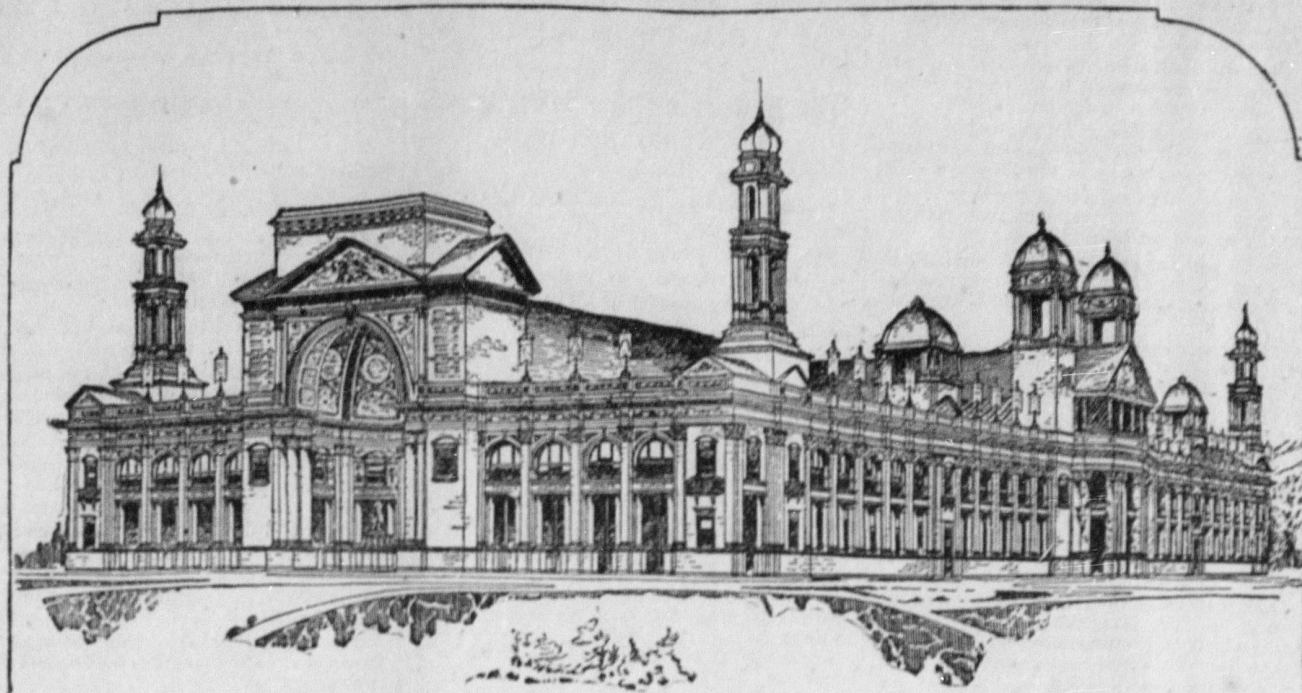
There is a mourner's corner in one of the cloakrooms of the National House of Representatives and another in the Senate cloakroom, where, asserts the New Orleans Picayune, the disappointed and disgruntled congregate to express their dissatisfaction with the existing order of things. There, it is averred, statesmen gather to sit with the corpses of their dead hopes and ambitions, and each place is known locally as a chamber of sighs. A joke or a good story is never heard there.

Poverty must indeed be bitter, muses the Chicago Herald, when its victims pledge their bodies for the dissection room in order to obtain a few shillings for food. This was one of the suggestions acted on at the gatherings of the unemployed at the east end, London, recently. It was represented that "subjects" are difficult to obtain and are quoted as high as \$50. It was proposed that the hungry men should sell their bodies in advance of death to the hospitals on condition of the present payment of \$5. It was feared, however, that the market would soon become overstocked.

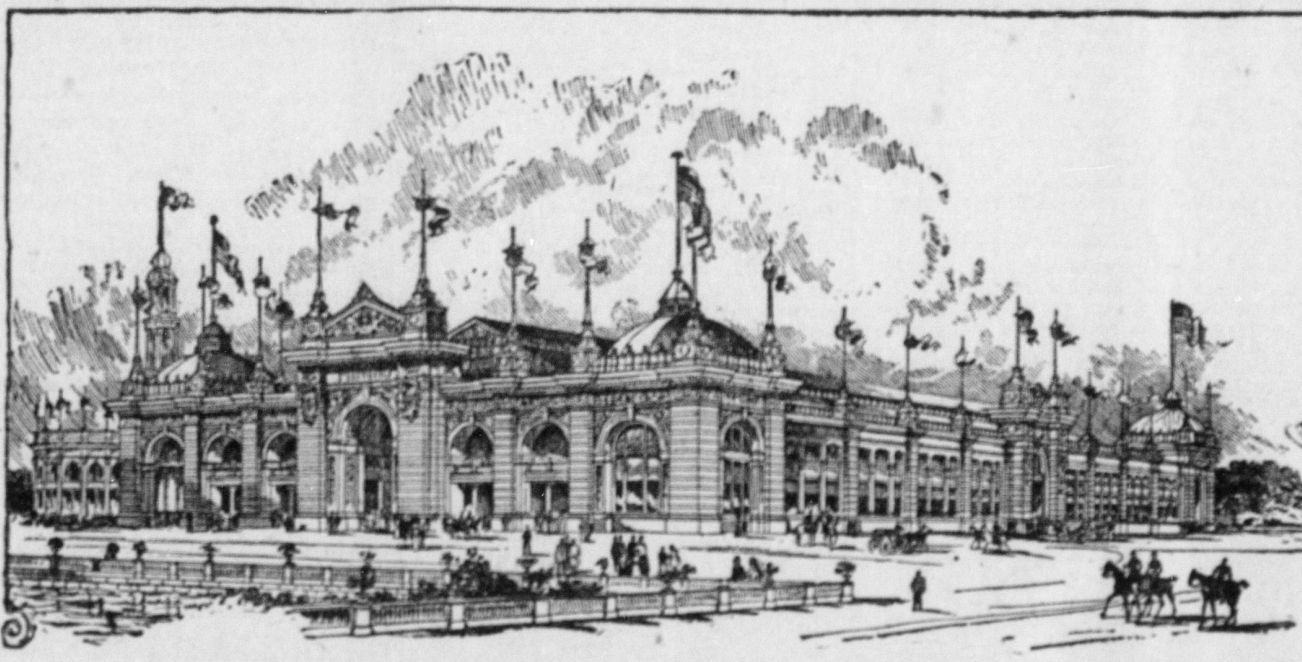
A good idea is that originated by the Mr. George F. Talbot, of Maine, and embodied in the last report of State Forestry Commissioner Packard, viz., that towns shall acquire the title to abandoned farms and plant them with trees. A bill making such provision has recently been introduced in the Maine Legislature. At first blush, comments the New York Post, it would seem that there should be no cause in that State for alarm about forest spoliation, but, as a matter of fact, fire and waste, especially the first, are making serious gaps on the hillsides. Little but zeal can be expected of the Commissioner, since his remuneration is only \$200 a year. It has been suggested that the Legislature make the office a desirable one by increasing the salary to a sum which would compensate an able man for the devotion of his whole time to its duties.

It is said that the numerous canning factories being erected throughout west Tennessee will, to a great extent, reduce cotton production, and build up truck farming and the fruit industry. In an editorial article the Atlanta Constitution has this to say about Southern canning factories: "Factories of from ten to twenty thousand capacity are being started at Milan, Jackson, McKenzie, Sharon, Union City and other towns. Over one thousand acres will be set apart for truck farming in Gibson County alone, and similar reports come from other counties. The demand for canned vegetables and fruits is practically unlimited, and will increase more rapidly than the factories can supply the goods. Now, we have in the South the finest fruit and truck farming regions in the world, and, by establishing numerous canning factories right here within a stone's throw of the fields, our farmers will find in a very short time that the new industry will make them far more prosperous than they could hope to be under the all-cotton system. It is a gratifying sign to see the rapid development of this industry in some parts of the South, and it goes without saying that Georgia offers a very inviting field for it. Canning factories cost comparatively little to start, and their product can be sold in the home markets, in the eastern and western cities, and sent to Europe, Asia, Africa and all the Spanish-American countries south of us."

BUILDINGS AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN FAIR, CHICAGO.



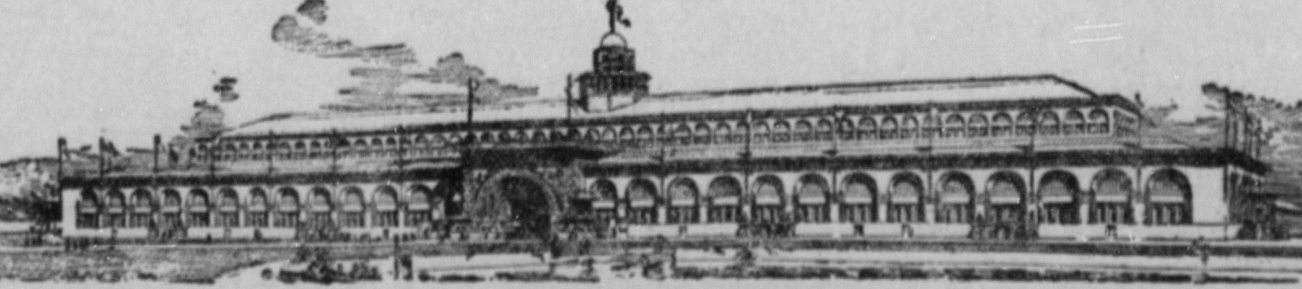
The Electrical Building, the seat of perhaps the most novel and brilliant exhibit in the whole Exposition, is 345 feet wide and 700 feet long, the major axis running north and south. The general scheme of the plan is based upon a longitudinal nave 115 feet wide and 114 feet high, crossed in the middle by a transept of the same width and height. The nave and the transept have a pitched roof, with a range of skylights at the bottom of the pitch, and clerestory windows. The rest of the building is covered with a flat roof, averaging 92 feet in height, and provided with skylights. The second story is composed of a series of galleries connected across the nave by two bridges, with access by four grand staircases. The area of the galleries in the second story is 118,546 square feet, or 2.7 acres. The exterior walls of this building are composed of a continuous Corinthian order of pilasters, 3 feet 6 inches wide and 42 feet high, supporting a full entablature, and resting upon a stylobate 8 feet 6 inches. The total height of the walls from the grade outside is 65 feet 6 inches. At each of the four corners of the building there is a pavilion, which rises a light open spire or tower 169 feet high. Intermediate between these corner pavilions and the central pavilions on the east and west sides, there is a subordinate pavilion bearing a low square dome upon an open lantern. The Electricity Building has an open portico extending along the whole of the south facade, the lower or Ionic order forming an open screen in front of it. The various subordinate pavilions are treated with windows and balconies. The details of the exterior orders are richly decorated, and the pediments, friezes, panels and spandrels have received a decoration of figures in relief, with architectural motifs, the general tendency of which is to illustrate the purposes of the building. The appearance of the exterior is that of marble, but the walls of the hemicycle and of the various porticos and loggia are highly enriched with color, the pilasters in these places being decorated with scagliola, and the capitals with metallic effects in bronze. The cost is \$375,000.



Located at the southern extremity of the western lagoon or lake, and between the Electricity and Transportation Buildings, is the Mines and Mining Building. This building is 700 feet long by 350 feet wide. In plan it is simple and straightforward, embracing on the ground floor spacious vestibules, restaurants, toilet-rooms, etc. On each of the four sides of the building are placed the entrances, those of the north and south fronts being the most spacious and prominent. To the right and left of each entrance, inside, start broad flights of easy stairs leading to the galleries. The galleries are 60 feet wide and 25 feet high from the ground floor, and are lighted on the sides by large windows, and from above by a high clerestory extending around the building. The main fronts look southward on the great Central Court, and northward on the western and middle lakes and an island gorgeous with flowers. These principal fronts display enormous arched entrances, richly embellished with sculptural decorations emblematic of mining and its allied industries. At each end of these fronts are large square pavilions, surmounted by low domes, which mark the four corners of the building, and are lighted by large arched windows extending through the galleries. Between the main entrance and the pavilions are richly decorated arcades, forming an open loggia on the ground floor, and a deeply recessed promenade on the gallery floor level, which commands a fine view of the lakes and islands to the northward and the great Central Court on the south. These covered promenades are each 25 feet wide and 250 feet long, and from them is had access to the building at numerous points. These loggias on the first floor are faced with marble of different kinds and hues, which will be considered part of the Mining Exhibit, and so utilized as to have marketable value at the close of the Exposition. The loggia ceilings will be heavily coffered and richly decorated in plaster and color. The ornamentation is massed at the prominent points of the facade. The exterior presents a massive, though graceful, appearance.



The Dairy Building, by reason of the exceptionally novel and interesting exhibits it will contain, is quite sure to be regarded with great favor by World's Fair visitors in general, while by agriculturists it will be considered one of the most useful and attractive features of the whole Exposition. It was designed to contain not only a complete exhibit of dairy products but also a Dairy School, in connection with which will be conducted a series of tests for determining the relative merits of different breeds of dairy cattle as milk and butter producers. The building stands near the lake shore in the southeastern part of the park, and close by the general live stock exhibit. It covers approximately half an acre, measuring 90x300 feet, is two stories high and cost \$30,000. In design it is of quiet exterior. On the first floor, besides office headquarters, there is in front a large open space devoted to exhibits of butter, and farther back an operating room 20x100 feet, in which the Model Dairy will be conducted. On two sides of this room are amphitheatre seats capable of accommodating 400 spectators. Under these seats are refrigerators and cold storage rooms for the care of the dairy products. The operating-room, which extends to the roof, has on three sides a gallery where the cheese exhibits will be placed. The rest of the second story is devoted to a canteen, which opens on a balcony overlooking the lake.



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 remainder of the architectural composition falls into a just relation of contrast with the highly wrought entrance, and is duly quiet and modest, though very broad in treatment. It consists of a continuous arcade with subordinated colonnade and entablature. Numerous minor entrances are from time to time pierced in the walls, and with them are grouped terraces, seats, drinking fountains and statues. The interior of the building is treated much after the manner of a Roman basilica, with broad nave and aisles. The roof is therefore in three divisions. The middle one rises much higher than the others, and its walls are pierced to form a beautiful arched clerestory. 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 galleries of this building, because of the abundant elevator facilities, prove quite accessible to visitors. The main building of the Transportation exhibit measures 903 feet front by 250 feet 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 interior of the Transportation Building is one of the most impressive of the Exposition. The Transportation exhibit naturally includes 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. Technically this exhibit includes everything comprised in class G of the official classification. The Transportation Building cost about \$303,000.

At the news stands in Italian cities the published sermons of Padre Agostino sell more readily than novels. Wherever Agostino appears as a preacher stenographers take down his discourses, and they are sold in pamphlet editions of tens of thousands. In the pulpit the padre makes use of considerable theatrical display and his congregation frequently cheers him to the echo. GREAT excitement is reported from Winfield, Lake County, Ind., where workmen engaged in digging a well struck a deposit of silver and iron ore ten feet below the surface. An expert, to whom a sample of the ore was submitted, says that it contains sixty per cent of pure silver. The bed is about ten feet thick, and the ore is mixed with clay and rock. COLONEL ALEXANDER C. BOSKIN, Lieutenant-Governor of Montana, is paralyzed from the waist down, and has not walked for many years. The Colonel is an able lawyer and held many positions of trust while Montana was a Territory. He is a forcible speaker, and his invalid's chair is a familiar sight on the political platforms of the State.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The United States flag was hoisted to the flagstaff of the American line steamer the Paris in New York Harbor, and at that moment the big ocean greyhound was declared an American vessel. The steamer was formerly the City of Paris.

The New York Central has bought the New York and Northern Railroad from J. Pierpont Morgan.

FULFILLERS of Stieh Brothers, wholesale hat makers of New York City, committed suicide by shooting himself, and his firm failed with liabilities of \$175,000.

An earthquake was felt in New York City. The disturbance was confined chiefly to the western side of the island, above Fourth street. Little damage was done excepting to people's nerves.

GENERAL THOMAS T. ECKERT, Vice-President and General Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been elected at New York City to succeed the late Doctor Marvin Green as President of the company.

MARGARET FOX KANE, the youngest of the once celebrated Fox sisters, through whose agency the "Halloween rappings" or spiritualistic manifestations were developed, died a few days ago in Brooklyn, N. Y., in great poverty.

An act was introduced in the Rhode Island General Assembly at Providence to incorporate a crinoline factory in the Blackstone Valley. It caused a good deal of amusement in both houses, but it was passed without objection.

REV. DOCTOR ANDREW P. PEABODY, for fifty years connected with the faculty of Harvard College, died at Cambridge, Mass., a few mornings ago.

South and West.

AT Lexington, Neb., President Harry Temple, of the First National Bank, and wife were made fatally ill, the result of eating poison which their child playfully placed on meat that was afterward eaten by the parents.

L. E. FORD was hanged at Magnolia, Miss., for the murder of City Marshal R. M. Clay, of Macomb City.

EMMET DALTON, the Coffeyville (Kan.) bank robber, has been sent to prison for life.

APPLICATION was made at Indianapolis Ind., for a receiver for the "Monon" road.

The railroads entering Chicago, Ill., decided to grant no raise of wages to their switchmen.

The Grand Jury at Atlanta, Ga., indicted for murder Julia Feroz, who recently killed her two sisters.

The City Council of Chicago, Ill., passed an ordinance that no building shall be over 137 feet—or ten stories—high.

FLOODS are destroying property along the Hoat River, in Wisconsin. Floods in the Illinois and Fox Rivers are damaging farm lands along their banks.

MRS. EDGAR WOODS and four children attempted to cross Cedar Creek at Glenn's Ford, Wis., and were drowned.

SHERMAN ARP, convicted of the murder of William Pogue, near Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, was executed at Montgomery, Ala.

Washington.

SECRETARY CARLISLE, when he assumed charge of the Treasury Department, had a hand \$1,250,000 of free gold and a net balance of \$25,303,000, of which \$11,591,000 is in National bank depositories and \$11,000,000 in subsidiary coin and \$300,000 in minor coin.

MEMBERS of President Cleveland's Cabinet (save Secretary Gresham who was sworn in the day before) were inducted into office at the State Department. For the first time in the history of the Government the heads of the departments assembled in the diplomatic parlor and together took the oath of office.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY SOLEY, of the Navy, tendered his resignation to Secretary Herbert.

PRINCESS KALUALANI arrived at Washington, and has taken a suite of apartments at the Arlington Hotel. She is accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. J. H. Davis and Miss Davis, Mr. Davis's private secretary, and a French maid.

SECRETARY OF STATE GRESHAM received at the department the Diplomatic Corps. Nearly 100 members attended and were introduced to the new Secretary.

SECRETARY CARLISLE authorized the announcement that he would exercise all the power and discretion vested in him to uphold the credit of the Government and to maintain the parity of gold and silver.

SECRETARY CARLISLE received offers from Chicago bankers to exchange \$3,000,000 of gold for a like amount of small Treasury notes of the denomination of \$5, \$10 and \$20. Intimations were made that the amount of small notes that will be needed will reach \$10,000,000, for which gold will be paid.

The first Postmaster given office under the new Administration was Newton A. Hamilton, who was appointed Postmaster at Eora, Lincoln County, Tenn.

Foreign.

A LARGE party of prominent men were present at a luncheon given on board the New York on her arrival in Southampton, England, to celebrate the formation of the American line of steamships, Minister Lincoln responding to a toast to President Cleveland.

Two revolutions are now in progress in Honduras and two leaders are fighting their way to the Presidency of that Republic. President Leria having been forced to abdicate.

The opponents of Home Rule for Ireland were successful in the Parliamentary election at Grimsby, Mr. Henneage, Unionist, being chosen over Mr. Josse, Liberal.

The peasantry at Gonashir, Servia, rose against the authorities and seized the municipal building, but were dislodged by troops. Ten were killed and seven wounded.

LICHTENWARTS, a village of eleven hundred inhabitants, in Lower Austria, was swept by a terrible thunderstorm. Twelve houses were struck and burned. Five persons were struck dead in the streets and seven perished in burning buildings.

The prospect of annexation has raised the price of real estate and caused great enthusiasm in Hawaii.

Russia has made a proposal to Great Britain for establishing a protective zone around the islands and coast of Russia for the protection of the seas.

In the Panama trial at Paris M. Balaust, ex-French Minister of Public Works, made an avowal of guilt; M. Fontane told how Balaust's support was bought.

HOUBO-TSUKU, formerly Chinese Minister to Russia and Germany, is charged with high treason in having transferred portions of the Pamir region to Russia.

The British bark Alice M. Craig, founded at Rosario, Argentine Republic. Captain Ross, his wife and eight of the crew were drowned.

ROBBERA locks into the house of a steward named Hypocrit, in Albalade, Spain, and killed five inmates.

The original Bell telephone is now unprotected by a patent. The patent obtained by Alexander Graham Bell expired at 12 o'clock a few nights ago. It was probably the most important patent ever granted by this Government, as it covered the only practical method of telephoning which has been invented. The expiration of the original patent will not affect the present monopoly, as it holds patents on special features of telephone construction which will protect its business.