

Georgia ranks as our first State in the production of watermelons, second in that of rice and third in that of cotton.

United States Consul Newson, at Malaga, reports that it is possible for a very poor man to live there on five cents a day, while a very respectable dinner may be had for a dime.

The salary of the Mayor of Abilene, Kan., is a dollar a year. For this reason it is thought by the New York Tribune that next year the office will seek the woman, since there is nothing in it for a man.

The London Times calls Captain A. T. Mahan, of the United States Navy, "the most distinguished living writer on naval strategy and the originator and first exponent of what may be called the philosophy of naval history."

The Duke of Argyll has been making a special study of the "seven centuries of English misrule" in Ireland, and has just completed a work in which are to be brought to light many new and unnoted facts bearing on this subject. The work is to be called "Irish Nationalism; An Appeal to History."

Railways never would have been permitted to exist in England, writes William M. Acworth, had they been as reckless of human life and as careless of the inconvenience they inflicted on individuals as American railways have been and to a great extent still are. "An Englishman can only stare with astonishment when he sees for the first time trains running through crowded streets of cities such as New York and Chicago."

The complete statistics show that the production of beet sugar in the United States has more than doubled during the past year, although there has been no increase in the number of factories. The total production of the six factories was 27,083,322 pounds, against a total of 12,004,838 pounds last year. Experiments in growing sugar beets have been tried in a number of the Western States, and the success has been so great that the number of factories will be increased.

The Bankers' Monthly avers that our banks on the frontiers of Canada, have, at times, it is said, paid out, or, technically, put in circulation the bills of Canada banks that float over for border purchases and expenses of travel, etc. On these they are liable to pay ten per cent. tax to the Federal Government. The only way our banks can get rid of them and avoid the tax is to ship them to Canada, and have remittance made to New York for account of the American bank.

The New York Herald thinks that the danger of contracting disease from microbe-laden bank notes is very much underestimated in this country. It suggests that, as most people who are taken with contagious diseases are not able to tell how they are contracted; perhaps in many cases the malady has been contracted by handling microbe-laden currency. It may be so, comments the New Orleans Picayune, but so long as this same currency is a legal tender, and one cannot refuse it without forfeiting his claim to payment, what is a poor fellow to do? It is a case of neck or nothing.

The New Orleans Picayune maintains that "American cotton mills, and more particularly Southern mills, having the supply of raw material close at hand, and being equipped with the most perfect machinery, should be able to undersell Lancashire in all the world's markets. We can raise cheaper cotton than any other cotton-producing country, and, with the looms and spindles located in close proximity to the cotton fields, we ought to be able to furnish the world with cheaper cotton than any other country. It is, therefore, very evident that the near future must witness a wonderful development of our cotton goods exports."

Says the New York Press: The obstacle to the general substitution of aluminum for iron and steel in the arts has been the high cost of extracting it from the native clay. This has been partially overcome by progressive improvements in the process of manufacture, but still aluminum remains too costly to be thought of as a substitute for the baser metals, notwithstanding its advantages in other respects. The reported discovery of extraordinarily rich deposits of aluminum clay in Alabama and Georgia indicates a long step forward for the white metal. Six counties in these two States are said to be underlaid with bauxite ore, some of which has yielded as high as 27.78 per cent. of pure aluminum. If the reports from these counties are reliable the aluminum age is approaching.

Chicago's mortality statistics show that a surprisingly large number of residents of the lake city live to be over ninety.

A capital of \$25,000,000 is invested in the nursery interest in 172,000 acres of land. In all horticultural pursuits the entire capital is estimated at over \$1,000,000,000 by the census of the Agricultural Department.

The New York Herald notes that the instalment plan of selling bicycles, which all the leading manufacturers have adopted, has vastly increased the number of devotees of the silent steed and to the same extent the advocates of good roads.

Frances Willard, temperance advocate, has somewhat astonished English people by suggesting in all seriousness that the "grill" behind which all women except peacemakers have had to conceal themselves to listen to the debates in the House of Commons, be placed in the British Museum as a relic.

A Mr. Snashall, of Washington, D. C., has recovered from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of that city \$443 as a recompense for the loss of the services of his wife, through an injury that she received in 1888 on the cars of that company. He is said to be a wealthy gentleman from Wisconsin, and his wife did the family washing. Of course her services were very valuable.

In 1892 the total number of persons employed in and about all the mines of the United Kingdom was 721,808, of whom 6099 were females, working above ground. There were 862 accidents during the year, occasioning 1034 deaths; one death for every 679 persons employed, as against one for every 668 in the preceding year.

The sibilants in the language of the Northwestern tribes cannot fail to be noticed by the traveler in Washington and British Columbia, although their speech is described as "a choke and a splutter." The Indian names of places that are still preserved there are full of hisses and s's. Examples: Squallyamish, Spatsum, Spuzzum, Scuzzzy, Snohomish, Similkameen, Sumass, Sweltha, Skomekan, Hyokwahaloos, Squim, Swinomish, Skagit, Samamish, Snoquaimeh and Snokomish.

That versatile and industrious statistician, Edward Atkinson, has made a calculation as regards the "bill for our Civil War." He figures up, as the expenditure for war purposes and reconstruction, some \$4,000,000,000; and as to the probable cost of war, in money, to the South, of \$2,200,000,000. To these he adds the pension roll at \$1,800,000,000, and the estimated cost of future pensions, according to life tables, at about \$2,000,000,000 more. This, together with the interest allowance of about \$2,000,000,000, swells the total cost of the Civil War to the sum of \$12,000,000,000.

An examination of the statistics of horses, horned cattle, sheep and swine of the country shows some surprising things to the American Dairyman. Placing our population at 65,000,000 we find that there is but one horse for every four and a small fraction of our per capita. That there are but a trifle over three-fourths of horned cattle for every unit of population, while there are about two-thirds of a sheep for every person of the population. From this we can gather the importance of the labor of the farmer. Without his crops we should soon be on the verge of starvation. With this condition confronting us, civilization would soon disappear and man become a barbarian if he did not descend still lower in the scale of life. This should teach us the importance and dignity of the farmer's calling and our absolute dependence on his labor.

County names in New England and middle Atlantic States are almost exclusively of English or Indian origin. In the border States of the South they are chiefly English; in the Gulf States English and Indian, with French in Louisiana and traces of Spanish origin in Florida and Texas. In the Mississippi Valley they are again of English and Indian origin, with some French names coming down from the Jesuit explorers. In the Rocky Mountain States they are again English and Indian, with a larger proportion of the latter than elsewhere, and on the Pacific coast of Spanish County names again crop out. Texas has a Deaf Smith County, about the only instance of a nickname having been fixed upon an important political division. The Chicago Herald thinks a pretty fair history of the political and social influence at work in the early development of a State could be written from a study of county names.

## THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

### EXHIBITS OF WHICH THE SEX MAY WELL BE PROUD.

The Ladies Play a Conspicuous Part at the Chicago World's Fair—Their Building Contains Not a Single Thing Made by the Hand of Man—A Magnificent Display.

In no previous exposition has woman played so important and conspicuous a part as she is called upon to perform at the great Columbian Exhibition of 1893 at Chicago. At no time in her history has she been accorded such a place as she now occupies as an individual.

The building is a social headquarters, parlor, reading, writing and committee room, and a great congress hall. The building has many rooms, which are variously occupied—as a library of books by women, records and statistics of employments in which women are engaged, a kindergarten room, model kitchen, exhibits of lace, embroideries, fans, jewelry, silver and other women's work, and a hospital and training school for nurses in operation.

In the exhibits there is not a single thing made by the hand of man. Everything is by women, and the hope is that they will clear away misconceptions as to the originality and inventiveness of women, and will demonstrate that while they have been largely occupied as home makers and not trained for industrial or artistic pursuits, their adaptability and talent have enabled them to surmount the barriers and limitations which have hemmed them in.

Women, among all the primitive people, it is alleged, were the originators of most of the industrial arts. While man the protector fought or hunted, woman constructed the home, ground the grain, dressed the skins and fashioned them into garments. She invented the needle, thread, and the shuttle, and was the first potter. She originated basket making and ornaments of work, and all of this will be demonstrated in the ethnological display.

Portraits of Sappho and Hypatia and other women of the classic and medieval times are shown, with what remains of the textile fabric, drawn work, rare tapestries and lace. The old Bayeux tapestry made by Matilda of Flanders, reproductions of the status made by Sabina von Steinbach for the Strasbourg Cathedral; the book of Abbess Herard, which contains a compendium of all the knowledge of her day, and a long list of similar products by women are shown. Naturally a field as extensive as this must bear much fruit, and the Woman's Building ranks very close to the more pretentious expositions in the interest it will arouse.

Great Britain, America and Germany make the best exhibits. The former shows every kind of work in which the women of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales are engaged. Notable are embroideries by Princess Louise, the Royal School of Needlework, of which Queen Victoria is a patron, and the Countess of Tankerville; sketches by Kate Greenaway and Gertrude Bradley; table napkins made from flax spun by Queen Victoria; a table cloth embroidered by Princess Helena, and a straw hat plaited by the Queen for Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. The English lace display is very fine, and its paintings are numerous.

Of the American exhibits one of the most beautiful is the library decorated and furnished by the New York lady managers, under Mrs. Candace Wheeler's direction. The ceiling is painted by Dora Wheeler Keith, Mrs. Wheeler's youngest daughter. The theme is "Science, Imagination and Romance." It is of Venetian design and in five sections. Mrs. Candace Wheeler superintended the interior decoration of the Woman's Building, and

regal part of a mammoth display of the achievements of mankind. It seems fitting that contemporaneously with her advanced position as part of the world's force, she should display the benefits which her emancipation has worked, and that side by side with the products of man's brain and energy, woman's should be placed for comparison.

The Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia and the Cotton Centennial in New Orleans were greatly aided by the participation of women, who created what they termed the woman's department, wherein was installed a collective exhibit of all the interesting and meritorious work by women that could be brought together. This woman's department proved so useful and attractive that the co-operation of women in exposition work was recognized as a valuable addition, and in consequence, the original act of Congress providing for the celebration of the quad-

centennial created an official organization known as the Board of Lady Managers.

When the board first assembled to organize its work for the Columbian Exposition it was enough to declare the New York Times, though the previous work had been most effective, the impelling law of progress demanded a different plan of action for the exposition of 1893. Established precedent had to be thrown aside and new methods of usefulness created. This proved to be necessary because of the strong sentiment among those most interested against taking the exhibits of women from the general buildings and placing them apart in a "Woman's Department." Women who were doing the most creditable work in the arts and industries strenuously opposed such a separation, and insisted that their exhibits should be so placed as to compete with the best and most successful productions in all departments of classified exhibits without regard to sex distinction.

As in some classes of work women are not credited with having arrived at a degree of excellence equal to that of men, a competition among women only would result in the award of premiums to articles which would not necessarily have been successful if entered in a general competition. In an international competitive exhibition the object is to honor the highest grade of work only, and thereby give it an international reputation and added commercial value. This intention might therefore be entirely defeated in case of a competition restricted to women only.

Women, therefore, have exhibits in every department of the fair in every line of industrial, scientific, and artistic work. One of their cherished ideals is to remove the impression that women are doing little skilled labor, or little steady and valuable work, and that they consequently are not to be taken seriously into consideration when dealing with industrial problems; that they never learn to do anything thoroughly well, and that therefore the small compensation given them is a just and proper equivalent for their services, because it has no abstract commercial value. An effort will be made to demonstrate that their labor is a fixed and permanent element and an important factor in the industrial world, and must be carefully studied in its relations to the general welfare.

The Woman's Building is an additional agency for the exposition of woman's work. It is the inspiration of woman's genius, and provides all the comforts and conveniences for women during the exposition. The design was selected from a number of competitive sketches submitted by women architects. It is 400 feet long by 200 feet wide and cost \$200,000. It has land and water entrances and a big rotunda, around which is a gallery which is devoted to an exhibition of the most distinguished works of women.

A roof garden is supported by caryatids,

which was modeled by a woman; the statuary above the roof line, relief compositions, mural decorations, structural decorations, carved woodwork, and balustrades for the staircases, open carved screens, ornamental iron and brass work, decorative tapestries and panels are all the work of women, and illustrate the rank which they hold as artists and designers.

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## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The body of Carlyle W. Harris, the wife murderer, was buried in Rural Cemetery, between Albany and Troy, New York State. Harris's last written statement was made public by Assistant Superintendent of State Prisons Baker.

The body of Boeli, the condemned murderer who recently escaped from Sing Sing (N. Y.) Prison, was found floating in the Hudson River near Sing Sing. A bullet hole in his head and a fracture of the skull from a blow led to the belief that his companion, Fallister, killed him.

Captain Alfred T. Mahan, late President of the Naval War College, relieved Captain John F. McGleskey as Commander of Admiral Walker's flagship, the Chicago, now in New York Harbor.

Joseph Francis, the life saving boat inventor, died a few days since in Cooperstown, N. Y. He was born on March 12, 1801, in Boston, Mass. In 1887 both houses of the National Legislature received a letter thanking him for his "lifelong services to humanity and to his country."

In the Herald regatta for American sailors in New York Harbor the first race was won by the Newark's cutter, Banerott second, Philadelphia third. The second race was won by crew No. 2 of the Vesuvius, Baltimore second, Vesuvius No. 1 third. Delegations from the crews of all the foreign men-of-war in the harbor attended a reception on the Baltimore.

Charles and Eli Havener, brothers, aged twenty-eight and thirty, respectively, were drowned by the capsizing of a sailboat near Round Pond, Me.

Warren G. Butterworth, aged seventy, of Warren, Mass., committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. His daughter Emma, aged twenty-three, who was trying to prevent her father from killing himself, received the bullet in her brain after it had passed through her father's head, and she died also.

Lawyer Francis H. Weeks, of New York City, who made an assignment recently, has fled from the city, and is known to have embezzled large amounts from several estates of which he was trustee.

South and West.

Three colored men were lynched at Bear den, Ark., for a murderous assault on Jesse Norman, a merchant. The men lynched were: Abe Crain, aged twenty-five; Doc Benson, forty-six; Jim Stewart, twenty.

The Superior Court of North Dakota has decided the Prohibition law to be constitutional.

The National League of Republican Clubs and the National Republican Committee held meetings in Louisville, Ky. Thomas H. Carter was elected Chairman and Joseph H. Manly Secretary.

A BARGE loaded with fireworks exploded on the river at Thunderbolt, Ga., during an illumination. Ferguson, a Philadelphia employee of Paine & Sons, and one colored man on board were killed. Neither of the bodies was recovered.

The Columbia National Bank, of Chicago, Ill., and the Capital National, of Indianapolis, Ind., have suspended.

W. W. Tract, of Illinois, was chosen President of the Republican National League of Clubs by the Louisville (Ky.) Convention the convention adjourned after electing Denver, Col., as the next place of meeting.

An Ohio River train near Parkersburg, W. V., fell thirty-five feet and burned fiercely. Two trainmen were killed.

Two hundred feet of the Lakeport levee broke, and Arkansas City, Ark., was in danger of being flooded.

In the neighborhood of twenty banks in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois suspended on account of the failure of the Columbia National Bank of Chicago. The wrecked banks were all in small towns and were patronized almost exclusively by farmers. They were known in the financial world as the Paris-Dwiggins string of banks.

Charles Luttrell and John Carlisle were hanged in Sherman, Texas, for murder.

General S. C. Armstrong, principal of the Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute, died a few days ago, aged fifty-eight years. He had been paralyzed for the last eighteen months.

Washington.

Secretary Carlisle appointed Charles S. Fairchild, of New York City; Daniel Magone, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Foidenoxer Dunn, of Kansas, a committee to investigate the New York Custom House.

State Department officials confirmed the report that Commissioner Blount was to be made Minister Resident to Hawaii as successor to John L. Stevens.

The United States cruiser Atlanta has been ordered to proceed to Nicaragua to protect American interests during the revolution in that country.

The President has appointed James H. Blount, of Georgia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Hawaiian Islands, succeeding John L. Stevens, resigned. Mr. Blount's commission will be sent him by the next mail for Honolulu.

Abolitions were made in the United States Court in the case of the Chinese men arrested to test the constitutionality of the Geary Exclusion law.

The President appointed Frank H. Jones, of Springfield, Ill., First Assistant Postmaster-General, vice H. Clay Evans, resigned.

By an order issued by the Navy Department Surgeon-General Browne was relieved from duty as chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and placed on the retired list. He was appointed from New Hampshire, and has served more than forty years in the navy. He was retired on account of age.

General Edward D. Townsend, for a number of years Adjutant-General of the Army, died at his residence in Washington. He was born in Boston in 1817, and was graduated at West Point in 1837.

The President appointed J. Hampton Hoge, of Virginia, to be United States Consul at Amoy, China, vice Edward Bellou, of Philadelphia.

Director of the United States Mint Edward G. Leach has resigned to accept the place of cashier of the National Union Bank of New York.

Foreign.

Emperor William, of Germany, addressed the officers of the Guards on the rejection of the Army bill; he stated that he would stake all in his power on the enactment of the bill.

Mr. Couderc concluded his argument before the Bering Sea Tribunal at Paris.

The Bank of Victoria, Limited, at Melbourne, Australia, has suspended payment, with liabilities of about \$12,000,000.

The Greek Ministry, headed by M. Trikoupis, has resigned, owing to the failure to negotiate a loan for the relief of the present embarrassed condition of Greek finances.

Admiral Gomez y Lono, who commanded the Spanish vessels of war in the recent naval review in New York Harbor, and who was prevented by ill health from reviewing the land parade, and went to Havana, Cuba, later in his flagship, the Infanta Isabel, is dead.

Heer Deleux, actor, committed suicide on the stage at Lemberg, Galicia, by blowing out his brains. An actress with whom he was in love flirted with another man.

Queen Victoria, of England, opened the Imperial Institute in London, and was enthusiastically received by enormous crowds. It was announced that it was her last public appearance.

The drought of the last eight weeks has caused a great loss of farm and market garden products in the south of England. Caterpillars are destroying the leaves, blossoms and small fruit in the orchards.

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Rampart Carlisle were met in Madrid, Spain, by clubs and bayonets. They intended to storm the Cortes, but the scheme miscarried.

General Dods, the conqueror of King Behanzin, of Dahomey, arrived at Paris, France, from Marseilles. An enormous crowd welcomed him with cheers.

The Cunarder Campania reached Queenstown five days, seven hours and twenty-seven minutes out from New York, breaking the record for the eastward passage; she ran from Queenstown to Liverpool in ten hours and three minutes, breaking another record.

## EXECUTED BY ELECTRICITY.

Carlyle W. Harris, the Wife Poisoner, Dies in Sing Sing Prison.

Carlyle W. Harris, convicted in New York City of poisoning his girl wife, Mary Helen Potts, has been executed in Sing Sing Prison. At 12:40 1/2 o'clock p. m., 1760 volts of electricity were sent into his body. He died with a declaration of innocence upon his lips. At 12:15 o'clock Warden Durston took his witness down into the prison, and, after a delay of fifteen minutes, they went to the execution room.

The witnesses took seats around the death chair. Head Keeper Connaughton went to Harris's cell to tell him that his execution was about to take place. Connaughton returned to the execution room for a few minutes while Electrician Davis tested the apparatus to see that it was all right.

Connaughton went out again, and at 12:30 returned with Harris. The condemned man was dressed in a plain black suit, with no collar or necktie. The right leg of his trousers had been cut off at the knee, so that the electrodes could be applied there, and the hair had been cut from the crown of the head for the same purpose.

Harris walked alone. He stood erect. Chaplain Wells was just behind him, reading quietly the prayer of commendation from the Episcopal Prayer Book. The doomed man looked strange without his beard, which was shaved off when he was taken to the prison. His features were set and resolute. His eyes had the quizzical expression that was peculiar to them.

He looked calmly at the witnesses and then at the chair. Without a tremor he walked to the chair, and just as he was sitting down said in a voice that was strong and unshaken: "I wish to say a word, and I think I have the Warden's permission to say it."

He motioned to the Warden gracefully as he spoke and bowed his head.

"What is it you wish to say?" asked Warden Durston.

"I have no further motive for any concealment whatever," answered the man whose life was to leave within a few seconds. Then he raised his head and ran his eyes along the line of witnesses' faces as he continued, "I desire to state that I did absolutely innocent of the crime of which I have been convicted."

That was all. He settled back in the chair and himself adjusted his limbs for the straps and electrodes. Everything ready, the handkerchief was dropped, and the current turned on. The body became rigid. In an instant the lips parted and the air in the lungs was discharged by the muscular contraction.

The current was kept on for four seconds at 1760 volts. Then it reduced at once to 150 volts and continued that way for 5 1/4 seconds. It was then turned off entirely. The doctors went to the chair, examined the body with instruments, and at 12:43 o'clock pronounced the man dead. He really died the instant the current was turned on.

An autopsy was held on the body soon after. The skin was not marked where the electrodes had been applied. All the organs were found to be in about a normal condition except the left lung, which was almost gone, and one kidney, which was small and indicated disease.

It was only four and one-half minutes from the time that Harris was brought from his cell to the time that the current was turned on, and a good part of this was consumed by Harris himself with his declaration. There was not a hitch anywhere. The witnesses suffered much in anticipation of the scene, especially those who had not seen an execution by electricity, but with the exception of one man who fainted, they all withstood the ordeal without breaking down.

When the little black flag was run up on the pole of the Warden's house announcing that the execution had taken place, Mrs. Harris and her son Allan could see it from the window of Ambler's boarding house, where they were stopping.

## ALL RECORDS BROKEN.

An Engine Makes a Mile in Thirty-two Seconds.

The New York Central's new engine, No. 990, built to be exhibited at the World's Fair, has made a record of 112 1/2 miles an hour. The Empire State express, drawn by this marvelous machine, had made 102 miles an hour several days before, a great record in itself, but Engineer Charles Hogan said she was not feeling well that day and could do better. After a night's rest at Buffalo, N. Y., she was sent to Syracuse for another trial.

The test of speed was to come between Rochester and Buffalo. Soon after leaving Rochester Hogan slowed her down a little, for he intended to make up the time at the western end of the stretch. Passing Delavia the train was rushing along at an easy gait of a mile a minute. Then Hogan let her out. The speed increased as the engine flew along, and just before reaching Crittenden the record of a mile in thirty-five seconds was equalled. But this was exceeded just west of that station, when the new world's record of a mile in thirty-two seconds was made. This is equivalent to 112 1/2 miles an hour.

The passengers on board said that the train flew along with the same steadiness that would have accompanied a slower rate of speed. There was no unusual swaying or jolting, and only persons who were looking out for manifestations of extraordinary speed would have noticed that clickety-click of the rails sounded like the roar of musketry and the telegraph poles along the track seemed like pickets in a fence.

## A DAIRY TEST.

A Six Months' Competition Among Three Breeds of Cows.

Six months' competition among famous milk-producing breeds of cows has begun at the Dairy building at the Chicago World's Fair. The chief object of the test is to determine what breed, all things considered, is the best for milk, cream, cheese and butter production. The strictest rules ever formulated to govern a dairy test, are in operation, and only three breeding associations—the Short Horn, Jersey and Guernsey—were willing to submit to them. They have twenty-five cows, representing the pick of their breeds. They will be milked three times a day, each cow's milk being weighed and the specific gravity and solids in the fluid recorded. Records will be kept of the butter produced by each cow, and the results of the test made known at the fair.