

One-third of the people who go mad are said to recover their senses.

The centre of population in the United States moves westward about a yard every twenty-four hours.

In Great Britain it has been reckoned that there are about 100,000 absolutely "homeless wanderers," and that 60,000 of these belong to London.

The Governor of California has the unique distinction, notes the New York World, of being the only Governor in this Union who has vetoed a bill giving school suffrage to women.

The building of the proposed free library in Philadelphia will cost nearly a million dollars. All citizens will be entitled to the use of it without charge, and they will be allowed to take books to their homes.

The Washington News says: "In one thing the South is most fortunate. It has not mortgaged its future or its present. What is owned is owned outright. Whereas in Kansas, for instance, the mortgage debt per capita is \$170, in Tennessee it is only \$23, and, if one turns to totals, the figures are even more striking. In Kansas, on a valuation of \$348,000,000, there is an aggregate debt of \$243,000,000; in Tennessee on an assessed valuation of \$382,000,000, the aggregate mortgage debt is only about \$40,000,000."

The Constitution boasts that "a glance at the map will show that Atlanta is practically the center of ten Southern States containing over 15,000,000 people in their 450,000 square miles. Reaching out into this magnificent territory we have eleven great railway lines, with their feeders and their steamship connections with Northern and European ports. From this point the air-line distance to the Atlantic ports is 260 miles, to the gulf ports 270 miles, to the Mississippi River 370 miles and to the northern line of the cotton belt 200 miles."

There was an incident of the naval review in New York Harbor, relates the Atlanta Journal, which is attracting considerable attention. In all the display and pageantry there was but one tribute to the memory of George Washington and that came from an English vessel. If a person ignorant of the history of our country had witnessed the splendid review he would not have discovered that any such person as George Washington ever lived, but for the fact that Sir John Hopkins, the British Vice-Admiral, flashed on the deck of his ship a fiery figure of "The Father of His Country." This was a generous and graceful act.

Germany, with a population of 49,426,384, has an annual budget of \$889,800,000. The appropriation for the army and navy is \$144,000,000, and with this money Germany keeps up a force of 20,440 officers, 488,983 men and 93,900 horses in time of peace. This army could be increased to about 4,500,000 soldiers in time of war. In Austria-Hungary, the second power of the triple alliance, we find an army which in time of peace includes only 337,419 rank and file and about 1,872,000 men in case of war. The total annual budget of Italy is \$356,200,000, and in time of peace she has an army 276,000 soldiers, which force can be raised to 2,844,340 men when trouble comes.

The harvesting of the annual crop of young physicians, which comes to maturity about this time of year, has aroused the curious statistician to do some figuring on their prospects. He says, notes the New Orleans Picayune, that there are educated in this country about twice as many clergymen as lawyers, and about twice as many physicians as clergymen, which makes about four physicians to every lawyer. The United States has more physicians to the population than any other country. In 1880 there was a physician to every 600 inhabitants, whereas in England there was one physician to every 1000, in France one to every 2600 and in Germany one to 2800. In certain parts of the United States the doctors were even more plentiful than the ratio for the whole country indicated. Ten years ago, according to a report of the Illinois Board of Health, there was one doctor to 548 persons, and in smaller places in the State one to 260. In 1887-8 the entire number of medical students in this country was 18,513 (including dental, pharmaceutical and veterinary), and the total is now supposed to be about 20,000. On the basis of this rapid increase, it is safe to say that the circle of the average physician's patients is closing in on him every year, and if he is improving their health steadily, the outlook for him is anything but cheerful.

Washington has come to be quite a honeymoon city.

Each of the four British Australian colonies has a Scotchman at the head of its government.

Statistics are said to show that the introduction of machinery into manufacturing has decreased the number of the unemployed.

Our foreign visitors, now so numerous among us, are pleased to say we have better and cheaper restaurants than even Paris affords.

More factories for the making of handles for implements have been established in the South during the past year than in any five previous years.

With no drunkenness, no crime, no fires and no disturbances of any sort during the past year the Boston Herald admits that "Brattleboro, Vt., may fairly lay claim to being the Utopia of America."

By a simple invention, just adopted, every lighthouse on the coast is to identify itself hereafter by flashing out its number. This will relieve mariners from the necessity of remembering many combinations of colors and also from uncertainty in ascertaining whether a light seen dimly through the fog is white or red. The wonder is, observes the New Orleans Picayune, that such a useful and simple device was not adopted long ago.

Says the New York Independent: If the United States of America has no name, neither has it a definite National air. Of course the National air called "America" is English and identical with "God Save the Queen." "The Star Spangled Banner" possibly should be considered our National air and sung as such at the Chicago Exhibition. At Trinity College, Dublin, when the American candidates came forward to receive their doctorates the band played "Yankee Doodle" and set the Americans in a titter.

The late Doctor Agnew, of Philadelphia, said that catarrhal affections were almost unknown among the Quakeresses whom he attended, and he ascribed it to the fact that the Quaker bonnet protects the back of the head and the nape of the neck from cold air. He might have gone further and added that the Quaker women have come nearer than any others of their sex to discovering the perpetual bloom of youth. One meets in and about Philadelphia scores of Quakeresses who retain in old age fresh, unwrinkled faces, clear eyes, and erect figures. The peace and health of their spirits seem to conform face and figure.

In the great momentum of the woman movement, which gains new recruits every day, the Chicago Herald protests that one is inclined to overlook the fact that woman was a power morally, socially and intellectually in the Fifteenth Century as well as the nineteenth; that the doors of universities were open to her not only to study but to teach within their sacred precincts. In the University of Salamanca she has had a place, and when Isabella of Spain desired to acquire the Latin tongue it was to a woman she turned for a tutor. In Italy, even in the Thirteenth Century, a noble Florentine lady won the palm of oratory in a public contest in Florence with learned doctors from all over the world.

It is said that the Austrian authorities are very much concerned about the constant heavy immigration from their territories, and are doing all they can to check it by publishing harrowing accounts of the miseries undergone by their emigrants in foreign countries. They have lately published a statement to the effect that Austrian emigrants in Brazil have appealed to their consul at Rio de Janeiro to request the Brazilian Government to give them work or assistance. As the result of this intervention, up to the first harvest, they were provided with fifteen days' work per month, at nominal daily wages of two florins eighty-four kreutzers, or about \$1.18. This, however, explains the New Orleans Picayune, was not paid in ready money, but in paper, which shopkeepers would only accept at such a heavy discount that the unfortunate laborers were barely able to secure the necessaries of life. The present Brazilian Government, moreover, have not kept the promise made by their predecessors to assign land to settlers and advance money for its cultivation. Consequently, the immigrants have been reduced to destitution through the increase in the price of provisions, the bad harvest, the cessation of work on the roads and the stoppage of cultivation.

## HOW TO SEE THE FAIR.

### USEFUL HINTS TO ECONOMIZE TIME AND TROUBLE.

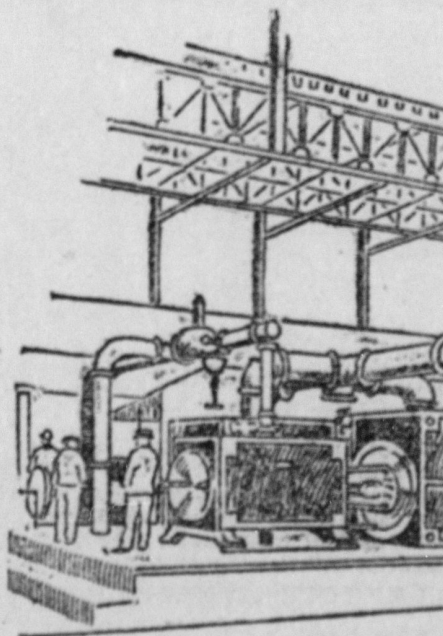
Exhibits That Are Ready and Those That Are Not—A Trip Through the Grounds and the Buildings—A Glance at the Various Buildings and Objects of Interest.

After all complaints have been made and praise sung about the World's Fair, it is probable that the question will be asked by the average American: "How shall I see it?" What things are good to spend a long time over, what should be merely glanced at, and what should be skipped entirely. In the first place, says the New York Post's Chicago correspondent, the general advice may be given to keep away from the Midway Plaisance until the end of your stay, on the same principle that more solid food should precede dessert. Once within that fascinating side-show, and there is a possibility of a visitor not going anywhere else.

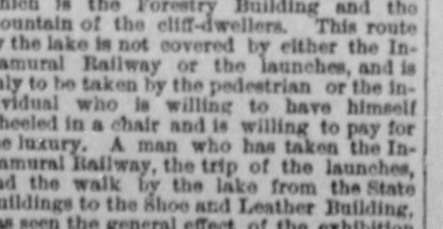
The first thing necessary for a visitor to do is to get the general effect of the architecture and the grounds. This is best accomplished taking the Intramural Railway, an elevated road which runs inside the fence of the Park and takes in the complete circuit of the Fair grounds. The fare is only ten cents, and the cars are comfortable and thus far have not been crowded. But the Intramural does not afford one a satisfactory look at the lagoons and the basins, and to accomplish this it is advisable that the fifty cents necessary for a trip in an electric launch or in one of the gondolas be expended. The more picturesque craft is, of course, the gondola, but it does not move quickly and its route is shorter than the route of the launch.

Next to the Electricity Building is that of Manufactures and Liberal Arts, and into that you may safely turn with the intention of remaining for an hour or a week. Ten days ago it was hardly an exaggeration to say that there were not twenty complete exhibits in place in this building, but now one-half of them are in place and the others begin to show signs of what they will soon be. Hour after hour you may walk through rows of exhibits, ranging from pyramids of tin pans to parlors of the rarest bronzes and china. Going up stairs among the liberal arts there is the same attraction. Where you will linger depends upon your taste, but if you have a taste for anything artistic you will be able to gratify it here.

Coming out at the north end of the Manufactures Building, you are immediately in front of the Government Building, and if you enter it by the entrance immediately in front of you, you will find yourself in the middle of the display of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum. This is being perfected day by day, but to all appearances is almost perfect now. The truth is that the Government Building is by far the most complete in its exhibits in the grounds. Passing through the Smithsonian exhibit you come into the rotunda, with the large California tree in the center, an exhibit that excites a great deal of curiosity from visitors, but which really illus-

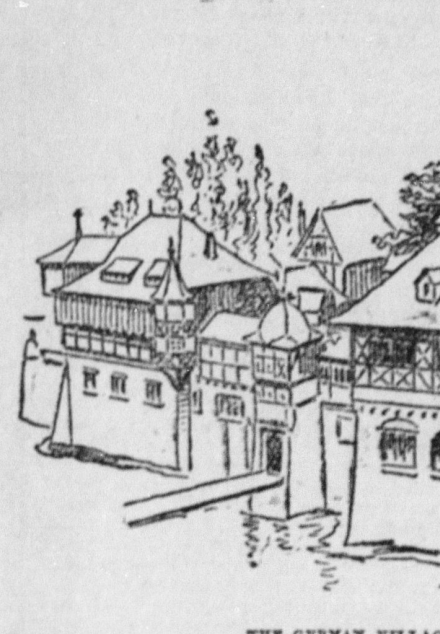


trates nothing in particular. To the right is the steel case containing the real simile of the Declaration of Independence, the treaty of peace with Great Britain, and the treaty of friendship and alliance with France, and photographic copies of the Declaration and Constitution. Surrounding the case is a portrait of Jefferson, and this is surrounded by prints of the signers. The next arch contains Washington relics, prints of the framers of the Constitution and portraits, and around the corner in the east entrance is the rest of the exhibit of the State Department. It is here a student of American history, if inter-



esting, and it contains the most valuable collection of autographs and state papers in the grounds. Opposite this is the small exhibit of the Department of Justice. Before proceeding further toward the north entrance of the Government Building, you will do well to turn to your right at the end of the State Department exhibit and go into the War Department section, where you will see cannon and guns and uniforms and weapons of offense and defense innumerable. There is a group illustrating the Greely expedition, which is particularly life-like and interesting. Facing across the Smithsonian exhibit you find yourself among the displays of the Treasury and Postoffice Departments, from which you pass into those of the Geological Survey, Patent Office and other agencies of the Interior Department. Next to these is the interesting exhibit of the

way carriages. These are the finest used, and the first, second, and third class sections are thrown open so as to admit of the minutest inspection. In this section, also, are a complete set of the locomotives used from the beginning, which illustrate the evolution from the day of the discovery of the possibility of the steam railroad. Passing through this fascinating section, the visitor comes upon carriages of every kind and variety, from the feather weight sulky with pneumatic tires to the heavy four-horse-drawn coach, and from the lightest delivery wagon to the heaviest truck. The Transportation Building may be said to be one in which the progress made is sufficient to war-

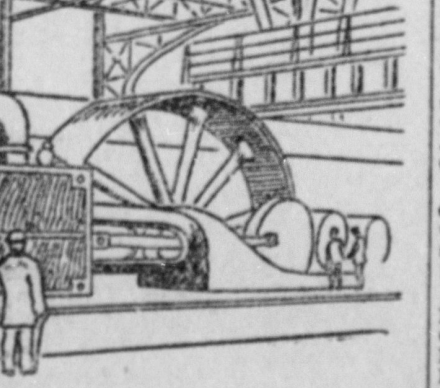


rant a visitor spending a good deal of his time there. Having seen this building, you may come out by the main entrance, and turning to the right proceed about a rod, and then turn to the left and keep by the edge of the lagoon until you reach the bridge immediately in front of the Electricity Building, when you may cross over to Wooded Island and take a look at the Boone and Crockett Club's cabin. It is a modest enough log hut, with an old canvas-covered wagon in front of it, and the doorway is ornamented with old horns. Inside there are bear and deer skins, some old harness and working utensils. The design is simple enough, being the illustration of the frontier hunter's cabin, and is well carried out. Having inspected this bit of the far west, you will do well to cross back by the way you came, as the other attraction of the island, the Japanese village, is not yet sufficiently complete to warrant a visitor in spending much time over it, when there are so many other more completed displays.

The Mining Building which you find yourself in front of is hardly worth the expenditure of much time at present. A few of the exhibits are partly in place, but others are in a state of chaos. The Electricity Building, which is alongside of the Mining Building, may also be passed by. The outside is the best part of it. Inside there is now little to interest one, unless he desires to make a study of the process of installation.

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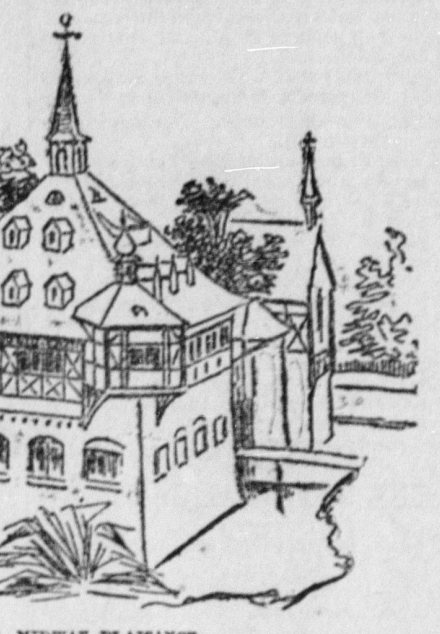


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Flash Commission, and then that of the Agricultural Department. Coming out at the entrance nearest you, you will be within a few steps of the building devoted to fish and fisheries, and this, also, is well worth going through, for it is in a state of progress which very nearly approaches completion. When you leave the Fisheries Building, you must again pass among some of the foreign buildings, but they are hardly worth while entering at present, nearly all of them being far behindhand in their displays. You may turn to your left after proceeding for a short distance, and enter the Building of Fine Arts. No other structure approaches this one. It is the best built, being fireproof; it



is well lighted, and it is a triumph of art outside and inside. Not all the pictures are hung, but there are enough on the walls to keep you busy for an indefinite length of time. Shut up the whole of the rest of the Fair, and this building with its contents is worth a journey to Chicago and a week of bad lodgings and board. The visitor who has followed the itinerary laid down here has not yet been in the Woman's Building, but he may reach it by passing to the left after leaving the Art Building, which will give him an opportunity to see the large California and Illinois State buildings, which he did not get a view of when he took the ride on the Intramural Railway. He need not pass to enter there, as they are not yet sufficiently complete, but opposite the California Building he can enter the Woman's Building, which, if not thoroughly finished yet, is still sufficiently finished to afford the long an inspection as you are able to give it.



From the south side of the Woman's Building you may pass in Horticultural Hall, which is a fine exhibit, and from there pass by Machinery Hall, which is not fully completed. You are now back at the Transportation Building whence you started out, and have seen the chief things, with the exception of one or two. Turn then to your right and pass in front of the Administration Building, then by Machinery Hall, and cross the bridge to La Habida, which is worth seeing and is wholly finished. Come back by the Forestry Building, and go out by the gate which let you in. You need not look into any of the buildings except La Habida, as they contain few completed exhibits. The roughly sketched route laid down here applies to a flying visit made at the present stage of the Fair. Later in the season it may be added to, but its general plan will doubtless hold good at all times.

### PROMINENT PEOPLE.

EX-SPEAKER GALUSHA A. GROW is a wealthy coal miner on the Ohio River. SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT is an enthusiastic amateur gardener. THE Czar of Russia is very fond of tapestry, and has all his own rooms hung with it. BANKER ROSENBERG'S will bequeathed over \$500,000 to the city of New York for charitable purposes. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND never wears gloves, no matter how cold the weather may be. EMILIO CASTELAR, the Spanish statesman, announces that he has definitely retired from public life. MISS ROSE CLEVELAND, sister of the President, has returned to this country after two years spent in traveling in foreign lands. The present Sultan of Morocco is descended from an Irish girl who became a member of the royal harem more than a hundred years ago. GEORGE LEZOTTE and Mrs. Lisotte, the latter a niece of Justice Harlan, have been on a wedding tour ever since their marriage in June, 1891. Thus far they have traveled 57,000 miles. WHEN the wife and daughters of the Chinese Minister to England were presented to Queen Victoria they were allowed to remain seated after their presentation, as their small feet unfitted them for long standing. CHEVALIER ANTON VON SCHMELLING, Prime Minister of Archduke John as Regent of the German Empire in 1848 and subsequently Premier of Austria from 1860 to 1865, is dead. He was born in Vienna on August 23, 1805. THE YOUNG EARL OF DALHOUSIE, who only recently celebrated his fiftieth birthday, is the owner of an estate of one hundred and thirty-six thousand acres in Dorsetshire, worth about two hundred thousand dollars per annum. KING HENRYET, of Italy, gave \$500,000 for the foundation of an institute for the orphaned and workingmen, in commemoration of his silver wedding. The receipts from the great historical tourney, amounting to \$40,000, were devoted to charity. CONGRESSMAN THOMAS J. GREAY, author of the famous Chinese exclusion law just affirmed by the Supreme Court, hails from California, though a Massachusetts man by birth. He is thirty-nine years of age. He removed to California in 1853. WILLIAM F. SNODGRASS, chief boatswain's mate of the United States cruiser San Francisco, who trained the crew that carried off the international honors at the Hampton Roads boat race, is a native of Philadelphia and entered the navy as an apprentice in 1866, when only thirteen years old. The Duponts, of powder-making fame, have retained to a remarkable degree after many generations of residence in this country the physical characteristics of their French ancestors. Several of the family would infallibly be taken for native Frenchmen in Paris, and are singularly foreign looking in this country. THE Emperor William, of Germany, it is said, nearly petrifed the officials at the Quirinal by informing them that he and the Empress would have a suite of twenty-three persons. The apartments prepared for them, both at the Quirinal and at the Royal Palace in Naples, were entirely redecorated and refurbished at enormous expense. THE Hon. John Ballance, the recently deceased Premier of New Zealand, was born in a cabin of the ship "Long Loch," near Lough Neagh, Ireland, and served with an iron monger till he was twenty-seven years old. Thirty years ago he went to New Zealand, and after a time engaged in journalism, from which he was called to various offices and finally to the Premiership.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

PURCELL THOMAS, aeronaut, while making an umbrella descent from the top of the parade house, at Buffalo, N. Y., lost control of the parachute and was precipitated upon the ground below, a distance of fifty feet. His skull was fractured and he died within an hour. Thomas's wife and four children witnessed the fatal leap.

RHODE ISLAND'S Legislature met at Newport, but the Democrats having unseated a Republican member of the house the Republican Senate refused to join in grand committee. There was no election of State officers. Governor Brown threatened to prorogue the Legislature and continue in office.

Mrs. MARIE NEVINS-BLAINE, the divorced wife of James G. Blaine, was married to Dr. William Tillinghast Bull by the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, at New York City.

CARRIE VOOR, fourteen years old, committed suicide by jumping into the Passaic River, in Newark, N. J. She had been annoying a neighbor by having goods sent to her to be paid for on delivery. When she was discovered she was afraid to face what she considered the disgrace and killed herself.

FALL RIVER, Mass., was thrown into a state of intense excitement, due to the discovery of an atrocious murder, rivaling in many respects those of Mr. and Mrs. Horden. The victim was Miss Bertha Manchester, aged twenty-two years. She was left alone on the farm by her father and brother who went to town. When they returned they found the girl lying dead on the kitchen floor.

The annual police parade in New York City, in which twenty-five regiments marched, was reviewed by Princess Eulalia and city officials. The Infanta then visited Normal College, where exercises were held in her honor.

At Newport, the Republican Senate of Rhode Island refused to meet in Grand Committee with the Democrats.

MAYOR GILROY informed Commander Dinkins that New York City could not officially receive the Duke de Veragua again. It was intimated that the reason was that the Duke did not acknowledge the courtesies extended on his first visit.

The Rhode Island Senate voted to adjourn to January next, refusing to meet with the House in Grand Committee.

The annual examination at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., began.

The Cornell Iron Works in New York City were destroyed by fire. The loss is about half a million.

The steamer Haytian Republic was seized for opium smuggling at Seattle, Washington. The World's Fair Executive Committee of Awards decided to maintain the present system of awards; the Montana silver statue was unveiled.

The double turreted coast defence vessel Monterey returned to San Francisco, Cal., from a two days' trial at sea with success, fairly and fully won at every point. Her boilers stood the severe strain of a four hours' run under forced draught.

A CYCLOCK struck Rosedale, Miss., completely demoralizing the town. Five people were reported killed.

FIRE destroyed the Wesleyan Female College, Murfreesboro, N. C., but all the students escaped, with the loss of their effects.

ARGUMENT began in the Federal Court in Chicago on the proceedings by the Government to close the gates of the World's Fair on Sunday.

THE Old Kentucky Home at the Chicago Fair Grounds was dedicated. It is the Blue Grass State Building and one of the most attractive in the grounds. Miss End Vandel's statue of Daniel Boone was unveiled.

At the Sisseton Agency, South Dakota, Miss Cynthia Rockwell, an Illinois teacher at Coodwill Mission, has married Richard King, an Indian, studying for the Presbyterian ministry.

THE Plankinton Bank in Milwaukee, Wis., closed its doors. The bank had loaned \$200,000 to F. A. Lappen & Co. and the Lappen Furniture Company, and this was the principal cause of its suspension.

THE Victoria Cordage Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, members of the Cordage Trust, has assigned. Assets, \$500,000; liabilities, \$400,000.

TORNADOES did great damage to property in Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Kentucky. At Rosedale, Miss., W. L. Bawdro and wife were killed.

Iowa Prohibitionists nominated a full State ticket.

WASHINGTON.

ARRANGEMENTS were finished in the Briggs heresy trial before the Presbyterian General Assembly, and it was decided to take a vote immediately.

The appeal of the prosecution from the verdict of the New York Presbytery acquitting Doctor Briggs of the charges of heresy was sustained by the Presbyterian General Assembly at Washington, the vote being as follows: Number of votes cast, 421; to sustain the appeal, 298; to sustain in part, 77; total to sustain, 375; not to sustain, 117.

The State Department has received official notification from Hawaii of the appointment of L. H. Thurston as Minister to the United States, in place of Dr. Matt Satis.

BECAUSE of the foul condition of the Vesuvius, the Navy Department abandoned the intention of sending her round from New York to the mouth of St. Lawrence to convey the caravels, and sent her to the Portsmouth Navy Yard to be docked.

A STATEMENT prepared by Comptroller Eulis shows that from January 1 up to May 31, twenty National banks, with a capital of \$6,150,000, failed, as against seven National banks, with a capital of \$625,000, for the corresponding period of 1892.

Foreign.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS made his official farewell as American Minister to Germany. Mr. Bunyon was received at the Foreign Office.

INGOLLS won the English Derby; Ravensbury second, Basburn third.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL closed his argument in behalf of the British side of the case before the Bering Sea arbitrators at Paris and was followed by Sir Richard Webster.

In the British House of Commons the Government accepted an amendment to the Home Rule bill, exempting forts, navy yards, etc., in Ireland from the Irish government's control.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, who threatened to take Mr. Gladstone's life, has been adjudged insane and committed to a British asylum.

REPORTS from Manipur, India, say that all the rivers in the country have overflowed their banks, have swept away the bridges and are submerging villages and fields. Dozens of dead bodies are floating down stream in every river. At one point in a small stream twenty bodies were recovered in three days.

### A CALIFORNIA FAIR.

It Would Be Composed of Picked Exhibits From Chicago.

California has come forward with a proposition to supplement the great Chicago Exposition with a commercial world's fair of its own. The proposition comes from Michael H. De Young, who is also Vice-President of the National Commission of the Fair.

The California Exposition is to follow the closing of the international enterprise now in Chicago, and will consist of a selection of the best exhibits now on display at Jackson Park. That is, if the adjacent meets with as much success as home as Mr. De Young's proposition to hold it met with at the meeting at the California Columbian Club, on Michigan avenue.