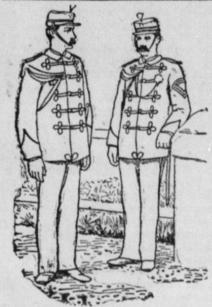
TRANSCENDENT MERIT OF THE VARIOUS BUILDINGS.

They Are Beautiful Beyond Anything Ever Seen in This Country-The Novel Fisheries Structure and Its Varied Exhibits - Singalese and Egyptians-A Huge Chunk of Coal.

It is the transcendent merit of the buildings of the Fair at Chicago, says a New York Sun correspondent, that they demand nothing but to be represented as they are. Their beauty of line, their harmonious proportions, their grouping which has brought so vast a plan into such unity that from every point the eye delights in new views of a perfect whole, the lovely enrichment, the ennobling

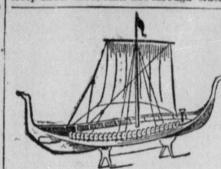


GUARDS ON DUTY AT THE FAIR.

sense of largeness, freedom, which is conveyed as they stand in their shining purity of color, gen nothing, but lose, by the vagueness of outline and atmospheric accessories that are among the most common of studio proper-

The Fair buildings are beautiful beyond anything that we have ever seen in this country. This opinion has been too warmly advanced by foreigners taking the experiences of their own countries as a standard, to make

FEATURES OF THE FAIR. He will grin familiarly at the sight of old friends, but if he does not get a new idea of their meaning in this, their new place, he will be duller than most American boys who creep under circus tents and through cracks



A JAPANESE FISHING SMACK.

in fences. One could wish for him no better introduction into the vast, fertile, and pleasant fields of architecture and art than through

the Fisheries and their frogs.

The only place on the vast exposition grounds where there is any consciousness of more than two or three persons gathered together is in the Government exhibit in the Fisheries. This consists of tanks around the centre and circumference of the circular the centre and circumference of the circular wing, with a passageway between. These tanks are fitted up with such representations of the vasty deep and the mountain pools as are appropriate. The picturesque part is, in fact, exceedingly attractive, and seems to content the inmates, who appear to feel at home. Here the people of the prairies see the strange inhabitants of the sea in their native element. Many of the fish seem to aploy their type. Many of the fish seem to enjoy their intro duction into society. The big fish come for ward and press their noses against the glass, and open their wide mouths in astonishment at the crowds in front, then look at one another, and plainly convey their sentiments.

The tanks are supplied with air by means of rubber tubes. When the water gets stale it a lady through. "Ugh, what creature is that?" she exclaimed with a shiver.
"That's no fish. It's a man in rubber boots

cleaning out the tank."
"Oh," she said, making a quick recovery,
"I thought it was an elephant."

THE SINGALESE AND EGYPTIANS.

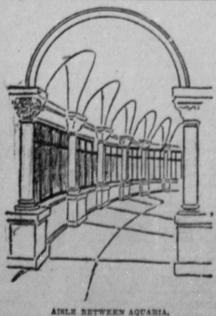
The most agreeable hosts are the Singa-lese. Their building might be taken for a temple. It proves to be a bazar, fragrant with all the scents of the Orient, and most fascinating of all, huge baskets containing blocks of sandal wood, none larger than the fist, and rough hewn from the tree. The Singalese keep up continuous hospitality in steaming cups of tea. Here, among rugs, idols, silken draperies the hard-handed se and daughters of the prairie sip their tea. It and daughters of the prairie sip their tea. It is handed around with many genuflections by men in clothing which they have never seen equalled by even the village fire company or the brass band. These men are brilliantly clad in red, embroidered in much gold, and their heads wreathed in myriad folds of fine white muslin. There are several varieties of this costume. One is a garment that, worn by man states out fearly to be their own countries as a standard, to make it appear native and pardonably partial. But their beauty is rational, coherent, studied, and is best represented by showing them frankly real. They demand nothing of any art beyond that which is merely technical.

The commonplaceness and heavy exterior that, worn by a man, starts out frankly to be

3'4 THE PARTY OF THE P

A SECTION OF THE FISHERIES BUILDING of the Government Building have been stoned | a red petticoat, and then changes its mind for in the Fisheries, where the building and the Government exhibit are two of the most attractive features of the Fair. The Fisheries though frantic English, invites passers by to consist of a central rotunda and two colonnades leading to two circular wings. It takes time to reach the wings, so interesting is the architectural detail. The beauty, the rich-ness, the novelty and the sportiveness of this ernament appeals to the least accustomed

heads in couples with fan tails expanded. One is attracted by the beauty of the curves and then laughs to see their meaning. Tadpoles follow one another in solemn lines between raised spirals up the columns, and wiggle waggles knot their tails decoratively, and at a regular intervals are her carries. and at regular intervals crabs escaping fro nets and lobsters from wicker baskets for the capitals, shells and seaweed and finny unite in running ornament. Since th days when elegant rusticity flourished in the gardens of the little Trianen, and hoes, rakes, pots, pans and baskets tied up among rib-



though frantic English, invites passersby to the Turkish cafe chantant, wears close red flannel trousers, and over these short white skirts and a gay and gilded red zouave jac-

The upper class Egyptians are enviably clad in striped silk skirts and biouses, and fascinating dandies, swinging along the Midway Plaisance smoking cigarettes, wear dresses of pale green striped silks with long full back ulsters flung wide open of pale blue silk. All the charms of color and splendor of dress on this most gay of promenades belong to the men. The women, in tailor-made gowns and shirt fronts and four-in-hand ties, look on them, with smiling admiration and wonder how much they paid a yard for such lovely silk.

A NOVEL EXCURSION.

A novel excursion was given by the Intra-nural Elevated Railroad. At 9 o'clock a. m. the officers of the road, which encircles the grounds on the inside, had a train of four cars brought to the Midway Plaisance gates, and in response to invitations the population of that cosmopolitan quarter embarked for a ride about the grounds. The first car was given up to the Iowa State Band, and Band-master Phinney and his men were kept busy master Phinney and his men were kept busy tooting the airs of all Nations and varied war dances during the trip. Hagenbeck's animal show sent forty men. King Bull, of the Lap-land village, came on with the party, and sat side by side with three swarthy seven-foot side by side with three swarthy seven-foot to Zulus, who were playing jackstones with the natives of the Dahomey village on the seat opposite. "Buffalo Bill's" Indians, in their gaudy trappings, filled the last car. Nearly every Nation on earth was represented, and as they went around the park they sent up a conglomeration of cheers and yells that almost caused the statues on the big buildings to gravible. The train finally stored at the nose caused the statues on the big buildings to crumble. The train finally stopped at the south end of the grounds, where the party was photographed, and after a luncheon re-turned to the starting point.

I am the largest lump of coal ever handled. I weigh 50,250 pounds. I am 26 feet long, 5 feet 4 inches high and 5 feet 8 inches wide. I came from the Rosin mines, Kittias County, Washington. I was brought out of a slope 1070 feet long with a dip of 18 degrees. I am not anthracite : I am semi-bituminous in character. My State has a coal area of 1,000,000 acres. Beat me if you can and you are entitled to the broom.

BOUTH DAKOTA'S MINERAL COTTAGE. An interesting exhibit is the mineral cottage in the South Dakota Building. It is constructed entirely of minerals, is unique in design and tasty in execution. The minerals were gathered in Custer County by the ladies of that district, and comprise almost every useful mineral known. The roof is of mica, from the mica mines, the walls are of gold, silver, copper, tin, lead,



A NORWEGIAN FISHING BOAT. zine and nickel ores, the whole resting on a

foundation of the different building stones for which the Black Hills are noted.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

A HERD of peacocks from Ohio have been given a home on Wooded Island. The Pennsylvania State Board gave a ban-

quet to the foreign commissioners. A FIDDLE and a chair made by Kit Carson are exhibited in the California Building

THE managers of the Dahomey Village have sent to Africa for fifty more natives, THE American Bible Society's exhibit in-Bibles printed in 242 different lan-

The total attendance at the World's Fair a May was 1,077,233 a dally average of

SUSAN B. ANTHONY addressed the National Association of Women Stenographers at the Art Institute.

Five more Samoan women Lave reached Midway Plaisance; they brought with them two large fishing canoes.

Ar the opening of the German exhibit in Machinery Hall, the Tyrolean girls in their picturesque costumes served champagne.

Neso, the biggest of the lions in the Hag enbeck arena, has been shipped back to Hamburg because he has become ungovern-

THE grounds are gradually acquiring that gala appearance so much desired by the offi-cials and so necessary for the success of the

WEST VIRGINIA'S coal, coke and building stone display has received its finishing touches, and been thrown open without eremony.

On June 12 a congress of trained nurses held its opening session. It is hoped to in-corporate American nurses into a society similar to the Boyal British Nurses' Associa-FRANCE's musical exhibit, for want of space

in Manufactures Hall, has been set up in the Electrical Building. Among the fifty-five pianos shown is one with a complete steel THE fifty foot anthracite needle, with the

name "Pennsylvania" on its base, which stands in the center of the building, is one of the sights of the Department of Mines and In the Transportation Building is a farm

wagon, strong and serviceable, but very light in weight. The tires of the wheels are of steel, but all the other metallic work is of aluminium.

The pavilion in which the City of Paris has its municipal display forms a half circle in a colonade around a bronze fountain. It is one of the most ornamental structures on the grounds. A LARGE collection of English medals and

historical relies, including some famous swords and valuable old letters, have been piaced in the United States Building and are now on exhibition. THE National League for Good Roads has an exhibit in the Agricultural Building of road making materials and sectional sam-

ples of approved roads. Around the build-ing different kinds of roads are to be built. MISS KATE MARSDEN delivered two addresses before the Medical Congress on her work

among the lepers of Siberia. Dr. Donald Mc-Lennan, of Honolulu, sent a paper on lep-rosy in the Hawaiian Islands, which was THE changing colors of the lamps on the great tower in the Electricity Building, which are moved to the strains of music, changed from gold to white and then to purple, to the strains of the "Beautiful Blue Danube," at

THE Wonder tree is a camera obscura which was exhibited at the Paris Exposition : it has now been set up in Midway Plaisance. It gives the visitor the impression that he has climbed a tree and is looking down on the crowd beneath.

HENEY B. FULLER, author of the "Cheva-lier of Pensieri-Vani," in reviewing the minor architecture of the Exposition, pronounces the Merchant Tailors' structure "the rival, in miniature, of the Art Palace itself, in the severe beauty of its proportions."

In the New England log cabin in Midway Plaisance the ceremony of "Hanging the Crane" took place, the crane being fixed into the fireplace while Longfellow's poem "Hanging the Crane" was recited. This was the formal opening of the log cabin.

EDMUND RUSSELL, the Delsartean professor, is decorating a room for the San Francisco women in the California Building. The room is formed by partitions of red wood; the general tone is a dull copper; one end is devoted to California's musical instruments; portraits adont the wall. portraits adorn the wall.

In the Pennsylvania exhibit in the Mining Building is a pavilion constructed to show every use to which slate can be put; a collection of seventy-eight vorieties of building stone in the State, samples of glass sands are shown, and a primitive furnace used in the infancy of the iron business.

THE Javanese orchestra is largely made up of bells. The players sit in front of a blue and gold stand holding a dozen queer shaped beils, made of brass and with a round pin-nacle at the top of the dome and on this the musician pounds. There are deep brass bells on big stands and high treble bells on small stands. A big yellow and green drum and a pair of huge cymbals accompany the bells.

A HUGE CHUNE OF COAL.

The foundation of the Washington State
Building is made of huge logs, ten in number, each of which is 125 feet long, three feet
six inches by three feet in breadth. They
were cut from trees 340 feet in length. The
fir tree mast, or flagpole, at the Washington is championing. It is built of
fir tree mast, or flagpole, at the Washington is championing. It is built of
six inches by three feet in length. The
fir tree mast, or flagpole, at the Washington
seen no such interesting and beautiful use of
new forms as are now seen in the Fisheries.
There is not a ragamuffin who may creep in
to the Fair grounds and has caught fish with
a pin hook whose eye will not be caught by
the ornamentation of these two colonnades.

A HUGE CHUNE OF COAL.

The Samoan colony in Midway Plaisance
contains an old house which belies.

The Samoan colony in Midway Plaisance
contains an old house which belonged to
Mataafa, t.e king whose cause Robert Louis
Stevenson is championing. It is brief to achieve mast, or flagpole, at the Washington
fir tree mast, or flagpole, at the Washington State
store long, three feet
six inches by three feet in length. The
fir tree mast, or flagpole, at the Washington is championing. It is built of
write ants of the island cannot eat. It is
round, shaped something like a tent, the
sides being upright to a height or five
feet the peak then rising high in air. The
uprights are about four inches in diameter,
crossed by a circle of the wood every four
foet. The pieces of wood are all short and
joined together by thongs. The roof is of
twigs covered with thatch.

BORDEN MURDER CASE.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL AT NEW BEDFORD.

Daily Progress of the Attempt to Prove That the Daughter, Lizzie, Killed Her Father and Step-Mother at Fall River-Her Testimony at the Inquest Excluded.

There was less of a rush of spectators to the Borden murder trial on the sixth day than usual, the day opening warm and muggy. The first witness called was Lieutenant F. L. Edson, of the Fall River Police, He testified to an ineffectual attempt to search the Borden cellar for the hatchet search the Borden cellar for the hatchet handle sworn to by Mullaly. On cross-examination he described the thorough search of the cellar after the murder, and said he saw no loose hatchet handle. Robinson brought out the fact that nearly all the Fall River police prominent in this case have been promoted since the murder except Mullaly, who contradicted Fleet. Officer Benjamin F. Mahoney was called and corroberated Edson. William H. Medley, inspector of Police, Fall River, described finding the barn door fastened, and on entering seeing dust up fastened, and on entering seeing dust up stairs which had not been disturbed. The barn windows and door upstairs were closed. His examination was made within ten minutes after reaching the house Medley described his finding of the handle less hatchet covered with coarse dust o ashes, except on the new break. He saw no handle there. Officer Dennis Desmond Jr., testified as to the search in the house and the failure to find dresses covered with paint or blood. He also saw the handleless paint of blood. He also saw the handleless hatchet, but no loose handle, and contradict-ed Medley, claiming to have wrapped up the blade himself. State Detective George F. Seaver then testified to an examination of the handleless hatchet, corroborating other witnesses as to its appearance and the dust on it, also testified to his search of the dresses in the house. He also described the character and location of the blood-spots found in the rooms where the murders were committed. On cross ex-amination he became badly confused and was unable to tell the age of the break on the hatchet handle or about the character of the dresses which he examined. The court at 1 clock adjourned.

o'clock adjourned.

With the heat making the court room where Lizzis Borden was on trial the most uncomfortable place in town, the second week and seventh day of this proceeding against the stoical daughter of New England was resumed promptly. When the court opened Chief Justice Mason informed the jury that it might retire. That was done because of the argument which miormed the jury that it hight retire. That was done because of the argument which was about to be begun for and against the admission of evidence given by Lizzie Borden when the inquest was held in Fall River last summer. The point to be decided meant everything to the defendant. Assistant District Attorney Moody made the argument from the standpoint of the prosecution, and ex-Governor Robinson spoke for Lizzie Borden. While arguments were making Miss Borden was not in the court room. She was conducted down to the matron's room on complaint of feeling indisposed. When the argument was conducted the court room. When the argument was ended the court retired to deliberate on the points raised. It was 12:35 o'clock when the Justices returned was 12 235 o clock when the Justices returned to the court room. In deep, even tones Chief Justice Mason began to read the opinion of the court. In brief it was that Lizzie Borden was practically a prisoner at the time of the inquest, and that under those circumstances the testimony taken at the inquest would not be admitted in this trial. The decision of the court rot that The decision of the court not to allow the evidence taken at the inquest to enter into the present case was considered a black eye to the prosecution. Doctor Alfred C. Dederick, a physician of Fall River, testified that in his opinion Mrs. Borden had been killed first. Joseph Hyde, a Fall River policeman, testified that at 9 o'clock of the night of the mustice, while a was watching outside the house, he saw Miss Russell and Lizzie Borden go down into the cellar. Lizzie carried a lamp and the other woman had a bucket in one hand. They came up again, and a few minutes later Lizzie went down into the cellar alone. All he saw Lizzie do was to stoop over the sink. Doctor W. A. Dolan, the medical examiner, was the next witness. He described his ex-amination of the bodies and the premises, and said that to bis contains the and said that in his opinion the wounds could have been inflicted by a woman of ordinary strength. On the eighth day of the Borden

Doctor Dolan took the stand again, and Mr. Adams continued his cross-examination. nikin's head was set up on a chair beside the jury box and the doctor described how the blows fell upon the head of Mr. Borden when he was murdered. He said that the blows were made by a sharp instrument and some on Mrs. Borden by an assailant astride the body. A juryman was taken sick and a recess of five minutes was taken. Miss Borden also left the room evidently feeling much affected. When the session was resumed Dr. Dolan admitted tostifying in preliminary hearing that Mrs. Borden's death was an hour to an hour and a half before his examination of her, but now thought it was an hour to an hour and a half before Mr. Borden's death. On the re-cross-examination Doctor Dolan said the length of the wound would not de-termine the length of the edge of the instrument. Doctor E. S. Wood, of Harvard Medical College, then described the examin-ations of the stomachs. He found nothing to indicate disease or irritation in either stomach, and their contents showed a difference of an hour and a half in the time of death. Examination showed no blood on the claw-hammered hatchet or axe or on the blue dress. The hair found on this hatchet was not human. The blood spot on the white skirt probably came from outside and was human blood. The handleless hatchet had no blood. The break in its handle contained no dust, but it had dust like ashes on the blade tightly adhering. Under defendant's objection and exception Professor Wood testified that the handleless hatchet might have been cleaned of before the handle was broken blood The Professor of Surgery in the Harvard Medical School, Doctor D. W. Cheever, was the last witness of the day. He has been in practice for thirty-five years. He thought that Mrs. Borden had been dead for an hour or more longer than her husband. He He thought

thought that the wounds were inflicted with When the ninth day of the Borden trial was opened promptly at 9 o'clock, every seat in the court room was occupied. The first wit-ness called was City Marshal Hilliard, of Fall River. He described his visits to the Borden house, his conversation with the prisoner, in which she was told that she was suspected, and said that she was in the barn when the murders were committed. He was cross-examined by Governor Robinbarn when the murders were committed. He was cross-examined by Governor Robinson, and swore that the search of the Borden house was thorough, and that the defendant gave him all the articles he asked for and spoke earnestly and frankly in conversation about the suspicion of her. The next witness was Mayor John W. Coughlin, of Fall River. He described his visit to the Borden house with Marshai Hilliard and corroborated the Marshai's testimony as to the conversation with the defendant. Mrs. Gifford, a dressmaker, testified that the prisoner told her that Mrs. Borden was a mean, hateful old thing; that she hated her, and never ate with her when she could help it. The prisorer's color rose as this testimony was given. Lucy Collet testified that she sat on Doctor Chagnon's piazza in view of the Borden fence from 10:45 to 11:45 on the morning of the murder, and saw no one. Thomas belies, a hostler, testified that he washed carriages in Mrs. Churchill's yard on the morning of the murder, and saw no one. Patrick McGowan testified that he was in the Crowe yard on the morning of the murder and saw no one in the Borden rard. Joseph Des Bosier and

John Denny testified that they worked in the Crowe yard all day on the day of the murder and saw no one go or come between that and the Borden yard. The cross-examination of these last few witnesses tended to show a man might have gone out of the Borden yard without being seen. Hannah Regard marker. without being seen. Hannah Reagan, matron at the police station, Fall River, testified to an excited conversation in the station August ath between the prisoner and Emma, her sister, in which the prisoner said: "You gave me away, Emma, and I will let you see I won't give in one inch." Emma said 'No. Lizzie, I didn't give you away. They then sat two hours without speaking and parted without speaking. Bridget Sullivan was recalled, and Mr. Moody showed her the blood-saturated hand-kerchief which was picked up by Mrs. Borden's body. She identified it as one of the sort of handkershiefs that Mr. Borden's handkershie sort of handkerchiefs that Mr. Borden used as pocket handkerchiefs and Mrs. Borden as pocket handkerchiefs and Mrs. Borden used as dust rags. Then came Ell Bence, the drug clerk, who was to open the most important question of the day—whether the prisoner's effort to buy prussic acid was to be admitted or not. He gave his name, and said he had been in the drug business thirteen or fourteen years, and had been with his present employer. had been with his present employer, E. B. Smith, about four years. At this point the lawyers expressed their determination to argue for and against the admission of this testimony. The witness was sent away, and the jury was directed to retire. At the close of the arguments the Court retired and remained away nearly an hour. When the Judges returned the Chief Justice said: "The Court are of the opinion that the evidence is competent. The jury may be brought in." It being time for adjournment, nothing more

was done.
The tenth day of the Borden murder trial opened hot, with a big crowd in attendance Miss Borden was overwhelmed with flora offerings. Charles H. Lawton, druggist, testified that he knew of no other than medicinal purposes for which prussic acid is used. Daniel Hathaway, analytical chemist, said it was unsuitable for cleaning furs and very volatile, while Doctor Dolan said that its vapor was very poisonous. After consulta-tion, the Justices, at 10.20 a.m., announced that the preliminary evidence did not come up to profier, and excluded the evidence of attempted purchases of prussic acid.

After the introduction of exhibits, at
10.25, the Commonwealth rested its case
and a recess for fifteen minutes was taken. During the recess the prisoner talked earnestly with Mrs. Fessenden, of Boston, the first lady who has spoken to her in the court room. At 10.30 the jury filed into their places again. Counsel for the defense were all ready to begin the presentation of their side of the case, and Mr. Jennings became their spokesman. He closed his address at 11.30 and Martha Chagnon was put on the stand. She testified that at 11 o'clock on the night before the murder she heard a noise like the pounding on wood in the direction of the Borden fence. It continued for five minutes. She made no investigation. Mrs. Chagnon confirmed her stepdaughter's Chagnon confirmed her stepdaughter's testimony about the noise. Crossexamined, first thought it sounded like a dog. John W. Grouard testified that he painted the Borden house in May, 1892, and he thought that the prisoner was in the vicinity of the paint tubs. Charles N. Gifford and Uriah Kirby said that they saw a man on the street steps near the Chagnon house at 11 o clock on the night before the house at 11 o'clock on the night before the murder. Mark Chase said he saw a man murder. Mark Chase said he saw a man with a brown hat and black coat in a buzgy in front of the Borden house just before 11 o'clock. Noon recess, Doctor Benjamin Handy, of Fall River, testifled that between twenty minutes past 10 and twenty minutes to 11 o'clock on the morning of the murders the doctor saw a very pale young man who was in front of the Borden house and about whom there was so much that was peculiar that he attracted the doctor's attention. Delia S. Manley, a neighbor of the Bordens, saw a man in light clothes, a by the Bordens, saw a man in light clothes, a young man, standing in the gateway of the Borden house, leaning his left arm on the gate post. She was not able to describe his features. She knew Mr. Borden and Mr. Morse, and it was neither of them. Then there came four witnesses, who testified that they were no in the second of the standard of the standard of the second of the standard of the second of the fied that they were up in the loft of the Bor-den barn ahead of Officer Medley, the man who went up there and swore that he saw no traces of Lizzie Borden's feet in the thick lust on the floor. dust on the floor. Hyman Levinsky, a young man who peddles ice cream for a Fall River manufacturer, said that he drove his team out of the stable a little way above the Borden house at 11.20 o'clock on the morning of the murder. He saw a lady come out of the barn behind the Borden house. He saw her walk away from the barn toward the steps at the back of the house. Hyman Levinsky toward the steps at the back of the house. He could not say what lady it was. He knew Bridget Sullivan and had sold ice cream to her. It was not she. His testimony was corroborated by the livery stablekeeper and a commercial traveler. It was reported about the court room during the afternoon, on good authority, that a hatchet was found under Crowe's barn, near the Borden premises, and the police have it in their possession. The story goes that a boy was hunting for a ball and found the hatchet. On the eleventh day of the Borden murder case there was less of a crowd at the court house than there has been at any time since the beginning of the trial. The decision re-lative to the admission of the evidence

of the Portuguese who saw the n with the bloody hatchet was that could not be admitted and Jennings desired exceptions noted. first witness was Sarah R. Hart, of Tiverton She said that on the day of the murder she saw a man standing in the Borden gatesaw a man standing in the Borden gate-way. Her testimony was corroborated by several other witnesses. Mrs. Mary R. Holmes testified that officers were not hindered in entering the defend-ant's room and thoroughly searching the house. The defendant wept when loooking at her father's remains on the 'by of the funeral. Defendant wore a pin, wrapper when witness went to the house and wore the dress given to the Government on Friday the dress given to the Government on Friday and Saturday. Mrs. Regan told witness that "you gave me away" story was Matron Reagan told Mr. Buck that the denia of the "you gave me away" story was true, and that she would sign it if the marshal did not object. John B. Caldwell testified that not object. Marshal Hilliard she signed the denial of the "you gave me away" story it would be against his express orders. Mary E. Brigham testifyd that Matron Reagan said about the story, "It is all a lie from beginning to end. I was willing to sign that paper, but the marshall would not let me." paper, but the marshall would not let me."

Emma L. Borden, defendant's sister, said
there were eighteen dresses in the closet
on the day of the search, of which eight
blue dresses belonged to the defendant.

Emma denied absolutely the "you gave me
away" story, and swore no quarrel took place
between the sisters in Matron Reagan's room.

Mr. Knowiton cross-examined her with refer-Mr. Anowiton cross-examined her with reference to the family relations, but learned little that prejudiced the defendant case. Emma testified that her father's gift of the house to the stepmother madetrouble between Lizzie and the stepmother, and Lizzie coased to call her mother and called her Mrs. Borden, but that for two or three years before the murder the relations between Lizzie and Mrs. Borden were entirely cordial.

AUDITOR ACREEMAN made a statement to financiers of the World's Fair that almost took their breath away. He told them that the salary list for May reached the total of \$850,000, and that more than 6000 employes were on the pay roll during that period. There was a general exclamation that the running expenses were at least \$400,000 a month too high, and the announcement was made that Director of Works Burnbam had least at the days \$3000 man from the rolls. decided to drop 3000 men from the rolls,

ONE of the claims for damages for Indian. ONE of the claims for damages for Indian depredations during the early days of Oregon is that for \$1500 for the loss of a wagon load of apples, which were being brought to Southern Oregon to obtain the fabulous prices then ruling, when the wagon was captured by Indians and the content; lost.

Is Oklahoma five train robbers cap ared the horses and guns of eleven soldiers who had been sent out to capture them.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

CLASS Day exercises were held at Princeton, N. J. Major-General Schofield delivered the diplomas to the members of the graduating class at West Point; ex-Secretary Fair-child made the address to the cadets.

JOHN LEWIS OSMOND, who, in New York City, shot to death his wife and her supposed paramour, was shocked to death in the execution chamber in the Sing Sing (N. Y.) Prison. According to the experts present death was instantaneous. Those who had witnessed former executions said it was the most successful one that has yet been held. THE coinage of the Columbian souvenir quarter dollars was begun at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, Penn.

THE Viking ship left New London, Conn., in tow of a tug en route to Newport, R. L.

several yacths accompanied the craft. POSTMASTER CHARLES B. WOOLLEY, of LONG Branch, N. J., disappeared. His accounts are more than \$2000 short.

THE Brazilian war ships Aquedaban and Tiradentes sailed from New York. They are bound for Rio Janeiro, and will stop at Barbados for coal. They will reach Rlo about

THE British Embassy has been temporarily transferred to Newport, R. I., where Sir Julian Pauncefote has rented a cottage for the summer. The Embassador and his family, and all the attaches except one of the under secretaries, will spend the season there. At the instigation of the neighbors wealthy

and aged Eliphalet Stratton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been arrested on a charge of starving his invalid young wife.

REV. C. P. McKenna, a priest attached to St. Ann's Church, in New York City, and Mrs. Mary Burchell, his cousin, were drowned in the North River while boating.

South and West. Evans and Sontag, the California outlaws, had an encounter with officers in which Sontag was seriously wounded and captured. Ex-PRESIDENT HARRISON was a visitor to

the Exposition at Chicago. THE assignment of C. P. Kellogg Clothing Company is the first serious commercial failure Chicago, Ill., has had on the present money stringency. The liabilities are \$859,-

It turns out that the thirty pieces missed from Queen Margherita's laces when they reached the Italian section of the Woman's Building at the World's Fair, were not stolen, as reported. The laces correspond with the entries on the invoices. It is said that those supposed to have been stolen were held in Italy to be photographed.

THE old warship Omaha has been turned over to the Treasury Department as a quaran-tine ship at San Francisco, Cal.

Vix and Eibert Longley, aged seventeen and eleven years respectively, were drowned at Judsonia, Ark., while in swimming.

THE Nashville (Tenn.) Savings Company, of which Thomas S. Marrs is owner and President, filed an assignment. The liabilities are \$282,876.

Alba, a village of 800 population in Antrim County, Michigan, has been totally destroyed by fire.

THE Infanta Eulalia left Chicago for Niagara Falls, Buffalo and New York City.

Tue body of Herman Schaffner, the miss-ing Chicago banker, was found in Lake Michigan, near the Marine Hospital. CHINCH bugs are damaging wheat and corn

Washington.

THE President made the following appointments: James F. North, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Nebraska, Harry Alvan Hall, United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT O'ROUBKE made an inspection of the Bush building, which is oc-cuped by the Sixth Auditor's office, Treasury Department, and declared it unsafe.

Duains the Coroner's inquest of the col-apse of the old Ford's theatre building in victims called Colonel Ainsworth, who was in charge of the bureau, a murderer, and others called out, "Lynch him!" "Hang him!" The confusion caused an adjournment of the hearing.

COLONEL AINSWORTH applied to the court for a mandamus compelling the Coroner to allow him to appear by counsel at the in-quest into the cause of the Ford's Theater

THE President made the following appointments: Holmes Conrad, of Virginia, to be Assistant Attorney-General; Henry C. Grady, United States Marshal for the District of Oregon; Daniel R. Murphy, United States Attorney for the District of Oregon; Bennington B. Bedie, of New Jersey, United States Consulte Sheffield, England.

Barox Fava was presented to the President by Secretary Gresham under his new title as Arabassador from Italy. The usual

felicitous speeches were exchanged. CHIEF JUSTICE BINGHAM, of the District Supreme Court, refused the mandamus asked for by Colonel Ainsworth, and declared the proceedings before the deputy coroner in the Ford's Theatre case illegal.

In accordance with the decision of Chief Justice Bingham, Doctor Patterson, the Cor-oner of the district, began a new inquest over the remains of the victims of the Ford's Theatre disaster.

Sixty-seven clerks have been dropped from the rolls of the General Land Office.

Foreign.

THREE Italian warships will soon sail for New York to make a friendly demonstration. The new battleship, Re Umberto, will start for New York in July.

DURE MAXIMILIAN AMANAD, brother of the Empress of Austria, has died suddenly of the rupture of a cardiac artery. Seven more deaths from cholera have oc-

curred in Southern France. A DREADFUL accident occurred at Chatham, England. A barge smashed into a boatload of soldiers, three of whom were drowned and several others were shockingly

Doctor McGLYNN has been in Rome. had a long audience with the Pope, who re-ceived him cordially, as did other high ecclesiastical dignitaries. Doctor McGiynn

then left for home, and is reported as being highly delighted with his reception. THE elections in Germany passed off quietly; reballots will be necessary in many districts. At two o'clock on the morning after the election the returns foreshadowed defeat for the Army bill. Every candidate in Berlin pledged to support the Army bill was defeated. The provinces also seem to be very emphatic against it. The Socialists made great gains and their success created

MURDERED HER CHILDREN.

A Woman Kills Four of Eight and Ends Her Own Life.

Mrs. Kate Kerch, living ten miles from Parkersburg, W. Va., having lost her reason, poisoned two of her young children, threw two others into a well and then killed her-

self.

She tried to kill her eight children, but four were saved by the desperate struggle of the fourteen-year-old daughter, Mollie. The family is in good circumstances. No cause is assigned for the woman's derangement.

The husband was away from home at the time. She killed the two smallest children by poisoning their milk with stry chnine.

Governor Fishback, of Arkansas, has written a letter to President Cleveland pro-testing against the Government's neglect of the lower rivers, resulting in yearly floods.