

THE FAIR IS FINISHED.

SPLENDOR OF THE "WHITE CITY" AS COMPLETED.

Best Points From Which to Get a General View of the Buildings—Plaster Figures and Columns That Seem to Have Been Sculptured For All Time.

The White City, which Americans have spent nearly \$40,000,000 in building, is complete in all but a few minor details, says a Chicago dispatch to the New York World. No such temporary home for the arts and sciences and the products of all the Nations was ever erected before. Nor is it probable that its like will be created again soon. It is something that all Americans can view with pride, for the spirit and form of the classic age have been reproduced on the soil of the youngest of the Nations. It is a triumph of art as well as of enterprise.

It is no injury to the Fair that its surroundings are unattractive. By any of the land routes the visitor approaches it through monotonous and common place suburbs or along a dreary mass of railroad tracks. It renders the transformation more abrupt and more effective when he passes through the gates and enters the grounds. He has passed from dark and smoky Chicago, with its dirty streets and begrimed sky scrapers, into a place where nearly all the buildings are pure white or cream tinted. He is in an enclosure two miles long and about a half mile broad. Old Ives, one of the most powerful cities of the ancient world, stood on an island smaller than this enclosure, and the whole population of Athens, in its glory under Pericles, could have been seated comfortably in the Manufacture Building, all at the same time. Chicago's 1,900,000 people would not fill the park.

There are about a hundred large buildings on the grounds, and the whole place is laid off into streets and courts just like a real city. The first impression the visitor receives as he sees the completed Fair is that of immensity. He might have had the same feeling, but more indefinite, had he been here on the opening day. But then there was so much debris and so much was not finished that half the Fair was hidden. Now he sees it as its builders wish it to be seen.

Then comes a feeling of perplexity. He does not know where to begin his travels through this city. He may remain here several days and then go away, leaving buildings he did not see and of whose existence he did not learn.

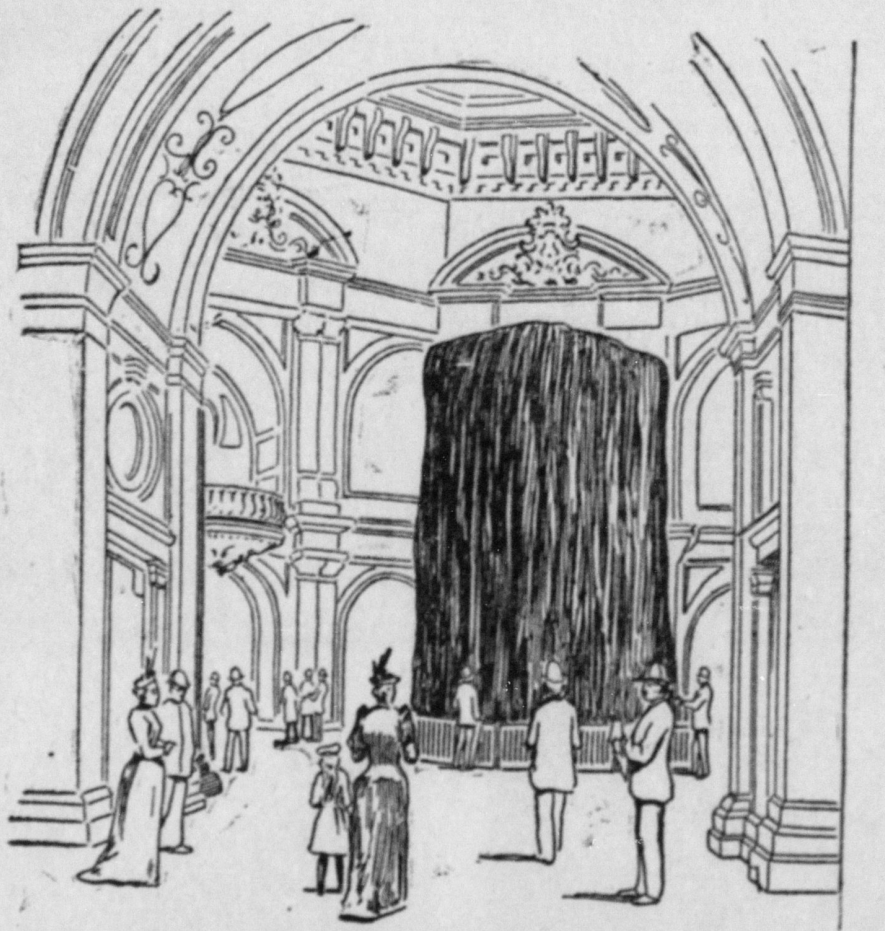
Recent lamps, the great searchlights from the Manufacture Building sweep fitfully over the basin, the electric fountains flash with varied colors, the air is filled with delightful music, and the whole scene is brilliant and fairy-like.



STATUE OF THE REPUBLIC.

Perhaps, the best view of all is from a boat in the center of the basin. The eye can sweep around the whole court and secure the greatest effects. Next to this it is best to stand on the bridge at the foot of the Peristyle, beneath which the water runs, and look back towards the Administration Building. However, the reverse view is scarcely inferior, for the lake shining through the columns of the Peristyle contributes variety and color.

But there is another view, somewhat neglected by visitors, which has peculiar charms. Stand between the Agricultural Building and Machinery Hall and look northward.



DOVE OF PEACE BUILDING SHOWING CALIFORNIA REDWOOD.

Most people soon find their way to the Court of Honor, or the Grand Plaza, as it is indifferently called. It is the space between the Administration Building on the east and the Peristyle on the west, with the Manufacture Building and the Agricultural Building occupying most of the northern and southern sides, respectively. The water curves under the Peristyle from the lake and forms a grand basin in the center.

With the MacMonnies fountain at the head of the basin, the Peristyle at the foot, green turf and flowers along the sides and the huge white building further back, is formed the finest artificial view that the world affords. The effect is heightened when the basin is covered with gondolas and launches filled with people. Seen from one of these boats the buildings appear to be of solid marble, as the American republicans had the whole world to hunt through, and they have done it. The classic age cannot compete with the age of steam and electricity. It would not be in the race. Pericles and Augustus would have many things to learn if they could come back.

Yet this entire city was built for a temporary purpose. It was all raised that a Nation might have a playground for a six months' holiday. When the people have had their summer's revel the white buildings will disappear. Everything will vanish, and the place where it stood will be a park again.

This is the Fair. Despite all the bickerings and petty quarrels that occurred during the first month of its existence, the result has been achieved. On soil that two or three generations ago was a bit of the universal wilderness of the Northwest, a Fair has been created with which none other that has gone before it can be compared.

Then you see across the Court of Honor and far up an arm of the lagoon. The view is not bounded by buildings, but melts away in the distance.

From the wooded island is another good place to see the Fair. Here one stands where the landscape gardener has done his best work and looks upon the city surrounding him. The island is strictly rural. There are no buildings upon it but the Japanese temple, the hunter's cabin and the Australian miner's hut. It is the White City's park, and people go there to rest and to see the grass.

As soon as practicable Miss Borden was removed to the Judge's room, where she was embraced by her sister and many of the friends who have steadfastly stood by her. When congratulated on her acquittal she smiled, and in reply to inquiries about her future plans she said that Miss Borden had made no plans, and only desired to escape as completely as possible from the public notice.

After the greater part of the crowd had dispersed, Miss Borden, accompanied by her sister and several friends, entered a carriage and was driven to the depot, where she took the train for Fall River, where she became the guest of Banker C. J. Holmes. On the way she was repeatedly recognized and lauded.

The greatest satisfaction of the jury was that an agreement was practically reached at the close of the defense, and that it was only at the suggestion of the foreman that they went through the form of retiring.

Several Killed in a Tent at Riverfalls, Wis. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon lightning struck the large circus tent of Ringling Brothers, at Riverfalls, Wis., which was crowded with people, instantly killing eight and injuring more than twenty.

The performance was not quite over, but the terrible storm caused the immense throng to crowd out the tent. While the people were passing out the tent was struck twice by lightning, with the above results. A fire started, but was extinguished.

The lightning struck the center pole of the circus tent. The greatest satisfaction of the jury was that an agreement was practically reached at the close of the defense, and that it was only at the suggestion of the foreman that they went through the form of retiring.

The number of wounded was estimated all the way up from ten to thirty. Most of them were taken home as soon as possible.

SACRAMENTO THE CAPITAL. The Superior Court Destroys the Ambitious Plans of San Jose. Superior Judge Grant has decided in favor of Sacramento and against San Jose in the California State capital removal case.

The constitutionality of the action of the recent Legislature submitting an amendment to the Constitution allowing a change of the capital was brought to be tested in his court, and the act is declared void. The case will doubtless be appealed.

LIZZIE BORDEN SET FREE.

THE JURY SPEEDILY DECLARE HER NOT GUILTY.

The Verdict in the Great Fall River Murder Case Received in the New Bedford Court House With a Tumult of Applause—The Defendant Weeps for Joy—Her Future.

After an ordeal lasting thirteen days Lizzie Borden was acquitted by the jury which tried her at New Bedford, Mass., on the charge of murdering her father and stepmother. She was almost overcome when the verdict was read, and men and women cheered the finding. Miss Borden returned to Fall River, where she became the guest of Banker Holmes.

It had been a fearful day in court, a day of suffering for everybody, for the heat was intense. For the prisoner it was the most trying of all her ordeals, for she was forced to sit and listen for more than three hours while Mr. Knowlton with all the power of his eloquence sought to forge tight upon her the river of the government's chain of circumstantial evidence.

Court came in promptly at 9 o'clock; the jury was polled and the District Attorney picked up the thread of his argument where he had dropped it. He congratulated the jury upon the near approach of the end. The counsel who opened the cause for the defense had said that motive was a part of the government's case. This was not so, although the motive has moved in elucidating the facts. The address of District Attorney Knowlton was a masterpiece in its line. From first to last he sustained the interest which he had created in the beginning. The whole matter was so cleverly handled, the little points were so woven together in a complete structure, that a deep impression was made on every one in the court room.

When he had finished the Borden's and their friends looked gloomy and ex-Governor Robinson tried to cheer them up. Lizzie cried a little just before court took a recess. When court reconvened at a quarter of 2 o'clock Chief Justice Mason said, solemnly: "Lizzie Andrew Borden, although you have now been heard by your lawyers the opportunity is given you, as customary in such cases, to address the jury in your own behalf, and if you desire to say anything to them you may now avail yourself of the opportunity to do so."

In reply the prisoner rose and, resting her hand on the railing of the desk, said in a low voice: "I am innocent. I leave my counsel to speak for me."

Then she sank wearily into her place and without more ceremony the jury were directed to rise. Justice Dewey, rising also, and resting one hand on a volume on the corner of the bench began to read his charge. He charged the jury to weigh the evidence so as to see whether defendant's permanent state of mind showed a motive for the crime. Every material allegation in the indictment must be proved beyond reasonable doubt—that is, to a moral certainty. He compared direct and circumstantial evidence, and said that failure to prove an essential fact would be fatal, but failure to prove a helpful fact might not be. Lizzie's statements about the note were discussed at length, and if you desire to say anything to them you may now avail yourself of the opportunity to do so.

After the charge, which was considered very favorable to the prisoner, the case was given to the jury. The jury retired at half past three o'clock and in opposing lawyers bustled themselves in picking out from the grisly collection of relics of the tragedy articles the jury might desire to examine. They might have spared themselves the trouble. When this matter had been settled the Justices and the bench and Justices Dewey and Budget took a little stroll down the street, leaving the Chief Justice to await any communication the jury might desire to make.

It had been rumored at twenty-five minutes past four o'clock that an agreement had been reached, and within five minutes the judges returned and the jury filed into the box. When silence had been proclaimed the Chief Justice said:

"Lizzie Andrew Borden, hold up your right hand and look upon the foreman. Foreman, look upon the prisoner. What is your verdict?"

"Not guilty."

At the words Lizzie Borden fell forward in an attitude of prayer, and the assemblage broke out into tumultuous applause. The District Attorney rose and, after moving for the discharge of the indictment, said: "I now congratulate the defendant and her counsel as soon as practicable."

Miss Borden was removed to the Judge's room, where she was embraced by her sister and many of the friends who have steadfastly stood by her. When congratulated on her acquittal she smiled, and in reply to inquiries about her future plans she said that Miss Borden had made no plans, and only desired to escape as completely as possible from the public notice.

After the greater part of the crowd had dispersed, Miss Borden, accompanied by her sister and several friends, entered a carriage and was driven to the depot, where she took the train for Fall River, where she became the guest of Banker C. J. Holmes. On the way she was repeatedly recognized and lauded.

The greatest satisfaction of the jury was that an agreement was practically reached at the close of the defense, and that it was only at the suggestion of the foreman that they went through the form of retiring.

The number of wounded was estimated all the way up from ten to thirty. Most of them were taken home as soon as possible.

SACRAMENTO THE CAPITAL. The Superior Court Destroys the Ambitious Plans of San Jose. Superior Judge Grant has decided in favor of Sacramento and against San Jose in the California State capital removal case.

The constitutionality of the action of the recent Legislature submitting an amendment to the Constitution allowing a change of the capital was brought to be tested in his court, and the act is declared void. The case will doubtless be appealed.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. The Cassell Publishing Company, of New York City, is embarrassed through the noting operations of its President, O. M. Dunham, and Judge Lawrence has appointed Henry J. Draker receiver.

JOHN J. HAGGERTY, of New York City, jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge into the East River while intoxicated and escaped injured. He swam ashore. He was arrested.

CORNBELL defeated Columbia in the freshman boat race at New London, Conn., by eight lengths.

FRANK COLLINS, a six-year-old boy, of Leansburg, N. J., while playing with a shotgun dropped it. The gun discharged and he was killed. He was four-year-old niece and playmate, Madeline Carhart, by eight lengths.

The Suburban Handicap, a sweepstakes of \$500 each, half forfeit, at a mile and a quarter, worth to the winner \$18,000, to the second horse \$5000 and to the third \$2000, was decided at Sheepshead Bay, New York, yesterday. Tom Terrill was second and Amplifier third. Time, 2:06 3/4, the fastest ever run.

In New York City and vicinity the temperature reached 95 degrees in the shade, the highest recorded in June for twenty years.

SECRETARY CARLISLE had a conference in Philadelphia, Penn., with trade organizations and with individuals over the selection of a site for a new mint. Twenty-nine sites were presented.

Mrs. CLEVELAND, her daughter Ruth and nurse arrived at Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., from Washington, on Commodore Benedict's steam yacht Oneida. Mrs. Cleveland appeared in excellent health, and expressed great pleasure at being back once more.

HENRY SHELTON & COMPANY, tea and coffee brokers, of New York City, suspended with liabilities of nearly \$400,000.

South and West. On California Day at the World's Fair the building of the Golden State was dedicated with formal ceremonies.

DANIEL LORD, Jr., of New York City, while asleep, walked out of a window in a hotel in the city of Chicago.

The West Virginia Building, at the World's Fair, was dedicated.

FOUR lives were lost in a fire at Duluth, Minn.

In one day six banks shut their doors in California—four at Los Angeles and two at San Diego.

The two little sons of Frank Freeman, a farmer who lives near Springfield, Ill., were drowned in the well on their father's premises.

EMORSE memorial group, the gift of George M. Fullman to the city of Chicago, was unveiled on the ground where most of the victims of the Fort Dearborn massacre of 1812 fell. Ex-President Harrison delivered the address at the unveiling.

Washington. The President appointed Robert B. Glenn, North Carolina, to be Attorney for the United States for the Western District of North Carolina. William Perry Murphy, of South Carolina, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of South Carolina. Otto Peschler, of South Dakota, to be Marshal of the United States for the district of South Dakota.

The coroner's jury which has been investigating the Ford's Theatre disaster brought in a verdict of criminal negligence against Colonel Almsworth, Superintendent Covert, Engineer Sasse and G. W. Dant, the contractor.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has issued a circular head of "Discipline of Officers' Forces," which directs that "the office hours of the several bureaus, offices and divisions shall be from 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m., with a recess of half an hour between 12 o'clock and 1 o'clock p. m. each day."

Mrs. CLEVELAND, her little daughter, and household left Washington on a special car for Buzzard's Bay, Mass. The President did not accompany her.

The President has appointed Charles H. Howry, of Mississippi, to be Assistant Attorney-General; Benjamin H. Ridgely, of Kentucky, to be Consul at Geneva, Switzerland; C. F. McDonald, of Massachusetts, to be Consul at Hamilton, Canada.

The President has appointed Darius B. Ingraham, of Maine, to be Consul-General of the United States at Halifax, Nova Scotia; E. Spencer Pratt, of Alabama, to be Consul-General of the United States at Singapore, Straits Settlement.

The Duke of Veragua has written a letter to the Secretary of State thanking the Government of the United States for its hospitality during his stay in this country.

Foreign. HERB LIEBKNECHT, the Social Democratic leader, admits that the German Government will have a majority for the Army bill by effecting a compromise.

EXTENSIVE heat prevails throughout the United Kingdom and on the Continent, as accompanied in England by violent storms, causing serious damage in various districts.

The President of the Bering Sea Tribunal sharply rebuked Sir Richard Webster, of counsel for Great Britain.

HEAVY storms were reported from Paris, Berlin and Lisbon.

In the Brodski Chemical Works, at Odessa, Russia, a large quantity of benzine exploded, killing sixteen men, including the director.

EIGHTY dwellings, six grocers and general stores, two churches, the railway station and swept the village of Gibson, New Brunswick, Loss, \$2,000,000.

A REVOLUTION has been started in San Salvador against President Ezeta.

Mr. PRELIS began his argument before the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris.

THE FERRIS WHEEL. To the World's Fair What Eiffel's Tower Was to Paris.

The Ferris wheel is to the Columbian Exposition what the Eiffel Tower was to the Paris Exposition of 1889. It has not as yet become as widely known as that sky-piercing structure, but there is no doubt that it will be in time. It is called by engineers who are supposed to be competent to pass judgment even a greater engineering feat than the Paris novelty. Whatever it may be to the engineers, to the ordinary every day visitor to the Midway through the tower to head to look at the top it is a ponderous great network of iron. There is nothing original in the idea the inventor has carried out. It is little more than a magnification of the ordinary "razzle dazzle" of the so-called fair.

There are thirty-six cars on the wheel, each capable of comfortably seating forty people. The cars are twenty-seven feet long, thirteen feet wide, and nine feet high, and each weighs thirteen tons. The wheel, with its passengers, weighs 1200 tons. The whole thing rests on two pyramidal towers at the axis. The towers are 140 feet high, forty feet apart at the base, and six feet square at the top. Each tower has four feet resting on a twenty-foot concrete foundation. Underneath these are crossbars of steel. The motive power comes from a 1000-horse-power steam engine under the wheel. The wheel is moved by cogs on the periphery, passing over a chain that looks like a mammoth bicycle chain.

Four expeditions, three of which will attempt to get as near the North Pole as possible, are the outcrop of the present year. The fourth one aims only to locate the magnetic North Pole.

LELAND STANFORD DEAD.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATOR SUCSUMBS TO APOPLEXY.

Found Lifeless in His Bed by His Valet After an Unusually Active Day—He Had Long Been in Danger of Apoplectic Attacks—His Eventful Career.

United States Senator Stanford, of California, died very unexpectedly of apoplexy at 12 o'clock a few nights ago. He passed away peacefully at his home in Palo Alto.

Senator Stanford was in the best of spirits on the day before his death. He took a drive around his stock farm and seemed as well as ever. He went to bed shortly after 10 o'clock and about midnight his valet going into his bedroom discovered that he was dead.

For some time the Senator had shown apoplectic symptoms, and his weight increased alarmingly. There was a stiffness about his limbs that made locomotion an exceedingly difficult task. His food was fast becoming too heavy for his limits to support.

Six months ago the Senator for Doctor Curtis, of San Francisco. The doctor prescribed heroic treatment, but the Senator was not ready to undergo drastic methods for the reduction of flesh and the restoration of his waning strength. His apoplectic symptoms increased and the situation became such as to create serious alarm.

About six weeks ago it was found necessary to impose a severely plain diet upon the Senator, and since that time his sole food has consisted of fried hashed meat with hot water as the only liquid accompaniment.

The Senator rigidly adhered to the severe requirements of the physician, and it seemed for a time that the results were most beneficial and might possibly effect a permanent cure. The Senator expressed himself as much encouraged and looked forward hopefully to the time when he could devote himself with renewed energy to public affairs and to the completion of certain educational and other benevolent enterprises that were very near to his heart. But his strength was not sufficiently great to respond to the demands upon it. His fundamental weakness suddenly manifested itself and he passed quietly away.

Sketch of His Life. Leland Stanford was born in Albany County, N. Y., March 9th, 1824. After receiving an academic education he studied law in Albany, and on the completion of a three years course of study he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of the State of New York. He removed to Port Washington, Wis., where he practiced law for four years.

After the destruction of his law library and other property by fire in the spring of 1852 he went to California and associated himself in business with his brothers, three of whom had preceded him to the Pacific coast. He was first in business at Michigan Bluffs, and in 1856 removed from there to Sacramento to engage in mercantile pursuits on an extensive scale.

He was one of the earliest members of the Republican Party, and was its candidate for Governor of California in the campaign of 1859 the other two candidates being Latham, Democrat, who was elected, and Curry, anti-Lecompton Democrat. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1860.

In the contest for Governor in 1861 he was successful over McConnell, Democrat, and Conness, Union Democrat, being elected by a very large majority. He was one of the original incorporators of the Overland Railroad Company, and as President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company superintended its construction.

Through the energy of himself and associates the remarkable feat was performed of building 530 miles of it in 2 1/2 years, which is unparalleled in railroad construction.

His act of founding a university and endowing it with millions is proof of the large heartedness of the man. He was large in every respect—physically, mentally and benevolently. California has never had a citizen of more public spirit and of whom she could be more justly proud.

His favorite amusement in past years was the cultivation of trotting horses. He bred the famous Sunol, now the property of Robert Bonner, and Arion, for the latter of which Mr. Malcolm Forbes, of Boston paid \$50,000.

IN A SMASH-UP. Fatal Accident on the Manhattan Beach Railroad.

Part of the special race-train on the Manhattan Beach Railroad which left the Coney Island Jockey Club Station at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., at 5:40 p. m., ran off the track at a blind switch near the Ocean Parkway tunnel. Several men were killed last night. Many were wounded. Some of them died in the hospitals later. The number of killed was eight. The number of injured was twenty-six.

The passengers were nearly all from the race-track. They had left after the Suburban and before the last race on the card was run.

There probably were fifteen hundred people packed on the seven cars of the train. Over one hundred were clinging to the side steps of the cars. These were crushed against the high bank into which the blind switch ran.

None of those who were in the cars were hurt badly. While there was great fright among the passengers, there was no panic. The cause of the accident was not made clear. The switchman in the tower to the west of the tunnel was arrested on the theory that he had failed to properly set the switch. He was accused of having been asleep. He declared that the switch was set correctly.

By some of the passengers it was believed that the derailment was due to the sudden slowing up of the engine on the sharp curve caused by the converging of the double-track into a single track at the mouth of the tunnel.

Other passengers declare that the sensation at the time the cars left the track was as if an axle of one of the cars or else the frog of the switch had broken.

PERISHED IN A CYCLONE. A Score of Lives Sacrificed to Its Fury in Kansas.

The most destructive and death dealing cyclone that ever visited eastern Kansas passed through Williamstown and the surrounding country in Jefferson County a few evenings ago.

It traveled southeast and took in a scope of country half a mile wide and about six miles long. Not a house, barn or tree was left standing in its path. It was accompanied by a terrible rain storm and midnight darkness. Eleven dead bodies were discovered immediately after it passed and it was known that at least five more were killed.

The dead reported were: L. F. Evans, Emory Evans, Mrs. John Hutchinson, Samuel Kincaid, Clara Kincaid, Sadie Kincaid, Walter Kincaid, Eva Kincaid, William Kincaid, Samuel Stewart.

Their bodies were all horribly mangled. Mrs. Hutchinson's arms and limbs were found in a tree a mile from the house. Eva Kincaid's head was severed from the body. Three persons were known to be fatally injured and many others were seriously hurt.

The fatally injured were James Baker, William Goepfert, Mrs. Goepfert. It was considered probable that at least twenty persons had been killed and thirty houses blown down.

LATER NEWS.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, of Easton, Democrat's member of Congress from the Eighth Pennsylvania District, died suddenly of heart disease a few mornings ago. He was born in Northampton County December 31, 1831, and was therefore in his sixty-second year.

At Rochester, N. Y., Bartholomew J. Doran, a pugilist, killed his child, attempted to drown his wife, and then committed suicide.

The Duke and Duchess of Veragua and their party were entertained at a reception and garden party given in their honor by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs at Wootton, the latter's country home, near Philadelphia, Penn.

A TORNAADO cut a swath fifty miles long across the counties above Atlanta, Ga. Dallas, a small town half way between Atlanta and Rome, was destroyed.

MAUD McKIBBEN is under arrest at St. Louis, Mo., charged with the murder of her father, John McKibben, and her sister, Mrs. Charles Stewart, by poison administered at dinner.

PAID admissions at the World's Fair vary between 75,000 and 127,000 a day, and creditors are being paid on the installment plan.

SECRETARY LAMONT issued an order dissolving the military Court of Inquiry ordered in connection with the Ford's Theatre disaster, and will leave the civil authorities to deal with the case.

SEBASTIAN-GENERAL WATMAN has completed the award of the annual contract for the care of United States soldiers at hospitals throughout the country. The price of attendance and nursing range from seventy-five cents to \$1 per day.

CAPTAIN ANDERSEN called upon the Navy Department to take the Viking from New York to Chicago. Commodore Ramsay, being without any authority to do so, was obliged to decline. He has, however, offered to cause one of the Navy Yard tugs to tow the vessel up the Hudson to Albany, but has told Captain Andersen that he must himself provide for the further transportation through the Erie Canal and the lakes.

The Canadian Government has decided to offer the Thousand Islands in the River St. Lawrence for sale at public auction in a short time, without conditions as to settlement.

The report of the French Commission of Inquiry into the Panama scandals exculpates M. de Freycinet, ex-Minister of War, and M. Floquet, ex-President of the Chamber. It pronounces false in every particular the story that 104 Deputies were bought with Panama money.

AMBASSADOR AND MRS. BAYARD were received at Marlborough House by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

PROMINENT PEOPLE. PROFESSOR BRIDGE will continue his teaching at Union Seminary.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has continued to gain in flesh until he now finds it difficult to move about.

WILLIAM WALDOFF ASTOR has been elected a member of the Marlborough Club, London, on the proposal of the Prince of Wales.

CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR, son of the late ex-President Arthur, has returned to New York after an absence of several years in Paris and London.

EDWIN BOOTH'S will was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office, New York City. His estate is valued at \$600,000, the bulk of which was left to his daughter.

DOCTOR JOHN MACKINTOSH, author of the "History of Civilization in Scotland," to whom \$750 has just been granted from the royal bounty, was originally a shoemaker.

LORD LOBSE received \$2000 a year as governor and constable of Windsor Castle. Absolutely his only duty in this sinecure is to sign a receipt for his salary every quarter.

The Emperor of China's English studies advance rapidly, much to the disgust of the conservative court officials opposed to Western ideas. His Majesty is also learning French.

FRANCE BISMARCK is determined to never grow bent. When taking his daily walk he carries a stout cudgel across his back, hold between his elbows; this helps him to keep himself erect.

DOCTOR COXAN DOYLE, the novelist, began life as an eye specialist, but his success as a story teller has induced his abandonment of the medical profession. He is a Scotchman, thirty-four years old.

DOCTOR LENOX BROWNE, who has stepped into the shoes of Sir Morell Mackenzie, in London, as an authority on diseases of the throat, was, at the age of twenty-five, Sir Morell's chief chemical assistant.

BRODERICK BROWNSON, the Scandinavian poet, loves his farm in the Catskill Valley, where he does most of his work in a house that is an art treasure house. He breakfasts at 6:30 and spends the morning at the writing table.

PROFESSOR T. K. CHEYNE, the eminent Biblical scholar of Oxford, has the sight of only one eye, and he cannot see that except in natural light. And yet he has written a large number of books requiring an immense amount of original investigation.

The Duchess of Devonshire, who is one of the most beautiful women in Europe, has twice been a duchess. Her first husband was the late Duke of Manchester. She is an ardent politician and has for many years contributed articles of value anonymously to the Saturday Review.

Governor NORTHRE, of Georgia, is an old school teacher, and has lost none of his interest in educational matters. He spends his summers in attendance upon school institutes and college commencement exercises, and is devoting his energies to uniting up the common school system of the State.

CAPTAIN STONE, the commander of the fast cruiser New York, is a fat man, and good-natured as fat men usually are except upon the subject of his size. When a reporter approached him the other day and inquired how much he weighed the captain looked at his interlocutor a moment and said: "Well, ordinarily I weigh two hundred and fifty pounds, but sometimes when I am put out and people ask impertinent questions I weigh a ton."

BAYARD AT WINDSOR. First American Ambassador to Great Britain Received by the Queen.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the first American Ambassador to Great Britain, went to Windsor Castle a few days ago, where he presented his credentials to the Queen. Accompanied by his wife he traveled in a special saloon carriage to Windsor. A State carriage awaited his coming at the Windsor station, and he was driven to the castle, where he presented his credentials to the Queen. Lord Rosebery, Minister of Foreign Affairs, introduced him to the Queen.

The bodies of the Prussians who fell at St. Ill in 1870 were delivered to German troops by French regiments and were taken across the border and returned.



VIEWING THE FAIR IN A B'LLER CHAIR. Casino, and other buildings. At one end is the beautiful Columbus Fountain, at the other the colossal golden Goddess of Liberty.

The whole effect is certainly very striking, very fine. At night it is prettier, but perhaps less impressive. Then the buildings are partly outlined by countless electric incan-