### THE LIVE STOCK EXHIBIT.

NOTABLE DISPLAY OF HORSES AND CATTLE AT THE FAIR.

Shetland pony, which a strong man could pick up and carry on his back—if it would

permit him to do so.

The judging opened with a bunch of Suffolk punch horses, a breed hitherto almost unknown in this country, although it is one of the oidest and best known of English heavy-weight horses. The exhibit was not extensive, embracing but four stallions over five years old, and four marce of the same age, beside several yearlings and colts. One live years old, and four mares of the same age, beside several yearlings and colts. One horse came from Thorndale, Ontario, and all the rest are owned in this country. The typical Suffolk punch is a large, heavily built horse, very compact, with short neck and legs. The color is chestnut, and white feet and a "blaze face" are common. They are especially adapted for medium draft purposes. The two best of the stallions were among the finest looking of all the horses led mong the finest looking of all the horses led into the ring.

Following the Suffolk punches came the judging of the Percherons, which occupied several days. There are sixteen of these horses, covering stallions over five years old, between four and five, under three, under two and yearlings, and mares of the same age, besides suckling colts. A good many of the Percherons come from Canada, but the majority are owned in Illinois, Iowa, Michi-gan, Wisconsin and New York. In the awarding of the prizes one farm secured every first premium except in one section. The whole display is quite remarkable, and speaks highly for American importers and

horse is a mutch even for their famous Hackneys. It is satisfactory, therefore, to see that there are breaders who still cultivate them, for their worth continues to obtain a general recognition. The stallions exhibited number in all thirty-eight and come from farms in Illinoiz, Missouri, Kentucky,, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Indiana There is also a fine showing of mares and

The Most Important Exhibition of Its Kind Ever Held in This Country—Facts of Interest About American and Foreign Breeds of Horses.

The exhibition of live stock at the World's Fair is notable in many particulars and must be acknowledged to be, taken all in all, the most important one ever held in this country. It embraces, beside horses and cattle, sheep and hogs, live stock appliances, incubators and other of the high-class accessories of model farms. To begin with the horses, says the Washington Star correspondent, there is not a single breed of importance that has not some fine specimens. They range from the heaviest shire, weighing very nearly 2500 pounds, to the most diminutive Shetland pony, which a strong man could prick up and carry on his back—if it would permit him to do so.

The Morgan and the English Hackney are apt to be competitors. Of the latter there is not as full a display as of the former, but as full display as of the former, but as full a display as of the former, but as full a display as of the former, but as full a display as of the former, but as full a display as of the former, but as merous, but among the stallions there are a number of the best specimens, as well as among the mares. A third breed of coach horses is shown in the German "coacher," which contains a numerous bunch.

There is no barn of horses that is more

There is no barn of horses that is more constantly crowded than the one where the Shetland ponies may be found. The breeding of the fascinating little fellows has been rather extensive of late years, and in some cases quite profitable. Rich men seek after them for their children, and some adults are not except from weakness for them. There not exempt from a weakness for them. There are fifteen stallions shown, and they come from New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa. The judging, which has not yet taken place, will include teams of three and four abreast. All the ponies shown are good specimens. good specimens.

This completes a cursory view of the dif-ferent breeds which have been competing for prizes. It will be noticed at once that the show comprises for the most part the useful horses of the world, and is not a mere ex-hibit of fashionable cobs and hunters. There is, indeed, no class of hunters, nor of cobs. The horses shown are all good, and as they are nearly all owned by American breeders they can truly be said to reflect credit upon America. America.

A COTTON SEED OIL-MILL ON EXHIBITION. Well toward the east end of the centre breeders. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that not even in France itself can one see finer specimens of these princes of draft horses than are now shown at the World's Fair.

After the Percherons came the judging of the Clydesdale and Shires, and among the latter is the largest horse in the Fair, he of 2500 pounds. For the benefit of the uninitiated it may be stated that the largest horses are usually found among the Shires, the



# A SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.

President Cleveland Nominates Willlam B. Hornblower, of New York.

President Cleveland has nominated William B. Hornblower, of New York, whose portrait is given above, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice Samuel Blatchford, deceased.

William B. Hornblower was born in Paterson, N. J., in May, 1851. He was a great grandson of a signer of the Declaration of Independence. One of his uncles was the late Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court. His father was the late Rev. Dr. Hornblower, of the Presbyterian Church. An odd fact is that his father, after starting out to become a lawyer, decided to be a clergyman, and the son, who intended to be

clergyman, and the son, who intended to be a preacher, entered the legal profession.

Mr. Hornblower was educated at Princeton, from which college he was graduated in 1873, winning a prize in English literature. In the following year he entered the law office of Carter & Eaton, in New York, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1875. He entered the law firm of Carter, Hughes & Kellogg in 1876, remaining a members of turtil January 18, 1888, when he orber of it until January 1st, 1888, when he or-

In 1882 Mr. Hornblower married a niece of the late Judge Sanford, of New York City. She died several years ago, leaving two sons and a daughter.

Mr. Hornblower is but forty-two years of age, and is consequently the youngest Jus-tice ever appointed with the exception of Judge Story, who was appointed an Associate Justice at the age of thirty-two.

Mr. Hornblower is President of the Princeton Alumni Association, and is a member of a number of prominent New York clubs. In politics he is a Democrat.

### THE LABOR WORLD.

BUFFALO, N. Y., has 20,000 idle. THERE are 311 Molders' unions. Canadian farmers need workers. MILWAUKEE (Wis.) clerks organized, FALL RIVER, Mass., has 8000 weavers. NEARLY 100 towns celebrated Labor Day. Kansas runs a State Employment Bureau.

Califonnia grape pickers get \$1 a day and board. LAUNDRY hands will form a National

Los Angeles, Cal., has a free labor bu-

Montana bill posters formed a State

Connecticut butchers held a State Conwention.

PORTLAND, Me., has a longshoremen's benevolent society.

New Bedford (Mass.) mule spinners have accepted a cut of ten per cent. STRIKES cost Brotherhood carpenters \$25,000 the past three months.

Our of Albany's population of 100,000

over 15,000 are working women. EUROPEAN shoemakers want our workers to join in an International Union.

LOOMFIXERS in two Fall River (Mass.) mills have been cut to \$1.95 a day from OMARA, Neb., has been giving \$1 worth of groceries and a sack of flour to the unem-

ployed THE Spinners' Union at Fall River dis-

tributed \$2500 among unemployed members one day, recently.

A Mexican peon gets twenty-six cents, up-ward a Chinese or Indian coolle at home seven or eight cents a day.

FRANCE was very much disturbed by strikes last year. An official return shows that in twelve months there were close upon 300 trade disputes, affecting 108,000 work-

The two oldest locomotive engineers on the oldest railroad in the country, the Cam-den and Amboy, were called to Chicago to run the oldest locomotive, the famous John

THE operatives in Japan mills work every day, there being no Sunday. The hours range from twelve to seventeen, but the pace is slow, and there are frequent holi-days.

The Fall River (Mass.) mills that are in operation are scooping in the most skilled men of other factories, and when everything is running again many mills will furnish

Is a recent parade in New York City Union electrical workers carried an um-brella, at the top of which was a lighted incandescent lamp. The current came from the trolley wire in the street.

### RACE FIGHT IN ALABAMA.

Two Colored Men Killed and a White Man Fatally Wounded.

David Jones, colored, suspected of robbery at McDowell, Aia., was caught by a mob and a rope placed about his neck. He was hanged to a tree in order to extort a confession from him. He did not confess, and when nearly dead was taken down, terribly whipped, and released. The next day Jones's friends armed themselves and attacked the whites. In the light that ensued two colored men were killed and one white

Ginners in the northern part of Waller County, Texas, received notice to discontinue ginning cotton until the price for the staple was advanced under the penalty of being burned out. No heed was given to the notice, and as a result seven gins were burned within the past ten days.

#### FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

32D DAY .- Mr. Voorhees renewed his request to fix a day for a vote on the Repea quest to fix a day for a vote on the Repeal bill, but as the Silver Senators expressed their intention to debate the question, it was withdrawn. — Mr. Allison then addressed the Senate for three hours on the Repeal bill. At the conclusion of his remarks, in accordance with the order, the Senate listened to eulogies upon the late Leland Stanford, of California, and afterward adjourned.

33n Day. — Mr. Stewart offered amendments to the Wilson Vegerbees Silver bill inviting

to the Wilson-Voorhees Silver bill, inviting Mexico, the South and Central American Re-Mexico, the South and Central American Republics, Hayti, and San Domingo to join the United States in a conference, to be held within four months, for the purpose of adopting a common silver dollar of not more than 383.13 grains, which shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private.—

Mr. Peffer's resolution directing the Committee on Inter-State Commerce to investigate the recent train robberies came up and was not disposed of at 1.50, at which hour the Senate, in accordance with a special order, headed by the Vice-President and the officers of the body, left the chamber in order to attend the ceremonies incident to the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol.

the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol.

34rm Day.—After Mr. Squires had introduced a new silver bill and a resolution had been agreed to giving Messrs. Beckwith and been agreed to giving Messrs. Beckwith and
Mantile, recent contestants for seats in the
Senate, \$2000 to cover their expenses,
Mr. Voorhees made another vain attempt to get the anti-repeal Senators
to fix a date for closing debate.

—The nominations of William B. Hornblower, of New York, to be Associate Justice
of the Supreme Court and James J. Van of the Supreme Court, and James J. Van Alen, of Rhode Island, to be Ambassador to

Italy, were received.

35TH DAY.—Mr. Voorhees attempted to apply firm measures in the debate on repeal, but was unsuccessful.—Messrs. George and Gray spoke on the Repeal bill.

36TH DAY .-- Mr. Platt's resolution to es tablish closure was introduced and disc by Mesars. Platt and Lodge.——Mr. White, of California, spoke against repeal.——Mr. Voorhees tried to secure a vote on an amendment to the repeal bill, but was opposed by the minority, who resorted to filibustering.

37TH DAY.—An agreement for longer sessions beginning immediately, was adopted. sions, beginning immediately, was adopted.

Messrs. Wolcott and Teller spoke on the closure resolution, and Messrs. George Hansbrough and Stewart against the Repeal

### The House.

Sist Day.—The proceedings were a repeti-tion of the proceedings of the previous two days, with the single exception that the session was shorter and lasted but forty minutes. The tactics adopted to keep out a report on the Federal Election Repeal bill were again resorted to, successfully

32d Day.—The House assembled at 1.45 p. 1. There were about 125 members in their seats. Prayer was made by Chaplain Had-daway, and the journal was read and approved. Then, pursuant to the order of the House previously adopted, the House proeded in a body to attend the cornerstone

33p Day.-The day was consumed in an attempt to secure a quorum to push the Elections bill.

34TH DAY .- Immediately after the approva of the Journal, the fight over the Federal Election bill was resumed. Mr. Burrows moved to dispense with the call of committees reports. Pending this, Mr. Catchings Miss.) presented a resolution from the Committee on Rules, but before it was read Mr. Burrows raised the (Minn.) WAR that the resolution was not in The Speaker overruled the point of order, and then the House was thrown into great confusion. Mr. Reed and the Speaker had some very bitter passages, and then Mr. Burrows appealed from the decision, and Mr. Fitch (New York) moved to lay the appealed to the table. peal on the table. Carried.
35тп Day.—The resolution of the Commit-

tee on Rules that the Federal Election bill be taken up and considered until October 10 was adopted.—Mr. Rusk presented a report from the Committee on Accounts, recom-mending that those committees to which clerks were assigned in the Fifty-second Congress—thirty-six in number—be assigned clerks in the Fifty-third Congress. Mr. Paynter submitted as a substitute a resolution for the allotment of clerks to commit tees to carry out the reduction of \$1200 per month he advocated. After further de the Paynter substitute was agreed to yeas, 120: nays, 78. Mr. Crain moved to reconider the vote, and, pending that, the House

36TH DAY .-- The House resumed the con sideration of the report of the Committee on ounts assigning clerks to committees The report of the Committee depriving some of the smaller committees of the services of clerks, was adopted, —Mr. Loud introduced a bill appropriating \$500,000 with which to enforce the several acts regulating and probabilities Chinese Immigration hibiting Chinese immigration.

### TERRIBLE PRAIRIE FIRES.

Many Lives Lost in the Newly Opened Cherokee Strip.

The scene of the recent terrible prairie fires in the Cherokee Strip, just opened to settlement, is one of devastation. Scattered all over the prairie are partially burned wagons, wreeked camp outflis and the charred remains of household goods, and here and there the body of a horse. For miles and miles, as far as the eye can reach, it is a black waste, and, to add to the horror of it all, in a number of places have been found blackened and burned human trunks. Nearly a dozen of these bodies have been found. There is no clue whatever to the identity of these unfortunates.

## BULLETS FOR LYNCHERS.

A MOB AT ROANOKE, VA., RE-PULSED BY THE MILITIA.

A Colored Man Lured a Farmer's Wife Into a Cellar and After Robbing Her Beat Her Into Insensibility-Many Killed and a Score Wounded.

Robert Smith, a colored man, assaulted and nearly killed Mrs. Henry Bishop, wife of a well-to-do farmer of Botetout County, at Roanoke, Va. Mrs. Bishop was at the market with a load of produce, and Smith bought a box of grapes. He asked her to go with him to get the money, and taking her to a house nearby locked the door and bound her. Then, drawing a razor, he demanded her money. She gave it up, and while doing so jerked the razor from his hand. The assailant choked her. threw her down and pounded her head with a brick leaving her for dead with a brick, leaving her for dead.
Mrs. Bishep shortly afterward regained consciousness and returning to the market told of the outrage.
Detective Baldwin soon arrested the colored desperado. The excited crowd attempted to take Smith away from the officer and lynch him, but Baldwin with the prisoner on / horse dashed at full speed in the face of the crowd and soon had him behind the bars. A crowd gathered around the jail and kept

increasing as night approached. At 5 o'clock the Roanoke Light Infantry marched to the jail, by orders of Mayor Trout. Guards were posted and the streets in the immediate ricinity cleared.

About dark the crowd was increased by a hundred men from the vicinity of the woman's home, headed by Mrs. Bishop's son, a fireman on the Norfolk and Western Railroad.

At 8 o'clock portions of the mob battered at a side door of the jail, where the militia and Mayor Trout had retired. The shooting was commenced by the mob and the Mayor was shot in the foot.

The militia were then ordered to return the filler, and a volley from about twenty-five rifles was poured into the mob. Fight men were killed by this fire and over twenty wounded, some of them fatally.

During the excitement caused by the vol-ley the prisoner was taken from the jall by an officer and secreted.

The dead and wounded were removed to a

drug store and to the offices of nearby physi-cians. The militia were then dispersed and

left the scene as quietly as possible.

At 10 o'clock p. m. the streets were filled with armed colored men and the police were constantly insuited. Ten arrests were made. The colored men declared they would rescue Smith if it cost a hundred lives. When the wounded had all been taken care

when the wounded had all been taken care
of and the dead bodies gathered from around
the jail, it was found that eleven had been
billed and about twenty wounded.
A score of those slightly wounded went to

their homes. The mob was terror-stricken and dazed. The assailants and the citizens did not believe that the soldiers would fire.

#### Later Details.

During the excitement over the shooting the prisoner had been taken from the jail, and, in charge of three police officers, was spirited out of the city to the woods. The mob failing to find Mayor Trout or any of the militia, determined to have the colored man if he was to be found, and squads of men becam search in various directions. men began search in various directions.
They started to scour the surrounding country. The officers in charge of the prisoner were notified, and they thought it

best to bring the prisoner back to the jail. They started, but never reached the jail They started, but never reached the jall with their prisoner. As they were going along Franklin road, near Tenth avenue, about twenty men rushed upon them and took the prisoner. With shouts and yells the determined men rushed him to the nearest tree. He was hanged to a limb on Ninth avenue in one of the most fashionable residential parts of the city. The body was riddled with bullets. The work was done and the seeme described by 5 o'clock in the mornthe scene deserted by 5 o'clock in the morn-

Few people were aroused by the noise, but soon after daylight the streets leading to the scene were thronged. The body dangled high in the air at the end of a rope tied in a high in the air at the end of a rope team a hangman's knot. By 9 o'clock about 3000 people had gathered on the scene of the hang-ing. At this hour Coroner H. V. Gray arrived and empanelled a jury, which rendered a ver-dict of death at the hands of a mob. Af-ter the inquest was over the police dict of death at the hands of a mob. Alter the inquest was over the police were ordered to take charge of the body, but the surging mass would not let them touch it, and cries from a hundred throats went up that they should take the rope with which he was hanged and drag the body through the streets. This would have been done had it not been for the presence of the Rev. Dr. Campbell, who pleaded with the crowd not to do it for the sake of the women and children of the city.

This did not appease the wrath of the crowd, and the leader rushed forward with a rope in hand and throwing it around the neck of the body told the crowdto take hold. They did, and dragged the body about fifty yards. Further pleadings by Doctor Camp-bell and by Captain Moorman caused them

The excitement ran high. Such shouts as "Take him and burn him!" rent the air. Finally a wagon was procured, which belonged to the Roanoke Transfer Company, and the body was thrown in and a procession started. About 500 yards above the Narrow Gauge Railroad bridge, on the banks of the Roanoke River, the crowd halted.

The body was taken out and dragged a little way. A detail was sent out to procure oil and dry wood, and preparations were begun to erect a pyre upon which to lay the body. It was not long before the necessary arrangements were completed. At 100 clock the match was struck and the fire lighted, amid frantic cheering. The flames roared and crackled, leaping twenty feet in the air, and soon all that remained of the desperado who had caused so much bloodshed in the community was a pile of ashes.

### SUSPENDED PENSIONERS.

Seventy-five Per Cent. of Them May Be Retained on the Rolls.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions states that the Board of Revision is now disposing of an average of about 1603 cases per week of those suspended under the recent orders of the bureau.

At this rate it was estimated that practically all of those heretofore suspended would be disposed of by October 10. It is also estimated that at least seventy-five per cent. of those suspended will be retained on the rolls, though not all of them at their old rates of pensions.

Pensions.

The estimates for the year 1893 are given as follows: For pensions, \$160,000,000; for surgeons' fees, \$2,000,000; for saiaries of pension agencies, \$72,000; for clerk hire at pension agencies, \$570,000, for contingent ex/ensses \$55,570. Total, \$162,631,570. The Commissioner enumerates the various reforms entered upon, the abandonment of the completed files system, and the modifi-cation of order 164 of October 15, 1890, as to disability pensions, etc. He says on this latter point:

"It is perfectly clear that under this order

164, in granting pensions under the Act of June 27, 1890, the act itself was set aside and dioregarded, with the result of granting pen-sion not authorized by any law."

sion not authorized by any law."

Precedence is no longer given to cases under the Act of June 27, 1890, but claims for pensions under the prior laws, for disabilities of service origin, are now adjudicated in their order where the evidence is complete. So fer from holding back this class of claims, the Commissioner thinks they should have precedence as being older and more mer-

#### PROMINENT PEOPLE.

An eleven-year-old daughter of Emin Pasha is being carefully educated in Europe. The will of Frederick L. Ames, of Boston, bequeaths the entire estate to the widow and children.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD, of Illinois, is reputed to be worth from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. Most of it was made in speculation in Chicago real estate.

SENATOR PERKINS, of California, was a cabin-boy at twelve, a sailor before the mast at sixteen, a gold prospector, and then porter in a store which he afterward owned. Doctor Oliver Wendell Holmes is now the oldest living man conspicuously identi-fied with literature. He was born in the same year as Tennyson, Darwin and Glad-

The oldest college graduate in America is said by the authorities of the University of Pennsylvania to be Doctor James Kitchen, of Philadelphia, who was graduated at that institution in 1819.

M. McHuon, Member of Parliament for Armagh, Ireland, is the daring innovator who is credited with introducing the Ameri-can straw hat into the House of Commons, where the "plug" had held undisputed sway for years.

GOVERNOR THORNTON, recently appointed Governor of New Mexico, and his wife have celebrated their silver wedding at their home, in Santa Fe, an old adobe dwelling of one story, set in a profusion of vines and flowering plants. MRS. JULIA WARD Howe is a laborious

writer, elaborating her work with great care. She was ten years writing and rewriting "Later Lyries." She submits her manuscript to half a dozen intimate literary friends for criticism.

The last surviving pensioner of the War of 1812 on the records of the Chicago agency is dead. He was Benjamin Churchill, of Galesburg, Iil., and was nearly 100 years old. He was a private in the New York militia, his birthplace being Alexis, N. Y.

The Sultan of Turkey is a man of kingly bearing, but with a thin face and colorless eyes, keen as a falcon's. When he appears in public on ceremonious occasions he rides a milk-white Arabian horse, which he man-ages very skilfully, and his manner is most gracious as he bows right and left to the

DOCTOR FREDERICK ANDRES, of Mitchell, BOUTOR FREDERICK ANDRES, of Mitchell, South Dakota, claims to be the first authorized practitioner of medicine not only in Dubuque, Iowa, but also in the immense region west of the Mississippi River to the Pacific and north of the Missouri River. He is a native of Massachusetts, now nearly ninetyne years of age, and settled in Dubuque in

LORD GILLFORD, the flag-fleutenant of the Victoria, had to face a trying ordeal at Os-borne, when Queen Victoria asked him to give a minute account of the disaster in the Mediterranean. It is said that as he pro-ceeded with his story the Queen so com-pletely broke down that his narrative had to be postponed until she had in some measure regained her composure.

DOCTOR JOSEPH G. BRYANT, who is President Cleveland's physician, and who attended Mrs. Cleveland during the recent intered Mrs. Cleveland during the recent interesting event at the White House, is one of the most accomplished and skilful physicians of New York City. He is only forty-eight years old, but has accumulated a fortune in his practice and has been a professor at the Bellevue Medical College since 1877.

#### THE NATIONAL GAME.

Privisuus will finish a good second. BECKLEY, of Pittsburg, leads the first basemen in fielding.

THE Bostons have lost fewer games than the Washingtons have won. BECKLEY and Lyons have played in every

game for Pittsburg this year. THE New Yorks have lost more games by one run than any other team.

BALTIMORE and Louisville should show up strong next year from the start. KILLEN, of Pittsburg, has won more games than any other League pitcher.

O'ROURKE, Farrell, Wise and McGuire will be retained by the Washingtons next year. For next year the St. Louis Club wants a new first baseman, catcher, infielder and pitcher.

THE Baltimores lost eleven games to the Pittsburg this season. This is the series

record. Turs will be the tenth time that the Bos Club has won the championship of the

Nor since a lively ball has been adopted has a team won a game with only one safe hit, as did the Brooklyns in St. Louis.

THE Bostons will gain possession of the Helen Dauvray Cup this year, having won the championship three times since it was presented. STAFFORD, of New York, was a poor man to

lend off in batting, as he is not a good "waiter." Ward made a good move in changing the batting order.

Anson, of Chicago, and O'Bourke, of Washington, have played ball from the time of the Centenial Exposition to the Columbian Fair-a long stretch of years. DEATH has been unusually busy in the base ball profession during 1893. In no previous

year have so many men connected in various capacities with baseball passed away. DENNY'S fine playing with Louisville gives the old-time cranks a chance to compare the great men often years ago with the stars of to-day; and to claim, with some show of rea-son, that the old-timers played as good then as the youngsters do to-day.

One of the queerest tricks in baseball was worked by Washington against the Chicagos in their last series. Farrell was at the bat, and after having two balls called on him asked Kittredge to sweep the plate, the pitcher having the ball. The little catcher obligingly went for the broom, and Stricker,

who was on third, stole home. who was on third, stole home.

ONE of the diamond-mounted gold badges given to each of the members of the St. Louis Association team of 1886, when they were champions of the world, hangs in the window of a pawnbroker there. It is supposed to be "Bill" Gleason's. Although that was only seven years ago, but two members of that famous organization—Foutz, of Brooklyn, and "Arlie" Latham, of Cincinnati—are still to the reals. Comiskey having been the last

in the ranks, Comiskey having been the last to drop out. RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS. Per

Cluba, Won, Lost, et Cluba, Won, Lost, Boston.... 83 39 ,680 Cincinnati.58 62 Pittsburg. 74 48 ,697 Paltimore...56 68 Philadel... 70 52 ,574 Chicago... 54 70 Cleveland.68 53 ,562 St. Louis... 53 71 New York.67 57 ,540 Louisville.48 71 Brooklyn.63 63 ,512 Wash'ng'n.49 83

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Brunswick, Ga., Sorely Stricken and the People in Panic. There were twenty-two cases of yellow

fever under treatment at Bruzswick, Ga. The disease has been declared epidemic by the Board of Health and the result has been

the flight of people in all directions.

They have been met with the shotgun quarantine on every road. They have also been intercepted on water by the zealous exents of Savannah, who are fighting vigorously to keep the disease out of that city. The prevalence of the disease in epidemic form has been becoming more and more evident, but there was a strong effort to keep the fact accord.

In New York all the boulded warehouse at present backed solid with fore goods, waiting the improvement of times, there being now comparatively life the solid to make the solid to be the soli



AN ELECTRIC LAUNCH LANDING AT A WORLD'S PAIR BUILDING.

into the stock pavilion in the Americo-Arab, which is nothing more nor less than the pure strain Arabian horse crossed with the Americo-Arab, course passes from one pair of rollers to the can breed. As every horseman knows, back of almost every high-bred horse in existence is a foundation of the blood of the grees all go back to it, so does the running that the English Hackney, now one of the most popular of all horses, is but an evolution from Arabian blood. Further than this, it is claimed with reason that American horses it is claimed with reason that American horses at all, but have run wild after it is thoroughly cooked the seed is a first a receiver, where it is kept. tock, so does the trotting, and it is a that are not bred at all, but have run wild for generations, the tough broncoes that so often show great qualities of courage and endurance, are the offspring of the Arabian horses that Cortez brought with him from Spain and let loose on the American continent centuries ago. To-day the After it is thoroughly cooked the seed is conveyed into a receiver, where it is kept conveyed into a receiver, where it is kept warm until ready for the press. From the receiver the hot seed is drawn to a "former" and under pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch made into cakes 12½ inches wide, thirty-two inches long and 1½ inches drawn to a "former" and under pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch made into cakes 12½ inches wide, thirty-two inches long and 1½ inches drawn to a "former" and under pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch made into cakes 12½ inches wide, thirty-two inches long and 1½ inches drawn to a "former" and under pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch made into cakes 12½ inches wide, thirty-two inches long and 1½ inches drawn to a "former" and under pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch made into cakes 12½ inches wide, thirty-two inches long and 1½ inches drawn to a "former" and under pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch made into cakes 12½ inches wide, thirty-two inches long and 1½ inches wide, and with the keen, intelligent eye of a human being. Only four stallions over four years old are shown, two coming from Long Island and two from different stock farms in Wisconsin. There are half a dozen mares and several colts. Altogether, the display is rather an evidence of what can be done than of what has been done. Of thoroughbred Arabs themselves there is also a most inter-

one of the most interesting of all. Washing-tonians, remarks the Star correspondent. will remember that the Secretary of the Russian Legation several years ago appeared with a Russian drosky and two Russian trotting stallions, which he drove on alternate oil, also, has an important plur poses. The days. These were the first ones ever the first ones are stalling to the Russian trotting stallions, which he drove on alternate oil, also, has an important plur poses. days. These were the first ones ever seen in the neighborhood of Washington. They were large-boned, stoutly built, about sixteen hands high and very fast trotters for a long for the seed alone, listance. There are now shown at the Fair complete line of these Russian horses, most distance. of them being the property of the Grand Duke Dimitry and the Russian state administration of studs. Soveral have been ex-changed with Senator Stanford's Palo Alto farm for American horses, so that the strain will have the benefit of a trial in this counwill have the benefit of a trial in this country. The chief ones shown are the Orion trotters, which are a strain bred by Count Orioff, of Russia. They are not, of course, as fast as the American horses—none are, for that matter—but they are hardy, and can keep up a rapid gait for a long time. The two types are the light horses and the heavy ones, the former resembling somewhat our own trotters. There is an exhibition also of Russian addits horses, designed as weight

mit that for general purposes the Morgan

Clydesdale pressing them closely, with the Percherons the lightest of the three. The last-named, too, lack the heavy fetlocks that are a distinguishing feature of the other heavy draft breeds.

A strange breed followed the draft horses into the stock parallel in t

is a foundation of the blood of the Arabian it falls into a conveyor which lifts it to a horse. The Percherons with first-class pedilarge hopper having four spouts over a set large hopper having four spouts over a set of four heaters, which cook the seed. The heater has a steam jacket and a three-pronged stirrer, which keeps the seed from

> cake in a separate box. When all of the six presses are filled the pumps are started and worked up to a pressure of 4000 pounds to the square inch. This starts the oil and the pressure is sustained for twenty-five or thirty minutes, until all the oil that can be accounted from the seed has run out. The secured from the seed has run out,

obtain about ninety-five per ent, of all the oil, esting bunch, and among the Russian horses are several Russia-Arabe that are in a general way, similar to the Americo-Arab.

The exhibit of the Russian horses is fitself one of the most interesting of all. Washingtonians, remarks the Star correspondent, and there refined into "olive oil" for the restriction of the refinery. great demand for culinary purposes. The oil, also, has an important place in the industrial arts, and the industry is growing to such proportions that a cotton-planter said that in a few years cotton might be grown

LIFE SAVING DRILL AT THE FAIR. The exhibits of the United States life sav-The exhibits of the United States illo saving service are especially interesting to inland people. Those who live on seacoasts have opportunities enough to familiarize the inselves with the maneuvers, though, of course, there are thousands of them, too, who know nothing of the service but what they read. The exhibitions are given on the shore of the lake just off the north end of the Manufactures Building and are valuable illustrations of the work and worth of the service, though I the work and worth of the service, though

two types are the light horses and the heavy ones, the former resembling somewhat our own trotters. There is an exhibition also of Russian saddle horses, designed as weight carriers.

Of American saddle horses there is a fine display, and it is hardly necessary to say that most of them are bred in Kenaucky, although Missouri appears second with a good showing. There are none from other States, and Virginia and Maryland, so famous for their saddle horses, have sent no specimens at all.

Of other purely American breeds perhaps the most interesting is the strong exhibit made of Vermont Morgans. So much have people been bent upon obtaining English and Frach horses of late years that many of them seem to have forgotten that Englishmen themselves have been compelled to admit that for general purposes the Morgan in this the man is hauled ashore.