DISTANCES AT THE FAIR.

IMMENSE SPACE COVERED BY THE EXPOSITION.

A Visitor Must Walk a Great Many Miles to See All the Wonders of the White City - Route of the Average Sight-Seer - Some Exhibits of Foreign Countries.

The World's Fair is not only a wonderful exposition of the globe's industrial, mechantoni and artistic progress, but it is a "city of magnificent distances." Speaking of the immense space covered by the Fair, the Chicago Record save :

Some poor weak woman who could not travel four blocks downtown without boarding a horsecar will walk five miles at Jackson Park. She does not realize it at the time. All the time something is happening to engage the mind. The long jaunt is taken in homeopathic doses, 100 yards at a time. It has often been remarked, and there is no harm in repeating it now, that the general bigness of things around the Exposition gives delusive ideas of distance. The visitor ing a horsecar will walk five miles at Jackgives delusive ideas of distance. The visitor has an experience like that of a "tenderloot" in the Bockies who concludes to walk over to a certain peak before breakfast, and after traversing a few miles is told that he will be there before night if he keeps moving. The excursionist at the Fair often forms a hasty conclusion that he can see nearly everything in a day. Afterward he is ready to admit that he couldn't cover the ground in a week

Take the Plaisance, for instance, From the Cottage Grove avenue gate to the en-trance from the main grounds is exactly one mile. The man or the woman, however, who wanders out to the limits of the Plaisance and then back again does not travel in a straight line. He or she makes diagonal cuts across the roadway from one noisy show to the other, strays off into pockets and probably tramps a quarter of a mile in Java or old Vienna, forgetting that each of these shows is a little city of itself. In fact, a journey into the Piaisance and back will mean not far from three miles of walking if

understand why you were so tired out at night and went to sleep on the way home, your head resting on the shoulder of a perfect stranger. Any man who started at Madison street and walked to Jackson Park would think he was performing a feat of endurance. He comes to Jackson Park and covers the same distance without knowing it. Why is it? Those who have studied the strange ways of humanity say it is because he is buoyed up and exhibitated by novel sights and kept on the prance by rousing music. His mind is so busy that he forgets about his legs.

How far must a man walk to see all the This is a hard question to answer, but here are some fairly accurate figures on the larger buildings. If you wish to traverse the main aisles in the Manufactures Building. just to get a good general impression but without edging around thousands of show cases, you will find nine main aisles east and west, each 750 feet long, a total length of 6750 feet. The north and south aisles, eleven in number, are each 1730 feet long, making a total length of 19,250 feet. This makes 26,000 feet, a trifle less than five miles. The 26,000 feet, a trifle less than five miles. The minimum estimate for the gallery on the same basis is 12,500 feet. This does not allow for passing through the narrow aisles of open exhibits. It refers only to what might property be called the streets and avenues. Furthermore, it does not allow for doubling up on each thoroughfare. The visitor must see both sides at the same time.

Machinery Hall has five east and west

alsies, each 1300 feet long. To pass through these requires 6500 feet of travel. There are eight main alsies north and south, each 500 feet long, making 4000 additional feet or 10,-500 in ail. To "do" the building thoroughly these transverse aisles should be covered. On this basis the necessary traveling distance is called 10,500 feet. The same rule is fol-Manufactures, gallery 12,500
Agriculture, main floor 9,900
Agriculture, gallery 4,500 Forestry 2,900 Shoe and leather 3,500 Administration 400
Electricity, main floor 5,250
Electricity, gallery 2,600

Mines, main floor.....

Mines, gallery 2,000
Transportation, main floor 5,440

(ITALY SEVIE)

(GALATERITAIN)

CIMMANY IALNIQ

PUTTER ARTES

PHOLIPS AND

WORLD'S PAIR DIPLOMA AWARDED BY THE JUDGES

lorticulture, main floor.

ward end of Midway Plaisan

Horticulture, main floor.
Horticulture, gallery

Woman's including gallery

Art Palace, two wings 2,000

118,000 feet or nearly twenty-three miss. At

the same time the estimate does not include State, Government or private buildings; the

Plaisance is ignored and no account is taken of the long jumps from one building to an-other. Let the reader figure for himself

whether by walking forty miles he could see every nook and corner of the Exposition

from the washy head of the pier to the west-

The moral of this is: "Don't try to see everything in one day."

THE EXHIBIT OF ITALY.

Italy has reason to feel proud of the un-

equaled exhibit she has made in the various departments of the World's Fair. No other

country of equal size and commercial im-

portance has done so much to make the great Columbian Exposition a success. I

the Manufactures Building, west side, section A. Italy's main exhibit is to be found.

The liberal art section contains 18,000 square

The liberal art section contains 15,000 quarties, and is located on the interior floor in the north-west gallery. This space is devoted to the exhibit of books, photographs, musical instruments and other articles that may be included in the category of liberal arts, but nothing, however, of an educational

arts, but nothing, however, of an educational nature, except, of course, what is contained

in the books. Italy is jealous of her book-

ook making and printing make this part

of the exhibition one of the most interest-

the Manufactures Building is, perhaps, one

of the best arranged and most unique dis-

plays of a country's handleraft and ingenuity to be found in the whole building. There are specimens of hand-carved woodwork so

this alone; so perfect and so exquisite is it as to make one question whether its superior

ver carved from wood is among the articles.
t is twenty feet long and three feet wide,

and is made from a single block of wood.

What is more, it was made expressly for the

has ever been seen. The largest bas

Columbian Exposition.

ate and wonderful as to command the

ng. The main section on the floor proper

In

The grand total is something in excess of

sixth of a mile.

Here are some distances which the habitual

visitor will appreciate. From the entrance to Midway it is 4300 feet to the Administra-

tion Building. This is considerably more

than three-quarters of a mile, a good walk, even in the country. Yet people who cover the distance every day look over at the dome and say: "There's no need of taking a train:

it's only a step." Up at the narrowed north end of the grounds, it is 2000 feet from the

Pitty-seventh street gate over to the lake, yet

southward for the main part of the show. In

keeping track of distances is always well to remember that once around the Manufac-

tures Building lacks about 200 feet of being a

pier, walk over to the peristyle, turn north and pass through Manufactures Building.

and then proceed by the shortest cut to the art palace. How far do you suppose you have traveled? A mile? More than that—6800 feet, if you kept as near a bee line as

possible. But if you selected some of the winding paths and reconnoiterd in side nisles

through the two buildings, you waiked one

day's walking. Pick out a route which is common. He alights from a train at the ter-

minal station and goes to the Administration Building, whence he drops south to the Ma-chinery and Agriculture Buildings, merely

along the length of which he passes to the Manufactures Building. By the time he reaches it he has covered, at the lowest, 4500

then through the Government and Fisherie

Buildings and over to the art palace easily makes 6000 more. If he follows the much-

traveled route from the Art Building down

past the southerly State Buildings to the Plaisance entrance it is just about 2500 feet

Then the Plaisance. Perhaps he will not

walk to the extreme west end, but he will go three-fourths of a mile and return, making

an actual chalk-line distance of one and one-

cause of the zig-zag course, making it 13,000

feet on an easy compromise. Leaving the Plaisance, suppose that he passes through

the Horticulture and Transportation Build-

ings to the court of honor and the grand basin, around which he walks slowly during

half miles with another mile to be adde

Through Manufactures Building once,

passing through them to reach the peristy.

Follow the average sight-seer through a

and one-half miles.

straight through the Government Buildir

Suppose you land from a boat at the Casine

pass the State Buildings and then turn

this preliminary stroll is unnoticed by the

pavillon are much admired, and are valued in the appraisement at \$20,000. The pottery and glassware, the figures in gilt, the statuary and carving in wood, the beautiful collection and display in marble and brouze, make the Italian exhibit not only one of the most valuable, but among the most interesting.

ALGERIA'S EXSISTE. Algeria is a French colony, but it has been given a distant place and large space in the Agricultural Building. The most prominent object in the exhibit is what is called the Moorish room, which is a reproduction of an apartment in the palace of the Governor at Algiers. Inclosed by Moorish arches, in imitation of marble, is a central court. The office of Mr. Montells, the commissioner from the colony, is situated at one of the corners, the rest of the spans being devoted to a display of the products and art works of the country. Pictures by native artists hang on the walls, showing the four seasons in Algeria, a street scene in Algiers and other Algeria, a street scene in Algiers and other subjects. A fine cabinet in native wools in shown, tobacco, manufactured and natural, and specimens of the ramice a variety of reed from which fine fibrous material is made. Woods of the country are exhibited in the form of thin sections bound in volumes. resembling books. There is a fine Arabian mirror, the frame of which was carved with a knife by a nutive artist, and other speci-

a knife by a Bulive artist, and other specimens of wood carving.

In the main department of the exhibit, a great display of cork is made. The trunk of a tree is shown, the rough bark in bales, and manufactured corks. Sheet cork for hat linings is shown, and thicker leaves for insoles There are 1,200,000 acres in Algeria covered with cork trees, which will be in full production in five or six years, when the crop will be enormous. Alrerian cork is equal to that of Spain, it is asserted. Growth of the tree is limited to lands in the Mediterranean tasin. There are 260,000 French people in Algeria, the same number of persons of other Nations, and 3,500,000 natives. A curious product of the country is alfa. fibrous grass from which ropes are made. It pulps readily, and fine paper is made, much of which is exported to England. As evidencing the importance of Algeria's commerce, goat skins to the value of \$500,000 were exported to the United States in 1832. This industry is of recent growth, as, four years ago, none were exported. Wool is another important product, while the grain of the colony is of superior quality.

SPAIN AT THE PAIR.

Among the foreign countries contributing to beauty and elegance in design of exhibits and display Spain is prominent. The Span-ish section in the Manufactures Building covers an area of about 23,000 square feet and it has been economically and judiciously used. The pavilion erected is an exact re-production of the lamous Cathedral Cordova, except, of course, in size. The structure of cupies space under the inner galiery in the southwest corner of the building and in the

rear of the Italian and Swiss sections. In this section there are 350 exhibitors from Spain, mostly showing products of cloth and lace. In the working of the finest lace texture, in design and delicate execution, the Spanish may have equals, but they cer-tainly have no superiors. In embroidered designs, silk workings and gaugy woven fabries an exceedingly ingenious and inter-

fabrics an exceedingly ingentous and inter-esting display is made.

As usual the most expensive exhibit fills the least space. Because of its novelty and its representation of something new in the working of precious metals, the greater in-terest, perhaps, attaches to it. Felipa Guisasola, a lady of Madrid, some years ago con-ceived the idea of ornamenting steel with gold, by first sketching designs on steel and then hammering gold into the grooves, leav-ing a greater or less projection of the precious metal on the surface, according to the size and character of the figure desired to be produced. The gold was then shaped by ham-mering or was cut on the surface to represent faces, figures, flowers or whatever design fancy or the love of art dictated. The finest work of this kind in the exhibit, worth over bank and the values, one of the Penn-penn, lesign and the other Regilesance They are about four feet high, and the steel body is richly ornamented with gold of al-colors. duced. The gold was then shaped by ham

MANING THE AWARDS.

Fifty judges in the Manufactures and Machinery Departments started to work for the first time a few days since. They found some of the exhibitors not prepared, and in such cases the exhibits were passed for the but all the exhibitors who were rendy expressed their acquiescence in the system of awards. The foreign and domestic judges in the Department of Agriculture me in the Assembly Hali of that building for or ganization. They elected as President William R. Williams, delegate from Bussia and professor in the Academy of Moscow. Count

Addleman was chosen First Vice-President.

Meetings of judges of awards in the Departments of Mining, Electricity and Fine Arts have also been held to perfect the or ganization preparatory to getting to work or The fine arts judges will fol the exhibits. low the European jury plan, which they think alone practicable and satisfactory to the exhibitors in such a department.

The Committee on Awards is discouraged over the refusal of nearly all the agricultura implement exhibitors to participate in the field test outside the city. Only two harvester tion, and the feeling among the bulk of the implement exhibitors, as expressed in the recent protest sent to Charman Thacher, is not favorable to success in that branch el

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

New York cheese manufacturers have so cured three first prizes.

Forargen separate and distinct congresse were in session at the Art Institute the other day. The most largely attended was that of day. the college fraternities.

AUGUSTUS HENENWAY, of Canton, Mass. has invited all the schooma'ams in town to go to the World's Fair at his expense. There are twenty-six of them.

THE Department of Awards is now the busiest branch in the great Exposition, and Mr. Thacher, its chief, has increased his clerical force from five to 100. A me map showing the educational pecu-

liarities of the Pennsylvania public schools, colleges and academies, has been shipped to the Fair. It is fourteen by eight feet in size and contains 112 square feet of canvas. THE Masonic apron worn by Washington in the lodge room as well as the valuable and interesting lodge emblems of General

Lafayette form a feature of the exhibit in the Government Building, beneath the great In the dome of the Horticultural Building there is a perfect facsimile of the Capitol at Washington, done in immortelles. The grounds surrounding the Capitol are also

shown, and it forms a unique and interesting highest praise for the artist's skill, but not THE World's Youth Congress, a gathering made up of the brightest young people be-tween the ages of twelve and twenty-one and representing sensors, academies and colleges throughout the country and various institutions of learning in England and on

the Continent, has been in session in the Hall of Washington. Ir is generally conceded that for the limited

State Commission to make the prayer and beaudiction on the occasion of Maryland Day at the World's Fair, September 12. That is also the date fixed for the meeting in Chicago of the Archbishops of the Catholic Church. Cardinal Gibbons, the primate of the United States, will preside.

SIAM CONCEDES EVERYTHING.

She Accedes to All the Requests in France's Ultimatum. The Ceded Territory.

An official dispatch from Bangkok says: The Siamess government has accepted the full terms of the French ultimatum. With the acceptance of the ultimatum by the Siamese government the war cloud in the East will, of course, pass over.

While the government of Siam accepted without reservations France's ultimatum. it received previously the assurance that the Kingdom would not be dismembered until after the consideration by all powers concerned of France's demand for the territory between the 18th and 23d parallels.

The Cabinet Council at which the deci-sion to grant all demands of France's ulti-matum was made was called at; the royal palace yesterday morning. The King pre sided. His two brothers and all the Minis ters were present. After sitting several hours the council approved the views of the peace party. Instructions were then tele-graphed to Prince Vathana. Sianese Minister to Paris, that the Government accepted the uitimatum, regardless of all reservations previously formulated. Capt. Jones, British Minister in Bangkok, was notified immediately of the council's deci-

The substance of the ultimatum was as follows:

1-A recognition of the rights of Annam

and Cambodia on the left or eastern bank of the Mekong river as far north as the 23d parallel of latitude. 2—The evacuation within a month of the forts held by the Siamese on the east bank

of the river.

-Full satisfaction for various Siamere aggressions agai at French ships and French sailors on the Menam river.

4—The punishment of the culprits and provision for the pecuniary indemnity of

the victims.
5-An indemnity of 2.000,000 france for various damages sustained by French ; sub-

jects. 6-The immediate deposit of 3,000,000 francs to guarantee the payment of the fourth and fifth claims, or the assignment of the taxes in certain districts in lieu of the deposit of 3,000,000 francs.

THE CEDED PERSITORY.

The region in dispute was a tract irregu-larly bounded on the west and south by the convolutions of the Mekong. It comprises the northern states of the Laos group, the chief of which is Luang Phrabang. The Shaus and the Laos are one and the same people and both are closely akin to the Siamese. Of this race there are two main distances. visions, "the "White Paunch" and the "Black Paunch," Laos, so called from the habit of tattooing a black pattern on he stomach. They are a historical people, who were formerly in an arcient and powerful kingdom, whose capital, Vinh-Khianh, was taken and distroyed by the Siamese about the year 1828. Since then they have been subject to Siam, and are governed by the mandarins appointed by the Siamese ernment and by khiao, or hereditary

The Laos are a mixed race, the original race having emigrated into the country and intermarried with its aborigines, the Khas. They have also mingled with the Bolovens, Thehs, Redehs and Sin, and the resulting people present every type of Mongolian. Those who have preserved the purity of the original bloods a new decree. original blood in any degree are, however, easily distinguished from the mixed lower classes by their high cheek bones, small flat nose, oblique eyes, wide mouth. long, black hair, sparse beard. They are a semicivilized people, sattled in small towns and villages, and engaged chiefly in agriculture. Next to agriculture, the manufacture of cheap silk and cotton fabrics is their chief employment. They have long established trading relations with China, Burmah and Cambodia, with which countries their ivory. gold dust, tin, gums, etc., are bartered for

gold dust, tin, gums, etc., are bartered for opium, hardware and porcelain.

Buddhism is their religion, or a form of it. More, perhaps than to Buddha their worship is directed by various genii, such as the wood demons, who hold sway in the jungle, the fear demons, who busy themselves with frightening folks by means horrid shares or sounds. the maignant demons, who cause all manner of disease and the tutelary demons, or guardian angels who give them protection from ill these last an altar is erected in every house. on which are offered wax tapers, andalwood and copious libations of arrack Within the last few years some very flourishing missions have been established in the territory by the American Presby-

Many travelers have expressed favorable opinions of the people of Laos, saying that ney are peaceful, patient, sober and honest In these respects they resemble closely the Siamese. They are said, too, to have an Siamese. They are said too, to have an especial horror of stealing and one of their kings is said to have had thieves boiled in Slavery is an in-titution to which they are devoted. Now and then the mandaring organize regular expeditions against the wild tribes, just as the Arabs do in Africa and whole villages are taken into captivity.

But of these captives as of the slaver Siam proper, it may at least be said that they are treated kindly.

The wages of the common laborer in Laosrange from \$3 to \$5 per month. It is dangerous to know too much in Laos. Skilled mechanical work is done by men drafted by the government or by prisoners. These drafted men get very little for their servic a and perkass receive 10 rupees for a year's

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT. It Shows an Increase of \$7,145,000 in Total Collections and of \$2,033,053

in Sugar Bounties. Commissioner Miller has submitted to Secretary Cartisle, at Washington, a preliminary report of the operations of the Internal Revenue Bureau for the fiscal year. The total collections from all sources of internal revenue were \$161,002,000, an increase of \$7,145,000. The percentage of cost of collection was 2.62, as compared with 2.80 of the year 1892.

The sources of internal revenue were: Spirits, \$94,720,000, an increase over the previous year of \$3,410,000; tobacco, \$31.880, previous year of \$3,410,000; tobacco, \$61,880,000; termented (98), an increase of \$881,000; termented (1940), \$32,548,000, an increase of \$1,511,000; oleomargarine, \$1,670,000, an increase of \$404,000 and miscellaneous, \$173,000, a, decrease of \$70,000.

The sum of \$9,375,130 has been paid as sugar bounty during the year as follows: On cane sugar—Louisiana, \$8,381,835; Texas, \$174,945 Florida, \$3,980; Mississippi, \$60. tota: \$5.763.830; on beet sugar—California \$425.725; Nebras n. \$76.170; Utah \$29.470 total, \$531,363, Sorghum sugar—Kansas \$19,798; Minnesota, \$19; total, \$19,817, Or -Maine, \$51; New Hampshire, 127: Vermout, \$36,255; New York, \$11,763, 127: Vermout, \$36,255; New York, \$1,763, 128: Maryland, \$4,234; Maryland, \$2,134; West Virginia, \$153; Ohio, \$3,501; Michigan, \$2,9,9; Minnesota, \$49; Iowa, \$11; total, \$60,119. The total paid in sugar bounties

THE WAR CLOUD DISPELLED | LATE TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS

BOTH FROM HOME AND ABBOAD.

What is Going On the World Over. Important Events Briefly Chronicled.

Financial and Commercial. MORE BANKS ARE REOPENING .- The comp troller of the currency is advised that the Hutchinson national bank of Hutchinson, Kan., which falled sometime ago, is pre paring to resume business. The First National Bank of Cisco, Tex., which suspended, has been permitted to reopen its doors.

Business men of Pueblo, Col., declared their faith in Colorado's business stability and denounced the intemperate language of the rabid silverites.

Parkhust & Wilkinson, iron merchants, Chicago, assigned. Assets estimated at \$1,000,000.

Ripley & Bronson, firon merchants, St Louis, assigned. assets \$150,000; limbilities about the same.

The suspended Queen City Bank, Buffalo, N.Y., will resume business the first week of August with a capital reduced to \$300,000. At Findlay, O., the Farmers National

Bank closed its doors. Depositors will be paid in full. The J. Oberman Brewing Company, Mil-

waukee, assigned. The bank panic at Milwaukee is over.

Financial disturbances at Louisville, Kv., are over. In the banks every depositor who wanted his money got it. Some of the suspended banks, it is said, will soon resume.

At Lacrosse, Wis., the private bank of John Dieniokken has closed its doors.

At Portage, Wis., the German Exchange Bank has failed,

At Helena, Mont, the First National bank and the Montana National bank suspended, Both has ample assets and will pay in full. At Middlesborough, Ky., the First National Bank has closed its doors.

At Portland, Ore., the Oregon National Bank and the Northwest Loan and Trust Company suspende I.

At S okane, Wash., the First National Bank, paid up carital \$200,000, and the Spotane Savings Bank, its dependent, tenporarily suspended.

At Portage, Wis., the City Bank closed its

At Mt. Sterling, Ky., the Farmers' bank closed its doors.

Cantral. Labor and Industrial. The Vermont Marble Co., Rutland, Vt., the largest marble concern in the world, will reduce the wages of its 2,000 emplo, es 15 per cent. August 1. Mason & Hamilin's organ and piano fac-

tory at Cambridge, Mass., has shut down for three wee s owing to the duil business.

The Middletown Plate Company of Middletown, Conn., which has been shut down two weeks, has started up with ninety hands, half the former number. A cut in wages of 10 per cent has been made. From Ellis Island, N. Y., 39 contract

laborers were sent to the camphips Trave and Moravia to be ret whence they whence they At Terra Haute, Ind., the fallure of H.M.

Benjamin, of Milwaukee has caused the shut-down of the Norton Creek Coal and Mining Company, Vermillion county, throw-

The extensive woolen mills of Scatchard Brothers, of Philadelphia, which have been giving employment to about 250 hands, have shut down indefinitely owing to the depres-At Lewiston, Me., the Bales mill will shut

down August 5 for five weeks. The mill employs 1,800 people, with a monthly pay roll of \$120,000. Massachusetts jewelry manufacturers,

owing to lack of orders, are proposing a shut down until September I, which would throw 6,006 persons out of work

At Waltham, Mass., commencing August 7, one-half the employes of the American Waltham watch company will be laid off. The Waltham company employs 3,000

people. New Jersey thread companies are reducing hours of labor, with corresponding reduction in pay.

At Yonkers, N. Y., Alexander Smith & Sons carpet mills, employing 5,000 hands and producing 22 miles of carpet a day, have

chut down. Cholern Advices

ATHENS-Five cases of cholera and two

deaths from the disease have occurred at Smyria, Asia Minor. All vessels from Smyria will be subject to eleven days quarantine. Roxe-Notwithstanding the official de-

nials cholera is prevailing in Alessandria, capital of the province of Alessandria in Piedmont. Many causes have been reported there, and new cases are occurring daily. Cases are reported in other sections of Pied-

Moscow.-There is an average of 10 new casez of cholera and 6 deaths from the disease is this city daily.

The Portuguese government has declared Naples and all the ports of Senegal to be infected with cholers, and all the ports between Gas V. 40 miles northwest of Naples and Salermo, 33 miles southeast of Naples, to be suspected of infection.

ONLY CHOLERA MORBUS AT CHESTES -Dr. Benjamin Lee, secretary of the State Board of Health, sent Medical Inspector Dr. Atkinson to Chester to investigate the death of the Austrian workman who died there from what was reported Asiatic cholera, Dr. Atkinson made a thorough investigation o the case, and found that the man died from aggravated choiera morbus.

A workingman named Prinz was stricken with chotera in the street at Hamburg. He

Washington News.

mate of the divisions of the appropriation provided at the last session for the support of the persoion service during the fiscal year just regun. The amount of the as propriation was \$100 18) 565. The appropriation \$166,180,565 has been divided into the collowing payments: For army pensions, \$161,-000,000; for mayy pensions, \$3,640,215; .or

fees of examining surgeons, \$1,400 for salaries of agen a \$72,000 the the pension agencies, \$40 toxi; rents agencies, \$22,850; fuel and light, sgencies, \$1,500; contingent expenses tion agencies \$35,000.

Crime and Penalties. Cashier Loman, of the failed Fig. tional Bank of Vernon, Tex., shot as ed himself.

The Schmous inquest was conting Pittsburg, and George Schmons va mitted to jail by the Coroner to ton charge of killing his wife and children the head and face of Mrs. Schmou tinet wounds were found, on the sid Maggie, five, and on the 2 year old two. Death was caused in each can blows making these wounds, and the cians testified that the blood stained mer would produce such wounds & said that he knew nothing about s when he reached the jail door he down. He trembled nervously, and filled his eyes as he cried out: "I co help it; she made me do it."

Reports from all the western half ; State of Kansas are that the corn h so badly damaged by hot winds a amount of rain can now do t much ,

BEYOND OUR BORDER

Advices from Hong Kong, give day a terrible explosion at the Gote rowder magazine at Canton on Jos which killed many persons, injuring 300 people and wrecking 400 houses.

News has been received at Hong that the Spanish steamer San Just with kerosene, which sailed June 34 oy and Manilla, was destroyed by of 250 people on board only 2) were Seven persons were drowned by the

ing of the steamer Pearl off North County Down, Ireland, after it war by an unknown steamer. -Tur State of Chihushus, Menos

Rio Grande border, hus passed a lay provides that anyone caught in the stealing cattle shall be shot on the qu that the death penalty shall be upon all convicted cattle thieves

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.
THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVES WHEAT-No. 1 Red......\$ No. 2 Red.
CORN—No. 2 Yellow ear...
High Mixed ear...
No. 2 Yellow Sheiled....

No. 2 Yellow Sheiled...
Shelled Mixed...
CATS—No. 1 White...
No. 2 White...
No. 3 White...
Mixed...
RYE—No. 1
No. 2 Western. New...
FLOUR—Fancy winter par
Fancy Spring patents...
Fancy Straight winter...
XXX Bakers...
Rye Flour...

HAY—Baled No. 1 Tim'y...
Baled No. 2 Timothy....
Mixed Clovar...
Timothy from country...
STRAW—Wheat....

BUTTER- Elgin Creamery Fancy Creamery Fancy country roll. grade & cooking

CHEESE—Ohio fall make... New York Goshen..... Wisconsin Sw.ss..... Limburger (Fall make) ...

APPLES—Fancy, \$\vec{\pi}\$ bbl... \$\vec{\pi}\$ 55
Fair to choice, \$\vec{\pi}\$ bbl... \$\vec{\pi}\$ 55
BEANS—
NY & M(new)Beans \$\vec{\pi}\$ bbl... \$\vec{\pi}\$ 00
Lima Beans,
POTATOES— POULTRY ETC. DRESSED CHICKENS-

Spring chickens ₹ lb..... Dressed ducks ₹ lb..... Dressed turkeys & B..... Spring chickens....... Live chickens # pr..... Live Ducks W Live Turkeys & th EGGS-Pa & Ohio fresh . . . FEATHERS— Extra live Geese # 1b.

No 1 Extra live geese # 15 Mixed..... TALLOW-Country, Will ... SEEDS-Clover..... Timothy prime

AONEY-White clover Buckwheat MAPLE SYRUP, new crop CIDER—country sweet # bbl BERRIES—per quart

Huckieberries Gooseberries Cherries CINCINNATI. FLOUR—
WHEAT—No. 2 Red....
RYE—No. 2
CORN—Mized

OATS..... BUTTER PRILABELPHIA. FLOUR—
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.
CORN—No. 2, Mixed
OATS—No. 2, White

BUTTER-Creamery Extra. EGGS-Pa., Firsts.

CORN-No. 2
OATS-Mixed Western...
BUTTER-Creamery....
EGGS-State and Penn... LIVE-STOCK REPORT

EAST LIBERTY, PITTEREERS STOCK TO CATTLE. Prime Steers..... Good butcher

Veal Caives..... Fresh cows, per head...... Prime 95 to 100-fb sheep.... Good mixed.... Common 70 to 75 lb sheep...

'holce Lambs....

There are specimens of Italy's beautiful chiseled marbles, Florentine mosales, so superior to anything in this line shown as to leave them without a competitor in this the illumination and band concerts, finally directing his way to the terminal station and amount of money expended on its buildings and display of articles made, the State of Arkansas leads all the rest. The mineral and wood exhibits in the State Building are especially interesting, both from their numa train for home. Any tape-line measure ment following his steps would show that another 9500 feet had been placed to his credit. He had not crossed the wooded branch of industry. An enameled silver coffee set for twelve feland, had not crossed the wooded island, had not looked into the Mines or Electricity Buildings and had not gone farther north than the art palace nor farther south than the Agriculture Building. Add up the figures and it will be found that he walked persons acquires its great value from a very in two years was \$16,717,208. The increase this year over last year is \$2,033,053. complete history of the world engraved on the platter and cups. All the details of the principal events of the world from the days of creation to the present are worked out in was taken to a hospital. ber and completeness, as well as from the unique manner in waich they are arranged. CARDINAL GIBBONS has accepted the invi-tation of the Committee of the Maryland Base Ball Record. The pension tureau has prepared an esti-The following table shows the standing of the different base ball clubs up to date: 5.500 feet, or a trifle less than seven miles, the finest lines. Lace, said to be worth \$1900 per yard, with brocades and tapestry of untold value and exquisite design, forms an attractive feature and calls forth many complimentary with hardly any allowance for incidental foraging to the right or left. As a matter of fact any one following that route would walk Many persons have covered the ground in-leated. Perhaps you have, yet you couldn't expressions from lady visitors.

The two majolica paintings in front of the