

WORLD'S FAIRS OF THE PAST

HISTORY OF ALL THE GREAT

Industrial Exhibitions Since the Idea Was Launched Over Forty Years Ago.

Credit for being the originator of world's fairs must be awarded to the late Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria of Great Britain. The first world's fair was held in the Crystal Palace, London, in 1851, and it was Prince Albert who suggested the enterprise and helped largely to make it a success. The total number of exhibitors was 13,037, of whom 489 were Americans. The receipts at the gates amounted to \$1,780,000 and the net profits were \$750,000.

In 1853 international exhibitions were held at Dublin and New York. There were 4,150 exhibitors at the latter, more than half of whom were foreigners. The receipts were only \$840,000, and there was a loss of \$300,000. Horace Greeley, who was one of the directors, writes in a visit to Paris, was arrested by one of the French exhibitors for damages incurred to his exhibit. In 1855 Paris held an exhibition, in which there were 25,854 exhibitors, of whom 144 were American. The receipts were \$644,110 and the net profits were \$257,000.

Between 1855 and 1862 exhibitions mainly of local interest were held in several cities, among them being those at Melbourne and Munich in 1854, at Brussels in 1855, at Lyons and Manchester in 1857, at Turin in 1858, at Hanover and Athens in 1859 and at Dublin, Edinburgh and Florence in 1861. In 1862 a great exhibition was held at London—the receipts of which were \$1,600,000 and the expenses \$2,300,000. The next World's Fair, that of Paris, was the most splendid the world had yet seen. It was held in the Champ de Mars. There were 50,228 exhibitors, of whom 433 were from the United States. In 1873 the Vienna Exposition took place. There were 70,000 exhibitors, 654 being from the United States. The cost of the buildings was estimated at \$7,813,000.

Then came the famous Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. The buildings then erected comprised a main building, covering an area of 870,464 square feet; a machinery hall, covering an area of 504,720 square feet; an art building covering 76,650 sq. feet of floor space, and 88,898 sq. feet of wall space; a horticultural hall 350 feet long, 160 feet broad and 65 feet high; an agricultural building covering 117,760 square feet and a women and children building 208 feet long and 208 broad. The fair was opened on May 10, 1876, and remained open for six months. During that time it was visited by 3,910,936 persons, of whom 8,004,234 paid admission fees amounting to \$3,813,724.49. The largest number admitted on any one day was 274,913. The total number of exhibitors was estimated at 40,864, of whom 8,175 were Americans, 3,822 natives of Spain and her colonies and 3,584 subjects of Queen Victoria. The total number of awards was 13,104, of which 5,384 were granted to American exhibitors and 7,740 to foreign exhibitors. The United States Government manifested special interest in the fair by appointing a committee to see that the conditions of the different Government departments was well represented, for which purpose it appropriated the sum of \$728,600.

Paris again came to the front in 1889 and showed Europe that an imperial form of government was not necessary for the successful establishment of a World's Fair. The Champ de Mars was again selected as a site, 100 acres being appropriated, of which the main building covered 54 acres. The total number of exhibitors was 40,398, of whom 3,774 came from Great Britain, 1,229 from the United States and 19,472 from France. The fair was open from May 1, 1889, to October 10 of the same year, during that time the number of admissions was 16,032,725. The total receipts from visitors were estimated at \$2,531,630.

In 1893 an exposition was held at Sydney, New South Wales, at which there were 9,345 exhibitors, 310 of whom were from the United States. The next year the Melbourne exposition was held, at which there were 12,792 exhibitors, 363 being from this country.

In 1893 a foreign world's fair was held in Boston. It was a novel exhibition, for two reasons—first, because it was only open to exhibitors from foreign countries, and second, because it contained exhibits from a larger number of foreign countries than were ever represented in any previous world's fair. There were 680 exhibits, comprising 10,000 articles.

The latest and greatest exhibition was opened in Paris on May 5, 1889, and closed on October 31 of the same year. The total cost of the exhibition was \$8,600,000 and the total receipts were \$9,000,000. The number of exhibitors was 55,000, more than had appeared at any previous world's fair, and these about 1,700 hailed from the United States. A variety of American exhibits comprised 52 grand prizes, 189 gold medals, 278 silver medals, 220 bronze medals and 207 honorable mentions. The total number of visitors has been estimated as high as 5,000,000, and as low as 3,000,000. The regular price of admission was 1 franc, but owing to the lottery system many persons were enabled to enter at half price. The number of admissions between May and November exceeded 28,000,000, and it is estimated that on the last day no fewer than 4,000 persons were admitted.

With regard to strangers it may be confidently said that fully 1,500,000 visited Paris during the fair, as the registers kept in hotels and apartment houses bear ample testimony to that effect. The number of tourists to the fair certainly showed an increase of 11,000,000 over that of the fair in 1876 and 18,000,000 over that of the Philadelphia fair in 1876.

The Champ de Mars was again selected as the site for the fair, the total space occupied being 173 acres. The Machinery Palace was the largest building, being 1,378 feet long, 465 feet wide and 166 feet high. Its cost was \$1,500,000 and it covered 11 acres. No object at the fair attracted so much attention as the famous Eiffel Tower, raised to the great height of 984 feet.

A FIERCE STORM IN OHIO.

A Cyclone Wrecks Many Buildings at Wilmington.

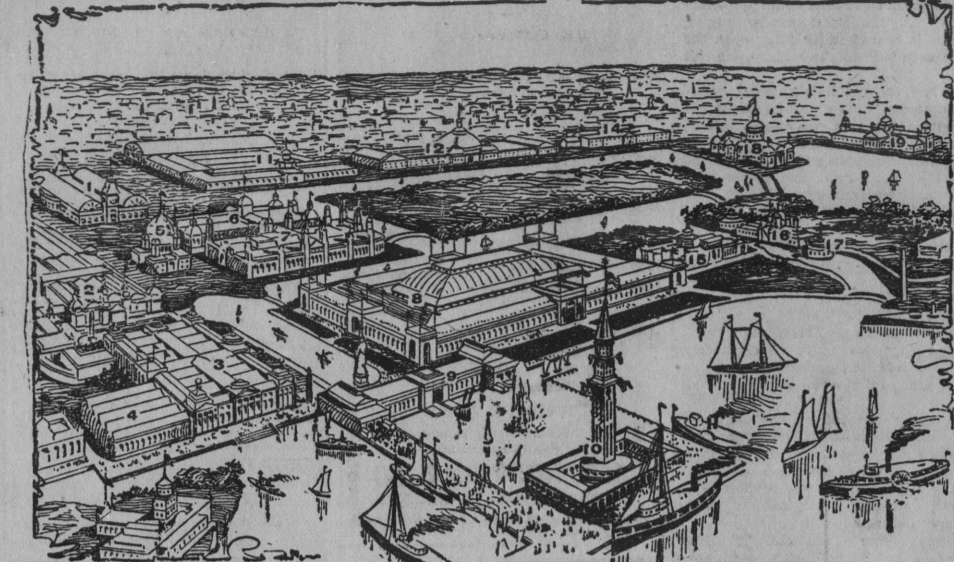
A cyclone of terrific proportions struck Wilmington, Ohio, Friday afternoon. Trees were but as straws and few are left standing that encountered the storm. The City Hall, lately remodeled, is badly damaged, the roof being blown off and the interior soaked with water.

Every church in town except the Presby-terian was badly wrecked. The heavy bell on the Christian Church was blown some distance into the street and the spire was blown off and crashed through the roof and ceiling. The Catholic church spire was left standing, while the remainder of the building was demolished. It is miraculous that no one was killed outright.

The large bookstore of Hildebrandt & Hilliard was crushed, the contents of the contents drenched with water. The business houses of Campbell, Hamill & Co., H. G. Cartwright & Co., J. W. Sparks, Benjamin Faragher, F. S. Miller, E. F. Malone and many others were badly wrecked. The dwelling houses of W. W. Collins, McNamara, two belonging to C. W. Austin and several others were demolished and numbers of others were unroofed and otherwise damaged. The wind blew so furiously that small sticks and straws were found imbedded in the weather-boarding of houses.

Four Sailing Boats Drowned.
A two-masted schooner, supposed to be the Brave of Dear Isle, Me., went ashore near the Knobbs Life Saving Station, Plum Island, Mass. Soon after the spars fell, and with them four men, who are supposed to be all there were on board.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



KEY TO BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

- 1-Railway Approach.
- 2-Machinery Hall, 17 1/2 acres.
- 3-Agricultural Building, 15 acres.
- 4-Annex to Agricultural Building.
- 5-Administration Building, 4 acres.
- 6-Hall of Mines and Mining, 8 1/2 acres.
- 7-Electrical Building, 9 1/2 acres.
- 8-Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, 44 acres.
- 9-The Great Peristyle and Music Hall Cafe.
- 10-Landing Place.
- 11-Transportation Exhibit, 18 1/2 acres.
- 12-Horticultural Hall, 6 1/2 acres.
- 13-Villages of All Nations.
- 14-Woman's Building.
- 15-United States Government Building.
- 16-Fisheries Building.
- 17-Life-Saving Station, etc.
- 18-Illinois State Building.
- 19-Galleries of Fine Arts.

DEATH ON RIVER AND RAIL

TWO FEARFUL ACCIDENTS.

Causing Many Deaths and Fatally Injuring Many Persons, Steamboat Explosion and Runaway Train.

One of the worst catastrophes which has occurred in years took place on the Mississippi river at West Island, 21 miles below Cairo, Ill., Sunday morning. A rear end of one of the boilers of the steamer Ohio, a Cincinnati and Memphis packet, blew out, filling the deck cabin with steam and boiling water. Several of the deck hands and deck passengers, who were eating breakfast at the time, were literally cooked alive and a large number received serious burns.

Following is the list of the dead: William Hurstman, colored, fireman, St. Louis; Hampton Collins, colored, Memphis; Thomas Woods, colored, residence unknown; Cyrus Myers, white, mate, of Cincinnati, jumped into river and was drowned. Two colored men, unidentified.

Following is a list of the injured, many of whom will die: R. W. Crews, Dan, Va.; Fred Neal, Columbus, Miss.; Charles Jackson, fireman, Cincinnati; James Howard, Roebloom, Mo.; Gilbert Childress, fireman, Nashville, Col.; H. C. Stephens, William Jackson, Washington, Pa.; William Henry, Memphis; Albert Robinson; Cincinnati; C. J. Patterson, white cook, Memphis; William H. Dickey (white), deck passenger, Newport, Ky.

The wildest consternation reigned on board the boat and the screams of the passengers and the groans and weals of the victims made the scene a terrible one. The boat could proceed no farther and for several hours it lay at the bank while the unfortunate victims lay on the deck, writhing in agony and calling aloud for aid.

At last the tug Aegeus holed in sight. She was hailed and the sufferers, 22 in number, were transferred to her deck, and she immediately sailed to Cairo. Word had been telegraphed and every physician in town was on the wharf to meet her. The suffering of the victims was alleviated as far as possible, but before they could be removed from the boat four of them were dead. The remainder were transferred to the Marine Hospital. Another one died soon after reaching there, and the surgeon declares that 10 of the 10 now in the hospital will die.

A PECULIAR FATAL ACCIDENT.

The Big Four passenger train which left Chicago at 8:40 Saturday night, in crossing the Wabash river bridge at Toledo, Ind., at 1:30 Sunday morning, got away from the engineer. The air brakes would not work. The front cars left the track after reaching the depot, leaving down the side of the east side of the track. The engine, baggage, mail and express cars were thrown off the track, hurled some distance and broken to pieces.

The list of killed is as follows: Michael Weish, the engineer, of Indianapolis; John Lennon, of Lafayette, driver of mail wagon; Thomas McMahon, of Cincinnati, express messenger; Charles Meyers, of Lafayette, back driver; Charles Schaille, of Portsmouth, O.; Fred Schele, fireman, found dead beneath the wreck, left leg torn off at the thigh; Otto Gesselson, Montreal, Can.; Conrad Weisell, of Shelbyville, Ind.; William Chadwick, of Shelbyville, mail clerk; James Lewis, of Lebanon, Pa.

Following are the names of the badly hurt: James Carnahan, home unknown; Thomas Myers, Cincinnati, postal clerk; Thomas Vickery, home believed to be in Cincinnati, hurt internally. The above were all in the mail car service.

The seriously injured are: William Place, of Frankfort, Ind.; Jefferson Reese, of Kempton, Ind.

All the train men were killed, but none of the passengers were injured. As the engine left the track it struck and instantly killed three men standing on the platform. They were Otto Gesselson, of Montreal, Canada, who had purchased a ticket and was waiting to board the train; Charles Myers, a bus driver, and John Lennon, who was in charge of the United States mail wagon at the depot. The dead that lay under the immense pile of wreckage were not removed for three hours after the accident, a wrecking train being necessary to clear the track. The engine left the track a minute sooner the entire train would have been thrown into the Wabash river. Owing to a sharp curve in the track on the west side of the river, the air brakes could not be applied until near the bridge. When the engineer tried to apply the air brakes would not work and the train dashed into the station, as stated above.

A Tennessee Cyclone.

At Gainesville, Tex., a cyclone did considerable damage to property. Many residences were unroofed and several business houses had stocks of goods ruined by water. Three miles south of Gainesville Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn was probably fatally injured by their residence collapsing. Near Fair Plains on the Santa Fe, a train was completely lifted from the track, with the exception of the engine. The train had come to a stop and was buried into a ravine 30 feet away. brakeman Gunn was killed outright. Conductor F. A. Taylor was badly cut over the eye and will probably die, and others were seriously injured. Other near-by towns were partially wrecked.

WORLD'S FAIR NEWS.

THE BIG FAIR CLOSED SUNDAY.

THOUSANDS OF CHICAGOANS SPENT THE DAY IN LOCAL PARKS.

The Sunday closing rules were strictly enforced Sunday at Jackson Park, and no one was admitted to the grounds except workmen and the guards. The Chicago parks were visited by no less than 20,000 people, who wandered along the drives and graveled walks, rode in the boats and stretched themselves on the grass.

It was a notable fact that not one of these Sunday breakers did anything that could shock the average Congressman. The men and women were well dressed and well behaved. The park policemen had absolutely nothing to do. In the crowd were thousands of strangers, and many foreigners who wondered why Jackson Park should be closed to such an intelligent body of people.

At Humboldt Park, Garfield Park, Douglas Park and Washington Park great crowds passed the day promending the boulevards, filling the benches and rowing on the ponds. Even the little parks were full of men, women and babies. It is, therefore, perfectly safe to estimate the number of people who visited the parks yesterday at 300,000. It probably exceeded that some. Three-fourths of them would have visited Jackson Park had the gates been open.

RECORD OF ATTENDANCE.

So far the paid admissions, although light, have exceeded those for corresponding days at the Centennial. For last week the figures were:

May 1, official.....	128,965
May 2, official.....	133,883
May 3, official.....	127,274
May 4, estimated.....	18,500
May 5, estimated.....	14,000
May 6, estimated.....	55,000

A FATAL EXPLOSION IN MACHINERY HALL.

A serious explosion started everybody in the west end of Machinery Hall on Friday. A header on the big 16-inch steam main blew out and James Glassford, a switchman, fell from the top of the boiler, and several other laborers were also scalded, but not fatally. No cause can be assigned for the explosion.

MUSIC UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The World's Fair Hotel Association made an assignment. Assets, \$11,870.50; liabilities, \$11,919.50. The failure is assigned to a non-payment of dues on the part of the stockholders.

12,000 ACRES OF WATER.

A Dam Breaks and It Goes. No Lives Lost, But Much Property Destroyed.

The Lewiston, Ohio, reservoir broke Wednesday night and turned an immense flood of water upon its residents along its course. The break was in the northeast corner of the reservoir, where a wasteway 620 feet in length is located. The break was 200 feet wide and the water came rushing down in a great flood.

The artificial bank of the reservoir is five miles around, and the bottom of the reservoir itself is at least ten feet above the immediate country below. The water averaged ten feet deep over the whole reservoir, so some idea can be imagined of the great volume of water that came rushing down on the country below. The reservoir is located five miles north of Haverhill, Ohio, and contains 12,000 acres of water. Hundreds of families left their homes and fled out of reach of the coming torrent. So far no loss of life is reported, but the damage in Logan county is estimated at \$50,000. Many farmers will lose everything but their land, and they will be financially ruined.

BELLEFONTAINE.

The latest reports from the scene of the Lewiston reservoir flood are reassuring, and it is believed that such progress has been made as will prevent further opening at the present places, but the entire lower banks are saturated and in a very dangerous condition. Should further rains fall no human power can stay an awful catastrophe. The towns and cities directly in the line of the flood are Sidney, Piqua, Tippicanoe, Dayton and most of the towns of the Miami valley between Dayton and Cincinnati. Telegrams have been sent to the authorities at all threatened points to prepare for the worst as well as they can and to hope for the best.

The Lewiston reservoir is said to be the second largest artificial body of water in the world.

Moody and Sankey at Chicago.

Ira D. Sankey, the famous singing evangelist arrived at Chicago bringing with him a party of English Christian workers. In company with Mr. Moody who is now in the city, he will conduct revival-meetings here at various times during the World's Fair.

EMMA HUTCHINSON, a daring Denver horsewoman and rough rider, has applied to be allowed to enter the long distance cow-boy race from Chadron, Neb., to Chicago.

LATER NEWS WAIFS.

CRIMES AND PENALTIES.

Fannie Korn, a New York woman, gave poison to her two children, a boy aged 12 years and a girl aged 6 years, yesterday afternoon, then shot them and completed her horrid work by shooting herself.

Antonio Martinez, Antonio Josen Barlos and Victoriano Aragon, three murderers were taken from jail at Las Lunas, N. M., by masked men, and hanged to a tree. Half a dozen murderers have been committed near Las Lunas in the past two months and the citizens took this method of warning the vicious element that crime must cease.

The other night three men charged with murder were taken from the county jail at Los Lunas, N. M., and hanged to a cotton-wood tree. No clue to the lynchers.

FOREIGN.

The Colonial Bank of Australia, which is situated at Alexandria, in the colony of Victoria, has suspended.

The town of Kowal, near Warsaw, has been swept by fire and 118 houses destroyed. Eighty persons perished in the calamity. 300 families are homeless and great destitution exists.

An accident, by which 20 persons lost their lives, is reported from the province of Saragossa, near Santa Eulalia, in that province. A religious procession was crossing a river on pontoons when one collapsed.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.

Willoughby Compton, aged 19, and his sister Florence, aged 22 years, were drowned in the Detroit river, Detroit, while in a rowboat they tried to cross the towline of a barge which capsized their craft and then into the water. The bodies have not been recovered.

A freight wreck occurred on the Dayton & Michigan railroad, near Tadmore, O., in which five trains were killed and one fatally injured. The wreck was caused by failure to put out rear-end signals.

RELIGIOUS.

St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, New York City, broke the record Sunday morning by taking up a collection that footed up \$81,000. The rector asked for \$80,000 to refurnish and reit the church, and the congregation, which is a wealthy one, raised the limit a thousand dollars. This is the church attended by the Astors and Vanderbilts and in the last four years it has expended in charities and regular church expenses \$1,055,000.

CROPS.

Reports received at London from the continent show that the drought and heat have spoiled the beet root crop, and that an enormous rise of sugar prices is in progress. In several parts of Austria the cereals have been pouched up in preparation for another planting. Grain speculators declare that all hope of saving the winter wheat is gone.

WASHINGTON.

The gold reserve in the treasury is now pretty close to \$100,000,000. Small offers continue to be made to the secretary, and there is a feeling of confidence as to the outlook for the immediate future.

Secretary Hoke Smith created something of a sensation by dashing up to the White House on horseback to attend a cabinet meeting.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

All the townsmen, numbering about 300, employed in the Pennsylvania steel works at Duquesne, Pa., have had notice of a 20 per cent reduction of wages.

PERSONAL.

Joe Jefferson is seriously ill and was obliged to cancel his Cincinnati engagement.

A WOMAN IN BRENHAM, TEX.

Mrs. Julia L. Lestehow, who was bitten by a centipede, will die from the wound. She shows a disposition to crawl and otherwise imitate the actions of the poisonous insect.

Foreigners in France Must Register. The French Chamber of Deputies adopted a measure requiring foreigners resident in France to register, but rejected the proposition to impose a tax upon foreigners.

VISION OF COLUMBUS.

The following poem, written by W. A. Crofton of Washington city, was read in Chicago at the dedication of the World's Fair buildings.

Sadly on Columbus watched the nascent moon
Wandering keenly o'er the western deeps.
Strange birds that day had flattered in the sails,
And strange flowers floated 'round the deck.
And yet no land, and now, when through the dark
The Santa Maria leaped before the gale,
And angry billows tossed the carave's
As to destruction, Gomez Rascon came
With Captain Pinzon through the frenzied seas,
And says admiral brought a parchment scroll,
Saying, "Good master: Read this writing here—
An earnest prayer it is from all on board,
The crew would fain turn back in utter fear.
No longer to the pole the compass points;
Into the zenith crops the northern star.
You saw but yesterday an albatross
Drop dead on deck beneath the flying scud.
The devil's wind blows madly from the east
Into the land of Nowhere and the sea
Keeps sucking us adown the maelstrom's
Doom."
Francisco says the edge of earth is near
And Sunday night Diego saw a white man
Dragging the Nina by her forechains
West.
And wildly dancing on a dolphin's back;
And as he danced the brightest star in
Slipped from his lash and sprang into the sea.
Like Lucifer, and left a trail of blood.
I pray thee, master, turn again to Spain,
Obedient to the omens, or perchance,
The terror-stricken crew to escape their doom,
May mutiny and—

"Gomez Rascon, peace."
Exclaimed the admiral: "Thou hast said enough.
Now, prithee, leave me; I would be alone."
Then eagerly Columbus sought a sign
In sea and sky, and in his lonely heart
Finding instead of presages of hope
The black and ominous portents of despair.
As thus he mused he paced the afterdeck
And gazed upon the luminous waves astern.
Strange life was in the phosphorescent foam,
And through the goblins glow there came
And went.

Like elfin shadows on an opal sea,
Prophetic pictures of the land he sought.
He saw the end of his victorious quest,
He saw ablaze on Isabel's breast
A string of Antillean jewels rest—
The islands of the West.
He saw in wading plenty disposess
Old poverty, the land with bounty bless
And through the wretched caverns of distress
Walk star-eyed happiness.

Walk star-eyed happiness,
And see the Bourbon and Braganza prone,
For ancient error tarry to stone.
Giving the plundered people back their own
And flying from the throne.

He saw an empire, radiant as the day,
Harnesses to law, but under freedom's sway,
Proudly arise, resplendent in array,
To show the world the way.
He saw the celestial peace in mortal guise
And, filled with hope and thrilled with high
Empire,
Lifting its tranquil forehead to the skies
A vast republic rise.
He saw beyond the hills of golden corn,
Beyond the curve of autumn's splendent orb,
Ceres and Flora, laughingly adorn
The bosom of the morn.

He saw a host of gold across the gloom,
An arabesque from evolutions loom,
And from the barren prairie's driven spume
Imperial cities boom.

He saw an iron dragon dashing forth
Along an iron thoroughfare—south, north
East, west—uniting in beneficent girth
Remotest ends of earth.

He saw the lightning run an elfin race
Where trade, love, grief and pleasure inter-
lace
And absent ones annihilate time and space
Commencing face to face.

He saw relief through deadly dungeoned
grope,
Foes turned to brothers, black despair to
hope,
And cannon rust upon the grass grows
slope
And rot the gallows' rope.

He saw the babes on labor's cottage floor,
The bright wall hung with luxury more
And more,
And comfort, radiant with abounding store,
Wave welcome to the door.

He saw the myriad spindles flutter round
The myriad homes where jocund joy is
found
And love is throned and crowned.

He saw exalted ignorance under ban,
Though snatched in force since time began,
And science, consecrated, led the van,
The providence of man.

The picture came and faded and passed
away,
And then he said to Pinzon in the gloom—
"Now, Martin, to thy waiting helm again;
Haste to the Pinta; westward keep her
prow."
For I have had a vision full of light—
Keep her prow westward in the sunset's
wake
From this hour hence and let no man look
back."

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LATE TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS

BOTH FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

What is Going On the World Over.

Important Events Briefly Chronicled.

(Continued from page 1.)

At Ishpeming, Mich., the Lake Superior Iron Company's 1,500 employees have work on the eight hour plan. The wages have been reduced from 10 to 8 and the wages untouched. The miners promise to accomplish as much in eight hours as they have been doing in ten.

Nineteen thousand working people employed in the jute mills at Dundee, Scotland, have gone out on strike.

Monongahela, Pa., advices are that the strike at the Calhoun mines is still unsettled. Only two men are reported to have gone to work on wagons loaded for 62 bushels. The strikers want to be allowed for 75.

The striking Welshmen at the Irondale, O., tin plate mill have returned to work. The Welsh say that the company granted them all they asked, and the company's officials have nothing to say. The trouble was over the American apprentices, whom the company were trying to introduce. The Welshmen are determined to allow no Americans to learn the trade.

The slaters and tinners of Akron, O., all went out on a strike Monday morning because the contractors refused to advance their wages 25 per cent.

In the Pennsylvania house the bill securing to mechanics and laborers the right to file liens against real estate for the amount of wages due for work done in and about the construction, alteration or repairing thereof has passed second reading.

Advices from Shawnee, Ok., says that at a meeting attended by 1,000 miners it was decided that it was useless to continue the strike in view of the refusal of the Pittsburg miners to suspend work. Reports show that a few small mines have resumed operation at the advance demanded by the miners, but 20,000 men are idle yet.

The union dock laborers of Bristol, Eng., have gone out on a strike against the employment of non-union or so-called "free" laborers, and the shipping trade is blocked through the lack of men to load and unload vessels.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities.

Allen Brown, Robinson Caruth, Joe Scott, Sandy Cooksey and Allen Booth, who were employed at the government quarry, two miles south of Searcy, Ark., were drowned while attempting to cross the river to go to their dinner. The river was very high, and their boat capsized.

A piston head in the blacksmith shop of the Cincinnati Southern road, at Chattanooga, Tenn., exploded and John Chiquley, wife and William Peak, colored, were instantly killed. Three others were badly injured.

Crops.

The fruit crop of Michigan is the only one in that state that has not been hurt by the hard winter and unfavorable spring.

The "Kansas Farmer's" crop report last week from the northern part of Kansas gives the condition of winter wheat as very low. The western third of the state also presents very gloomy reports. There is a large area of the State in wheat and the prospects are not very favorable. The State produced last year in round numbers 71,000,000 bushels of wheat. If this year 40,000,000 bushels are produced the conditions must be very favorable from this time until harvest.

Washington News.

When asked for an expression of opinion regarding his visit to the World's Fair, President Cleveland said: "I was much gratified at the enterprise, skill and taste displayed in the arrangement and appearance of the buildings and the results thus far attained bespeak to my mind a great success for the World's Fair."

Cholera Advice.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Reports from Malacca state that cholera is making terrible ravages, as many as 200 new cases being reported daily. A large number of deaths have occurred.

PARIS.—The cholera which appeared some time ago in the workhouse in Quimper, Department of the Finistere, has now spread throughout the town. Ten deaths from the epidemic have been reported in the last three days.

Fires.

The village of Bailey, 25 miles northwest of Grand Rapids, Mich., was almost wiped out by fire. The fire was started by the accidental overturning of a lamp. Loss, \$30,000.

Six Lakes, a village six miles from Detroit was destroyed by fire.

Financial and Commercial.

The Central Ohio Insurance Company went into the hands of a receiver at Toledo, O., Edward Chtittenand being appointed. The liabilities are \$100,000 in excess of the assets.

Crime and Penalties.

At Wolf Lake, Ind., Theodore Pendleton, while drunk, killed his wife with an ax, beat out the brains of his six-months-old child and then committed suicide.

Personal.

Ex-Senator J. W. Patterson dropped dead the other night at a prayer meeting at Hanover, N. H.

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