

THE JAPANESE EXHIBIT.

ORIENTAL FARMING PRODUCTS AT THE FAIR.

Japan's Section of the Agricultural Building is an interesting place to visit—Various Tea Exhibits—The Japanese Honey Industry—Domestic Fowls of the Country.

Agriculture is the occupation of the greater part of the people of Japan. The mountains and volcanic nature of the country renders large portions unutilized. For probably the same reason the soil is not naturally very fertile, but it can be, and is, made so by the abundant use of compost. Moreover, not even half of what is fairly fertile is under cultivation; but the amount of cultivated and is gradually increasing, and the harvests are becoming richer. But it can be readily understood that for any reason the crops all, severe suffering will be widespread. The prosperity of the country depends upon the prosperity of the farmers.



A JAPANESE TEA HOUSE.

The front entrance to Japan's pavilion in the Agricultural Building, says the Chicago Record, is at the south end of the Japanese section. The doorway is constructed of native woods in the style of a native gateway, with a gate roof, a just inside the entrance a booth devoted to the exhibit of tea from Shizuoka ken (prefecture).

The Shizuoka tea is of the first quality. Its flavor has been developed through the culture of many years. The annual product is 25,000,000 pounds, of which 20,000,000 pounds are exported to the United States. A small sample package of this tea is given away, of which a tiny cup may be had in the Japanese tea house.

Mr. H. Hoshita is the overseer of the Shizuoka exhibits; Mr. A. Watanabe is in charge of the different exhibits of tea, and Mr. K. Tawara is chief of both the fisheries and the agricultural bureaus. These gentlemen are always pleased to make explanations to the visitors. The sample package is put in paper dipped in the tannic acid of an unripe persimmon to preserve it from moisture. Mr. Watanabe is "purveyor of tea to His Imperial Majesty's Court of Japan."



JAPANESE EXHIBIT IN THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

hibit of tea, above which is a series of pictures illustrative of the different stages and kinds of labor employed upon the leaves from picking to shipping. A group of photographs of similar scenes may also be found just over the front entrance. Is is the name of a province famous for its traditions and its tea. It is the place where, according to Japanese history (unfortunately not credible), Jimmu Tenno, the Japanese Romulus, in 660 B. C., laid the foundations of the Japanese empire. It is now the most sacred spot in all Japan, the seat of the ancient and popular shrines where the ancestors of the present emperor are worshipped. It is also the place where, according to tradition, the tea-plant was first discovered and cultivated.

Other important agricultural products exhibited by the Japanese are rice, barley, wheat, buckwheat, beans, sweet potatoes (dried), daikon (a large, bitter radish, which is a staple article of diet) and tobacco. A great many kinds of jellies and sweets are made by the Japanese from vegetable products and are harmless and delicious. Several varieties of bottled, boxed and canned fruits, jellies and confections are on exhibition. The sashimi is a kind of waffle much liked by both natives and foreigners. Many kinds of ame also are exhibited. The advertisement of one is a curiosity.

"The manufacturer of the Awa-Ame is perfected by my house with experiments of many years and scientific principles. It contains more nutritive materials. That taste is very sweet. Persons who have tasted it always would take the cheerful feelings."

"The Okiakana, a cake, is made of the Awa-Ame again. It is most delicate in taste and especially excellent quality for tea-cake. There is no slightest danger for the change of its taste kept long."

"Both are so honorable that obtained medals each time of National industrial exhibitions."

"Original manufactured by Osugi Karouimon."

"The Weekly Crop Report. The weekly crop report issued at Washington, D. C., says: Pennsylvania—Alternate showers and sunshine very beneficial to crops; corn and tobacco making excellent growth; oats ripening; outlook brightening in dry sections. West Virginia—Haying in progress; buckwheat doing well, corn clean, good color; fine crop of early potatoes. Ohio—Wheat, clover, timothy and barley nearly all harvested."

"Burlington, N. J., has a resident, Mrs. Martha Post, who is more than 101 years old, and has not tasted food for five weeks."

Pass sixteenth generations to me from the first manufacturer of my house. Continuing about during 2700 years. The Japanese honey industry is also represented at the World's Fair by specimens of



A JAPANESE HONEY COMB.

bees, honey, beeswax and hives. The Japanese agriculture bureau has published a little pamphlet explaining the way of using the hive, the methods of collecting honey and giving the names of the plants from which the bees get honey. It is there stated also that one swarm will produce 15,352 pounds of honey and 740 pounds of beeswax, and that honey sells for nine sen (cents) a kin (1.325 pounds), and beeswax at thirty sen a kin.

An interesting feature of the Japanese agricultural section is the exhibit of domestic fowls. One coop contains some bantams, which are kept mostly as pets, though the fowls are largely used as food. The cock exhibited is about two years old, weighs almost 10 pounds and has never been defeated. A good fighter will command from twenty to eighty yen (dollars). The high cock holds long-tailed fowls. The cock, four years old, has a tail measuring 10 1/2 feet in length. The black cock, only two years old, has a tail five feet long.

The Japanese have likewise on exhibition specimens of their wild birds, both useful and injurious, and of their forage plants. They have published descriptive catalogues of both birds and plants. The former are divided into three classes: The beneficial birds of forest and farm, twenty-one varieties; the birds used for food, thirty-five varieties; and the birds for miscellaneous uses, fourteen varieties. These are numbered accordingly, and are carefully described as to location, characteristics and utility. The forage plants, similarly numbered, are minutely described with reference to duration of growth, height, flowering, seed-ripening and cutting times, produce to the acre, composition and locality.

Last, but not least interesting, are five pictures which hang in the southwest corner of the Japanese pavilion, and represent methods of catching wild ducks on Lake Tezuka in Chiba prefecture. One is by means of bird-limed ropes stretched over the surface of the water; the other is by a number of lance spread-nets toward which the ducks are driven by hunters. The remaining picture illustrates Japanese hawking, which was a very popular sport in former times.

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WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

EUGENE SECOL, of Forest City, Iowa, has been appointed judge in the honey exhibits. SECRETARY CARLISLE has decided that foreign exhibitors may sell their exhibits for delivery after the Fair.

One thing which strikes the average visitor with peculiar force is the total absence of drunken men at the Fair.

The Board of Lady Managers voted each member an Isabella quarter. They have confirmed some selections for Judges on Awards.

Brazzaville is the first city to follow the example of Brooklyn. It has arranged for the celebration of Buffalo Day at the World's Fair. The date fixed is August 23.

MANAIGERS of the Virginia and New York buildings are much troubled by the work of vandals, who have written and carved their names all over the walls of these splendid structures. It may yet become necessary to exclude the public from portions of the buildings if these petty outrages continue.

The office of W. I. Buchanan, chief of the Department of Agriculture, was thronged a few days ago with foreign commissioners, who came in response to an invitation from the exhibitors of agricultural machinery to make a tour of inspection through the machinery annex. At night the commissioners were dined at a hotel, seventy-five of them being present, with nearly one hundred exhibitors.

EXHIBITORS in the galleries and upper floors of the large buildings complain that visitors will not climb the stairs to view their displays, and they sit idly by waiting for the crowd that never comes. Many of these persons have gone to great expense in furnishing and finishing up magnificent booths in which to show their goods, and they do not feel that the attention given them warrants the outlay.

Cotton Mills Closing. The Amoskeag Mills, Manchester, N. H., employing 8,000 hands, will close for the month of August. It has a payroll of \$225,000 per month and uses 6,000,000 pounds of cotton per week.

Other mills are likely to follow suit. The Amoskeag Mill is the largest producer of manufactured cotton in the world.

GENERAL ORDER issued by the G. A. R. department provides that no member will be allowed to parade at the Indianapolis encampment unless he is in good standing.

Since March 4, 1893, 245 pensioners have been dropped from the rolls, and 5,090 have been suspended pending further investigation.

The Navy Department formally accepted the cruiser Detroit, and authorized the payment to the builders of reserved funds amounting to about \$225,000.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS

BOTH FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

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

Financial and Commercial. ADA, O.—The Citizens' Bank the most prominent in Hardin county, has failed. MADISON, IND.—The Carrollton Woolen Mill Co., has assigned with liabilities of \$7,000.

The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company has declared a dividend of 14 per cent., payable August 1.

The McNamara Dry Goods Company, of Chicago has suspended. It was among the largest houses of its kind in the West.

POMONA, CAL.—The People's Bank has reopened with plenty of coin. Only \$4 were drawn out the first hour. Deposits were liberal.

PARKER, KAN.—The State Bank has failed. STERLIN, COL.—The Bank of Sterlin has assigned.

BOZEMAN, MONT.—The Bozeman National Bank has closed.

YATES CENTER, KAN.—The Woodson State Bank has suspended.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.—The Hutchinson National Bank has closed its doors.

ASPEN, COL.—The J. B. Wheeler Banking Company and the Pioneer Bank have failed.

OKLAHOMA CITY.—The Bank of Oklahoma City and the Oklahoma National Bank have succumbed to runs and failed.

FORT SCOTT, KAN.—The First National Bank the oldest financial institution in Southeastern Kansas suspended payment.

ASHLAND, KY.—The Second National Bank which suspended three weeks ago, resumed business Thursday.

CHICAGO.—The Chemical National bank will not resume business. The reasons given are the stringency of the money market and the inability of some stockholders to meet the assessments which would be levied upon them if the bank resumed.

KANSAS CITY, KAN.—The Citizens bank, the Bank of Richmond and the Farmers and Merchants bank at Ossawatimie, also of Kansas, all private institutions, closed their doors.

HARRISONVILLE, MO.—The First National Bank of Harrisonville, suspended payment and is in the hands of the Comptroller of the Currency.

NASHUA, N. H.—The Security Trust Company closed its doors. It promises to pay depositors in full.

ANTHONY, KAN.—The First National Bank and the First National Bank of Canso City, Col., have suspended.

The Bank of Belleville, Republic county, Kan., a private institution with \$20,000 capital, has failed.

NATIONAL BANK examiners have recommended to the Comptroller that the First National Bank of San Bernardino, Cal., which recently failed, be allowed to reopen at once, its affairs being in good condition.

NEW YORK.—Charles M. Preston, state bank examiner, reports the banks of this state to be in a good condition generally and he anticipates no failures.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED AT DENVER.—The financial scare here is virtually at an end. A telegram from Comptroller of the Currency Eckels, saying he believed the closed banks were solvent and that he would aid them to resume business, caused great rejoicing to-day. A few small failures occurred Friday in Colorado as a result of the recent flurry.

Captial, Labor and Industrial. The National Association of Iron-Roofers is in annual convention at Piqua, O.

Over 2,000 workmen are out of employment at Ellwood, Ind., and many are suffering for the necessities of life.

At Toledo, O., the Milburn wagon works, employing 1,500 men shut down.

The Cambria Iron Company's coke works near Dunbar, Pa., were shut down on Monday, throwing 700 men out of employment.

Wages at the Norwin, Mich., iron mines will be reduced 10 per cent.

At St. Louis, Mo., two hundred boiler makers at the yards of Rohan Bros. & Wanzler, Garstang & O'Brien struck for 10 hours' pay for 6 hours' work.

The New Castle (Pa.) tin plate mills have been completed and during the first week in August the fires will be lighted and the machinery tested. It will give employment to at least 300 hands.

The Norway iron mine, Michigan, will close and the Penn Iron Company will reduce wages 10 per cent. August 1. The Cleveland Cliff Company will also make a reduction, and other mines of the district will probably follow suit.

The Duober Watch Company, Canton, O., employing 2,000 hands, will reduce wages from 10 to 20 per cent.

Crops. An inch-long worm threatens the destruction of Iowa's timothy crop.

Crops in part of Nova Scotia have been ruined by hail.

Heavy rains have fallen throughout the Northwest and the corn crop prospects greatly improved.

Dispatches and letters from Lincoln, Neb., say that the condition of corn is more perfect than for many years, and predict a 200,000,000 bushel crop for Nebraska this year. The crop last year was 157,000,000 and in 1891 108,000,000.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly estimates the crops of the United States on the basis of July percentages as follows: Wheat, 393,520,000 bu; corn, 1,940,656,000 bu; oats, 724,930,000 bu; rye, 26,196,000 bu; barley, 64,421,000 bu; and potatoes 237,950,000.

Washington News. Since March 4, 1893, 245 pensioners have been dropped from the rolls, and 5,090 have been suspended pending further investigation.

The Navy Department formally accepted the cruiser Detroit, and authorized the payment to the builders of reserved funds amounting to about \$225,000.

The treasury gold reserve on Friday was \$97,912,664; currency balance, \$29,066,345.

Religions.

A call has been issued for a Catholic colored congress at Chicago September. Dr. Briggs' new book, in which he says: "It is evident that the assembly voted with discrimination and in determination to sustain the appeal at every cost of truth and right," and on the cover of which he had emblazoned the phrase: "So-called prosecuting committee," is creating quite a stir among orthodox Presbyterians.

Crime and Penalties. Frank Von Loon, sentenced to be hanged at Columbus, August 4, has admitted that he killed Farmer Vandermark, but claims it was accidental.

Fires. At Satusville, Cal., sixty buildings were burned. Loss about \$25,000. Five entire blocks burned. With the exception of one restaurant, not a business house is left.

Cholera Advice. United States Surgeon Young at Naples reports four fatal cases of cholera there Sunday and Monday.

Miscellaneous. J. R. Thomas, a bank cashier at Ovid, N. Y., surprised a gang of burglars and opened fire, killing one. Thomas was also shot but not dangerously.

Sixty Chinese are being officially starved and unofficially fed by the Government at Portland. A labelled steamship company refuses to depart or care for them pending a legal decision.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS. A tornado swept down suddenly on Voghera and Castiglione, in Piedmont, Italy. In one section of Voghera hardly a house was left standing. Not a structure in either town was left intact and a number of persons were killed and hundreds injured.

Contributions to the Victoria relief fund in London have been closed, reaching now to \$50,000.

Oats have risen in price in Austria by reason of a prolonged drought, and the Government has ordered that army horses be fed on a mixture of one-third corn and two-thirds oats, if the latter get any dearer.

The Chinese Government has refused to make reparation for the killing of two Swedish missionaries by a mob in Maching, three weeks ago. Trouble is promised.

A warehouse fire in the heart of the city of London did damage estimated at \$7,500,000.

CASH WANTED AT DENVER. Security Plentiful, But Unsatisfactory Only a Temporary Panic. Three national banks—the Union National, the Commercial National and the National Bank of Commerce—closed their doors at Denver, Colo., owing to the heavy demands of excited depositors. The clamor was mostly confined to small depositors, the larger ones expressing confidence in the banks' ability to pay in full.

The Mercantile bank, a small private institution doing business in the Mining Exchange building, also suspended, owing to the close of the Union bank, through which its clearances were made. The liabilities are stated at \$100,000.

The suspension of three savings banks on Monday so alarmed the community that at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, the hour for opening the banks, crowds gathered in front of nearly all of the financial institutions. The streets were full of people discussing the situation. It was an orderly crowd, however, and there was much sensible and conservative talk.

THE PANIC ABOUT OVER. THE FINANCIAL EXCITEMENT IN DENVER THOUGHT TO BE AT AN END. MONEY COMING IN AT THE BANKS. The timorous feeling among depositors in the Denver banks which has resulted in the closing of a number of these institutions within the past few days seems to have reached its limit and most of the people are now stopping to think, with the result that the heavy demands that it was evident would be made, as soon as this action had been taken in depositors in other banks seemed to have been met, and talk of the streets was much more conservative and rational.

During Wednesday afternoon the five national banks that are open for business showed no signs of any unusual excitement among their patrons. Indeed their banking houses were quieter than on many days during ordinary times, and every one seems to feel that the end of the unjustifiable excitement has been reached.

A number of banking houses at Denver, and small banks throughout Colorado failed Wednesday on account of Tuesday's excitement at Denver.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—A feeling of confidence is growing daily in Kansas City. People now realize that the heavy demands on the banks is over and at every bank on Thursday receiving tellers were busier than the tellers who pay out of the banks which suspended, the Bank of Kansas City and the Missouri National were followed the doors would be thrown open at once.

CHINA WILL SUPPORT SIAM. England Sends An Ambassador to Paris. The King Prepares to Leave Bangkok. Information received at London from Peking that China has taken measures to support Siam against France.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the foreign office stated that the only part of the French ultimatum concerning England is that relating to territorial arrangements. Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador to France, is to be sent back to Paris to secure an immediate exchange of views in an amicable spirit.

From Bangkok it is learned that a panic pervades the court. French gunboats are making warlike manifestations and the King is preparing to leave the city.

Why the Treasury Pays Gold. The Treasury policy of paying gold coin on its current obligations is for the reason that it is believed that an infusion of gold into the clearing houses and other payments will have a beneficial effect and lead to a restoration of general confidence. Incidentally, it has the advantage of saving off the necessity for the issue of gold certificates.

Ohio tobacco dealers have a scheme to circumvent the new cigarette license law. A cigar will be sold for ten cents and a package of the little weeds will be thrown in.

Hall Sweeps a Clean Path. A hailstorm almost totally destroyed the grain in two townships six miles east of Wheaton, Minn. Information is not very complete, but indicates that from 5,000 to 10,000 acres were totally destroyed.

LATER NEWS WAIFS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TACOMA, WASH.—The Trader's Bank suspended. An early resumption is expected. MILWAUKEE.—The Commercial Bank has assigned.

The Johnson County Savings Bank, Missouri, suspended Thursday. Depositors will be paid in full.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—The First National bank reopened by permission of Comptroller Eckels. The bank is in fine condition. The Farmers exchange bank will reopen in a short time. Confidence is again restored.

PITTSBURGH BANKS SOUND.—The report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that the 29 National banks of Pittsburgh are in sound condition. The reserve held by them July 12 was 24 3/4 per cent. This Comptroller Eckels regards as indicating that there is no alarm or distrust in the community.

The First National Bank, of Russell, Kas., has failed.

The announcement Saturday that the First National Bank of Vernon, Tex., has failed was erroneous.

The New Hampshire Trust Company of Manchester, N. H., one of the heaviest financial institutions in the State, has been enjoined from continuing business.

The Bank of Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., on Saturday resumed business.

The First National Bank of Santa Anna, Cal., which closed four weeks ago, reopened its doors again Saturday.

The Kentucky National Bank, Louisville, a government depository, suspended. Liabilities of \$2,742,624 01, balanced by resources.

The Milwaukee National Bank of Wisconsin and the Southside savings bank, both of Milwaukee, closed their doors.

CAPITAL AND LABOR. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MINERS, employed in the Sunday Lake mine, at Wartfield, Michigan, controlled by the Schlesinger syndicate, went on strike because they had not received pay for last month.

Orders have been issued by the Pennsylvania Company to lay off 1,000 men now doing construction work between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Pa.

U. S. marshals have served 40 injunctions on the leaders of the strikers at Weir City, Kan. The mine owners threaten to import 1,000 negroes from the south.

British miners have refused to have their differences with mine owners arbitrated, and the record breaking strike is more probable than ever.

Denver miners passing through Hastings, Neb., describe the suffering in Colorado's mining regions as something appalling.

Contractor Charles B. McCormick, of St. Louis, notified his journeymen carpenters of a reduction of 23 cents an hour Saturday, and 16 struck. The Carpenters' council anticipates that other contractors will follow McCormick's example, and is making preparations for a lockout.

The Aragon Mine Company of Norway, Mich., operated by the Schlesingers, is said to owe its employees wages for three months amounting to \$50,000.

The Oxford Iron and Nail Company of Belvidere, N. J., has applied for a receiver. Three hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment. The liabilities are estimated at \$225,000, assets, \$150,000.

The number of unemployed men at St. Paul, Minn., now 4,000 is constantly increased by arrivals from the mining districts. The few Michigan mines still running will reduce wages or shut down soon. This will add 14,000 to the unemployed in Michigan.

WEATHER. The heat at Huron, S. D., was so intense Saturday that work in barbed wire harvest fields was abandoned. The thermometer has ranged from 96 to 108 during the last five days.

For some days at Fort McKinney, Wyo., the temperature has been 112° in the shade, at Buffalo, Wyo., the mercury in the sun stood 136° to 150°. This is the hottest weather recorded for eight years. Not a drop of rain has fallen for nine weeks.

FOREIGN. The exportation of hay, straw or other fodder from Austria-Hungary is now prohibited.

A special from Mazatlan, Mex., states that yellow fever has broken out there with great virulence and that many deaths occur daily.

CHOLERA ADVICES. A dispatch from Rome states on good authority that there is no cholera at Naples. There are several cases of suspicious sickness at Cuneo, 55 miles southwest of Turin. The sick persons are pilgrims who are returning to France.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES. George Hickey, fireman, of Sheffield, Ill., and Engineer Henry D. Strong, of Blue Island, 30 horses and many hogs were killed in a freight wreck at Tiskilwa, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Governor of California appointed ex-Governor George C. Perkins United States senator, to succeed the late Senator Stanford.

Exhaustive experiments have convinced the Agricultural Department that peach yellows cannot be prevented by fertilization of the soil.

A COSTLY FIRE. Flames on Long Island Sweep Away Almost \$1,000,000. Fire destroyed two blocks at Long Island City, L. I., Friday. The new St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, just completed at a cost of \$900,000, was totally destroyed. The costly new parochial school was also destroyed. A number of business houses, dwellings and tenements were burned.

More than a hundred families have been rendered homeless. The loss is about \$900,000, only partly insured. The water lasted until the fire was nearly under control and then there was a great shortage.

AND AGAIN HE SAYS HE LIED.

PAT GALLAGHER RETRACTS HIS LATEST CONFESSTION.

A Conscience Which He Claims to Have Led Him to Make a Retraction Just as the Same Conscience Moved Him to Swear That He Perjured Himself at the Trials of Dempsey and Beatty.

Patrick Gallagher, the self-confessed poisoner and perjurer, now serving his sentence in the penitentiary at Pittsburg, Pa., seems to have an elastic conscience since he acquired the habit of confessing, and it expands and bursts his head every time he makes a new statement. Thursday he confessed that his last statement was false and that the only reliable one was that which he made on the witness stand in the trials of Hugh F. Dempsey and Robert J. Beatty.

He says he passed a sleepless and wretched night after making the sworn statement relative to the innocence of Dempsey and Beatty on Wednesday. Thursday morning he sent this note to Warden Edward Wright:

"Will you see me as soon as possible, as I have something I think you ought to have, for I have suffered the tortures of hell since yesterday, and I don't want another such night as last night was. What I have I want no one to see but you for the present. You can tell after you see it who the proper party is to get possession of it. A 207."

His VERY LATEST CONFESSTION. The warden, after Gallagher had freed him from him two rolls of manuscript, which Gallagher said had been prepared by Beatty and delivered by a range man, who is also named in the first roll of manuscript, Gallagher on Monday, and it contained full details of the confession Beatty thought Gallagher ought to swear to. It contained suggestions which the writer said if carried out would liberate all implicated in the poisoning cases. The second roll was delivered to Gallagher Thursday morning and it also contained full details of the confession of Gallagher to incorporate in his confession.

Gallagher informed the warden that everything he testified to on Wednesday was false, and that the testimony given in pursuance of a plot whereby the warden expected to be liberated, he hadn't eaten or slept since Wednesday evening, he said, and then he broke down and cried. He begged the warden to send for District Attorney Clarence Burleigh and the other who had taken his statement. He said he wanted of the testimony taken Wednesday destroyed, if possible, and asserted that the circumstances would be sign to do, he was informed he would be expected to do. The warden then drew up the following, which Gallagher signed:

"The statement, under oath, by Patrick J. Gallagher in the interest of Dempsey and Beatty was false in all parts, and now, on the 20th day of July, 1893, at 12:30 p. m., I deny and retract the same, and I claim that my evidence given at the trial of the same people is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. This statement is made to ease my conscience, and in the interest of justice to all.

PATRICK J. GALLAGHER."

This was witnessed by John Esley and D. E. Wright. After Gallagher had been telephoned for District Attorney Burleigh who, with L. K. Porter and a notary and stenographer, went to the prison. Gallagher was sworn again, and he testified that his deposition of Wednesday was false, and was brought about by many written documents sent him by Beatty. These gave full instructions which to swear to, and he swore literally as directed. Some of them he had destroyed and others he sent back to Beatty. The only ones he saved were the two rolls of manuscript which he gave to Warden Wright. He never received any letter from Dempsey, but had talked with him while they were employed in glazing. He did not say that Dempsey talked him into the subject. The scheme of all concern, he said, was that he was to contradict all the evidence he had given, and then pardons were to have been obtained for all.

The testimony he gave at the trial he said was true in every particular, and no one had asked him to give false evidence, but on the contrary he had been asked to tell the truth. He was guilty of poisoning, he said, and Dempsey and Beatty were guilty also, as the jury had found. Under cross examination by L. K. Porter he said he was unable to tell what possessed him to make the statement he did, and he regretted it before he was out of the room five minutes. He reiterated that all he had said Wednesday was false.

Warden Wright was sworn and he told how Gallagher's retraction came about. He said no one but prison officials had seen Gallagher since he had made his statement on Wednesday. District Attorney Burleigh, who gave out the foregoing account of Gallagher's very late confession, thinks this effectively disposes of the case, but would not say what would be done with Gallagher for his false swearing. L. K. Porter thinks that the case will be thrown back to the Board, for it will show how utterly unreliable and devoid of truth Gallagher is.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS. Comparative Figures on Both From the Bureau of Statistics.

The chief of the bureau of statistics at Washington, reports that the total value of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the six and twelve months ended June 30, 1893, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year were as follows: Six months ended June 30, 1893, \$828,153,440; same period in 1892, \$479,132,933; 12 months ended June 30, 1893, \$847,423,147; same time in 1892, \$1,030,288,148.

The total value of the imports during the six months ended June 30, 1893, was \$848,919,701; same period in 1892, \$431,725,741; 12 months ended June 30, 1892, \$277,402,4