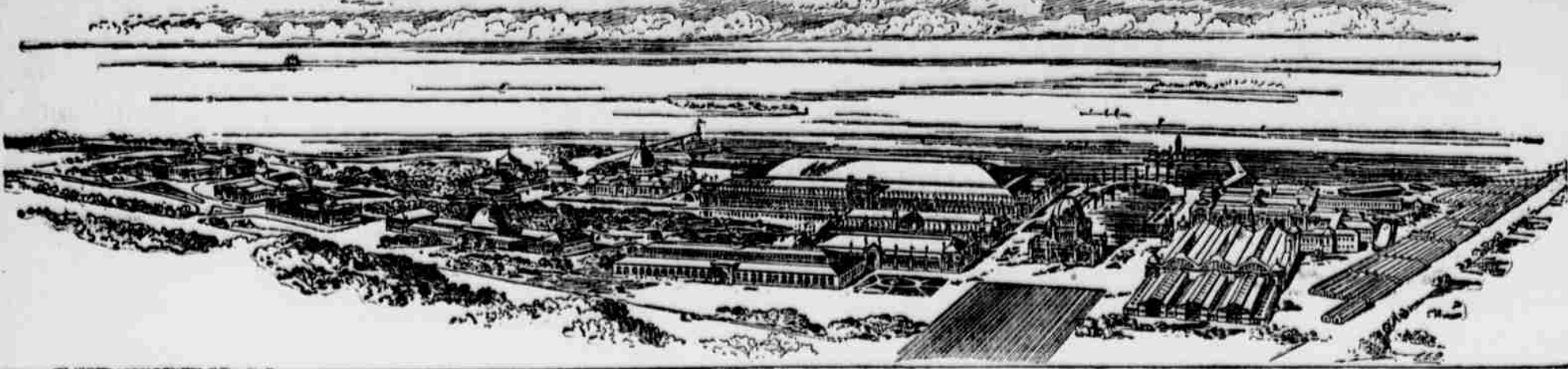


# World's Columbian Exposition — Bird's-Eye View Looking East.



Art. Illinois. Fisheries. U. S. Government. Naval. Manufactures and Liberal Arts. Casino and Pier. Agriculture. Forestry. Dairy. Woman's. Horticulture. Transportation. Electricity. Administration. Mining. R. R. Approaches. Machinery. Live Stock.

## THE FAIR FULL-BLOWN.

### CHICAGO NOW PREPARED TO ENTERTAIN THE WORLD.

Her Columbian Exposition a Polyglot City With Over 100,000 Inhabitants and a Municipal Government—Sights That Thrill the Visitor—Midway Plaisance.

A little over two years ago the site of the World's Columbian Fair at Chicago was practically a wild marsh. To-day it contains several hundred buildings, and Director-General Davis estimates the wealth represented by the buildings and exhibits as something like \$150,000,000.

Fifty Nations and thirty-seven colonies are represented. Added to these are the United States Government and the various States and Territories of the Union.

Roughly speaking, the grounds contain six hundred acres. They are a mile long and about half a mile broad at the widest part.

abreast. Flanking this quadriga are statues representing the States and Territories. The peristyle connects the Music Hall and Casino, where Theodore Thomas will storm the gates of heaven with harmony. On either side of the basin are the facades of the Agricultural Building and the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building. The principal corners of the Electricity Building and Machinery Hall are projected into this grand court of honor.

Between them is the Administration Building, which serves as a vast vestibule. The pomp and splendor of this structure are beyond description. It is in the form of four massive pavilions, united and crowned by a mighty golden dome that flashes 250 feet above the ground. Each of the pavilions is eighty-four feet square and the dome is 150 feet in diameter. The colossal entrances are rich in sculpture and the piers of the pavilions are crested with statuary. At every point the eye meets with some striking group. The interior of the dome is lit by an opening of fifty feet, the light disclosing panels enriched with sculpture and vast paintings, representing the arts and sciences. Mr. Dodge's great fresco occupies the upper rim of the dome.

This is the seat of government. In the four pavilions are the headquarters of the Director-General, the Foreign Department and the Department of Publicity and Promotion. Here the purely executive work is carried on, the construction headquarters being in the Service Building. During the construction period Director-General Davis has commanded more than fifteen thousand men at a time, and Major Handy, of the Bureau of Publicity,

power. It is asserted by those in charge of this light that people sixty miles away can easily read by the reflected illumination at night.

Following the canal, which is spanned by graceful bridges, on which are life-sized sculptures of American animals, one skirts the Electricity Building. On the other side of this is the Mining Building, and still beyond is the monstrous Transportation Building, the decoration of which alternately suggests a kaleidoscope and the band wagon of a circus.

Leaving out the State buildings there are only three conspicuous blotches on the beauty of the exposition as a whole. They are the Transportation Building, the Illinois Building and the United States Government Building. The first is a burlesque and the latter two are simply shabby.

A remarkable thing about the exposition is the number of interests that have been given separate representation. The Woman's Building is an instance of this. Education is illustrated in a thousand forms. In fact, this element is likely to bore the public. It is too elaborate. Almost every Government has turned its educational department loose, and the result is a wilderness of charts, models, books and statistics that confuses and overwhelms the spectator.

Provision has been made for the transportation of sixty thousand persons an hour to and from the grounds. The elevated railway, the Illinois Central Railway, the ordinary street cars and a fleet of steamboats have been organized into a complete system. Passengers who travel by water are landed at

ture and forestry are apart. Electricity, mining, steam machinery and artillery engineering are divorced from each other. The artist and the merchant are no longer under one roof.

This impressive lesson is, of course, only to be learned in the departments of the greater Nations. The old style still holds with the Japanese, the East Indians, the South Americans and the South Sea Islanders.

And after the student has spent weeks in the various buildings he can sit down in the open air and watch the world pass before him—Turks and Russians, Greeks and Bulgarians, Japs, Esquimaux, Indians, Britons, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Italians, Dutchmen, Switzers, Peruvians, Chileans, Brazilians, Moors, Swedes, Danes, Cingaleses and the people of all lands come to honor the memory of a man who built his fame on faith and courage. For a mile around him will be palaces, flower gardens and the wealth of civilized man in his highest form challenging criticism. Here Saxe-Coburg and the Grand Republicain Band will pour out harmony; there the wand of Theodore Thomas will wave over an army of fiddlers. Great chorals will swell from the lips of innumerable singers.

A hundred thousand armed and uniformed soldiers will be massed in Chicago this summer. This great camp of American warriors will be in August. Militia organizations from every State in the Union will be present, besides a large representation of troops from the regular army. To these must be added military companies and perhaps regiments from foreign countries. The military display will probably be the grandest ever seen in this country.

## COLUMBIAN FAIR NEWS ITEMS

### IT WILL BE OPEN SUNDAYS.

The Buildings Containing Exhibits Will Be Closed, But Everything Else Will Be Wide Open.

On and after May 21 the World's Fair grounds will be open every Sunday. This decision was reached at a meeting of the directors of the Exposition at Chicago on Friday afternoon. President Higginbotham had called upon Edwin Walker, who is chairman of the Committee of Legislation to submit an opinion whether or not the Exposition can be opened on the seventh day, in spite of the restriction placed upon this feature by Congress when the appropriation of \$2,500,000 was granted.

Mr. Walker presented his official and long interpretation before the directors, which is to the effect that the law passed by Congress, stipulating that the Exposition should be closed on Sunday, applies only to the buildings containing exhibits. Mr. Walker's construction of the act further says that the buildings erected for other uses, the grounds, the Midway Plaisance, with its varied human panoramas, and things pertaining thereto, may be thrown open to public inspection.

After considerable discussion a resolution was proposed to open the gates every Sunday on and after May 21, and to close the buildings containing exhibits. The resolution was carried by a vote of 22 to 7. Of the seven who voted nay six were in favor of opening the Fair in every department, and the seventh was opposed to opening the gates under any consideration.

It is upon the technicality named, the Columbian Fair, will to all intents and purposes, be open, leaving the public to visit throughout the grounds, to ride on the electric launches, to enjoy the novelties of the Venetian gondolas, to patronize any of the booths or varied attractions of the Plaisance and to have a good time generally. The price of admission on Sunday will be reduced to 25 cents.

**SUNDAY AT THE FAIR.**  
The Sunday closing rule was rigidly carried out on Sunday and the gates to Jackson Park were barred to all sightseers. Inside the grounds 4,000 men were at work on the roadways and buildings. A large crowd thronged the neighborhood of the Exposition, attracted by the various amusements and side shows which abound in the vicinity. Thousands of Chicagoans took in Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" to-day. The city parks were thronged all day with happy, prosperous, well-dressed, well-behaved people, who worked all week, but are loosed from the Fair on the only day they have time to visit it. These people were quiet and orderly and the gray-coated park policeman had absolutely nothing to do.

Comments not at all favorable to the Sunday closing were heard on every hand. The day was beautiful and the lake was full of pleasure craft. It is estimated that 700,000 people would have passed through the gates of Jackson Park on Sunday had they been open.

### MANY SHOCKING DEATHS

#### TEN MINERS FALL 3,000 FEET.

Steamers Collide at Sea With Fatal Results. Other Fatalities on Land and Water.

The captain of the steamship City of Hamburg, which arrived at Swansea from Hamburg, reports that at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon his vessel collided in a fog, off Trevose head, east of Cornwall, with the ship Countess Evelyn, bound, with passengers and iron ore, from Bilbao, Spain, to Newport, Wales. The captain of the Countess Evelyn jumped aboard the City of Hamburg and Mate Richards crawled to her through a hole in the Countess Evelyn's quarter.

Ninety seconds later the Countess Evelyn went under with her crew of 16 and nine passengers. Boat was lowered at once from the City of Hamburg, but the search in the fog proved almost useless. Seaman Jarbin was picked up, but he died in a few minutes after having been brought aboard the steamship. The dead body of a little girl was washed up with all on board. A rescue was without result.

The lost passengers were the English wife and the son and daughter of a Spanish gentleman in Bilbao. Mrs. Williams, her son and infant daughter, two men named Barton and a Londoner whose name has not been ascertained.

The steamship Ataka which arrived at Cardiff was damaged yesterday in a collision with a hulk named off Lundy Isle. The Ataka's captain thinks that the other vessel went down with all on board.

**SOME ARE DROWNED.**  
St. Petersburg.—A small ferryboat on the river Neva, near Borovitchev, Government of Novgorod, became unmanageable in midstream and was swept from her course by the accident by passengers, who filled her decks, were panic-stricken. Dozens of persons are known to have been drowned and many are missing.

**MINERS FALL 3,000 FEET.**  
A fatal accident occurred at the Red Jacket perpendicular shaft of the Calumet and Hecla mine near Houghton, Mich., by the falling of a carriage. Ten men were participated to the bottom, a distance of over 3,000 feet. There were six natives of Cornwall and two Canadians, one Irish, and one American, and the accident was caused by the indicator giving the wrong signal to the engineer. The killed are: Joseph Pope, John Hicks, John Odger, James Coking, Andrew Edno, Con J. Sullivan, James Tresni, Michael Levito.

Thousands of excited people congregated around the mouth of the shaft all day and the cries and sobs of the wives and mothers of the miners were pitiful. The miners are impatient and will demand a rigid examination by the accident by the Mine Inspector. Up to a late hour none of the miner's bodies had been recovered.

**TWO KILLED, SEVERAL INJURED.**  
LEBANON, PA.—A locomotive on the Lebanon valley branch of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad exploded Saturday, and Levi Youm, engineer, of Reading, and John Youm of this place, aged 14, were killed. George Salada, conductor, of Reading; William Anspach, crossing watchman, and the latter's 16-year-old daughter were fatally injured. Grant Sessler, a boy of Lebanon, and Isaac Blain, front brakeman, of Reading, were seriously injured. Several persons were injured by the explosion.

**THREE LIVES LOST IN A RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN ILLINOIS.**  
MASCOTT, ILL.—A westbound freight train on the Louisville and St. Louis Air Line ran into an open switch near West Belleville. Fireman John Menker and a brakeman were killed outright. Engineer Mahaffey sustained injuries that will likely prove fatal. The engineer saw the open switch too late. He reversed his engine and jumped, but was caught under a car load of ties. The victims resided at Huntingburg, Ind.

### THE ATTENDANCE.

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE GAIN IN ATTENDANCE OVER THAT OF 1876.

A good deal of interest is being taken in the number of visitors who have paid admission daily since it started as compared to the attendance during a similar period at the Centennial at Philadelphia. The daily attendance, authoritatively furnished by the Bureau of Admissions, shows that already it is much larger than that of the Centennial at the commencement of the season.

The attendance at the Columbian Exposition up to date is shown in the following table:

|              |         |               |        |
|--------------|---------|---------------|--------|
| 1st day..... | 129,200 | 7th day.....  | 21,701 |
| 2nd day..... | 14,282  | 8th day.....  | 17,133 |
| 3rd day..... | 116,459 | 9th day.....  | 18,198 |
| 4th day..... | 10,460  | 10th day..... | 25,291 |
| 5th day..... | 11,914  | 11th day..... | 30,129 |
| 6th day..... | 17,149  | 12th day..... | 37,149 |

The attendance at the Centennial was as follows:

|              |        |               |        |
|--------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 1st day..... | 76,172 | 7th day.....  | 12,177 |
| 2nd day..... | 14,722 | 8th day.....  | 11,054 |
| 3rd day..... | 10,552 | 9th day.....  | 16,109 |
| 4th day..... | 11,058 | 10th day..... | 12,403 |
| 5th day..... | 10,806 | 11th day..... | 20,871 |
| 6th day..... | 7,056  |               |        |

By this it will be seen that the total attendance at the World's Columbian Exposition during the first 12 days is nearly 219,000 greater than at the Centennial during the corresponding period.

### FIRST LEGAL STEPS ON THE CLOSING.

The first legal steps in the World's Fair Sunday closing question were made Saturday afternoon. Charles W. Clingman, an attorney who represents that he is a stockholder in the Columbian Exposition, personally and by proxy to the extent of \$100,000, filed a bill in the Supreme Court, praying for an injunction restraining the directors of the Exposition and the South Park commissioners from closing the gates of the Fair on Sunday. Clingman claims that the ground upon which the Exposition stands was given by the State to the people for park purposes only, and that the Park Commissioners had no right to use it for any other purpose, or deprive the public of the enjoyment of the park. It is also claimed that the National government has no right to interfere in any matter which is covered by the laws of Illinois. An early hearing on the application for an injunction is expected.

### THE AMERICAN ART EXHIBIT.

Second to the French exhibit in the Fine Arts building, the thousands of people at the Exposition on Thursday seemed to concentrate in the United States section, which was opened to the public. The American salons were crowded all day and nearly everybody was interested sufficiently to have a catalogue. There was no hurrying, and the praise bestowed upon the works of American painters, many of them prize winners from Paris and London exhibitions, was not undeserved. There are 2,800 pieces in the United States art exhibit, far exceeding in

### Base Ball Record.

The following table shows the standing of the different base ball clubs up to date:

| W. L. P. Ct.         | W. L. P. Ct.          |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| St. Louis. 8 4 .667  | Philadelphia 6 6 .500 |
| Cleveland. 6 3 .667  | Boston..... 6 7 .462  |
| Washington. 5 5 .500 | Baltimore 6 8 .429    |
| Pittsburg. 7 4 .636  | New York 5 8 .385     |
| Brooklyn. 7 5 .583   | Chicago... 4 10 .286  |
| Cincinnati. 8 6 .571 | Louisville. 2 8 .200  |



THE GEM OF THE FAIR—THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

The distance from the middle of Chicago is seven miles. One side of the grounds runs along the great lake and the other side faces hundreds of hotels and stores hurriedly erected at the smallest possible cost. There is a strip of land six hundred feet wide and a mile long extending from the main grounds eastward, and this is the Midway Plaisance, which contains the showplaces and private enterprises. The whole exposition will be open from an early hour in the morning until ten o'clock at night and the price of admission fifty cents.

The exposition is marked off into three great divisions. At the north end is the Art Palace, surrounded by the separate buildings of the States, Territories and foreign Governments. This is the social department, and millions of dollars will be spent in the entertainment of visitors and in formal banquets. Going southward are to be found three-quarters of a mile of structures representing manufactures, machinery, electricity, mining, agriculture, horticulture, forestry and other material interests, with buildings here and there representing woman, music and the government of the grounds. The third division is the Midway Plaisance, dedicated to Oriental villages, dancing girls, balloons, bear pits, glass blowers, panoramas, barbaric theatres and everything that goes to make up the side show life of an international exposition. Here alone will the visitor be forced to pay extra. Outside of the Midway Plaisance everything is free after the general admission fee is paid, with the sole exception of the Esquimau Village and the Cave of the Cliff Dwellers.

It was the genius of Frederick L. Olmstead that turned the waters of Lake Michigan into lagoons, ponds, basins and canals, and built bridges and terraces to beautify the place. Every main building can be reached by water. There are fifty electric launches and scores of gondolas carved by picturesque Venetians. It costs twenty-five cents a trip on the launches and the gondolas can be employed at so much an hour.

An interurban elevated electric railway penetrates to all parts of the grounds, and visitors can make their rounds with great rapidity if they do not care to walk.

Around the great basin is grouped the formal architecture. At one end is the noble peristyle with its Corinthian columns, placed in the middle by the great Columbian portal, on the top of which is a magnificent group representing a chariot drawn by four horses

has supplied a list of 70,000 correspondents. From this building messages are going out constantly to the most remote corners of the world.

It must be understood that the exposition is a city, with a complete government. There are over fifty thousand exhibitors, and two persons for each exhibit represented would give a fixed population of 100,000. There are well organized and equipped police and fire departments. The Columbian Guard is an independent body of police numbering in the neighborhood of two thousand men, largely made up of ex-soldiers. This body is commanded by Colonel Edmund Price, of the United States Army, and all of its superior officers are detailed from the army. The men are uniformed like soldiers, wear short swords and are under strict military discipline. They present a fine appearance scattered about the grounds. Police and fire stations are placed at strategic points, and the floors of all the buildings are patrolled night and day as a protection against fire.

Standing in the foot of the Administration Building the visitor is thrilled by its surroundings. Beside him, in the main entrance, is St. Gauden's fine statue of Columbus. In front of him is the wonderful Meunier fountain, and on either side of it the big fountains that throw up masses of electric lighted water in thousands of fountains at night. Beyond is the smooth basin, crowded with gondolas and launches.

Further on is the huge figure of the Republic rising out of the water on a pedestal with the peristyle as a background. To the left are the towers and recessed pilasters of Machinery Hall, the obelisk and the small peristyle. The water that flows in front of Machinery Hall divides it from the Agricultural Building, whose fabled capitals, masses of statuary and gilded domes, surrounded by Diana, add an indescribable richness to the general effect. On the north side is the grand facade of the largest building in the world, whose thirty acres are devoted to manufactures and liberal arts. The walls of this edifice measure almost a mile, and the stupendous hinged arch spans the main floor at a height of 150 feet. Yet its fluted columns, triumphal arches and vast loggia have converted this architectural leviathan into a thing of beauty.

From the roof of this huge building beams the biggest electric search light ever constructed. It has reflectors six feet in diameter, and give a light of 194,000,000 candles

the portal of the great water court, while all the railways terminate in a beautiful building on the grounds.

On the steamboat pier are moving sidewalks. The outer sidewalk moves at the rate of three miles an hour, so that passengers can step upon it while it is in motion. They can then step to an inner sidewalk which has a speed three miles faster, so that they are carried along the pier at the rate of six miles an hour and can get on or off at will without inconvenience.

Close by is a fine harbor for visiting yachts, and it is known that there will be a fine attendance of yachtsmen from all parts of the country and from Europe.

Lines of coaches will be run to and from the exposition, and the glorious outdoor sport will be revived in royal fashion.

Fifty thousand people can be fed. And the mothers, too, have been provided for. There is a building where babies can be checked just like a bat or coat or umbrella. The charge is moderate and the nurses are good.

Aside from the cost of the great buildings the following are among the sums which have been spent in preparation of the exposition grounds: Grading and filling, \$450,000; landscape gardening, \$323,500; viaduct and bridges, \$125,000; pipes, \$70,000; waterway improvements, \$225,000; railways \$500,000; steam plant, \$800,000; electric lighting, \$1,500,000; statuary, \$1,000,000; vases, lamps, etc., \$50,000; lake front adornment, \$260,000; water supply and sewerage, \$600,000; other expenses, \$1,000,000. Total, \$5,943,500. The total expense of organization, administration and operation of the exposition is estimated at \$5,000,000. This takes no account of the sums spent by the Government, the States or foreign Nations.

One hundred and twenty car loads of glass, enough to cover twenty-nine acres, were used in the roofs of the various exposition structures. More than forty-one car loads, or eleven acres, were required by the great Manufactures Building alone.

A thing that will impress itself upon the thoughtful observer is the fact that every branch of science and industry has been split up into minor departments. This is the age of the specialist. Each separate thread is taken by an independent division of workers and followed out minutely. Visitors to the exposition will be confused until they recognize this fact. Agriculture, horticulture

**A Schooner Lost at Sea.**  
The schooner Esperance, Captain Richard, which sailed from the Magdalen Islands six weeks ago with a crew of 10, besides the captain, on a sealing voyage in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has been lost with all on board.

**Two Girls Rescued at Death.**  
Two 6-year-old girls were rescued from death near Amherst, N. E., while playing in fields where fire was slight to burn up old grass.

**A Family of Five Burned to Death.**  
The village of North Galveston, 10 miles northwest of Warsaw, Ind., was almost totally destroyed by fire. J. J. Jackson, his wife, two sons and a daughter perished in the flames. Several other persons were badly burned. The material loss is \$75,000.

**Four Hundred Chinamen were refused a landing at Portland, Ore.** The vessel left for Victoria. Other ships laden with Chinamen are expected there daily.

**Blount Named as Minister.**  
The President has appointed James H. Blount of Georgia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Hawaiian Islands, succeeding John L. Stevens, resigned. The transfer of Mr. Blount from the post of special commissioner to make report on the advisability of annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the position of Minister was decided on at a cabinet meeting Wednesday. The salary of the position is \$7,500.

number the contributions of France, Great Britain, Germany and Italy.

**FLANNERY CASTLE OPENED.**  
The green flag of Ireland and the stars and stripes floated from the battlements on Flannery Castle on the occasion of the opening of Irish village, in the Midway Plaisance, over which the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen preside. The center of attraction was the concert hall, where Lord and Lady Aberdeen addressed the assembly on the philanthropic subject of the village and the commendable purpose of the Irish Industrial Association. A real Irish musical program was carried out, all the musicians and singers, pipers, and jig dancers being from the "Old Sod."

**VERMONT'S BUILDINGS DEDICATED.**  
Vermont's building was dedicated Thursday in the presence of the Governor and many prominent citizens. Governor Fuller made a short speech, and ex-Governor Dillingham delivered the oration of the day. The building is a Vermont product throughout, floored with Rutland marble and tiled with material from Swanton. It is in the Pompeian style and occupies a charming site on the lake shore.

**THE MUSIC AGAIN A FEATURE.**  
The sudden change in the weather from winter's chill to summer's warmth, brought the musical features of the Fair again into prominence Wednesday morning. The open air concerts began at 9 o'clock, in Administration Plaza, and were continued by the Chicago and Cincinnati bands until 5 o'clock in the evening, before large crowds. The orchestral concert at 11 o'clock filled Music Hall.

**THE ART PALACE OPENED.**  
The new memorial art palace on the lake front was thrown open to the public on Saturday. The building when finished will cost \$600,000. Of this amount \$200,000 has been paid by the world's fair. The art congress will be held in this building.

The entire electrical display was brought into play for the first time Saturday night, and the two electric fountains on either side of the great MacMonnies fountain in the grand court were in full operation. Visitors found the doors of the exhibition buildings open, and were entertained with the music of three bands. The glare of thousands of electric lights was reflected from the waters of the lagoons.

A powerful search light scattered the shadows of the early evening. From the roof of the various flickering ribbons of light, and on its center piece rested the monster search light that threw out over the lake great silver bars of light. The gilt dome of the Administration building was studded with electrical gems, and the effect, as viewed from the west front of the peristyle, was gorgeous.

### GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

The Figures on Winter Wheat Show a Very Poor Average.

The May returns of the department of agriculture at Washington, on the condition of winter wheat shows a reduction of 2.1 points from the April average, being 75.3 against 77.4 last month and 81.0 in May, 1892. The average of the principal winter wheat states are: Ohio, 88; Michigan, 71; Indiana, 79; Illinois, 62; Missouri, 72; Kansas, 51. The average of these six states is 68.3, against 74.2 in April, being a decline of 5.9 points since the first of last month. It is 88 in New York and Pennsylvania, against 87 and 88 respectively last month; 97 in Maryland and 85 in Virginia.

In the southern states the averages range from 74 in Texas to 90 in North Carolina. The conditions have been favorable to the growth and development of wheat in the New England, Southern and Pacific states. In California the condition has advanced ten points, while in the principal wheat producing states there has been considerable deterioration.

In Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska, where planting was backward and germination slow owing to continued drought and much of the plant being winter-killed, large areas have been plowed up and devoted to other crops. The same has been done in Missouri, Indiana and Illinois, where the plant was badly winter-killed and greatly damaged since by the continued wet weather. In Michigan the severity of the winter greatly damaged the plant and the weather since has been too backward to admit of recuperation.

Damage from Hessian fly in some of the counties of the latter States and Indiana and Ohio is reported, and from the chinchbugs in Kansas. In some of the principal wheat states the plant on the uplands is reported in good condition, while on lower and undrained lands the conditions are poor and much of the crop destroyed by the insect. Winter rye, like wheat, has suffered a decline in condition since last month. Its average for May 1 being 82.7, against 85 for same date in April. The percentage of New York is 97, Pennsylvania 92, Michigan 80, Illinois 72, Kansas 64, Missouri 62, and Indiana 60. The lowest conditions are in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. In California the crop has been damaged by overflows and wet weather. The condition of spring pasture is 87.2 of a month ago, 89.2. The proportion of spring plowing done May 1 is reported as 73.4 per cent against an average of 77 per cent for a series of years.

### STATE OF THE CROPS.

Taken as a Whole the Conditions Are More Favorable.

The weekly crop report, issued at Washington, is as follows: This is the fourth continuous cold week throughout the central belt, including the winter and spring wheat regions and the greater portion of the cotton region. While the week has been generally unfavorable to cotton, on account of excessive rains and cold, the weather has been more favorable in the wheat and corn regions of the northwest. The week, although late, is in general progress, and it is nearly completed in the Dakota. The detailed crop conditions in this and adjoining states, taken as a whole, are more favorable than those of the previous week.

Pennsylvania—Farm work is at a standstill; ground thoroughly soaked; no corn planted; over one-half of oat and potatoes yet to be sown; winter grain and grass in fair condition.

Illinois—Conditions beneficial to wheat, but retard other crops; plowing and corn planting making fair progress; thousands of acres of wheat still submerged and will probably be a total loss; season about ten days behind.

Ohio—Conditions more favorable for plowing and planting; crops on uplands look well; lowlands wet inundated.

West Virginia—Wet weather hindered planting and plowing; low temperature retarded growth of vegetation; wheat, oats, grass, rye and tobacco growth fairly good.

Ohio—High water caused great damage to crops on bottom lands; wheat, oats, grass, rye, barley and tobacco made slow growth early potatoes retarded; farm work delayed.

Michigan—Crop conditions continue backward owing to wet weather.

—BECAUSE Thomas Heffernan besought his wife to leave another man and live with him, she shot and instantly killed him. The woman and Edward Russell, the man for whom she forsok her husband, were both arrested.

—A COLORED woman cut off the ears of another colored woman in Newberry county, S. C., during a dispute over the possession of a negro who was claimed as a husband by both women.