FARMERS AT THE FAIR.

The Agricultural Exhibit will Far Exceed All Previous Displays, and Teach Lessons of Incalculable Value.

The agricultural exhibit at the World's Fair, it is believed, will be gladdened with greater interest and by more people than will almost any other division of the great exposition. Millions are engaged in raising or dealing in agricultural products, and every one is a consumer of them. Recognizing this, the exposition management has provided accommodations and facilities for this exhibit which dwarf such provision made at any previous world's fair.

The agricultural building, an imposing and beautiful structure, situated across the main lagoon, southward from the great manufactures building, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be finished even to all details of decoration, before October 1st. It measures 500 by 800 feet, and has an annexed 200 by 350 feet, and a connected assembly hall, which has a seating capacity of 1,500. Close by on the west side is a dairy building, measuring 100 by 200 feet.

The northern portion of the main floor of the building will be occupied by the agricultural and other local exhibits of foreign nations, which, it is probably agreed, will be extensive. Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Japan, Paraguay, Canada, and a number of other countries have already sent assigned space, calling from 1000 to 15,000 square feet each. It is expected that the agricultural exhibits by those countries will be as comprehensive as those of our own country, and will show some features which will be exceedingly instructive to Americans.

Occupying nearly all of the remainder of the main floor will be the exhibit of cereals and other farm products from the States of the Union. Every state and Territory, it is expected, will be represented by its products. Thus, upon this one vast floor, covering nearly ten acres, will be displayed in all their variety and perfection the pick of the farm products of the world. It is believed that the exhibit made by this country, naturally astonishing that of any other in extent, will attract great attention, also, by reason of its exceptional merit, and the comprehensive information that will accompany it.

The great exhibit, or rather array of exhibits, will be made and arranged in such a systematic manner that the visitor, almost at a glance, can tell not only the appearance of each object, but what it is, where it came from, and "all about it." For under the regulations adopted for the department, Chief Buchanan requires that each exhibit shall be accompanied with the following data: name of object, name of producer, where grown, character of soil, date of planting, quantity of seed planted per acre, method of cultivation, date of harvesting, yield per acre, weight, price of product at nearest market, average temperature and rain or snow fall by months between planting and harvesting, and whether or not irrigation was employed.

On the six acres of flooring in the annex, which is virtually an extension of that of the main building, will be shown every description of agricultural machinery, including not only the best and most improved now in use, but also such as will illustrate the progress of the industry, from primitive times to the present.

In the great galleries of the building, which are most novel in construction and perfect in point of ventilation, will be located on the north front, the wool exhibit; on the west end the apiary display, which will include working colonies of bees; on the south front the dairy implements, and on the great central sections the exhibit of the brewing and tobacco industries, and the wealth of magnificent exhibits of flour, meats, bread, pastry, sugars, confectionery, canned foods, oils, soaps, chocolates, etc.

One of the most novel, instructive and elaborate exhibits, and one that will undoubtedly attract the attention of every scientific person and scholar interested in any phase of agricultural life, will be that made by the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. The exhibit will occupy nearly 8,000 square feet of space, and will be located in the southwest corner of the building, on the first floor. It will represent the entire work of a model Agricultural Experiment Station, covering entirely the field of experiment and research in crops, botany, horticulture, entomology, feeding stuffs, animal nutrition, dairy solids, milk testings and veterinary science, and will include an elaborate and complete botanical, biological and chemical laboratory.

In addition to this, the agricultural colleges of the United States will have, in this space, a combined exhibit graphically illustrating the work and special field covered by each college. The entire exhibit is not only unique, but is something that has never been accomplished or attempted at any previous exposition. The exhibit will be put up and conducted by the directors of the different experiment stations and representatives of the different agricultural colleges of the United States, each contributing some part of the exhibit, the whole to be installed in a magnificent manner, at the expense of the United States government. This will give to every visitor an opportunity to witness the methods by which the great advances in all phases of agricultural life and research are carried on in the colleges and experiment stations of the United States.

Outside the building will be shown several magnificent exhibits, put up at a great cost, of the irrigation systems of the great West. On the lagoon just south of the annex to the agricultural building will be installed traction and portable engines and a wonderfully interesting exhibit of windmill machinery.

Connected with the agricultural annex by a short walk will be the dairy building, in which will be shown dairy products, and in which will be conducted during the entire period of the exposition the dairy school, which has been extensively described, and has received marked endorsement from all sources. Here will be considered practical dairy tests for determining the relative value of different breeds of cattle as milk and butter producers and of methods of feeding. The records and results of this school, unquestionably, will be of lasting benefit to the dairy interests of the United States and of the world. In speaking of it, Mr. Buchanan says that too much credit can not be given to the dairy cattle associations of the United States, which, by their generosity and public spirit, have made this excellent feature of the exposition certainty.

Connecting the Agricultural building with the Machinery Hall is an artistic structure known as the Assembly Hall. This will be devoted to discussions, by various agricultural societies, national organizations, farmers' institutes and live stock associations, of questions of interest to agriculturists throughout this country.

The agricultural exhibit will affect a vast amount of information to many thousands to whom it will prove of incalculable benefit. The steps now adopted in different localities, and the reason therefor, the most approved methods of cultivation that are being pursued, the best results that have been secured and the manner of their securing, and the production of products in every line—all these will be shown and will constitute the most important lessons which the agricultural exhibit will teach.

WHERE A TRAIN WAS WRECKED.

Wandering Appetites All in Order Visit the Scene at Midnight.

One day in the winter of 1884 the dreadful word reached the city and spread over it like wildfire that a Mormon grocery had jumped the rails just north of town and fell in its track death and destruction.

The story of the awful, ghastly procession, with its blanched faces, as it came slowly into town on that memorable afternoon, is well remembered and can never be forgotten. The sight of those wrecked cars, smoking ruins, crippled people and dead bodies on the hillside is fresh in the memory of all.

Since that fatal day a quiet melancholy seems to have hovered over the unfortunate spot. Even horses and cows show it. Birds turn their flight as they approach it. Only the morbidly curious have ventured near it.

One night a leading physician of this city, who was present a few moments after the awful catastrophe and was an eye-witness to the terrible, heartrending scene, was called from his warm bed to see a sick man who resides not far from where the wreck occurred. He told of his midnight trip, which, if it did not turn his raven locks white, gave him a scare that he will never recover from. He says that just as he approached the foot of the short hill where the wreck occurred he heard the distant rumbling of an approaching train.

Checking his horse he waited, and in a moment the north bound Mormon passenger dashed by on its way to Chicago. Before the bright lights of the many windows had disappeared and the distant rumbling of the wheels had died away, while the long line of heavy, black smoke still hovered over the hill, a sight met his gaze that almost paralyzed him with fear.

With the greatest difficulty he held his horse well with fright and plunging and snorting to break away. Before him, on the hillside, where the fatal coaches had rolled down, he saw two figures clothed in white. They would rise from the ground, walk about and hold up their white arms in supplication.

"I swear," continued the doctor, "I believed in ghosts. But there were two right before my eyes. I didn't feel that I was exactly scared, but I was possessed with a sensation that is indescribable. It was an awful moment. I can yet see those white robed visions walking about on that hillside. I only remained a moment, but it seemed to me I was there an age. My horse fairly flew up the hill over the track and homeward bound. I don't believe I could get him near that spot again, even in daylight. If you doubt what I say just go out there tonight at 1:30 and I'll venture to say that you will witness the same sight that I did."

Since the horrible wreck no less than three accidents have occurred on this spot.—Crawfordsville Cor. Indianapolis Sentinel.

A Way to Handle Many Lines.

A friend of mine has three desks in his office and handles three branches of a good business, his clerks, stenographer, etc., being in an adjoining room. He never allows any work to be placed before him during the day that does not pertain to the particular branch on which he is at the time engaged. The desk at which he sits indicates that. He devotes so much time to each desk—enough to keep the work clear. If you should happen to visit him on business he will immediately shift seat to the desk at which this particular business is transacted.

By this method he can transact the business of two clerks. Real estate and insurance combined, or something else that way, compel men to maintain a strict division in their minds, and this strikes greatly side the habit of concentration of thought on the matter in hand.—New York Herald.

Humors of Ignorance.

A strange freak of ignorance was that recorded of a German traveler who, on being introduced to an American gentleman, broke forth in unmingled astonishment, "I thought the Americans were all black!" Its Pompey and Samba perception of it constituting in her mind the sole population of the New World.

This can only be matched by the opinion of the country man the boy, having heard rids of who peddled the fact that negroes are black, and considered his theory as triumphantly proved when on surreptitiously passing a damp sponge over the skin of a Christy minstrel nigger, he found the color came off.—London Tit-Bits.

How to See Under Water.

A lens for seeing under water is described as producing an effect which is both astonishing and delightful. It gives distinct vision to objects from twenty to thirty feet below the surface, and which are usually out of ordinary eye range. The open line of extended vision when under water is owing to the fact that an entirely different focus is required. The apparatus which can adjust this focus are made by putting two such cylinders back to back, or into the mountings described. Try it and be surprised.—St. Louis Republic.

FARMING ON WRONG PRINCIPLES.

It's one Thing to Recognize a Mistake, It's Another Thing to Correct It.

Miss Busby had a good farm and it was well stocked and conducted by herself in a laudative manner. Mr. Higgins lived neighbor to her and had a pretty good farm himself. One day he went in and sat down on the porch steps and watched her sleeking peas.

"You've got a nice farm here, Miss Busby," he said at session.

"I think so," she responded with a touch of pride.

"Got fields of truck growin all around?"

"Yes."

"You've flue cows and a lot of other stock?"

"Yes."

"Got enough hosses and mules?"

"Yes."

"Got a comfortable house and a good barn?"

"Yes."

"Got a lot of fat chickens and turkeys and geese?"

"Yes."

"Got money in the bank?"

"Yes."

"Got most everything you need on a farm, haven't you?"

"Yes."

"Not so blue-land, have you?"

This was so unexpected that Miss Busby almost dropped a basket of shelled peas on Mr. Higgins' head.

"No," she answered hesitatingly.

"A husband is mighty handy on a farm sometimes," he ventured.

"Have you got one?" she asked with a sharp little laugh.

"No," he replied, "no"—

"Have you got a wife?" she interrupted.

"Have you one?" he quickly asked, answering her.

"No."

"Well, it seems to me, Miss Busby," said Mr. Higgins, "that we ain't been farmin on right principles. S'pose we set a mortin and talk it over."

"S'pose we do, Mr. Higgins."

"Will this evenin at early candle light be too soon, Marian?" inquired Mr. Higgins.

"Not at all, Hiram," responded Miss Busby, and they talked it over successfully.—Detroit Free Press.

Strange Issue of Freckled Beauty.

In Africa nearly most have small eyes, thick lips, a large, flat nose and a skin beautifully black. In New Guinea the nose is perforated and a large piece of wood is then inserted. On the northwest coast of America an Indian goes thus: two inches long is made in the lower lip and then filled with a wooden plug. In Guinea the lips are pierced with thorns, the hair of the thorn being inside the mouth and the point resting on the skin.

JAPANESE LIVER PELLETS

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25c. each, LADIES' CHIFFON LACE BOWS, 25c.
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Tuesday, May 17.

Prospect is cheap, we will sell it.
3c. per yard, 36 inches wide, BLEACH D MUSLIN, 3c.
25c. each, CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SILK HATS, 25c.
$1.75 each, LADIES' DOUBLE BREASTED BOX COATS, in tans only, $1.75.
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Wednesday, May 18.

Prospect is cheap, we will sell it.
4c. yard, SEERSUCKERS in Plaids and Stripes, Fast Colors, 4c.
3½c. each, TURKISH TOWELS, 3½c.
75c. LADIES' GLOVES, all Wool High Shoulders, in Black only, 75c.
PRICES FOR THIS DAY ONLY.

Thursday, May 19.

Prospect is cheap, we will sell it.
5c. yard, DRESS GINGHAMS, Fast Colors, 5c.
3c. yard, 12-inch CRASH TOWELING, 3c.
10c. each, GENTS' SILK TIES, all Silk.
PRICES FOR THIS DAY ONLY.

Friday, May 20.

Prospect is cheap, we will sell it.
2c. yard, LAWN DRESS STYLES, Fast Color, 2c.
25c. each, GENTS' CREAM KNIT SHIRTS and DRAWERS, 25c.
50c. LADIES' CASHMERE JERSEYS, all Wool, 50c.
PRICES FOR THIS DAY ONLY.

Saturday, May 21.

We are at it again Today, knocking the Bottom out of Prices.
$2.90, LADIES' CAPE, 34 ins. long, Appliqued Yoke and Collar, in Tans and Grays, $2.90.
5c. yard, BEDFORD CORD DRESS GOODS, Solid Colors, 30 ins. wide, 5c.
15c. yard, CREAM TABLE LINEN, 15c.
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