

the article is worthy of careful reading; blended with the repast of cold meats, withered vegetables and stale bread are occasional reliques and dainty morsels which are passably enjoyable. On the whole, the meal will prove unsatisfactory to those who venture to partake, quite disappointing, indeed, in view of the ingenious *chef's* past surprises.

HIS FATHER'S SPURS.

The beginning of the late Edwin Booth's theatrical career was brought about by the merest chance, when he was only sixteen years old. His illustrious but erratic father was playing Richard III at the Boston Museum. Edwin was, as usual, in attendance. The prompter, who was also an actor, irritated at his overwork, said abruptly to the boy: "You ought to play Tresselt." Mr. Booth's sister, Mrs. Asa Booth Clarke, recalls the incident. On the night of the performance Booth the elder called the boy into his dressing room, when the following colloquy, which determined young Edwin's future career, took place:

"Who was Tresselt?"

"A messenger from the field of Tewksbury."

"What was his mission?"

"To bear the news of the defeat of the king's party."

"How did he make the journey?"

"On horseback."

"Where are your spurs?"

"I have none," answered Edwin.

"Here, take mine."

Edwin unbuckled them and put the spurs on.

When he had finished he returned to the dressing room, where his father was still engrossed in thought.

"Have you done well?" he asked.

"I think so."

"Give me my spurs," and young Tresselt replaced the spurs on Gloucester's feet.

The date of Edwin Booth's first performance was Sept. 10, 1849.

TAKEN AT LAST.

The capture of the train robbers and desperadoes Evans and Sontag by the California authorities brings to a close a career which in some respects equals anything of the kind found within the most lurid of covers. The men have not only defied the law but sent notes of warning to officers in quest of them, advising them to proceed no further or they would get the worst of it, which was invariably the case. When holding up a stage they would make every body get out or down, stand in a line and hold up their hands; then while one presented a gun at full cock on the party the other would "go through" it, not so much for plunder—sometimes nothing at all was taken—but as a kind of guarantee of good faith, to use the old saw. They would let everybody go unless evidence was discovered that one was a detective on the trail or an officer in quest of the outlaws, in which case such person would not be permitted to pass on—that is, not in the way that he expected to but in a manner much more expeditious and certain. When the coach was permitted to move on the gun would be trained on it till out of sight.

Several men have been killed and wounded by Evans and Sontag, and it is a reflection on the state that they have been able to set its authority at complete defiance so long.

PERDITA AT THE FAIR.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Amongst the princely group of buildings ranged round the blue square of the lagoon in the court of honor at the head of the Fair grounds, there are none, perhaps, with the exception of the Liberal Arts structure, whose exhibits furnish more instructive history than those of the building devoted to the display of the agricultural products of the different countries. Not a life-long study of all the works that were ever written upon natural history could furnish one with the absolute knowledge which may be gained by a study of the interior of this building, for the products of the climes under every meridian of the blue vault of heaven, from the equator to the poles, have been found represented, and one need only to roam from the space of one position to another to acquaint himself with all the species of vegetable and cereal fruits upon the earth whose nutriment is for the chief nourishment of man.

Entering the great building one sees an immense space thronged with myriads of partitions representing each separate country and state, and all these are constructed chiefly with some unique and beautiful design having arches, columns, porticos, etc., lined with a coating of grains and seeds, making a rich mosaic whose gleaming colors have an extremely gorgeous and dazzling effect.

America has a princely showing in the display made by the different states, and others of the great countries are splendidly represented, both in the quality and arrangement of their native exhibits. Of the states it is hard to choose one as being of special prominence, each having vied with the other in making a great and dazzling display. Iowa has duplicated her corn palace to a certain extent in the agricultural pavilion and the walls, partitions and interior decorations show the same artistic use of the native grains, seeds, etc., as are made in the state building. The honors in the agricultural hall, however, are rivaled by many of the other states—Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio and a score of others being represented in an equally striking and excellent display.

The Illinois pavilion attracts perhaps as much attention as any in the building. Its outside walls, arches and columns having unique designs of garniture in shields, flags, etc., its interior filled with cereal exhibits in columns and pyramids of huge glass jars, their arrangement aiding in producing a striking and effective display. Pennsylvania has also made her pavilion resplendent in shields and arms and in addition has the state motto enfolded in grains running across the arch which forms the entrance to the pavilion. Inside the pavilion is the liberty bell done in corn and wheat grains and its framework done with sheaves and stalks of the same. Ohio's booth is an imitation of the state capitol, and is filled inside with the exhibits of native products

arranged in a truly beautiful and novel display.

Canada has done credit to the continent and her neighbor nation by a truly wonderful display both in the number and arrangement of her exhibits, and the portion bearing the name of the great British province shines out resplendent amidst the arrays of gorgeous structures erected for the different countries and states.

The French section is not as ornate as many of the others, but serves a great point in the midst of the more brilliant and ornamental structures with their fantastic interiors, by the solidity of appearance effected by huge pyramids of blocks and columns composed of glass jars containing the various exhibits, and of heaped piles of articles manufactured for the market from the products belonging to native soil. One of the striking exhibits is a pyramid of chocolate, showing the manufactures of a single day, the weight represented being fifty tons and the value forty thousand dollars.

Spain has perhaps, with the exception of the United States, the largest space of any other country represented in the building, the pavilion occupying almost the entire length of the north side. No means have been spared seemingly in making up a brilliant showing and the whole when completed will be one of the most interesting displays in the entire building. The front of the pavilion is arranged in a series of arches, each leading into different sections or dominions of the country, and each arch having a heading of stained glass above the entrance, and a point reaching almost to the ceilings. The columns of the arches are Corinthian and the entire pavilion with its series of graceful arches and columns and decorations of richly tinted glass makes a royal sanctuary for the agricultural treasures of Columbia's foster country. The arrangement of the interior will take some time, few of the exhibits as yet having been placed; but from what is already done one may gain glimpses of the great treat in store when the whole display shall be completed.

Havana has a superb exhibit of cigars, a great pyramidal vase of glass reaching almost to the ceiling, showing a million of the rich, brown cubes arranged in wonderfully systematical lines, and other cases around show the plant, leaf, etc., in various stages of its preparation for the market.

Germany, besides making a good showing of her earth products, makes also a special display of mineral waters from the natural springs within her borders, and the showing is emphasized by the novel methods of display, the arrangement and designs of the huge bottles, vases, etc., which contain them being enough in themselves to attract sufficient attention to the advertisement.

One of the most interesting of the many departments of agricultural study is that furnished in the native displays of the tropical countries and regions. Entering the great building from the west door one finds himself in an interesting region where the various products of the fascinating and luxuriant southern climes are beautifully displayed—the West Indies, South America, Liberia and Central