

**THE COLUMBIAN.**

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1893.

**HATS OFF TO THE FAIR.**

THE GREAT BUILDING USED FOR THE DEDICATORY CEREMONIES.

**THE MOST GLORIOUS SUCCESS.**

Four hundred years after the day on which Columbus first saw land in the New World—to wit, on Oct. 21, 1892—at least 125,000 people assembled in the great hall of the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts building at Chicago and the imposing ceremonies of national and official dedication took place. It was indeed a memorable day, the proudest in the history of Chicago. It was preceded by an introductory day of street parades and followed by a day of festivities and rejoicing.

The audience itself was historic. President and cabinet, members of the supreme court and of both houses of congress, governors, orators, generals and statesmen, distinguished foreigners of various ranks and eminent men and women of our own land were the central figures. In the audience were people of almost every race on earth, especially from our own 3,500,000 square miles of territory. There was indeed a union of states, hearts and hands, an ideally perfect representation of the greatest republic, the greatest single nation the world has ever seen.

The orators of the occasion—the genial Chauncey M. Depew to deliver the Columbian oration, the venerable and eloquent William C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, to give the dedicatory oration and trace the upbuilding of the nation in which his own family has held so distinguished a place for more than a century. Poetry will lend its aid, music of the grandest sort invigorate the occasion, and art in its highest development added its ineffable charm. The rendition of appropriate selections from Haydn, Handel and Beethoven by masters in their art, the songs for the occasion were most fitting, and the chorus consisted of a galaxy of noted artists. All this was but preliminary, however, to the actual opening of the fair, which took place on Monday, May 1, 1893. The president of the United States pressed an electric button which started up the big engines in Machinery Hall, and the Fair was a thing of the present. There are over 400 buildings in the Park, all being erected by the different states and by foreign nations. We will give illustrated sketches of the air from time to time as it progresses.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

lake. It is intended to locate here a number of cafes, where the great crowds can loiter at their ease and enjoy the breezes and cool shadows of the afternoon. Within the building a gallery 50 feet wide extends around all four sides, and projecting from this are 80 smaller galleries 12 feet wide, from which visitors may survey the vast array of exhibits and the busy scene below. The galleries are approached upon the main floor by 50 great staircases, the flights of which are 12 feet wide each. Columbia avenue, 50 feet wide, extends through the mammoth building longitudinally, and an avenue of like width crosses it at right angles at its center.



BARGE OF STATE.

In the center of the building is the enormous hall, 1,275 feet 10 inches long by 380 feet wide, free from columns, and covered by a roof formed by great steel trusses, which rise to a height of 210 feet above the floor. This space is lighted by clerestory windows and by the skylight area of the roof covering.

Around this hall, inclosing it on every side, is the exterior building, over 200 feet wide. This consists of a middle nave, 107 feet 9 inches wide and 115 feet high, with an aisle on each side. The aisle next the main hall is 52 feet 3 inches wide, and the aisle on the outer side of the building 46 feet wide. Each aisle has a gallery floor, 25 feet above the main floor. The proportion of skylight to roof is 50 per cent., and it is in-

prominent men be allowed to accompany the exhibit, in order to study American civilization. Mrs. Palmer went to work at once upon this point, and has just received from the acting secretary of state at Washington a copy of a joint resolution of congress, making provision for the interest of Chinese exhibitors and their Chinese agents. Unusual pains will be taken to secure a full display of everything Chinese which is of special interest to women, and though little can be expected in the line of productions by Chinese women, yet that little will be of great interest.

This, however, is at best but a matter of curiosity; the work of American women will make an exposition in itself. It appears that 284 inventions have been patented by the women of Illinois alone, and descriptions, drawings and, so far as possible, models of these will be shown in the Illinois building. As an instance, Mrs. M. A. Hawley, of Dixon, has obtained a patent on a very ingenious device for ridding poultry of parasites. The little machine is so simple that the chief of the patent office said, "I wonder it is not invented long ago," and yet it is so complete and practical that all raisers of poultry find it invaluable.

The lady managers are sometimes puzzled to know how to classify or exhibit their many unusual discoveries in the line of woman's work. For example, a South Carolina girl has been found who runs the engine for her father's cotton mill. A South Bend (Ind.) woman wishes to make an American table a feature of the World's fair. The suggestion is to have the table itself, its linen, its appointments and food wholly of American production.

Another gratifying surprise is the great number of curious old relics, fine pieces of lace and embroidery, rare old china and articles of similar interest owned by ladies in various parts of the country. About many of those mentioned and offered for exhibition there is sometimes a touch of the humorous, the poetic or the patriotic. For instance, one woman in Indiana has in her possession a Continental bill for ten dollars which Senator Wade Hampton's grandfather, an officer in the patriot army, paid to the lady's great-grandmother for some household work. Time and associations have made it worth more than its face in gold. Similarly a New York woman offers for exhibition a piece of Kensington embroidery executed by her great-grandmother at an art school in England in 1780. It is a hunting scene and is framed behind glass.

Miss Jennie Ryerson, immortalized by Helen Hunt Jackson's sketch of her as "The Little Lace Peddler," is collecting an exhibit of the "drawn work" of the Indian and Spanish women of the Pacific coast, and has already secured a marvelous variety. Mrs. Albright, lady manager for New Mexico, has been placed by the territorial board in complete charge of the woman's work from that territory. The designing, arrangements and ornamentation of the interior of the Wisconsin building are entirely the work of Wisconsin women artists. And, finally, Miss E. J. Barrett, of Ontario, has been appointed by the Canadian authorities to collect the first specimens of women's work in the Dominion; and arrange them for the exposition.

Another extremely interesting feature, connected as yet with the woman's department, is a general presentation of the condition of the Indian tribes. Miss Sicksels is now at Washington working, assisted to some extent by Mrs. Wana-

820 by 500 feet. Two annexes, each 120 by 200 feet. Total floor area, 5.1 acres. Total wall area for picture hanging, 145,852 square feet. The nave and transept—which intersect the building north-south, east and west—are 100 feet wide by 70 feet high. Height of dome, 135 feet. Diameter of dome, 60 feet. Cost of building, \$670,000. Architect, P. B. Atwood, designer in chief of the construction department of the exposition. Material—18,000,000 brick, 1,359,000 pounds of structural iron, 3,000,000 feet of lumber. This building is necessarily fireproof, although the construction is designed to be temporary. The walls are brick; the roof, floors and galleries are of iron.

It stands in the northern part of the park, the south front facing the lagoon. The main building is entered by four great portals, richly ornamented with architectural sculpture. Galleries forty feet in width extend entirely around the place, constituting a continuous promenade. The adjacent grounds are thick set with artistic figures, and above all on the summit of the dome is the colossal figure of Winged Victory. The frieze of the exterior walls and the pediments of the principal entrances are ornamented with sculptures and portraits in bas-relief of old ancient artists, the

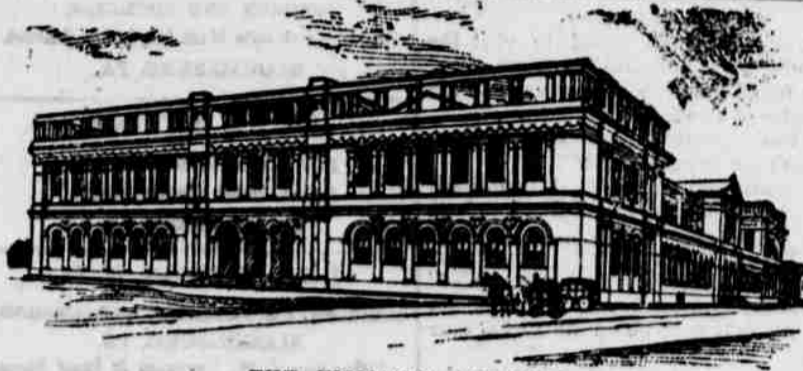


TYPICAL OF INDUSTRY.

whole presenting an effect which only an artist both in words and sculpture could describe. It is indeed an art palace and all its surroundings are in keeping.

In addition to the adornments special to each building there are scattered through the park and in the main halls forty-eight sculptural groups and 103 distinct figures, all of heroic size and the work of the sculptors Daniel C. French, Rohl-Smith, Martiny, Bitter, John Boyle, Larado Taft, Robert Kraus, M. A. Waagen and Miss Rideout. These figures and groups are placed as follows: Franklin in Electricity building; Republic in the Basin; Horticulture building, ten figures; Transportation building, sixteen figures and eight groups; Administration building, thirty-six figures and twenty groups; Machinery hall, fifteen figures (these are duplicated several times); Agricultural building, six groups; Manufactures building, sixteen sculptural eagles sixteen feet high and twenty-one feet across the wings. There are two cattle groups in the colonnade between the Agriculture and Machinery buildings.

Several of these figures and groups deserve more description than can be given here, and those completed, as well as the designs for those yet in making, have received the highest praise. Among them are Sculptor Mead's large group on the Agricultural building and his minor



THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

maker, to get as large an exhibit as possible. With this will be connected a sort of Indian congress, of which Miss Sicksels says: "In order that a full, representative congress may be secured, a committee has been selected for the purpose of effectively facilitating the means by which the Indians may most ably represent themselves. This committee is composed of men and women connected with the different phases of the relations between the races—philanthropic,

official (civil and military), scientific and literary, and is assisted by an advisory council of disinterested people residing in various parts of the United States, British America and Alaska."

**THE MAGNIFICENT ART DISPLAY.**  
When the directors got fairly to work—and it was indeed late in the day—there was many a prophet of failure. From many persons were heard such expressions as "They can't do it in time. It's impossible." But they have done it, even in advance of the time in many instances. Most of the main buildings are so near done that even now the visitor can realize their fitness, and in no case more than in that of the Fine Arts building. It is an admirable type of the refined classical architecture of Grecian-Ionic design, and in the fewest possible words it is thus described: Dimensions,

ars groups; the groups representing Industry, Commerce and Abundance; the statue of Franklin and the statue of the Republic. The Franklin, by Rohl-Smith, is sixteen feet high, cost \$3,000, and stands in the main entrance of the Electricity building. The Republic, by Daniel C. French, is sixty feet high and stands on a pedestal forty feet high at the entrance to the Basin from Lake Michigan. The cost of the statue when completed will be \$25,000.

The lady sculptor, Miss Rideout, is making the free groups which will adorn the pinnacles on top of the Woman's building. Mr. Bitter has nearly completed the nine large groups for the Administration building. The famous "Signs of the Zodiac" are now in the cast and will soon be in place. In the great palace of art the space is assigned to the nations as follows: The United States, 84,636 square feet; France, 33,393; Germany, 30,400; Great Britain, 30,395; Italy, 12,410; Belgium, 12,318; Austria, 11,564; Holland, 9,337; Norway, 3,462; Spain, 7,807; Russia, 7,725; Sweden, 7,005; Denmark, 3,900; Japan, 2,919; Canada, 2,895; Mexico, 1,500. Special efforts are being employed to bring to light the work of America's earliest artists, such as Copley, Stuart, Allston, Sargent, West, Alexander, Newton, Peale, Chester, Harding, Trumbull, Leslie, Morse, Elliott and others.

"Six hundred and forty-eight accidents had occurred up to the time of the completion of the report, divided as follows, as to the extent of injuries: Killed, 14; fatally injured, 2; seriously injured, 25; slightly injured, 607. Of this number only one was a visitor."

At the same date foreign governments had expended \$124,900. England, of course, leads with an expenditure of \$11,785. The Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay have together expended \$19,670. Neither France nor Spain has yet expended any sum worth mentioning, but will do so, of course, before the exposition opens. Exclusive of work done by foreigners, the total paid on buildings to Sept. 1 was \$4,381,790.94.

**PRESENT APPEARANCE OF THE GROUNDS.**

Auditor Ackerman having published his report that \$8,743,250 had been spent down to Sept. 1, the American people naturally want to know what they have to show for their money.

The answer is based on the unanimous testimony of all visitors that in extent, beauty, artistic effect and general convenience Jackson park is fast becoming a wonder, and in 1893 will be the most complete and agreeable exposition site the world has ever seen.

And that the people are interested in the work is shown by the fact that \$99,119 have already been received in entrance fees from those anxious to look on the grounds even in their uncompleted state. Chicago does not forget to add with proper local pride, and as a delicate argument on a much discussed point, that most of this was paid by visitors who entered on Sunday.



STATUE OF COMMERCE.

These are, West and Trumbull excepted, known but little abroad, and even in the United States they are not generally appreciated as they deserve. The French and American sections will be connected by a gallery in which the finest French paintings owned in this country, loaned for the purpose, will be exhibited. The American paintings will be so arranged as to afford a retrospective exhibition from the Colonial period to the present.

**HOW THE WORK HAS PROGRESSED.**

When the first move was made 100 men were in charge of the Columbian exposition—115 for the government and 45 for all others. It is scarcely necessary to add that little or nothing was done for quite awhile and a great deal of valuable time was wasted. This large body concentrated itself, so to speak, about one-half, and a beginning was made. Later the number was reduced to eight on a side, and finally most of the responsibility was devolved on four, with the energetic H. N. Higginbotham at their head, and then work went forward with a hum.

The buildings are practically complete. The last of the iron work on the great Machinery hall was placed early in September, and the principal carpentry work is in finishing the two spires. The exterior covering is nearly all finished on the north front of the main



ABUNDANCE.

nearly all of them from that city, and that they passed the day in a very peaceful and enjoyable manner.

The general result of the money expended is—a great park graded, drained and beautified in the finest style of landscape art, sand ridges and swamps replaced by lawns, gardens and shrubbery; a wooded island, romantic lagoons, and one of the handsomest bench promenades in the world, which will show during the summer evenings of



FRONT VIEW OF THE ART PALACE.

building. The annex is practically finished exteriorly and is being lathed. The final estimate of the Edgemoor Bridge company for the steel work on the Manufactures building shows that in the roof of the central hall there have been placed 12,908,775 pounds of steel, costing \$529,359.77.

The example has stimulated the men in charge of the state buildings, and every one will be completed in good time. The visitors present on the first day will look on a completed exposition. When the electric circuit is closed which shall start the ponderous machinery going, it will be so far as possible a show complete and entire. The state buildings now inclosed and roofed, with the rough work done and interior finishing progressing, are Illinois, Kansas, West Virginia, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Iowa, Maine, Arkansas, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Montana, Maryland and Delaware.

Seventy buildings are now in process of construction on the exposition grounds, as follows: Main exposition buildings—Administration, Agriculture and annex, Dairy, Electricity, Fisheries, Forestry, Fine Arts and annex, Horticulture, Manufactures, Mines, Machinery, Transportation and annex, Woman's—thirteen.

Minor exposition buildings—Battle-ship, boiler house, casino, cleansing works, cold storage house, colonnade, freight sheds (three), fuel, oil tanks, greenhouse, Hyde Park police station, life saving station, music hall, office of grounds and buildings, peristyle, photographic building, pump-house, Wood-lawn police station—seventeen.

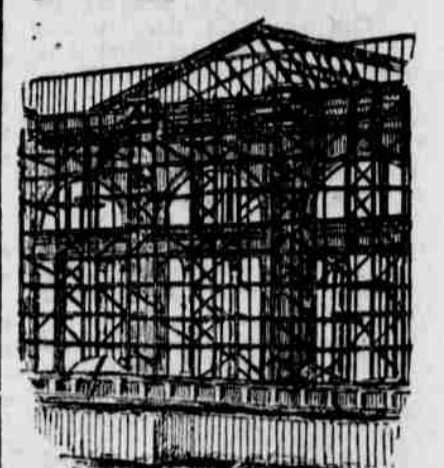
The state and foreign buildings number twenty-eight, and the concession or special buildings are: Baker's cocoa, German village, Libby glass works, Moorish palace, New England clam bake, natatorium, panorama of Burmese Alps, panorama of the volcano of Kil-auea, Puck, sliding railway, White Star line—eleven.

Other construction work carried on by the Exposition company includes the intramural railway, bridges, electric subways, fountains, obelisk, etc.

Of course the finances of such a big enterprise will be of interest to the American people. Down to Sept. 1 the total receipts from all sources were \$10,401,045, of which Chicago had paid \$5,008,726 and \$5,038,932 had been paid on current installments of stock subscriptions. The government's contribution was not counted on as yet, and only \$98,800 had been received in souvenir coins. Of the total \$8,743,250 had been paid out, leaving a cash balance of \$1,657,785. It is painful to find the following item at the close of the report:

1893 a tableaux vivant of all nations. All this is but the general view. The specialties are the great buildings, art works and hundreds of minor attractions.

The Exposition company still has to construct its intramural railway, bridges, electric subway, fountains and many other works in the line of combining use and beauty. Among the minor affairs are the casino, battleship, colonnade, music hall, peristyle and others. It may be well to add that there are 2,346 employees on the pay roll, their wages averaging seventy-nine dollars per month. Enough has been done to strike visitors with astonishment even now and there yet remain six months for active work.

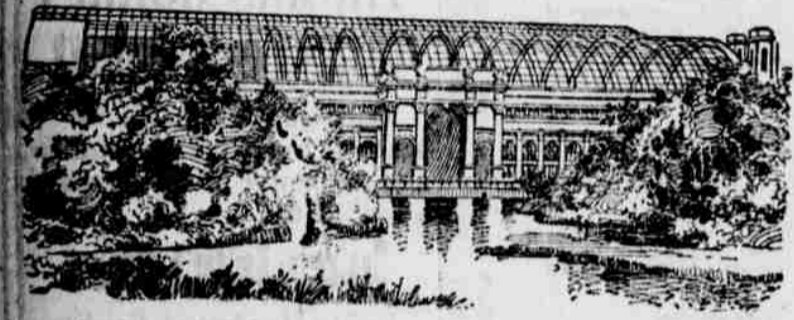


WEST FRONT AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

The latest map of Jackson park shows it to be indeed a wonder, and a glance at the course of the so called Midway pleasure will show that a journey from one end of it to the other will be equivalent almost to a trip around the world. The visitor when he starts out may see a village of Dahomey, an Austrian village, a Chinese teahouse, a Morocco exhibit, a Roman house, an Algerian village, a street in Cairo, a Moorish palace, a Turkish village, a panorama of the Burmese Alps, a panorama of the Dutch settlement, a Japanese bazaar, a Venetian village and a large number of other attractions.

**Bad Roads Injure Fruit.**

Slur an S. Bailey, in his address before the Michigan Fruit Growers' association, has furnished another excellent argument for good roads. He shows how fruit growers lose heavily in damage to their produce by reason of jolting on heavy and uneven roads. Better roads—the very best roads—will put money in the pockets of fruit growers. This same thing is true of other classes of farmers.—Detroit Tribune.



MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

The building for the department of manufactures and Liberal Arts is the greatest in the world, and yet harmony and beauty have not been sacrificed to size, for the architect, Mr. George B. Post, has succeeded in combining the two so as to produce the finest effects grandeur. It will be the feature of the exposition, as the Eiffel tower was that at Paris in 1889. The bare statement of the geometrical and commercial figures reads like a romance in marble construction. One must travel within a few rods of a mile to go around it. It covers 30 1/2 acres, the area of any valuable New England farm, and including galleries has forty-four acres of floor area. To cover that floor with average carpet would cost \$201,849, and putting down the carpet would cost \$0,000.

One million men could stand on the floor space with ease, and 300,000 could be seated. The Roman Coliseum when crowded held but 80,000. Under the roof of 1,000 cottages, 25 by 50 feet each, old be placed, and the area equals that of four average city blocks. There are 7,000,000 feet of lumber in the floor, five carloads of nails were used in putting it down. In the entire structure are 17,000,000 feet of lumber, 12,000,000 pounds of steel and 2,000,000 pounds of iron, the metal aggregating as much as was used in the Brooklyn bridge. There are eleven acres of glass, in which are forty carloads of glass. No man need hope to see the grandeur of such a building at a view. Like Niagara and Yosemite, it stuns the imagination and must be lived for many days.

The building is a rectangle, 1,687 feet long and 787 feet wide, fronting the lake, with only lawns and promenades between. At each corner of the main building are pavilions forming great bed entrances, which are designed in harmony with the great portals. The centers of these pavilions are richly decorated with sculpture and rural settings. The long facades of the great building are filled with a series of arches filled with massive glass windows. The lower portion of these arches, up to the level of the gallery floor and 25 feet in depth, open to the outside, thus forming a covered loggia, which forms an open promenade for the public, and will prove a very interesting feature, particularly on the east side, where it faces the



STATUE OF ART. (As seen in the atelier.)