THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION of the YEAR 1901

Buffalo Is Arranging for a Magnificent Display of the Products of the Three Americas for Next Year—Elaborate Floral, Horticultural and Electrical Features

THE STADIUM.

It Will Offer a Splendid Arena for the Athletic Contests.

The completed Stadium for the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo next year will offer to the lovers of sports finished beauty to the structure and the most spacious and splendid arena ever erected in America. The athletic features of the exposition. carnival to be held during the great exposition will be the most notable in the history of American sport, years ago, although this one can be The cooperation of many of the best of course, only a temporary struc-

dium. This is 241 feet long by 52 and numerous sleeping apartments feet wide, with towers 164 feet high. for the accommodation and comfort The style is in conformity with that of the other buildings, with an arcaded effect in the lower story, red tiled roof, broad eaves and bright col-

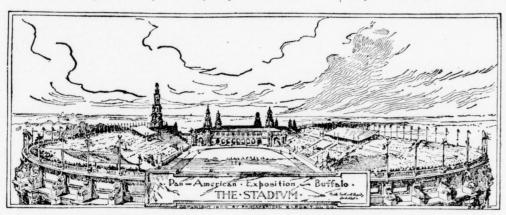
The Stadium resembles in a general way that erected at Athens a few promoters of athletic games and contests has been secured. Visitors to the Pan-American exposition may some day in permanent form.

for the accommodation and comfort of those whose work requires their continuous presence on the grounds.

THE ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

It Will Be One of the Most Attractive

Elaborate designs have recently been completed for the Electricity building for the Pan-American exposition, to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., May 1 to November 1, 1901. Displays of all kinds in the practical and artis-tic uses of electricity, together with complete exhibits of electrical ma-



therefore expect to witness the meeting of the most famous athletes of the world, in competition for prizes worthy of their best feats of endurance, strength and skill.

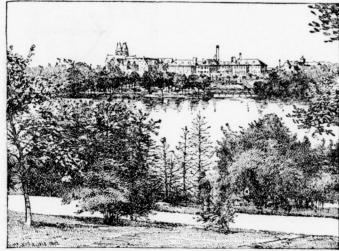
It is said that the great Colosseum t Rome, built in the first century of the Christian era, could accommodate 87,000 spectators. The Pan-American Stadium will be 129 feet longer and but ten feet narrower than the historic amphitheater of Rome. The Stadium, however, will have a larger arena, and the seating capacity is estimated for 25,000 people. The top row of seats will be 60 feet above the ground, and every seat will command a perfect building erected on the grounds. It

of ground and its situation is on the east side of the Plaza, opposite the Midway. It is near the great en-trances from the steam and trolley railway station, at the extreme north end of the exposition grounds.

THE SERVICE BUILDING. It Was the First Structure Erected

on the Exposition Grounds.

The large Service building, although small in comparison with the big exposition structures, was completed in 32 working days, and was the first



A VIEW IN THE EXPOSITION SITE. View Across North Bay of Park Lake from the Country Club.

view of the vast interior. Standards | is the present home of a large corps are to be placed at various points for of officers and employes having imm the support of the awnings in such a diate charge of the constructive work way that they will not obstruct the view from the other seats.

The Stadium will have a quartermile track and a sufficiently large space inside of this for any of the athletic games. Great attention has ner court. To the right and left of been paid to having a large number the driveway are entrances to the corof aisles to reach the seats, and, in ridors that open into the various addition to the principal entrance on rooms of the building. the west, there are provided seven large exits. These exits are made of

of the exposition. This handsome building is on the west side of the grounds, and is 95 by 145 feet, two stories high. A broad arched driveway on the north side leads to an in-

In this building are the offices of the director of works, the landscape

The Stadium will cover ten acres | chinery and appliances, are to be conspicuous features of the great expo-

> The designs contemplate a very handsome and commodious building. The structure is to be 500 feet from east to west and 150 feet wide, giving an exhibition space of 75,000 square feet.

> The south facade fronts the Mall and the north fronts the Midway. The east end is toward the massive electric tower, while the west faces the grand canal. The building is long, low and inviting. The design of the facades shows artistic grouping. The openings of the pergola-like loggias. placed at frequent intervals, present a delightful effect, showing more and more of the details of the pilasters and openings as the eye travels to the end of the building farthest away

from the observer.

There is a pleasing ending at each corner of the structure, with a low-domed pavilion tower, and the building is interrupted at the center by a double-towered entrance. This entrance, wide and high, is spanned by an ornamental arch and supported on each side by columns. The towers, ilso, have minor entrances through them.

The connecting work between the towers, the towers themselves, the pavilions at the corners of the building and similar places are to be brilliantly illuminated and made gay with banners and flags.

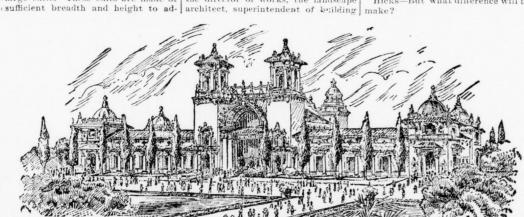
The modeled relief work of the building is of the choicest design. The general ornamentation of the structure is to be frescoes in an interesting mixture of reds, greens and yellows. The general color scheme follows that of the Machinery and Transportation and other groups of buildings of the exposition. The structure was designed by Green & Wicks, of Buffalo.

The Value of Names

Hicks-Wonder how Mortar is getting on nowadays?

Wicks-Getting along finely. It was nly two years ago he started out as an apothecary. He is already a druggist, and if his luck holds out he will be a pharmacist before the end of another twelvemonth.

Hicks-But what difference will that



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THE ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

hicles or floats, as it is proposed to use the Stadium for certain pageants, gineer, with their numerous assistexhibits of automobiles in operation, judging of live stock, horses, agricultural machinery, road machinery, etc. No exhibitor has ever had such a splendid arena in which such ex-hibits could be displayed. The space quarters for the police and hospital under the seats is to be used for exequivalent of a very large building.

A large and picturesque building other officers. The building is equipped "Now he reminds me more of storms the main entrance to the Sta-with a cellar, kitchen, dining-room demijohn."—N. Y. Prezz.

architects. with fireproof vaults hand for the valuable drawings. service, the fire department and the hibition purposes, and is in itself the equivalent of a very large building.

mit, in case of need, the largest ve-dicles or floats, as it is proposed to engineer, mechanical and electrical en-ergy oftentimes has to sell things at only 50 cents above cost, and a druggist never takes more than 100 per cent., but to a pharmacist there is no

> Change of Affix. "When you married you your husband a demigod?"

"And now"

THE BOER WAR.

Pretoria Is Prepared to Resist a Siege for a Year.

Lord Roberts' Army Continues Its Proress Toward the Transvaal Cap-ital—Parties of Boers Surren-der and Their Fighting Forces Diminish in Number.

London, May 21.-Displayed in the most conspicuous style in the Daily Express is the dominant war news of this morning:

"We have the best reason for stating that in the last 24 hours a tele-gram has been received at the foreign office, addressed to the prime minister, from President Kruger, pro-posing terms of peace. The exact terms of the message cannot be stated; but we believe it is couched in an exceedingly humble strain."

The boisterous rejoicings over the news from Mafeking have become riots in parts of London, Aberdeen and Belfast and elsewhere in the United Kingdom. In the Finchley dis-tiret of London a mob stoned the railway station master's house and smashed the windows of a draper's shop, setting the building on fire also although whether by accident or design it is not yet known.

The Daily Telegraph is advised that a plot has been discovered at Pretoria to depose President Kruger and to surrender the Transvaal during the nt month.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marquez, dated Saturday, says: "On Thursday the entire Boer force around Mafeking, including the guns, was captured by the British." guns, was captured by the British."
A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph
from Mequatling's Nek, dated May 16,
says: "Gen. Brabant is reported to
have captured 1,500 Boers at Clocolan."

lan."
London, May 23.—The Transvaal government has informed the correspondents at Pretoria that it has not considered and does not intend to consider unconditional surrender, but will fight to a finish.

The foreign consuls have been informed that Johannesburg will be defended and the government announces that it will not hold itself responsible for injury to persons or property resulting from the defense measures.

Pretoria dispatches affirm that President Kruger, President Steyn President Kruger, President Steyn and all the most prominent leaders of both republics, after a prolonged interchange of views, determined to continue the resistance, but that a

continue the resistance, but that a minority of the leaders advocate surrender without terms.

Mrs. Reitz, wife of the Transvaal secretary of state, and her family, with the families of other officials, have gone to Lorenzo Marquez. Johanneshurg and Pretoria are being a present of the control of the contr hannesburg and Pretoria are being cleared of non-combatants. The cleared of non-combatants. The Boer chiefs, who now recognize that they will have to defend these cities, re preparing with the utmost haste, he Boer spirit has been rising from low ebb and is now ready for a steadfast resistance.

a low color and is now ready for a steadfast resistance.

The Boers are busy blasting for gan emplacements along the Rhonoster river. Gen. De Wet commands, as Gen. Botha is ill.

It is officially announced that Col. Bethune has reported that while marching in the direction of New Castle, Natal, on Monday, he was ambushed by a party of Boers and that very few of his force escaped. His casualties numbered 66 men.

London, May 24.—Lord Roberts is drawing near to the frontier of the Transval. His infantry are 33 miles north of Kroonstad, at the Rhenoster river. Some thousands of cavalry are already across the river.

The Boers are retiring toward the

The Boers are retiring toward the Vaal, with their heavy baggage. They are reported from rretoria as already across that river. Twelve thousand men and 14 guns compose the retreat-ing army. Trains continue to run from Veronniging, at the Vaal, to

Foreign engineers assert that Pre toria is able to stand a year's siege. According to advices from Lorenzo Marquez, the Pretoria fortifications are described as complete, but Johannesburg has not yet been placed en-tirely in a state of defense. The Transyaal government papers and the war chest have been removed to Lydenburg. Foreigners continue to leave the republic.

The Boer forces dwindle. Some

correspondents assert that probably only about 24,000 of the hardiest fighters yet remain, although there are detached parties in various parts of the Transvaal.

One of the curious pieces of gossip sent from Lorenzo Marquez is that several women tried to kill President Kruger, who was rescued by his body guard. He rarely leaves the presi dency now, but works inces holding councils at daybreak and during the night. It was announced at Pretoria Sunday that the govern-ment purposed removing the British prisoners from Pretoria.

Mafeking dispatches continue pour into London, relating the events immediately preceding the relief and the entry of the troops. The corres-pondents agree that the Canadian ar-

tillery did splendid work. Kimberley, May 24.—About 860 Boers have surrendered at Vryburg, north of Kimberley, and a little more than half way between that place and Mafeking.

Woman Shoots Two Men.

Memphis, Tena., May 21.—Three men—Edward Whittington, Dennis Brogan and Thomas Coleman—said to be coal miners from West Virginia entered the lunch house of T. F. Mc-Kenna yesterday and became involved in a quarrel with the porter. Mc-Kenna and his wife interfered and Mrs. McKenna was badly beaten with a club by Whittington. She ran bea club by Whittington. She ran behind a counter and, procuring a revolver, shot Whittington, killing him. Brogan then advanced menacingly to-ward her and received a bullet in the face which will prove fatal.

A BIG RAILROAD DEAL

New York Central and Pennsylvania

New York Central and Pennsylvania Magnates Acquire Control of the Lehigh Valley System.

Philadelphia, May 23.—The Evening Telegraph publishes the following: "Announcement is made that the Pennsylvania railroad has secured practical control of the Lehigh Valley railroad by the purchase of 65 600 ley railroad by the purchase of 65,600 shares of stock, through outside par-ties, in the same manner that the controlling interest was obtained in the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chesapeake the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Norfolk & Western. The figure given on the stock purchase price is \$32,50 a share. It was stated the first week in April that the New York Central and the Pennsylvania were partners in an important railroad transfer movement, and that the division of the hard and set

ant railroad transfer movement, and that the division of the hard and soft coal territory in this state and West Virginia was the object in point.

"To secure the Lehigh Valley has been the aim of the New York Central and Pennsylvania and it is acknowledged that the Pennsylvania has obtained practical control through the agents of W. K. Vender through the agents of W. K. Vender has obtained practical control through the agents of W. K. Vander-bilt and J. Pierpont Morgan. "The New York Central is said to

be the real power back of the move-ment, as under the constitution of the state of Pennsylvania the Pennsylvania road cannot absorb a com-peting or parallel road."

CHEAP LABOR.

A New York Contractor Says He Can Secure 100,000 Men at \$1.25 a Day. New York, May 25.—Concerning the eport that the laborers engaged on he subway at One Hundred and Fit-y-sixth street and Broadway had truck because they had expected \$2 a day and were receiving only \$1.50, J. F. McCabe, of the firm which has the contract for that section of the

work, said yesterday:
"I want to say with emphasis that \$1.50 a day is all that our laborers will get. At that price I can put 100,000 men at work in a month. The Italian labor agencies have offered us more men than we shall need at \$1.25 at the contract we have the contract varies of the contract varies of the contract varies at \$1.25 at the contract varies at \$1.25 at the contract varies at \$1.25 at \$1. more men than we shall need at \$1.25 a day. Our contract requires that nen shall be employed at the prevailing rate of wages, and, in order to be on the safe side, we prefer to interpret that as meaning \$1.50 a day. I'd like to say, though, that so far as we can find out, the prevailing rate is \$1.25. All the sewer contractors who are working near our excavation are paying that amount. We expect no difficulty on account of strikes. I can get at short notice all the men I get at short notice all the men I want for \$1.50 a day."

Russian Aggressions Continue.

Victoria, B. C., May 25.—The North-ern Pacific liner Glenoble has reached here, having defeated the Victoria, of the same line, in a race across the Pacific. She brings news that Russia is continuing her aggressions in Ko-rea and reports published in Hong Kong state that during the maneu-Kong state that during the maneu-vers a Russian warship fired a shot at a Japanese ship. A serious rebel-lion has broken out in Korea, for which Russian agents are held re-sponsible. It is believed in the Orient sponsible. It is believed in the Orient that Russia will offer troops to repel the rebels and, once getting a foothold in the country, will remain there. Announcement is made that Russia and Korea have entered into a secret treaty.

An Anti-Imperialist Meeting.

New York, May 25.—A mass meeting to advocate an "American policy in the Philippines" was held last night in Cooper Union. Ernest H. Crosby presided. The speakers were George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Carl Schurz, and Patrick O'Farrell, of Schurz, and Patrick O'Farrell, of Washington. Mr. Crosby said in open-ing the meeting: "In Cuba one of our citizens from Indiana is accused of taking all the postal funds he could lay his hands on. Better the island be robbed by Spain than by an Amercan and a friend of Senator Bever-dge. Were Washington alive to-day ne would find himself more at home in the camp of Aguinaldo than in the camp of Otis."

A Big Mining Enterprise.

London, May 25.—Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Beit and Julius Wernher, with other South African mining millionaires, are about to develop a gigantie mining enterprise in German West Africa. The Daily Express, which make the announcement, asserts that make the announcement, asserts that gold, silver, copper and lead have been found in abundance within 400 miles of Walfisch bay. One hundred thousand pounds will be spent in prospecting and then, if the results warrant the outlay, £2,000,000 will be expended in constructing a railway.

Anti-Trust Bills to be Rushed.

Washington, May 25.—After conferring with Speaker Henderson and the members of the committee on rules, Chairman Ray, of the house judiciary committee, has introduced a rule for the early consideration for the two anti-trust measures. The rule makes the anti-trust constitutional amendment a special order as soon as the rule is adopted, with a final vote on June 1. The anti-trust bill is to follow immediately with a unal vote on June 2.

To Prepare for War with Japan.

St. Petersburg, May 25.—A plan for the defense of Manchuria has been drawn up. Six fortified posts will be erected. For the purpose of strategical study Gen. Sacharoff, chief of the Russian general staff, will start for Manchuria at the end of the month, accompanied by eight Russian offi-cers, to prepare for a possible conflict

"Boxers" Become Bolder.

Shanghai, May 25.—The members of the Chinese secret society known as the "Boxers" are now openly drilling at Pekin and many high Manchus, inat Pekin and many nigh Manchus, in-cluding members of the imperial clan, are joining the movement, which is becoming so threatening that the diplomatic representatives are about to take action. De Cologan, the to take action. De Cologan, the Spanish minister, has made a demand upon the Chinese foreign office couched in the strongest terms for the immediate suppression of the "Boxers," threatening that otherwise all the wowers would land troops in China. upon the Chinese foreign office couch-

TWO BISHOPS ELECTED.

Methodist General Conference Elevates Drs. Moore and Hamilton to the Episcopacy – Book Concern Agents Elected.

Chicago, May 23 .- Yesterday the Methodist general conference elected two bishops and also disposed of a question that for many years has been a source of dispute in conferences-the admission of women to the general conference. This was settled in favor of the women.

Dr. J. W. Hamilton, of the New England conference, general secre-tary of the Freedmen's and Southern Educational society, and Dr. David H. Moore, of Cincinnati, editor of the Western Christian Advocate, were elevated to the episcopacy on the seventeenth ballot, both receiving many more than the necessary twothirds vote.

John William Hamilton was born in Lewis county, Virginia, March 3, 1845. He graduated from Mount Un-ion college, O., in 1865, and from Bos-ton university in 1875. During his career he has been financial agent of career he has been financial agent of Mount Union college and pastor of churches at Newport, O., and at Malden, Mass. For 25 years he was a prominent preacher in and near Boston. In 1892 he was elected corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education society and has held that position ever since. David H. Moore was born near Athens, O., September 4, 1838. He was appointed to the Bainbridge circuit as junior preacher in 1860, then being graduated from the Ohio university. In 1861 he was stationed at

ing graduated from the Ohio university. In 1861 he was stationed at Marietta, O., but a year later entered the Union ranks as a private soldier. He was elected captain of Company A, Eighty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry. He was made prisoner at Harper's Ferry, but was exchanged and later assisted in forming the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio volunteers, in which he rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. At the conclusion of the war he returned to his ministerial duties.

Chicago, May 25.—Thursday was a

Chicago, May 25.—Thursday was a day of elections, attended by ex-tremely lively debates, in the Methodist general conference. Agents of dist general conference. Agents of the eastern and western book con-cerns were named, the election for the western concerns resulted in the retiring of Dr. Curtis, of Chicago, over whose management of the office considerable controversy has taken place. Samuel H. Pye and A. C. Jen-nings were the successful candidates for the Chicago and Cincinnati of-fices, and Homer Eaton and George fices, and Homer Eaton and George P. Mains were re-elected to the New York office.

The conference abolished office of secretary of Epworth gue and refused to allow anoth secretary for the Sunday-school inion. It reconsidered its action is a week ago in abolishing additional secretaries of the various church begvolences so the various church benevolences so far as the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education society was concerned. The debate resulting in this action was quite bitter at times, the race question being brought out prominently, and once in the discussion an angry delegate accused another of uttering a falsehood. The convention at times became involved in apparently nopeless parliamentary tangles and Presiding Bishop Ninde admonished the delegates not to turn the conference into a debating society. the various church benevolences so

AMERICANS BESIEGED.

Garrison at Donsol Is Surrounded by 1,000 Filipino Insurgents.

Manila, May 22.—Gen. James M. Bell, commanding the hemp provinces of southern Luzon, has issued an order to his officers not to attempt to der to his officers not to attempt to organize the municipal governments as prescribed by Maj, Gen. Otis in his recent order, on account of the disturbed conditions. The Americans occupy a few coast towns, which the insurgents surround, constantly assailing the garrisons, which are too small to attempt operations in the surrounding country.

surrounding country.

Maj. Wise, with two companies, is in Donsol, an important town of Sorsogon, surrounded by 1,000 insurgents. The Americans occupy trenches and are continually exchanging shots with the enemy. Several regiments are needed to control each southern province, but they can not be spared from their present sta-Another squadron of cavalry will be sent to Gen. Bell.

On the first trouble occurring with the Moros in the southern part of Mindanao at Cottobatto, Maj. Brett sent a detachment to preserve peace at a conference between two quar-reling chiefs. During the conference the tribesmen began shooting. One of the bands fired upon the Ameri-cans from an old Spanish fort. The soldiers returned the fire, killing several of the natives, but they were unable to take the fort, although a gun-boat shelled it. Maj. Brett is sending a larger body to punish—the recalcitrants.

The first death of a white man from bubonic plague occurred here Monday. The victim was a government teamster. Seven natives have died since the outbreak of the plague at Quiapo market.

A Big Smoke.

Danville, Va., May 23.—Two of the largest tobacco warehouses in the country, two factories and a storage warehouse filled with bright leaf tobacco were destroyed by fire last night, together with 800,000 pounds of tobacco valued at about \$115,000.

Shriners Capture the Capital.

Washington, May 23.—The Nobles of the Mystic Shrine had undisputed possession of Washington yesterday. President McKinley lent himself to the demonstration and reviewed the morning procession. Last night's pa-rade was the grand martial feature of the stay of the Shriners in this city. The main line of march was along Pennsylvania avenue, which was brilliant with illuminations of burning fire. The Shriners appeared to full evening dress with their caps of red fez and marched to the music of numerous hands.