

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

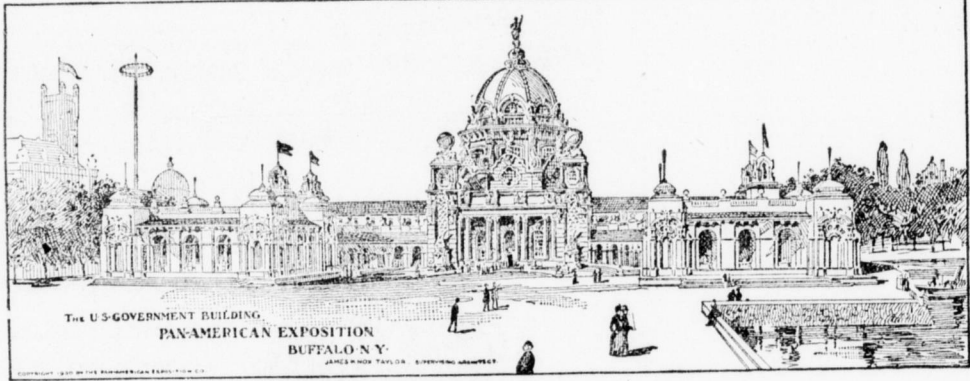
THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

In It Will Be Displayed Many Valuable and Interesting Exhibits.

So vast is the number of valuable and interesting objects for exhibition in the possession of the United States government that none but a building of great proportions could possibly contain them.

mounted by a dome, the apex of which, 250 feet above the main floor level and crowned with a figure of Victory 20 feet in height, will form one of the most conspicuous features of the exposition grounds.

Each facade will be broken by an important architectural feature, and each corner flanked by low pavilions, the design giving large plain surfaces for color, while the eaves give deep shadows.



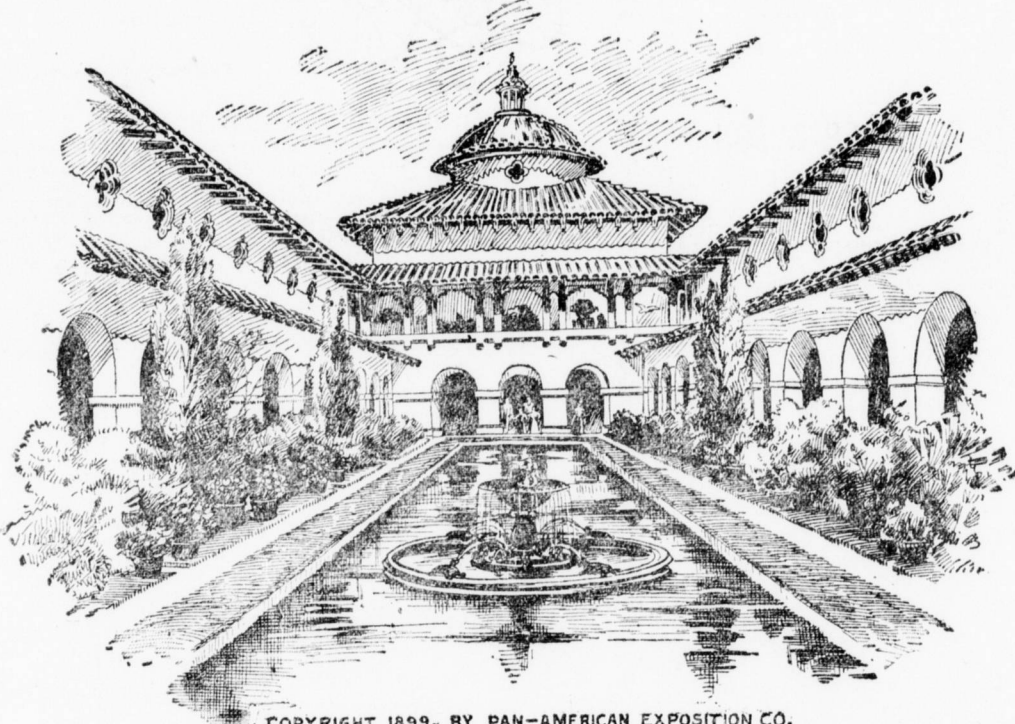
THE U.S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING, PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

massive structures connected by colonnades. The main building of this splendid architectural trinity will be 130 feet wide and 600 feet long.

etc., of the United States fish commission. Inlets from the lagoons fill the spaces within the colonnades connecting the pavilions with the main building.

The building has numerous entrances, the principal ones being in the center of the four facades. Once inside the structure, the size will be appreciated. All the towers, pavilions and other proper spaces are to be brilliantly illuminated and made gay with banners and flags.

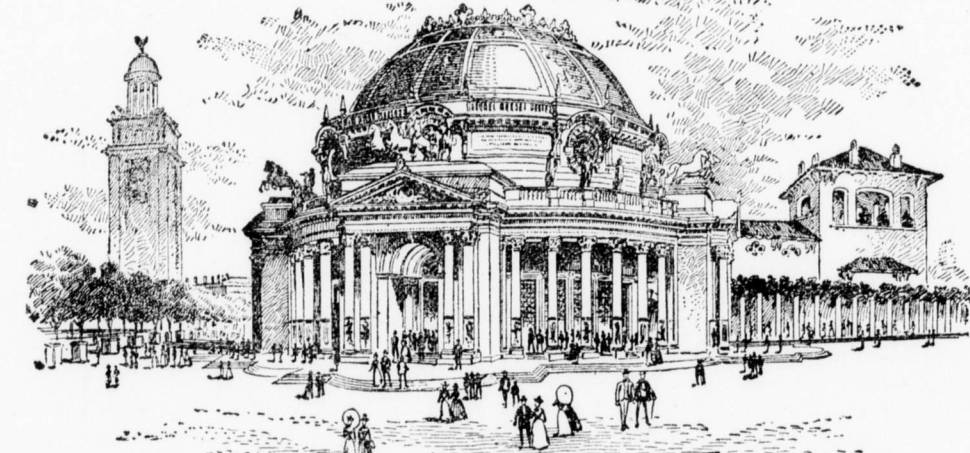


COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION CO. COURT OF MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

architecturally in a modified Spanish Renaissance, the details suggesting a Mexican rather than a strictly Spanish origin. Like the others, these buildings will be constructed of staff, already made familiar to the public by its use at the Chicago and more recent Omaha exposition.

tiful approach to the main entrance under the dome. THE MACHINERY BUILDING. It Will Also Be Devoted to the Transportation Exhibits.

tropical garden, with a long narrow pool containing interesting specimens of aquatic life, and will have winding paths and seats among the flowers and shrubbery, where the weary visitor may find rest and diversion from his study of the more practical features of the exposition.



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ETHNOLOGY.

ing giving, with the intricate plastic decorations and sculpture groups, an ensemble both striking and interesting. Portions of the roofs, covered with red Spanish tiles, will add much to the character of the buildings as a whole.

100 by 175 feet. Its location is on the west side of the main group, opposite the Court of the Fountains. It is built in the type—as all the other principal buildings are—of the Spanish Renaissance, modified to suit the conditions of the exposition. The work is far more ornate, however, with roofs laid with red tile and the cemented walls brilliant with color.

raffle is for a young girl, and 5,000 tickets are issued, each costing a ruble. The money forms a marriage portion for the girl, and the winner of the lottery marries her. He may, however, for a consideration, allow some other man to become the bridegroom. In case the girl should object to marrying the winner of the lottery, the money is equally divided between them.

Lord Beaconsfield was commonly known as "Dizzy," and Palmerston as "Pam."

ST. LOUIS MOBS.

Their Attacks on Street Railway Employees are Repulsed.

Several Persons Killed and Many Others Wounded During the Riots—The Sheriff Takes Steps to Enroll an Armed Guard to Preserve Peace.

St. Louis, May 30.—In a rioting sense Tuesday's developments were the worst experienced since the strike on the lines of the St. Louis Transit Co. was inaugurated, over three weeks ago. The rioting was confined to three places in the southern section of the city and by nightfall the police records showed that a dozen persons had either received bullet wounds or been hurt by flying missiles. Three of those hit by bullets received what are presumably mortal wounds, and that no one was killed outright seems miraculous considering the great number of shots exchanged by the employees of the company and the strike sympathizers.

The first disturbance occurred at the intersection of Broadway and Miller street. The second riot occurred at Broadway and Pestalozzi street. The worst of the riotous disturbances occurred near the intersection of California avenue and Keokuk street. In this affray a non-union motorman and another employe on a car of the Transit Co. were probably fatally shot. The battle while it raged was fierce and in view of the large number of shots fired, estimated at 200, it is remarkable that there were not more injured.

St. Louis, May 31.—All the fury of the striking employes of the St. Louis Transit Co. and their sympathizers seems to have been expended for Tuesday's violent demonstrations and scenes of bloodshed were followed yesterday by a pronounced lull. Up to 10 o'clock last night only one name had been added to the long casualty list, that of Anton Chalupsky, who was shot in the legs by a policeman.

Public interest in the strike has veered to the meeting of the police board, called to devise measures to bring order out of the strained condition of affairs. The board met Wednesday afternoon and at once determined to call upon Sheriff Pohlmann to summon a posse committatus to assist in quelling the disturbances incident to the strike, having failed in its efforts to secure 2,500 extra police to preserve order.

Sheriff Pohlmann was present and held a conference with the commissioners. He stated he anticipated such a call and had prepared a list of 600 men on whom he will call to serve as deputy sheriffs. After the meeting Sheriff Hawes, of the board, said the dignity of the city and law both required that all local agencies for the preservation of law and order should be invoked before a demand was made upon the state to assist in preserving peace and quiet.

St. Louis, June 1.—Albert Koenig, a union man, emptied the contents of a shotgun into the body of Police Officer Crane and was himself instantly killed by a bullet from the revolver of Officer Mahar on Broadway last night. Koenig was walking back and forth in front of the power house with a shotgun on his shoulder, declaring that he was a union man and defying the Transit Co. and its non-union employes. Officer Crane approached him and asked him to take his gun home. Koenig replied that he would not and when the officer grappled with him in an effort to disarm him the man brought the weapon to his shoulder and, aiming it at Crane, pulled the trigger. The officer sank to the ground unconscious. Mahar was nearby and, running up to Koenig, demanded his surrender. Koenig made a threatening movement and Mahar shot him, killing him. Crane is fatally wounded.

It developed Thursday that four persons were shot during the street car troubles Wednesday night. Thomas Kehoe and Thomas Riley, both union motormen, were seriously wounded. It is said Kehoe's injury may be fatal. Kehoe was a member of the Third cavalry during the Spanish war and saw service in Cuba and Porto Rico. Others wounded were Frederick Potter and John A. Davis. Potter was shot in the left hand and arm.

Ora Havill, formerly a captain in the Ninth Illinois volunteer infantry, is under arrest on the charge of shooting Kehoe. He is employed as a watchman by the Transit Co.

St. Louis, June 2.—No mail cars were operated on the Broadway division of the St. Louis Transit Co. yesterday, as the wires had been cut at many points along the line Thursday night.

Summoning of citizens to make up the posse committatus of 2,500 deputy sheriffs, called for by the board of police commissioners to aid the police in preserving order in this city, continued Friday and many business and professional men were sworn in.

After being divided into squads of 20 the deputies were placed under command of a captain, who drilled his men in the use of the riot shotgun. Many never had a gun in their hands before and it was a decided novelty. As soon as possible the squads were assigned for duty, being distributed over the different street car lines.

Della Fox is Declared Insane.

New York, June 2.—Della Fox, the well-known actress, was committed by Justice McAdams in the supreme court yesterday to the insane asylum at Wave Crest, L. I., on the petition of her brother, William H. Fox, and on the evidence of two doctors, which showed that she is laboring under delusions.

Confederate Veterans' Reunion.

Louisville, Ky., May 31.—The reunion of the United Confederate Veterans began here yesterday. It is estimated that there were 50,000 strangers in the city.

AN INVASION BY JAPS.

They are Coming to This Country by Thousands, Mostly by Way of British Columbia.

Washington, June 2.—Robert Watchorn, supervising special immigrant inspector at Tacoma, Wash., in a telegram to Commissioner General Powderly received Friday, states that two steamers have arrived at Victoria, B. C., within the last two days with 900 Japanese immigrants destined for the United States, presumably to avoid possible deportation. The inspection of the arrivals by the steamship Glenogle had been completed, with the result that 50 Japanese immigrants were ordered deported. In a letter to Mr. Powderly Mr. Watchorn says that public sentiment in Tacoma is strongly against the so-called "invasion of Japanese and by public meetings, newspaper criticisms and discussions in the meetings of the workmen an anti-Japanese feeling is being aroused."

In discussing this matter in a subsequent letter, Mr. Watchorn says: "Despite the general outcry against this so-called invasion of Japanese I am quite unable to identify myself with the publicly expressed opinion that it is an unmixed evil. The cleanliness of the average Japanese immigrant, the abundance and good condition of his wearing apparel, the amount of cash he possesses, the diversified industries they represent, their numerous and widely separated destinations, their health and youthfulness, all tend, in my opinion, to deprive the so-called influx of much that is considered dangerous to the peace and welfare of society. Nevertheless, it is quite apparent that there is some unlawful immigration being conducted as a purely commercial enterprise."

DIDN'T MUSTER ENOUGH VOTES.

The House of Representatives Fails to Adopt the Resolution Providing for an Anti-Trust Amendment to the Constitution.

Washington, June 2.—The house yesterday, after a lively debate extending over two days, defeated the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment empowering congress to regulate trusts. It requires a two-thirds vote under the constitution to adopt an amendment to the constitution.

The vote stood ayes 154, nays 131. The affirmative vote, therefore, was 28 short of the requisite two-thirds, 192. Five democrats—Messrs. Campbell, of Montana; Naplan, of Massachusetts; Scudder, of New York; Sibley, of Pennsylvania, and Thayer, of Massachusetts—and one silverite, Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, voted with the republicans for the resolutions, and two republicans—Mr. Loud, of California, and Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, with the democrats against it. These were the only breaks from party lines. The populists voted solidly against the resolution. The debate preceding the vote had a strong political flavor throughout and was at times very personal. The features were the closing speeches of Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, and Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, for the respective sides and the short speeches of Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, against the resolution. Mr. McCall distinguished himself before during this session in opposing action of his colleagues on the Porto Rican bill. His action yesterday was unheralded and therefore attracted the more attention.

A WAGE SCALE SIGNED.

Window Glass Workers Agree with Their Employers as to Prices for Labor.

Indianapolis, June 3.—Charles Bryant, of the window glass workers' national wage committee, returned to his home in Anderson, Ind., yesterday from Pittsburgh, and announced that the blowers' and gatherers' wage scale for the season of 1900-01 was signed in Pittsburgh Thursday night. It will affect about 70 per cent of the window glass workers in the United States, and will go into effect September 1, 1900, remaining in force until June 30, 1901. The American Window Glass Co. guarantees at least seven months' work, with the privilege of extending the fire to ten months. The workmen accept a decrease of 11 per cent in the wages paid this fire. Hereafter the snappers, who have been paid by the gatherers and blowers, receiving about 13 per cent. of their wages, will be paid by the manufacturers, which means a gain of from 2 to 5 per cent. to the blowers and gatherers.

The American Co. agrees to start all its factories September 1. It will also operate the factories at Syracuse, N. Y., and Bridgeton, N. J. These factories have been idle all the season but will be opened at the first of next season. The present fire, which was to close June 15, has been extended to June 30. This is the first time the new scale has been signed before the old fire was out. The cutters and flatteners will sign the scale.

A Big Fleet of Warships.

Shanghai, June 2.—Twenty-three warships are now at Taku—nine Russian, three British, three German, three French, two American, two Japanese and one Italian. In addition to their crews the Russians have on board their warships 11,000 troops from Port Arthur, with field equipment. Fourteen thousand Russian troops are held in readiness at Port Arthur.

A Plucky American Yacht Crew.

New Orleans, June 2.—A letter from Porto Cortez, Honduras, says that Allen Jackson, captain of the American yacht Theresa, accused wrongfully of stealing gold dust at Truxillo, was put into prison there. His crew broke open the jail and rescued him, taking him aboard the yacht. The commandant and his soldiers were warned off by the crew of the Theresa, but answered by firing shots. The American yacht then opened fire with rifles and two Honduras soldiers were killed and three wounded. The Theresa then put to sea.

BRITISH CONQUER.

Boers Surrender Johannesburg Without a Struggle.

President Kruger's Whereabouts are Unknown—Lord Salisbury Makes an Important Announcement—The South African War Nearing an End.

London, May 30.—Lord Salisbury, who was entertained at dinner last evening by the City of London Conservative association, made an important announcement regarding the British government's South African policy.

"The 'stop-the-war' party have used my name," said the premier, "in support of their ideas, by stating that I promised there should be no annexation of territory, or annexation of gold fields. I never gave a pledge. I never meant to give a pledge.

"I state a simple historical fact. We were accused of going to war for lust of gold and territory. We went to war to abate oppression of the queen's subjects in the Transvaal and because our remonstrances were met by an insulting ultimatum, to which, if the queen's government had submitted, but over her colonies and dependencies would have been at an end. We were forced into war by the action of our opponents.

"We have made a tremendous sacrifice of blood and treasure in this conflict, and the only certainty of preventing a recurrence of this fearful war is to insure that never again shall such vast accumulations of armaments occur, and that not a shred of the former independence of the republic shall remain.

"We are not yet at the end of the war, but I shall venture to lay it down as a primary condition of any future settlement that precautions will be taken of such a character that such a war will never occur again."

Cape Town, May 30.—Lord Roberts has announced to his troops the annexation of the Free State, which hereafter will be called the Orange River State.

A dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez, dated Wednesday, says: "Commandant Kraus has surrendered Johannesburg to Lord Roberts."

It is reported that a special train from Pretoria, with fugitives, was derailed on the Transvaal side of Komati Port, a number of passengers being killed or injured.

By the release of the British prisoners at Waterval a full brigade will be added to the army of Lord Roberts, as there were 177 officers and 4,182 privates among them.

London, June 1.—Belated messages from Pretoria confirm the reports of the departure of President Kruger with his cabinet and staff officials Tuesday night and the selection at a meeting of citizens of a committee to administer the city provisionally.

The present seat of the Boer government is Middleburg.

Bennet Burleigh, writing to the Daily Telegraph from Elandsfontein Tuesday, says: "Much rolling stock and seven engines have been captured by Lord Roberts. The principal losses in the fighting have been sustained by the mounted infantry, but the casualties are small. Gen. French and Gen. Hamilton were engaged to the west of Johannesburg."

Cape Town, June 1.—Gen. Rundle has defeated a Boer commando at Senekal. His casualties were 45 killed and many wounded.

London, June 2.—Lord Roberts continues silent regarding Pretoria, probably because he cannot wire of events from his own knowledge. Lorenzo Marquez, where all the news from the Boer side is re-handled, cables that communication with Pretoria is now suspended.

The peace party appeared to be in the ascendant; and, as soon as President Kruger and his cabinet left Pretoria to organize a new capital, the citizens' committee persuaded the commandants of the forts to withdraw some of the troops from the defenses, perhaps with the view of keeping order in the town. If messengers were sent to the British, or if the British, being two hours' march from Pretoria on Wednesday, entered it then or at any time prior to Friday noon, Lord Roberts would certainly have telegraphed this fact. Hence it looks as though there was a Boer force between Pretoria and Johannesburg.

The Times has the following from Lorenzo Marquez, dated June 1: "Reports of the most conflicting character are current here, due to the activity of the Boer agents. While one section declares that President Kruger has returned to Pretoria for the purpose of arranging terms of surrender, another asserts that the British have been repulsed outside of Pretoria. Nothing authentic is known here regarding Mr. Kruger's whereabouts or the situation in the Transvaal."

Cape Town, June 2.—Gen. Warren, with 700 men, occupied a strong defensive position at Fybersput on May 29. At dawn he found that he was surrounded, and he was attacked by 1,000 rebels. The horses were stampeded, but the force concentrated and the Boers were repulsed.

A small party in a garden continued to fight tenaciously, but evacuated as the charge began, leaving a number of wounded. The British lost 15 killed and 30 wounded.

Council of Prelates May Be Held.

Washington, May 31.—Bishop Glennon, of Kansas City, Mo., who has just returned from Rome, has written to a friend in Washington that "the authorities of the propaganda are considering the feasibility of convening a general council of the American prelates at Baltimore." The bishop states that in one of his interviews with the cardinal-prefect of the propaganda that dignitary emphasized the need of a plenary council at no distant day, as nearly 16 years have elapsed since the last conference was held in this country.