

# 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 ELECTRICAL TOWER.

It Will be the Conspicuous Center Piece of the Exposition.

The dignified and stately beauty of the great Electric tower, which will form the conspicuous center-piece of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo next year, will command the rapt admiration of every visitor. The genius of the architect has been taxed to preserve lines and elements of beauty in a work of such tall proportions, but the problem has been well mastered.

The height of the tower is 348 feet above the surface of the broad basin in which it stands. Its position is between the Court of the Fountains and the Plaza, on the north side of the Mall. It looks down upon the Agricultural building at the east and the Electricity building on the west. The tower proper is flanked on the east and west by long curved colonnades, which sweep to the southward and terminate in airy pavilions, forming a semi-circular space 200 feet across. Within this space and in a high niche in the main body of the tower are cascades, while all about the basin are leaping jets and countless playful figures, each with its spurt of water, combining to make a brilliant water scene. At the center of the niche is a tall geyser fountain, whose waters find their way from the high

rich in ornamentation and having the wall surfaces brilliantly colored. Pavilions at the corners terminate in light fantastic cupolas. The second stage, or lantern of the tower crown, is in the form of a high, circular colonnade, entirely open, so as to allow the effect of the sky to be

The pavilions and wings are also richly decorated with sculptures and other architectural devices. The entire exterior of the tower will be studded with myriads of electric lights, so arranged that a great variety of effects can be secured. The use of electric lights in combination with the spark-



A VIEW IN THE EXPOSITION SITE. The Country Club House.

seen between the columns. A spiral staircase within the colonnade leads to the last stage of the tower, the cupola, over whose soaring dome is poised the superb figure of Electricity herself, thus dominating the entire exposition, which owes so much to her generously exerted power.

From the water to the feet of the figure of Electricity is a vertical distance of 331 feet. The figure is 17 feet in height.

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## PRESIDENT MILBURN.

Head of the Exposition Is a Public Spirited Citizen.

John G. Milburn, president of the Pan-American exposition, is one of the leading members of the New York state bar, and his fame as a graceful, eloquent and forceful speaker is as

ing fountains and cascades will produce scenes of fantastic beauty. The Pekin correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Wednesday, says: "No train left or arrived at Pekin yesterday. The Boxer movement is spreading unchecked throughout the province. Not one Boxer has yet been arrested or punished. Anxiety is increasing regarding the fate of the missionaries at the various stations." This correspondent in discussing Russo-Japanese rivalry in the far east expresses the opinion that war between the two powers is inevitable and that it cannot be long delayed, because of Russia's immense Chinese designs and of the hatred the Japanese feel for Russia when they see her enjoying the fruits of Japan's victorious war to the detriment of Japan.

Rev. Mr. Sowerby, who has worked for 20 years in China and who has just reached London from Pao Ting Fu, said yesterday:

"The Boxers are the scum of the population. Formerly they carried broadswords, but now they have well managed modern weapons, undoubtedly supplied by the imperial family. Before drilling they throw themselves on the ground, work themselves into a frenzy and then believe themselves invulnerable. The empress dowager has fostered an otherwise unimportant movement because of the wholesale desertions from her army, the imperial troops believing that war with some foreign power is imminent.

"The empress dowager, who becomes more intensely anti-foreign as time passes, has been greatly annoyed by the work of the Germans at Kiao Chou. She desires to use force to stop the reform movement and is ready to defy the European powers." Shanghai, June 7.—The Boxers have fought an engagement close to Pekin. Many were killed on both sides. In consequence of the representations of Japan, the landing of a large Russian force at Taku is alleged to have been stopped. It is believed that should Russia persist in sending a preponderating military force to the front a collision with Japan will result.

Alarming reports are current here of the hurried completion of the mobilization of the Japanese fleet. London, June 8.—A dispatch from Shanghai, dated Thursday, says the dowager empress has ordered Gen. Neih Si Chong, with 3,000 men, to protect the railroad at Pekin.

A severe fight has occurred with the Boxers, whose ranks include many soldiers. When the battle ended 200 dead were left on the field. The dispatch says: "One hundred and eighty British marines, with a machine gun, are about to force a passage from Tien Tsin to Pekin. Altogether about 900 British have been landed from the fleet, a greater number than have landed from the combined vessels of the other powers."

A news agency dispatch from Tien Tsin, dated yesterday, says: "The Boxers are still raiding and pillaging over a wide area. They have wrecked and burned the stations at Long Fong and Langoo. It has been definitely ascertained that Mme. Astier and Messrs. Ossent and Gades have been murdered. Gen. Nieh claims to have defeated the Boxers, killing 500."

Washington, June 7.—Gen. Wheeler under his military assignment will be placed on the retired list for age within the next few days. The retirement of Gen. Wheeler will create a vacancy in the grade of brigadier general which will be filled by the appointment of one of the officers of the army who distinguished himself in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines. Six officers have superior claims for preference. These are Gens. Davis, Chaffee, Hughes, Wheaton, Bates and Schwan.

Indiana Democrats Convention. Indianapolis, June 7.—Indiana democrats met here Wednesday and nominated a state ticket headed by John W. Kern, of Indianapolis, for governor. The platform endorses William Jennings Bryan for the presidency, reaffirms the Chicago platform and omits mention of the ratio of 16 to 1.

Dockery Heads the Ticket. Kansas City, June 7.—The democrats of Missouri in state convention yesterday adopted a platform for the coming campaign and named a state ticket, headed by ex-Congressman Dockery, of Gallatin, for governor

## THE BEAR'S PAW.

When It Tries to Grab Chinese Land Japan May Fight.

The Boxer Rebellion Bids Fair to Involve Two Great Nations in a Struggle—An American Warship Ordered to Tien Tsin.

Washington, June 7.—Bad news continues to come from Minister Conger and the American naval force in the Pei Ho river has been ordered to be reinforced. Mr. Conger cabled yesterday that the situation was worse at Pekin and a cablegram was sent to Admiral Remy at Manila directing him to send at once to Admiral Kempff's command the gunboat Helena, or if that craft is not available for immediate service, then some craft of correspondingly light draft. The purpose is to place at Admiral Kempff's disposal a warship capable of ascending the Pei Ho river as far up as Tien Tsin. Admiral Kempff's flagship, the Newark, drawing 23 feet of water, cannot ascend the river safely beyond the Taku forts near the entrance, but the Helena, drawing only 11 feet, can safely ascend to Tien Tsin, 40 miles above.

London, June 7.—A dispatch from Shanghai, dated June 6, says the members of the majority of the legations at Pekin, including the members of the British legation, are sending their families away. It is also said that several prominent Chinese residents are leaving the city. There is an unconfirmed report that two Russian engineers have been murdered at Yuchowfu, northwest of Port Arthur, after their wives had been outraged.

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## CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

The Legislators Wind Up Their Long Session—Scenes and Incidents of the Last Day.

Washington, June 8.—In marked contrast with the exciting incidents attending the bitter struggles of the closing hours of the session Speaker Henderson laid down his gavel at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon at the conclusion of one of the most picturesque scenes which has ever occurred in the hall of the house. Party passion and personal rancor, which had brought the house to the brink of actual riot several times during the last two days, gave way in the closing half hour to good fellowship, which found vent in a patriotic outburst that stirred the crowded galleries to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. During a brief recess taken within 30 minutes of the time fixed for the final adjournment to give the president an opportunity to affix his signature to the bills that were being rushed to him for approval, a group of members congregated near the speaker's rostrum and began singing patriotic airs.

After Speaker Henderson had made a farewell speech thanking the members for their courtesy and had declared the house adjourned, the members testified to his popularity by singing "For He Is a Jolly Good Fellow," and the newspaper correspondents in the press gallery celebrated their emancipation from the burdens of congress by singing the Doxology.

The principal feature of the closing day in the house was the reversal of its action Wednesday night in turning down the conferees on the naval bill for yielding on the item relating to ocean surveys. Over night the sentiment of the house underwent a complete change and yesterday the members voted by a large majority to accept outright the senate amendment which goes much further than the compromise which the original conferees offered. The new conferees, led by Mr. Cannon, who had brought in a compromise which they considered more satisfactory, were ignominiously pushed aside. It was a distinct victory for the old conferees.

Senate.—In the senate it was a day of waiting. The naval appropriation bill—the stumbling block to final adjournment—could not be agreed to by the conferees of the two houses and the disagreement was reported to the senate early in the day. The report was accepted, but the senate refused to request another conference, although Mr. Hale expressed the belief that an agreement might be reached. There was an evident disposition on the part of the senate to make trouble if the conferees should recede from the senate amendment as to the ocean surveys and it was deemed the wiser policy to afford the house an opportunity again to pass upon the question.

At 3 o'clock, after several recesses had been taken, it became known that the house had concurred in the senate amendments remaining in controversy and soon afterward the house resolution providing for final adjournment was passed. It was not until 4:40 o'clock, 20 minutes before the hour fixed for adjournment, that the president pro tem, of the senate (Mr. Frye) announced his signature to the naval bill. With some other measures it was hurried to the president and was signed by him. The concluding hour of the session was purely a social session.

THE CIGAR STAMP CROOKS. Defendants in a Famous Case are Sentenced to Prison and Fined. Philadelphia, June 6.—Four of the defendants in the famous Lancaster revenue cigar stamp counterfeiting conspiracy yesterday entered pleas of guilty in the United States district court. They were William M. Jacobs and William L. Kendig, Lancaster cigar manufacturers; Samuel B. Downey, formerly deputy internal revenue collector, and James Burns, one of Jacobs' employees. The indictments charged Jacobs and Kendig with counterfeiting, Downey with accepting a bribe and Burns with aiding and abetting. Judge McPherson imposed the following sentences on the prisoners: Kendig and Jacobs each \$5,000 fine, costs and 12 years' imprisonment. Jacobs' sentence dates from April 19, 1899, when he was arrested. Kendig's sentence dates from yesterday, he having been out on bail. If the maximum sentence had been given Kendig and Jacobs would each receive a sentence of over 100 years. On Downey is imposed a fine of \$500 and costs and two years' imprisonment from April, 1899, and on Burns is imposed the costs and one and a half years' imprisonment from April, 1899.

The court also imposed sentences upon Fairbanks and O'Dea, who attempted to bribe the jury in the trial of Ingham and Newitt. Fairbanks, who stood trial, was fined \$2,000, costs and two years' imprisonment from last March. O'Dea, who pleaded guilty, was fined \$500, costs and one year from last March.

Maryland Delegates Not Instructed. Baltimore, June 6.—The democrats of Maryland in state convention here Tuesday selected a delegation to Kansas City and adopted a platform which leaves the delegates uninstructed, but declares that W. J. Bryan is the choice of democrats both in the counties and in the state of Maryland.

An Ovation for Boer Envoys. Chicago, June 6.—The Auditorium was filled last night by a representative audience in a welcome to the three South African peace envoys. An admission was charged to the hall and \$5,000 was secured for the widows and orphans of the Boers killed in battle. Judge Dunne presided at the meeting and when he introduced C. H. Fischer, the delegate from the Orange Free State, the great audience arose as one man and gave Fischer such an ovation as he said he had not received since coming to America.

Printers Acquitted of Conspiracy. Buffalo, N. Y., June 5.—Judge Murphy, in police court yesterday, decided that David Shankland, president of Typographical Union No. 9, and 66 other members of the same organization were not guilty of conspiracy in preventing Edward Wunch, a linotype machinist, from following his trade. All the defendants in the case were discharged. Wunch recently secured a judgment against the union in a civil suit. He then brought suits against members of the union individually.

## THE ENGLISH FLAG

It Waves Over the Capital of the Transvaal.

Pretoria Is Surrendered and the Victorious Army Commanded by Lord Roberts Enters the City—Boers Capture a Body of Irish Yeomanry.

London, June 6.—The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, June 5.—Just before dark yesterday the enemy were beaten back from nearly all the positions they had been holding and Ian Hamilton's mounted infantry followed them to within 2,000 yards of Pretoria, through which they retreated hastily.

"De Lis then sent an officer with a flag of truce into the town, demanding its surrender in my name. Shortly before midnight I was awakened by two officials of the South African republic, who brought me a letter from Botha, proposing an armistice for the purpose of settling the terms of surrender.

"I replied that I would gladly meet the commandant general the next morning, but that I was not prepared to discuss any terms, as the surrender of the town must be unconditional. I asked for a reply by daybreak, as I had ordered the troops to march on the town as soon as it was light.

"In his reply Botha told me that he had decided not to defend Pretoria and that he trusted women, children and property would be protected. At 1 a. m. to-day, while on the line of march, I was met by three of the principal officials with a flag of truce, stating their wish to surrender the town.

"Mrs. Botha and Mrs. Kruger are both in Pretoria. Some few of the British prisoners have been taken away, but the majority are still at Waterval. Over 100 of the officers are in Pretoria. The few I have seen are looking well."

Following is the text of a dispatch from Lord Roberts announcing a disaster to the Thirteenth battalion of the imperial yeomanry:

"Pretoria Station, June 5.—I regret to report that the Thirteenth imperial yeomanry had to surrender to a very superior force of the enemy, on May 31, near Lindley. On receiving information of the battalion being attacked, I ordered Methuen to proceed with all speed to its assistance.

"Methuen was then on the march, on the Heilbron side of Kroonstad, and, half an hour after the receipt of my telegram on June 1, he started off. By 10 a. m. of the following day he had marched 44 miles in 25 hours; but he was too late to rescue Col. Spragge's yeomanry.

"Methuen attacked the Boers, who were between 2,000 and 3,000 strong, and after a running fight of five hours completely routed the enemy. "It is a very regrettable circumstance, but I trust it will not be long before the Irish yeomanry are released from captivity."

England last night celebrated the all of Pretoria very much as she did the relief of Mafeking. Drunkenness was a trifle less conspicuous than when Baden-Powell was the hero of the moment, but in London and in other large towns the scenes last evening were practically a repetition of those which marked the other victories.

London, June 7.—Military operations in South Africa are apparently at a standstill. For a day or two the tired troops of Lord Roberts are resting, and he is filling the magazines and warehouses at his new base, Pretoria, preparatory to a long chase after the retiring Boers in the direction of Lydenburg. His cavalry are probably seeking to intercept Gen. Botha.

The Lorenzo Marquez correspondent of the Times, telegraphing June 5, says: "According to refugees from Pretoria, thousands of burghers under Gen. Botha have taken an oath to continue the struggle to the bitter end."

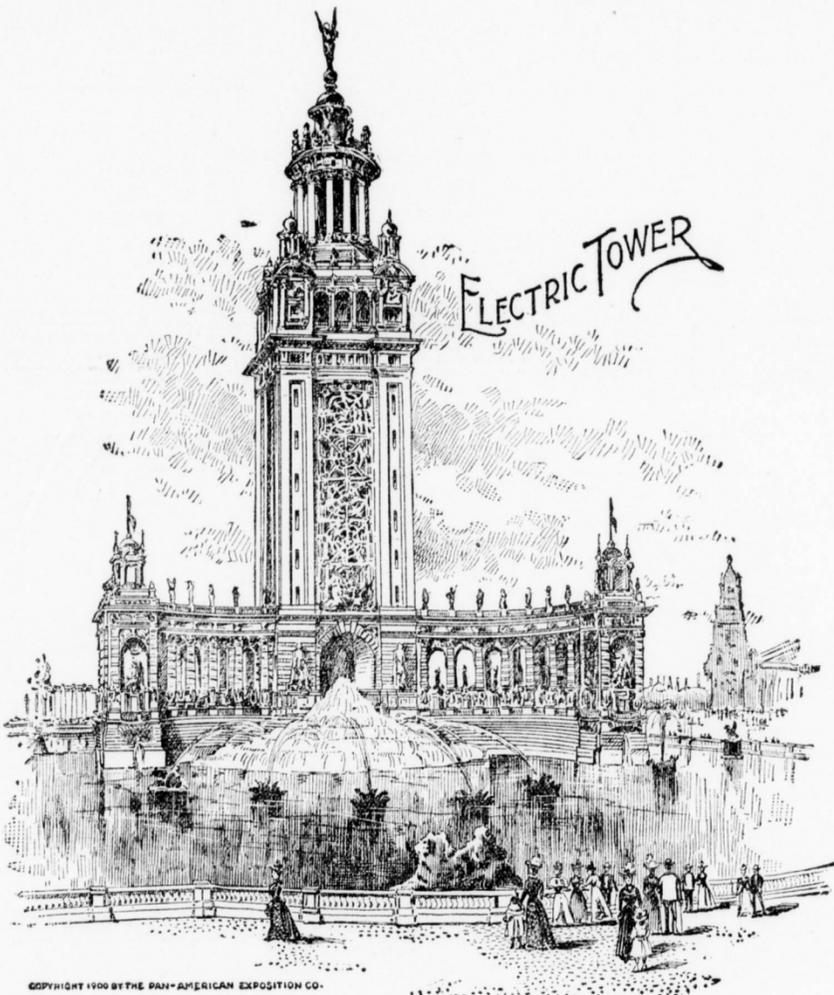
London, June 8.—The executive offices of the Transvaal government are in a railway car, which is shunted on a switch at Machador Station. President Kruger caused the interior of the coach to be reconstructed some time ago with a view to contingencies that have now arrived. A correspondent of the Daily Express, who went from Lorenzo Marquez to see President Kruger, was received on Wednesday.

"Yes," said President Kruger, "it is true that the British have occupied Pretoria. This, however, does not end the war. The burghers are fully determined to fight to the last. They will never surrender so long as 500 armed men remain in the country. I feel deeply encouraged by the fine work Steyn and De Wet are doing in the Free State."

The correspondent suggested that the war was over, inasmuch as the capital had been taken.

"The capital!" exclaimed Mr. Kruger, with energy. "What is a capital? It does not consist of any particular collection of bricks and mortar. The capital of the republic, the seat of government, is here in this car. There is no magic about any special site. Our country is invaded, it is true, but it is not conquered. The government is still effective."

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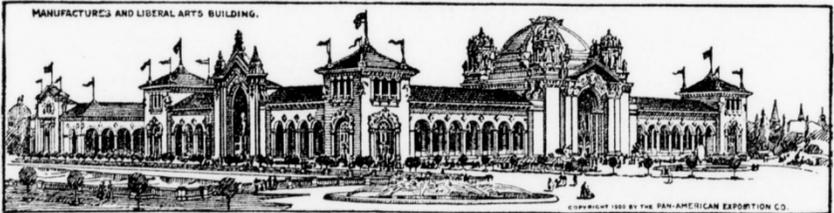
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basin within the niche over successive ledges and among a multitude of vases to the level of the pool.

The main body of the tower is 80 feet square. From the surface of the water to the top of the colonnades is 75 feet. This portion of the structure is enriched by a system of decorative rusticated bands, which give an aspect of great solidity to the base. The shaft of the tower is treated with great simplicity. The center of each side is paneled with fantastically perforated work, through which is indis-

The entrance to the tower is across an ornamented bridge from the Plaza, on the north side. Elevators will carry passengers to the various floors, which will be devoted to different purposes of the exposition, such as reception rooms, offices, restaurants, belvederes and amusement halls. A large restaurant, at a height of 200 feet, will give the diner a broad and beautiful view of the exposition and the surrounding landscape. From the cupola the eye can sweep the whole Niagara frontier, and look far into

wide as the nation itself. A close approach to the American ideal citizen, not only as regards his life and abilities, but in personal appearance, as well, Mr. Milburn makes a picturesque and notable chief executive of the Pan-American exposition. He was born in Sunderland, England, December 14, 1851. When 18 years old he came to this country, beginning the study of law at once in the office of Wakeman & Watson, at Batavia, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar in 1874. In 1879 he became a member of the



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

inctly revealed the massive framework of the tower. This feature is calculated to produce a remarkable effect when lighted from within, as it is the intention to do. The main shaft of the tower terminates in an elaborate entablature at the height of 200 feet. The crown of the tower rests upon this entablature, and is composed of three stories of diminishing proportions and varying design. The lower of these stories is an arcaded loggia,

Canada, beyond the majestic river that separates that country from the states. Sculpture plays an important part in the decoration of the tower. Two magnificent monumental groups of statuary flank each of the four sides of the base. Above the water niche in the southern face of the tower is a magnificent escutcheon, representing the arms and seal of the United States. In the spandrels of the arch above the niche are sculptures in high relief,

firm of Sprague, Milburn & Sprague, of this city, a business arrangement which continued until 1882. The next year Mr. Milburn spent in Denver, but on his return, in 1883, he became junior member of the well-known firm of Rogers, Locke & Milburn. Mr. Milburn has always been conspicuous in public-spirited movements, and rendered the city most valuable service as a member of the charter revision commission.