

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 BEAUTIFUL PLAZA.

Around It Will Center Much of the Exposition.

Standing at the great electric tower and looking to the north, the visitor will have before him the Plaza or square, a beautiful open space 350 by 500 feet. On the opposite, or north side of the Plaza, will be the Propylaea or monumental entrances, con-

portion of the Plaza. This terrace will surround a sunken garden, in the center of which will be a band stand, the terrace affording a large space for listeners.

THREE HANDSOME BUILDINGS.

They Are for Horticulture, Graphic Arts, Forestry and Mines.

The main buildings of the exposition are so arranged as to form a

arches each, which form the main entrances. Colored bas reliefs will ornament the broad white walls, while the pilasters of the facades and arcades will be decorated with arabesques of twining vines, fruit, flowers, birds and children. The colored decorations will be confined chiefly to the vaulted ceilings of the loggias. Two colored compositions will adorn the space above the eastern entrance of the Horticultural building. These



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THE PLAZA.

ected by a curved colonnade 280 feet long. These form an architectural screen of exceptional beauty, shutting out the steam and trolley railway station at the northern end of the exposition grounds.

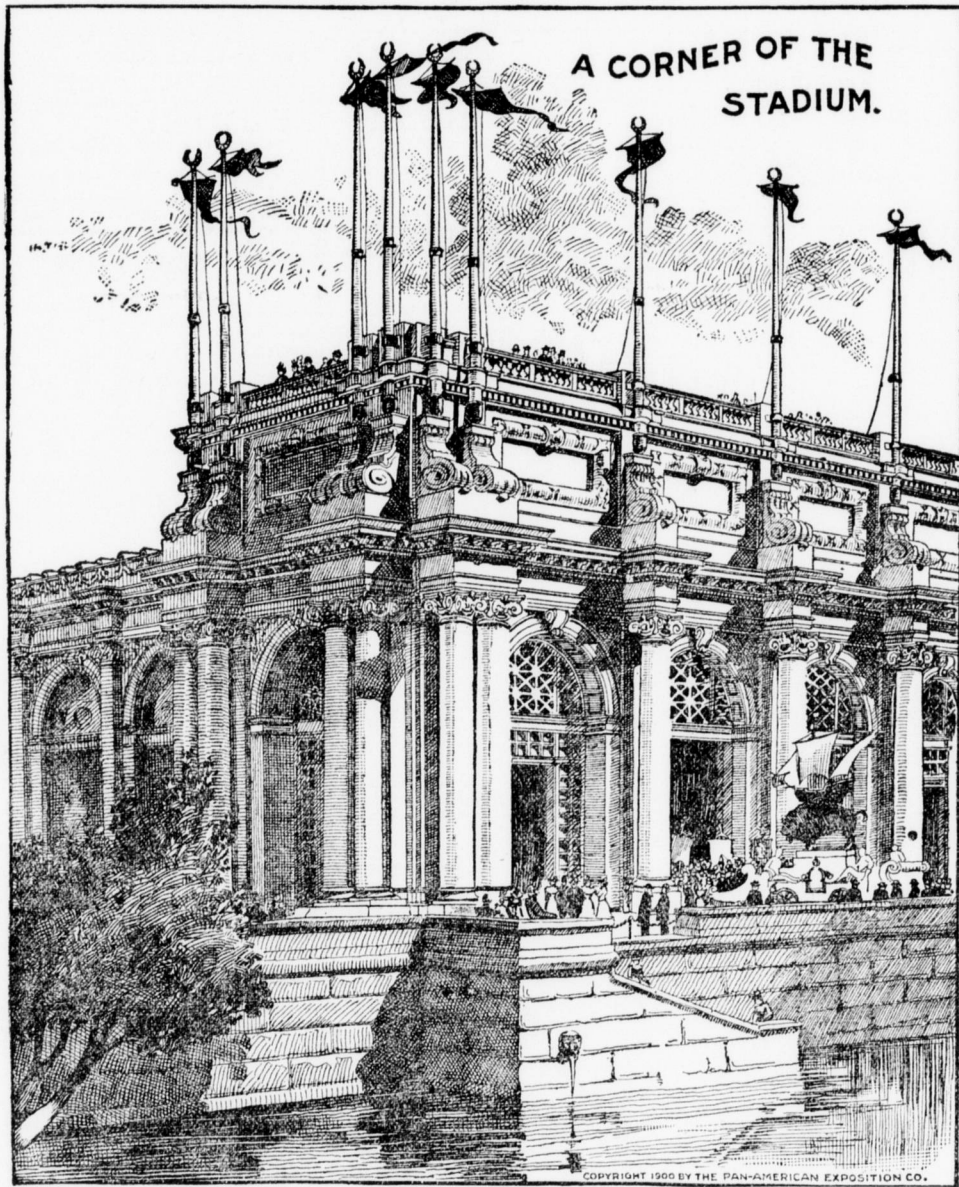
A large building at the left, 341 feet long and 52 feet wide, with towers 164 feet high, will be used for restaurant purposes. This forms also

vast court in the shape of an inverted letter T, the horizontal, or transverse court, lying east and west. At the extreme west end of this horizontal are the Horticultural, Graphic Arts and Forestry and Mines buildings. The Horticultural building, 220 feet square, is flanked on the south by the Forestry and Mines, and on the north by the Graphic Arts buildings, each

will represent Ceres, goddess of the harvest, bearing in her arms a sheaf of golden wheat. Three lions, led by Flora and Primavera, will draw her chariot.

Mohammedan New Year.

The Mohammedan New Year, which is due on Tuesday, May 1, is generally observed as a great festival in the



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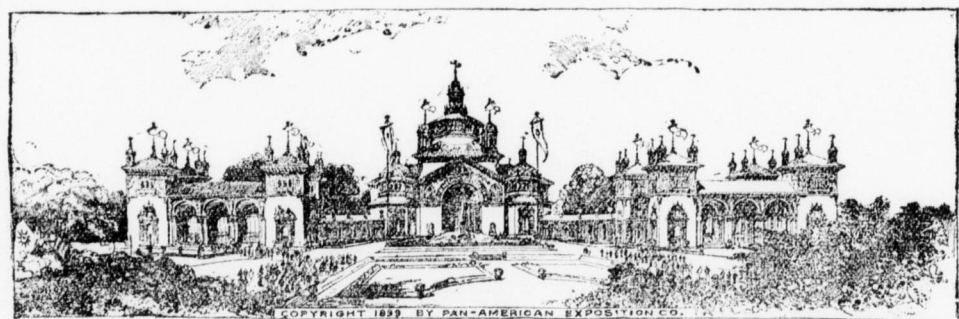
the eastern entrance to the Midway or pleasure ground, where the visitor may find a collection of novel entertainments that will astonish the most cosmopolitan traveler.

Directly across the Plaza from the restaurant building is a companion structure of the same dimensions, forming the entrance to the Stadium,

150 feet square. The whole group is connected with arcades, forming a semi-circular court, in which will stand the "Fountain of the Seasons."

The Horticultural building will have a central lantern 240 feet high at the intersection of the four arms of a Greek cross, which includes in its angles four small domes. Deeply re-

world of Islam. On that day, says a London exchange, the Lascars and other Moslem sailors on the various Indian steamships in the London docks organize a procession. They receive special pay for the day, deck themselves out in the gaudiest of oriental raiment and march round the quays in solemn procession, bearing



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or Athletic Field, where 25,000 people may be seated to enjoy the high-class contests in the athletic sports, in which champions from all parts of the world will participate.

A terrace, slightly raised above the general level, will form the central

crossed arched entrances are features of each facade.

The Graphic Arts and Forestry and Mines buildings are companion structures of the same size and style, having four corner towers. On the east facades are vaulted loggias of three

delicately constructed models of shrines.

PHY 'T IS, 'T IS TRUE!

The world is peculiar in many respects. At the notion, I trust, you'll not scoff? A man first thought to be getting on well 'Till in south he is getting well off! —Puck.

OHIO DEMOCRACY.

State Convention Assembles at Columbus.

A State Ticket Is Put in Nomination, Delegates to Kansas City are Chosen and Instructed for Bryan and the Chicago Platform Reaffirmed.

Columbus, June 14.—After a session of over nine hours the democratic state convention adjourned last night. It was a slate smashing and record breaking convention. The McLean men said they were asking for nothing and they got it.

After the first ballot for delegates-at-large it was found that the vote as announced showed only three elected. After the chair had declared Kilbourne, Patrick and Thomas elected, it was found on verifying the vote that George W. Hull, of Toledo, had 368 1/2 votes on the first ballot and 367 were necessary to elect. This discovery was not made until after Chapman on the third ballot was elected and then Chairman Huntington held there could be no going behind the returns after the vote was announced and Chapman had been declared one of the delegates-at-large.

The convention was called to order at the Auditorium at 11 a. m. by Hon. W. S. Thomas, of Springfield, chairman of the state central committee. After prayer by Rev. Hewitt, Chairman Thomas addressed the convention. The following temporary organization was announced: Chairman, Webster P. Huntington, of Columbus; secretary, Louis Reemelin, of Cincinnati; sergeant-at-arms, John McCarty, of Defiance.

A majority of the committee on credentials reported in favor of seating the Dowling delegation from Montgomery and the Wilson delegation from Cuyahoga county, and that all delegates hereafter be selected at primaries. A minority report was submitted to seat the Grimesey delegation from Cuyahoga instead of the Wilson delegation. Another minority report was made to seat the anti-Dowling delegation from Montgomery. The Dowling and Wilson men were both McLean delegations.

A hot discussion lasted until noon, when the second minority report was defeated. The Dowling delegates kept their seats.

After many bitter speeches the first minority report was defeated and the Wilson delegation retained their seats.

The temporary organization was made permanent and the reports of the committees on rules and resolutions were then adopted. Following is a synopsis of the platform:

The Chicago platform is reaffirmed, with a declaration that new and grave issues command serious attention; protests against the president and congress controlling new territory, independent of the constitution; declares against imperialism as leading to militarism, and denounces trusts; denounces the currency law of the last congress; demands removal of tariff from all monopolized commodities; expresses sympathy for Boers and calls for an honorable cessation of war in the Philippines; declares adherence to the Monroe doctrine and construction and control of Nicaragua canal by the United States; condemns the administration of the pension department; demands reduction of the war tax; favors the election of president and United States senators by direct vote of the people; deplors the Cuban postal scandal and denounces the Porto Rican tariff law; favors the initiative and referendum and prohibition of sweatshops; favors home rule for Ohio cities; demands the nominations of Bryan and instructs the Ohio delegates to vote for him.

Balloting for delegates-at-large began and James Kilbourne, of Columbus; A. W. Patrick, of New Philadelphia; W. S. Thomas, of Springfield, and H. L. Chapman, of Jackson, were elected.

For alternates-at-large C. L. Brumbach, of Greenville; M. B. Clyburn, of Hillsboro; M. O. Burns, of Hamilton, and John McSweeney, of Wooster, were elected.

For electors-at-large Gen. Isaac Sherwood, of Toledo, and Gen. A. J. Warner, of Marietta, were nominated. The names of Dr. R. H. Reemelin, of Cincinnati, and Harry McFadden, editor of the Steubenville Gazette, were presented for secretary of state, but Reemelin's name was withdrawn and McFadden was nominated.

The names of Simeon M. Winn, of Zanesville, and Allen W. Smalley, of Upper Sandusky, were presented for supreme judge. Before the result of the balloting was announced Winn's name was withdrawn and Judge Smalley was nominated by acclamation.

For dairy and food commissioner the names of W. N. Cowden, of Guernsey; Ballard B. Yates, of Pickaway; Dr. Theodore M. Garrett, of Henry; Dr. Thomas T. Shields, of Union, and Newton L. Bunnell, of Warren, were presented and then the convention was precipitated into such disorder that the chairman sent for police. The police restored order without making any arrests. On the second ballot Yates was nominated.

Prof. J. D. Simpkins, of St. Mary's, was nominated for state school commissioner without opposition, also Peter Y. Brown, of Chillicothe, for member of the board of public works.

Made Small Donations.

Washington, June 14.—The Post publishes an article stating that the republican congressional campaign committee has been endeavoring to collect as a campaign contribution a part of the extra month's salary voted to the employes of congress just before adjournment. The employes were informed that any contribution would be voluntary and many of them paid no heed to the communication, while others made only a small contribution, so that the amount collected will not exceed \$1,200 or \$1,500, instead of \$10,000, as was expected.

MILLERS IN POLITICS.

They Intend to Ask the Leading Parties to Declare for Legislation Against Rate Discriminations by Railroads.

Chicago, June 15.—The fight for a more effective interstate commerce law was the overshadowing topic at the annual convention of the Millers' National association yesterday. A tone of extreme bitterness towards the railroads cropped out during the sessions and the millers declared that the export flour trade of the country was being wiped out as a result of the discriminating differentials now in effect, and which permit the shipment of grain to foreign points for milling cheaper than American flour for export.

The principal action in this direction taken by the convention was the adoption of a resolution providing that, together with other national organizations interested in governmental regulation of commerce, an effort should be made to have both political parties insert the following plank in their platforms for the coming campaign:

"To the end of securing equality to all in the use of the transportation facilities of the country and preventing the upbuilding of industrial and commercial monopolies by means of differential rates and rebates extended to large and powerful corporations by common carriers, the influence of the party is pledged to the enacting of such legislation as will confer upon the inter-state commerce commission the necessary power to correct existing abuses and to provide summary relief, when, upon investigation it is found that excessive or inequitable charges are being levied upon the people."

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Presidential Offices Number 1,270 and the Pay of 1,914 Postmasters Will be Increased on July 1.

Washington, June 15.—The annual readjustment of postmasters' salaries, just completed, shows that the presidential offices now number 1,270, an increase of 236 over last year and 868 over 1894. There are 207 first class, 942 second class and 3,121 third class. In the adjustment just completed 15 second class offices have been advanced to the first class, 110 third class to second class, and 275 fourth class to the third class, while only one of the first class has been relegated to the second class, seven from the second class to the third class and 12 from the third to the fourth class.

Owing to the increased receipts at presidential offices during the year 1,914 postmasters will receive increased salaries on July 1, the individual increases ranging from \$100 to \$1,000. The latter amount will be allowed to the postmasters at St. Paul, Minn., whose salary will be increased from \$4,000 to \$5,000, and Milwaukee, Wis., increased from \$5,000 to \$6,000. The aggregate increase to the 1,914 postmasters is \$236,100, or \$22,300 in excess of the increase last year, which was \$28,300 in excess of anything allowed prior to that year.

One hundred and seventy-one postmasters will receive a reduction in salary, ranging from \$100 to \$300 each.

The average salary of postmasters has gradually increased each year since 1894. At present it is \$1,734. The salaries of clerks in post offices have not increased so uniformly.

IT IS A FOREIGN COUNTRY.

An Important Legal Decision as to the Status of Porto Rico.

New York, June 15.—Judge William K. Townsend, in the United States district court for the southern district of New York, yesterday handed down an opinion in the case of John H. Goetz & Co. vs. the United States, in which he declared the treaty of Paris valid and that the status of the people of Porto Rico is that of inhabitants of a foreign country as regards the constitution of the United States and within the meaning of the tariff acts.

Judge Townsend held that Porto Rico is a part of the United States so far as other countries are concerned, but, so far as the constitution of this country is concerned, is a foreign country and that the United States can govern it without subjecting it to the burden of national taxation, and that the status of the inhabitants will remain unchanged until congress shall determine it.

The decision of Judge Townsend affirms the decision of the board of general appraisers assessing a duty of 25 cents per pound on 100 bales of leaf tobacco.

EIGHT DEATHS BY FIRE.

A Tenement House Blaze Causes Appalling Loss of Life.

New York, June 15.—Fire in a tenement house at 34 Jackson street at 7 o'clock this morning caused the death of eight people. The dead are: Daniel Marion, Mrs. Mary Marion, Mamie Marion, aged 18; Albert Marion, aged 15; another son, aged 13; Elsie, aged 7; Emma, aged 4; Antoinette, aged 8 months. The Marions were all of one family.

The fire broke out on the first floor of the five-story tenement. Behind this building is a rear tenement. The first body found was that of Daniel Marion, who lived in the rear tenement, who jumped from a window to the ground and was killed.

Five persons, three boys, a man and a girl, were taken from the building unconscious to Gouverneur hospital.

Five Men Killed by Dynamite.

Bivabik, Minn., June 15.—Five men were killed Thursday by an explosion of dynamite at the Hale mine, three miles from here. A charge of dynamite had been set and the fuse lit in one of the drifts. When the usual alarm was given to enable the laborers to reach places of safety, the five men rushed directly into the drift where the charge was planted.

Mrs. Gladstone Dies.

London, June 15.—Mrs. Gladstone, widow of William E. Gladstone, the English statesman, died Thursday at her home at Hawarden.

THE TIDE OF WAR.

It Still Ebbs and Flows in South Africa.

Both Sides Report Minor Successes, the Greatest Being the Capture of 700 British by a Boer Commando — The British Defeat Dewet.

London, June 11.—The Boers have torn up 21 miles of Lord Roberts' vital line of railway between America Siding and Roodeval. It is a bold raid and vexatious, but it does not disquiet the military authorities as yet, for they expect Gen. Kelly-Kenny to drive off the marauders and to reopen the line.

London, June 12.—Fifty thousand British troops are within 50 miles of the marauding Boers north of Kroonstad and they are expected to make short work of them. Nevertheless, outside of the slender war office telegrams, no one knows what is going on.

South of Kroonstad there is a wide gap. The railway is only partially defended and, as Gen. Kelly-Kenny has hurried all the available troops northward, the assumption is that there is danger of a second raid. The loss of the Derbyshires is estimated at from 600 to 700 men.

A dispatch from Maseru, dated June 11, says: "Fifteen hundred Boers surrendered to Gen. Brabant to-day in the Ficksburg district."

Machadodorp has been officially proclaimed the capital of the Transvaal.

An official Boer telegram asserts that the British have been defeated with considerable loss at Donkerspoort, in the southern extremity of the Free State. It was thought that this district had been cleared of Boers and rebels long ago.

Gen. Forestier-Walker, in command of the lines of communication in South Africa, reports that in the disaster to the British troops, June 7, at Roodeval, where the Boers cut Lord Roberts' line of communications, the fourth battalion of the Derbyshire regiment were all killed, wounded or made prisoners, except six enlisted men. Two officers and 15 men were killed and five officers and 72 men were wounded, many of them severely. The Boers returned the wounded to the British.

London, June 13.—Two pieces of news encouraging to the British in the official dispatches are that the broken communications of Lord Roberts are in a fair way to be mended by the forces moving northward and southward and driving off the roving commandoes, and that Gen. Buller is at last master of Laing's Nek.

A telegram from Bloemfontein says that Gen. Hunter is coming up rapidly from the northwest, having severely defeated a large commando of Boers who had destroyed two miles of railway north of Kroonstad.

The Boer government is also issuing news cheering to its sympathizers. The following bulletin, the Boer version of the disaster to the Derbyshires, was posted by President Kruger at Machadodorp:

"On June 7 four divisions of burghers attacked the British at Roodeval, killed 200, took 700 prisoners and captured immense stores of food and ammunition—a Maxim gun and 1,000 lyddite shells. Some food was taken by the Boer farmers and the rest was burned. The burghers attacked from the open veldt and gave evidence of unprecedented bravery."

According to a dispatch from Machadodorp, dated June 10, those around President Kruger say that Louis Botha and Delarey have been offered indirectly £10,000 a year to lay down their arms and President Kruger expects the same offer to be made to himself, President Steyn and De Wet.

London, June 14.—Lord Roberts has been heard from, his line of communications having been practically restored by means of a complete victory gained by Gens. Methuen and Kitchener over Gen. Dewet at the Rhenoster river, June 12. The Boer camp was captured and the burghers were scattered in all directions. On Monday Lord Roberts attacked Gen. Botha, who was in strong force 15 miles southeast of Pretoria. After strenuous opposition the British forces gained considerable ground, but Gen. Botha, when Roberts left the field, was undefeated.

London, June 15.—That Gen. Botha should have been able to stand for two days against Lord Roberts and then to retreat without losing any guns, or having any of his men captured, is taken to mean that he has a force which the British must still reckon as formidable when acting defensively.

The pacification of the whole of the Transvaal, especially the wide spaces far from the railways, is looked upon as a business requiring months rather than weeks.

A dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez says: "President Kruger is holding on to his gold and issuing paper notes from a press in his executive car. The Boer government's coin stock is exhausted, and the officials are now paying out plain gold disks unstamped."

A Settlement Seems Nigh.

Chicago, June 14.—As a result of Wednesday's conference between building contractors and employes, predictions are made of the resumption of work in the building line within ten days.

Otis Visits the President.

Washington, June 12.—Maj. Gen. Otis reached Washington yesterday. He was met at the station by Adj. Gen. Corbin, who escorted him to the White House. Gen. Otis and Gen. Corbin were ushered into the library, where Mr. McKinley congratulated Otis upon his good health and thanked him for his "signal services to the country." Gen. Otis made no report to the president in detail, although the situation in the Philippines in a general way was almost the sole theme touched upon.