Present Condition of the World's Fair Grounds.

### A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY.

The Main Structures Are Practically Completed.

Some of the Foreign Buildings Are me of the Foreign Buildings Are being carried forward to completion as Also Well Under Way - Work on rapidly as possible, while that of Arkansas the Various State Edificer - 1 General Description of the Great Exposition as It Is Now and as It Will Be When kinished.

Jackson Park, the site of the World's Fair, is seven and a half miles south by east of the City Hall, Chicago. It embraces 633 acres, of which about one-fifth had been improved as a public pleasure park. No more beautiful or convenient site for a World's Fair could have been found in the world.

The waters of the lake have been let into a series of artificial lagoons, by which a complete tour of the grounds may be made in boats. Landscape gardeners have and al-most carte blanche in the matter of decora-tion and have kept pace with the architects in making an entirely beautiful and artistic site beyond the anticipations of even the most enthusiastic Chicago Exposition

While work in general upon the Exposition Grounds has not progressed so far as was promised, it has progressed further than was anticipated, for the promise, says a Chicago correspondent of the New York Herald, is always greater than the performance in such enterprises. So far as the Exportance of the South Oldon, Wisconsin, Indiana ment exhibit, warehouses of various sorts,

Of the other buildings those of Pennsylvanian and Massachusetts, which flank that of New York, stand conspicuous. The Pennsylvanians have not been idle, for their structure is complete, exteriorly, except the dome, which has not yet been covered with staff. These three structures face the beautiful art building, and the site is as fine as could have been selected. It will not take much work to finish the Massachusetts building on the outside. The Nebrasaa building is well along, while that of Minneso'a is nearly done. As for Missouri, merely the framework is up, but there is pienty of time. Missouri started late. Maine's building is at frame work is up, but there is pienty of time.
Missouri started late. Maine's building is at

the head or eastern end of the avenue, facing upon the lake. It is well along.

On the semi-circular avenue north of the On the semi-circular avenue north of the avenue of States are located the buildings of North Dakota. Kansas, Texas, Utah, Idaho, New Mexico, Arizona, Montana, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Alabama, Virginia and West Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Rüode Isiand, Connecticut and New Hampsnire. The foundations for many of these are not yet laid, while others are well along. Kansas has a beautiful building, which is

is progressing favorably. That of Fiorida just now bears the appearance of an Egyptian temple. Montana has done well, the dome, which should have been completed by work being nearly completed. Utah has been slower, for merely the framework of Around Machinery Hall and its annex been slower, for merely the framework of her building is apparent. West Virginia is tuilding her house en-tirely of wood, using no staff, as in the case

setts, and could come into its house early in sengers in the Exposition grounds without the winter if it wanted to. Iowa has an unusually handsome building next to the pavilion, an i will command attention because of its Lappy location. Connecticut has a striking structure in yellow, Columbus' own color, and it will soon be ready for occu-tural building. Transportation and Horticultural buildings. The Woman's building was

At the opening of the basin a magnificent peristyle is being erected, at the south end of which is to be the Casino and at the north end a music hall. Work upon them is pro-

gressing rapidly, the staff covering being

At the east end of the basin facing the Administration building is the gigantic status of the Republic, sixty feet in height. There is much to do in and around the basin, nearly in place. upon which front the Manufactures and Agriculture buildings. The pillars at the mouths of the south and north canals are not yet completed, and the staff facing for the embankments here has not yet been put in place. There have been many vexatious delays upon the Administration building also, and the decoration of the magnificent

there is more or less incompleteness, but this does not matter so much. Machinery Hall is somewhat out of the way, and it is not necessary that it should be so far advanced of the majority of other States, and the effect is rather pleasing. Maryland has her building nearly done, and it is a handsome one indeed. Delaware is almost hidden by which is going on by night and day. Neverthelm one indeed. Delaware is almost hidden by the towering New York pile just to the south the less railroad tracks come in here, which of it, but its house is well along. Rhode 1s'and is located just to the north of Massachusetts, and could come into its house early in
sengers in the Exposition grounds without

pancy. New Hampshire's building has a rugged exterior which presents a pleasing contrast to its fellows on either ride.

finished long ago, and nothing now remains but the interior decorations. In the Horticultural building thousands of rare and contrast to its fellows on either side.

All these State buildings are in the extreme nothern end of the Park, between trifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets. Just Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets. Just The extreme south end of the grounds is a confusion. Here will

#### KOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE Japanese, who have recently set ap a representative body resembling our Congress and the British Parliament, have already devised a practical method of getting rid of a great nuisance, which also is a darling of all legislative "fili-busters." It is "lobby division," or "call of ayes and nays" that they have attacked, and the way is very simple; each member has at his desk an electric button, which communicates by wire with his name on burg, where better sanitary conditions a membership list, behind the speaker's exist, over half the cases have proved desk, so the entire vote can be taken in fatal. In Hamburg the ratio of deaths a second, and announced as soon as in cholera cases has been nearly one-half, counted; better still, the method gives while in northern Germany, in Belgium, ao member an excuse to get up and talk and in France, it has been about oneagainst time when his name is called.

oart in the World's Fair," in Scribner. Asiatic cholera this year. in regard to the much-disputed question In many portions of the country there of the water-supply, he emphatically is a steady scarcity of good farm laborers. says: "The simple truth is that there Many of our cities are overcrowded with Chicago has now and will have then financially-in the country than in town. brief intervals (which cannot now oc- would work well for all concerned. cur), the most favorable water-supply enjoyed by any of the great cities of the

STONE walls do not always make a Turpin, the inventor of melinite, has been confined for treason at Etampes, in France, he has invented a balloon that can be guided by the aeronaut. He has also devised a new fuse for shells used at sea and an apparatus for making in-

handsomest men in Germany.

\$200 per skin, are worth \$68,800. This

ters, telegraph offices, etc.

The Electrical building is 345 feet wide and 69) feet long. It was designed by Van Brunt & Howe, of Kinsas City, and cost \$410,090. The east front is opposite the Manufactures building. The general scheme of the plan of the Electrical building is based rate the services rendered to the country by Gen. Lafavette, but there is no monuupon a longitu linal nave 115 lest wide and 114 feet high, crossed in the middle by a transept of the same width and height. The second story is composed of a series of galment to the great Spaniard who dispovered America. A suggestion that a Columbus arch be erected on Meridian eries, the area of which is 118,546 square Hill has met with much favor. It is pointed out that from that site could be busily engaged in the final work of construc-tion and beautifying the grounds, and it seems beyond doubt that everything will be seen the Potomac, Arlington Heights, the opening on the first

> residences. care of, and it is said that they contain seilles and Toulon, all the birds, as if more timber now than ten years ago. actuated by a common impuise, aban-Maine has a heavy draw on her forests for doned these two cities and suddenly retimber for ships, and good care must have sorted to Hyeres. The latter place en-been taken of them if the above is true. joyed a complete immunity from cholera, One reason why the forests are preserved

is because no small trees are cut. A MAN from Birmingham has been trying to prove the usclessness of church watches. He has taken observations of minutes after the beginning of it no one appeared. About ten minutes later people began slowly to filter in, the advance guard being led by three maidens of immature age, who had the sacred building all to themselves for at least ten minutes. For the space of twenty minutes there were not above a dozen people in the church, most of whom after they began to hurry up; in the burg. -[New York Tribune. were children. At twenty-five minutes next five minutes, when the bell stopped, sixty-five had passed in, and they continued doing so for another thirty ninutes, when an equal number entered

the sacred building. on among the Gilbert Islands lately-the erm means the taking away of natives L'ttle Bart or Bartlett. The popularity a ship loads to work in foreign lands ander a system which is practically slavery. Truth calls the western Austra- family names. lian squatters "modern slavers." It says that when the squatter wants laborers he Bartletts are numerous in England and shuts his eyes to Government regulations and simply goes out "mustering." He raids a native camp, and "by the aid of a conniving magistrate, who may him- it was often necessary to use the diminuself want to go mustering next week, en- tive forms from the fact that the same tangles the natives into a form of agreement purporting to be a twelve months' low, and rearrest as promptly follows the pet name of Robin or Little Robert. desertion. "It is a common sight to see

milas. Its course is through a very man blood,

mountainous country, touching also a fine farming section. The main purpose of its construction is to get out the timber on about 70,000 acres of land. A type of mogul engine is being built for the little road. There is a railroad of the same sm. Al gauge now being operated in Maine, and one or two in Western States.

NEARLY three-fourths of all the cases of cholera in southern Russia, or in the region between the Caspian Sea and the Black, have proved fatal. In St. Petersthird. About eighty per cent. of the FRANKLIN MACVEAGH, the well- cases in Persia are thought to have proved known citizen and merchant of Chicago, fatal. A quarter of a million Persians writes with enthusiasm of "Chicago's are supposed to have perished by the

will be no trouble with the water-supply able-bodied young men who would be uext year, as there is none now; for much better-morally, physically, and what it has always had, except for a few | The proper distribution of this labor

### A Cow's Jealousy.

In the Spectator, C. Hunter Brown, STONE walls do not always make a of Nelso.1, New Zealand, tells the prison for the convict. While Eugene following odd story of a cow's jealousy of a dog:

A few years ago I had a quiet milch cow, Rose, which was certainly fond of Thomas, the man who milked her regularly, and she also showed an aversion to dogs even greater than is usual in her expensive hydrogen gas for inflating species. One night, for what reason I balloons. Meantime Tobias F. Hudson, now forget, I had tied up a young-collie a prisoner in the Maryland penitentiary, dog in the little cowshed where she was has invented an improved socket for accustomed to be milked. The following incandescent lamps and constructed a morning I had just begun to dress when number of unique clocks, one of which, I heard the puppy barking in the cowthe Warden says, keeps better time than shed. "Oh," thought I, "I forgot to tell the expensive French clock in the prison. Thomas about the puppy, and now the THE Empress of Germany, who gave cow will get in first and gore it." The birth recently to her seventh child, is next minute I heard a roar of unmistakone of the youngest looking women of able fear and anguish-a human roar. I her age in Germany. Her color is ex- dashed down to the spot, and at the same cellent, and her cheeks are as rosy as moment arrived my son, pitchfork in those of a peasant girl. Although not hand. There lay Thomas on his face, strictly beautiful, she is a large fine- in a dry gutter by the side of the road looking woman, with an expressive face, to the cowhouse, and the cow butting large blue eyes, a straight nose and an angrily at him. We drove off the cow extremely winsome smile In the ordinary and poor Thomas scuffled across the sense of the term, she does not look road, slipped through a wire fence, stood aristocratic or majestic; but she is an up and drew his breath. "Why, Thomas," ideal example of the German woman and stid I, "what's the matter with Rose?" mother. Her Majesty is now about thirty- "Well, sir," said Thomas, "I heard the three years old. She was a Princess of pup bark and untied him, and I was just Schleswig-Holstein, and is a niece of coming out of the cowhouse, with the that Princess who married Professor pup in my arms when Rose came round Esmarsch, of the University of Kiel. The the corner. As soon as she seed the pup Professor was not ennobled until a few in my arms she rushed at me without years ago, so that the German Empress | more ado, knocked me down and would was the niece of a man bearing no title have killed me if you hadn't come up." whatever. The professor and his wife Thomas had, inderd, had a narrow escape; spent some time in America a few years his trouses were ripped up from end to ago. He was once considered one of the end and red marks all along his legs showed where Rose's horns had grazed THE sea-otter hunters, despite the pre- along them. "Well," said I, "you'd dictions of their failure, have probably better not milk her this morning, since made more money this season than the she's in such a fury." "Oh, I'll milk her sealers. The five San Francisco vessels right enough, sir, by and by; just give which have been heard from have caught her a little time to settle down like. It's 344 otters, which at the lowest value of only jealousy of that 'ere pup, sir. She a't abide seeing p is a fine return for the money expended it." "Well, as you like," said I, "only in fitting out the vessels, and next year take care and mind what you are about." will probably see an increase in the fleet. "All right, sir." In about twenty WASHINGTON is well provided with minutes Thomas called me down to see monuments to American heroes, and re- the milk. The cow had stood quiet cently one was dedicated to commemo- enough to be milked. But the milk was hour a copious red precipitate had settled

#### had doubted the jealous theory. After that I believed. Do Birds Fiy irom www.ra?

to the bottom of the pail. Till then I

A curious circumstance in connection the picturesque hills of Virginia, the with the recent epidemic of cholera at Catholic University of America, the Hamburg was the departure of all the National Park and Observatory, while it birds from the city a few days prior to would also afford a magnificent view of the outbreak. Numerous records exist the city of Washington, showing to best of birds thus suddenly disappearing from advantage its splended avenues, its beau- plague-threatened centres, and throughtiful parks and squares, its imposing out the world these flittings are generally public buildings and elegant private looked upon as omens of approaching sickness. Thus, in the summer of 1884, THE forests in Maine are well taken when the cholera was raging at Marand the extraordinary influx of birds there attracted much attention at the time. Similar migrations have been observed in various parts of Italy, Austria bells in this age of cheap clocks and and Russia just before the advent of cholera, and in Galicia, especially in the sumthe effect of the bell-ringing, with the mer of 1872, all the sparrows suddenly following results: For the first few quitted the town of Prezemsyl a couple of days before the appearance of the pest, and not a single bird returned until the end of November, when the cholera had entirely disappeared. The extent to which birds realize and guard against the dangers of certain forms of contagious disease have long engaged the attention of naturalists, whose speculations on the subject are likely to be revived by the recent migration of the birds from Ham-

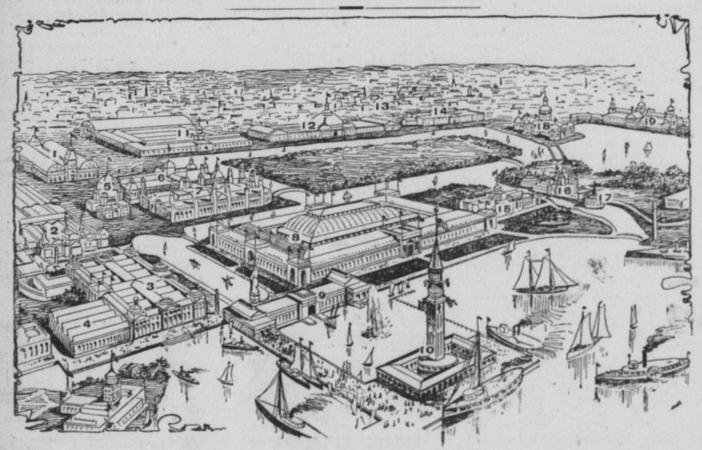
### Pet Names.

The popular abbreviations of pe, names in earlier times were in, on, et kin, and others says the Boston Home THE Sydney Truth tells of doings in Journal. Emma was shortened to Em, western Australia which seem very like and for love's sake it became Emmott or he "blackbirding" that has been going Emmet. Matilda was first Til, then Tillot. Bartholomew was Bart, then of these pet names is seen in the great number of them which eventually became

The Tillotsons, the Emmetts and the America, although few dream that their names were originally pet and not surnames. Before the use of family names name was not infrequently give to two or three children of the same family. engagement." Desertions promptly fol- The original of the surname Robinson is

As Germans of to-day add chen to a gang of blacks, chained by the necks, children's names as a term of endearment, ing escorted from one prison to another making Anna Annchen, Elizabeth Lisby black policemen as deserters." It is chen, so our English ancestry used the alleged that this system of kidnapping is equivalent kin. Watkin was Little Walin full operation in western Australia. | ter. Simkin Little Simeon, Perkin Lit-A RAILROAD with a gauge of but the Peter. Terminations in kin were twenty-four inches is now building in use among the lower orders—North Carolina. It is to run from Hot that is, among the Anglo-Saxons, while Springs, near the Tennessee border, to the diminutives in, on and et were mere Laurai River, a distance of twenty four aristocratic and used by families of Nor-

# BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



KEY TO BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF COLUMBIAN EX ?O 1 10N.

1-Railway Approach. 2-Machinery Hall, 1734 Acres. 3-Agriculture Building, 15 Acres. 4-Annex to Agriculture Building. 5-Administration Building. 6-Hall of Mines and Mining, 834 Acres. 7-Electrical Building, 934 Acres. 8-Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, 44 Acres. 9-The Great Peristyle and Music Hall Cafe. 10-Pier and Casino. 11-Transportation Exhibit, 1834 Acres. 12-Horticultural Hall, 634 Acres. 13-Villages of All Nations. 14-Woman's Building. 15-United States Government Building. 16-Fisheries Building and Deep-Sea Aquaria. 17-Life-Saving Station, etc. 18-Illinois State Building. 19-Galleries

ability, and the grounds to-day are presen-

To all intents and purposes the main build-ings are completed, and were it necessary some of the exhibits could be place in posi-tion now, this being particularly true of the

and Hayt', have displayed any particular energy. The buildings of England and Germany are well under way; Hayti has the ing to the lateness of the arrival of mater foundation of her building ready for the has but the foundation of her house laid. superstructure, while Japan has a large force of workmen, sent here by the Mikado, at work upon the temple in the centre of the wooded island situated in the lagoon, which is to be a permanent structure devoted to art and a Japanese ethnological exhibit, the whole to become the property of the city when the Exposition is over. This structure vill cost \$60,000 and will be surrounded by a from the £630,000 appropriated by the Japa-

mese Empire.
The toreign buildings are to be grouped in the northeastern section of the groun's. England, Canada, Russia, Germany, Austria, Ceyion and France will face the lake and front upon the broad avenue running by the lake. France, situated the furthest north, will be located just to the east of the art palace eastern annex. Then, arranged art palace eastern annex. Then, arranged along a beautiful avenue extending in a semieircie, reaching from the art palace to the lilinois State building, are the sites for the structures to be erected by Costa Rica, Guatemala, Ecuador, Turkey, Norway, Sweden, Hayti, Ceylon, Colombia, Nicaragua and Brazil. This avenue is nicely shaded, and more desirable sites for airy buildings could not be found. Those foreign buildings which do not command the lake front look upon the North Pond, which is connected with toth the lake and lagoon.

Spain and Italy are to construct their buildmin and Italy are to construct their build-gs to the north of the site selected by Turkey. Great piles of lumber and brick at present mark the sites of all the foreign

Turkey. Great piles of lumber and brick at present mark the sites of all the foreign buildings with the exception of those of England, Germany and Austria.

The space occupied by the foreign buildings, however, does not compare to that set apert for the structures of the forty-four States of the Union. Entering the main gate at F.fty-seventh street, a broad avenue extends directly to the lake. This is known as the avenue of the States. Upon it front the Nebraska, Minnesota, Georgia, Missouri, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Vermont and Maine buildings. The most conspicuous of these structures is that erected by the Empire State, which is nextmost conspicuous of these structures is that erected by the Empire State, which is newring completion. It is a beautiful building and one of which New Yorkers have reason to be proud. All the framework is in place, and most of the staff, or outer covering has been put on, but it will be some time before the house is ready for its fluishing traches. It is as far advanced, however, as any of the Metate buildings.

position directors are concerned, they have and Illinois. The latter is one of the largest car houses, the landscape department, the fulfilled their promises to the best of their buildings on the grounds, and is nearly Krupp gun works, the leather exhibits, the and Illinois. The latter is one of the largest buildings on the grounds, and is nearly done. It has a fine, large dome, which is one of the most conspicuous objects within the enclosure. California is putting up an immense building, but no progress further than the framework has yet been made. Enough has been done, however, to show that the California is one of the largest which is the call. Transportation, Horticultural and Fisheries buildings. It was the idea to have all the main structures completed by the time of the dedicatory ceremonies, but there have been delays, disappointments and mishaps and consequent non-performance, but the result is creditable. All the main buildings will be in condition in plenty of time to allow the exhibitors an opportunity to place. low the exhibitors an opportunity to place their weres before the opening day.

As for the foreign Governments, none of them, outside of England, Germany, Japan and Hayt, have displayed any particular and Hayt, have displayed any particular cases of Nevala and South Dakota. Wassington, which will be well represented, ow-

Not much has been heard or said about the midway plaisance, but this promises to be a great feature of the Exposition next year, although an extra admission will be charged to see its features. This plaisance is a broad strip, one block wide, running from Jackson to Washington park, bounded by Fifty-nintb and Sixtieth streets. Within this enclosure is to be the Dahomey village, Jaranese landscape garden. It is apart from the Austrian village, Indian village, American building for the display of her gencan (aboriginal Indian) village, Chinese vil-Japan's building for the display of her general products, but its cost will be defrayed lage and theatre, Morocco exhibits, Roman house, Algerian village, a street in Cairo, Moorish palace, a Turkish village, a German village, Dutch settlement, Japanese bazzar, the exhibit of Irish industries and the Persian concession, not to mention other numerous catchpenny devices at once strange and curious. Visitors to the Exposition and curious. proper will be admitted to the plaisance, but its wonders and curiosities can only be seen by the payment of an additional fee. Com-paratively little work has been done upon these exhibits as yet.

Visitors to the grounds to-day are sur-prised at the general completeness of things for the progress made has been such as to show to the best alvantage. The first object of attention naturally is the great Manufactures and Liberal Arts build-ing, with its capacity for accommodating three hundred thousand people. There is much work to do upon it yet before it is com-pleted, but it is work that can hadone just much work to do upon it yet before it is completed, but it is work to at can be done just as well during the winter as any other time. To the east of this va-t structure and facing the lake the steam railway tracks yet remain, preventing the sodding of the grounds, as is the intention. As this railway will be a great benefit and accommodation to exhibitors it will probably not be taken away until the last moment.

To the west of the Manufacturers building as well as the north, which at present constitute the man entrances, the grounds are in beautiful condition. All the space surrounding the United States Government

rounding the United States Government building has been sodded up, the roads nicely gravelled and levelled; the oridge across the north canal, connecting with the Electrical building, and the lagoon and north inlet, connecting the woodel island and the Fisheries building, are completed, and the vast crowds that come in from the West will have no difficulty in gaining entrance to the place where the exercise are held.

All around the Government building and the other structures facing the lagoon the landscape gardeners have been profitably busy with gratifying results. The roadways

power house and miscellaneous structures devoted to all sorts of uses, some of which have been begun; others are on the way, while the foundations for some of them have not yet been laid. In all 125 buildings will be erected on the grounds, more than half of which, however, will be comparatively small.

### The Main Buildings Described.

The imposing Government Building is a classic structure, bearing a strong resemblance to the National Museum and other Government buildings in Washington. It was designed by Supervising Architect of the Treasury Windrim and cost \$400,000. The structure covers an area of 345 by 415 feet and is constructed of iron and glass. The central dome, 120 feet in diameter and 150 feet high, is the leading architectural feature of the edifice. The allotments of space for the several departments is: War Depart-ment, 23,000 square feet; Treasury, 10,500; Agriculture, 23,250; Interior, 24,000; Post Office, 9000; Fisheries, 20,000; Smithsonian

Institution, palance of space.

The Horticultural Building is immediately south of the entrance to Jackson Park and faces the lagoon. The structure is 998 feet ng and has an extreme width of 250 feet Jenny, of Chicago. The plan is a central pavilion with two end pavilions, each connected with the central one by front and rear curtains, forming two interior courts, each eighty-sight by 270 feet. The center of the pavilion is roofed by a crystal dome 187 feet in diameter and 118 feet high. The building

cost \$302,000. The Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building is the mammoth structure of the Exposition. It is 1657 feet long By 787, and cover enearly thirty-one acres of ground. It is the largest building ever constructed under one roof. The style of architecture is Corinone roof. The style of architecture is Corin-thian, and throughout the treatment is sev-erely classic. There are four great entrances, one in the center of each facade. The en-trances are designed in the manner of tri-umphal arches. The building occupies the most conspicuous place on the grounds, facing the lake. The exterior of the structure is covered with "staff," which is treated so as to represent marble. The contract price was \$1,700,000.

The Fine Arts Building is a pure type of the most refined classic architecture in the Grezian-Ionic style. It is oblong, 500 by 320 feet, intersected north, east, south and 32) feet, intersected north, east, south and west by a great nave and transept 100 feet wide and seventy feet high. The dome is sixty feet in diameter. Galleries sixty feet wide run around the entire building. C. B. Atwood was the architect. The building is located in the northern portion of the park, the south front facing the lagoon. This building cost \$670,000.

building cost \$670,000.

For the accepted design of the Woman's Building Miss Sophia G. Hayden received a prize of \$1000. The principal facade of the building has an extreme length of 470, the depth being one-half that distance. The style of architecture is Italian Renaissance. tyle of architecture is Italian Renaissance. The building is incased with "staff," and will, when finished, be one of the most noticeable edifices on the grounds. The hanging gardens will be a unique and impressive fecture of the center pavilion. The estimate for this building was \$211,000, but the actual cost was reduced to \$138,000.

The Hall of Mines an 1 Mining is located at

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Montay of next May.

An army of 10,00) workingman is now

bles of different kinds and huss, which will be considered part of the mining exhibit.

They can be removed and sold at the cose of the Exposition. The cost was \$265,000.

The style of architecture of the Agriculation.

tural building is classic renaissance, and it

is one of the most magnificent structures in the Exposition ground. It stands near the

shore of Like Michigan, and is almost sur-rounded by water. The building is 500 by

800 feet. The cornice line is sixty-five feet above grade. Mammoth Corinthian pillars, fifty feet high and five feet in diameter, are on either side of the main entrance. The

pavilions are on each corner, with one in

he center, the latter being 144 feet square

The main entrance is sixty-four feet wide. The glass dome is 130 feet high. Domes ninety-six feet high surround the corner

pavilions. There has been excended on this building \$620,000. The architects are Mo-

Fig. Mead & White, of New York.

Peaboly & Stearns, of Boston, were the architects for the Machinery Hal. The magnificence of its appearance will strike

all visitors to the Exposition. It measures 850 by 500 feet, and cost \$1,250,000. The

building is located at the extreme south end of the park, midway between the shore of Lake Michigan and the west line of the park. The building is spanned by three arched trusses, and the interior looks like three railroad train houses side by side. For

the purpose of moving machinery an eleva vated traveling crane has been placed in

each of the long naves.
The Transportation Building is one of a

group of edifices forming the northern Archi-tectural Court of the Exposition. It faces

eastward and commands a view of the wooded island. The style of architecture

is Romanesque, and its treatment is ex-tremely refined an i simple. The main en-trance to the Transportation Building con-sicts of an immense single arch enriched to

an extraor linary degree with carvings, bas reliefs and mural paintings. The interior

treatment of the structure is very much after the manner of a Roman basilica, with

broad nave and aisles. Toe main building of the transportation exhibit measures 90

by 256 teet. The annex covers more groun i than the main building. Tae edifics will cost \$30,000. Its architects were Adler & Sullivan, of Chicago.

The Fisheries Builting embraces a brze

central structure and two smaller polygo all buildings connected with it on either side by arcades. Its extreme length is 30) feet and the width 165 feet. The fisheries exhibit will be found in the central portion. The polygonal buildings will contain the nations with the architecture.

gling exhibit and the aquiria. The architectural style of the elidee is Spanish-Romanesque. Henry Ives Cobb, the architect, has richly embellished the exterior of the

The glass from:s of the aquaria nave 300) quare feet of surface. The supply of sea water for the salt water fish will come from

Wood's Holl, and will be transported in spe

Ciaily constructed cars.

The gen and crown of the Exhibition palaces is the Alministration Building. Tue

gilde I dome of the lofty structure will be the

most conspicuous object on the grounds

The edifice will cos. \$551,000. It was designed by Richard M. Hunt, of New York,

President of the American Institute of Architects. It covers an area of 262 feet

square and consists of four pavilions 82% feet square. The great central dome is 129 feet in diameter and 277% feet high. The general design of the beilding is in the style

of the French renaissance, the first story being in the Doric order. The interior beauties of the structure exceed those of the exterior.

In this structure will be located the offices

of the Exposition management, press quar-ters, telegraph offices, etc.

Its cost has been about \$225,00

CARL SCHURZ is a cultivated musician. EX-SPEAKER REED is fifty-three years

QUEEN VICTORIA will spend the winter ANDREW CARNEGIE has endowed thirteen braries in Scotland.

GERMANY's baby Princess has been christened Victoria Louise. TENNYSON makes the list of burials in Westminster Abbey 1173.

THE late General Pope left an estate of \$25,00) or \$30,000 to his children. THE new Dake of Sutherland's annual in-

come will not fall short of \$721,00). Ex-SENATOR PLATT, of New York, was a singer in his youth and led a country choir "Bos" BURDETTE, the humorist, is a dea-con in the Baptist Caurch at his home, Boya

Mawr. Penn. SIR ARTHUA SULLIVAN says there is nothing like a railway car for composing operatic melodies.

THE Duchess of Devonshire enjoys the reputation of being the only Duchess on record who has twice married a Duke. Mr. Justice Shiras's silk gown is made of twenty-one yards of the richest and most

expensive silk, and was the gift of his fellow townsmen of Pitt-burz. PROFESSOR WILLIAM SWINTON, the well k nown author of the series of schoolbooks that bear his name. die i suddenly in New York City a few nights ago. He died

WHI E the Hon. Taomas Pal ner was the United States Minister to Madrid he adopted a Spanish child as his son. The little fellow is said to sea fine specimen of An falusian

beauty-> A HANDSOME monument has been erected at Cherbourg, France, to the honor of Jean Francois Millet. It consists of a marble bust of the great ar ist, supported on a granits pedestal and surrounded by bronze figures. It is not generally known that Lord Tennyson was twice offered a Baronetcy and twice declined the honor. His elevation to the peerage was the first instance of liter-

ary merit alone having been rewarded with a patent of nobility. THE estate left by the post Whittier much larger toan was expected even by his most intimats friends. It is un lerstood that his copyrights alone bring in now an income of \$3500 a year, while the total value of his estate is placed at \$122,000.

PROFESSOR E. N. HORSFORD, of Cambridge, Mass., the great believer in E-icsson as the true discoverer of America, has received from the King of Denmark the decoration of a Knight of the Royal Order of Dannebrog. This is a very ancient order of knighthood—It was founded in the middle ages—reserved for a score or two of persons of distinction.

Women are lately joining the National Journeymen Tailors' Union of America in great numbers, and in several cities they have formed branches of their own in affiliation with the local unions instead of remaining members of the men's unions.