AN ARMY AT WORK.

The Columbian Fair Buildings at Last Assume Definite Shape.

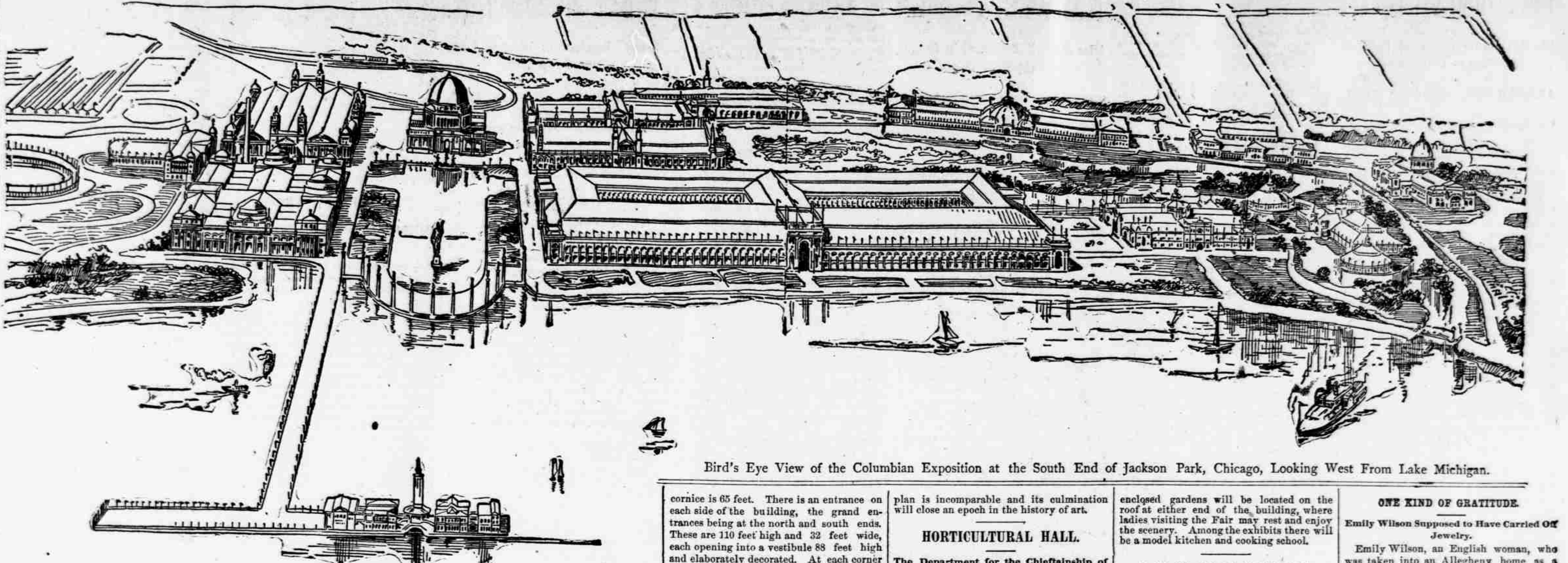
A PLACE FOR PITTSBURG.

The Iron City Expected to Fill a Big Space in Machinery Hall.

PLANS ON A STARTLING SCOPE.

Women to Take an Active Part, With a Building of Their Own.

A BUILDING IN THE SHAPE OF A SHIP



Bird's Eye View of the Columbian Exposition at the South End of Jackson Park, Chicago, Looking West From Lake Michigan.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—"All you see of the World's Fair is six miles of board fence—That's what the wild waves are saying!" So sang Eddie Foy in "Sinbad" at the Chicago Opera House last night, and as far as the general public is concerned it is true. Jackson Park, where the bulk of the great show is to be located, is surrounded with a fence higher, tighter, stronger and more zealously guarded than the fence around the Allegheny Ball Park.

The cracks are so small that even the enterprising small boy could scarcely peep through. It is so smooth that even the young man who has caught the greased pig at the county fair would find his hands full in trying to get over it. The gates are built apparently with a view to great durability and are closely guarded, nobody being allowed to enter without a permit. About four weeks ago, when the work on some of the buildings got fairly under way, the policy of excluding outsiders was put into practice, largely with a view of keeping out men who might make trouble among the workmen, and the results have been very satisfactory to all concerned, except those who have no business within the enclosure.

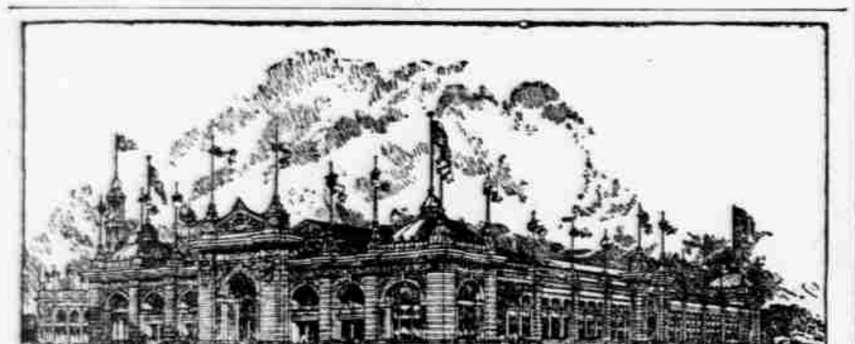
A SCENE OF ACTIVITY.

Within the enclosure a scene of great activity presents itself. About 600 men are at work converting the big stretch of prairie swamp into a garden of art and industry, whose attractions shall astonish the world. At the edge of the lake a powerful steam dredge is at work, the great shovel slips downward with much rattling of chains and a moment later comes laboriously to the surface with half a cartload of sand dripping over its edge.

The sand is emptied into a barge and down goes the shovel again. Each day the dredge works its way farther inland. It is cutting the broad water passage, which the architects of the Exposition call the great basin, and by which Lake Michigan is to communicate with the system of artificial water ways with which the park is to be beautified and diversified as well as by the buildings. The channels within the park do not need to wait for the dredge. Then resort is had to the patient mule and his equally docile Italian driver, the temporary railway and to the spade and the scraper. The Lagoon, with its four miles of winding shore, with its "wooded island" and its other island that is not to be wooded, but is to be the location of the Fisheries Building, is fast taking shape. The spaces to be occupied by the various buildings have long since been marked out, cleared and leveled. In all but one or two instances the contracts have been let, and great double carloads of timbers have been passed through the gates for their foundations. The scene throughout that portion of Jackson Park to be occupied by the Fair is one of great activity, but the visitor who goes without first having studied a plan of the buildings is very apt to come away with a confused idea of what is being done.

LOOKING TO THE WEST.

In the bird's-eye view of the Exposition the observer is supposed to be looking west from Lake Michigan. Right in the foreground is a feature that above all others will be appreciated by visitors from interior States, and that is the great pier stretching 1,200 feet out into the lake and affording a place of shelter for hundreds of small pleasure crafts. It is a remarkable fact that in all the 22 miles of Chicago's lake front no similar accommodation for the lover of boating is to be found. He must climb over half a dozen dangerous railway tracks before he reaches the water, and then avail himself of the services of a boatman. The Fair will afford the most ample and accessible accommodations, and no visitor need go away without at least a taste of life in the rolling waves of Chicago's great lake. It exists now only on paper; the pile driving has not yet begun.



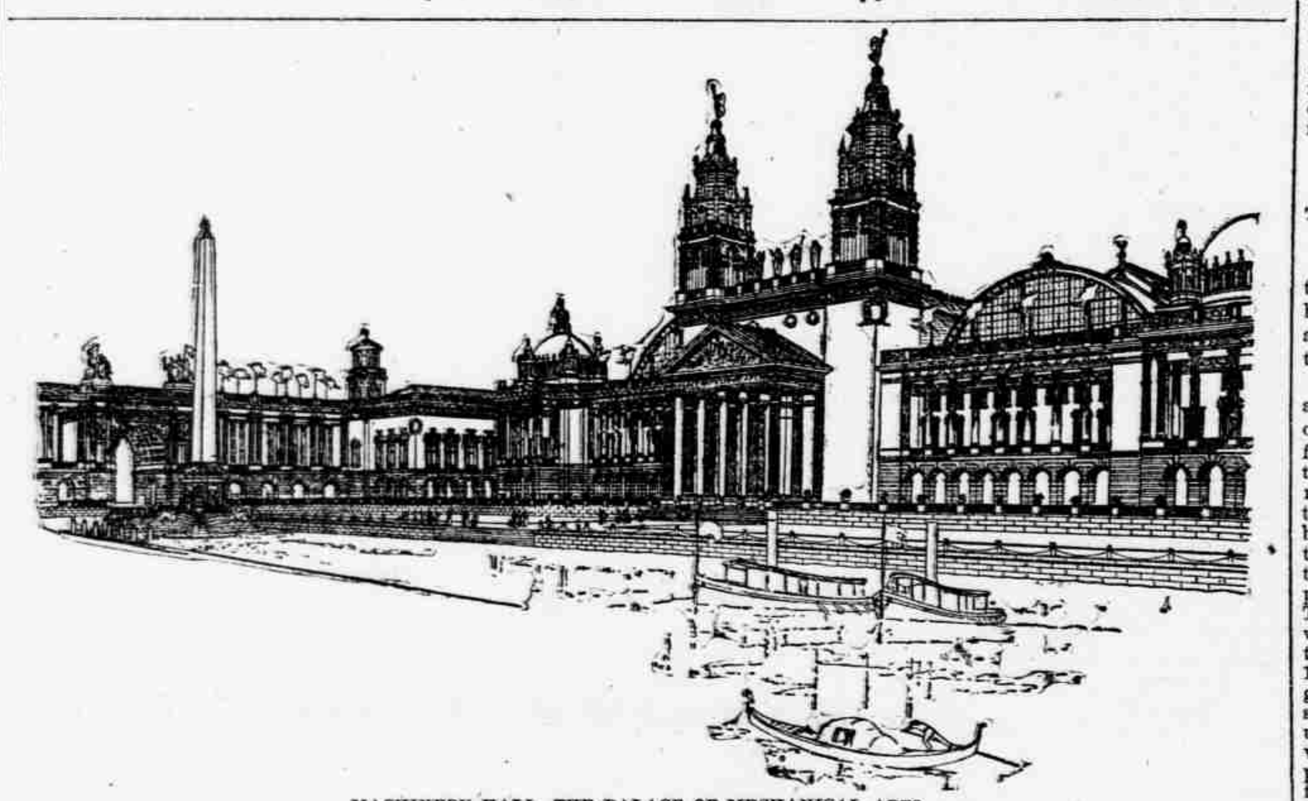
MINES AND MINING BUILDING. View taken from North-west.

A striking feature of the buildings—if the present plans are carried out—will be their varied colors and their apparently substantial character. At a little distance they will look as if they had been built of brown or red or gray stone, and built to last for ages. In that respect as well as in many other appearances will be somewhat deceitful. Almost every one of the buildings will be built of wood. Outside of the wood will be placed a coarse wire netting and upon that, as a lath, will be placed a stucco-like material known among builders as "staff." Built in this way they will not be as durable nor as strong as if structural steel and terra cotta had been used, but the cost will be vastly less and the time and trouble of getting the buildings up and ready will be only a fraction of what it would be if the same materials were to be used here as were used in Philadelphia in 1876. Staff has a great many other advantages. It can be colored to any desired tint.

COLORS OF THE RAINBOW.

One building can be made red and another gray by simply adding the proper coloring material, and any sort of exterior finish can be obtained simply by using the kind of finishing apparatus that may be necessary to produce it. It is said to be a French invention, and was used on some of the buildings at the Paris exposition. The chief reason for using it, of course, is because it is cheap. Without it the builders would be at the mercy of the structural iron men.

The saving is estimated to reach far up into the millions. The greatest objection to it, perhaps, is a sentimental one—it is a counterfeit and a sham; it derives its title to be used from the fact that it seems to be that which it is not. When foreigners come are they not apt to judge everything from the character of the buildings in which their exhibits are to be housed? And will it not impress them unfavorably that a nation celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of its birth chooses buildings covered with a cheap counterfeit imitation of stone, in which to conduct the celebration? The girl, who receives her visitor in a calico dress that cost 4 cents a yard, is apt to be thought deficient in taste and good breeding.



MACHINERY HALL, THE PALACE OF MECHANICAL ARTS.

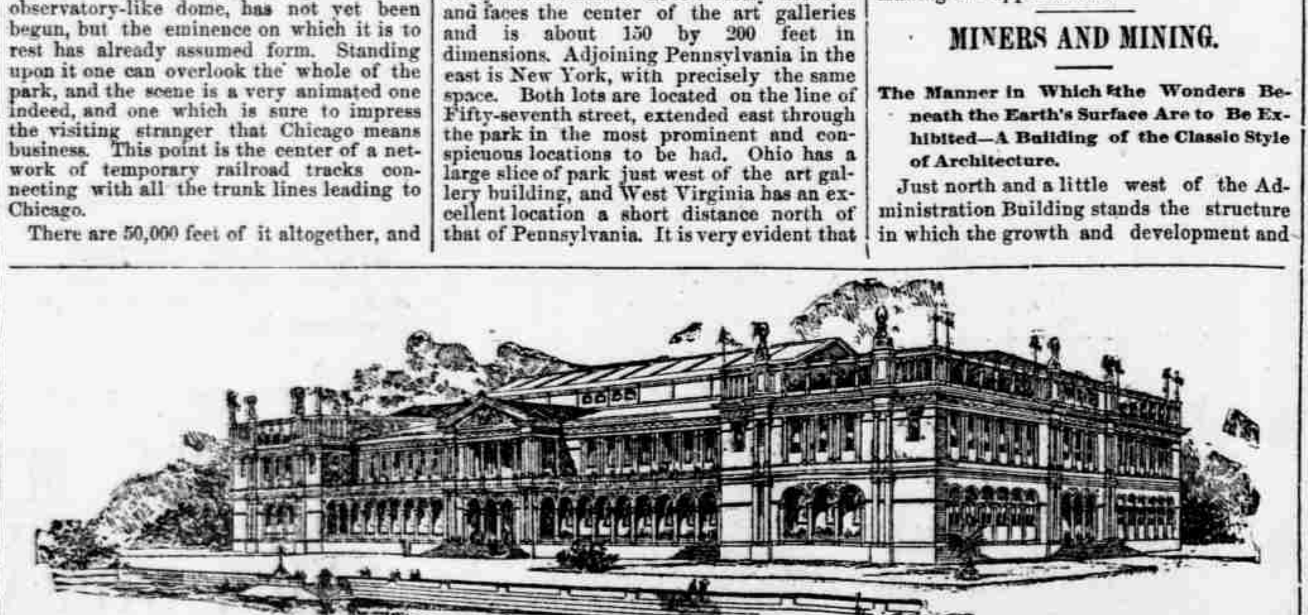
Still nobody in Chicago objects to the use of staff. The management hailed the new material with a cry of joy. It seemed to be a means of salvation from serious financial difficulties. And the lithographs that have been printed show that by artistically using different colors in the same building very fine effects can be obtained.

THE FOUNDATION BEGUN.

The foundation of the building devoted to manufactures and decorative arts has just been begun. As will readily be seen from the drawing, this is by all odds the largest and most important building of the entire exhibition.

It is situated on a slight elevation, made by using the sand scooped out of the Lagoon and other water ways. Its principal front will be toward Lake Michigan. Along its south end the great basin is located, and along its west side meanders the canal connecting the great basin with the Lagoon. As it appears now, the site of this building is covered with great piles of timber to be used in its construction, which are delivered on the ground by a spur of track running into the center of the foundation.

The Administration Building, with its observatory-like dome, has not yet been begun, but the eminence on which it is to rest has already assumed form. Standing upon it one can overlook the whole of the park, and the scene is a very animated one indeed, and one which is sure to impress the visiting stranger that Chicago means business. This point is the center of a network of temporary railroad tracks connecting with all the trunk lines leading to Chicago.



THE WOMEN'S BUILDING.

There are 50,000 feet of it altogether, and every square foot of space within the inclosure is brought within easy reach. The 50 switches are in almost as constant use as in a switching yard where trains are being made up for a night's run.

The men who have charge of the work ride from point to point on horseback, shouting their orders to the gangs of workmen.

Everywhere the word is "Rush," and the spirit of rush seems to pervade everything within the grounds. Most of the contracts are taken with a close time limit, with a forfeiture for every day of delay beyond a specified period, and the necessity of hurrying is very apparent.

The Woman's Building is moving along at a surprising rate. The timbers for the first floor and some of those for the second are already in place. They are visible far above the big board fence, and make the passerby long to get in and see what is going on.

The Mines and Mining Building is already finished as far as the foundation is concerned, and the same is true of the Electricity Building. Work on both of these structures has been temporarily stopped by order of Chief Architect Burnham, who recently assumed charge of these buildings in place of Chief Engineer Abraham Gottleib resigned. The reason for this stoppage is not yet definitely known. The probabilities are that Mr. Burnham merely wants to verify the estimates of Mr. Gottleib as to strength of materials, with a view of strengthening the foundations if it seems necessary to do so. Mr. Gottlieb is looked upon as a very competent man. It is he who has the contract for the structural iron work on the 20-story Masonic building at State and Randolph streets in this city.

READY FOR THE START.

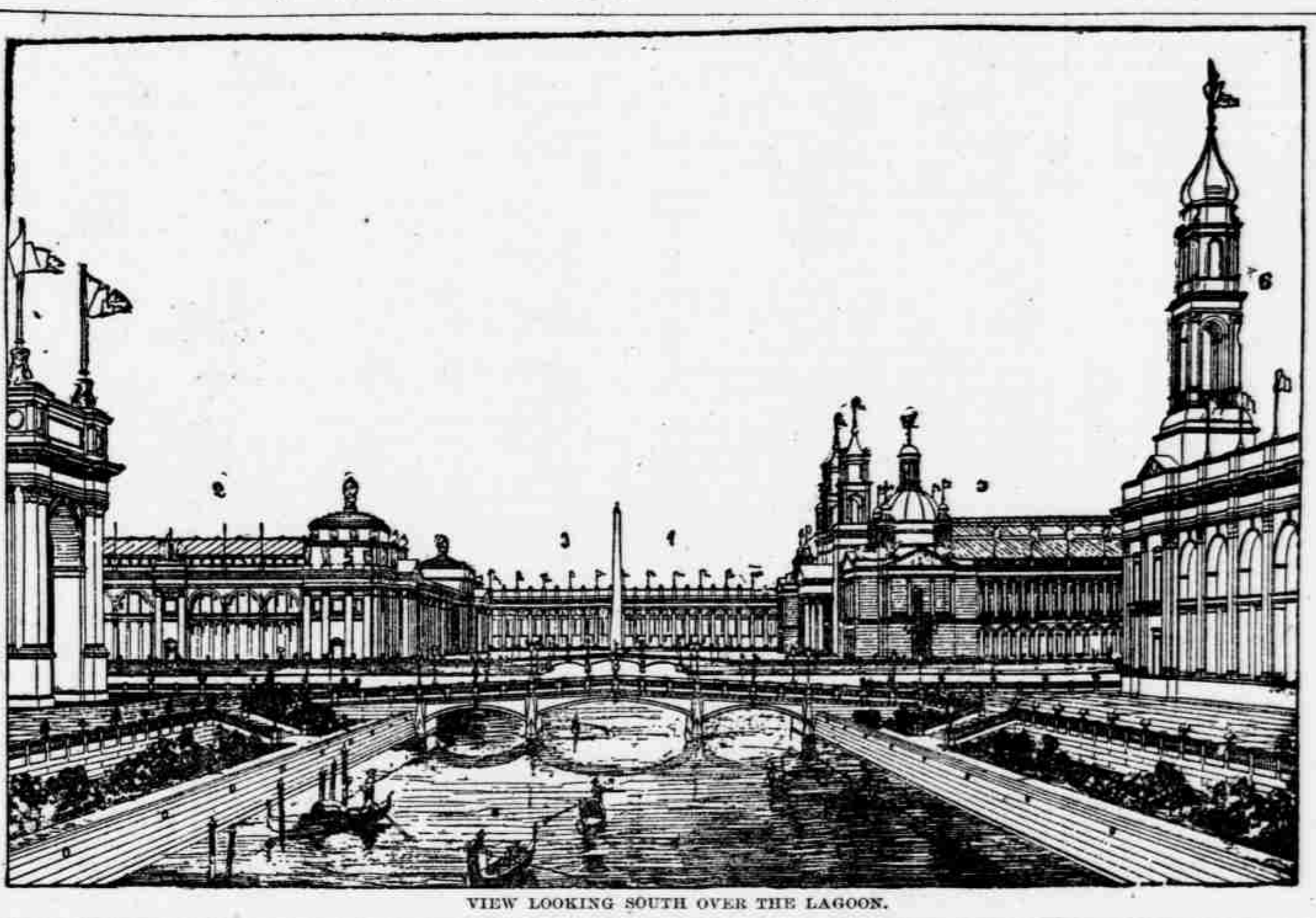
Upon the sites of the Horticultural and Transportation buildings everything is ready for the work of building to commence. Great piles of material are already upon the ground.

Hundreds of men are at work on every kind of constructional work. Trenches are being dug for water mains and gas mains and underground ducts for electric light wires. Within a few days an electric plant will be in operation sufficient to light the mile and a half of lake front from end to end, and then work will go ahead by night as well as by day.

The bird's eye view above does not by any means show the whole of the site. It is only the unimproved Southern portion of Jackson Park, which is about three-fourths of the whole.

To the north, within the improved portion, is to be located the art galleries, covering a space 320 by 500 feet, and facing to the north. Within easy distance of the art galleries on the spaces alloted to the various States, that of Pennsylvania has already been allotted. It is directly north of and faces the center of the art galleries and is about 150 by 200 feet in dimensions. Adjoining Pennsylvania in the east is New York, with precisely the same space. Both lots are located on the line of Fifty-seventh street, extended east through the park in the most prominent and conspicuous locations to be had. Ohio has a large slice of park just west of the art gallery building, and West Virginia has an excellent location a short distance north of that of Pennsylvania. It is very evident that the interests of all of these States have been well cared for.

An admirable feature of the management of the Exposition is the arrangement for the accommodation of representatives of the press. Mr. Richard J. Murphy, Secretary of the Press Committee, who has charge of this part of the work, is a well-known Chicago newspaper man, and under him two or three other experienced reporters are constantly at work going from one department to another and making a daily report of the day's doings, which is furnished in duplicates to each of the Chicago dailies. It is a rather trying position to be placed in, but Mr. Murphy's good nature has always been found equal to the strain put upon it, and his management of the department up to this time has amply demonstrated the good sense of the committee in making the appointment.



VIEW LOOKING SOUTH OVER THE LAGOON.

MINERS AND MINING.

The Manner in Which the Wonders Beneath the Earth's Surface Are to Be Exhibited—A Building of the Classic Style of Architecture.

Just north and a little west of the Administration Building stands the structure in which the growth and development and modes of working Pennsylvania's coal and iron mines will be exhibited.

The style of architecture of the Mines Building is classic, and its dimensions are 700 by 350 feet. The height to the main cornice is 65 feet. There is an entrance on each side of the building, the grand entrances being at the north and south ends. These are 110 feet high and 32 feet wide, each opening into a vestibule 88 feet high and elaborately decorated. At each corner of the building there is a pavillion 68 feet square and 90 feet high, surmounted by a dome. A balcony 60 feet wide and 25 feet high encircles the building, and leading to it are eight stairways. The roof is of glass, 100 feet from the floor. The cost will be $350,000.

The gold and silver mining States of the West, especially Colorado and California, are preparing to make great exhibits in this department, and every stage of the process of obtaining gold and silver and converting it into the finished product will be shown.

Their mining machinery is, of course, of a more interesting character than that in use in the coal mining districts about Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania, but that is no reason why the latter should not be fully represented. It is understood that an elaborate display will be made by the anthracite coal miners of the eastern end of the State.

IN THE SHAPE OF A VESSEL.

The Building in Which the Naval Exhibit Is to be Placed.

As shown in the above cut the exhibit of the Navy Department will be in a building built in the form of a modern war vessel and resting on piling a short distance out in the lake.

The berth deck will be used, in the main, as the exhibit deck of models and various other naval appliances, such as have heretofore been shown on the exhibition floor of the previous exhibitions. The exterior, the main deck, the battery deck, and the military mast, will be a fac simile of the three battle ships now being constructed. The turrets will be in place, the guns in place, the boats in place, and, in fact, all the appliances as far as may be practicable. The armament of these vessels, and which will be represented in the proposed building, will consist of four 13-inch guns, eight 8-inch guns, four 6-inch guns, 20 six-pounders, and a number of smaller guns which will be mounted on the upper deck and on the military mast. The vessels of which this building will be a prototype are larger, heavier and more formidable than any ever built in this country. They are also equipped with torpedo tubes and torpedo boats, and protected by 17-inch thickness of armor plating.

All the appliances at the service of a modern naval commander, such as torpedo netting, torpedo guns, search lights, etc., will be shown in this exhibit, and the visitor will be placed, for the time being, as if he was in command of a vessel about to go into action.

LOOKING OVER THE LAGOON.

One of the Prettiest Things About the Columbian Exposition—The Domain of the Landscape Gardener—An Incomparable Plan.

One of the prettiest things about the grounds will be the view looking south over the Lagoon where it extends between the buildings of manufactures and decorative arts on the east and the Electrical Building on the west. On the extreme right of the picture a portion of the east front and one of the towers of the Electrical Building are visible. Beyond and opposite the building across the basin is seen part of the Palace of Machinery, its eastern facade crowded with domes and towers. This is the domain of the landscape gardener, and will be devoted to flowers, shrubbery and gravel walks. Some four feet above this terrace is the great paved platform serving as a base to the buildings. This platform is finished with balustrades, vases and statuary, and approach to it from the first terrace is gained at intervals by monumental flights of steps.

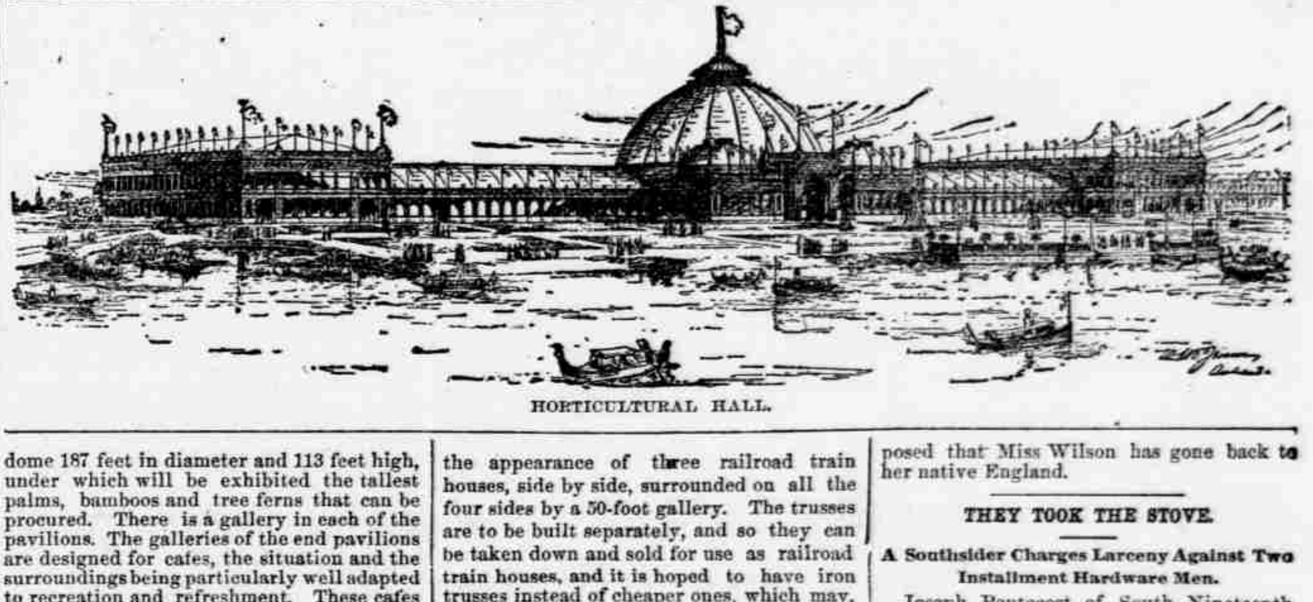
This view, down the Lagoon toward the basin, represents a part of the grounds where the buildings are most thickly clustered, where distances are at the minimum, and where the prospective is least extended. Picture then the grand scale on which the scheme is being worked out, the care and attention that has been given to produce imposing effects and magnificent vistas; and the enticement offered to architects and artists to create masterpieces. Surely the plan is incomparable and its culmination will close an epoch in the history of art.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.

The Department for the Chieftainship of Which There Has Been Such a Fight—A Building 1,000 Feet Long—The Comprehensive Plans.

Horticultural Hall, in the proposed plan of the Exposition, faces east on the Lagoon. In front is a flower terrace for outside exhibits, including tanks for nympheas and the victoria-regia. The front of the terrace, with its low parapet between large vases, borders the water, and at its center forms a boat landing.

The building is 1,000 feet long, with an extreme width of 286 feet. The plan is a central pavilion with two end pavilions, each connected to the center pavilion by front and rear curtains, forming two interior courts, each 88x270 feet. These courts are beautifully decorated in color and planted with ornamentat shrubs and flowers.



HORTICULTURAL HALL.

The center pavilion is roofed by a crystal dome 187 feet in diameter and 113 feet high, under which will be exhibited the tallest palms, bamboos and tree ferns that can be procured. There is a gallery in each of the pavilions. The galleries of the end pavilions are designed for cafes, the situation and the surroundings being particularly well adapted to recreation and refreshment. These cafes are surrounded by an arcade on three sides, from which charming views of the ground can be obtained.

In this building will be exhibited all the varieties of flowers, plants, vines, seeds, horticultural implements, etc. Those exhibits requiring sunshine and light will be shown in the rear curtains, where the roof is entirely of glass and not too far removed from the plants. The front curtains and under the galleries are designed for exhibits that require only the ordinary amount of light. Provision is made to heat such parts as require it.

The exterior of the building is in staff or stucco, tinted a soft warm buff, color being reserved for the interior and the courts. The appropriation for this building is $400,000. It will probably be built for something less than this sum.

THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

A Remarkable Feature of the Coming Exposition Is the Active Part That Is Being Taken by the Fair Sex—A Model Kitchen and a Cooking School.

Nothing is more remarkable about Chicago than the conspicuous part the women play in everything. They are on the School Board, on the Board of Factory Inspectors, a few of them have clubbed together and put up a 12-story office building—finer than nine-tenths of those erected by the men; they have invaded almost every kind of business and are successful, too, and in the Exposition they are going to play an important part. The Woman's Building, a cut of which is given above, will occupy a conspicuous place on the grounds. As THE DISPATCH readers are aware, it was designed by Miss Sophia G. Hayden, of Boston, who won the $1,000 prize given by the lady managers for the best design.

The style of architecture is Italian Renaissance, with end and center pavilions. The first story is Doric, the second Ionic and the whole is covered with a low Italian roof. By a modification of the original plan enclosed gardens will be located on the roof at either end of the building, where ladies visiting the Fair may rest and enjoy the scenery. Among the exhibits there will be a model kitchen and cooking school.

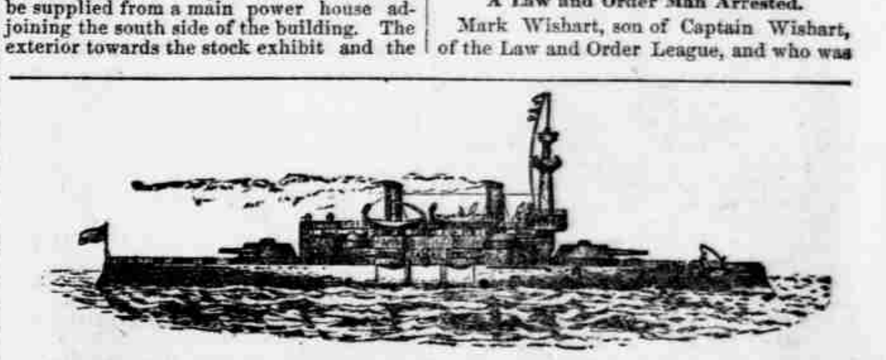
A PLACE FOR PITTSBURG.

The Iron City Expected to Furnish Many of the Exhibits in Machinery Hall—It Will Be a Palace for the Mechanical Arts—An Effective Background.

It is safe to say that no part of the Exposition will be quite so interesting to the average visitor from Pittsburg as Machinery Hall. There he will find the choicest products of his own shops, the mills and factories, for which that city is famous the world over, in competition with the products of other mills where the workmen think themselves quite as ingenious and brainy, if not a little more so.

The main Machinery Building measures 850 by 500 feet. It is spanned by three arched trusses, and the interior will present the appearance of three railroad train houses, side by side, surrounded on all the four sides by a 50-foot gallery. The trusses are to be built separately, and so they can be taken down and sold for use as railroad train houses, and it is hoped to have iron trusses instead of cheaper ones, which may, however, be necessary. In each of these three long naves there is to be an elevated traveling crane, running from end to end of the building. These will be useful in moving machinery, and when the Exposition opens platforms will be placed on them, and visitors will view from these the entire exhibition at a great saving of tramping.

Shafting for power will be carried on the same posts which support these traveling bridges. Steam power will be used throughout this main building, and this steam will be supplied from a main power house adjoining the south side of the building. The exterior towards the stock exhibit and the railroad is to be the plainest description. On the two sides adjoining the grand court, the exterior will, however, be rich and palatial. All the buildings on this grand piazza are designed with a view to making an effective background for displays of every kind, and in order to conform to the general richness of the court, are enriched with colonnades and other architectural features.



U S COAST LINE BATTLE SHIP

LARGE consignments of fine furniture at auction by Henry Auction Co. at new store, 24 and 26 Ninth street. See ad.

WHY not make your wants known through the cent a word columns of THE DISPATCH? It circulates everywhere.

ONE KIND OF GRATITUDE.

Emily Wilson Supposed to Have Carried Off Jewelry.

Emily Wilson, an English woman, who was taken into an Allegheny home as a stranger, because she was an object of charity, has disappeared and with her went considerable jewelry and money. Miss Wilson arrived in Pittsburg last week from England and was to have met her brother at the Union depot. The brother failed to put in an appearance and the young woman was in a pitiable plight, a stranger in a strange land, without money or friends.

Depot Master Butler heard the woman's story and interested himself in her behalf. The result was that a position was found for her in the Penn Mills, in Allegheny, and she secured boarding at No. 46 Darrah street. Thursday Miss Wilson mysteriously disappeared from the boarding house, and at the same time a gold watch, a gold ring and $50 in money belonging to a man named Hawkins also took a mysterious flight.

The police were notified, but it is supposed that Miss Wilson has gone back to her native England.

THEY TOOK THE STOVE.

A Southsider Charges Larceny Against Two Installment Hardware Men.

Joseph Pentecost, of South Nineteenth and Wharton streets, has caused the arrest of Frank Snow and George Hardy, two Southside business men, on charges of larceny. Snow and Hardy keep a furniture and hardware store at South Twentieth and Carson streets. A few weeks ago Pentecost says he bought a stove valued at $18 from them on the instalment plan. He had paid $11 75 on the stove, and through sickness says he missed one payment.

Shortly after this he left home for a couple of days, and on returning he found the stove missing. His wife told him that the two men had come to the house early one morning, and after gaining admission, took the stove and hauled it away. Mrs. Pentecost says she remonstrated with them, and that Snow assaulted her. An information has also been entered against Snow for assault and battery. All three cases will be given a hearing by Alderman Beinhauer some time this week.

THE SPEAKERSHIP FIGHT.

Crisp Will Get the Solid New York Vote, Except One for Mills.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A member of Tammany, who is interested in the Seakership, was in Washington to-day, and says that the New York delegation will be divided as follows: One for Mills, six for McMillan, and the rest of the 23 for Crisp.

The unit rule will be followed, he says, and therefore Crisp will get the votes of the entire delegation, except the one for Mr. Mills, Mr. Tracey, who will vote for the Texan regardless of what the rest do.

THE SUB-TREASURY WING

Of the Arkansas Farmers' Alliance Hurls Hot Shot at the Other.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—The Arkansas State Farmers' Alliance, in session at Little Rock, has passed resolutions indorsing the Ocala demands and favoring their enactment into laws, especially the land loan and sub-treasury features; denouncing the Fort Worth convention of "so-called Alliance men as an abortive attempt of scheming politicians and political trimmers gotten up for the purpose of side-tracking the great reform movement by creating dissensions and divisions among members."

A Law and Order Man Arrested.

Mark Wishart, son of Captain Wishart, of the Law and Order League, and who was himself at one time a prominent worker for the league, was picked up by Officer Adams at the market house Saturday afternoon in a condition of drunken stupidity. He was taken to Central station and locked up.

EMPLOYERS of labor always read THE DISPATCH. That fact makes it the best medium in which to advertise for a situation. Only a cent a word now for such advertisements.

$1 00 Until September 1, '91. $3 50.

12 cabinets for $1 00 and a life-size crayon for $3 50 at Aufrecht & Co.'s Elite Gallery, 615 Market street, Pittsburg. MWS