

FEATURES OF THE FAIR.

TRANSCENDENT MERIT OF THE VARIOUS BUILDINGS.

They Are Beautiful Beyond Anything Ever Seen in This Country--The Novel Fisheries Structure and Its Varied Exhibits--Singapore and Egyptians--A Huge Chunk of Coal.

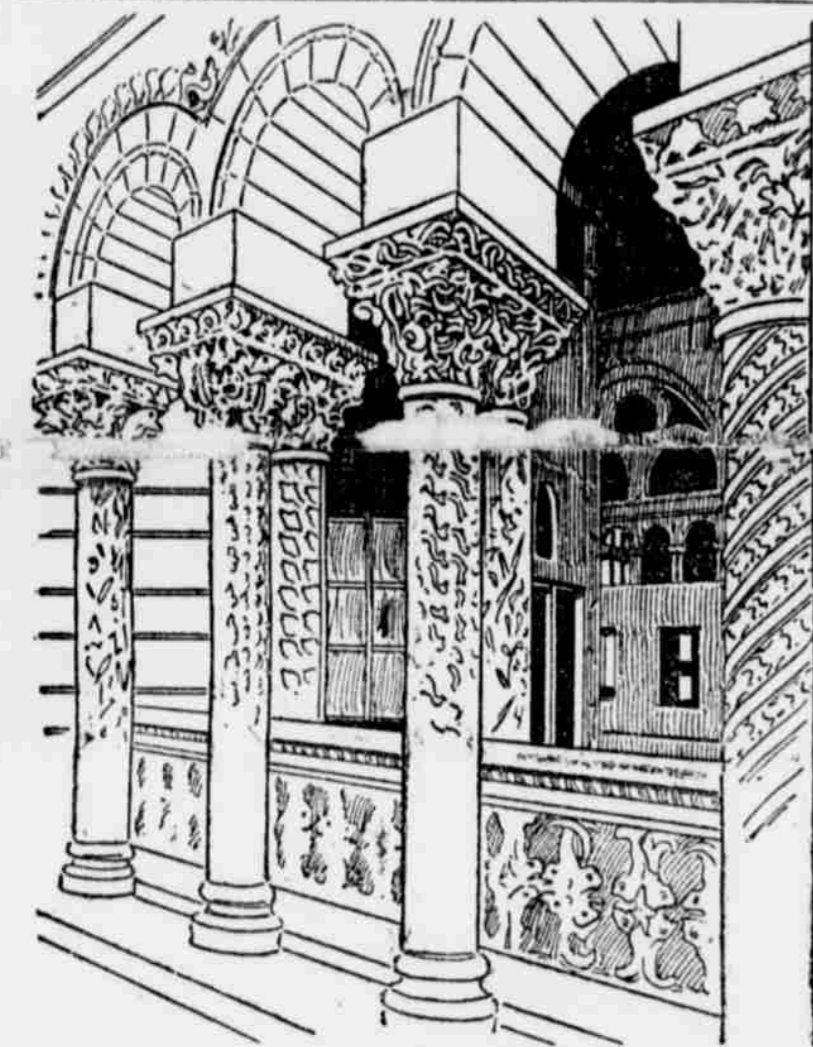
It is the transcendent merit of the buildings of the Fair at Chicago, says a New York Sun correspondent, that they demand nothing but to be represented as they are.



GUARDS ON DUTY AT THE FAIR.

sense of largeness, freedom, which is conveyed as they stand in their shining purity of color, gain nothing, but lose, by the vagueness of outline and atmospheric accessories that are among the most common of studio properties.

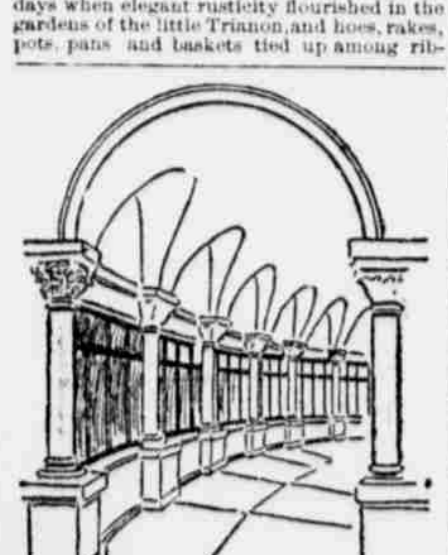
The Fair buildings are beautiful beyond anything that we have ever seen in this country. This opinion has been too warmly advanced by foreigners taking the experience of their own countries as a standard, to make it appear native and pardonably partial.



A SECTION OF THE FISHERIES BUILDING.

of the Government Building has been arranged for in the Fisheries, where the building and the Government exhibit are two of the most attractive features of the Fair.

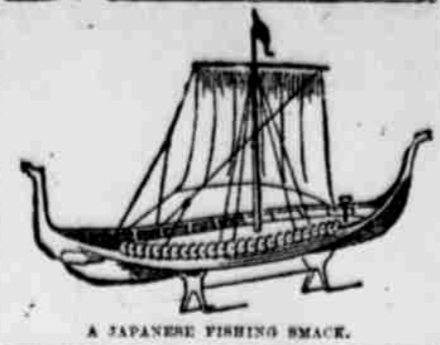
The balustrades are fish standing on their heads in couples with fan tails expanded. One is attracted by the beauty of the curves and then laughs to see their meaning.



ABLE BETWEEN AQUARIA.

bons and flowers were introduced into the decoration we now call Louis XVI. There has been no such interesting and beautiful use of new forms as are now seen in the Fisheries.

He will grin familiarly at the sight of old friends, but if he does not get a new idea of their meaning in this, their new place, he will be duller than most American boys who creep under circus tents and through cracks



A JAPANESE FISHING SMACK.

in fences. One could wish for him no better introduction into the vast, fertile, and pleasant fields of architecture and art than through the Fisheries and their fairs.

The only place on the vast exposition grounds where there is any consciousness of more than two or three persons gathered together is in the Government exhibit in the Fisheries. This consists of tanks around the centre and circumference of the circular wing, with a passageway between.

"That's no fish. It's a man in rubber boots cleaning out the tank."

"Oh," she said, making a quick recovery, "I thought it was an elephant."

THE SINGALESE AND EGYPTIANS. The most agreeable hosts are the Singalese. Their building might be taken for a temple. It proves to be a bazaar, fragrant with all the scents of the Orient, and most fascinating of all, huge baskets containing blocks of sandal wood, none larger than the fist, and rough hewn from the tree.

largest chunk of coal ever hauled or mined by man. It is in the north wing of the State Building, and bears this inscription:

I am the largest lump of coal ever hauled. I weigh 50,190 pounds. I am 26 feet long, 5 feet 4 inches high and 5 feet 8 inches wide. I came from the Roslin mines, Kittitas County, Washington. I was brought out of a slope 1070 feet long with a dip of 18 degrees. I am not an artificial specimen, but a natural specimen in character. My State has a coal area of 1,000,000 acres. Beat me if you can and you are entitled to the broom.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S MINERAL COTTAGE.

An interesting exhibit is the mineral cottage in the South Dakota Building. It is constructed entirely of minerals, is unique in design and tasteful in execution.



A NORWEGIAN FISHING BOAT.

zinc and nickel ores, the whole resting on a foundation of the different building stones for which the Black Hills are noted.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

A HERD of peacocks from Ohio have been given a home on Wooded Island.

The Pennsylvania State Board gave a banquet to the foreign commissioners.

A FIDDLE and a chair made by Kit Carson are exhibited in the California Building.

The managers of the Dahomey Village have sent to Africa for fifty more natives.

The American Bible Society's exhibit includes Bibles printed in 242 different languages.

The total attendance at the World's Fair in May was 1,077,233, a daily average of 35,000.

Susan E. Anthony addressed the National Association of Women Telegraphers at the Art Institute.

Five more Samoan women have reached Midway Pleasure, they brought with them two large fishhook canoes.

At the opening of the German exhibit in Machinery Hall, the Tyrolean girls in their picturesque costumes served champagne.

NERO, the biggest of the lions in the Hagenebeck arena, has been shipped back to Hamburg because he has become ungovernable.

The grounds are gradually acquiring that gain appearance so much desired by the officials, and so necessary for the success of the Fair.

WEST VIRGINIA'S coal, coke and building stone display has received its finishing touches, and been thrown open without ceremony.

On June 12 a congress of trained nurses held its opening session. It is hoped to incorporate American nurses into a society similar to the Royal British Nurses' Association.

FRANCE'S national exhibit occupies the space in Machinery Hall, and is set up in the Electrical Building. Among the thirty-five planes shown is one with a complete steel frame.

The fifty foot anthracite needle, with the name "Pennsylvania" on its base, which stands in the center of the Building, is one of the sights of the Department of Mines and Mining.

In the Transportation Building is a farm wagon, strong and serviceable, but very light in weight. The tires of the wheels are of steel, but all the other metallic work is of aluminum.

The pavilion in which the City of Paris has its municipal display forms a half circle in a colonnade around a bronze fountain. It is one of the most ornamental structures on the grounds.

A large collection of English medals and historical relics, including some famous swords and valuable old letters, have been placed in the United States Building and are now on exhibition.

The National League for Good Roads has an exhibit in the Agricultural Building of road-making materials and sectional samples of approved roads. Around the building different kinds of roads are to be built.

Miss Kate Mansper delivered two addresses before the Medical Congress, on her work among the lepers of Siberia. Dr. Donald McLenahan, of Honolulu, sent a paper on leprosy in the Hawaiian Islands, which was read.

The changing colors of the lamps on the great tower in the Electricity Building, which are moved to the strains of music, changed from gold to white and then to purple, to the strains of the "Beautiful Blue Danube," at the opening.

The Wonder-trail is a camera obscura which was exhibited at the Paris Exposition; it has now been set up in Midway Pleasure. It gives the visitor the impression that he has climbed a tree and is looking down on the crowd below.

HENRY B. FELLER, author of the "Chevalier of Caspieri-Vani," in reviewing the minor architecture of the Exposition, pronounces the Merchant Tailors' structure "the rival, in miniature, of the Art Palace itself, in the severe beauty of its proportions."

In the New England log cabin in Midway Pleasure the ceremony of "Hanging the Crane" took place, the crane being fixed into the fireplace while Longfellow's poem "Hanging the Crane" was recited. This was the formal opening of the log cabin.

EDMUND RUSSELL, the Delawarean professor, is decorating a room for the San Francisco women in the California Building. The room is formed by partitions of red wood; the general tone is a dull copper; one end is devoted to California's musical instruments portraits adorn the wall.

In the Pennsylvania exhibit in the Mining Building is a pavilion constructed to show every use to which slate can be put; a collection of seventy-eight varieties of building stone in the State, samples of glass sands are shown, and a primitive furnace used in the infancy of the iron business.

The Javanese orchestra is largely made up of bells. The players sit in front of a blue and gold stand holding a dozen queer shaped bells, made of brass and with a round pinnacle at the top of the dome and on this the musician pounds. There are deep brass bells on big stands and high treble bells on small stands. A big yellow and green drum and a pair of huge cymbals accompany the bells.

The Samoan colony in Midway Pleasure contains an old house which belonged to Matsafa, the king whose cause Robert Louis Stevenson is championing. It is built of bread fruit wood, the only wood which the white ants of the island cannot eat. It is round, shaped something like a tent, the roof being upright to a height of five feet the peak then rising high in six steep uprights are about four inches in diameter, crossed by a circle of the wood every four feet. The pieces of wood are all short and joined together by thong. The roof is of twigs covered with thatch.



EDWIN BOOTH.

TRAGEDIAN BOOTH IS DEAD.

HE PASSED PEACEFULLY AWAY.

A Review of His Wonderful Career on the Stage and the Story of His Life.

Edwin Booth, the actor, died in the Players' club in New York City, at 1:15 Wednesday morning.

His end was peaceful. He was unconscious for some minutes before he died.

The last four years of Mr. Booth's life have been passed at the Players' Club, in comparative retirement.

During the summer months of 1891-2 he spent considerable time with his daughter at Narragansett Beach. It was in the latter year, while making his annual visit, that he was seriously ill at home.

His friends particularly solicitous for his health just at the time, had grave apprehensions that he would not have sufficient strength to warrant attempting a return to New York, but with cooler weather came an improvement in his condition and he returned to the Players' Club in October. From this time those who knew him most intimately remarked a steady decline in his health.

EDWIN OF THE GREAT TRAGEDIANS. Edwin Thomas Booth, the most eminent of the sons of Junius Brutus Booth, was born at Belair, near Baltimore, Md., November 13, 1833, and was trained for the dramatic profession. Having filled many minor parts, he made his appearance on the stage as "Ireland" in "Richard III." in 1849, and performed the character of "Richard III." in place of his father, who had been suddenly taken ill, in 1851.

After a tour through California, Australia, and the Sandwich Islands, he reappeared at New York in 1857, visited England and the continent in 1861, and returned to New York, commenced a series of Shakespearean revivals at the Winter Garden Theatre in 1863. This establishment was totally destroyed by fire, March 23, 1867, when in addition to the stage effects, of which he was the principal owner, Mr. Booth lost his valuable wardrobe, containing relics of his father, Kemble and Mrs. Siddons.

Mr. Booth, after a series of successful engagements in Boston, Philadelphia and other large cities, commenced in 1868, the erection of a new theatre in New York, which, in the perfection of its arrangements and the completeness of all its appointments, surpassed any other theatrical edifice in the United States. It was opened in 1870 and was liberally patronized, but the cost of the building, in which Mr. Booth had invested all his means, prevented ultimate pecuniary success, and in 1873 it passed from his hands.

3,000 PEOPLE HOMELESS.

Nearly Half of Fargo Destroyed by Fire. Cities of the Northwest Sending Food to the Sufferers.

Nearly half of Fargo, N. D., was laid in waste by a conflagration. The flames were got under control early Friday morning. Thirty-five stores and business blocks and 228 residences were burned, entailing a loss of nearly \$3,250,000. Three thousand people are homeless, and all the churches, schools and empty buildings left are being used for shelter. The women of the town have organized to feed the unfortunate. Relief trains with meat, flour and other provisions arrived from Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, Duluth, Milwaukee and other points. On Saturday the city was practically a large camp, guarded by the State militia and special policemen. Six persons are reported killed, as follows: William Gilmore, a photographer; James F. Linn, 8 years old; unknown man, three children, identity not yet known.

The fire was driven by a fierce south gale, which swept through the city like a prairie fire. Firemen could do but little, even with the help from Moorhead, Carson, Grand Forks and Jamestown. The fire destroyed everything in a path 12 blocks long and 3 wide. But one hotel is left, every grocery but two, every bank except one, all the society halls and all the machinery warehouses except the Walter A. Wood and the Monitor Brick works are in ruins.

Among the principal firms burned out are: Hersey, dry goods; Crane's restaurant; Magill, farm machinery; Northern Pacific elevator building; Western Union telegraph office; Morton, real estate; Red River Valley National Bank; Daily Forum; Merchants State Bank; Opera House; E. S. Tyler, real estate; Plani & McCormick; Walter A. Woods, Minnesota Chief, Deering and John Deer, implement warehouses; Cole's livery; Grand Hotel; Fleming's drug store; Veder & Lewis, grocery store; Christian's drug store; Sheridan hotel; Apple Bros.; Minneapolis Dry-goods Company; Logan's studio; American Iron Works; Continental House; Van Brunt, implement warehouse.

The Northern Pacific elevators, mentioned in this list, are owned by the big grain company of Minneapolis, which was on the verge of failure before this fire added its blow. A strong wind made the fire travel so quickly that hardly anything was saved. The flames went through brick buildings as easily as wooden ones. The loss will be over \$3,000,000, as practically the entire business district of the city is gutted.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.

Prisoners Revolt and a Shooting Takes Place in Which Over 40 Men Are Killed.

Fifty convicts while returning from the quarry to Toarrah prison, near Cairo, Ill., overpowered the guards and tried to escape. They constituted the last squad of a gang of 600, and the guards ahead did not know of the mutiny until the men had captured the rifles of the rear guards. As the 50 convicts led, 11 of the advance guards started in pursuit. The 35 guards left with the other 550 convicts kept them quiet by firing repeatedly over their heads.

Half a mile from the spot where the mutiny broke out the guards overtook the fugitives and ordered them to surrender. The convicts, who had arms, answered with a volley which wounded two men and killed three horses. The return volleys of the guards killed thirty-nine convicts. The other eleven convicts escaped. The convicts are believed to have been encouraged to revolt by the recent action of the native courts in punishing guards who had been committed to their charge.

A Battleship Launched. The battleship Massachusetts was launched at Craney's wharf, Philadelphia, in the presence of Secretary of the Navy Herbert, a number of distinguished naval and army officers, and a multitude of 15,000 people. Miss Lelia Herbert, daughter of the naval department, christened the vessel with the customary bottle of champagne. The Massachusetts is the second of the three 10,200-ton battleships which were authorized during Secretary Tracy's term as head of the naval department. She is the sister ship to the Indiana, recently launched by the Grays, and to the Oregon, now being built at San Francisco, and her leading characteristics are great battery power and her enormously heavy armor, which is 15 inches thick at the water line. The Grays secured the contract for the warship October 1, 1890, on a bid of \$3,920,000.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

Five persons were killed and wounded by an explosion on board steamer Houthandhunda, off the coast of Borneo, and the vessel sunk.

The Duke of Veragua and party are guests of the City of Columbus, O., and being entertained at the house of H. Chittenden. The Duke reviewed a party of 13,000 school children and was presented with a gold key emblematic of the free city.

THE CONDITION OF BANKS.

Comptroller Eckels Issues a Statement of Great Interest Just Now.

The abstract of the reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of national banks in the United States at the close of business on the day of May last, has been made public by Comptroller Eckels. As compared with similar statement made March 6th, last, net decrease in gold holdings is shown \$7,000,000 and of individual deposits nearly \$2,000,000. An increase of undivided profits of \$3,963,000 and of the surplus fund of nearly \$1,000,000 is shown. Loans and discounts have increased \$3,000,000; estate and mortgage owned have decreased \$500,000, and legal tender holdings have increased \$13,000,000.

The net gold holdings of the Treasury the close of business Saturday were \$4,600,000.

ELECTRIC CARS COLLIDE.

Fourteen People Injured, Several Wounds Fatally.

Near Philadelphia, Pa., two trolley cars on the Chester and Media railroad collided and 14 passengers were seriously injured, several perhaps fatally. The victims are: Jacob Minshall, W. Neald, wife and two children; Mrs. E. Shaw, James McMaster, Mrs. Mary Adonis, Mrs. William Jones and two children, Mrs. Rancilffe, Mrs. Stout.

The cars met on a steep grade, and one descending could not be stopped, it is supposed to have been 100 feet from the cars and nearly every one was or was less hurt.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC JOU

BOTH FROM HOME AND A

What is Going On the World's Important Events Briefly Charac

Disasters, Accidents and Deaths. The night express on the Delaware, Swanna and Western Railway collided with a runaway engine on the iron bridge, Cortland, N. Y. Engineer Isaac P. was instantly killed and Fireman Sherwood who died a few hours later, who was charged with the care of an away engine, said he had no idea started. Night watchman Chaffee, supposed to care for the engine, is arrested for manslaughter.

At St. Louis, a 50 gallon tank of exploded last night in the grocery of Samuel Rezeper. Sixteen persons injured, of whom the following are expected to live: Samuel Rezeper, Weisman. The property loss was \$10,000.

Washington News. Postmaster General Bissell has permitted the transmission of disease germs, a cal experiment, through the mails.

PRIZE FOR AN ESSAY ON MEN.—The Theological Society, of Washington, prizes of \$150 and \$75 for the first and second best essay on the merits that go to make up the useful citizen of the United States, less of occupation. The essays must exceed 5,000 words in length. Competition is open to all the world.

All the pension claims allowed Commissioner of Pensions Isaac P. are gone over by a board of revision, than 300,000 cases are involved and will begin the work at once.

Five. In a fire that destroyed a dozen factories in San Francisco yesterday, firemen, named Window, Davis and son were killed and another fireman Henlit, badly injured by a falling cable. Loss \$160,000.

At Montreal, the magnificent Villa Convent, at Notre Dame de Grace, the largest in America, was almost totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$1,000,000; insurance \$100,000.

Central Labor and Industrial. About 250 employees of the Standard Company's refinery at Whitney, struck for nine hours' work and 10 cents pay.

Three hundred miners struck at the son colliery, Shanokin, Pa., out of sympathy for one of the miners, Mingo Perlmutter, who was discharged for having too much iron in his coal. Seven hundred hands thrown out of employment.

Crime and Penalties. Sapone Martello, who killed Giuseppe Parello, through jealousy, at Saratoga March, 1892, was executed in the chair in the prison at Dannemora, N. Y.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., William Grey, bookkeeper for undertaker, was shot and killed by a woman, Dora Veizy. She afterward shot and killed herself.

Cholera Advances. Twenty deaths per day, from cholera reported in Bassorah, Turkey.

A death from cholera, the second in the city, occurred yesterday in Nimes, France. The cholera appears to be spreading south of France. One death has been reported at Nimes and two at Montpellier.

Financial and Commercial.

There were no exports of gold last week and with the increase of grain shipments the balance of trade against the United States will soon be perceptibly diminished. Conrad Mehaff, a private banker of Chicago assigned. Assets, \$90,000; liabilities, \$90.

Personal.

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