

PROGRESS AND PATRIOTISM.

PERFORMANCES WE WILL CELEBRATE AT THE CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR.

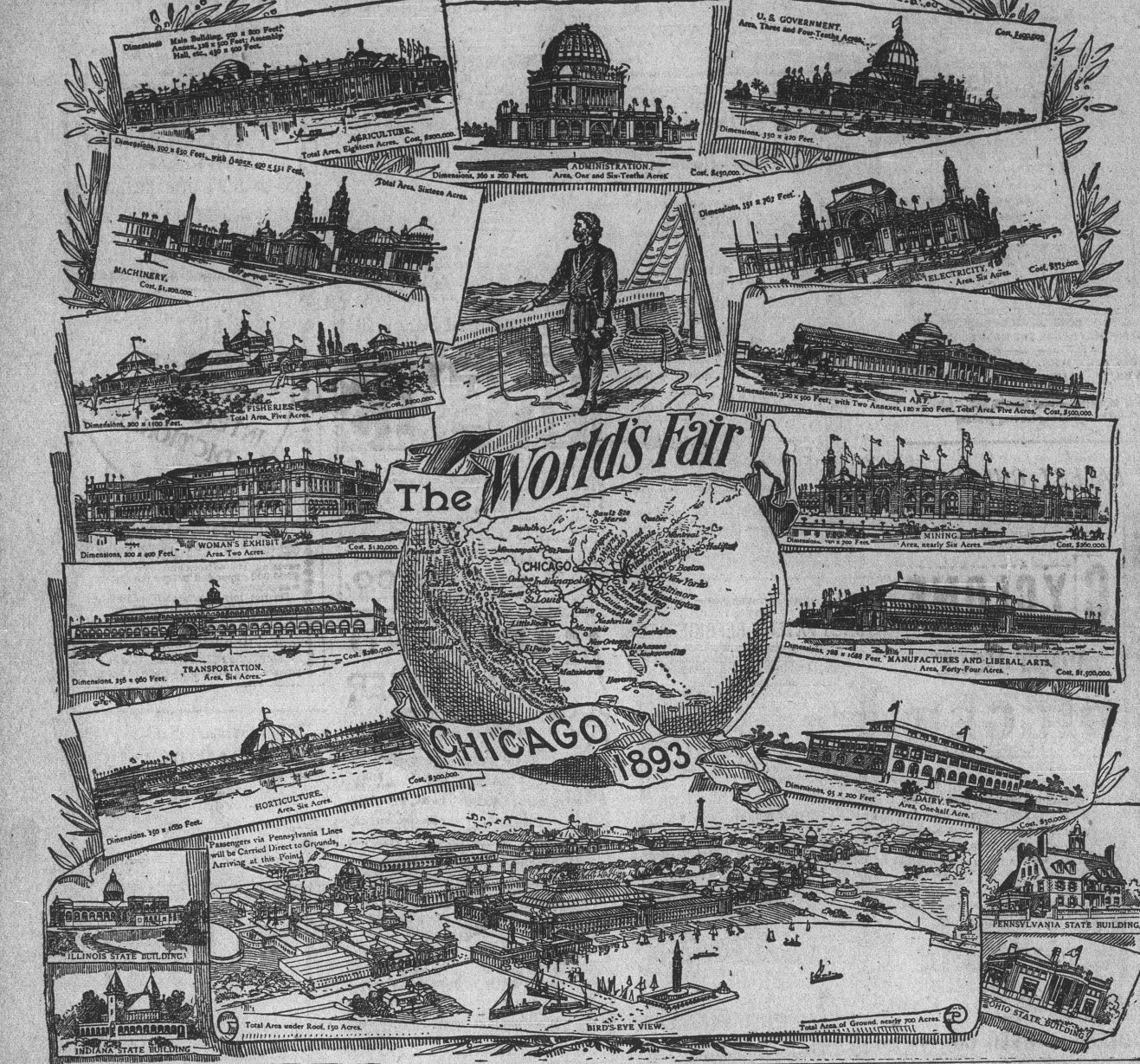
OUR FIRST FOUR HUNDRED YEARS.

What America Has Achieved Since Columbus' Time.—A Wonderful Era in the World's History.—Architectural Triumphs at Jackson Park.

ONCE a thought came from the great unknown and wandered through the busy haunts of men. It was not a sublime thought, a holy or a lovely thought. But it was a great thought, brave and heroic, with a high destiny for the benefit of the human race. At first it moved through court and market place bold and unseemly, but people felt its influence and wondered. At length a bold sea captain found favor with it, and it settled upon him, and he became its slave. He was a rover from his childhood, half trader, half pirate, in the

in connection with the dedicatory ceremonies. The 400 years between Columbus and the Columbian exposition have been so stupendous in their outcome of progress, despite woes and disasters, that it is fitting that the world's fair should be a stupendous exponent of this mighty and unexampled era.

The participation of women in the exposition promises to be one of the most interesting as well as novel features. With a commodious and imposing building designed by a young lady architect, and with an abundance of money, and with full recognition, honor and aid by the United States government and the exposition directors, the women have an opportunity of showing, in most signal manner, the condition of their sex throughout the world. What are the achievements of women in the various branches of human endeavor, and in what is her adaptability to different occupations and lines of industrial and charitable work. Under the direction of the board's president—Mrs. Potter Palmer—the work of organization and of enlisting the interest of women throughout the United States and



days when piracy was no crime; hardy, courageous, enterprising, persistent and adventurous, the type of man that succeeds. We have this man's name variously as Cristobal Colon, Christopher Colombo, and, latinized, Christopher Columbus.

The thought filled his mind and told him that the world was round, and that the magic island of Ziplangu and the fabulously wealthy Indies could be reached by sailing west in ships, instead of riding east on dromedaries. And Columbus believed it and thought there was money in the scheme.

So, on Aug. 3, 1492, with three ships fitted out by the impregnable Queen Isabella of Castile, he set sail from Palos harbor, touched at the Canaries Sept. 6, and on Oct. 12, after a voyage that was not lacking either in dangers or hardships, landed on Guanahani one of the Bahama islands. Immediately on touching solid earth the bold navigator raised the cross of the true faith and the banner of their Spanish majesties of Castile and Aragon, offered up prayers for his safe voyage—and proceeded to claim everything in sight.

It is this landing that we who live four centuries later inhabitants of the new world, that Columbus in all his life never knew, was a new world, are about to celebrate in the dedicatory ceremonies of the world's fair. Across the vast space of 400 busy years the spirit of discovery will clasp hands with the spirit of progress, marking at once the close and beginning of an epoch.

These are in the French phrase, *fin de siècle*, "end of the age" days, and in a sense they are, for the tremendous nineteenth century is drawing to its finality and not long hence will be historic rather than actual. Therefore it is fitting that the preparations and plans for the Chicago display should include not only trophies of present achievement, but also tangible exhibits of past endeavor.

And what a magnificent period it is to be commemorated by these preliminary pageants at Jackson park! No other volume of man's record so teems with tales of toil and success. First the discovery of the new world; then the exploration; after that the conquest and settlement; the creation of new states, and finally the vindication of the principle of the republic.

These but barely hint at some of the things which naturally suggest themselves

in foreign countries has progressed to a most satisfactory stage. The lady managers are practically in charge of several of the congresses which the auxiliary will hold.

The woman's building is two stories high, with an elevation of 60 feet. The rotunda is 70x35 feet, reaching through the height of the building and covered with a skylight. On the roof of the pavilions are open areas, which will be covered with oriental awning. One will serve as a cafe and the other as a tea garden.

Naturally one associates the work of woman with the progress of art, and so it is quite appropriate to group the two, for art would be nothing without woman, and woman owes much of her idealization and emancipation to art.

The fine arts building is an admirable type of refined classic architecture of Grecian-Ionic design. The main building, 500x320 feet, is entered by four great portals, richly ornamented with architectural sculpture. Located in the northern part of the park, the south front faces the lagoon, while the immediate neighborhood of the building is ornamented with groups of statues, replica ornaments of classic art, and other statues of heroic and life size proportions. Galleries 40 feet in width extend around the entire building, forming a continuous promenade. The top of the dome, 125 feet in height, is surmounted by a colossal statue of the type of the famous figure of Winged Victory. The general color of the building is light gray stone, and although the structure is temporary, it is fireproof. The frieze of the exterior walls and the pediments of the principal entrances are ornamented with sculptures and portraits in bas-relief of the masters of ancient art.

In the great palace of art the space is assigned to the nations as follows: The United States, 34,636 square feet; France, 33,393; Germany, 20,400; Great Britain, 20,395; Italy, 12,410; Belgium, 12,318; Austria, 11,354; Holland, 9,337; Norway, 9,462; Denmark, 3,900; Japan, 2,913; Canada, 2,895; Mexico, 1,500.

In addition to the adornments special to each building there are scattered through the park and in the main halls 48 sculptural groups and 103 distinct figures, all of heroic size and the work of the sculptors Daniel O. French, Robt. Smith, Martin Bitter, John Boyle, Larado Tarr, Robert Kraus, M. A. Waagen and Miss Rideout. These figures and groups are placed as follows: Franklin in electricity building; Republic in the

basin; horticulture building, 10 figures; transportation building, 16 figures and 8 groups; administration building, 36 figures and 29 groups; machinery building, 16 figures (these are duplicated several times); agricultural building, 8 groups; manufactures building, 18 sculptural eagles 16 feet high and 2 feet across the wings. There are two cattle groups in the colonnade between the agriculture and machinery buildings.

Several of these figures and groups deserve more description than can be given here, and those completed, as well as the designs for those yet in making, have received the highest praise. Among them are Sculptor Mead's large group on the agricultural building and his minor art groups; the groups representing Industry, Commerce and Abundance; the statue of Franklin by Daniel C. French, is 90 feet high and stands on a pedestal 40 feet high at the entrance to the Basin from Lake Michigan. The rest of the statue when completed will be \$25,000.

Everywhere on the buildings and in the stately, crisp out in glorious designs the intense Americanism of the whole vast project—"Patriotism," "Tradition," "Liberty,"—these are a few of the many groups that adorn the structures and do honor to the makers. Besides this highly creditable expression of loyalty to the republic, nearly every department of the great exposition contains portraits, machines, inventions, etc.—each having historical interest or marking a stage of progress in its own line. Particularly numerous will be those exhibits from the United States. Almost every state will contribute.

In the practical sense nothing can be more interesting than the displays of agricultural and fisheries products. Mother Earth and Father Neptune are the sources of human existence, and it is well that to the field and ocean proper tributes should be paid at the great anniversary.

The horticultural department of the exposition has received a great number of contributions toward its display. Chief among these is daily in receipt of information in regard to collections of rare plants which are being made, many of which are now on their way to Chicago. In the exhibition of the horticultural department Australia will make a fine showing. The commissioners from the New South Wales are preparing a fine exhibit of large plants, ferns, palms, etc., and the first installment is on its way to Chicago. An officer of the Sydney botanical gardens accompanies the shipment to San Francisco. Should this consignment arrive in good order more will be forwarded at once. The first consignment of the collection of plants from Jamaica has already arrived in Chicago.

Horticultural hall is the largest and grandest ever erected for a horticultural exhibition. It contains about 80,000 square feet more of floor space than the combined floor areas of the buildings used for a similar purpose at the centennial, New Orleans and Paris. It is 1,000 feet long by an extreme width of 287 feet. The dome is 187 feet in diameter and has an altitude of 113 feet on the inside, thus giving room for the largest palms, bamboos, tree ferns, giant cacti, etc.

The base and also relief ornamentation in a frieze extending along the front and sides of the building, is especially attractive, and in connection with statuary and fountains will have an unusual pleasing effect, aside from the plant decoration, which will harmonize with the general plan of the building.

The plan is a central glass dome, connected by front and rear curtains with two end pavilions, forming two interior courts, each 38 by 270 feet. In these courts will be placed bearing orange trees and other semi-tropical fruits from California and Florida, to illustrate the manner of growing and cultivating the orchards and groves in those States.

Near the horticulture building greenhouses, aggregating 23,000 square feet, have been constructed, and will be used for recuperating plants injured from any cause, and for the purpose of developing them to the highest degree of perfection before placing them on exhibition.

The space assigned to the department for exhibits of trees, shrubs and plants which will be hardy in the open air and during the time of the exposition embraces about 23 acres, and includes the greater part of a

THE DAY OF DEDICATION.

OPENING OF THE WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS OCT. 21.

Chicago's Ceremonials A Great Crowd of Distinguished People Will Gather to View the Exposition Grounds.

THE dedicatory exercises of the world's fair will be held in the great hall of the manufacturers and liberal arts buildings at Chicago, and will be preceded by an introductory day of street parades and followed by a day of festivities and rejoicing—three days of display, outdoing by far everything heretofore witnessed upon this continent.

The audience itself will be historic. The president and cabinet have been invited, and many members of the supreme court, the chief justices of congress, governors, orators, generals and statesmen, distinguished foreigners of various ranks and eminent men and women of our own land will be present. In the audience will be people of almost every race on earth, especially from our own 3,500,000 square miles of territory. There will indeed be a perfect representation of the greatest republic, the greatest single nation the world has ever seen.

The orators will be worthy of the occasion. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew to deliver the Columbian oration, the venerable and eloquent William C. P. Breckinridge, Kentucky, to give the dedicatory oration and trace the upholding of the nation in which his own family has held so distinguished a place for more than a century. Poetry will lend its aid, music of the grandest sort will enliven the occasion, and art in its highest development will add its ineffable charm.

This will be the great day of the three, as it is proper for the commemoration of an event by far the most important in the history of the last 15 centuries. But the preceding and following days will be only second to it in importance and display. On Oct. 23 will occur the great civic procession, the principal organizations in the nation passing in review before the president and cabinet. At night Jackson park will be illuminated as no ground in America ever has been, and the last day, Oct. 24, will be devoted to military reviews and the evening to grand social fetes.

The exposition buildings are practically complete. The last of the iron work on the great machinery hall was placed early in September, and the principal carpentry work is in finishing the two spires. The exterior covering is nearly all finished on the north front of the main building. The annex is practically finished exteriorly and is being interiorly. The final estimate of the Edgewood Bridge company for the steel work on the manufacturers' building shows that there have been placed 12,975,775 pounds of steel, costing \$23,158,775.

The example has stimulated the men in charge of the State buildings, and every one will be completed in good time. The visitors present on the first day will look on a completed exposition. When the electric circuit is closed, which shall start the ponderous machinery going, and the entire building is shown complete and entire, the State buildings now enclosed and roofed, with the rough work done and interior finishing progressing, are Illinois, Kansas, West Virginia, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Iowa, Maine, Arkansas, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Montana, Maryland and Delaware.

Minor exposition buildings—Battleship, boiler house, casino, greenhouses, cold storage houses, colonnade, freight sheds (three) fuel, oil tank, cleaning house, Hyde park police station, life-saving station, music hall, office of ground and building, portable photographic building, pump house, Woodlawn police station—17.

The State and foreign buildings number 28, and the concessions of special buildings are Baker's coops, German village, Libby glass works, Moorish palace, New England clam bake, natatorium, panorama of the Burmese Alps, panoramas of the volcano of Kilauea, Fack, sliding railway, White Star Line—11.

It may be well to add that there are 2,246 employees on the pay roll, their wages averaging \$78 per month. Enough lines have been done to strike visitors with astonishment even now, and there yet remains six months for active work.

Of course, the finances of such a big enterprise will be of interest to the American people. Down to Sept. 1 the total receipts from all sources were \$10,401,045, of which Chicago had paid \$5,008,732 and \$3,038,932 had been paid on current installments of stock subscriptions. The government's contribution was not counted on as yet, but only \$28,500 had been received in souvenir coins. Of the total \$8,748,239 had been paid out, leaving a cash balance of \$1,657,785. It is painful to find the following item at the close of the report:

Six hundred and forty-eight accidents had occurred up to the time of the completion of the report, divided as follows as to the extent of injuries: Killed, 14; fatally injured, 2; seriously injured, 23; slightly injured, 607. Of this number only one was a visitor.

At the same date foreign governments had expended \$124,900. England of course, leads with an expenditure of \$11,785. The Argentine republic, Uruguay and Paraguay have together expended \$19,470. Neither France nor Spain has yet expended any sum worth mentioning, but will do so, of course, before the exposition opens. Expense of work done by foreigners, the total paid on building to Sept. 1 was \$4,331,729.94.

There can be no doubt that in extent, beauty, artistic effect, completeness, adaptability to its purposes and in all respects that appeal to the sense and the taste even of the most critical, Jackson park in 1893 will be the most beautiful exposition spot the world has ever seen.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

John and Jakolits that are supposed to have been recently born—Sayings and Doings that are Odd, Curious, and Laughable.

Sprinkles of Spice. He thought he'd go to Congress, but he didn't get a vote; Although he took his check-book and wrote and wrote and wrote.

—Detroit Tribune.

THE announcement of purses for 3-year-olds seems like a bitter partiality when so many grown folks have none.

THE school teachers are getting tan on their cheeks. Next month they put rattron on their pupils.—Boston Transcript.

SHE—I thought you told me Mr. Nixon was a man of regular habits. He—Well, he has been drinking steadily ever since I knew him.—Life.

TOMMY—The lion is a carnivorous animal, ain't he, paw? Mr. Figg—Yes. That is what makes him so dangerous to meat.—Indianapolis Journal.

HE (anxiously)—"Did I understand you to say Miss or Mrs.?" She (demurely)—"Miss." He (gallantly)—"Pray, allow me to make it Mrs.?" Troy Press.

EDISON has patented 600 inventions, but he has to slap at the summer fly just as vainly as anybody else. Genius cannot do everything.—Baltimore American.

"NOW," said the new reporter, as his eye followed the track of the blue pencil, "I understand what is meant by an editor's line of thought."—Washington Star.

DASHAWAY—How do you like my friend Hank? Travers—He hasn't any backbone. Why, the fellow let me have \$5 as soon as I asked him.—New York Herald.

SURFACE—Isn't Bighed rather young to be a cynic? Rowley—Oh, no! He has been graduated a year and the world hasn't recognized him yet.—New York Herald.

ROAD AGENT (stopping funeral)—Hold up y'r hands! I want all th' money y've got! Chief Mourner—Bless me! Here's the undertaker's bill-collector already.—Life.

TRAVERS—"How long a course does your son take at college?" Dobson—"That's just the question I asked. He wrote back that it would be 'two miles with a turn.'"—New York Sun.

MR. WICKWIRE—Here is something you ought to read—an article on ways a woman can save money. Mrs. Wickwire—Does it say anything about her remaining single?—Indianapolis Journal.

SMITH—You needn't tell me that dogs don't know as much as human beings. I took Ponto to church with me last Sunday. Jones—Yes? Smith—Well, sir, he slept through the whole sermon.—Life.

Mrs. KEEDICK (praising young Mr. Adlet to her daughter)—He doesn't smoke, drink, or swear. He's a good boy and would be true to you. Miss Keedick (shaking her head)—He's too good to be true, mamma.—Truth.

"I suppose," observed Harry Hojack after the doctor had amputated both arms as the result of Independence Day casualties, "I suppose that I shall have to learn to shoot cannon with my toes by the next Fourth."—Jury.

A SKIPPER claims to have seen the sea serpent in the sky. If the phenomenal monster has really been translated, many an ancient mariner will experience a discouraging loss of material for new yarns.—New York World.

Mrs. KEENE—There are times when I wish I were a man. Mr. Keene—For instance? Mr. Keene—When I pass a milliner's window, and think how happy I could make my wife by giving her a new bonnet.—Texas Siftings.

"I HEAR that young Slimly is dying of consumption. How does that happen when he is such a constant smoker, and tobacco kills the germs of the disease?" "Oh, Slimly doesn't smoke tobacco. He smokes cigarettes."—Buffalo Express.

"YOUR husband," said the caller, sympathizingly, "was a man of excellent qualities." "Yes," sighed the widow, "he was a good man. Everybody says so. I wasn't much acquainted with him myself. He belonged to six lodges."—Texas Siftings.

"I WONDER why it is," said old Tobe to his wife, "that women prefer drowning and men shooting in case of suicide?" "I suppose," she replied, "as she thoughtfully contemplated his nose, 'that it is because men hate water so.'"—Detroit Free Press.

"DEAR ME!" exclaimed Mrs. Begosh, "look at that man comin' out of the restaurant. He's pickin' his teeth with his pocket-knife." "Humph!" replied her husband, "he probably wasn't raised where they have forks and so he don't know no better."—Washington Star.

SHE—"That couple in front of us—do you think they are married?" "—Yes, I am sure they are. They have been married a long time, too." She—"Why, how do you know?" He—"Haven't you noticed that when a pretty girl comes on the stage she always hands the opera glasses over right away?"—Somerville Journal.

MR. JAGSBY—My dear, allow me to introduce Mr. Bagsby. Mrs. Jagsby—I am delighted to meet you, Mr. Bagsby. But do you know, Mr. Bagsby, that I have so often heard you helping Mr. Jagsby to get the front door open when he comes home late at night, that it is almost the same as meeting an old friend.—Indianapolis Journal.