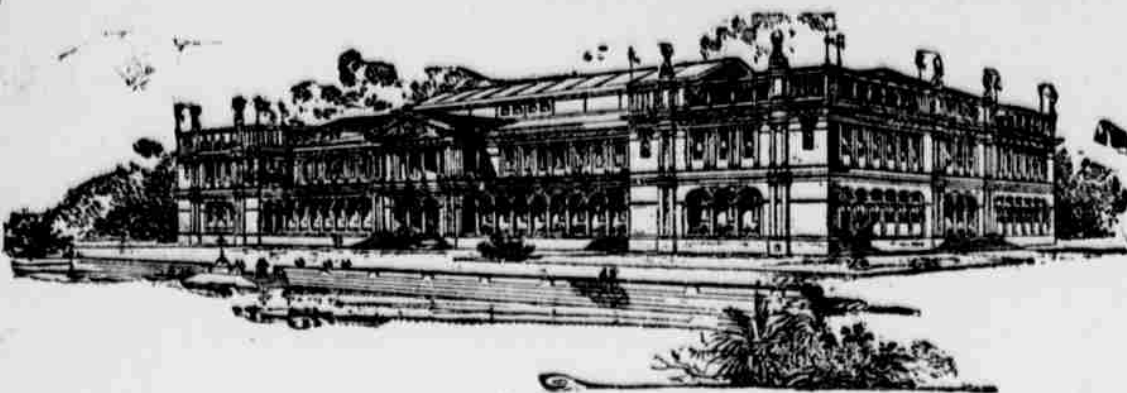


BUILDINGS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

— CHICAGO —



THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Among a great number of sketches submitted in competition for this building by women from all over the land, the President of the Board of Lady Managers quickly discovered in the sketch submitted by Miss Sophia G. Hayden that harmony of grouping and gracefulness of details which indicate the architectural scholar, and to her was awarded the first prize of a thousand dollars, and also the execution of the design.

Directly in front of the building the lagoon takes the form of a bay, about 400 feet in width. From the center of this bay a grand landing and staircase leads to a terrace six feet above the water. Crossing this terrace other staircases give access to the ground four feet above, on which, about 100 feet back, the building is situated. The first terrace is designed in artistic flower beds and low shrubs. The principal facade has an extreme length of 400 feet, the depth of the building being half this distance. Italian renaissance is the style selected.

The first story is raised about ten feet from the ground line, and a wide staircase leads to the center pavilion. This pavilion, forming the main triple-arched entrance, with an open colonnade in the second story, is finished with a low pediment enriched with a highly elaborate bas-relief. The corner pavilions have each an open colonnade added above the main cornice. Here are located the Hanging Gardens.

A lobby 40 feet wide leads into the open rotunda, 70x65 feet, reaching through the height of the building, and protected by a richly ornamented skylight. This rotunda is surrounded by a two-story open arcade, as delicate and elegant in design as the exterior, the whole having a thoroughly Italian courtyard effect, admitting abundance of light to all rooms facing this interior space. On the first floor are located, on the left hand, a model hospital; on the right, a model kindergarten, each occupying 50x60 feet.

The whole floor of the south pavilion is devoted to the retrospective exhibit; the one on the north to reform work and charity organization. Each of these floors is 80x100. The curtain opposite the main front contains the Library, Bureau of Information, records, etc.

In the second story are located ladies' parlors, committee-rooms and dressing-rooms, all leading to the open balcony in front. The whole second floor of the north pavilion incloses the great assembly-room and club-room. The first of these is provided with an elevated stage for the accommodation of speakers. The south pavilion contains the model kitchen, refreshment rooms, reception rooms, etc.

The building is encased with "staff," the same material used on the rest of the buildings, and as it stands with its molten, decorated walls bathed in the bright sunshine, the women of the country are justly proud of the result.



THE MACHINERY HALL.

Machinery Hall, of which Peabody & Stearns, of Boston, are the architects, has been pronounced by many architects second only to the Administration Building in the magnificence of its appearance. This building measures 830x530 feet, and with the Machinery Annex and Power House cost about \$1,500,000. It is located at the extreme south end of the Park, midway between the shore of Lake Michigan and the west line of the Park. It is just south of the Administration Building, and west across a lagoon from the Agricultural Building. The building is spanned by three arched trusses, and the interior presents the appearance of three railroad train-houses side by side, surrounded on all four sides by a gallery fifty feet wide. The trusses are built separately, so that they can be taken down and sold for use as railroad train-houses. In each of the long nave there is an elevated traveling crane running from end to end of the building for the purpose of moving machinery. These platforms are built so that visitors may view from them the exhibits beneath. The power from this building is supplied from a power-house adjoining the south side of the building.



THE NAVAL EXHIBIT.

Unique among the other exhibits is that made by the United States Naval Department. It is in a structure which, to all outward appearance, is a faithful full-sized model of one of the new coast-line battleships. This imitation battleship of 1893 is erected on piling on the Lake front in the northeast portion of Jackson Park. It is surrounded by water and has the appearance of being moored to a wharf. The structure has the fittings that belong to the actual ship, such as guns, turrets, torpedo tubes, torpedo nets and booms, with boats, anchors, chain cables, davits, awnings, deck fittings, etc., etc., together with all apparatus for working the same. Officers, seamen, mechanics and marines are detailed by the Navy Department during the Exposition, and the discipline and mode of life on our naval vessels are completely shown. The detail of man is not, however, as great as the complement of the actual ship. The crew gives certain drills, especially boat, torpedo, and gun drills, as in a vessel of war.

The dimensions of the structure are those of the actual battleship, to-wit: Length, 318 feet; width amid ship, 60 feet 3 inches; and from the water line to the top of the main deck, 15 feet. Centrally placed on this deck is a superstructure 8 feet high with a hammock berth on the same 7 feet high, and above these are the bridge, observation house, and the boats.

At the forward end of the superstructure there is a cone-shaped tower, called the "military mast," near the top of which are placed two circular "tops" as receptacles for sharpshooters. Rapid firing guns are mounted in each of these tops. The height from the water line to the summit of this military mast is 76 feet, and above is placed a flagstaff for signaling.

The battery mounted comprises four 15-inch breech-loading rifle cannon; eight 8-inch breech loading rifle cannon; four 6-inch breech-loading rifle cannon; twenty 6-pounder rapid firing guns; six 1-pound rapid firing guns; two Gatling guns, and six torpedo tubes or torpedo guns. All of these are placed and mounted respectively as in the genuine battleship.

On the starboard side of the ship is shown the torpedo protection net, stretching the entire length of the vessel. Steam launches and cutters ride at the bows, and all the outward appearance of a real ship of war is imitated.



THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

The main entrance to the Transportation Building consists of an immense single arch enriched to an extraordinary degree with carvings, bas-reliefs and mural paintings, the entire feature forming a rich and beautiful, yet quiet, color scheme, for it is treated in leaf and is called the Golden Door.

The remainder of the architectural composition falls into a just relation of contrast with the highly wrought entrance, and is duly quiet and modest, though very broad in treatment. It consists of a continuous arcade with subordinated colonnade and entablature. Numerous minor entrances are from time to time pierced in the walls, and with them are grouped terraces, seats, drinking fountains and statues.

The interior of the building is treated much after the manner of a Roman basilica, with broad nave and aisles. The roof is therefore in three divisions. The middle one rises much higher than the others, and its walls are pierced to form a beautiful arched clerestory. The cupola, placed exactly in the center of the building and rising 165 feet above the ground, is reached by eight elevators. These elevators of themselves naturally form a part of the Transportation exhibit, and as they also carry passengers to galleries at various stages of height, a fine view of the interior of the building may easily be obtained. The main galleries of this building, because of the abundant elevator facilities, prove quite accessible to visitors.

The main building of the Transportation exhibit measures 925 feet front by 250 feet deep. From this extends westward to Stonewall Island avenue an enormous annex, covering about nine acres. This is one story only in height. In it may be seen the more bulky exhibits. Along the central avenue or nave the visitor may see facing each other scores of locomotive engines, highly polished, and rendering the perspective effect of the nave both exceedingly novel and striking. Add to the effect of the exhibits the architectural impression given by a long vista of richly ornamented colonnade, and it may easily be seen that the interior of the Transportation Building is one of the most impressive of the Exposition.

The Transportation exhibit naturally includes everything, of whatever name or sort, devoted to the purposes of transportation, and ranges from a baby carriage to a mogul engine, from a cash conveyor to a balloon or carrier pigeon. Technically this exhibit includes everything comprised in class G of the official classification. The Transportation Building cost about \$300,000.

THE MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

A COLLECTION OF SIDE SHOWS AT THE FAIR.

Arabs, Turks and Moors Found Living as in the Orient—The Javanese Village—An International Beauty Show—The Wonderful Revolving Wheel—Other Exhibits.

There are many strange things at the fair with queer names. There is the "Midway Plaisance," for instance. "What on earth does that mean?" most people ask when they hear it for the first time. Whatever it may mean elsewhere, in Chicago, says the New York Herald, it means simply a collection of side shows. The "Plaisance" is an avenue lined with buildings in which entertainments are given, but where the "midway" comes in it is hard to guess. The name was selected by a committee of leading citizens who wanted to get up something like a town, or, as they put it, "nobly." It is certainly a very noble name, and no other word so well describes it. To call the thing an avenue, it was decided, was too commonplace. Indian



IRISH VILLAGE AND BLARNEY CASTLE.

names are considered vulgar by many Irish people, and so they borrowed a word from the French.

This side show avenue is a mile long and it snakes just a little bit of Coney Island. It is operated under the eye of the fair management and it is in the grounds, strictly speaking, admission being included with a fifty-cent World's Fair ticket. It is very broad, 600 feet wide over all. Every "concessionaire"—more French—pays a percentage of his receipts to the World's Fair Ways and Means Committee. Guarantees are afforded that the exhibits are worth the price of admission.

A Tower of Babel is built near the entrance to the Plaisance. It is 400 feet high and has a diameter at the base of 100 feet. This tower deviates from the plan of the original by having a double track, electric and railway from the base to the top. A chime of bells is installed at the top, from which a good view of the ground is had.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen have been interested in making a display of the cottage industries of Ireland. Towering over a row of Irish cottages in facade is a reproduction of Donegal Castle. Throughout this exhibit there are specimens of the work of Irish peasants and some of the people themselves. A Kerry cow has been brought over specially to show one of the means of livelihood. Lanes and shawls are made and sold here. The simple architecture of these homes, like that of the convent of La Rabida, is a pleasant relief to the eye after the stucco flowers and figures crowded on too many of the buildings.

Come with me to Cairo. It is shown by a street scene peopled with more than one hundred and fifty Egyptians who were taken from the midst of their dancing, smoking and trading and dumped into the Windy City. Dark brown beards from the banks of the Nile, who dance oriental measures, look coquettishly upon the Yankee, their big eyes winking at him. They wear spangles, chains, beads and gilt bands. Black slave boys wait upon the dainty ladies, some of whom cover their faces in the modest fashion of the East. Arab traders, donkey boys and camel drivers are there. While the dancers are performing in the theatre the merchants sell beads, turbans or shells from the Red Sea and other curiosities, and the snake charmers exhibit reptiles and the magicians show their familiarity with the black art. There are performing monkeys, too, and parrots. It is truly a glimpse of an Eastern city, and here and there one gets a whiff of it.

An old priest goes up into the tower of the mosque at daybreak and calls upon all believers in Mohammed to pray. The people perform their ablutions and then dress the prophet. When they have done this the long-bearded merchants take their pipes and squat in the bazaars, looking indolently at the passers-by, while the women and children gaze in wonder and naive knowledge at that of feminine beauty. A building has been put up and in it are installed fifty young women, who represent the style of life of various Nations and their fashions in costumes. They were taken together by a Chicago beauty collector who spent some months in Europe advertising for types of the different races. Minister Lincoln when the party were in Southampton notified them that they were violating the Contract Labor law in coming to America, which was not so, as Congress exempted the World's Fair from the law. After they arrived in Chicago all their costumes were burned in a fire that very nearly burned them, too. All these had to be duplicated and the girls sit in their pavilions and smile day after day. The management contracted for smiles lasting six months. The Vienna girl is a musician, and others have accomplishments as dancers. Russia, Greece, Italy, Germany, France, England, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary and Chicago are equally well represented, and there are beauties from different parts of the United States.

Carl Hagenebeck, a famous German animal tamer has a building with a hall seating 5000 people, in which he gives his performances. He domesticates the lion so that he will lie down with the lamb, and tigers and wildcats become so tame under his care, it is said, that they are no more dangerous than guinea pigs. Such animals as these he does not keep in their cages, but gives them plenty of breathing space and they live together without fighting.

Germany has a village, in which the artistic and mercantile tastes of her people are combined. The Germans have put up a model of a town of the Middle Ages, and there are houses of the Black Forest and the other divisions of the empire. The houses are filled with original furniture. Dr. Otto Jahn, of Berlin, manages a German ethnological museum.

The Ferris wheel is the real triumph of the Midway Plaisance. It represents better than any other exhibit the genius of American invention. It looks something like the paddle

AN ARCH IN THE MOORISH PALACE.

the ignorance of their ways betrayed by the Americans, who are as great a show to them as they are to the purchasers of admission tickets.

Fauna, a gaudily dressed woman, rather fat, is the beauty of the party, and among them are Egyptians bearing such names as Fahima Osman, Hosna Bint, Mitwalli Nabaweh and Falmi Hour. Curiousities of divers sorts from the museums of Cairo and Alexandria can be seen.

One of the old streets of Stamboul is reproduced and tenanted with people from that city and from Constantinople, who show pretty much the same sort of entertainment as their Egyptian neighbors. One of their features is a fire department such as is in service at the City of the Golden Horn. The fire pump, which has a big capacity, is hung on poles on the shoulders of the natives, who trot through the streets astonishingly fast. When they reach the fire the water is supplied to them by carriers, who bear leather bags that are refilled from the wells as fast as their contents are used up.

Turkish luncheons are peddled by costumed natives, who serve them from a tray. A saddle belonging to the Sultan of Turkey is placed in the Transportation Building. It is covered with red plush and gold and is used by its owner only on the most solemn occasions. Arab horses of pure blood were allowed by the Sultan to be exported.

A silver bed, owned by one of the sultans of Turkey, and said to weigh two tons, is in the collection, and a Turkish tent once belonging to a Persian Shah, and used by him in traveling. It is made almost wholly of embroidered cloth.

near the Turkish and Algerian section is a Moorish palace modeled after one of the old style temples which are found in Spain and Northern Africa. A restaurant, accommodating five hundred people, in the palace shows that the Moors are a practical race. In the building is an immense collection of gold coins.

An Algerian merchant who erected villages at the three last Paris expositions has put up a building in which are quartered a large supply of natives who maintain a bazaar, in which are displayed precious stones, awards, pistols with antique flint locks, daggers, lace, brocades, cushions and table covers. In another store are found perfumery, seraglio postiles, attar of roses and sweetmeats, though these are not half as sweet as the French dainties who sell them to you. A Bedouin chief, who, of course, would cut a throat with no compunction, is shown. The dancing girls keep the hall crowded with spectators.

Javanese, to the number of seventy, have built a village in the style of their country on the Midway Plaisance. It is made of bamboo poles, split bamboo and palm leaves and thatched with native grasses. A screen of split bamboo and leaves encloses the village to keep out those who haven't paid. The Javanese girls dance to the music of an orchestra and puff cigarettes. They are little bits of creatures with black shiny hair.

In the center of the settlement are two big bamboo poles with holes cut through them. When the wind whistles through these holes a strange melody is produced that makes the Javans feel homesick and romantic.

With the Javanese is an old priest named Hadji, who has a great influence over his flock. They are a very lazy race and get tired of work about once a day, throwing down their tools and saying they have had enough. But the old priest knows his business. Just as soon as they quit he has a vision in which it is revealed to him that if they do not at once resume they will be devoured by red devils or develop horns and tails. Humility and poverty of clothing are characteristic of the Javanese and both characteristics have been carefully encouraged by the Hollanders who control the island. One of them, a real Prince named Raden Soekmadilaga speaks Dutch and German, but no English. Some of the dancing girls are quite comely. They wear their black hair in knots and cut away the bangs from the forehead with a razor.

A remarkable display in the Plaisance is

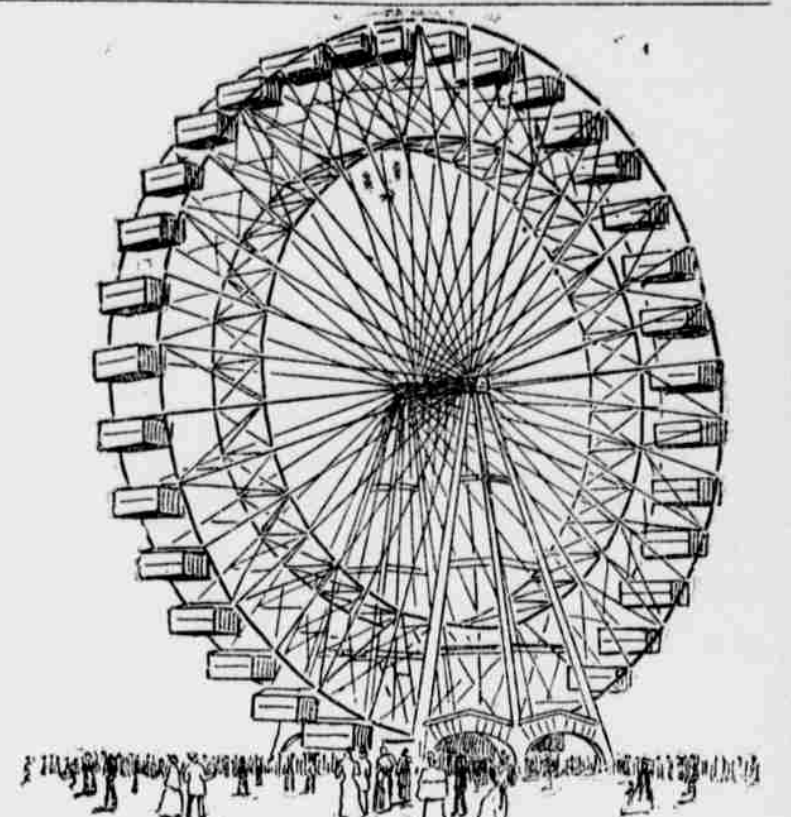
that a fly must have that sits on the side of a cart wheel and feels it revolve. The wheel is 264 feet high and 254 feet in diameter. It bears thirty-six passenger cars, each larger than a railroad coach, and with a seating capacity of sixty persons. When the wheel is "loaded" it contains 2160 citizens. They are carried up and then down like birds sitting in their nest.



PART OF THE CHINESE VILLAGE.

It is steel throughout and is not unlike a bicycle wheel revolving between two huge towers. There are really two wheels placed on the same axle and 281 feet apart, and held together by struts and ties. The cars are built of wood and steel, upholstered and artistically finished, and each weighs 19 tons. The great axle, it is said, is the largest piece of steel ever forged. It is 33 inches in diameter, 45 feet 2 inches long and weighs 56 tons.

Arranged in groups on the rods around the crown of the wheel are 3000 incandescent lights of various colors, which are extinguished and relighted at intervals as the wheel revolves, producing at a distance an effect like that of huge fireworks. Six cars can be loaded at a time from the platforms. The wheel takes ten minutes to make a revolution, so there is no danger of the passengers being emptied out of their nests. The engines are of 300-horse power. The wheel was the invention of G. W. G. Ferris, a bridge engineer



THE WONDERFUL REVOLVING WHEEL.

of Pittsburgh, Penn. It is said that the cost of construction was \$400,000.

A model of St. Peter's at Rome, which was begun in the year 1600 and finished in 1700, is exhibited in the Midway Plaisance by L. de B. Spindler. It is of carved wood, coated with a substance in imitation of marble, and is constructed on a scale of one-sixtieth. This makes it about 30 feet long, 15 feet wide and 15 feet high. It is placed in a building of Roman style, which contains besides the model the portraits of many of the Popes. Then there are models of the Cathedral of Milan, the Pomboni Palace, St. Agnese Church and the Roman Pantheon of Agrippa. The attendants in this building are dressed in the uniforms of the Vatican Guard.

Carl Hagenebeck, of Hamburg, has besides his large assortment of performing animals an ethnological collection consisting of arms, implements, household goods, theatrical goods and utensils. Of these 450 numbers come from Africa, 373 from New Caledonia, 40 from New Guinea, 400 from islands of the South Seas, 823 from British Columbia, 80 from Greenland and 128 from Ceylon, making a total of 2340. There is also an artificial aquarium forty feet long, showing fish, corals, gorgonians, etc., from the Indian Ocean, and a number of hunting trophies, skulls, horns and skins. The trained animals are a group of six lions, two tigers, two leopards, one sloth bear, one Thibet bear, six large boardwalks and one polar bear, all trained at one time in the great arena cage, and a group of three tigers, two lions, three panthers, goats, sheep, bulls, ponies and dogs, five lions and two boardwalks performing; six male lions; a lion riding on horseback, and a lion riding on horseback, trained with a large boardwalk. There are a number of other features such as a collection of two thousand parrots and two hundred monkeys.

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

A Falling Off Shown by the Bureau of Statistics.

The chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that during the 10 months ending April 30, 1893, 433,958 immigrants arrived at the ports of the United States. Of this number 90,679 came from Germany, 63,519 from Russia (except Poland), 43,823 from Italy, 38,031 from Sweden and Norway, 40,902 from England and Wales, and 34,055 from Ireland. The number arrived during the 10 months ended April 30, 1893, was 334,825, of which 72,107 came from Germany, 44,389 from Italy, 35,196 from Sweden and Norway, 22,110 from Russia (except Poland), 37,001 from England and Wales and 32,065 from Ireland.

CURFEW RINGS AGAIN.

And All Canadian Children Must be Housed by 9 O'clock.

The old custom of ringing the curfew in the evening has been revived in all the villages and towns throughout Canada. An act passed at the last session of the Dominion parliament provides that at 9 o'clock the curfew shall be rung, and if any person under 17 years of age are found on the streets they shall be locked up. Unless a satisfactory explanation can be given the parents must suffer either by confinement in jail, fine or by sending the children to some public institution where they will be taken care of until the authorities see fit to let them out. The act is meeting with favor throughout Canada.

A Noted Elocutionist Dead.

James E. Murray, the noted elocutionist, died at Cincinnati, O., on Friday.



WORKMAN IN THE CAIRO STREET.

wheel of a steamer, multiplied, however, a hundredfold. Instead of the paddle it bears passenger cars, and when it revolves the passengers get something of the sensation