

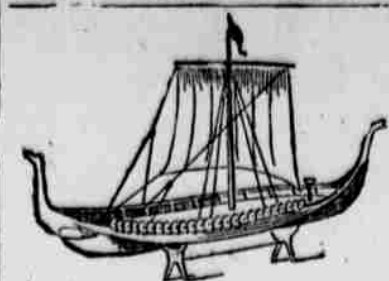
FEATURES OF THE FAIR.

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 Egyptian—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 notice but to be represented as they are. Their beauty of line, their harmonious proportions, their grouping which has brought so vast a plan into such unity that from every point the eye delights in new views of a perfect whole, the lovely enrichment, the ennobling

It 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 BOAT.

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 frogs.

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 center and circumference of the circular wing, with a passageway between. These tanks are fitted up with such representations of the vasty deep and the mountain pools as are appropriate. The picturesque part is, in fact, exceedingly attractive, and seems to connect the inmates, who appear to feel at home. Here the people, the prairie boys and the strange inhabitants of the sea in their native element. Many of the fish seem to enjoy their introduction into society. The big fish come forward and press their noses against the glass, and open their wide mouths in astonishment at the crowds in front, then look at one another, and plainly convey their fears. The tanks are supplied with air by means of rubber tubes. When the water gets stale it is replenished. A newspaper man was taking a lady through. "Ugh, what creature is that?" she exclaimed with a shiver. "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 SINGAPORE AND EGYPTIAN. The most agreeable hosts are the Singaporeans. 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 hem from the tree. The Singapore keep up continuous hospitality in steaming cups of tea. Here, among rug-folds, silken draperies the hard-handed sons and daughters of the prairie sip their tea. It is handed around with many genuflections by men in clothing which they have never seen equalled by even the village fire company or the brass band. These men are brilliantly clad in red, embroidered in much gold, and their heads wreathed in myriad folds of fine white muslin. There are several varieties of this costume. One is a garment that, worn by a man, starts out frankly to be

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 50,250 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 at a slope of 100 feet long with a dip of 18 degrees. I am not anthracite; I am semi-bituminous in character. My State has a coal area of 1,000,000 acres. Beat me if you can and you are entitled to the bribe.

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. The minerals were gathered in Custer County by the ladies of that district, and comprise almost every useful mineral known. The roof is of mica, from the mica mines, the walls are of gold, silver, copper, tin, lead,



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.

SENAN B. ANTHONY addressed the National Association of Women Stenographers at the Art Institute.

FIVE more Samoan women have reached Midway Pleinace; they brought with them two large fishing 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 Hagendick arena, has been shipped back to Hamburg because he has become ungovernable.

The grounds are gradually acquiring that gala 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 musical exhibit, for want of space in Manufacturers Hall, has been set up in the Electrical Building. Among the fifty-five pianos 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 metal 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.

Mrs KATE MARRIOTT delivered two addresses before the Medical Congress at her work among the leprosy patients of 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 tree is a camera obscura which was exhibited at the Paris Exposition; it has now been set up in Midway Pleinace. It gives the visitor the impression that he has climbed a tree and is looking down on the crowd beneath.

HENRY B. FELLER, author of the "Chevalier of Pontefract," in reviewing the minor architecture of the Exposition, pronounced 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 Pleinace 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 Buildings 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 Japanese orchestra is largely made up of bells. The players sit in front of a table 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.

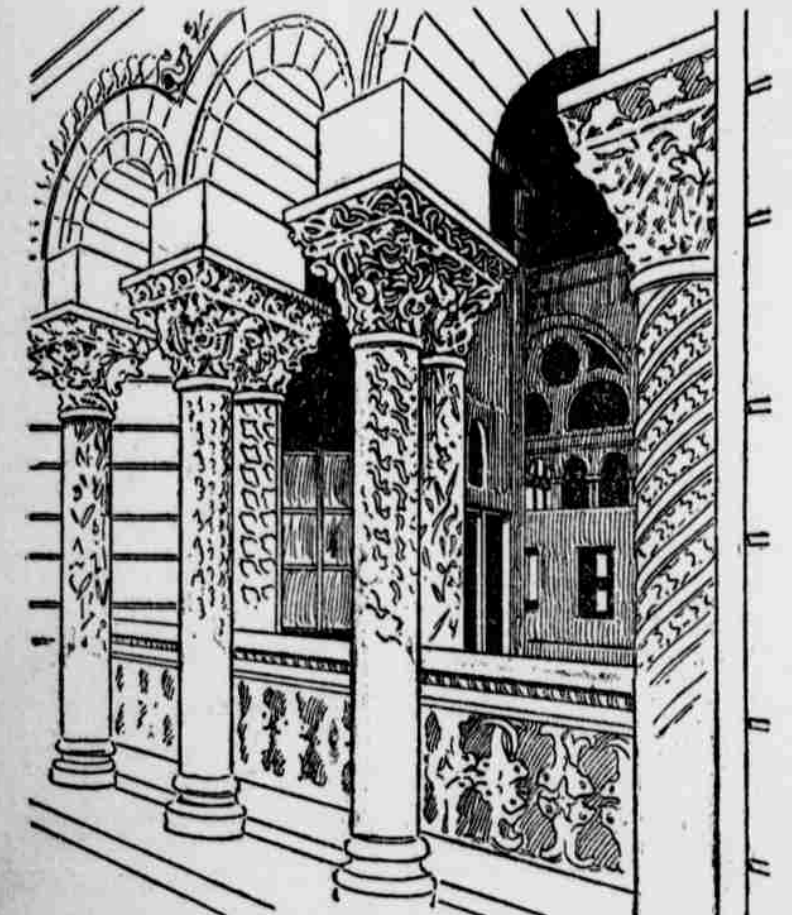
The Samoan colony in Midway Pleinace contains an old house which belonged to Mataafa, the king whose cause Robert Louis Stevenson is championing. It is built of bread fruit wood, the only wood which the white ants of the island cannot eat. It is round, shaped something like a tent, the sides being upright to a height of five feet the peak then rising high in air. The 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 thongs. The roof is of twigs covered with thatch.



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 experiences of their own countries as a standard, to make it appear native and pardonably partial. But their beauty is rational, coherent, studied, and is best represented by showing them frankly real. They demand nothing of any art beyond that which is merely technical. The commonplaceness and heavy exterior



A SECTION OF THE FISHERIES BUILDING.

of the Government Building have been stoned for in the Fisheries, where the building and the Government exhibit are two of the most attractive features of the Fair. The Fisheries consist of a central rotunda and two colonnades leading to two circular wings. It takes time to reach the wings, so interesting is the architectural detail. The beauty, the richness, the novelty and the sportiveness of this ornament appeals to the least accustomed eye.

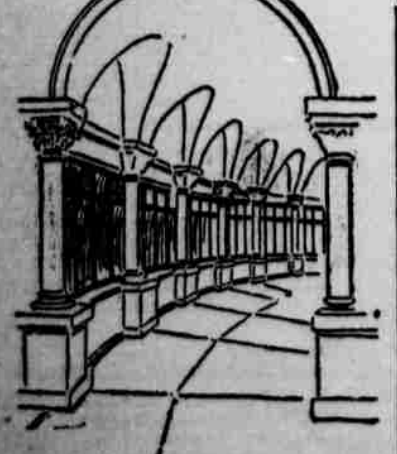
The balustrades are fish standing on their heads in couples with fan tails expanded. One is attracted by the beauty of the curves and then laughs to see their meaning. Tadpoles follow one another in solemn lines between raised spirals up the columns, and wiggle waggles knot their tails decoratively, and at regular intervals crabs escaping from nets and lobsters from wicker baskets form the capitals, shells and seaweed and funny things unite in running ornament. Since the days when elegant rusticity flourished in the gardens of the little Trianon, and hoes, rakes, pots, pans and baskets tied up among rib-

a red petticoat, and then changes its mind above the knee and becomes trousers down to the sandals. The Turk who, in picturesque though frantic English, invites passersby to the Turkish cafe chantant, wears close red flannel trousers, and over these short white skirts and a gay and gilded red zouave jacket.

The upper class Egyptians are enviable clad in striped silk skirts and blouses, and fascinating dandies, swinging along the Midway Pleinace smoking cigarettes, wear dresses of pale green striped silks with long full back flutters flung wide open of pale blue silk. All the charms of color and splendor of dress on this most gay of promenades belong to the men. The women, in tailor-made gowns and shirt fronts and four-in-hand ties, look on them with smiling admiration and wonder how much they paid a yard for such lovely silk.

A NOVEL EXCURSION. A novel excursion was given by the Intramural Elevated Railroad. At 9 o'clock a. m. the officers of the road, which encircles the grounds on the inside, had a train of four cars brought to the Midway Pleinace gates, and in response to invitations the population of that cosmopolitan quarter embarked for a ride about the grounds. The first car was given up to the Iowa State Band, and Bandmaster Phinney and his men were kept busy tooting the airs of all Nations and varied war dances during the trip. Hagenbeck's animal show sent forty men, King Bull, of the Leland village, came on with the party, and sat side by side with three swartly seven-foot Zulus, who were playing jackstones with the natives of the Dahomey village on the seat opposite "Buffalo Bill's" Indians, in their gaudy trappings, filled the last car. Nearly every Nation on earth was represented, and the air went around the park they sent up a conglomeration of cheers and yells that almost caused the statues on the big buildings to crumble. The train finally stopped at the south end of the grounds, where the party was photographed, and after a luncheon returned to the starting point.

A HUGE CHUNK OF COAL. The foundation of the Washington State Building is made of huge logs, ten in number, each of which is 125 feet long, three feet six inches by three feet in breadth. They were cut from trees 340 feet in length. The fir tree mast, or flagpole, at the Washington State exhibit is 215 feet high and is only three feet six inches in diameter at the base. This tree was cut in two sections in order to accomplish its journey from Washington. From the top of this high staff grows a sixteen-foot banner bearing the stars and stripes. Washington also has the honor of having the



AMBLE BETWEEN AQUARIA.

bons and flowers were introduced into the decoration we now call Louis XVI, there has been so much interesting and beautiful use of new forms as are now seen in the Fisheries. There is not a ragamuffin who may creep into the Fair grounds and see caught fish with a side look whose eye will not be caught by a commensuration of these two colonnades.



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 115 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 a time those who knew him most intimately remarked a steady decline in his health.

CAREER OF THE GREAT TRAGEDIAN. Edwin Thomas Booth, the most eminent of the sons of Julius Bratus 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 "Parsell" in "Richard III" in 1849, and performed the character of "Richard III" in place of his father, who had been suddenly taken ill, in 1841. 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 commencing a series of Shakespearean revivals at the Winter Garden Theater in 1863. This establishment was totally destroyed by fire, March 24, 1867, when, in addition to the stage effects, of which he was the principle 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 a commensurate pecuniary success, and in 1873 it passed from his hands.

3,000 PEOPLE HOMELESS.

Nearly Half of Fargo Destroyed by Fire.

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 232 residences were burned, entailing a loss of nearly \$3,200,000. 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 unfortunates. 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 train of fire. Firemen could do but little, even with the help from Moorehead, Carleton, 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: Hersman, 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; Plant & 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; Appel Bros.; Minneapolis Dry-goods Company; Logan's studio; American Iron Works; Continental House; Van Hurst, 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 the fire added to 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 quarries to Tonsah 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 60 convicts fled, 11 of the advance guards started in pursuit. The 35 guards left with the other 500 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 shot at runaway prisoners who had been committed to their charge.

A Battleship Launched.

The battleship Massachusetts was launched at Cran's shipyard, 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 Cramps, and to the Oregon, now being built at San Francisco, and her sailing characteristics are great battery tower and her enormously heavy armor, which is 18 inches thick at the water line. The Cramps secured the contract for the warship October 1, 1890, on a bid of \$3,023,000.

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LATE TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS

BOTH FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

What is Going On the World Over Important Events Briefly Chronicled.

Dismasters, Accidents and Fatalities. The night express on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway collided with a runaway engine on the iron bridge near Cortland, N. Y. Engineer Isaac P. Wallace was instantly killed and Fireman Albert Sherwood who died a few hours later, and who was charged with the care of the runaway engine, said he had no idea how it started. Night watchman Chaffee, who was supposed to care for the engine, has been arrested for manslaughter.

At St. Louis, a 50-gallon tank of (Ingasol) exploded last night in the grocery store of Samuel Rezepper. Sixteen persons were injured, of whom the following are not expected to live: Samuel Rezepper, Beesie Weishman. The property loss was about \$10,000.

Washington News. Postmaster General Bissell has prohibited the transmission of disease germs, for medical experiment, through the mails.

PRIZE FOR AN ESSAY ON MEN.—The anthropological Society, of Washington offers prizes of \$150 and \$75 for the best and second best essay on the elements that go to make up the most useful citizen of the United States, regardless of occupation. The essays must not exceed 3,000 words in length. Competition is open to all the world.

All the pension claims allowed under Commissioner of Pensions Raam are to be gone over by a board of revision. More than 500,000 cases are involved and 23 men will begin the work at once.

Fires

In a fire that destroyed a dozen fine residences in San Francisco yesterday, three firemen, named Windlow, Davis and Madison were killed and another fireman named Henlit, badly injured by a falling chimney. Loss \$100,000.

At Montreal, the magnificent Ville Marie 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 employes of the Standard Oil Company's refinery at Whiting, Ind., struck for nine hours' work and 10 hours' pay.

Three hundred miners struck at the Patterson colliery, Shamokin, Pa., out of sympathy for one of the miners, Mingo Periman, who was discharged for having too much slate in his coal. Seven hundred hands were thrown out of employment.

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

At Grand Rapids, Mich., William M. Grey, bookkeeper for underwriter O'Brien was shot and killed by a woman named Dora Veisy. She afterward shot and killed herself.

Cholera Advances. Twenty deaths per day, from cholera are reported in Bassorah, Turkey. A death from cholera, the second in 10 days, occurred yesterday in Nismes, France.

The cholera appears to be spreading in the south of France. One death has occurred 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 Mehoff, a private banker of Chicago assigned. Assets, \$50,000; liabilities, \$60,000.

Personal. The Duke de Veragua and party are the guests of the City of Columbus, O., and are being entertained at the house of Henry Childenden. The Duke reviewed a parade of 13,000 school children and was presented with a gold key emblematic of the freedom of the city.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

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

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 4th day of May last, has been made public by Comptroller Eckels. As compared with a similar statement made March 6th, last, a net decrease in gold holdings is shown of \$7,000,000 and of individual deposits of nearly \$2,600,000. An increase of undivided profits of \$3,900,000 and of the surplus fund of nearly \$1,000,000 is shown. Loans and discounts have increased \$3,000,000, real estate and mortgages owned have decreased \$500,000, and legal tender holdings have increased \$13,000,000. The net gold holdings of the Treasury at the close of business Saturday were \$90,000,000.

ELECTRIC CARS COLLIDE.

Fourteen People Injured, Several Perhaps 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. H. Neald, wife and two children, Mrs. Kershaw, James McMaster, Mrs. Mary C. Adonis, Mrs. William Jones and two children, Mrs. Ransdell, Mr. Stout. The cars met on a steep grade, and the one descending could not be stopped. Both motormen jumped. There were 100 passengers in the cars and nearly every one was more or less hurt.

—The industrial parade, emblematic of the progress of the Northwest, in St. Paul was over three miles long, a side up principally of historical boats. Over 300,000 visitors viewed the display.