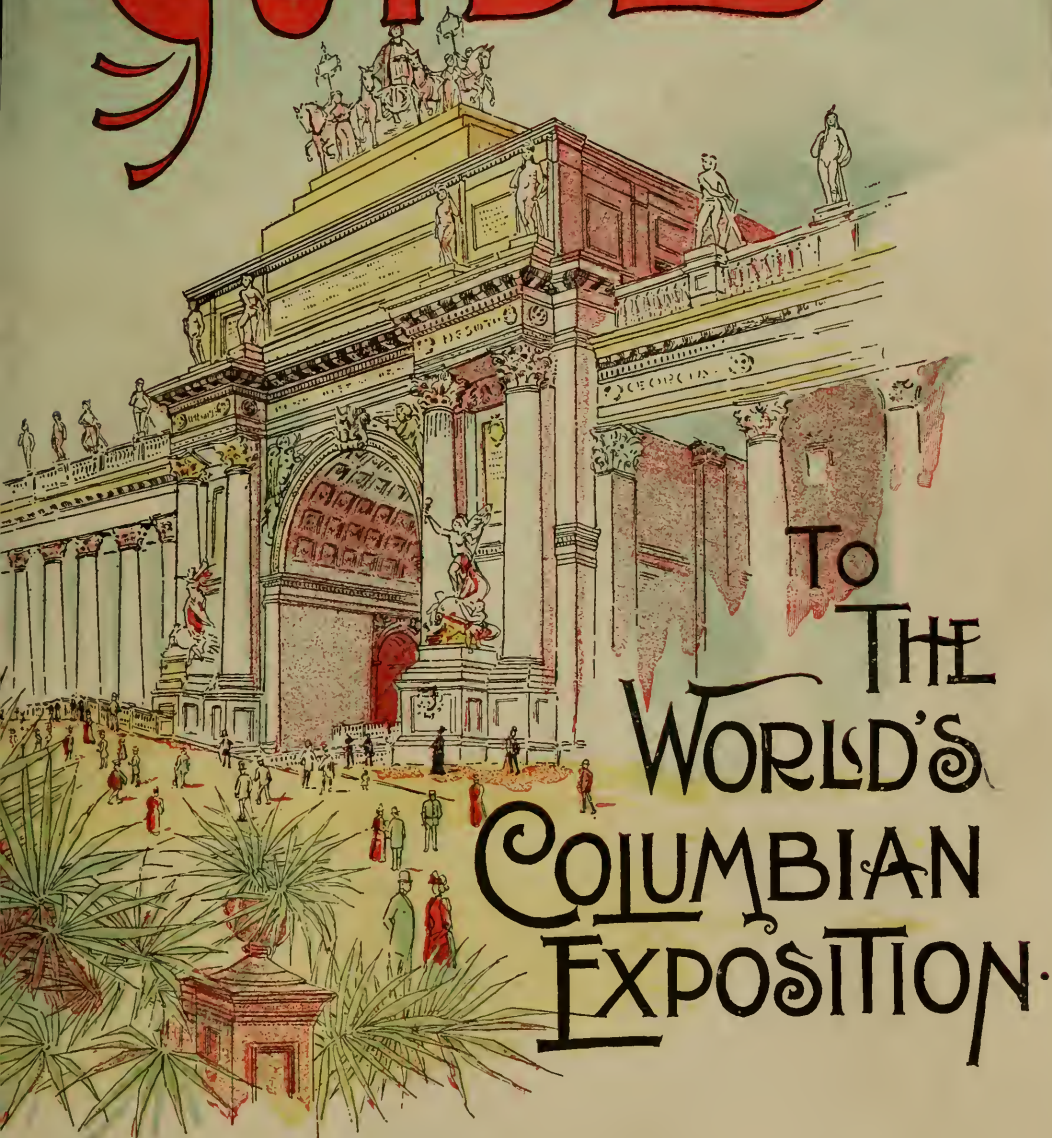


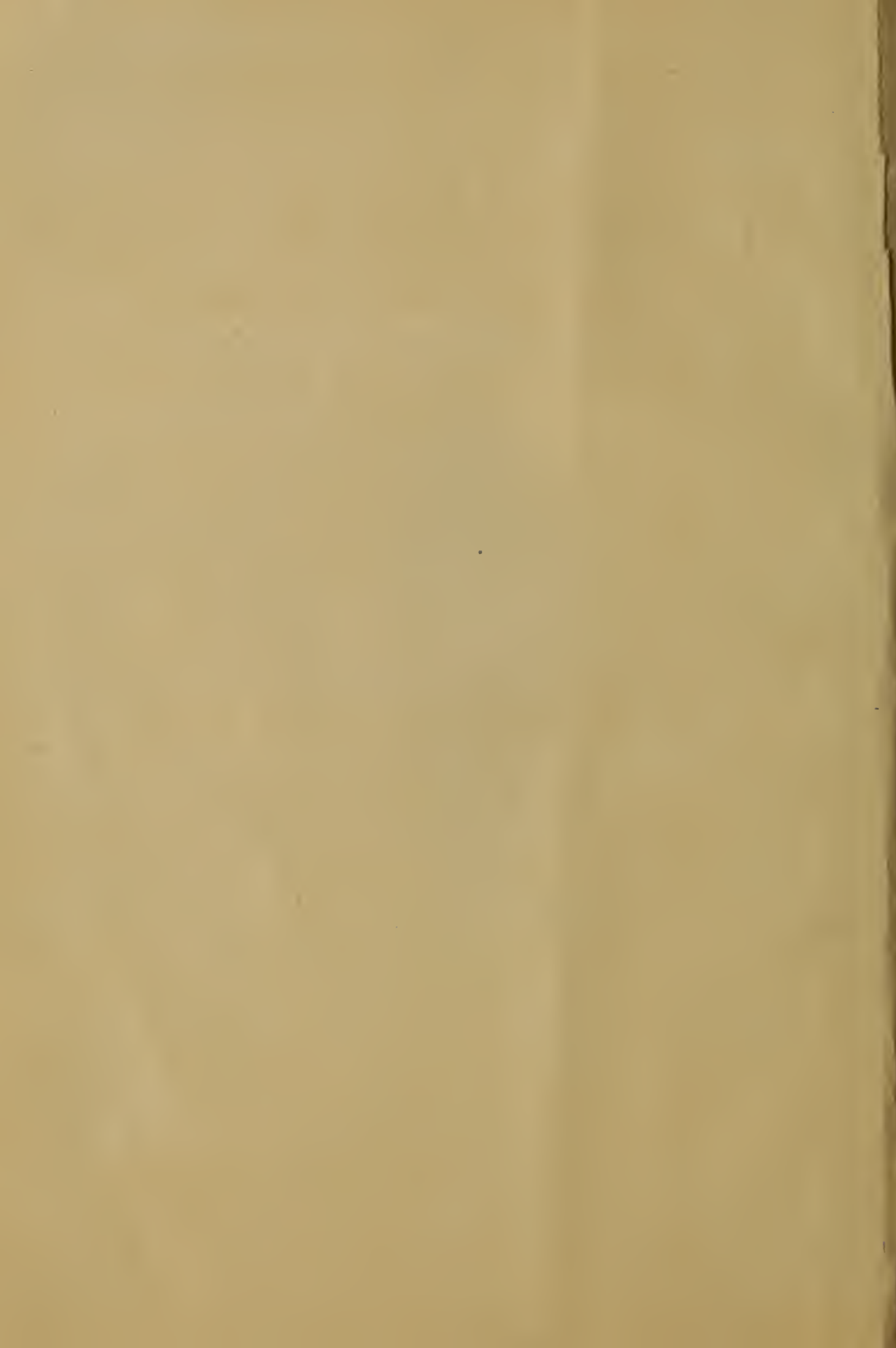
CONKEY'S COMPLETE GUIDE



TO
THE
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EXPOSITION.

W. B. CONKEY COMPANY,

PUBLISHERS OF THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUES OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
CHICAGO.



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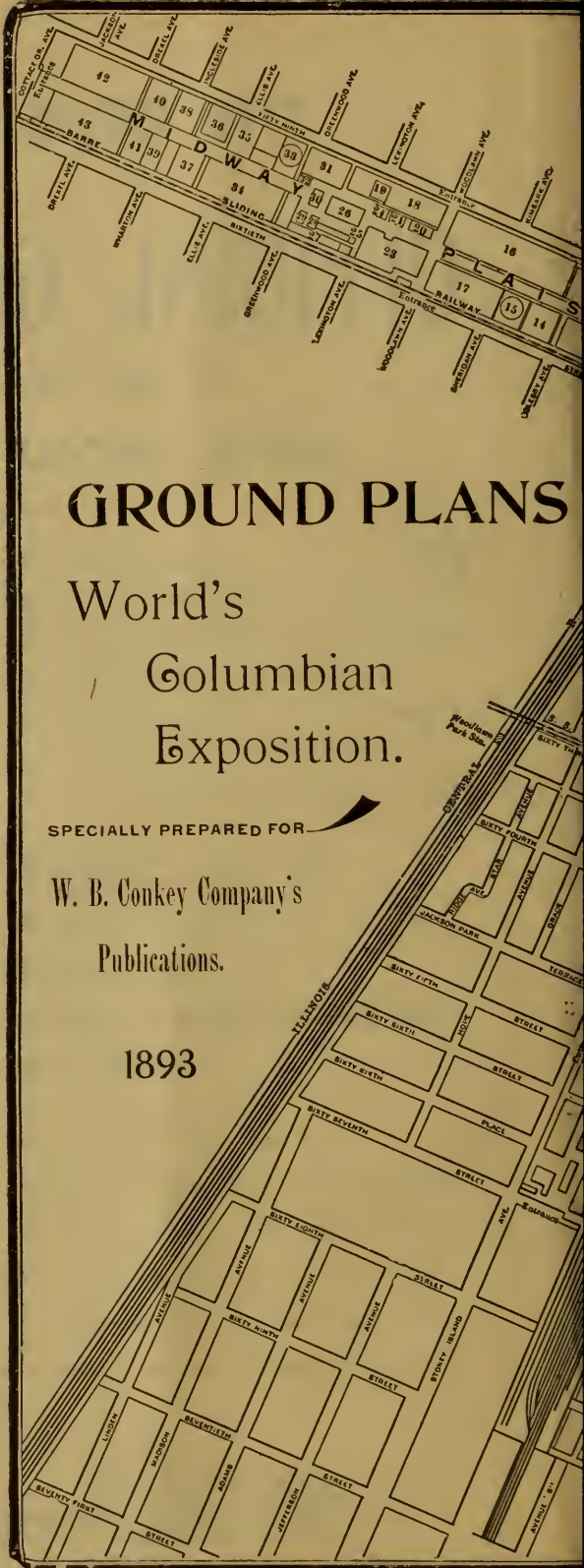
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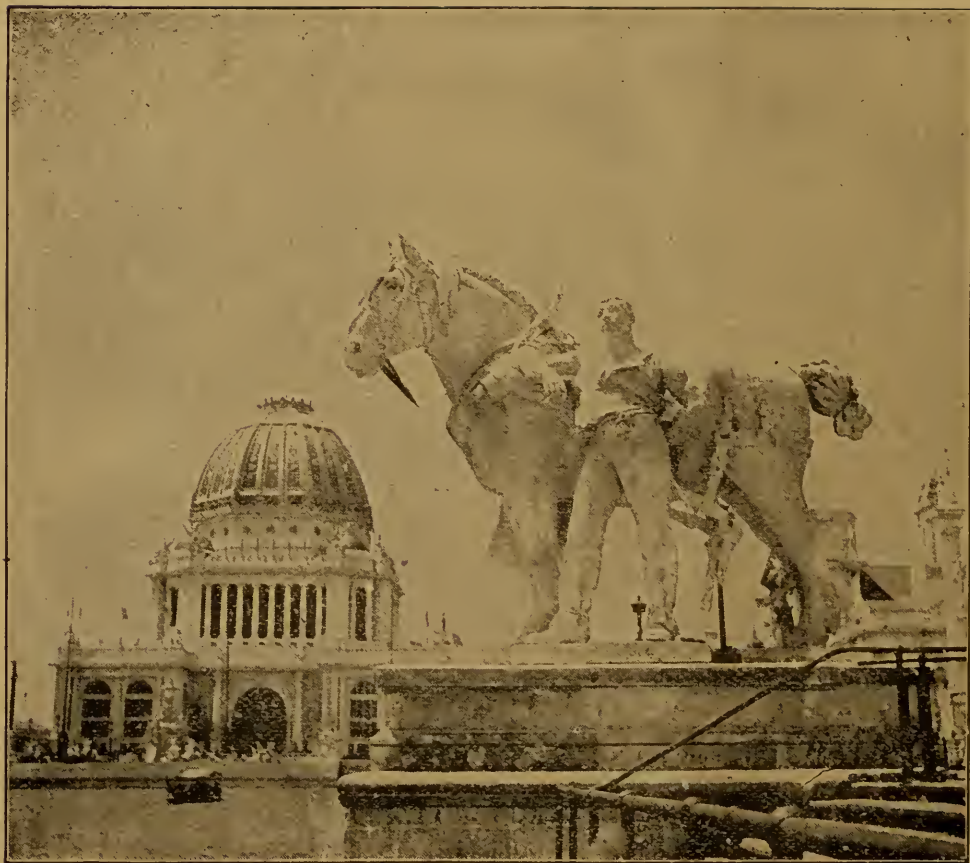
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1893





ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, LOOKING SOUTHWEST FROM MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

✓
CONKEY'S COMPLETE
GUIDE

TO THE

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

May 1 to October 30, 1893,

CONTAINING

DESCRIPTION AND LOGATION OF ALL THE STATE, TERRI-
TORIAL, FOREIGN AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS ;
GHARACTER OF EXHIBITS, AND WHERE MADE,
BY ALL THE STATES, TERRITORIES
AND FOREIGN GOUNTRIES
PARTICIPATING ;

15
9180
ALSO A COMPLETE AND CORRECT

MAP,

SHOWING THE ENTRANCES, BUILDINGS, WALKS, WATERWAYS, PLACES
OF INTEREST AND THE MOST CONVENIENT MODE
OF REACHING THEM;

TOGETHER WITH

GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE FAIR.

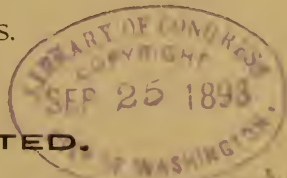
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GUIDE

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PREFACE.

BY a careful perusal of this Guide to the World's Columbian Exposition, an utter stranger can easily find the exact location of any building on the grounds and ascertain, before entering, the character of exhibits each State, Territory and foreign country shows, where the respective exhibits are made, and all other information concerning the Fair that is of practical use and benefit to the visitor. The *correct* and *complete* information given in the following pages has been compiled from official and authentic sources, and is prepared from data up to the date of its issue (June 15, 1893); therefore it can be relied upon in every respect.

THE PUBLISHERS.

JUNE 15, 1893.

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POINTS OF INTEREST.

The sentimental side of the World's Columbian Exposition—celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Christopher Columbus—is happily blended with the practical; and in this utilitarian age no fitter site could have been selected than the wonderful city of Chicago. In 1837 this city had a population of 4,170; in 1847 it was 16,859; in 1855 it was 80,000; in 1860 it was 100,206; in 1866 it had grown to 200,418. In 1870 it had 306,605, and at least two-thirds of the city was destroyed by fire in 1871. That fearful disaster, however, did not impede the wonderful progress made, for in 1880 it had 503,185. In 1886 it was 703,817. In 1890 it was 1,066,213 and the United States census of 1890 gave the population at 1,098,850. The school census, taken the same year, showed the population to be 1,208,669, and conservative estimates give the city at least 1,500,000 at the present time. These figures are exclusive of visitors, at least 100,000 of whom arrive and depart every week. The area of the city is about 25 miles in length by 10 miles in width, and its many attractions of all kinds add no little to the pleasures of visitors to the Fair. This *Guide* is compiled particularly for information concerning the great Exposition, and the following is a brief description of what can be seen there:

Admission Fee.—For each person over 12 years of age, 50 cents. Children, under 6 years old, free; from 6 to 12, 25 cents.

Admissions and Collections Buildings.—This building is occupied by the auditor, treasurer, superintendent of admissions and superintendent of collections and their staffs. The building is 162x70 feet, two stories high and covers a ground area of 11,340 square feet. It is located immediately west of the Horticultural Hall and north of the Service Building. It cost \$35,000.

Annexes.—All of the annexes are scarcely less imposing and architecturally beautiful than the main buildings themselves. The live-stock sheds, which cover an immense area, were constructed as inexpensively as possible without marring the general architectural effect. The power houses, pumping works, etc., are exhibits in themselves, and so constructed as to be readily inspected by visitors.

Architects.—Richard M. Hunt, Administration Building; W. L. B. Jenney, Horticultural Building; McKimm, Mead & White, Agricultural

Building; Adler & Sullivan, Transportation Building; George B. Post Manufactures Building; Henry Ives Cobb, Fish and Fisheries Building; Peabody & Stearns, Machinery Building; S. S. Beman, Mines and Mining Building; Van Brunt & Howe, Electricity Building; C. B. Atwood, Designer-in-chief of the Construction Department, is the architect of the Peristyle, Music Hall and Casino, and Fine Arts, Forestry and Dairy buildings, and the Terminal Railway Station. Miss Sophia B. Hayden is the architect of the Woman's Building.

Area of Buildings.—The total exhibition area under roof of all the buildings erected by the Exposition company is 199.9 acres. Of this, about 50 acres are in galleries, and 40 acres in the live-stock sheds.

Area of the Grounds.—Six hundred and thirty-three acres. Of this, 80 acres are in the Midway Plaisance and 553 acres in Jackson Park. There was available for buildings 556 acres, there being 77 acres in the wooded island and the interior water-ways.

Art Institute.—The Directory of the World's Columbian Exposition contributed \$20,000 toward the building of the new Art Institute, located on the Lake Front, at the foot of Adams street, and the Exposition is interested in the institution. It is built of stone, in renaissance style, and is 340 feet long and 180 feet wide. It cost \$600,000. It is open free to the public on Wednesdays, Saturdays, all legal public holidays, and from 1 to 5 o'clock Sundays. At other times an admission fee is charged.

Attractions To Which an Extra Fee Is Charged.—Following are the attractions on the grounds to which, in nearly all cases, an extra fee is charged in addition to the admission fee of 50 cents. These attractions are the property of private individuals or corporations and are not integral parts of the Exposition proper:

Constantinople Street Scene, Midway Plaisance—Turkish Theatre admission 25 and 50 cents; Persian tent, admission 25 cents; panorama, Syrian photos, admission 25 cents; Turkish restaurant; native musical performances, tribe of Bedouins, admission 25 cents.

Cairo Street, Midway Plaisance—Egyptian amusements, native dancing, snake-charmers, fortune-tellers, conjurors, musical and theatrical performances, collections, photos, pictures and paintings, wedding processions and mouled; admission to streets, 10 cents to theater, 25 cents. Egyptian temple, admission 25 cents.

Java Village, Midway Plaisance—Theater and curios; admission, 25 cents.

South Sea Island Theater, Midway Plaisance—Performances by natives of Samoa, Fiji and Wallis Islands; admission, 25 cents.

German Village and Town of Mediæval Times, Midway Plaisance—German and Bavarian bands in connection with restaurant, museum of curios, antiquities and works of art peculiar to Germany. Admission, 25 cents. German tribes representing house of the Upper Bavarian Moun-

tains, Black Forest or Alsatian, the Allman Tribe, the Hessian or Altenburg House of Silesian Bauren, Middle Germans, Westphalian Hof of the Lower Saxons, etc. Such tribes and houses constitute the village. Admission 25 cents.

Natatorium, Midway Plaisance—Natatorium with musical performances. Admission, with use of baths, 50 cents.

Esquimau Village, Jackson Park—Esquimau village, Labrador trading post, and native exhibit. Admission 25 cents.



LOOKING WEST FROM SOUTH END OF BASIN.

Moorish Palace, Midway Plaisance—Exhibit and sale of native goods, chamber of horrors, trip through Switzerland, trip to the moon, camera obscura, representatives in wax, etc. Moorish Palace, right to exhibit \$1,000,000 in gold coin. Café in connection. Admission to amusement features, 25 cents.

Panorama of Bernese Alps, Midway Plaisance—Scenery of Switzerland. Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.

Panorama of Volcano of Mount Kilauea, Midway Plaisance—Painting

to faithfully reproduce in miniature the volcano action of the crater of Mount Kilauea. Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.

Hungarian Concert Pavilion and Cafe, Midway Plaisance—Musical entertainments, theatrical performances, gypsy bands, native performers in native dress. Admission 25 cents.

Venetian Glassware and Mosaics, Midway Plaisance—Factory in full operation, sale of Venetian and Florentine wares. Admission 25 cents.

Chinese Village, Midway Plaisance—Chinese village, theatre with native performers. Joss house and Chinese tea garden and cafe. To theatre and Joss house admission 25 cents each.

Irish Village and Blarney Castle, Midway Plaisance—Representing ruins of Blarney Castle, exhibit and sale of Irish products by natives; admission 25 cents.

Lectures on Animal Locomotion, Jackson Park—Lectures on Animal Locomotion, illustrating science of animal locomotion and zoöpraxiscopic fans. Admission fee, 25 cents.

Nippon Tea House, Wooded Island, Jackson Park—Japanese tea house, light lunches and samples of high priced teas. Admissions 10 cents, 25 cents, and 50 cents.

Persian Building, Midway Plaisance—Exhibit, manufacture and sale of distinctively Persian goods. Musical entertainments, etc., native artisans and performers. Admission 50 cents.

Ruins of the Cliff Dwellers, Jackson Park—Representation of ruins of the Cliff dwellers, antiquities and curiosities connected therewith. Admission 25 cents.

Costumed Natives of Forty Countries, Midway Plaisance—Exhibit of natives, appropriately costumed, from at least forty of the countries of the world; sell photographs of same. Admission 25 cents.

Typical Irish Village with Native Inhabitants, Midway Plaisance. Admission 25 cents.

Japanese Bazaar, Midway Plaisance—Manufacture and sale of Japanese articles; native attendants. No admission fee.

Vienna Cafe and Concert Hall, Midway Plaisance—Restaurant, with musical performances. No admission fee.

Competitive Musical Exercises, Festival Hall—Musical exercises Sept. 6, 7 and 8. Prices to be approved by Exposition company.

Model of St. Peter's Church, Rome, Midway Plaisance—Admission 25 cents.

Hagenback's Zoological Arena, Midway Plaisance—Exhibition of wild animals, etc. Admission to building 25 cents. Seats in amphitheatre from 25 cents to \$1.

Tunisian Exhibit and Cafe, French Government Section, Jackson Park—Cafe and musical entertainments and exhibit of Tunisian goods. No admission fee.



STATUARY ON BRIDGES.

Mammoth Crystal Cave, Horticultural Building—Reproduction of the mammoth crystal cave situated near the city of Deadwood, S. D. No admission fee.

Model Eiffel Tower, Midway Plaisance—Model twenty feet in height. Admission 25 cents.

Vienna Mænnerchor Society—Musical exercise in Festival Hall during the summer months of 1893. Prices to be approved by the Bureau of Music.

Whaling Bark "Progress," South Pond—The old whaling bark "Progress." A museum illustrating the whaling industry. Containing marine curiosities and relics. Admission 25 cents.

Electric Scenic Theatre, Midway Plaisance—Showing a landscape or other scenes under the changing light as the day passes. The effect being produced by a multitude of various colored electric lights. Admission 25 cents.

East India wares, Midway Plaisance—Exhibition and sale of native wares. No admission fee.

Festival Hall, Jackson Park—Musical entertainments by world's famed artists and musical societies throughout the Exposition period. Price of admission \$1.

Captive balloon, Midway Plaisance—Balloon ascensions; elevation 1,500 feet, two trips an hour. Admission to enclosure 25 cents; trip in balloon \$2. Each passenger making ascension is entitled to photograph.

Barre Sliding Railway, Midway Plaisance—10 cents a ride.

Constantinople Street Scenes, Midway Plaisance—Sedan chairs. Rent, with two native carriers, 75 cents an hour, 40 cents for half hour, 25 cents for quarter of an hour.

Cairo Street Scenes, Midway Plaisance—Donkey and camel rides; 50 cents an hour for donkeys, 25 cents for ride through street on camel.

World's Fair Steamship Company--Transportation of passengers to and from Jackson Park; round trip 25 cents.

Electric Intramural Railway--Elevated railway about Jackson Park, 10 cents for round trip or part thereof.

Steam Launches--Through lagoons and basins; round trip 25 cents.

Electric Launches--Through lagoons and basins; round trip 25 cents.

Wheel Chairs--Roller chairs about grounds and buildings; 75 cents an hour with attendant, 40 cents an hour without attendant.

Venetian Gondolas and Barges--About lagoons and basins; with gondoliers, 50 cents per round trip.

Elevators in Transportation Building--Ten cents a ride.

Elevator to the roof of the Manufactures Building--Fifty cents a trip.

Ferris Revolving Wheel, Midway Plaisance--The wheel 250 feet in diameter and 137 feet in height; 50 cents for ride of two round trips.

Movable Sidewalk, Long Pier, Jackson Park--Electrically propelled sidewalk; 5 cents a ride from shore to end of sidewalk, or vice versa.

Algerian and Tunisian Village, Midway Plaisance--Streets of Tunis and Algiers. Tunisian cafe, bazaars and concert hall, admission free. Kabyle tents and families, admission free; Algerian tents with native workmen, admission free; Algerian Theater, representing dances and songs of Kabyle, Tunis and Algiers, admission 25 and 50 cents.

French Cider Press, Midway Plaisance--Manufacture and sale of French cider. No admission fee.

Ice Railway, Midway Plaisance--Toboggan slide. Single ride 10 cents.

Original Vienna Model Bakery, Midway Plaisance--Cafe and concerts by Hungarian band. No admission fee.

Old Vienna Streets, Midway Plaisance--Concerts, bazaars, etc. Admission 25 cents.

Egyptian Temple, Midway Plaisance--Representation of ancient temple, mummies, etc. Admission fee 25 cents.

Dahomey Village, Midway Plaisance--Amazon warriors and other natives of Dahomey, west coast of Africa. Natives in war dances and residing in their huts as they do in their own land. Admission fee 25 cents.

Lapland Village, Midway Plaisance--Men, women and children from Lapland, with dogs, reindeer, etc.; admission 25 cents.

American Indians, Midway Plaisance--War dances, etc.; admission 25 cents.

Hungarian Cafe and Concert Hall, Midway Plaisance--No admission fee.

Brazilian Concert Hall, Midway Plaisance--Performances by native actors; admission 25 cents.

Ostrich Farm, Midway Plaisance--Ostriches and ostrich eggs; admission 10 cents.

Libbey Glass Works, Midway Plaisance--Manufacture and sale of glass goods. Admission 10 cents.

Old Log Cabin, 1776, Midway Plaisance--Admission to cabin 10 cents.

Boats.—The interior waterways of the ground are equipped with speedy small boats for pleasure and transportation purposes. The boats are driven by steam and electric power. Every principal building on the grounds can be reached by water, and there is an ornamental landing for each. There are three classes of boats—first, the “omnibus,” carrying from thirty to forty passengers, which makes the round trip of the waterways, stopping at each landing; second, the “express,” which makes round trips



VENETIAN GONDOLAS ON LAGOON.

of the waterways without stopping; third, the “cab,” which may be hailed at any point, like the hansom cab on the street, and employed by the trip or by the hour.

Board Lady Managers.—This board was created by Section 6 of the Act of Congress, approved April 25, 1890. Its officers are a president, who has general supervision over the board; eight vice-presidents and a vice-president at large, one of whom presides in the absence of the president in the order in which they are enumerated (no other salary than their per

diem); a secretary who is required to keep the records and minutes; a superintendent of the Industrial Department, who prepares general statistics of industrial pursuits engaged in by women; a superintendent of State Work, who has charge of exhibits by women from the various States and Territories; a chairman of the Committee on Awards, and a director of the Woman's Building, who has supervision over the building and its decoration.

Board of Reference and Control.—This Board consists of the President of the Commission, the Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee, and six members of the Commission, appointed by the President upon which Board are conferred all the powers and duties of the Commission, when the Commission or its Executive Committee shall not be in session, except in cases in which the Act of Congress requires the action of the Commission, or a majority of the Commissioners. This Board, with a like Committee of the Directory of the World's Columbian Exposition, appointed by the President thereof, constitutes a Committee of Conference to which is referred all matters of difference, and the joint action of the two Boards, constituting the Joint Committee on such matters of difference, is conclusive. The Board is required to keep accurate records of all its proceedings, and make full reports of the same to the Commission at each session thereof, within the first two days of the session.

Bonded Warehouse.—Near the Sixty-seventh street entrance where foreign goods for exhibit are unloaded.

Bridges.—There are sixteen bridges over the lagoons and canal, with iron trusses, each ornamented architecturally to a high degree.

Building Material.—In the erection of the Exposition buildings, it is estimated 75,000,000 feet of lumber are required. This represents 5,000 acres of standing trees. The structural iron and steel required is 20,000 tons.

Bureau of Admissions and Collections.—The Bureau of Admissions and Collections was created by a rule adopted by the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition and approved by the World's Columbian Commission in November, 1892. It consists of the president, treasurer and auditor and the chairmen of the Committees on Ways and Means and Finance of the World's Columbian Exposition. The chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means is also the chairman of the bureau.

The work of the bureau is divided into a Department of Admissions, which has charge of the gates, the selling of tickets of admission, the collection of the same and rendering of gate receipts into the treasury; and a Department of Collections, which has charge of the auditing of all concessions within the Exposition grounds and the settlement between concessionaires and the Exposition for the percentages due the latter. The Department of Collections also has charge of the collection of all sums due the Exposition from exhibitors, State World's Fair Boards and others.



OFFICERS OF BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. MRS. POTTER PALMER, <i>President.</i> | |
| 2. MRS. RALPH TRAUTMAN of New York, <i>First Vice-President.</i> | 3. MRS. EDWIN C. BURLEIGH of Maine, <i>Second Vice-President.</i> |
| 5. MISS KATHERINE L. MINOR of Louisiana, <i>Fourth Vice-President.</i> | |
| 6. MRS. BERIAH WILKINS of District of Columbia, <i>Fifth Vice-President.</i> | 4. MRS. CHARLES PRICE of North Carolina, <i>Third Vice-President.</i> |
| 8. MRS. RUSSEL B. HARRISON of Montana, <i>Vice-President-at-Large.</i> | |
| 7. MRS. FLORA BEALL GINTY of Wisconsin, <i>Seventh Vice-President.</i> | 9. MRS. VIRGINIA C. MEREDITH of Indiana, <i>Vice-Chairman Executive Com.</i> |
| 11. MRS. HELEN M. BARKER of South Dakota, <i>Supt. Industrial Department.</i> | 10. MRS. SUSAN GALE COOKE of Tennessee, <i>Secretary.</i> |

The Department of Admissions is under the charge of Mr. Horace Tucker, as superintendent, who appoints all ticket sellers and collectors of



HORACE TUCKER.

tickets at the entrances to the Exposition and at offices located in the city along the lines of railroads and upon the pier at Van Buren street and at the Exposition grounds. He has also the control and issuance of complimentary cards of admission, photographic pass books, passes, etc., and maintains a complete record of all admissions. The service in the Department of Admissions requires in all about 400 men. The ticket sellers and collectors are so

organized that their reliefs daily are made, making the service average to each man eight hours per day. The office of the superintendent is located in the grounds of the Exposition, near the Sixty-second street entrance. In addition to the ticket sellers and collectors an organized force has been provided to promptly furnish to the heads of departments the requisite information daily required in the shape of reports. All ticket sellers and collectors are under bond to the department, as well as to the treasurer, for all tickets and money received.

The Department of Collections has charge of the collection of all moneys which may become due the World's Columbian Exposition on

account of privileges or concessions; also the collection of all moneys due from exhibitors and State World's Fair Boards. This department is under the charge of Mr. Paul Blackmar, as superintendent. Contracts for privileges or concessions upon the Exposition grounds number considerably over 100, and include the special attractions located upon Midway Plaisance, such as the German Village, the Irish Villages, the Ferris Wheel, the Libbey Glass Company, the Cycloramas, etc.; also the restaurants located on various parts of the grounds; the Elevated Intramural Electric Railway; steam and electric launches and gondolas upon the lagoons and adjacent waters of the lake; wheel chairs and booths; for the sale of articles of consumption and interesting curiosities, mementoes and souvenirs.



PAUL BLACKMAR.

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Bureau of Public Comfort.—This bureau was established by the Directors of the Exposition for the purpose of contributing, as far as possible, to the convenience and comfort of visitors. In several of the large buildings located in different parts of the grounds are spacious reception and waiting rooms, parlors for ladies and children—all comfortably furnished, for the enjoyment of visitors. The bureau has provided lavatories and retiring rooms, polite attendants and all necessary means for constituting an attractive headquarters for the people—desirable resorts and resting places *free*

of charge to visitors. Maintained in connection with these rooms, for the use of visitors, at moderate charges, are parcel rooms for checking and care of coats, wraps, bundles, handbags, etc.; barber shops and boot-blacking; a good service of lunch counters and lunch tables; also stands for the sale of newspapers, reading matter, stationery, postage stamps, toilet articles and other items of common every-day need. Attendants are stationed in each reception room, to reply, as far as possible, to all inquiries for general or local information. Registers for visitors are maintained, in which those desiring may enter their names, home and temporary address *without charge*. The provision for convenience of visitors also embrace telegraph



PUBLIC COMFORT BUILDING, NEAR WOMAN'S BUILDING.

office, telephone office, messenger service, stenographers and typewriters. The central idea has been to furnish suitable *free* accommodations within the Exposition grounds, where all are welcome to rest from the fatigues of sight-seeing, and to cater to the personal needs of visitors, at moderate cost.

Cafe de Marine.—West of the Japanese Tea House, and on the edge of the North Pond. It is three stories high, its dimensions being 100x130 feet.

Casino.—This is one of the most popular structures on the grounds, and it is generally admired for its beauty of architecture. It is located at the south end of the peristyle, and its dimensions are the same as the Music Hall at the north end, 140x260 feet. It contains restaurants and resting room as a part of the Bureau of Public Comfort, and is a favorite resort for visitors.

Charter.—In August, 1889, application for a charter as a corporation was sent to the capital of the State. This application stated that the name of the proposed corporation was "The World's Exposition of 1892," and its object "the holding of an International Exposition, or World's Fair, in the city of Chicago and State of Illinois, to commemorate on its four hundredth anniversary the discovery of America." The capital stock was \$5,000,000, as a guarantee fund, the amount of each share \$10, and the number of shares 500,000, the location of the principal office at Chicago, Cook county,



THE CASINO.

Illinois, and the duration of the corporation ninety-nine years. This application was signed by De Witt C. Cregier, Ferdinand W. Peck, George Schneider, Anthony F. Seeberger William C. Seipp John R. Walsh and E. Nelson Blake. A license was granted them to open subscription books, which was dated August 14, 1889. This stock was issued at \$10 per share, 2 per cent. to be paid on delivery of the certificates, 18 per cent. as soon as the Fair was secured to the city, and the balance of the 80 per cent. to be collected in four equal parts, each payable in six months.

Checking Packages.—In every public building on the grounds there is abundant convenience for checking packages. The Manufactures Building has eight check-rooms; the Fine Arts Building, twelve; the Electrical Building, four; the Agricultural Building, two; the Fisheries Building two, and other Exposition buildings from one to four in proportion to their various needs. The terminal railroad station has four check-rooms, the Casino is amply supplied, and all State buildings are furnished as their officers may require. These parcel checking-rooms vary in size from 6x8 feet to 5x15. All check-rooms have a series of pigeonholes on the walls, each compartment being eighteen inches in each of its three dimensions. The checks are manila tags, machine numbered, and divided into three parts, after the manner of the usual package checks in railroad depots. A charge of 10 cents is made for each day or fraction of a day upon delivery of the parcel. On the grounds there are about 20,000 compartments for the reception and care of packages and more than 100 attendants. Besides this checking system a plan of transferring baggage has been instituted whereby a visitor may leave a bundle, for example, in the check-room of the Forestry Building and find it afterward at the railway station upon presentation of one of the colored transfer checks. Facilities are also provided for delivering parcels from any shop or booth on the grounds at any one of the regular checking stations. For this purpose another different style of check is provided. These deliveries are made either specially on short notice or as routine work, the charges regulated accordingly.

Children's Building.—Under the immediate auspices of the Board of Lady Managers is the Children's Building. This is primarily an educational exhibit. A model crèche is shown, demonstrating in a large, light and airy room the most healthful, comfortable and rational system of dressing and caring for young children. Short lectures are given upon their food, clothing, and sleeping arrangements, and in connection with the creche is an exhibition of infants' clothing of all nations and times, their cradles and other furniture. As the child grows and its mental faculties develop, the kindergarten succeeds the crèche. This department of child-life is demonstrated in the most complete manner by the International Kindergarten Association. The kindergarten under this management is fitted up in the most attractive manner. All the latest apparatus necessary to the best exposition of the work is provided. Closely allied to the kindergarten is the kitchengarden, where classes of little folks are taught the useful arts of homekeeping. In so interesting and delightful a manner are sweeping, dusting, bedmaking and cooking taught, that what might otherwise be an irksome task to children becomes a most delightful recreation. For older children is a slojd, where wood-carving is exhibited. Physical development is illustrated by the North American Turner-Bund. Here many a lad is inspired to seek after that physical perfection that was the pride of the Greeks and Romans. A library containing a full supply

of children's literature has been provided. In it are found the books of all lands, and in all languages, their newspapers, periodicals, etc. Pennsylvania has equipped a department in the Children's Building showing the wonderful progress that has been made in teaching young deaf mutes to speak. Miss Mary Garrett, secretary of the Home for Teaching Deaf Mutes to speak, is in charge of this department. Daily demonstrations are given. A department of Public Comfort in connection with the Children's Building, is conducted especially for the benefit of children.



CHILDREN'S BUILDING.

Infants and small children are received and placed in the care of competent nurses, who provide for all their wants while their mothers are visiting the various departments of the Exposition. For the amusement of visiting children there is a large playground on the roof; this is inclosed with a strong wire netting, so that the children will be perfectly safe. The playground is very attractive, ornamented with vines and flowers. Within the inclosure butterflies and birds flit about unconfined. Here, under cover, are exhibited toys of all nations, from the rude playthings of Esqui-

mau children to the wonderful toys which at once instruct and amuse. These toys are used to entertain the children. The building has an assembly room, containing rows of little chairs, and a platform from which stereoptican lectures are give to the older boys and girls, about foreign countries, their languages, manners, and customs, and important facts connected with their history.

Climate.—The Chicago summers are known far and wide as successful rivals of those of many of the pretentious resorts in mountain and at sea-side. The temperature in summer is invariably cool, and a conspicuous blessing are the delightfully cool nights. If the weather is ever unpleasantly warm it lasts at most only a few hours, a cool breeze from the lake invariably dissipating it. The certainty that hot weather does not prevail for any length of time is a most advantageous feature.

Cliff Dwellers.—The adobe home of the Cliff Dwellers is near the Anthropological Building. The home is a reproduction of Battle Rock Mountain in the Mac Eimo Valley of Colorado. It is built of stone, iron, staff and wood, but is artistically arranged to imitate nature, and is covered with vines and moss. The entrance is through a cave in the side of the mountain. The interior contains cactus and other vegetation. Caverns open from the sides of the canon, and in them may be seen a mummy, utensils, etc., as found on the original site. Various implements of the dwellers are scattered around

Cold Storage Building.—This pavilion is 150x255 feet. It is Romanesque in style, and five stories high. At each corner there is an imposing tower, from which an extensive view of the grounds may be had. The central tower is a "smoke stack," and probably the most artistic one ever seen. It is 191 feet in height and elaborately decorated. In this building the most interesting features are the three 120-ton "Hercules" Ice Making Machines, and the visitors can see there how artificial ice is made.

Columbian Guard.—A military organization, under the control and direction of the Exposition company, and having no connection with the city police department. The guard is under command of Col. Edmund Rice, U. S. Army, whose title in the guard is commandant. The guards do police and fire-patrol duty inside the grounds and at the gates. It numbers 2,000 men. The secret service part of the command is under the charge of John Bonfield. Colonel Rice started out with the idea of making the Columbian Guard a model organization of selected men, physically, mentally and morally qualified for the work required of them. The



COL. EDMUND RICE.

following officers of the regular army were detailed to assist Colonel Rice in his duties, and were assigned as follows: Captain Fred A. Smith, Twelfth United States Infantry, as adjutant of the guard and commanding Com-

pany E and patrol system; First Lieutenant C. B. Hoppin, Second United States Cavalry, as quartermaster, and First Lieutenant R. J. C. Irvine, Eleventh United States Infantry, commanding Company B. Each member of the guard performs his eight hours of duty during the twenty-four. The two reliefs which do the work during the day have four hours on, then four hours off. The night relief has a continuous tour of eight hours. It is all so arranged that no two companies or reliefs are changing at the same hour, day or night. The uniform consists of a light blue cloth sack coat, ornamented with five rows of black braid across the front, each row terminating in a clover-leaf knot; black braid on the cuffs of the sleeves, with three small brass buttons on each cuff and five large ones down the front of the coat. The trousers are of a lighter blue than the coat and trimmed with two rows of flat black braid down each outside seam with a narrow red stripe between. The fatigue cap is made high for the addition of a black pompon on occasions of ceremony, which together with the black braid shoulder knots and aiguillettes with belt and short sword, constitutes the full dress. The ornaments are a blazing sun, from the center of which an eagle's head appears, worn on the left breast; a whistle for the purposes of signal and alarm; on the right breast a cross-bow after the pattern of 1492, on which is the guard's number, and on the cap a crossed gun and sword, in the center of which is a miniature morion, or leather helmet, such as was in vogue during the time of Columbus.

Compared with Paris and Philadelphia Expositions.—That the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 is by far the greatest Exposition ever held is shown by the following comparison:

| | Paris. | Philadelphia. | Chicago. |
|---|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Area of grounds in acres..... | 238 | 284.49 | 633 |
| Area occupied by buildings in acres..... | 75½ | 70.08 | 142½ |
| Number of main buildings..... | 5 | 23 | 28 |
| Cost of buildings..... | \$3,903,760.08 | 189,828.32 | \$7,286,032.46 |
| Cost per square foot..... | \$1.74 | \$2.16 | \$1.39 |
| Area covered by buildings, square feet..... | | 3,052,684 | 6,487,390 |
| Exhibit space (approximate)..... | | 4,323,330 | 9,138,888 |

Commissioners From the States and Territories.—In nearly all cases the State Boards of Commissioners were appointed by the governors in conformity with acts of the Legislatures of the respective States. These boards assumed such executive powers and functions as were necessary to secure complete and creditable displays of the various interests of their respective States, by having personal charge of the solicitation, collection, transportation, arrangement and exhibition of the objects sent by associations and individual citizens of the States, such as the natural and industrial products, objects illustrating the history, progress and moral and material welfare and future development. These boards generally are required to make reports of their proceedings and expenditures from time to time to

their governors. The commissioners from the Territories are in all cases appointed by the governors, respectively, and their duties and powers are the same as those from the States. [For full particulars relating to Commissioners, see Official Directory.]

Concerts.—From two band stands, north and south of the MacMonnies Fountain, respectively, open air concerts are given morning, evening and at night, by such popular musical organizations as Sousa's Military band, Leisegang's Chicago band, Michael Brand's Cincinnati band, and others, from time to time. Concerts are also given occasionally in the Iowa State building by the Iowa State band, and from the court of honor on the wooded island by different bands.

Concessions.—The general rules governing lessees of concessions are as follows:

1. Lessees and such employes or assistants as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the business will have full access to the Exposition grounds, but they will be subject at all times to the General Rules and Regulations of the Exposition, and shall enter at such gates and at such hours as may be designated by the Exposition management.

2. No business under any of the concessions shall be conducted in other than a first-class, orderly manner. No gambling or games of chance will be allowed anywhere within the Exposition grounds.

3. All buildings, stands or booths leased or erected for concessions shall be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of the Director-General, and such agents as may be designated by the Exposition management.

4. No transferring or sub-letting of any interest in the concessions granted will be allowed without the written consent of the Exposition management.

5. No employe or assistant of lessees of concessions shall enter upon his duties until his name and address have been registered in the office of the Committee of Ways and Means, who will designate an official number which shall attach to said employe or assistant, and such number must be worn conspicuously by said employe or assistant when on duty, and used as the rules may designate.

6. All goods sold must be what they are represented, and no deception will be allowed.

7. Wagon gates will be open at 5 A. M. and closed at 8:30 A. M., for the purpose of admitting supplies to all those having concessions; all supplies must be brought in between those hours. Only such articles as are covered by the concessions will be admitted without a special permit.

8. All stands, counters and fittings, together with all decoration, to be erected at the expense of the lessee; plans of the above to be subject to the approval of the Director-General.

9. Solicitation for the sale of goods will not be allowed.

10. Concessions will be limited to a given number of the same in each class or branch concerning which concessions are granted.

11. Lessees will be required to keep their premises clean and in complete order at all times, and shall not permit any violence, coarse or insolent language, or unnecessary noise about their premises. Any employes or assistants wearing the number assigned by the Exposition management, appearing on the grounds at any time intoxicated, making unnecessary noise, or using coarse or insolent language, will be deprived of their number and be immediately and permanently expelled from the grounds.

12. Persons procuring concessions to sell foreign goods will be subject to the above rules, in addition to the regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the protection and collection of the revenue.

13. Any person who attempts to sell, or expose for sale, in the Exposition grounds, or in any of the buildings erected thereon, any article, whatever, without having first obtained a concession for such purpose, will be forthwith ejected from the Exposition grounds, and prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

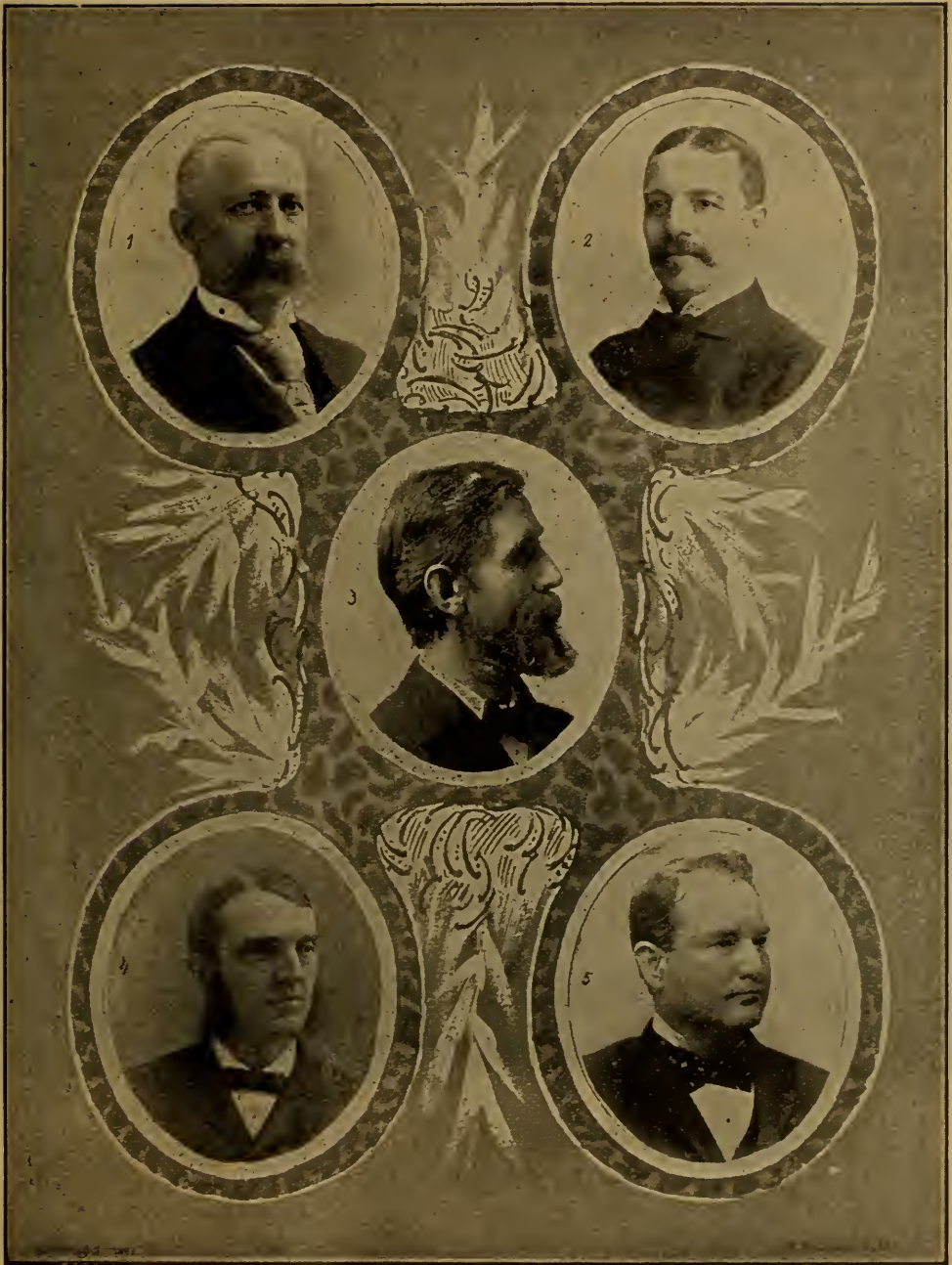
14. Any violation on the part of lessees of any of the rules governing the Exposition or concessions, will make void their contract at the option of the Exposition managers.

15. All lessees, assistants and their employes must leave the grounds within two hours after the close of the Exposition.

16. Persons procuring concessions will be required to furnish the Exposition management with a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of their contract.

17. The Exposition management reserves the right to amend or add to these rules whenever it may be deemed necessary for the interest of the Exposition and the public good.

Council of Administration.—The Council of Administration is the center of authority for the administration of the Exposition. This body has absolute and final jurisdiction and control over all matters of general administration of the Exposition and the employment of all agencies necessary thereto, except that it can not expend the moneys of the World's Columbian Exposition in other than such amounts as are specifically appropriated for the use of the council by the Board of Directors or its Executive Committee; nor can it expend any moneys appropriated by Congress on account of the World's Columbian Commission, unless expressly authorized to do so by the Commission or its Board of Control. The Council is composed of two members of the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, appointed by said Board, and two members of the Board of Control of the World's Columbian Commission, chosen by that body. The Council of Administration was created by an agreement drawn up by the joint-board of Reference and Control of the Commission and Exposition, August 8, 1892, in a conference called for the purpose of providing for



COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

1. A. W. SAWYER, *Sec.*

3. H. N. HIGINBOTHAM.

2. CHAS. H. SCHWAB.

4. GEO. V. MASSEY.

5. J. W. ST. CLAIR.

the general administration of the Exposition and the installation of exhibits. By the terms of this agreement the Director-General, who is an officer of the World's Columbian Commission, and the Director of Works, who is an officer of the World's Columbian Exposition, together with the entire forces under their control, were placed under and subject to the control and direction of the council. The members of the council are H. N. Higinbotham, Chairman, and Charles H. Schwab for the World's Columbian Exposition,



CONVENT OF LA RABIDA.

and George V. Massey and J. W. St. Clair for the World's Columbian Commission.

By means of the agreement creating the Council of Administration the powers and duties conferred by law upon the two great organizations connected with the Exposition enterprise were concentrated in this body, and it has control upon the one hand of the great departments organized under the Director-General for dealing with exhibitors and the representatives of foreign nations, and on the other hand of the forces organized under the

Director of Works for the physical operation of the Exposition. The council transacts its business mainly through these two officers.

Convent of La Rabida.—An exact reproduction of the Convent of La Rabida in Spain, where Columbus found shelter, in time of trouble, for himself and boy, and where, it is said, he developed his theory of an undiscovered continent in the West, is located in the southern part of the grounds. The building is considered more closely connected with Columbus and his great work than any other. It cost \$50,000.

Daily Columbian.—This is a daily newspaper made up of the first pages of *Tribune*, *Herald*, *Record*, *Times* and *Inter-Ocean*, and three other pages of matter collected, edited, set up and printed on the grounds. It serves as an exhibit of how a morning newspaper is produced.

Davy Crockett Cabin.—At the south end of the Wooded Island. An exact reproduction of the famous backwoodsman's home.

Dedication.—October 21, 22 and 23, 1892, the Exposition buildings were dedicated amid much splendor and pomp. The tide of inflowing humanity began early in the week; all disengaged rooms at hotels were quickly filled; Exposition headquarters suddenly bristled with special sessions. Bales of bunting were unrolled and the façades of the business streets were enlivened with the colors of the United States and Spain, lavishly entwined upon a rich background of terra cotta and the inverted Y of white.

Director-General.—The Director-General exercises such supervision, direction and control of the operation of the "World's Columbian Exposition," within the domain of the powers possessed by the Commission, as will tend to promote the efficiency of every agency employed. He is authorized to assume and exercise all such executive powers and functions as shall be necessary to secure promptness, efficiency, and good faith in every department of the work within the purview of the authority of the Commission.

Director of Works.—Mr. D. H. Burnham, Director of Works, has had from the beginning of the work, the general



GEORGE R. DAVIS.

charge of the construction of buildings and supervision of the business thereof, the preparation of the grounds and engineering incident to a proper prosecution of the entire work. He has had the supervision of the buildings erected by outside parties and the maintenance of all buildings belonging to the Exposition. He has been required to examine all bids and propositions for work under his control, and to organize bureaus of architecture, engineering, landscape gardening, sanitation; to hire and dismiss all



D. H. BURNHAM.

employes in his department, and fix, subject to approval, the compensation for their services. He has the employment (subject to the approval or confirmation of the Council of Administration) and general charge of all the working forces within the grounds of the Exposition necessary to the maintenance of order, the protection of property from fire or other destructive elements, to supply heat, power, light, water and sewerage, the care of the grounds and all service necessary to the practical administration of the Exposition, inside the grounds. [For details relating to this department, see Official Directory.]

Drinking Water.—An abundance of drinking water, the best supplied to any great city in the world, is provided free to all. The water is either filtered or sterilized. The process of sterilization is accomplished by boiling the water. Months ago the Exposition company made a contract for something less than 3,000 drinking fountains. The fountains have each four faucets, so that 12,000 people can drink at the same time.

Ducker Hospital.—Near the Sixtieth street entrance, right hand side.

Electricity.—Seventeen thousand horse-power for electric lighting is provided for the Exposition Company. This is three times the electric lighting power in use in Chicago and ten times that provided for the Paris Exhibition of 1889. There is 9,000 horse-power for incandescent lights, 5,000 for arc lights, and 3,000 for machinery power. This supplies 93,000 incandescent lights and 5,000 arc lights. The buildings provided with electric power are: Mines, Electricity, Agriculture, Transportation and Manufactures. The electric plant cost \$1,000,000. The scheme for lighting the main basin on fete nights during the Exposition includes thousands of incandescent lights of different colors. One row extends just above the water's edge all around the basin, and another row reflects deeper into the water from a few feet higher up. Still higher on the loggias of all the buildings that surround the basin are other rows of lights with here and there a handsome design. Rows of lights also reach around the colonnade story of the Administration Building, while the lower part of the building is lighted from the dome and sides. At the base of each tier of the MacMonnies fountain is another row of lights, over which the water falls from the basin above. There are also various search-lights to help out the effect. One of these is placed in the mezzanine floor of the Administration Building to play on the MacMonnies fountain. Another on the Electricity Building throws its light on the Statue of the Republic at the east end of the basin, and still others are employed to help out at other places. The effect of all these many-hued lights reflecting in the water is dazzling and beautiful.

Emergency Hospital.—The Emergency Hospital is in the south portion of the Service Building, and comprises one-fourth of the building. The hospital contains, on the first floor, the following: Two wards, of ten beds each, for men; one ward of ten and another of three beds for women; medical director's office; resident physician's office; office of the superintendent

of nurses; diet kitchen; drug room; linen and clothes closets; two examining and operating rooms and closets; reception room and two waiting rooms—one for men and one for women. On the second floor are the dormitories for nurses and physicians. No patient will be permitted to remain in this hospital over night. It is essentially an Emergency Hospital. On account of the extent of the grounds, it was necessary to establish two sub-stations, or sub-hospitals, each of three or four beds for males and the same number for females. One of these is located at the east end of



ENTRANCE TO BASIN.

Midway Plaisance, and another east of Guard Station No. 7, between Machinery Hall and the Terminal railway station. There are four ambulances. Two are stationed near the Emergency Hospital and one contiguous to each of the sub-stations. In addition, fifty invalid chairs are used for the transportation of the sick to boat, sub-station or hospital. A trained ambulance corps and a physician is detailed for each ambulance. An electric launch, to patrol the lagoon, is in the service of the Medical Bureau.

It performs the function of an ambulance, as well as that of a sub-station, or sub-hospital. In the Emergency Hospital there are two resident physicians, a corps of attending physicians, hospital steward, orderlies for stretcher work, and druggists. There are also a superintendent of nurses, a surgical nurse, and a corps of trained nurses in addition, for the hospital. There are trained nurses and attending physicians at the sub-stations, and also upon the electric launch. One hundred and fifty stretchers are apportioned to the various buildings, as follows: Manufactures Building, 32; Woman's Building, 10; Horticultural Building, 9; Fisheries Building, 6; Art Gallery, 20; Agricultural Building, 24; Forestry Building, 2; Dairy Building, 1; Stock Pavilion, 2; Mining Building, 8; Electricity Building, 8; Transportation Exhibits Building, 17; Bonded Warehouses, 2; Packing Case Buildings, 2; Saw Mill, 2; Music Hall, 4; Recital Hall, 1. The steam launch takes patients from any landing. The chief landing for this launch is at the north end of the Transportation Exhibits Building, close to the Emergency Hospital, to which patients will be conveyed by invalid chairs, or by hand litters, when necessary. Upon the flag of this department is seen, in the center, the Geneva cross and the words "Medical Bureau." It marks sub-stations, Emergency Hospital, and indicates the hospital or ambulance boat. The badge worn by the physicians consists of the Geneva cross, containing in its center a disc, in which is a countersunk panel showing in raised design the lettering "World's Columbian Exposition, Medical Bureau," and in the center is the symbol of Hygeia. Interwoven and forming a wreath inside the points of the cross are, in raised relief, poppy heads. The central circular portion of the badge and poppies are silvered. The badge of the medical director has a gold center, the circumference of which is of blue enamel, which, with the silvered poppies and the sealing-wax red of the Geneva cross, make the national colors, red, white and blue. The badge is also upon the sides of the ambulances and the boat. The nurse's badge is the same as that of the attending physicians, minus the poppy heads. All other attaches of the Medical Bureau wear the central circular portion of the badge, silvered, without cross and without poppies. All of the physicians are educated and experienced men, selected on account of their fitness for the position which they occupy. The function of the bureau is to minister to the sick and the injured upon the grounds; to look after sanitary matters, etc. This hospital is in no sense an exhibit, but its corps of workers are actively engaged in caring for those who require its services. The physicians are clothed in navy blue uniforms; all others in gray, trimmed with green. The nurses wear the uniform of their schools, respectively. At the close of the gates, or before, patients who are dangerously hurt or seriously ill will be removed to their residences, boarding houses, to a hospital, or referred to outside physicians. Sub-stations, hospital and launch have telephone connections. The service is free.

Festival (Choral) Hall.—This building stands upon the shore of the lagoon at a point where the two great promenades meet. Its location enables it to be seen from distant parts of the grounds across the lagoon with its beautiful wooded island and green shores. To one side stands Horticultural Hall, while Transportation Hall stands on the other. The style of the building, which is Doric, makes it simple and severe in treatment; its form, which resembles an amphitheater surmounted by a dome, gives the building, both externally and internally, a rounded form, from which project on the four side porticoes, the one facing the lagoon being the principal entrance, and enriched by fluted Doric columns six feet and a half in diameter. From the portico leads a flight of spacious steps, at the foot of which stand two statues, being reproductions of celebrated marbles of Handel and Bach. On either side of the portico are panels in relief work representing the progress of music, and in the panels over the doors are relief portraits of Gluck, Berlioz, Wagner, Schumann, Schubert, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Bach, Handel and Beethoven. The interior has the form of a Greek theater, except that the chorus of 2,500 voices occupies the part assigned by the Greeks to the stage, and thus it becomes amphitheatrical in form. There are no galleries of any kind to obstruct the view or sound. The building will seat 6,500 persons. The decoration of the interior is in the same order as the exterior in relief work and color. A large foyer extends around the building, giving ample room for promenade.

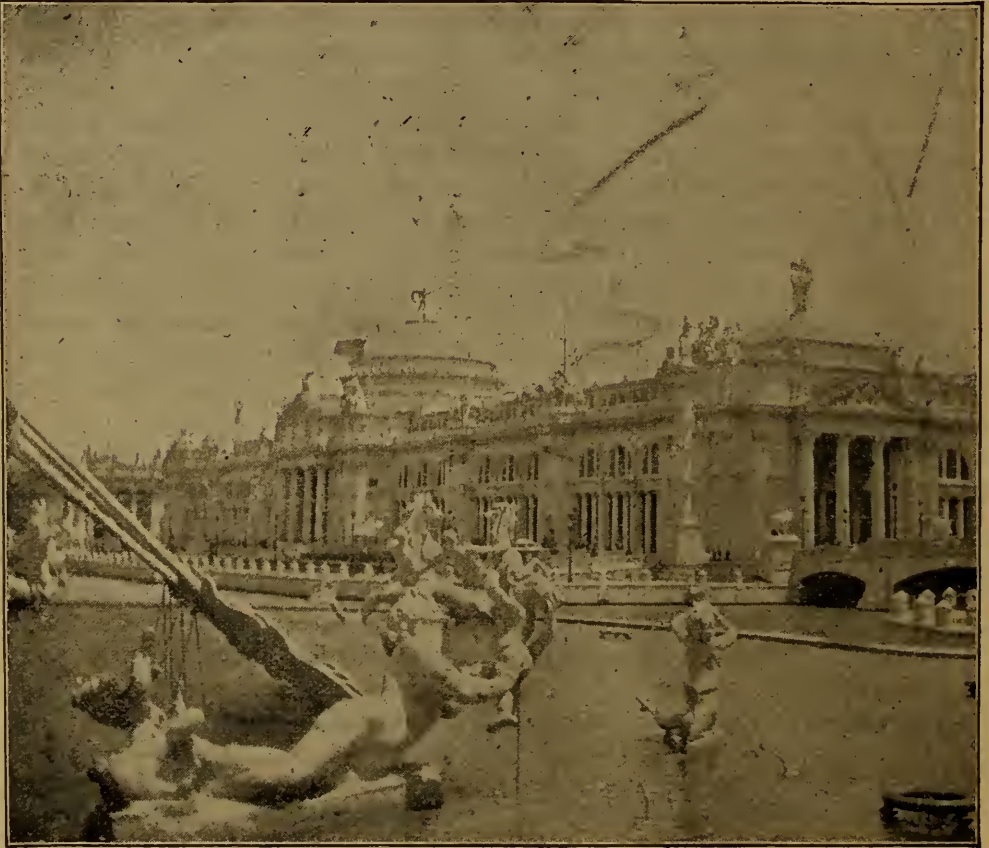
Fire Department.—During the construction work it consisted of eighteen men, three engine houses, three two-horse engines, one one-horse engine, one sixty-gallon hand tank (at the Forestry Building), twenty-six hose carts, with 13,250 feet of hose, and 470 chemical hand extinguishers. The fire pressure is 100 pounds to the square inch, supplied by the engines in the temporary power house. In the complete system of fire protection there is in each building a water standpipe, extending from the ground to the roof. Attached to the pipe on each floor, gallery and roof is a reel of hose which throws water automatically with the unreeling of the hose. During the Exposition there is a fire patrol on every floor, gallery and roof. The city fire department is at the call of the Exposition force.

"Fire Queen."—Name of a handsome little boat that plies the lagoons as a protection against fires. The craft belongs to the Exposition Fire Department. It is 16 feet wide, 75 feet long and draws $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water. The vessel is equipped with fire extinguishing apparatus and has a capacity of six ordinary fire-engines.

Foreign Consuls in Chicago.—Argentine Republic—193 Van Buren st.; consul, P. S. Hudson. Austria-Hungary—78 Fifth ave.; consul, Henry Claussenius. Belgium—167 Dearborn st.; consul, C. Henrotin. Denmark—209 Fremont st.; consul, Emil Dreier. France—70 La Salle st.; consul-general, Edmond Bruwaert. German Empire—Room 24, Borden Blk.; consul, Carl Buenz. Great Britain—Room 4, 72 Dearborn st.; consul, Jas. H. Sadler. Italy—110 La Salle st.; consul, Conte V. Manassero di

Costigliole. Mexico—Room 30, 126 Washington st.; consul, Felipe Berriozabal, Jr. Netherlands—85 Washington st.; consul, George Birkhoff, Jr. Russia—Room 62, 70 La Salle st.; consul, M. H. Thal. Sweden and Norway—Room 1, 153 Randolph st.; vice-consul, Peter Svanoë. Switzerland—167 Washington st.; consul, A. Hollinger. Turkey—167 Dearborn st.; consul C. Henrotin. Uruguay—193 Van Buren st., Chas. C. Turner.

Fountains.—The MacMonnies fountain stands at the head of the basin, immediately in front of the Administration Building. Its waters are illu-



STATUARY, MACMÓNIES FOUNTAIN

minated by electricity. There are two electrical fountains fifty feet in diameter to the right and left of the MacMonnies fountain, two smaller fountains in front of the Fine Arts Building and one in front of the Woman's Building. Certainly no more striking, and perhaps no more perfect, a work of art can be found among the groups and figures of sculpture which adorn the grounds than MacMonnies' fountain. It arrests attention even among the wealth of attractive objects which are visible in that portion of the park, and grows upon the admiration as one observes and comprehends

the exquisite detail in which the artist has executed a design of bold and large conception. Mr. MacMonnies is the sculptor of whose fertility of imagination and skill in production this Pæan is the creation. The idea presented by the work is that of Columbia, the genius and apotheosis of modern liberty. The ship of state floats in the center of a circular basin, or lake, and is idealized by a triumphal barge. In the prow is a winged figure of Victory heralding the advance of Freedom by blast of trumpet, and bestowing laurels on her champions with the disengaged hand. The



MACMONNIES AND ELECTRIC FOUNTAINS.

barge is attended by eight sea-horses, each bestridden by the animated figure of a youth, who urges his steed onward. The rowers are eight female figures, representing Music, Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Agriculture, Science, Industry and Commerce. These stand on platforms which rest on shields and moldings of emblematic device; the forward poise of the bodies as they lean to the oars, and the tresses and drapery blown to the rear, conveying the sense of rapid motion. At the helm is a hoary, omnipo-

tent Time. Amidship, on a massive pedestal bearing the arms of the republic, is Throned Columbia, calm and erect in conscious strength, but pose and features expressing vigilance as becomes one who knows the price of liberty. Her feet rest on the globe in token of Freedom's triumph; her right hand rests lightly on the back of the chair around which her garlanded and happy children kneel; in the left hand she extends aloft the torch that lights the world. Victory at the prow; Time at the helm; the Genius of Liberty sailing with serene confidence toward the future. Such is the story of the sculpture. The proportions of the work are on a grand scale. The smallest figure is 12 feet in height. The culmination of brilliant effects are produced when the great electric fountains on either side of the MacMonnies memorial are brought into play. They are much larger than anything of the kind ever attempted before and were put in at a cost of \$50,000. The basins in which the apparatus is fixed are 60 feet in diameter. The floors are pierced for 304 jets altogether, by means of which the water is sent to a height of 150 feet. Like the rest of the display the prettiest effects are produced by concealed lights, thus doing away with the marring by the glare of the exposed light while adding the charm of mystery to the source of illumination. The whole apparatus is controlled by electric signals from one of the domes of Machinery Hall. From there the different lights are turned on and the transition from one form to another controlled. A 36-inch main supplies the water. Illumination is by 38 arc lights of 100 amperes each, requiring nearly 1,000 horse-power in operation.

Grading and Dredging.—In this preparatory work, about 1,200,000 cubic yards of earth were handled. The work began in February, 1891, and was finished the following July. Cost, \$495,000. The ground was originally a series of sand ridges, covered with scrub oak trees.

Grand Central Court.—The center, or axis, of the court is formed by the water basin. Its foot is marked by the Peristyle, its head by the Administration Building. It is flanked on the north by the Manufactures, Electricity and Mines buildings, and on the south by the Agricultural and Machinery buildings. The completed work presents a magnificent view by day and a gorgeous spectacle by night. The court at night is elaborately illuminated with electricity. The architectural outlines of the buildings and the shore lines of the basin are delineated in incandescent lights. Powerful search lights bathe the marble-like palaces in floods of ever-changing light, and the great electric fountain at the head of the basin will, at times, spout an iridescent deluge.

Great White Horse Inn.—West of the Windmill exhibit in the south part of grounds.

Guides for Strangers.—Uniformed guides are scattered over the grounds to conduct strangers to points of interest.

Home of Izaak Walton.—Nimrods will be interested in this structure,

which is a faithful reproduction. It is situated on the North Pond, between the Costa Rica Building and the Fine Arts Gallery.

Hotels and Boarding Houses.—There is no ground for rumors which have been circulated that visitors to the Fair are made the victims of exorbitant charges. Competition is so extensive and sharp as to prevent it. One who climbs to the top of one of the Exposition buildings and surveys territory lying to the north, west and south of Jackson park can easily believe this statement. There, and indeed in all parts of the city, the amount of building recently completed and now under way is simply astonishing. Hundreds of structures to meet World's Fair demands have been erected within the past few months. Some of the new hotels are large enough to accommodate several thousand guests each, and living accommodations for not less than 300,000 strangers have been provided for immediately contiguous to the Exposition, to say nothing of the numerous hotels, boarding houses, lodging houses, restaurants and cafes in every part of the city and suburbs.

How to Reach the Grounds.—The Exposition grounds include all of Jackson Park and the Midway Plaisance, and lie seven miles south of the City Hall, or center of the down-town district.

Visitors can reach the grounds from the city:

By the Illinois Central railroad, leaving the cars at South Park station, Sixtieth street, or Woodlawn Park station. Starting from the pier at the foot of Van Buren street special World's Fair trains run through to the Exposition without stopping at way stations, making the trip in fifteen minutes. These trains begin running at an early hour in the morning and are run every five or ten minutes, as occasion may require. Fare each way, 10 cents. Regular suburban trains run from the foot of Lake street, stopping at Van Buren, Congress, Sixteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-third, Forty-seventh, Fiftieth, Fifty-seventh, Sixtieth and Sixty-third streets, making the time in twenty minutes. Single fare each way, 22 cents. A twenty-five-ride commutation ticket from Lake street to Sixty-third street, good for passage on suburban trains, can be purchased at any of the company's ticket offices for \$2.50. The capacity of the Illinois Central is 50,000 passengers per hour.

By World's Fair Steamship Company, leaving the docks on the Lake Front, between Monroe and Van Buren streets, and landing at the Exposition pier, opposite the foot of Sixty-third street. Round trip fare 25 cents. Capacity per hour, 15,000 passengers.

By the Cottage Grove avenue cable cars, which run as far as the South Park entrance to the grounds. Fare, 5 cents each way. Capacity per hour, 20,000 passengers.

By the State street cable cars. Fare, 5 cents each way. Capacity per hour, 20,000 passengers.

By the Elevated Railroad from Congress street, which runs into the

grounds at annex of Transportation Exhibits Building. Fare, 5 cents each way. Capacity per hour, 20,000 passengers.

By Baltimore & Ohio and Northern Pacific lines. Capacity 15,000 per day, from western suburbs.

By numerous cabs, hacks and coaches and by water craft from landings on the river.

Indian School.—This building is a two-story frame, 124x28 feet, with a one story L in the rear, 37x31 feet. These are exterior dimensions. The interior dimensions differ but slightly, as it is an ordinary balloon frame. The first floor has rooms arranged along one side of an eight-foot hall, which are used as two shops, one sewing-room, one sitting-room, two reception-rooms, one school-room and two toilet rooms. The L contains a dining-room and two pantries. From each end of the hall are stairways leading to boys' dormitory, girls' dormitory and seven rooms for employes on the second floor. On the walls of the lower hall, which is well lighted, are cases containing specimens of Indian school work. A plain roofed porch in front of the entrance is forty feet long and ten feet wide. The building cost \$7,300.

Insurance.—The amount of fire insurance carried is about \$15,000,000. The Exposition Company insures only its own property, or property held by it in trust.

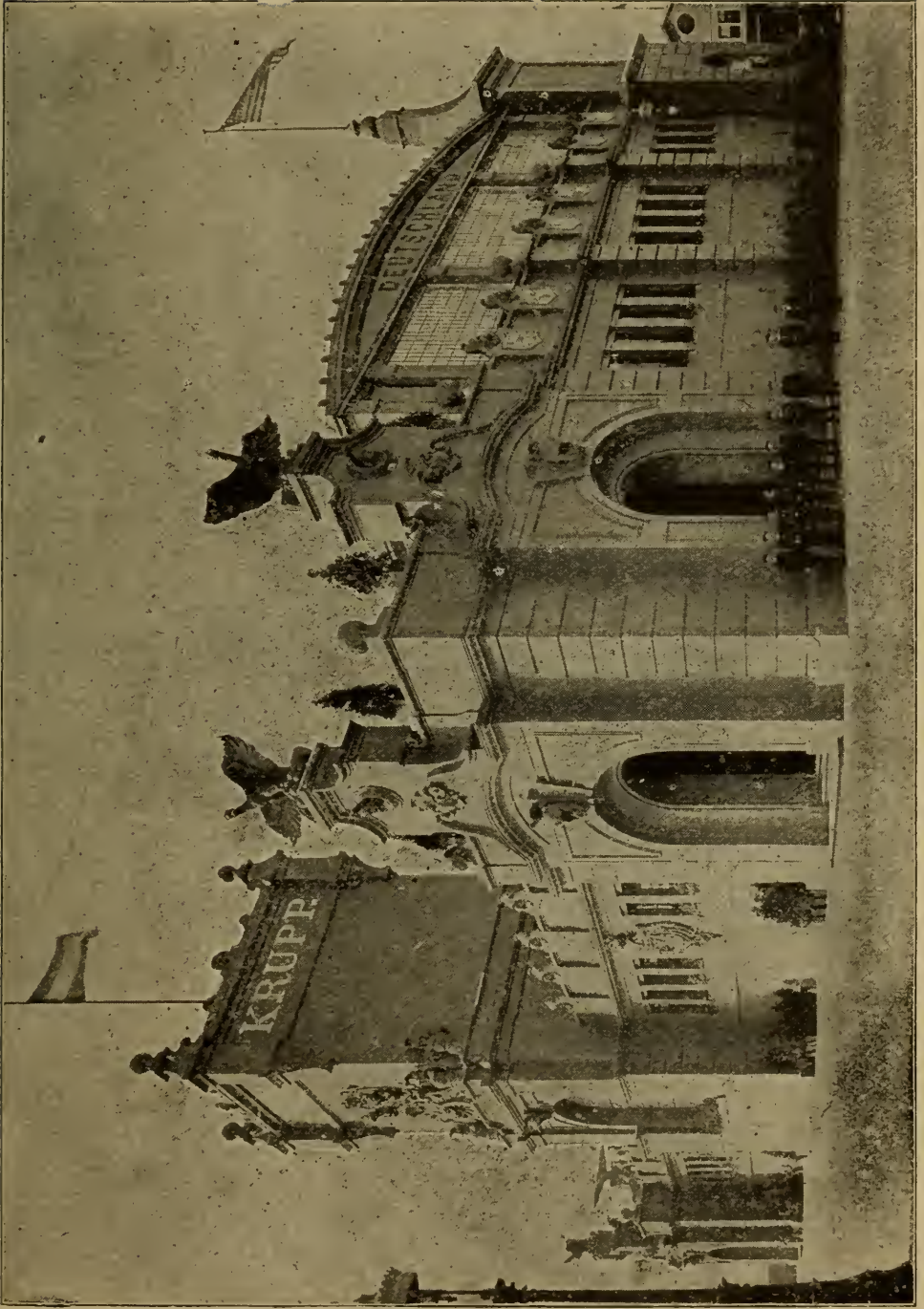
Interior Waterways.—Include eight divisions of water within the grounds, connecting with one another. The "Basin" extends east from the Administration Building to Lake Michigan. It contains $10\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The "south canal," $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, extends south from the head of the Basin. The "north canal," $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres, extends north from the head of the Basin. The lagoon around the wooded island contains 23 acres. The lagoon north of the island, running to Lake Michigan, contains $3\frac{5}{8}$ acres. The lagoon south of the Agricultural Building contains $8\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The Lake south of the Fine Arts Building, $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The pond, in the north part of the grounds, contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Total area of interior waterways, 61 acres.

Intramural Railroad.—The car house and power house for the railroad are east of the dairy barns. The road is elevated, has electric power, and will transport visitors about the grounds.

Invitation to the World.—On December 4, 1890, the President of the United States, having been officially notified that all the requirements of the Act of Congress had been complied with, issued his proclamation inviting the world to participate in the Exposition.

Krupp Gun Exhibit.—One of the most interesting places to visit is the Krupp Pavilion in the southeastern part of the Fair Grounds.

There being not sufficient space in the Machinery Hall or the Transportation Building, where naturally the Krupp exhibit should have been held, on account of the immensity of the exhibition, the German Commissioner decided to erect a special pavilion, hence the present building, which is 200 feet by 85, with an annex on either side of 25 feet; that on the



BUILDING OF THE KRUPP GUN EXHIBIT.

western side of the building being reserved as special offices for the Krupp officials.

One of the great attractions is the Monster Gun, of which so much has been heard, weighing 120 tons, which is a jacketed, built up tube of special gun steel. The length of the barrel is about 46 feet, with 120 rifled grooves.

There are four more Guns of large calibre, two for coast defense and two for ship service. Two are worked by hydraulic power, which are manœuvered daily at 12 A. M. and 4 P. M. by Krupp sailors, the remaining two being worked by hand. All have been fired a number of times with full charges, with the exception of only one, which had to be shipped to the United States before an opportunity of testing could be made.

There is a variety of Quick Firing Guns, Fortress and Siege Guns and Mortars, Light Field Guns, Boat and Landing Guns, Mountain and Bush Guns, etc.

The collection of Projectiles is very interesting. Then the large variety of Rolled Articles, viz.: Armor Plates, Plates, Sheets, Forgings, Molded Steel Castings, Pressed and Steel Forgings in Dies; also a Forged Screw Shaft, Thrust Shaft and Crank Shaft of Open Hearth Steel, and especially one plate of Boiler Iron, 61 feet long by 10.82 feet wide and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, the largest sheet ever rolled, claim the attention of mechanical minds.

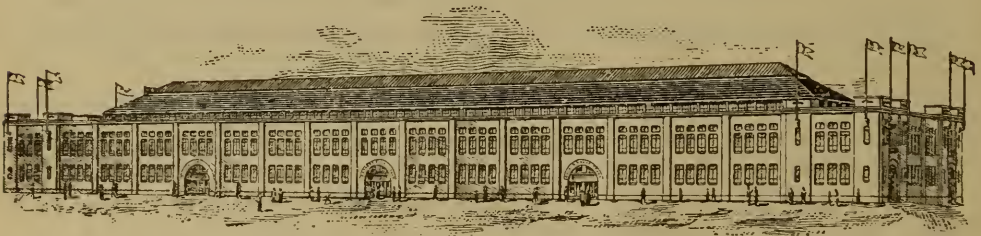
The large display of Railroad material should not be omitted, such as Locomotive Steel Frames, Cast Steel Locomotive Driving Wheels, Coach and other wheels.

It would be impossible to embrace half this, the largest private exhibit ever made, in our limited space.

Latin American Bureau.—The Latin-American department was organized by William E. Curtis, Chief of the Bureau of the American Republics, at Washington in the summer of 1890, under the direction of the Committee on Foreign Exhibits of the Exposition, of which Mr. William T. Baker was chairman. Through the influence of the latter gentleman an appropriation of \$100,000 was made to promote the interests of the Exposition in the countries of Latin-America, although only a portion of that sum was expended. At the request of Mr. Baker the President of the United States detailed army and navy officers to act as commissioners for the Exposition to the Latin-American countries. These commissioners remained in the countries to which they were assigned, promoting the interests of the Exposition, for a year or more, and then returned to continue their work at Chicago. Upon the organization of the Department of Foreign Affairs the Latin-American Bureau was placed under its jurisdiction, and Lieut. Roger Welles, Jr., was detailed to take charge of the office in Chicago, Mr. Curtis continuing the work in Washington. In the spring of 1893 the Bureau was removed to Chicago. Mr. Ober, the commissioner to the West Indies, in addition to his propaganda in behalf of the Exposition, was instructed to follow the track of Columbus through the West Indies, and the collection of historical relics and antiquities in the Convent of La Rabida is largely due to his efforts.

Law as to the Sale of Foreign Goods.—According to a statement of the Collector of Customs: "There has been some misunderstanding over the rule which forbids the sale of goods which have been accepted as exhibits until the close of the Fair. That is neither a customs department rule nor a World's Fair rule, but a part of the United States law creating the World's Columbian Exposition. That law states that no merchandise accepted as an exhibit shall be sold until after the close of the Fair. The World's Fair grounds have been made a bonded warehouse, and the goods on exhibition there can not be sold until they have been withdrawn from exhibition. Some confusion has arisen, possibly, through the acceptance as exhibits of goods designed for sale. For instance, a foreign exhibitor would bring several cases of goods to the Fair, intending to exhibit one case and sell the others. In the hurry of doing business all the cases have been accepted as exhibits in some instances, so the goods intended for sale can not be sold until the acceptance of them as exhibits be canceled."

Leather and Shoe Trades Building.—The Leather and Shoe Trades Building is situated on the shore of the lake, south of the great central



LEATHER AND SHOE TRADES BUILDING.

basin, southeast of the Agriculture Building, and lies between the Krupp Gun Exhibit and the Forestry Building. It is 575-feet long and 150 wide, its greatest length being from north to south. In the center of the building is a hall 64 feet wide by 480 feet long and 50 feet high; around the hall are the galleries, 42 feet wide, 18 feet high on the first floor, and 22 feet high on the second floor. The building is well lighted by 520 windows and skylights, and is built entirely of wood. The exterior covering is of staff and plaster. Two large stairways at the end of the hall lead to the galleries or second story; two small ones, in the center of the building, lead directly to the offices and restaurant. A bridge at the height of the first floor crosses the main hall. The building was erected by the subscribers to the stock of the World's Columbian Exposition, on account of the Leather and Shoe Trades Building. Work upon this building was commenced December 5, 1892, and completed and ready for the reception of exhibits on April 1, 1893. It contains all the domestic exhibits of leather boots and shoes, rubber boots and shoes, and of the allied trades; also the exhibits of leather, in all forms, from all the foreign countries exhibiting at the World's Colum-

bian Exposition. Fine exhibits have been prepared by a large portion of the shoe and leather trade of the United States and the following countries, and are shown in the building, erected exclusively for leather, viz: France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Spain, Japan, Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela and the Argentine Republic. There is also shown in the building leather curios from the different foreign countries, such as the native foot-gear, clothing, harness, saddles, bags and such articles from museums and private collections as have been made famous by age and association. A model shoe factory is in operation in this building, and more than one thousand pairs of shoes are manufactured daily during the Exposition. The entire second floor is devoted to machinery, which includes the model factory, shoe, leather and rubber machinery. Mr. Clinton Collier is the superintendent of the Leather and Shoe Trades Exhibit, and the display is a part of the Department of Manufactures.

Legal Rates for Cab and Hack Hire.—(Two-horse vehicles.)—Between railroad depots, one or two passengers, \$1; not exceeding one mile, one or two passengers, \$1; over one and less than two miles, one or two passengers, \$1.50; each additional two passengers of same party, 50 cents; each additional mile, exceeding two, 50 cents; each additional passenger of same party, 50 cents; rate for one hour, \$2; each additional hour, \$1; per day, \$8; children under five years, free; between five and fourteen, half fare. (One-horse vehicles.) One mile or fraction thereof, each passenger, 25 cents; each additional mile, one or more passengers, 25 cents; for first hour, 75 cents; each quarter-hour additional, 20 cents; for services outside city limits and in parks, one hour, \$1; for each quarter-hour additional, 25 cents. Each passenger allowed to carry upon such vehicles, without extra charge, ordinary traveling baggage, not exceeding one trunk and twenty-five pounds of other baggage. Distance ten squares to the mile in Chicago.

Living Indians.—Various tribes of American Indians are encamped near the Anthropological Hall and this is one of the attractive features of the Ethnological Exhibit. The Indians live on the grounds in the same manner they do on their respective reservations, showing their canoes, costumes, hunting and fishing apparatus, trinkets, etc.

Loggers' Camp.—Near the sawmill exhibit. A reproduction of the camps northwestern lumbermen live in.

Machine Shop.—A complete outfit of repairing tools and machines is furnished free as an exhibit. The machine shop, pump house and power house cost \$85,000.

Medals and Diplomas.—The winning exhibitors will each receive a bronze medal and a handsome diploma, setting forth the specific purpose for which the medal was awarded. Provision has been made for 75,000 medals and diplomas.

Merchant Tailors' Building.—This building was erected under the supervision of the Chicago Merchant Tailors' World's Fair Committee, of the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange of the United States of Amer-

ica, at a cost of \$30,000, the money having been raised by voluntary contributions from the merchant tailors and woolen and trimming merchants of the United States. The building is 94 feet each way over all. It is 55 feet, 6 inches square, inside measurement, and is in the form of a Greek temple,



MERCHANT TAILORS' BUILDING.

a reproduction of the Erechtheum, at Athens, finished about 410 B. C., planned by Pericles, and erected under the supervision of Phidias, the great Greek sculptor. The interior of the main room is octagonal in shape, which forms a small room in each corner. Upon the north and south sides is a semi-circular room, 14x22 feet. The toilet and semi-circular rooms, also the portico fronting upon the lagoon, are strictly private

for the exclusive use of subscribers to the Building Fund. The walls are finished in cream and gold and decorated with mural paintings, representing the eight great historical periods of dress: First, Adam and Eve making aprons of leaves; second, a Barbarian scene; third, Egyptian; fourth, classical Greek; fifth, mediæval; sixth, renaissance; seventh, Louis XIV to XVI; eighth, modern. There are also other frescoes emblematic of the trade. The floor leading from the entrance to under the dome, and all of the space under the dome (circle 33 feet in diameter), is covered by ceramic mosaic from Shropshire, England, which, with the rich drapery of the entrances to the private reception rooms, make the merchant tailors' exhibit hall most attractive. The building is near the bridge across the north pond.

Midway Plaisance.—Taking the upper part of the main roadway leading through the center of Midway Plaisance, from the Exposition grounds, the attractions to be seen are in the following order:

Diamond Match Company's Pavilion; Fire and Guard Station; Hospital Tent; Workingman's Home; Ambulance Building; International Dress and Costume Company; Nursery Exhibits, (viaduct across); Electric Scenic Theatre; Libbey Glass Company's Works; Irish Village; Japanese Bazaar, (viaduct across); Javanese Village; German Village, Museum and Garden, (viaduct across); Zoöpaxographical Hall; Streets of Cairo; Persian Palace; Eiffel Model Tower; Ferris Wheel, (center of roadway); Vienna Cafe, (center of roadway); Algeria and Tunis Theatre and Restau-

rant; East India Bazaar; Panorama Volcano Kilauea; Chinese Theatre and Joss House; Captive Balloon; Brazil Concert Hall; Ostrich Farm; Café Chantant; Military Encampment.

Taking the same route, on the lower part of the roadway from the Exposition grounds, the attractions are in the following order:

Irish Industries; Adams Express Company Pavilion; Nursery Exhibit, (viaduct across); Log Cabin of 1776; Restaurant Supply House; Venice Murano Company; Hagenback's Animal Show, (viaduct across); Dutch Settlement; Vienna Bakery and Natatorium; Panorama Bernese Alps; Turkish Village, Bazaar and Mosque, (viaduct across); Sliding Railway; Moorish Palace; Model of St. Peter; Glass Spinning; Ice Railway; French Cider Press; Fire and Guard Station; Austrian Village; Dahomey Village; Lapland Village; National Hungarian Orpheum; Military Encampment. [For details concerning the attractions in this part of the Exposition, see Catalogue of the Midway Plaisance.]

Model Workingman's Home.—South end of the grounds near the French Colonies' exhibit. It was erected by and is under the supervision of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn.

Music Hall.—The Music Hall, which is located on the shore of Lake Michigan at the northerly end of the great Peristyle, is 140 feet wide by 246 feet long, and about 65 feet high. The main audience room is in the center of the building, and is 126 feet long by the full width of the same, and occupies the full height of the structure. The space for the orchestra and chorus is at the east end, and it is in the form of a great hemicycle or recess, which opens into the main hall by an arch 66 feet wide and 54 feet high. This recess is semi-circular in plan at the rear and 50 feet deep from the front of the arch to the back of the circle. The ceiling of this recess or hemicycle is shaped like a quarter section of a sphere, so that the sound of the music is projected forward into the audience room.

Just outside of the arch on the main floor is the platform for the orchestra, with the chorus rising behind on a series of wide steps. To the west of the orchestra is the parquette, which will seat from 800 to 1,000 persons. These seats are also arranged on wide steps or platforms which rise gradually to the rear end, thus giving an uninterrupted view of the stage and conductor to every person. All around this parquette, except on the side occupied by the stage, is a loggia or passage about 20 feet wide, connecting with the main hall by many wide doorways, thus giving ample space for the entrance and exit of the audience with comfort and celerity. Above this loggia, which is about 20 feet high at the exterior wall and 14 feet high at the inner wall next the parquette, is the great balcony, which will seat about 1,200 persons. The seats here are also arranged on rising steps, so that every one can have a perfect view of the stage and of the audience in the parquette below. The seats of the balcony sweep around in a semi-circle at the west end opposite the stage, thus giving the audience room and the stage combined the form of a great oval.

Around the front of the balcony are Corinthian columns which support the roof, and over the inner space is a large skylight which gives ample light by day. Around the rear of the balcony are also a series of large windows commanding a view of the great court on the south and the lake on the north. The main entrance is at the west end through three wide archways into a great vestibule 60x80 feet, and thence through three great openings into the loggia about the parquette. On each side of this vestibule are wide and easy stairways, giving access to the balcony and second



MUSIC HALL.

story of the building, and over the vestibule is a smaller hall 60x80 feet in size, which is for a recital hall, etc. Opening off this hall are several rooms, used for offices or dressing rooms, about 25x40 feet each. Opening upon the vestibule, loggia and the balcony above are large and numerous dressing and cloak rooms of about the same size as above. At the other end and opening from each end of the orchestral platform are rooms for the accommodation of the Director of Music and the principal singers and

performers, with ample toilet rooms connected therewith. At the rear of the hemicycle are large rooms for the chorus, and reached by private entrances directly from the seats. Above these rooms are others of the same size, which are used for meetings and as offices for the Bureau of Music. There is a third floor, which also contains several large rooms for general purposes. On this floor and over the balcony is a large standing place of the same size as the balcony below, which opens upon the main hall through a series of arched openings in the coved ceiling of the audience room, which will hold a great many people in case of an extra occasion, and is reached by ample stairways. The interior of the hall is richly decorated in color, with emblematic paintings on the face of the east wall above the great arch, and in the panels of the ceiling. It has been specially planned for acoustic effect. The great arch of the hemicycle is richly ornamented with architectural detail, and the whole can be brilliantly lighted by electricity in the most novel effects. The architecture of the exterior is, like that of the Casino and Peristyle—Roman Corinthian—and richly ornamented in detail. Around the entablature above the columns are inscribed the names of the great composers, and on the pedestals of the balustrade surmounting the cornice are placed many statues, 12 feet high, emblematic of the art of music.

The Bureau of Music, composed of Theodore Thomas, Musical Director; William L. Tomlins, Choral Director, and George H. Wilson, Secretary, has announced the following plan in general for music during the six months of the Exposition:

1. Semi-weekly orchestral concerts in Music Hall.
2. Semi-monthly choral concerts in Music Hall.
3. Six series of International concerts, choral and orchestral, each consisting of from four to six, in Festival Hall and in Music Hall.
4. Three series of oratorio festivals by United American Choral societies in Festival Hall.
5. Concerts in Festival Hall, under the auspices of German singing societies.
6. Concerts in Festival Hall, under the auspices of Swedish singing societies.
7. Six series of popular miscellaneous festival concerts by American singers.
8. Twelve children's concerts by Sunday-school, public school, and specially organized children's choruses.
9. Chamber music concerts and organ recitals.
10. Daily popular concerts of orchestral music in Festival Hall.

National Commissioners.—Two from each State and Territory, provided for by the Act of Congress creating the World's Columbian Commission; appointed by the President of the United States, on the nomination of the governors of the States and Territories, respectively; also two alternate commissioners appointed in the same manner and within the same time; also eight commissioners at large and two from the District of Columbia, appointed by the President of the United States, and the same number of alternate commissioners, appointed in the same manner and within the same time. In the nominations and appointments each of the two leading political parties (Democratic and Republican), were equally repre-

sented. Vacancies in the Commission nominated by the governors of the several States and Territories, respectively, and also vacancies in the Commission-at-Large and from the District of Columbia may be filled in the same manner and under the same conditions as provided for their original appointments. Immediately after the passage of the Act, the Secretary of State of the United States notified the governors of the several States and Territories, respectively, thereof and requested such nominations to be made. The commissioners so appointed were called together by the Secretary of State of the United States in the City of Chicago, by notice to the commissioners, within thirty days after their appointment. The commissioners, at the first meeting, organized by the election of such officers and the appointment of such committees as they deemed expedient. [For full particulars relating to Commissioners, see Official Directory.]

New England Clam Bake Building.—This building is located on the north pond near a group of foreign buildings. Its dimensions are 60x120 feet. It is used as a fish restaurant. The upper story is occupied as headquarters of Knights Templars.

Old Times Distillery.—Southwest of the Anthropological Building.

Origin of the Idea of an Exposition— Claimed by Mr. A. D. Anderson, of Washington, D. C., and Dr. Charles W. Zaremba, of Chicago, respectively. Dr. A. W. Harlan, a dentist of Chicago, first proposed Chicago in print as the location of a Columbian World's Fair. His letter to this effect was printed in the Chicago *Times*, February 16, 1882.

Other International Expositions.—The following table shows some interesting facts concerning eight International Expositions held in the past:

| Where held. | Year when held. | Number of exhibitors. | Number of admissions. | No. of days open. | Average daily attendance. | No. of acres occupied by buildings. |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| London | 1851 | 17,900 | 6,039,195 | 144 | 41,938 | 21 |
| Paris | 1855 | 22,000 | 5,162,330 | 200 | 25,811 | 24½ |
| London | 1862 | 29,000 | 6,211,103 | 171 | 36,322 | 23½ |
| Paris | 1867 | 52,000 | 10,200,000 | 217 | 47,470 | 37 |
| Vienna | 1873 | 42,009 | 7,254,687 | 286 | 39,003 | 40 |
| Philadelphia .. | 1876 | 60,000 | 9,910,996 | 150 | 62,333 | 56 |
| Paris | 1878 | 52,000 | 13,000,000 | 194 | 67,010 | 60 |
| Paris | 1889 | 60,000 | 32,354,111 | 183 | 181,170 | 75½ |

Peristyle.—The connecting structure between the Music Hall and the Casino, at the foot of the Basin. It is 600 feet long, 60 feet wide and 60 feet high. At its center is a grand archway, forming a portal from Lake Michigan to the Grand Central Court. This portal is dedicated to Columbus, and is inscribed with the names of the world's great explorers. Crowning it is a group of statuary, emblematic of the progress of the world. The Peristyle bears forty-eight columns, representing the States and Territories. Each State's column bears its coat of arms. The cost of the Peristyle, with the Casino and Music Hall, was \$300,000.

Piers.—There are four piers in all. These are the Park Haven, 250x2,300 feet, and carrying a movable sidewalk upon it, which has a loop at

both ends; the north-inlet pier; the pier around the battle-ship and the downtown pier.

Polish Building.—The Polish Building is constructed after the style of a country pavilion, such as is found in the forests of that land. Its dimen-



EAST SIDE OF PERISTYLE, LOOKING NORTH.

sions are 50x80, and its height is two stories. It contains a restaurant conducted upon the Russian and Polish plans, where meals are furnished cooked in the manner peculiar to those two lands. This structure is located near the Fisheries Building. It cost \$10,000,

Postoffice.—In exhibit of the Postoffice Department, United States Government Building.

Power House.—Here are stationed the engines for the 24,000 horse-power provided. The largest engine in the plant is about twice the size and power of the celebrated Corliss engine. Oil is used for fuel. The boilers present a solid bank 600 feet long. Of the 24,000 horse-power, 17,000 is provided for electricity.

Publicity and Promotion.—The work done and being done by the Department of Publicity and Promotion has placed the Exposition in a most favorable light before the eyes of the world. The Fair has been extensively advertised, through this department, ever since its organization, with Moses P. Handy as its chief.

Puck Building.—This pavilion is located between the Woman's and Horticultural buildings. Its form is a parallelogram, and as to architecture it is a combination of all that is airy and graceful. The southern entrance is through a semicircular porch supported by six elaborately carved columns of quaint design. The central group represents the Puck, holding in one hand a crayon and in the other a mirror, while on his head is the proverbial pot hat. Beneath this figure are grouped figures of cupids emblemizing in their expressions of naughtiness, mischief and good natured fun. Every department in the production of *Puck* is exhibited in the building. Artists at work, type-setting, color printing on power presses, folding and stitching, are shown, and prove of great interest to visitors.



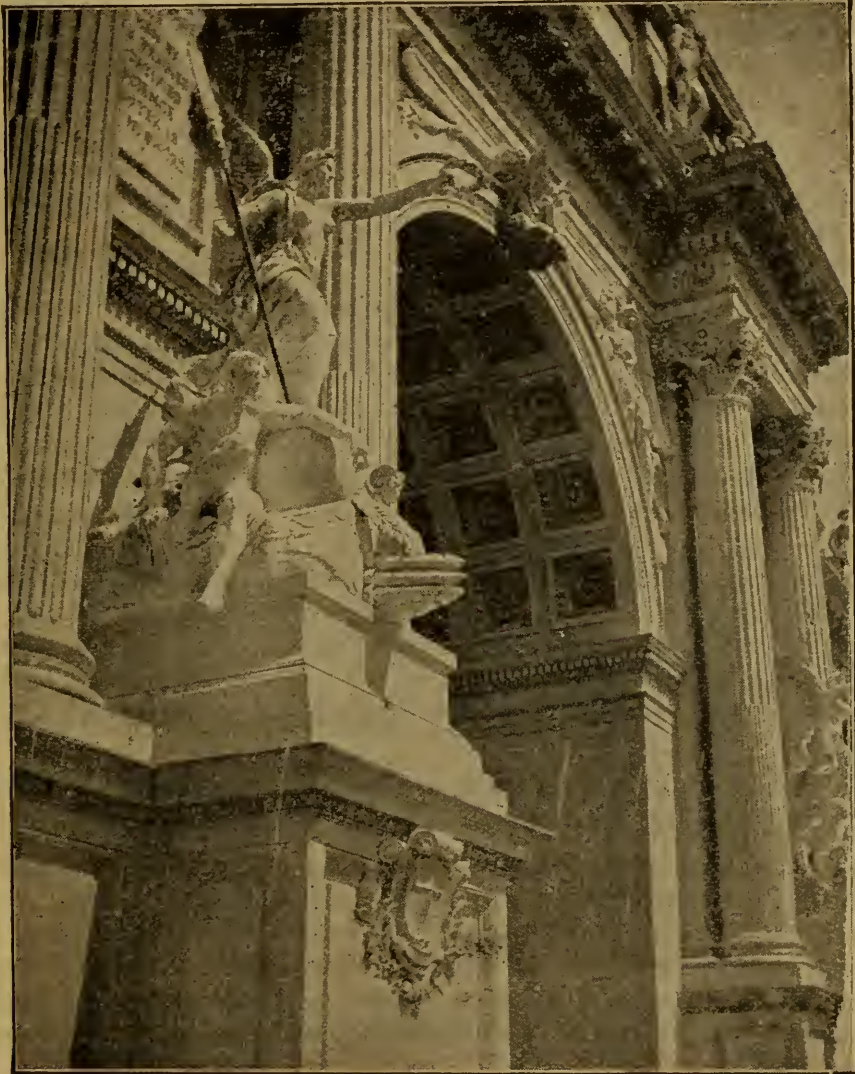
Pumping Works.—The two pumps have a capacity of 40,000,000 gallons of water per day, which constitutes the main Exposition water supply.

Quadriga.—Immediately east of the "Statue of the Republic." It is a part of the Columbian Arch in the Peristyle, and represents Christopher Columbus as he appeared at the fête given in his honor on his return from his first voyage.

Receipts and Disbursements.—Up to April 1, 1893, there had been expended \$16,708,826.48—a sum equal to twice the cost of the Paris Exposition.

Of this amount \$14,411,506.74 has gone into the buildings. That amount represents every feature of construction at Jackson Park, including the preparation of the site and the cost of labor. General expenses, which include everything outside of construction, are figured at \$2,206,644. This includes all salaries and almost every kind of incidentals. One of these items is \$12,975 for removing ice and snow. From this it will be seen that the storms which enveloped the roofs last winter did considerable damage. The dedication ceremonies cost \$221,158. The opening ceremonies cost but \$5,000. It cost \$108,000 to handle the souvenir coins. Traveling expenses

have been \$25,558, and the item of uniforms reaches \$12,592, though this will be repaid. The stationery and printing bills are \$49,925, and postage stamps have cost \$52,684. Insurance companies have received \$72,000 in premiums. Janitors have drawn \$34,690 for their services. The cost of furniture and fixtures for the offices reaches the sum of \$43,781 and the rent



SOUTH ENTRANCE OF ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

bill has amounted to \$58,124. The salaries of clerks has netted \$264,754 and the salaries of officers \$260,938. The pay-roll for March shows that 4,124 persons drew salaries and wages amounting to \$314,425, or an average compensation of \$76.24 per month or \$2.46 per day. Contracts for construc-

tion purposes amounted to \$12,469,201 up to the 1st ultimo, of which \$2,361,-263.37 was to be paid. The total receipts up to April 1st were \$17,496,432.16, of which there was a cash balance of \$626,396.58 on hand.

Auditor W. K. Ackerman's report for the month ending May 31st, 1893, was as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Receipts from all sources..... | \$20,309,545.91 |
| Payments: | |
| Construction | \$16,202,936.89 |
| General expenses..... | 2,940,045.09 |
| | 19,142,981.98 |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Balance assets..... | \$ 1,166,563.93 |
| Total gate receipts to May 31, including tickets sold prior to opening, good on and after May 1..... | \$ 882,905.51 |

A large portion of the funds have come from Chicago or corporations doing business in this city: \$5,500,000 have been subscribed here in capital stock; \$5,000,000 were given by the city of Chicago; when it became necessary to put up \$5,000,000 worth of bonds on the market, forty-four Chicago banks subscribed for \$2,314,000, and twelve railroads with terminals here took another \$1,000,000, making practically \$15,000,000 raised in Chicago.

The United States government has contributed \$1,500,000 originally; \$2,500,000 in souvenir half dollars; \$408,250 for construction of the United States Building; \$151,750 for the maintenance of the United States Government exhibit; \$20,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the expenses of receiving foreign goods for the Exposition; \$103,000 for medals and diplomas; \$688,625 for salaries, etc., of the National Commission, including the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1894, making a total for all purposes of \$5,371,625.

The total appropriations made by foreign countries approximate \$7,000,000; by the States and Territories, \$6,000,000.

Relics of Columbus.—The Duke of Veragua sent to the State Department at Washington the most interesting historical documents in the world relating to the voyage and discoveries of Columbus, and these are exhibited in the Convent of La Rabida. The documents form a history authentic in its character of the doings of the great navigator. All of these documents are either written by Columbus himself or signed by Ferdinand and Isabella.

Ruins of Yucatan.—West of the Dairy and Anthropological buildings in the south part of the grounds.

Sale of Liquor.—Prohibited within the grounds, except in restaurants, Required to be served only at table in connection with meals.

Saw Mill Exhibit.—This exhibit is in connection with that of Forestry, and it is entirely distinct from the displays of saw-mill and wood-working

machinery, which are installed in the Machinery Building. Four saw-mill plants are installed, occupying altogether a building measuring 125x300 feet. The building is plainly constructed, costing only about \$35,000, but affords ample facilities for a competitive display of saw-mill plants and the latest improvements in connection with the same. Exhibitors of saw-mill plants in this building bear the expense of installing and operating them. One-half of the building is two stories high, to accommodate bands and gangs and to provide also a gallery from which visitors may view the working of the machinery to good advantage and without danger. This exhibit is a very novel and interesting one, as well as instructive to those who desire to witness the workings of the latest and most approved saw-mill machinery.

Service Building.—To the right of the Sixty-second street entrance.

Sewerage.—The rain water from the roofs is conducted by one system of underground pipes into the interior waterways. The flood water from the ground is conducted by another system of pipes into Lake Michigan. The sewerage proper is forced by hydraulic pressure through a third system of pipes to the cleansing works. Here it is precipitated into tanks, where it is purified by a chemical process, and the solids are pressed into cakes and burned under the boilers. This sewerage system is on a scale sufficiently large for a city of 600,000 population, and constitutes an exhibit in itself.

Site of the Exposition.—In October, 1890, the Committee on Grounds and Buildings appointed Mr. D. H. Burnham as chief of construction, and on December 8, 1890, the consulting architects, the consulting landscape architects and the consulting engineer formed a consulting board under the chairmanship of the chief of construction. Late in November, 1890, the consulting board, under its instructions, entered upon the duty of devising a general plan for the Exposition, taking as a basis for the study of the problem the classified list of exhibits which had been prepared by a committee charged with that duty. The list, together with such advice received directly from the committee, dictated the number and the size of the buildings which would be required to meet the intention of the Act of Congress. The larger part of the site dealt with was a swampy, sandy flat, liable at times to be submerged by the lake. Other parts were low ridges, which had originally been sand bars thrown up by the lake. Upon some of these ridges there were trees, most of them oaks, of stunted habit because of the sterile and water-soaked soil in which they had grown, and the extreme exposure to frigid winds from the lake, to which they had been subject to a late period every spring. The idea was that there should be a system of navigable water-ways, to be made by dredging-boats working inward from the lake through the lowest parts of the site, the earth lifted by the boats to be so deposited as to add to the area, and increase the elevation of the higher parts, which would thus become better adapted to pleasure-ground purposes, and to be used as the sites for the buildings of the Exposition.

Special Days.—Following are the dates assigned by the committee on ceremonies for State, foreign and other celebrations:

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Italian Societies..... | Oct. 12 | The Netherlands | Aug. 31 |
| Minnesota..... | Oct. 13 | Nicaragua | Sept. 1 |
| Massachusetts | June 17 | Catholic Education Day.... | Sept. 2 |
| North Dakota..... | June 20 | New York..... | Sept. 4 |
| New Hampshire..... | June 21 | Brazil | Sept. 7 |
| Sweden..... | June 24 | California..... | Sept. 9 |
| Millers' Day..... | June 29 | Maryland..... | Sept. 12 |
| Independence Day..... | July 4 | Michigan | Sept. 13, 14 |
| College fraternities..... | July 20 | Costa Rica | Sept. 15 |
| Columbia..... | July 20 | Mexico | Sept. 15 |
| Utah..... | July 24 | Kansas | Sept. 15 |
| Liberia..... | July 26 | New Mexico..... | Sept. 16 |
| Commercial travelers..... | July 26 | Nevada..... | Sept. 18 |
| Turner bund | July 27 | Colorado..... | Sept. 19 |
| New South Wales..... | Aug. 1 | Montana..... | Sept. 20 |
| National Union..... | Aug. 2 | Sons of America | Sept. 20 |
| Knights of Pythias..... | Aug. 9 | Iowa | Sept. 21 |
| I. O. Foresters..... | Aug. 12 | Odd Fellows' Day | Sept. 25 |
| Hayti | Aug. 16 | Rhode Island..... | Oct. 5 |
| Austria | Aug. 18 | Connecticut..... | Oct. 11 |
| North Carolina..... | Aug. 18 | Spain..... | Oct. 12 |
| Colored people..... | Aug. 25 | | |

Special days have already been held as follows:

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Catholic Knights of America. | May 9 | Denmark | June 5 |
| Vermont | May 19 | Nebraska..... | June 8 |
| Washington | May 17 | Travelers' Protective Asso- | |
| Norway..... | May 17 | ciation | June 10 |
| Wisconsin | May 23 | France | June 14 |
| Maine..... | May 24 | Germany | June 15 |
| Kentucky | June 1 | | |

Statuary.—ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.—Groups around the Dome: Commerce, Industry, Justice, Religion, War, Peace, Science, Art. Groups on the Corner Pavilions: Charity, Truth, Strength, Abundance, Tradition, Liberty, Joy, Diligence, Education, Unity, Patriotism, Theology. Single Figures: Fishermaid, Bather, Air, Diana, Harvesting, Electricity, Blacksmith, Chemistry. Groups at sides of the Four Entrances: Water, Uncontrolled; Water, Controlled; Fire, Uncontrolled; Fire, Controlled; Air, Uncontrolled; Air, Controlled; Earth, No. 1; Earth, No. 2. Interior Figures: "Victory." Karl Bitter, sculptor.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.—Two "Ceres" Groups. Eight "Four Seasons" Groups. Four Horoscope Groups. Four Cattle Groups. Four Horse Groups. Four "Pilio," for the corner Pediments. 20 Figures of

"Zodiac." 68 Figures "Abundance." The "Glorification of Ceres" in the Main Pediment. Larkin G. Mead, Florence, Italy, sculptor.

MACHINERY HALL.—10 figures of "Sciences." The East Pediment. Figure of "Victory," of which 13 casts were made in copper, by W. H. Mullins, of Salem, Ohio. M. A. Waagen, sculptor. 6 Figures of Inventors. Figure of "Victory," of which four casts were made in copper, by W. H. Mullins, Salem, Ohio. Robert Kraus, sculptor.

COLONNADE.—One Cattle Group. One Horse Group. Four Large Lions, at the base of the obelisk. M. A. Waagen, sculptor.

MUSIC HALL, CASINO AND PERISTYLE.—"Quadriga" Bull and Horse. French & Potter, sculptors. Figures: "Orator," "Indian," "Navigation," "Fisherboy," "Music." Theodore Baur, sculptor. Four Groups on Water Gates. Bela Pratt, sculptor.



ON ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.—16 Figures of Inventors. 8 Groups. 5 Bas-reliefs, representing progress in transportation methods. J. J. Boyle, sculptor.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.—Two Groups. Battle of Flowers, Sleep of Flowers, "Flora." Six Single Figures. Lorado Taft, sculptor. Cupid Frieze, extending all around the building.

GALLERIES OF FINE ARTS.—8 "Caryatides" and 12 Figures of Angels. Philip Martiny, sculptor. One "Renommée" (Victory). 8 Figures of Arts and Sciences. Olin L. Warner, sculptor. Five Busts of Celebrated Artists, by Warner: Angelo, Titian, Raphael, Rembrandt, Valasquez.

ANIMALS FOR THE BRIDGES.—Six Native Animals of America, modeled by each of these gentlemen: Edw. Kemeys, A. P. Proctor, sculptors.

WOMAN'S BUILDING.—Pediment, "Glorification of Woman Work." 12 Groups, 6 casts each of "Hope" and "Charity." Miss Alice Rideout, sculptor.

STATUE OF "NEPTUNE."—Duplicated Six Times, on Rostral Columns. Johannes Gelert, sculptor.



ON ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

STATUE OF THE REPUBLIC.—Mr. D. C. French's statue, "The Republic," is impressive and imposing in the highest degree. Rising from the waters of the lagoon, with the Peristyle for a background and facing the Administration Building, it is not dwarfed by comparison with either. Of colossal size (the statue proper is 65 feet in height), the characteristics of the

figure are simplicity and grandeur. The pose is firm and majestic, the drapery chaste and severe; the expression is that of confident power and benign purpose. The arms are uplifted with easy grace, the right hand holding aloft a globe on which is perched the American Eagle; the left



STATUE OF NEPTUNE.

grasping a staff crowned with a Liberty cap. The statue is gilded. The head is encircled by a crown, the jewels of which are electric lights.

STATUE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—In South Hemicycle of Electricity Building. Carl Rohl-Smith.

WISCONSIN BUILDING.—“Genius of Wisconsin,” in marble. Miss Mears, sculptor. “Forward,” a ship. Miss Miner, sculptor.

KENTUCKY BUILDING.—Statue, “Daniel Boone.” By Miss Yandell, sculptor.

Staff.—A composition of plaster, cement and hemp, or similar fiber. All the Exposition buildings, and many of the State buildings are covered with staff. It is lighter than wood, is fireproof, waterproof, and, if kept



STATUE OF REPUBLIC.

painted, will last many years. The architectural and sculptural designs in the coverings of the buildings are first modeled in clay, from which model molds are made, and the staff covering is then cast very much as iron is cast. Staff has been used for more than 100 years as a covering for buildings, notably in South America. One of the wonders of staff, as seen at the Exposition, is its color. Grayish white is its natural tone, and the basis of its success at Jackson Park; but it will take any tint that on

chooses to apply, and maintain a liveliness akin to the soft bloom of the human skin. Staff is an expedient borrowed from the Latin countries, and much cultivated in South America. Any child skilled in the mechanism of a mud pie can make it, after being provided with the gelatine molds and a water mixture of cement and plaster. When the staff has hardened, the resultant cast is definite, light and attractive. A workman may walk to his job with a square yard of the side of a marble palace under each arm and a Corinthian capitol in each hand. While it is a little green it may be easily sawed and chiseled, and nails are used as in pine. Moreover, rough joints are no objection, since a little wet plaster serves to weld the pieces into a finished surface.

Telegraph Companies.—American District Telegraph Company, room 60, 203 Washington street.

Chicago & Milwaukee Telegraph Company, 56 Board of Trade Building.

Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, 9 Rialto Building.

Merchantile Telegraph Company, 267 Clark street.

Postal Telegraph Cable Company, Phenix Building, Clark and Jackson streets.

Town of Lake District Telegraph and Electric Company, 6134 Wentworth avenue.

Western Union Telegraph Company, Jackson street and Pacific avenue.

Telephone Companies.—Central Union Telephone Company—203 Washington street.

Chicago Telephone Company—203 Washington street.

South-Stetho Telephone Company—Room 315, 225 Dearborn street.

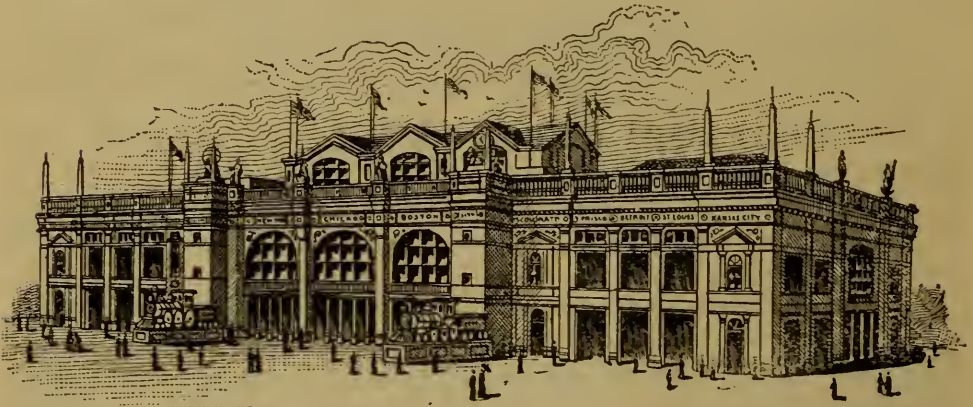
The Western Short-Distance Telephone Company—622 Pullman Building, Michigan avenue.

The Harrison International Telephone Company. A. L. Stone, secretary, 1202 Chamber of Commerce Building.

Telephone Facilities.—The New York, Boston and Philadelphia wires of the Long Distance Telephone Company are connected with the World's Fair Exchange. Connections have been made at New York with telephones in other eastern cities. This has been arranged to continue during the Exposition, so that at any time visitors can converse by telephone with relatives, friends or business partners in the cities of the New England and Middle States.

Terminal Railway Station.—This is a handsome structure, located directly west of the Administration Building, and forming the west side of the great square. The terminal station is of the Roman-Corinthian style of architecture. In general plan this station is divided into three sections. The central is 200 feet in length by the full depth of the building. It forms the great vestibule. The east and west sections are three stories in height, and contain the waiting-rooms, check-rooms, lunch counters, and the general railroad offices. The central section extends the full length of the build-

ing. A marvelous effect is attained by an immense gallery on the second floor. The gallery is 25 feet wide, and extends entirely around the central section, giving it an aggregate length of some 600 feet. Two broad stairways, built in the highest art known to moderns, lead up to the gallery from the main floor. In actual use the gallery is an additional waiting-room, but it also is a convenient place for friends to meet. In the upper part of the great hall there is a frieze of clock faces 24 in number and 5 feet in diameter. They give the time of day or night at twenty-four of the principal cities of the world. The great hall in its principal features and proportions, is adapted from the hall of the Baths of Caracalla at Rome. The construction material consists of wood and iron and the exterior and interior finish and decoration is of staff. Rising above the station are two illuminated balls of metal and glass, 10 feet in diameter. They show clock faces in every direction giving local time. The terminal facilities include every-



TERMINAL RAILWAY STATION.

thing except baggage-rooms. Trunks of excursionists over the various roads will not be taken into the grounds at all, but will be delivered from the down-town depots.

Connected to the west side of the station is the perron, or landing platform, 80x672 feet, with an overhanging roof, from which a system of umbrella sheds, 13 in number, extend westward a distance of 500 feet.

The entire system of railroads is concentrated here upon 35 tracks. A platform extends along the west side of the building on the level of the second story, with wide covered passageways leading over the roof of the perron to the intramural elevated railway, which crosses the system of surface tracks above mentioned.

The entire cost of the main building is \$250,000, and of the perron and umbrella sheds, \$50,000, making a total of \$310,000.

Terminal Tracks.— The terminal tracks proper are twenty-six in number, terminating at the west side of the train shed, where are located the entrance and exit gates. In addition to these twenty-six tracks, are nine passing tracks which can be used in an emergency service. Beyond these terminal tracks is the storage yard, which consists of twenty storage tracks and four running tracks. In the center of the yard between the storage and terminal tracks is provided a sixty-six foot turntable for the purpose of turning engines or cars if required. There are also provided



WEST SIDE OF MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

five water cranes connected with a 50,000 gallon water tank, for the purpose of furnishing water to the locomotives. For the operation of this terminal, power interlocking is provided. There are in the grounds two switch cabins, or towers, A and B. The south tower, B, contains seventy levers and controls the entrance into the terminal and the south end of the storage yard. The north tower, A, contains 160 levers and controls the north end of the storage yard and the terminal tracks proper. The power is steam, furnished

by a battery of boilers at each tower. The steam forces a column of water through an iron pipe under ground, which in turn throws the switch or signal. On approaching the yard a train meets with a signal, and from that time on is completely under the control of the superintendent of terminals, who, acting through the levermen in the towers, guides it to its proper track, without any possibility of mishap or danger.

Tickets and Passes.—Contracts were let for furnishing 35,000,000 admission tickets. Of these 5,000,000 were lithographed, and of such elaborate workmanship that counterfeiting them will be next to impossible. These were designed to meet the advance orders for tickets and they will be good whenever presented at the gates. The remaining 30,000,000 are simply printed after the style of an ordinary railroad ticket. These tickets are not all alike, and a different style will be used each day. They will be good only on the day on which they are sold, and will not be offered to the public in advance of that day. The entire issue can be changed at any hour of the day if it should be found necessary. Thousands of complimentary cards and passes had to be issued. The list includes the high officials of the government, the diplomatic corps, governors, Exposition commissioners, directors, lady managers, exhibitors, employes, members of the press, etc. Nearly all of the passes have affixed the photograph of the holder to prevent their being transferred.

To facilitate the sale of tickets so that visitors can avoid delay at the gates if they desire, Superintendent Tucker arranged with the principal down-town hotels, merchants, railroad and boat lines to establish branch ticket offices, and tickets are on sale at numerous convenient places.

The passes are composed of coupon-books. The front cover bears the Exposition's corporate title, while below it are inscribed the holder's name, the account for which it is issued, the department to which it is charged, and Mr. Tucker's signature. Inside on the cover is an engraved circle containing the owner's photograph. On the outside of the back cover is a vignette of Columbus, following the design on the souvenir coin. The coupons bear successive dates in heavy black letters, beginning with May 1st and closing with October 30th. On each is stamped: "Not good if detached." In addition to those good throughout the season, there are books good for individual months for such as need them for a given month only. Then there are complimentary cards of exceptionally fine design for guests of distinction such as the President of the United States, members of the cabinet, etc. When the owner of a complimentary ticket passes the gate he will drop his individual card in the collector's box, so the turnstile can be opened.

A charge of \$1 is made for each coupon book issued, to cover the cost of the book and the leather envelope which goes with it. In addition, special badges are issued to exhibitors and their employes, for which a deposit of \$2 is required as a guarantee that the badge will be returned.

Ticket Booths and Entrances.—The arrangements of the ticket booths and entrances at all points on the ground are of such a character and number that visitors will not be delayed. Altogether there are 326 turn-stiles, 97 ticket-booths, 182 ticket windows and 172 exit gates. At the most conservative estimate the entrances are considered capable of admitting 2,000 people each an hour, which gives a total of admission capacity of 500,000 an hour if the attendance could be distributed equally at all the gates. As it is the great crowds concentrated at the most prominent entrances are able to pass as rapidly as the transportation lines can bring them.

The entrance facilities provided are as follows:

| ENTRANCES. | Turnstile. | Ticket Booths. | Ticket Windows. | Exit Gates. |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| <i>North End.</i> | | | | |
| Cornell avenue..... | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Fifty-Seventh street..... | 18 | 6 | 12 | 6 |
| Fifty-ninth street..... | 6 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| East Illinois Central tracks..... | 14 | 4 | 8 | 16 |
| West Illinois Central tracks..... | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Totals | 46 | 16 | 32 | 36 |
| <i>South End.</i> | | | | |
| Sixtieth street..... | 12 | 6 | 12 | 6 |
| Sixty-second street..... | 10 | 4 | 8 | 6 |
| Sixty-fourth street..... | 10 | 4 | 8 | 6 |
| Sixty-fifth street terrace..... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Southwest corner Park..... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Palmer avenue..... | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Totals | 40 | 18 | 36 | 26 |
| <i>Midway Plaisance.</i> | | | | |
| Monroe avenue..... | 4 | 2 | 4 | |
| Greenwood avenue..... | 4 | 2 | 4 | |
| Cottage Grove avenue..... | 10 | 6 | 12 | 6 |
| Greenwood avenue (south)..... | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| Oglesby avenue..... | 4 | 2 | 4 | |
| Totals | 24 | 13 | 26 | 6 |
| Terminal station..... | 96 | 13 | 26 | |
| Elevated railroad..... | 16 | 4 | 8 | |
| <i>Steamer Landings.</i> | | | | |
| Casino pier..... | 100 | 10 | 20 | 100 |
| Naval pier..... | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Totals | 104 | 11 | 22 | 104 |
| Grand totals..... | 326 | 97 | 182 | 172 |

The gate device is a new invention. It is of the ordinary turnstile pattern, except that the ticket dropped into a slot on one side releases the

turnstile on the other side of the incomer and registers by an automatic arrangement. The man in charge has no duty except to see that the proper coupon or ticket is dropped. The exits are independent of the entrances and so relieve the crowd around the gates. When the ticket is deposited it is chopped with an automatic cutter that takes three big sections out of one side of the ticket and two out of the other, preventing any further use of the ticket.

Toilet Rooms.—About 1,500 toilet rooms and closets are located at convenient points in the buildings and about the grounds and they are absolutely free to the public. This is as large a number in proportion to the estimated attendance as has ever been provided in any Exposition. In addition to these there are also nearly an equal number of lavatories and toilet rooms of a costly and handsome character as exhibits, for the use of which a charge of five cents is made.

Vehicles and Supplies.—The following rules were promulgated by the Director-General.

1. No wagon or vehicle of any kind propelled by animal or other power will be allowed about the grounds during the hours the Exposition is open to the public, save emergency vehicles, such as fire apparatus, and police or hospital patrol wagons, and wagons or carts propelled by man power. This, however, shall not be taken to prohibit the unrestricted use of the official conveyances of the Council of Administration, Director-General, Director of Works, and such others as may from time to time be expressly authorized and permitted under the specific orders of the Council of Administration.

2. All supplies arriving at the Exposition grounds, either by rail, vessel or team, must be delivered to the designated warehouse, and there stored until after the hour of closing the Exposition, when the work of delivering such supplies, etc., will begin by and under the direction of the Transportation department. The charge for this service will be at the rate of six cents per hundred pounds, with twenty-five cents minimum, with no charge for storage unless supplies remain on hand longer than five days. If held in storehouse more than five days, storage rates will be the same as specified in Circular T. D. 47, of January 4th. Orders for the handling and delivery of goods must be filed at the office of the Transportation department of the Terminal Station not later than 5:00 P. M. of each day, of the service to be performed that night.

3. A limited amount of perishable supplies, such as are absolutely needed, will be delivered through the day by carts propelled by man power. The charge for this service will be twelve cents per hundred pounds, under the same regulations as to the use of warehouses as quoted in Paragraph 2.

4. All such service must be performed by team and employes that are in the service of the Exposition, excepting that the Associated, American and Adams Express companies may deliver packages arriving over their lines with their own forces, but under the direction of the Transportation

department, at such hours as above designated. The Hyde Park Gas Company may deliver their materials and tools for making repairs to their system under these same regulations.

5. Payments for this service must be made in advance by means of tickets secured from the Department of Collections.

6. Any complaints regarding the service must be entered at the Transportation department office at the Terminal Station.

Viaducts.—Have been built by the Exposition Company over Stony



LOOKING NORTHEAST FROM DOME OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Island avenue, Madison avenue, Woodlawn avenue, as well as the Illinois Central tracks at Van Buren street.

Vote on Location.—The vote in the House of Representatives in Congress for location of the Fair was as follows:

On the first roll call the number of votes was announced as 305 making 153 necessary to a choice. Of these Chicago secured 115; New York, 70; St. Louis, 61; Washington, 58; Cumberland Gap, 1. No choice, and it

was evident that the situation would narrow down to a trial of strength between Chicago and New York.

Second—Chicago, 121; New York, 83; St. Louis, 59; Washington 46. Total, 309. Necessary to a choice, 155.

Third—Chicago, 127; New York, 92; St. Louis, 53; Washington, 34. Total, 306. Necessary to a choice 154.

Fourth—Chicago, 134; New York, 95; St. Louis, 48; Washington, 29. Total, 306. Necessary to a choice, 154.

Fifth—Chicago, 140; New York, 110; St. Louis, 38; Washington, 4. Total, 312. Necessary to a choice, 157.

At this stage there was some anxiety among the Chicago members as to the result of the next roll call; for New York on the last had gained 15 votes, while her own forces had been increased by six. These fears were groundless however, as the sixth ballot carried their total up 149, while New York only received 116. The managers for the latter city sought to gain time to strengthen their lines, and moved an adjournment. The motion was defeated, yeas, 138; nays, 174, a test which plainly indicated the coming event. Nor did the New Yorkers interpose any further attempt at delay, and the clerk proceeded for the seventh time to call the roll, and still no election, though Mr. Reyburn, of Pennsylvania, left New York to swell the Chicago column, and she lacked now only two votes to consummate the triumph. Then the last vote was taken.

Eighth—Chicago, 157; New York, 107; St. Louis, 25; Washington, 18. Total, 307. Necessary to a choice, 154.

Washington Big Tree.—South end of the grounds; northeast of the Cliff Dwellers.

White Star Line Building.—Adjoining the "Puck" building and used as an exhibit for the "White Star Line" of transatlantic steamers.

Windmill Exhibit.—Located to the south of Machinery Hall. Numbers of windmills are to be seen in operation.

Woman's Dormitory.—For the benefit of the great army of "industrial women," "wage-earners" and "working girls," who visit the Exposition, the Woman's Dormitory Association was formed, the object being to procure for these women a good, clean, safe home at reasonable rates. A building not far from the grounds has been erected capable of sheltering 1,000 women per day. This dormitory is furnished with comfortable beds and toilet conveniences, and is presided over by refined, motherly women who keep a watchful care over unprotected girls who come singly or in groups. Stock in the association, in shares of \$10, was issued to a large number of deserving women, and the shares are taken at the dormitories in payment for lodging bills. Only two persons are allowed to come at one time on a single share. These shares are transferable, and if the face value is not used by the holder during her stay, it can be made over to another, who can use the balance. After the \$10 has been used the share still stands on the association books, credited to the holder, and she is entitled to her *pro rata*



OFFICERS OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 2. THOMAS M. WALLER, <i>1st Vice-Pres.</i> | 1. THOMAS W. PALMER, <i>President.</i> | 3. M. H. DEYOUNG, <i>2d Vice-Pres.</i> |
| 5. GORTON W. ALLEN, <i>4th Vice-Pres.</i> | 4. DAVIDSON R. PENN., <i>3d Vice-Pres.</i> | 6. ALEX. B. ANDREWS, <i>5th Vice-Pres.</i> |
| 8. H. P. PLATT, <i>Vice-Chairman Ex. Com.</i> | 7. JOHN T. DICKINSON, <i>Secretary.</i> | 9. GEORGE R. DAVIS, <i>Director-General.</i> |



OFFICERS OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. ANTHONY F SEEBERGER, <i>Treasurer.</i> | 3. ROBERT A. WALLER, <i>2d Vice-President.</i> |
| 2. FERDINAND W. PECK, <i>1st Vice-President.</i> | 4. HARLOW N. HIGINBOTHAM, <i>President.</i> |
| 5. HOWARD O. EDMONDS, <i>Secretary.</i> | 6. SAMUEL A. CRAWFORD, <i>Assistant Secretary.</i> |
| 7. WILLIAM K. ACKERMAN, <i>Auditor.</i> | 8. CHARLES V. BARRINGTON, <i>Assistant Auditor.</i> |

of the profits, if a surplus remains after the enterprise is closed. The rate per day to stockholders does not exceed forty cents; non-holders of stock are charged a slightly higher rate.

The dormitory is located on Ellis avenue, occupying the entire block between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets. This location is one of the pleasantest portions of Hyde Park, some ten or twelve blocks from the Exposition, and within three blocks of the Cottage Grove avenue cable line which, for a five-cent fare, carries passengers in six or eight minutes to the Exposition grounds. It is a frame structure, two stories high, built for the association and newly furnished with plain, but comfortable single wire-spring cots, mattresses, etc. About one-half the rooms are single, the balance double; all looking out upon the street, yard, or inner court. No beds are wide enough to accommodate two adults, but children young enough to sleep two in a bed are charged half rates, provided the full rate for the bed is paid. In connection with the dormitory there is a restaurant established for the sole use of its guests where meals are scheduled at reasonable rates and guaranteed quality. The dormitory is under the auspices of the local Board of Lady Managers and other philanthropic women who have given much thought and time to the enterprise, believing it to be a worthy object, and that it will, as carried out, afford means to hundreds of women to visit the Exposition who otherwise would not make the venture or be able to afford the expense.

Wooded Island.—Contains sixteen acres; is devoted to floriculture and horticulture, except the extreme north end, which is occupied by the Japanese exhibit.

Work of Organization.—May 7, 1890, the work of organization was mapped out. The books of the temporary treasurer, W. J. Onahan, were reported to be correct, and a resolution of thanks was tendered him. A. F. Seeberger was chosen treasurer, and W. K. Ackerman, auditor. On motion of Mayor Cregier a call was authorized of \$1.80 upon each share of stock, payable on the 1st Monday in July. Mr. Bryan secured the adoption of a resolution providing for a general meeting of the stockholders on July 12, 1890, to consider the following proposals and recommendations of the directory.

1. To increase the capital stock to ten millions of dollars.
2. To change the name of the company to the World's Columbian Exposition.
3. To adopt by-laws and approve the intermediate action of the directors.

After providing for a Committee on Ways and Means, to consist of thirteen members, and instructing the secretary to offer at the next meeting a design for the Corporate Seal, the standing committees were announced. [See history of the Exposition, in Official Directory.]

World's Columbian Exposition.—The World's Columbian Exposition is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illi-

nois (licensed April 9, 1880), its object being "The holding of an International Exposition or World's Fair in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, to commemorate on its four hundredth anniversary the discovery of America." The capital stock of the Exposition is \$10,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 is subscribed, the stockholders numbering over 30,000, nearly all of whom are residents of the city of Chicago.

The government and control of the corporation is vested in a board of forty-five directors, chosen annually at the meeting of the stockholders.

The Act of Congress providing for the Exposition requires the corporation to prepare the plans for the Exposition, and the rules and regulations governing rates of entrance, admission fees, and otherwise affecting the rights, privileges and interests of exhibitors or the public, subject to modification by a majority of the members of the World's Columbian Commission.

Under the terms of the act as above mentioned, it has been the province of the corporation to select a site for the Exposition, prepare plans and specifications for the same, construct the buildings and prepare the grounds in a manner suitable for the holding of an International Exposition.

In addition to the above duties, the Board of Directors of the Exposition, under an agreement with the World's Columbian Commission, adopted by both bodies in November, 1890, supplies the necessary funds for carrying on the fifteen great departments under the Director-General, and exercises supervision over said departments with a view to ascertaining that the funds so provided are properly and judiciously expended for the purposes of the Exposition. For the purpose of carrying on its business the Board of Directors elects each year a president, two vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer and auditor, and certain committees, are appointed by the president.

World's Columbian Commission.—The duties, powers and compensation of the National Commission are set forth in the Act of Congress, as follows:

That said Commission be empowered in its discretion to accept for the purposes of the World's Columbian Exposition such site as may be selected and offered and such plans and specifications of buildings to be erected for such purpose at the expense of and tendered by the corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, known as "The World's Exposition of eighteen hundred and ninety-two." *Provided*, That said site so tendered and the buildings proposed to be erected thereon shall be deemed by said Commission adequate to the purposes of said Exposition: *And Provided*, That said Commission shall be satisfied that the said corporation has an actual bona fide and valid subscription to its capital stock which will secure the payment of at least five millions of dollars, of which not less than five hundred thousand dollars shall have been paid in, and that the further sum of five million dollars, making in all ten million dollars, will be provided by said corporation in ample time for its needful use during the prosecution of the work for the complete preparation for said Exposition.

That the said Commission shall allot space for exhibitors, prepare a classification of exhibits, determine the plan and scope of the Exposition, and shall appoint all judges and examiners for the Exposition, award all premiums, if any, and generally have charge of all

intercourse with the exhibitors and the representatives of foreign nations. And said Commission is authorized and required to appoint a Board of Lady Managers of such number and to perform such duties as may be prescribed by said Commission. Said Board may appoint one or more members of all committees authorized to award prizes for exhibits which may be produced in whole or in part by female labor.

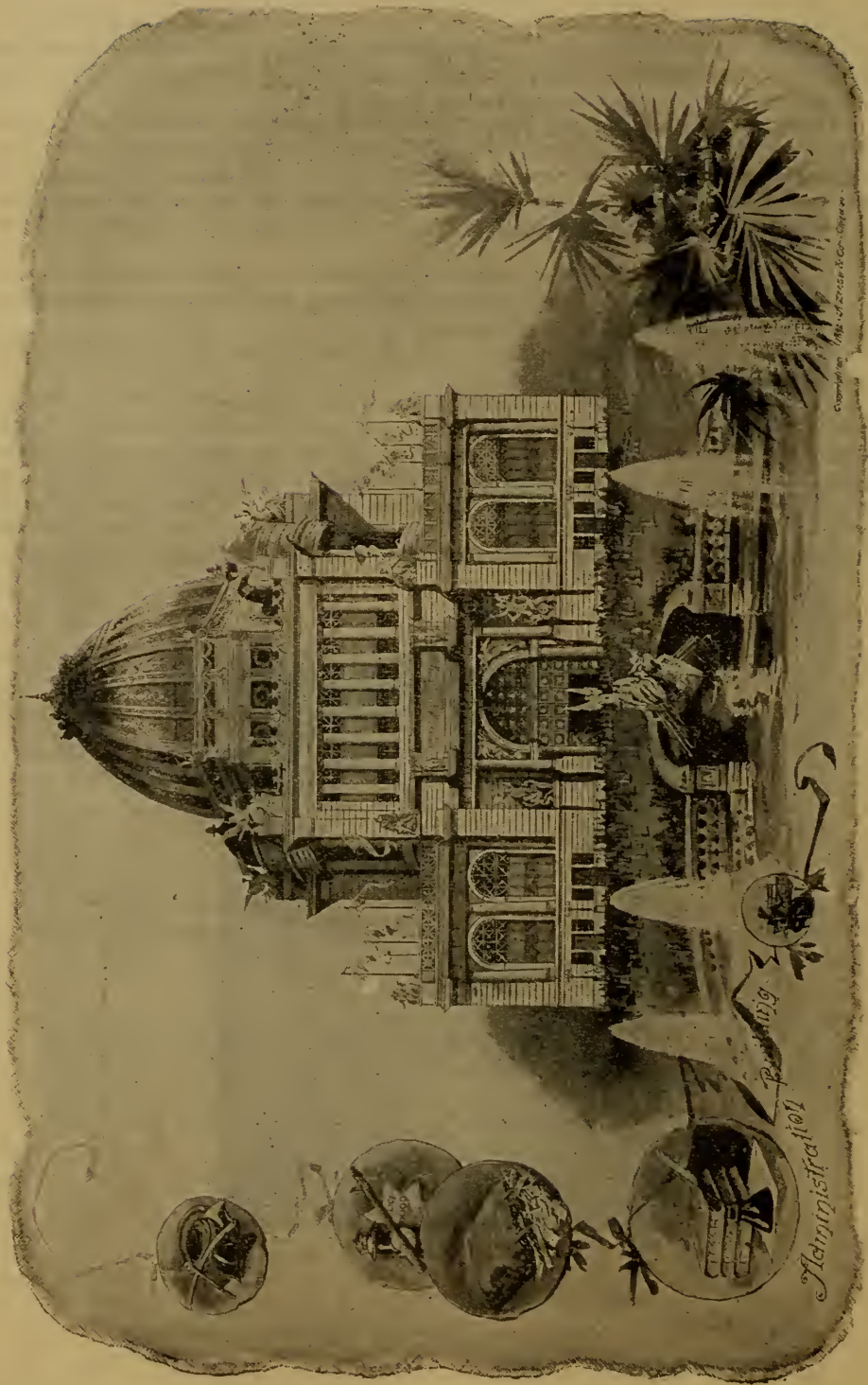
That after the plans for said Exposition shall be prepared by said corporation and approved by said Commission, the rules and regulations of said corporation governing rates for entrance and admission fees, or otherwise affecting the rights, privileges, or interests of the exhibitors or of the public, shall be fixed or established by said corporation, subject, however, to such modification, if any, as may be imposed by a majority of said Commissioners.

That it shall be the duty of the Commission to make report, from time to time, to the President of the United States of the progress of the work, and, in a final report, present a full exhibit of the results of the Exposition.

That the Commission hereby authorized shall exist no longer than until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

That the Commissioners and alternate Commissioners appointed under this act shall not be entitled to any compensation for their services out of the Treasury of the United States, except their actual expenses for transportation and the sum of six dollars per day for subsistence for each day they are necessarily absent from their homes on the business of said Commission. The officers of said Commission shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by said Commission, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, which shall be paid out of the sums appropriated by Congress in aid of such Exposition.





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Administration



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DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

[For Full Details Concerning the Several Great Departments, from A—(Agriculture), to P—(Foreign Affairs), see Official Directory.]

Administration.—Dimensions, 262 feet square. Height of outer dome, 277½ feet. Height of inner dome, 188 feet. Diameter of dome, 120 feet. The four pavilions are 82½ feet square, and 74 feet high. The entrances are 50 feet high, and 37 feet wide. At the base of the dome, 136 feet from the ground, is a promenade gallery, 18 feet wide. Cost, \$550,000. Material—3,250,000 feet of lumber; 1,562,607 pounds of structural steel. Floor area, 4.2 acres. This building is richly ornamented in bas reliefs, frescoing and sculpture. Around the base of the dome, on the corners of the pavilions, and at the entrances are free groups of statuary, emblematic of the arts and sciences. These groups are from 20 to 30 feet in height. The building lies at the head of the Basin, south of the Mines and Electricity buildings, north of Machinery Hall and east of the Terminal Railway Station.

The building is divided into four grand pavilions known as A, B, C and D, occupied from the ground to and including the third floor by officials of the Exposition, express, telegraph and telephone companies, bank, press headquarters, cafe, Columbian guard, etc., explained below. Above the third floor are four tunnel passages leading from one pavilion to another. The fourth floor is a circular colonnade for sightseers, and from the fifth floor stairways lead to the top colonnade.

The occupants of the building are as follows:

DIRECTOR-GENERAL.—The entire second floor of the northwest pavilion (B). Entering the rotunda from the north, take the first section of elevators to the left.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.—The right-hand rooms of the first floor of Pavilion B.

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF THE EXPOSITION.—The left-hand rooms of Pavilion B.

SECRETARY OF INSTALLATION.—South room of the ground floor of Pavilion B.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.—North room of the ground floor of Pavilion B.

COMMITTEE ON AWARDS.—Entire third floor of Pavilion B.

PRESIDENT NATIONAL COMMISSION.—Right-hand room of the second floor of the southeast pavilion (A). Entering the rotunda from the north, take the second section of elevators to the left.

SECRETARY NATIONAL COMMISSION.—Rooms to the left of the second floor of Pavilion A.

NATIONAL COMMISSION.—Room to the left of the third floor of Pavilion A.

COMMITTEE ON CEREMONIES.—Room to the right of the third floor of Pavilion A.

WESTERN UNION AND POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.—Entire ground floor of Pavilion A.

PRESIDENT BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.—Entire first floor of Pavilion A.

PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.—Second floor of the northwest pavilion (C). Entering the rotunda from the north, take the first section of elevators to the right.

OFFICE OF THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.—The Exposition headquarters of the W. B. Conkey Company, publishers of the official works of the Exposition, are in handsomely furnished apartments adjoining the main office of the chief of Publicity and Promotion in Pavilion C, on the second floor. This company's plant is located in two immense seven-story buildings—Nos. 341 to 351 Dearborn street and 63 to 71 Plymouth Place—the largest general printing and book manufacturing establishment in the United States. Here the complicated mechanical work of getting out the *Official Directory*, the *Official Catalogue*, *Conkey's Complete Guide* and other Exposition publications is carried on, in which over 1,200 employes are engaged in the colossal undertaking, and where specially prepared machinery, and skilled labor are employed. Besides the large number of employes, over 2,000 others are engaged in the editorial, translating, compiling, clerical, advertising and art departments, in traveling, supervising and soliciting, the scope of their duties covering all parts of the United States, Europe, and indeed, all quarters of the globe. Communication is had from the editorial department of the publications in the Administration Building to the publication offices downtown by private telephones and messengers. The company has also on the grounds a corrugated iron building, 50x100 feet, with their own special railroad track leading to it, located in the southern part of Jackson Park. It is used as a depot for their supplies and also as a drill room for the company's battalion of uniformed boys who are engaged in the sale of the *Official Catalogues* of the different departments. These boys, in their scarlet and black uniforms with gold letters on the cap, marching to their respective posts, are a very attractive feature, Commandant Rice having detailed an officer to instruct them so that their appearance is soldierly in its bearing. There are storage booths in each department where a supply of the *Catalogues* is kept and from which each boy replenishes his stock as it is exhausted,

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND FOREIGN PRESS.—The entire ground floor of Pavilion C.

LOCAL PRESS.—The entire first floor of Pavilion C.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—The entire second floor of the southwest pavilion (D). Entering the rotunda from the north, take the second section of elevators to the right.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.—The entire ground floor of Pavilion D.

BANK.—The entire first floor of Pavilion D.

LOCKERS OF THE COLUMBIAN GUARD.—The entire third floor of Pavilion D.

Agricultural.—Dimensions, 800 by 500 feet. Height of cornice, 65 feet. Height of dome, 130 feet. Floor area, 15 acres. Annex, 550 by 300 feet. Floor area, 3.9 acres. Cost of both, \$620,000. Material—in main building, 7,500,000 feet of lumber and 2,000,000 pounds of structural iron; in annex, 2,000,000 feet of lumber. In connection with this building is an assembly hall, 450 by 125 feet; seating capacity, 1,500; cost, \$100,000. This building is adorned with many groups of statuary of heroic size. The main entrance is 64 feet wide, and has Corinthian pillars 50 feet high and 5 feet in diameter. The rotunda is 100 feet in diameter, and is surrounded by the great glass dome. It stands near the shore of Lake Michigan, facing the Grand Basin, its principal façade being visible from the terrace in front of the Administration Building. Its longest dimensions are east and west. Cost, \$1,218,000. The Dairy exhibits are made in this department.



STATUARY, NEAR WEST ENTRANCE OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

Electricity.—The Electrical Building is 345 feet wide and 700 feet long, the major axis running north and south. The south front is on the great Quadrangle or Court; the north front faces the lagoon; the east front is opposite the Manufactures Building, and the west faces the Mines Building. The general scheme of the plan is based upon a longitudinal nave 115 feet wide and 114 feet high, crossed in the middle by a transept of the same width and height. The nave and the transept have a pitched roof, with a range of skylights at the bottom of the pitch and clear story windows,

The rest of the building is covered with a flat roof, averaging 62 feet in height and provided with skylights. The second story is composed of a series of galleries, connected across the nave by two bridges, with access by four grand staircases. The area of the galleries in the second story is 118,546 square feet, or 2.7 acres. The exterior walls of this building are composed of a continuous Corinthian order of pilasters, 3 feet 6 inches wide and 42 feet high, supporting a full entablature, and resting upon a stylobate 8 feet 6 inches. The total height of the walls from the grade outside is 68 feet 6 inches. At each of the four corners of the building there is a pavilion, above which rises a light, open spire or tower, 169 feet high. Intermediate between these corner pavilions and the center pavilions on the east and west sides, there is a subordinate pavilion bearing a low, square dome upon an open lantern. The building has an open portico extending along the whole of the south facade, the lower or Ionic order forming an open screen in front of it. The various subordinate pavilions are treated with windows and balconies. The details of the exterior orders are richly decorated, and the pediments, friezes, panels and spandrels have received a decoration of figures in relief, with architectural motifs, the general tendency of which is to illustrate the purposes of the building. The appearance of the exterior is that of marble, but the walls of the hemicycle and of the various porticoes and loggia are highly enriched with color, the pilasters in these places being decorated with scagliola, and the capitals with metallic effects in bronze.



STATUE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, SOUTH ENTRANCE OF ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

Ethnology.—This department, although generally known as that of Ethnology, includes the several groups of ethnology, archæology, anthropological laboratory, history and natural history of which the general exhibits are in the Anthropological Building; also the Latin American exhibit—the special exhibit of the relics of the time of Columbus arranged in the Convent of La Rabida; the reproductions of the ancient ruins of Yucatan on the grounds immediately north of the Anthropological Building; and the ethnographical exhibition of native people of America, who are living in their native habitations on the stretch of land along the eastern side of the



Electrical Building

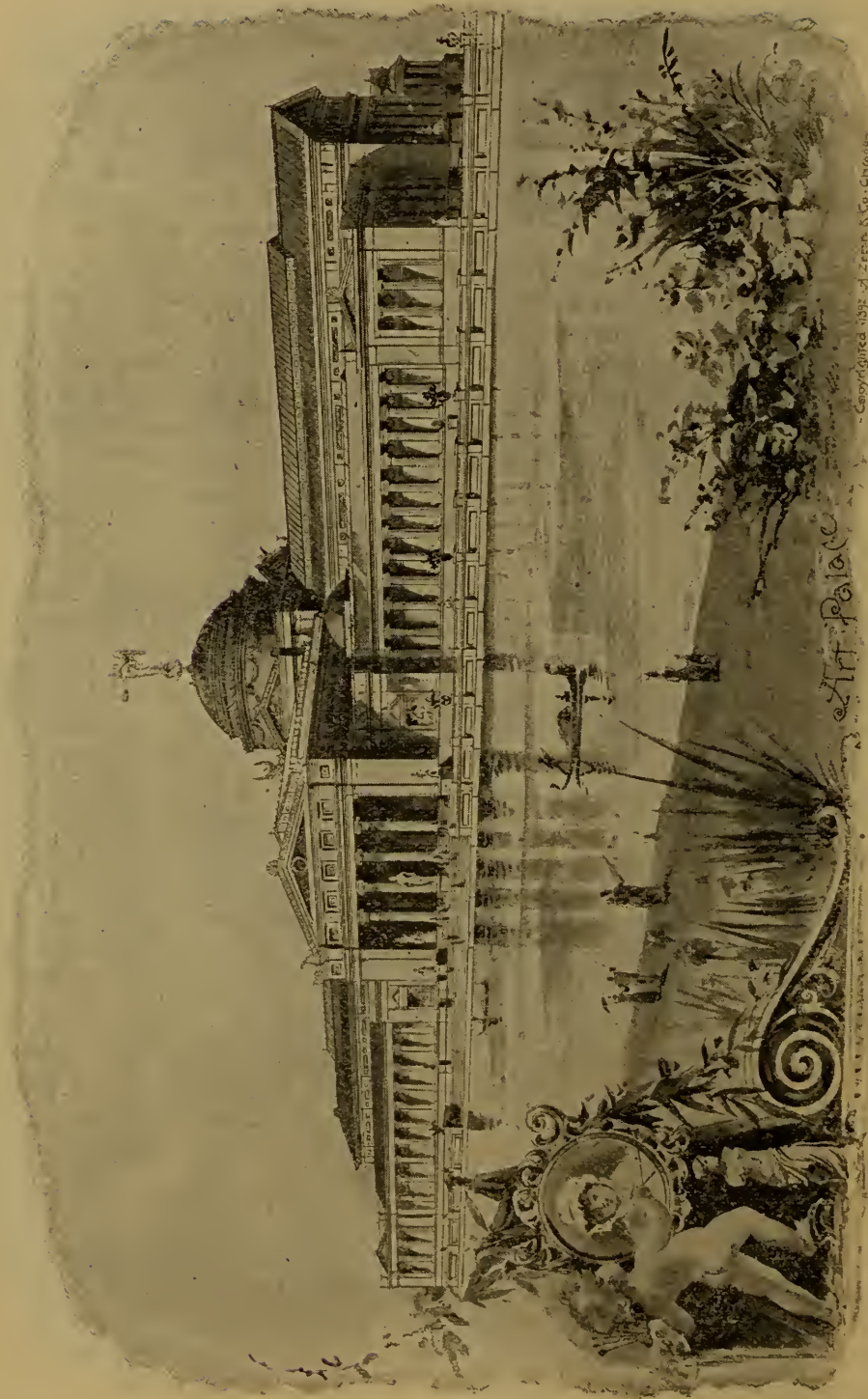
W. H. CONKEY & CO. PHOENIX, ARIZ.

south pond between the Anthropological Building and the Indian school-house. Just north of the Indian school-house is the Convent of La Rabida, and near it is the log house of pioneer times, which belongs to the historical section of the department. The Anthropological Building was the last of the Exposition buildings to be constructed, when it was found to be necessary to obtain more space for the section of education in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building. The Ethnological department was then assigned to the new building and the space it was to have had in the Manufactures Building was given to the section of Education. The building is 415 feet long and 255 feet wide, with a gallery 48 feet wide on all four sides. Thirty thousand square feet on the southern end of the floor is given up to the sections of Hygiene and Sanitation and of Charities and Corrections belonging to the Liberal Arts. The remainder of the floor is occupied by the archæological and ethnological exhibits of foreign countries, State boards and individuals, and the collections made by the assistants of the department who were sent to various parts of North, Central and South America to make special explorations and researches under the direction of the chief of the department.

Fine Arts.—The Palace of Fine Arts is Grecian-Ionic in style, and is a pure type of the most refined classic architecture. Perhaps no building in the world, and certainly no one in the United States, surpasses it in beauty. Connoisseurs have pronounced it *perfect* in every detail, and have been lavish in the praise of the chief designer, Mr. C. B. Atwood. It is difficult to determine which is the most strikingly handsome and impressive—the exterior or interior. The structure is oblong, and is 500 by 320 feet, intersected north, east, south and west by a nave and transept one hundred feet wide and seventy feet high, at the intersection of which is a dome sixty feet in diameter. The building is 125 feet to the top of the dome, which is surmounted by a colossal statue of the type of famous figures of Winged Victory. The transept has a clear space through the center of sixty feet, being lighted entirely from above. The building is located near the north end of the grounds.

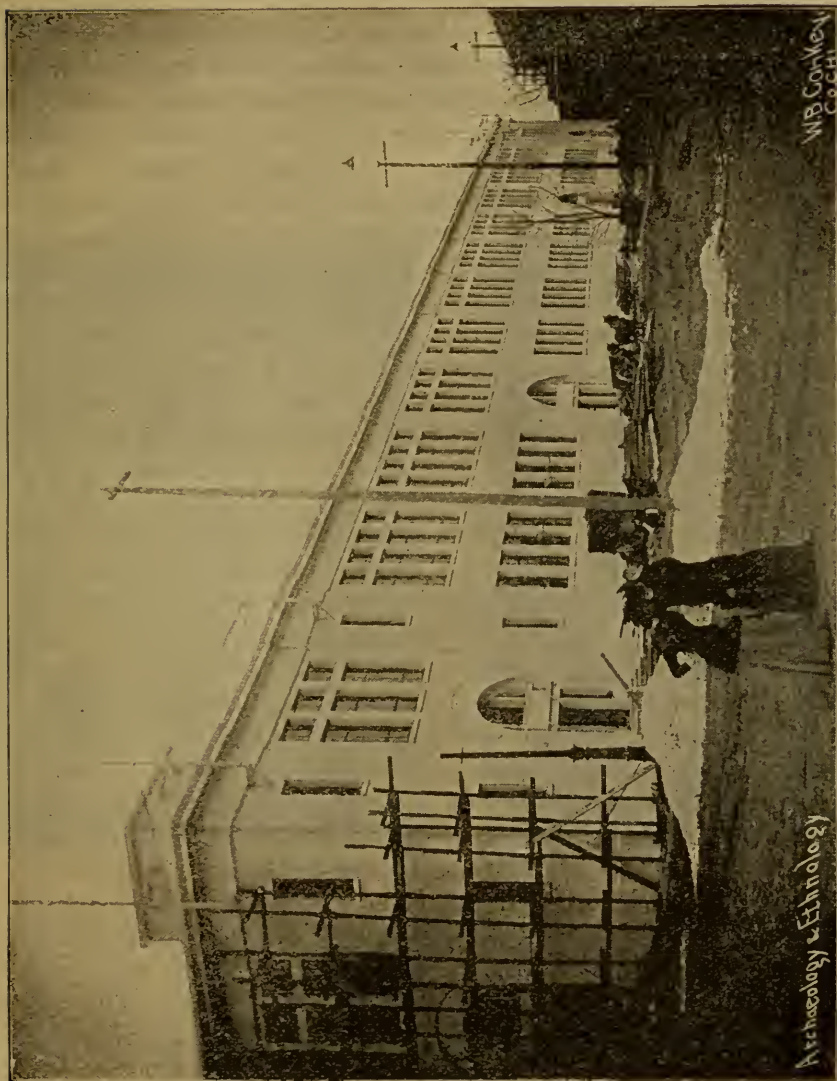
On either side are galleries twenty feet wide and twenty-four feet above the floor. The collections of the sculpture are displayed on the main floor of the nave and transept, and on the walls both of the ground floor and of the galleries are ample areas for displaying the paintings and sculptured panels in relief. The corners made by the crossing of the nave and transept are filled with small picture galleries.

Around the entire building are galleries forty feet wide, forming a continuous promenade around the structure. Between the promenade and the naves are the smaller rooms devoted to private collections of paintings and the collections of the various art schools. On either side of the main building, and connected with it by handsome corridors, are very large annexes, which are also utilized by various art exhibits,



Art Palace

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ANTHROPOLOGICAL BUILDING.

The main building is entered by four great portals, richly ornamented with architectural sculpture, and approached by broad flights of steps. The walls of the loggia of the colonnades are highly decorated with mural paintings, illustrating the history and progress of the arts. 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. The general tone or color is light gray stone. The construction is necessarily fire-proof. The main walls are of solid brick, covered with "staff," architecturally ornamented, while the roof, floors and galleries are of iron. All light is supplied through glass skylights in iron frames. The building is located in the northern portion of the Park, with the south front facing the lagoon. It is separated from the lagoon by beautiful terraces, ornamented with balustrades, with an immense flight of steps leading down from the main portal to the lagoon, where there is a landing for boats. The north front faces the wide lawn and the group of State buildings. The immediate neighborhood of the building is ornamented with groups of statues, replica ornaments of classic art, such as the Choriagic monument, the "Cave of the Winds," and other beautiful examples of Grecian art. The ornamentation also includes statues of heroic and life-size proportions.

There is an eastern and western annex to the main building each of which is 120x200 feet.

Fish and Fisheries.—Approaching the Fisheries Building from either front one is impressed with its beauty and general grace of construction. The tall dome towers high above the gables of the main structure, while the small turrets that adorn the dome and main entrances appear in pleasing contrast with the red-tiled roof, columns, and arches. Flanked on both the east and west by small pavilions and connecting arcades, the whole presents an architectural view of great magnificence. The infinite detail of fishes and other aquatic animals with which the columns, arches and friezes are decorated in bas-relief, is gratifying to the eye, and the skill and ingenuity displayed by the ornamentation are as remarkable for originality as for fitness. The building is located in the north-east end of the grounds.

Forestry.—The forest resources of the world are exhibited in the Forestry Building, which is one of the most interesting and unique structures on the grounds. It is made of wood and has a colonnade composed of tree trunks sent from almost every State in the Union. For instance: Arkansas furnished pine, white oak, red oak and sassafras; California, sugar pine, redwood and trunks of the young sequoia; Delaware, red cedar, white oak and white ash; Kansas, bur oak, hickory, huckleberry, sycamor and walnut; Minnesota, white pine, sugar maple, ash, oak, cottonwood, spruce, box cedar, tamarack and elm; Wisconsin, pine, white oak, basswood, elm, birch and spruce. Vestibule of yellow pine, artistic in design and erected by the Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association, has been constructed at the main eastern entrance. It is located in the south-

eastern portion of the grounds, and its dimensions are 200 by 500 feet, with a central height of sixty feet. Surrounding the building is a spacious portico sixteen feet wide, each of the columns of which is formed of three trunks in their natural state, contributed as stated above by the various States, Territories and Canada, illustrating their characteristic woods. Each trunk contains a tablet, on which is engraved the name of the tree, the name of the State, Territory or Province furnishing the same, and an estimate when furnished of the quantity of such timber standing thereon. The sides, window-frames and roofs present a rustic appearance, and flag-staffs bearing flags of various foreign governments are on all sides of the building.

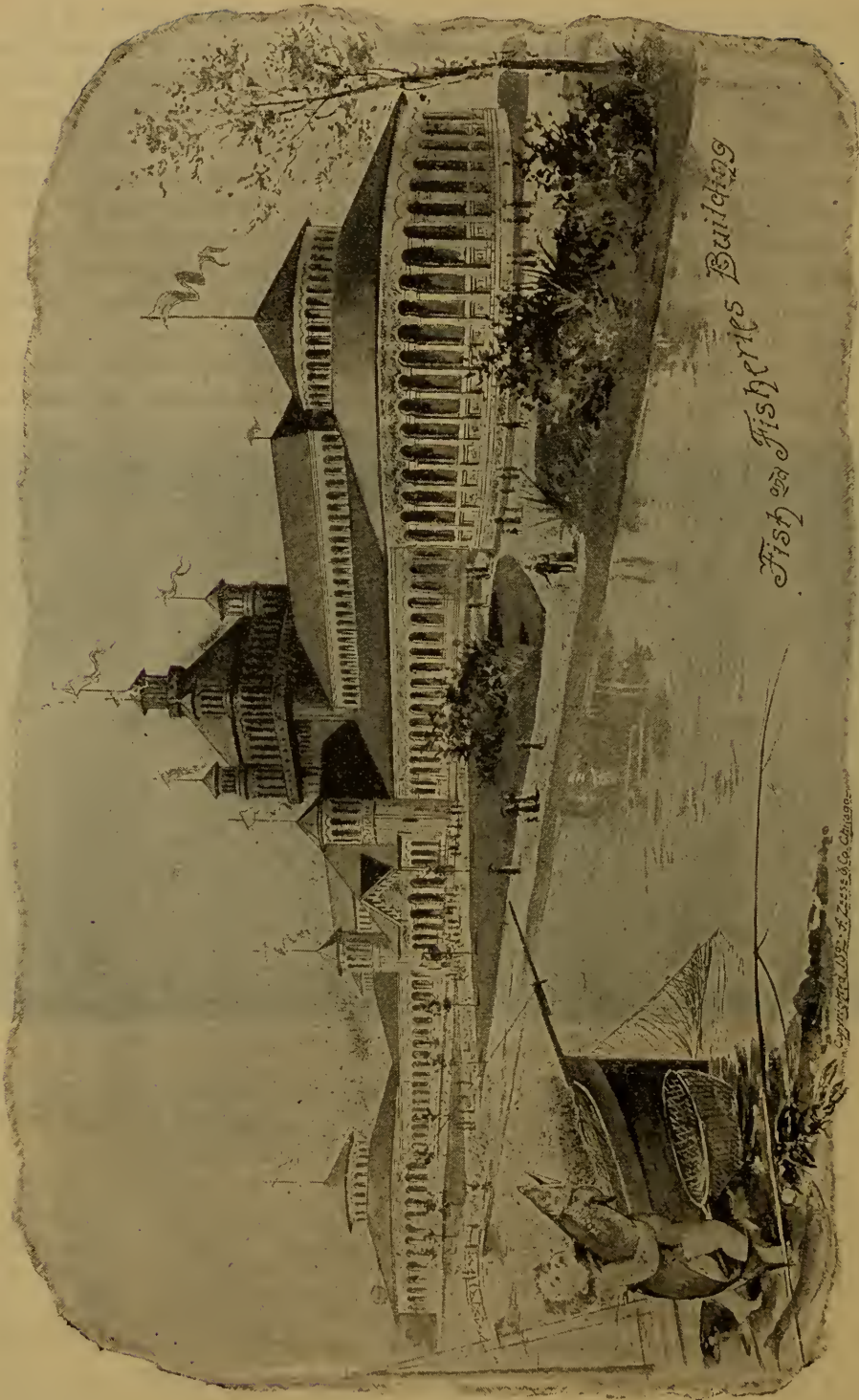
The exhibits comprised in Group 19 of the official classification embrace a variety of forest products, including samples of wood and timber;



STATUARY ON HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

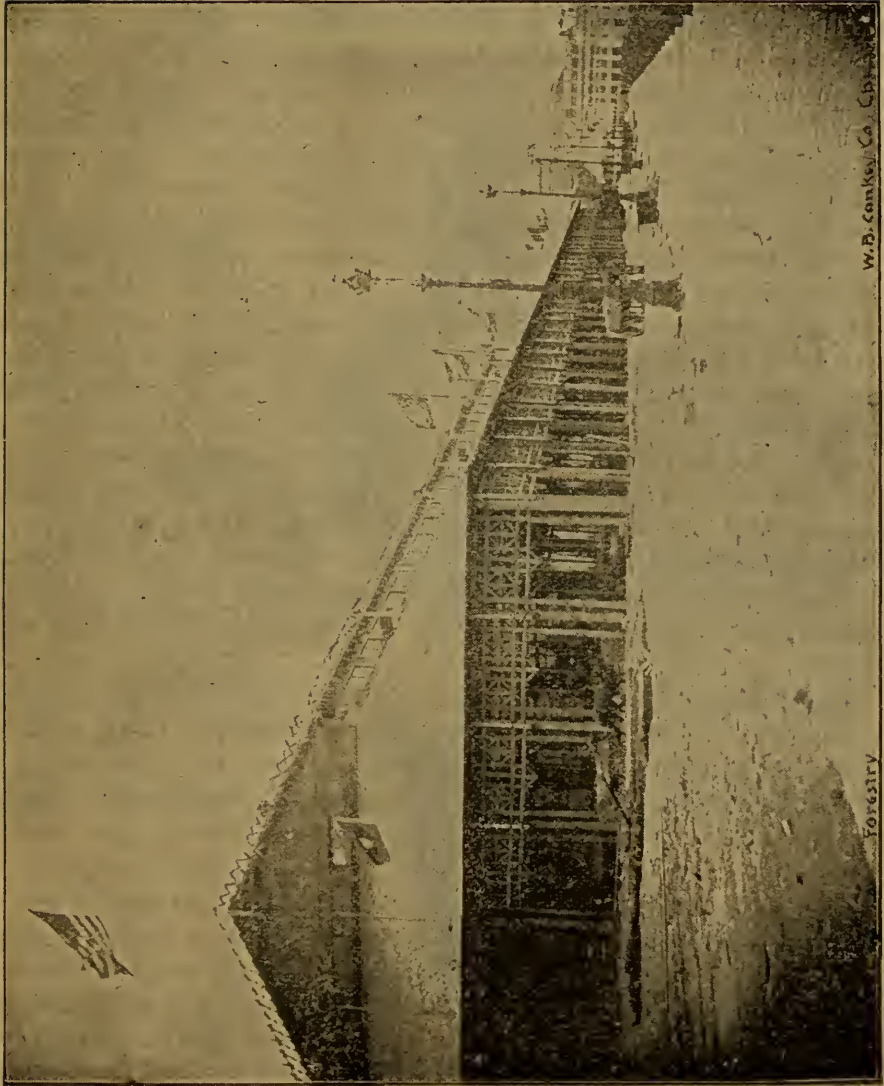
ornamental woods, dye-woods, barks and vegetable substances; gums and resins; medicinal roots and herbs; wood pulp, paper and wooden ware; seed collections; statistics of the lumber trade and of forestry, etc.

Horticulture.—The Horticultural Building is an imposing, central, glazed dome, 114 feet high on the inside and 187 feet in diameter, with a gallery extending around a well or open center. Four parallelogram-shaped rooms, technically called curtains, each 270 feet long, connect the dome and central pavilion, forming two interior courts 90 feet wide by 270 feet long. Each end pavilion is two stories high, with an area of 117 by 250 feet on each floor. The style is Venetian renaissance, the order Ionic, with a broad frieze decorated with cupids and garlands. A highly ornamented



Fish and Fisheries Building

Published by J. L. Conkey & Co. Chicago



W. B. Conkey, Co. City, N. Y.

Forestry

FORESTRY BUILDING.

vestibule, with statues on either side, representing the awakening and sleep of flowers, forms the main or grand entrance. Opposite the main entrance and flanked on either side along the lagoon with long rows of mammoth vases filled with flowers and trailing plants, is a succession of steps leading down to a broad landing, for picturesque gondolas and other water craft. The dome is sufficiently large to admit of the construction of a miniature tropical mountain and an extensive cave underneath. Several cascades are formed upon the sides of the mountain, and the sparkling waters leap from rock to rock under the foliage of the largest palms, tree ferns and other tropical plants that have ever been collected in a conservatory. Australia, many Central and South American countries, Africa and every nation in Europe, the West Indies, China, and the largest conservatories in the United States have contributed to the collection of plants which are exhibited in the dome and east curtains. Japan, among many rare plants, furnishes some dwarf trees more than 100 years old and only a few feet in height. The entire cave is constructed of stalagmites, stalactites and quartz crystals from a South Dakota cave, and the numerous electric lights placed within it produces a most dazzling and pleasing effect. The dome gallery contains exhibits of herbariums, florists' supplies, fruit and flower plates, etc., and is used as a promenade from which to look down on the plant displays. The west curtains, in which the pomological exhibit is installed, aggregate 692 feet in length and are 46 feet wide. The 35,000 plates and jars of fruits are from every part of the world, and are represented either in fresh specimens, wax models, or varieties preserved in fluids. The building is located in the west part of the grounds near the Sixtieth street entrance.

Liberal Arts.—This department occupies the south end of Manufactures Building. In the department are found exhibits pertaining to education, hygiene, sanitation, charities, medicine and surgery, literature, books, libraries, journalism, physical science, engineering, architecture, government and law, commerce, social and religious organizations, music and the drama.

Live Stock.—The Live Stock Pavilion is located at the rear of the colonnade which connects the Machinery Hall with the Agricultural Building, the large arch in the center of the colonnade being the main approach to this pavilion. The extreme measurements of the pavilion are 300x440 feet, it, therefore, covers an area of over three acres. The general arrangement of this magnificent pavilion is the same as the ever famous Colosseum at Rome, the architecture of the former being Romanesque and the latter purely classic of the Doric order. There is very little ornament on this building save the balustrade which tops the cornice. The building is constructed of frame work covered with staff. The contracts were let for the entire building at \$50,000. The seating capacity is 6,000. The center is used as a large arena for the purpose of parading live stock, and on certain days

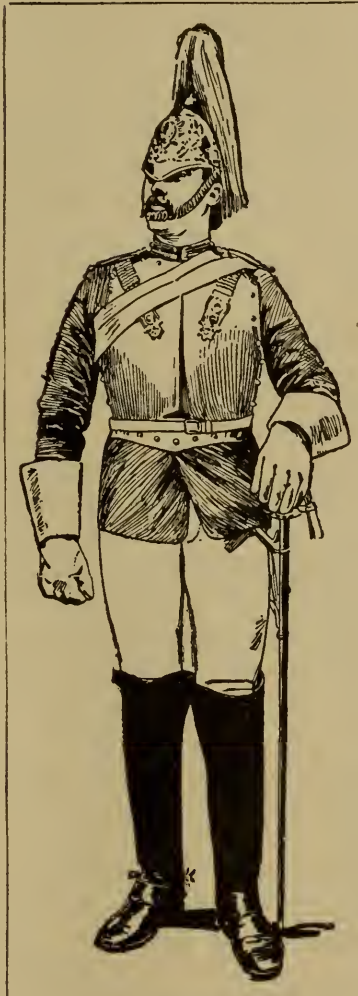
STOCK PAVILION

(SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.)

ENGLISH MILITARY TOURNAMENT

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when not used for this purpose, will be used by the North-American Turner-Bund for exhibitions. Under the amphitheatre are the offices of the different bureaus pertaining to the department and also offices for the different live stock associations, the National Grange, the National Farmers' Alliance, etc. The Live Stock exhibit will open in June, with a kennel show, lasting six days, followed in August, September and October by the exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, pigeons, etc.

Horses and sheep will be shown from France, horses from Russia, sheep from Australia, and all kinds of live stock from Canada and nearly every state in the United States.

The superintendent of the kennel division is James Mortimer, of Long Island; superintendent of sheep division, A. M. Garland, of Illinois; superintendent of cattle division, J. B. Dinsmore, of Nebraska. Superintendents of the horse, poultry and swine divisions are yet to be appointed.

The kennel exhibit begins June 12th and lasts six days.

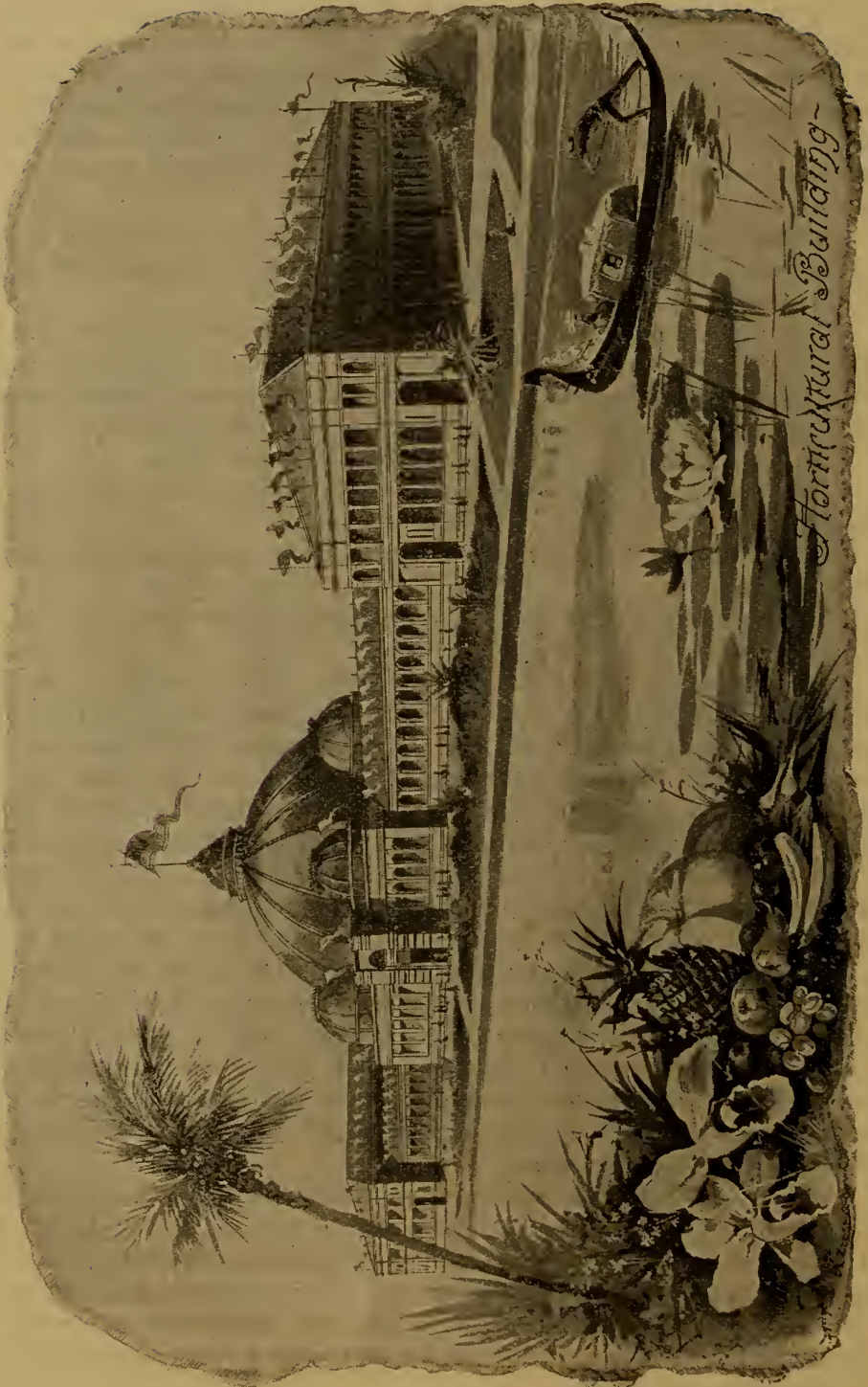
The exhibit of horses and cattle begins August 21st and lasts one month.

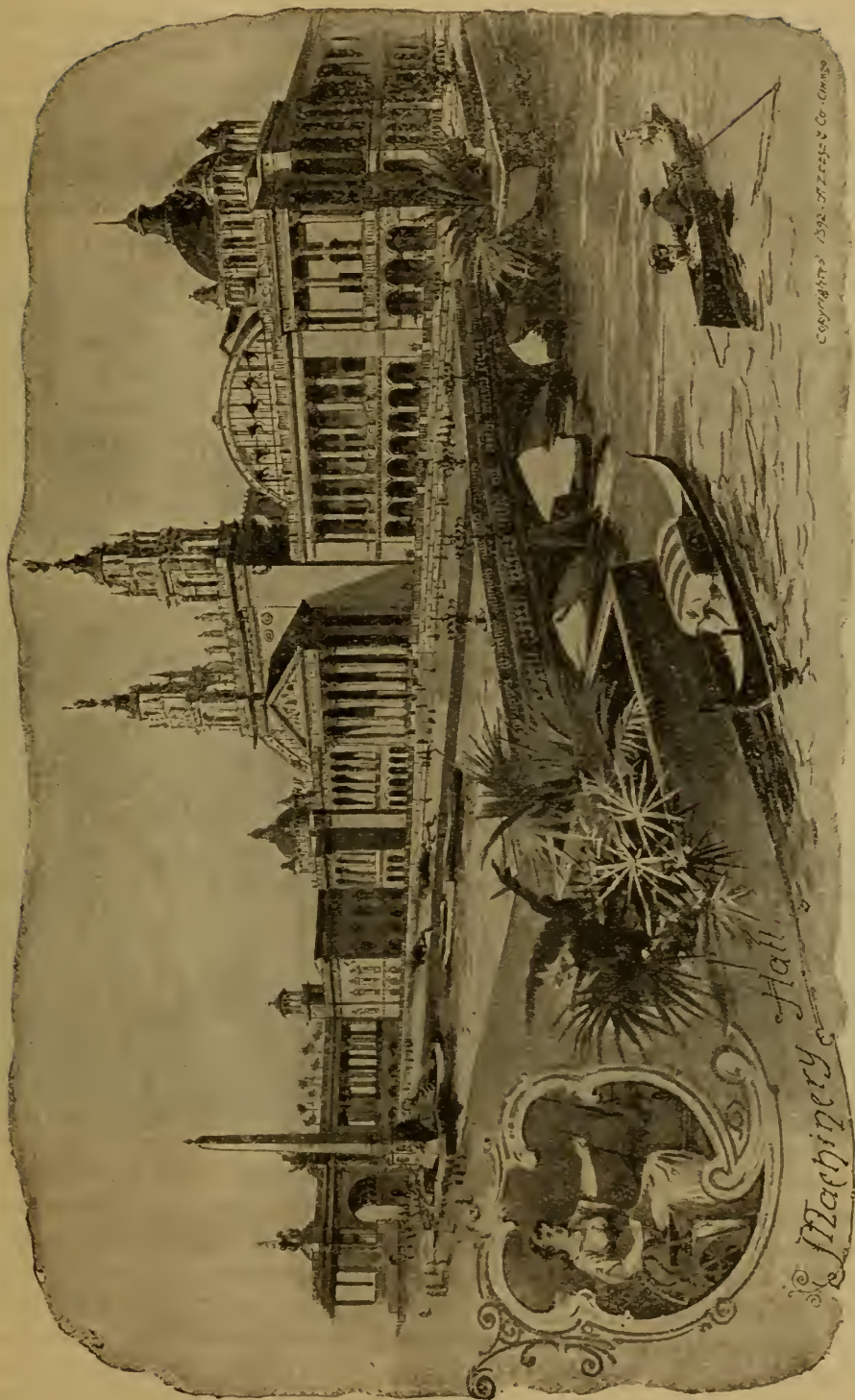
The exhibit of sheep and swine begins September 25th and lasts till October 14th.

The exhibit of poultry and fat stock begins October 16th and lasts till October 28th.

Machinery.—The Machinery Building, or, as it is officially termed, the Palace of Mechanic Art, 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 and across a lagoon from the Agricultural Building. The main building of Machinery Hall is 850 feet long and 500 feet broad, and with the Machinery Annex and Power-house cost about \$1,200,000. The building is spanned by three arched trusses, and the interior presents the appearance of three railroad train-houses side by side. These arched iron trusses are about fifty feet on centers, and the spans about 125 feet each. The naves are lighted and aired from above by large monitor roofs; in the center three domed roofs, each covering an open space 125 feet square, take the place of monitors. Outside of this immense three-naved room on the north, east and south runs a 50-foot wide two-story building. This opens directly into the main hall, both on the first floor, and on the second floor on the north and east fronts, forming a great gallery.

There are two main entrances to Machinery Hall: One on the north facing Administration Building, and one on the east, facing Agricultural Hall. In each of the four corners of the building is a domed pavilion containing a grand staircase, and there are other staircases adjacent to the two grand staircases referred to. There are other entrances along the sides and ends of the main hall and annex, giving ample accommodation for the immense crowds,





The Annex Building contains three naves and runs 550 feet to the westward, carrying out the long naves formed by the trusses in the main building.

On the south of the main building, for its whole length, is a one-story structure, which contains the vast steam and electrical plant which supplies power and light to the whole of the Exposition buildings and grounds.

The whole of Machinery Hall, throughout, rests upon planking and trestle-work foundations. Its frame is very largely of wood, but the main trusses spanning the buildings are of iron, and are of such width that they will be serviceable in the future in the construction of railroad train-houses. The main building and annex added together will give a perspective of nearly 1,400 feet in a straight line. In each of the naves an electric traveling-crane moves from one end to the other. These are used for installing and moving the machinery exhibits. Platforms have been built on these traveling cranes, and they are used to carry visitors.

The exterior of the building is covered with staff. In the figure and ornamental work every attempt has been made to indicate the purpose of the building, the statues representing mechanical forces, or carrying portraits, or the names of inventors.

Running the entire length of the main building and the annexes are three avenues or aisles, the center one twenty-five feet wide and the sides each fifteen feet in width. At the western extremity of these aisles enter the tracks of the auxiliary railroads for the conveyance of heavy machines to the first cross-aisle, from which the traveling cranes carry them.

The comprehensive character of the display to be seen in this branch of the Exposition is apparent from the classification. Eleven groups, comprising eighty-six classes, are devoted in the general classification to the department of machinery. Among these eighty-six classes are found almost every known mechanical device.

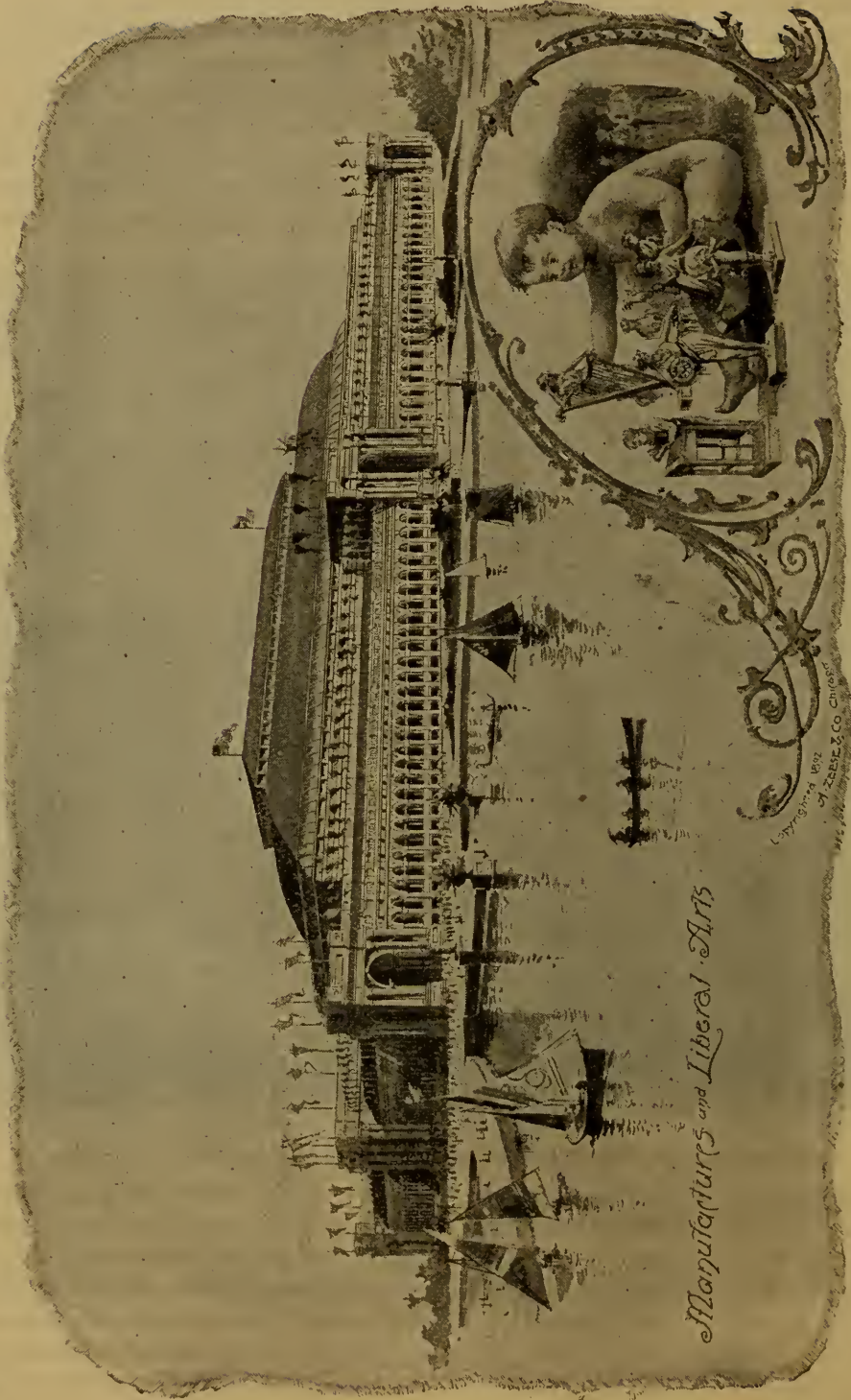
Manufactures. — The Manufactures Building, lying to east of the grounds, is notable for its symmetrical proportions, and is the mammoth structure of the Exposition; indeed, it is the largest building in area ever erected on the western hemisphere and the largest under a roof in the whole world. Despite this fact, every foot of available space is taken, and it is even asserted by conservative judges that *more than double the space could have been assigned to most worthy exhibits*, and even then the clamor for "*more room*" would not have been wholly satisfied. The immensity of this building is alone intensely wonderful in its grandeur. It is three times larger than the Cathedral of St. Peter, in Rome, and four times larger than the old Roman Colosseum, which seated 80,000 persons. The central hall, which is a single room without a supporting pillar under its roof, has in its floor a fraction less than eleven acres, and the entire building could comfortably seat 300,000 people. There are 7,000,000 feet of lumber in the floor, and it required five carloads of nails to fasten the 215 carloads of flooring

to the joists. The exterior outline covers an area of nearly thirty-two acres, and, including galleries encircling the interior, affords in the aggregate forty-four acres of exhibiting space. This vast structure is covered with an arched roof of steel and glass, affording ample light and ventilation. It measures 1,687 by 787 feet. Height of walls, 66 feet. Height of four center pavilions, 122 feet. Height of four corner pavilions, 97 feet. Height of roof over central hall, 237.6 feet. Height of roof-truss, over central hall, 212.9 feet. Height clear, from the floor, 202.9 feet. Span of truss, 382 feet.



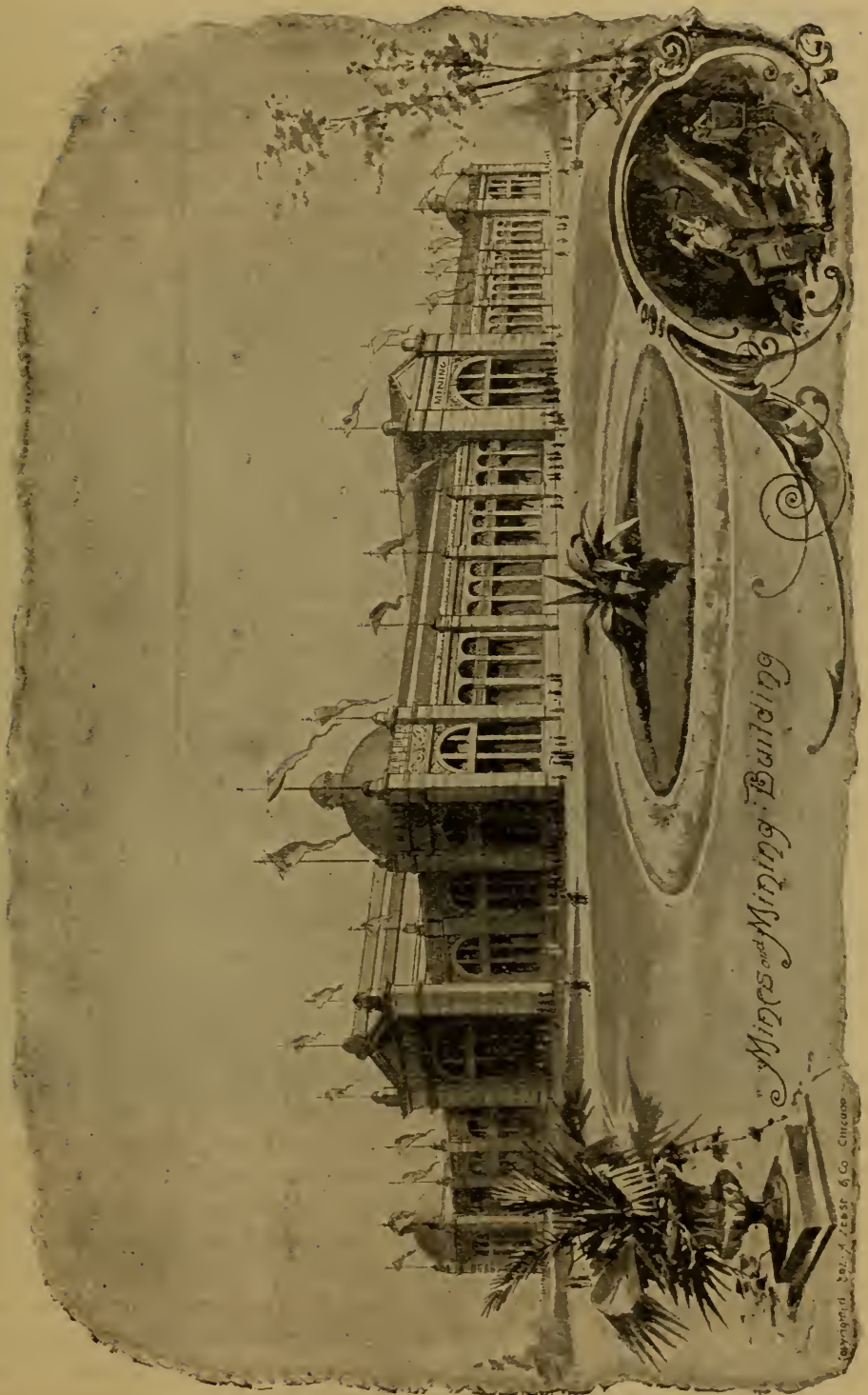
MANUFACTURES BUILDING, LOOKING FROM BALCONY OF MACHINERY HALL.

Span in the clear, 354 feet. Width of truss at base, 14 feet; at hip, 32 feet; at apex, 10 feet. Weight of truss, 300,000 pounds; with purlines, 400,000 pounds. Cost, \$1,700,000. Material—17,000,000 feet of lumber; 12,000,000 pounds of steel in trusses of central hall; 2,000,000 pounds of iron in roof of nave. There are 11 acres of skylights and 40 carloads of glass in the roof. Within the building a gallery 50 feet wide extends around all four sides, and projecting from this are 86 smaller galleries, 12 feet wide, from which visitors may survey the vast array of exhibits and the busy



Manufactures and Liberal Arts

Lithographed by
J. Zerbe & Co. Chicago



Mines and Mining Building

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scene below. The galleries are approached upon the main floor by 30 great staircases, the flights of which are 12 feet wide each. "Columbia Avenue," 50 feet wide, extends through the mammoth building longitudinally, and an avenue of like width crosses it at right angles at the center. The building is rectangular in form, and the interior is divided into a great central hall, 380 by 1,280 feet, which is surrounded by a nave 107 feet wide. It is in the Corinthian style of architecture, and in point of being severely classic excels nearly all of the other edifices. The long array of columns and arches, which its facades present, is relieved from monotony by very elaborate ornamentation. In this ornamentation female figures, symbolical of the various arts and sciences, play a conspicuous and very attractive part. The exterior of the building is covered with staff, which is treated to represent marble. There are four great entrances, one in the center of each facade. These are designed in the manner of triumphal arches, the central archway of each being 40 feet wide and 80 feet high. Surmounting these portals is the great attic story ornamented with sculptured eagles 18 feet high, and on each side above the side arches are great panels with inscriptions, and the spandrils are filled with sculptured figures in bas-relief. At each corner of the main building are pavilions forming arched entrances, which are designed in harmony with the great portals. The building occupies a most conspicuous place on the grounds. It faces the lake, with only lawns and promenades between. North of it is the United States Government Building, south the Harbor, and in-jutting lagoon, and west the Electrical Building and the lagoon separating it from the island. This building is provided with 10,000 electric lights, and the aisles are lighted with ornamental lamp-posts bearing shielded arc lights.

Mines and Mining.—The building over the portal of which is written "Mining" attracts marked attention. It is the first exposition building that has been distinctively devoted to this industry. Its walls contain the first separate and comprehensive mineral and metallurgical exhibit. It is one of the new developments and marvels of an Exposition that furnishes so many surprises and wonders. The position of this building is amidst the most beautiful of natural and architectural surroundings. It faces at the north the western and middle inland lakes and the flowers and lawns of the wooded island. It reflects on the west the gilded light of the Golden Door and the singularly handsome and unique high-color finish of the Moorish Palace for the transportation exhibits. It is flanked on the east by the turreted pavilions of Electricity. At the south looms the lofty and graceful dome of Administration. The architect has seized the inspiration of the theme, the occasion and a favored environment. Upon a great floor 700 feet long by 350 feet wide and covering over five and a half acres, he has constructed a massive and solid structure, relieved and embellished with all the symmetrical and classic forms and rich ornamentations known to his profession. An arcade consisting of a loggia on the main floor and a

deeply recessed promenade on the gallery floor occupy the main fronts of the building. It is intersected at the center by an enormous arched entrance 56 feet high and 25 feet broad and at the corners ends in square pavilions surmounted by low domes. The loggia ceilings are heavily coffered and emblematical decorations are massed at the prominent points of the furnace. Its architecture, of early Italian renaissance, with a slight touch of French spirit, together with the enormous and floating banners,



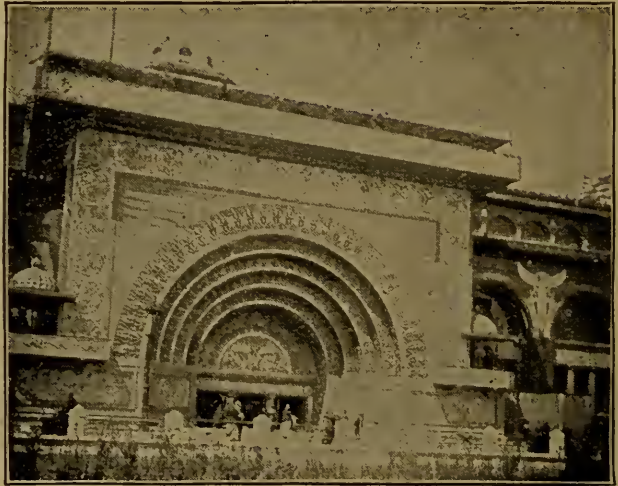
LOOKING WEST, SHOWING SOUTH END OF MANUFACTURES' BUILDING AND ELECTRICITY AND MINES BUILDINGS IN THE DISTANCE.

invests the building with the animation that should characterize a great general Exposition. The interior design is of no less interest than the exterior. The roof rests upon ten great cantilever trusses so that the floor is practically unencumbered, there being only two rows of iron columns on either side. This is the first instance of the application of the cantilever system to building and the result is a structure signally adapted to exhibition purposes, the gain in space being quite large. The gallery 60 feet wide

and 25 feet above the main floor extends entirely around the building and is well lighted by clearstory windows above. The repeated series of large arched windows along the walls and the extensive glass roof covering furnish abundance of light. The cost of the building was \$250,000.

Transportation Exhibits.—The Transportation Exhibits Buildings is unique in its architecture. Its gorgeous exterior decoration and its superb golden door will identify it at once. Its location on the western bank of the central lagoon, looking upon the wooded island, brings it directly in the highway of greatest travel. Its polychromatic front bears the names of illustrious railway and marine inventors and sculptured groups idealizing the different forms of transportation. The north and south entrance are also elaborate and bear the individual statues of many of the men who brought these things to pass. A peculiar feature of the vast annex is the fact that it was found necessary to carry the Intramural Electric railway over its roof; and the Elevated railway from the city also enters the ground over it. The descent from these aerial stations is at the south-western corner of the main building.

The main building measures 960 feet front by 250 feet deep. From this extends westward to



GOLDEN DOOR, TRANSPORTATION EXHIBITS BUILDING.

Stony Island 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 colonnades, and it may easily be seen that the interior of the Transportation Building is one of the most impressive of the Exposition. The building is exquisitely refined and simple in architectural treatment, although very rich and elaborate in detail. In style it savors much of the Romanesque.

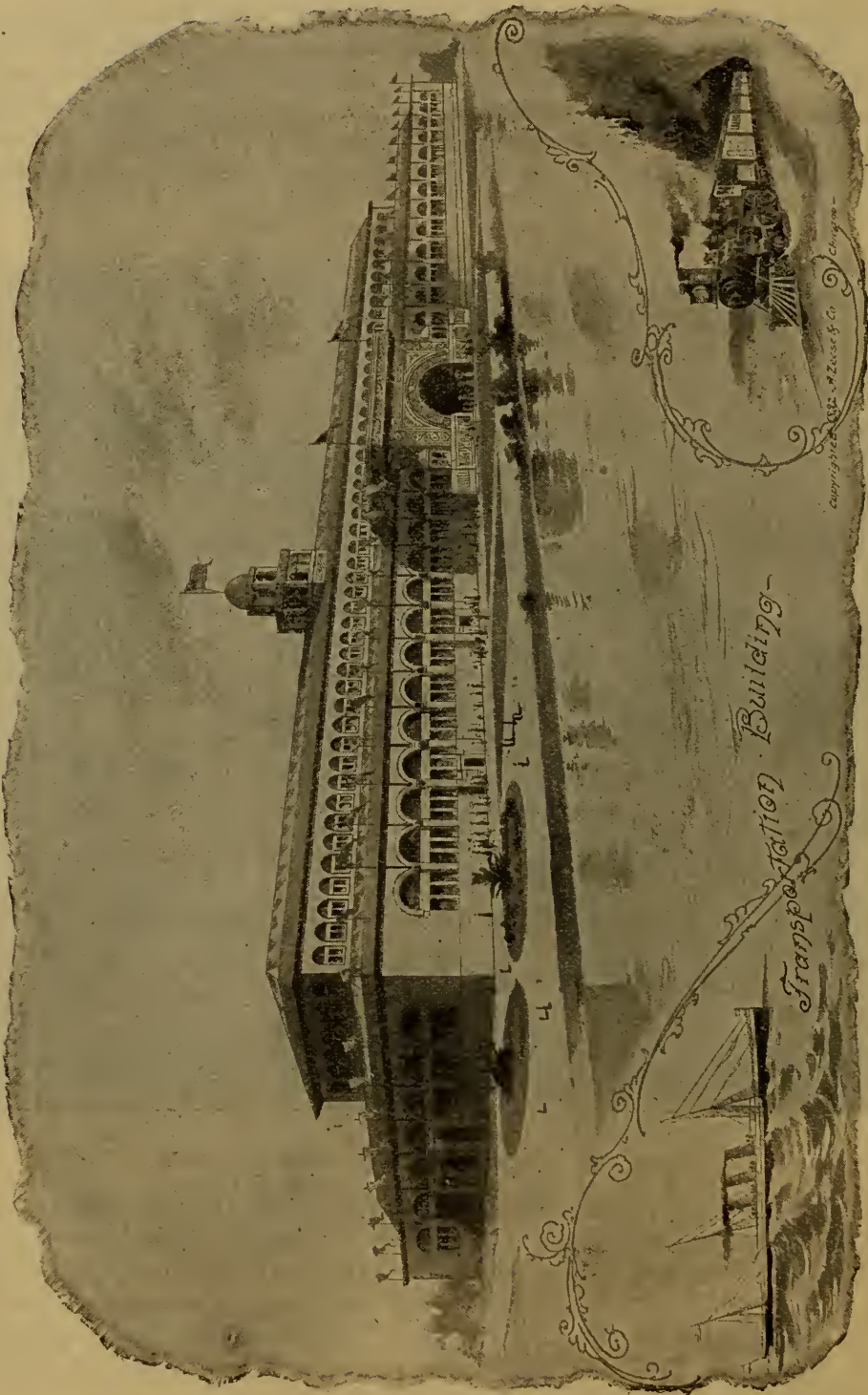
The main entrance consists of an immense single arch, enriched to an extraordinary degree with carvings, bas-reliefs and mural paintings, the entire feature forming a rich and beautiful, yet quiet, color climax, for it is

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.



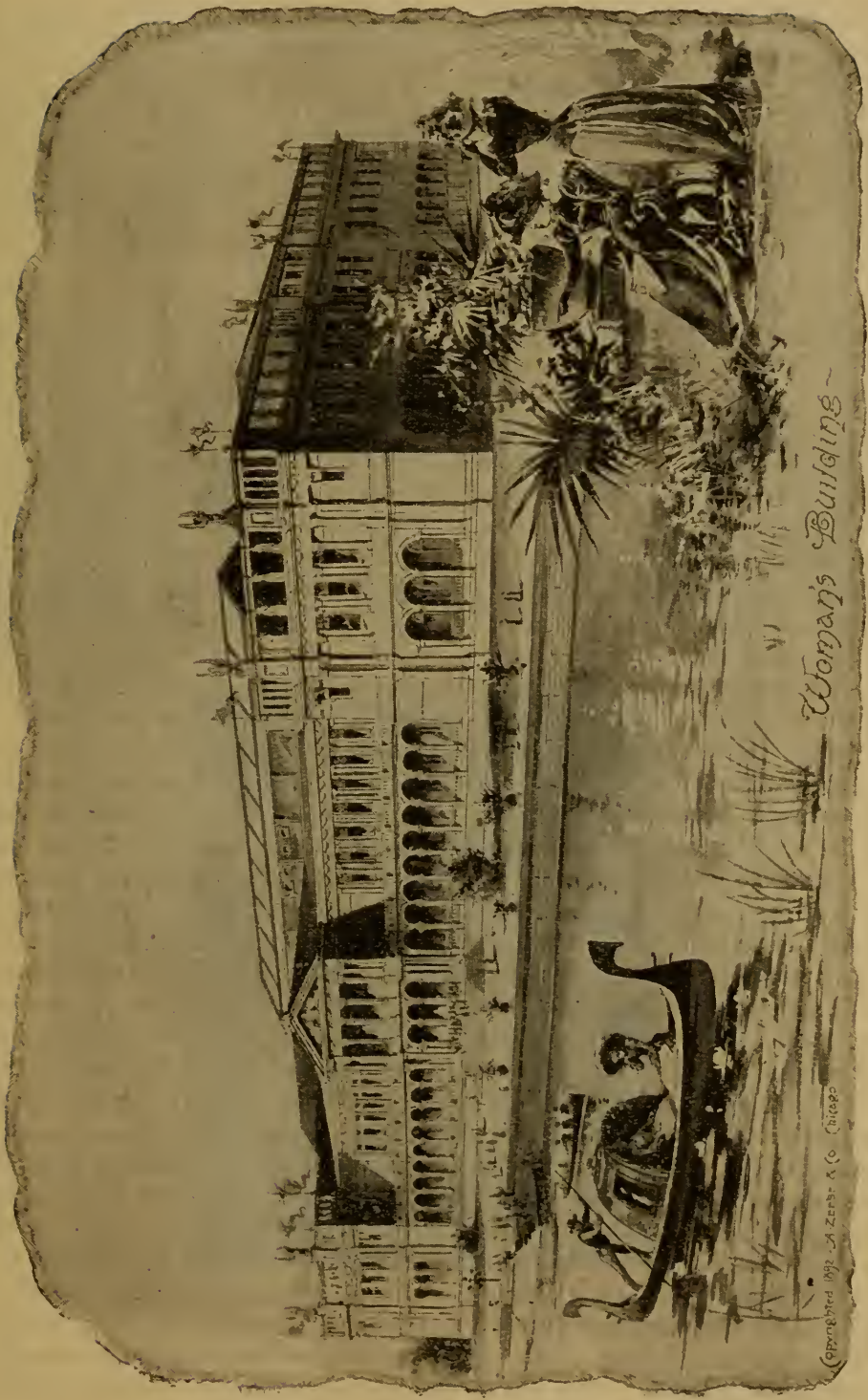
NORTH END OF TRANSPORTATION EXHIBITS BUILDING

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 arcaded clearstory. The cupola, placed in the center of the building and rising 165 feet above the ground, is reached by elevators. The total floor space is nearly twenty acres. A seventy-five-foot transfer table traverses the annex along the western line of the



Transportation Building

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Woman's Building

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main building. Railway tracks are laid in the annex at right angles to the transfer table. The heaviest locomotives and cars can be run direct from the installation track, which runs alongside the southern end of the building, upon the transfer table, which takes them to their proper tracks inside the building. The length of these tracks is such that an entire train can be shown connected as when in actual use. The annex opens into the main building in such a manner as to afford long and striking vistas down the main avenues and aisles. The building is in the western part of the grounds near the Sixty-fourth street entrance.

Woman's Building.—The Woman's Building is situated in the north-western part of the grounds, separated by a generous distance from the Horticultural Building on the one side and the Illinois State Building on the other, and facing the great lagoon with the Flowery Island as a vista. 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, forming, together with the creamy-white balustrades rising from the water's edge, and also in front of the second terrace, a charming foreground for the fine edifice. 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 main grouping consists of a center pavilion flanked at each end with corner pavilions connected in the first story by open arcades in the curtains, forming a shady promenade the whole length of the structure. 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 and beautifully proportioned pediment enriched with a highly elaborate bas-relief. The corner pavilions, being like the rest of the building, two stories high, with a total elevation of 60 feet, have each an open colonnade added above the main cornice. Here are located the Hanging Gardens, and also the committee-rooms of the Board of Lady Managers. A lobby 40 feet wide opens 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 chaste in design as the exterior, the whole having a thoroughly Italian court-yard effect, admitting abundance of light to all rooms facing this interior space. In the second story, above the main entrance and curtains, are located ladies' parlors, committee-rooms and dressing-rooms, all leading to the open balcony in front, and commanding a splendid panorama of almost the entire ground. The whole second floor of the north pavilion encloses 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.

Miscellaneous Buildings.—In addition to the above mentioned buildings there have been erected for Exposition purposes the following: Photographic Building, Model Building, Silos, stock barns, perron and sheds, freight houses, stock ring, company's shops, company's barn, tank house, Service Building and entrances, fire and police stations, city police stations at Woodlawn and Hyde Park, sheds for empty cases, two chocolate pavilions, eight Indian houses, garbage crematory, Pennsylvania railroad exhibit, New York Central railroad exhibit, army hospital, besides numerous buildings and booths of concessionaries, and the structures on the Midway Plaisance, such as those of Algeria and Tunis, with many buildings; the Austrian village, about twenty buildings; captive balloon; Chinese village; Dahomey village; Diamond Match Company; Ferris wheel; German village, over thirty buildings; Hagenback's animal show; National Hungarian Orpheum; Irish industries; Irish village, nine structures; ice railway; Japanese bazaar; Libby Glass Company; lecture hall; Moorish palace; natatorium; National Dress and Costume Company; Persian concession; panorama of Bernese Alps; Panorama Kilauea; St. Peter's model; Venice and Murano; Vienna cafe; the Workman's home; South Sea Island village, etc.



STATE AND TERRITORIAL PARTICIPATION.

[For Classification of Exhibits, Plan of Installation, List of Exhibitors and Character of Collective State Exhibits in the Departmental Buildings, see Official Catalogues.]

Alabama.—This State has no exhibit nor building.

Alaska.—This Territorial exhibit is made by the Department of the Interior in the United States Government Building.

Arkansas.—Northwest part of grounds immediately north of the Minnesota Building and west of the North Dakota Building. Exhibits in building. The design of the Arkansas Building follows classic models, it being in the

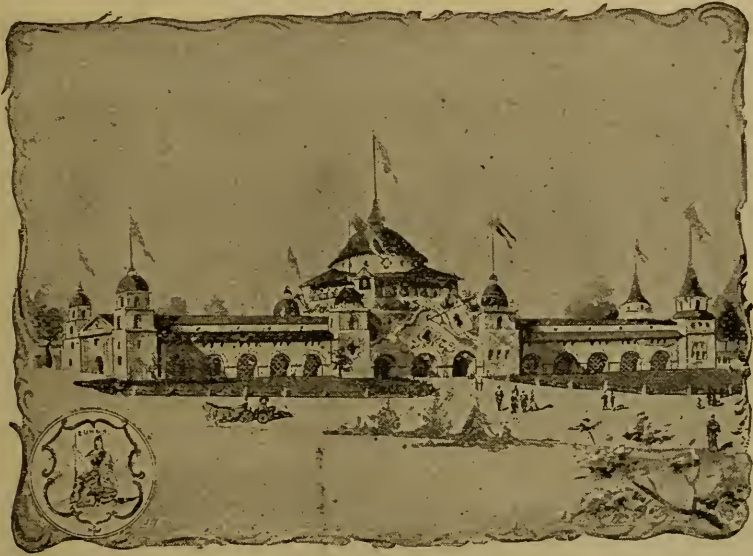


ARKANSAS BUILDING.

French "Rococo" style of architecture, as Arkansas was originally settled by the French. The exterior is in plaster and ornamental staff work, tinted in light color. The interior is tinted, and the ornamental work is brought out in gold. The building has a ground area of 66 by 92 feet. From a large circular veranda, which runs the width of the building, an elliptical entrance opens to the rotunda, 30 by 30 feet, lighted by a central dome. In the center of the rotunda is a fountain of Hot Springs crystals, lighted by electricity. Flanking the rotunda are six rooms, 15 feet square. Five of these are used as exhibit rooms, with the registry room on the

right of the entrance lobby. Opening from the rotunda, by triple arches, is the hallway, 11 by 55 feet, with the stairway on each side of the arched entrance. At the rear of the building is the assembly hall, 25 by 65 feet, which is entered from the hallway through triple arches. In this hall, opposite the entrance, is a 10-foot mantel, of Arkansas white onyx. Columns and vases of the same material are placed in various parts of the building. On the second floor are parlors for men and women, a library, committee and officers' rooms. All of these rooms open on a broad gallery, over the rotunda, lighted from the central dome. Designer, Mrs. Jean Douglas, of Little Rock; cost \$15,000.

California.—Last building to the right from the Fifty-seventh street entrance. It lies west of the Indiana and Wisconsin buildings and south of the Colorado Building. Next to the Illinois Building California's is the largest of the State buildings, and cost \$75,000. Its dimensions are 144x435



CALIFORNIA BUILDING.

feet. It is in the style of architecture of the old California mission buildings. The exterior is of plain plaster, artificially seamed and cracked, giving it the appearance of the old mission buildings, while recessed entrances give the walls that appearance of depth and solidity characteristic of the old buildings. The south front is a reproduction of the old Mission church at San Diego. The main tower is an exact reproduction of the San Diego church tower, while the remaining towers on the corners and center of the building are all studied from the mission architecture. The building is not of the clubhouse character of most of the other State buildings. The entire first floor is open and is devoted to the California State display, principally of fruits and canned goods. There are three fountains on the ground floor; one in the center and one at either end. The central hall is surrounded by a wide gallery, and on the gallery floor on the north end of the building

is the banquet hall, a kitchen and an assembly-room. In the south end are four servants' rooms, and there is a cafe in the gallery. The building is severely plain, there being no interior or exterior decorations of any kind. The walls are whitewashed within and without. The central portion of the roof is devoted to a garden 144 feet square, surrounding the central dome. On either side of the main entrances are elevators running to the roof garden. These elevators are a California product, the power being a combination of steam and water. The roof is of California red tile. Exhibits are made in nearly all the departments by individuals, firms and corporations, and the State makes exhibits in the Departments of Mines and Mining and Horticulture.

Colorado.—Third building to the right from the Fifty-seventh street entrance. It lies south of the Washington Building, north of the California Building and west of the Michigan and Wisconsin buildings. It is in the



COLORADO BUILDING.

Spanish renaissance, this style of architecture being considered the most suitable for the Southwestern States. It cost \$35,000. The whole exterior of the building is in staff of an ivory color, and in the salient features of the design profusely ornamented, the ornamentation comparing to fine advantage with the broad, plain surfaces of the building. The striking feature of the design is two slender Spanish towers, 98 feet high, rising from either side of the main entrance, on the east. The tower roofs and the broad, overhanging roof of the building are covered with red Spanish tiles. The building is 125 feet long, including the end porticos, with a depth of 45 feet and 26 feet to the cornice line. The front vestibule opens to the main hall of the building. On either side of the entrance are stairways to the floor above. At the rear of the hall is a large onyx mantel, flanked by glass

doors leading to offices. At the ends of the hall are a men's smoking room and a women's reception room, each opening into an uncovered terrace, surrounded by a balustrade. On the second floor is the assembly room extending the entire length of the building in the center. This room has a high vaulted ceiling, rising above an ornamented cornice. Over this cornice are rows of electric lights, giving a diffused light, by reflection from the vault above. On the ends of this assembly room are a reading and a writing room, which open to the hanging balconies on the ends of the building, forming one of the most attractive exterior features. Broad, low casement windows open from the assembly rooms to the front and rear balconies, the front one extending between the towers, 24 feet, and over the main entrance. The rear balcony extends along the entire length of the building. Staircases lead to the lanterns in the tower, where a fine view of the grounds is had. State exhibits are made in the Departments of Mines and Mining and Horticulture, and exhibits by individuals, firms and corporations in nearly all the departments.

Connecticut.—The Connecticut Building is in the extreme northeast part of the grounds. It lies south of the Iowa Building, east of New Jersey



CONNECTICUT BUILDING.

and Rhode Island buildings and north of Vermont's building. It is in the Colonial style, being a type of the Connecticut residence, with the addition of circular windows on the north and south, and a circular piazza on the rear. It has a ground area of 72x73 feet, including the piazza, and is two stories high. The exterior is weatherboarded and painted white. The roof contains five dormer windows and is decked on top. The deck is surrounded by a balustrade, and from its center rises a flagstaff. The main entrance is off a square porch, covered by the projecting pediment, which

is supported by heavy columns. The interior is finished in Colonial style, with tile floors, paneled walls and Dutch mantels. The plumbing and carpenters' hardware in the building are in special designs, and are donated as exhibits by Connecticut manufacturers. On the first floor is a reception hall, 21x48 feet, with a light-well in the center. In the rear of the wall is a stairway with a landing half-way up. Flanking the hall are parlors for men and women. The second floor is divided up into living rooms, and will be occupied by the executive Word's Fair officer of Connecticut and his family during the Fair. The building cost \$15,000. State exhibits are made in the Departments of Agriculture and Mines and Mining. Colonial articles are shown in the State building, which is furnished throughout with the quaint relics of a hundred years ago. The educational exhibit, which includes that of Yale University, is one of the features of the Department of Liberal Arts.

Delaware.—The Delaware Building is immediately north of that of New York. It is constructed wholly of native woods and materials from



DELAWARE BUILDING.

the State, is 58x60 feet, and is very picturesque, elaborately furnished, and cost \$8,000. One room in the building is finished in Colonial style, with hangings and furniture representing the Colonial days. It is very interesting, there being figures in clay of the old Swedes' church at Wilmington, Barratt's Chapel and Christ Church. Christ Church was built more than 100 years ago, of heart pine. It is without a particle of paint, and has the high-backed pews, the chancel at one end, the servants' gallery at the opposite end, midway on the east side the lofty pulpit, and immediately below the reading desk and the clerk's desk. The little State of Delaware was one of the first to show its loyal adherence to the Exposition. The first donation was \$10,000, followed later by a further sum of \$15,000.

Florida.—The Florida Building lies immediately north of that of Missouri, which is the fourth structure on the upper part of the roadway on entering the grounds at Fifty-seventh street. A miniature of old Fort Marion, in St. Augustine, has been reproduced in the Florida Building. The fort covers an area of one acre, and is, perhaps, the oldest structure in North America, the most interesting specimen of Spanish supremacy in this country, and the only example of mediæval fortification on the continent. Its erection was begun in 1620 and continued for 100 years. To equip it as a garrison required 100 guns and 1,000 men. It was never taken by a besieging force. The State building occupies one-fifth of the space of Fort Marion. It is in the form of a four-bastioned fortress. Including the moat, the site is 155 feet square. The building proper is 137 feet square. The frame is of pine, covered with plaster and coquina shells, in imitation



FLORIDA BUILDING.

of the original. The interior is divided into parlors for men and women, committee and exhibit rooms, and is finished in Florida's native woods. The interior court is planted in bamboo, orange, lemon and other tropical trees. The ramparts furnish space for promenades and hanging gardens. In the moat is a sunken garden, where are produced miniature fields of cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, etc., showing the natural resources of the State. The cost of the structure is \$20,000. The State makes an exhibit in the Department of Mines and Mining and Horticulture.

Georgia.—The Georgia Legislature failed to make an appropriation, consequently that State has no building nor official exhibit.

Idaho.—The Idaho Building is in the extreme upper end of the grounds. It lies west of the Virginia Building, and east of Montana's. In designing and decorating the building an effort was made to give some expression to

the characteristics above referred to, to exemplify in a measure some of the chief products of the State, and to suggest some of its interesting features. All of the materials used in the construction of the building are products of Idaho, and nearly all of the decorations were there obtained. The general style of architecture is Swiss, modified in so far as was necessary to adapt it to the materials to be used in the construction and to illustrate local conditions. The building, the foundation of which is of basaltic rock and lava, is a three-story log cabin made of stripped cedar logs, stained to the appearance of weather-beaten age. It is generously supplied with Swiss balconies averaging ten feet in width, which extend around three sides of the structure on the second floor, and across the front and rear of the third floor. The roof extends on all sides ten feet beyond the building line, and is covered with shakes held in place by rocks, while the chimneys are large and roughly stuccoed to imitate in appearance the



IDAHO BUILDING.

chimneys of real pioneer days. The outside dimensions of the building, including balconies and roof, are 70x90; the foundation, 53x93. One enters the building through a stone arch, into a passage way, 10x35, leading to a large central hall, 16x34, at the end of which is a stone fire-place with log mantel. The remainder of this floor is divided into two offices, 14x16, two sleeping apartments, 15x16, and two toilet rooms, 22x26. From the central hall one proceeds by a stairway, on either side of the fire-place, to the upper hall, 18x48½, opening into which from the front is the women's reception room, 24x48½, representing a miner's cabin, the fire-place of which is made of metaliferous rock, and the andirons, door latches, etc., are made in imitation of miner's tools. At the rear of the hall is the men's reception room, 27x48½, a hunter's and trapper's cabin, the fire-place of which is of Idaho

lava, the andirons made of bear traps and fish spears, the other hardware therein representing Indian weapons, arrows, etc. The entire third floor is one large hall, $48\frac{1}{2} \times 50\frac{1}{2}$, intended for special receptions, and contains such articles as ornament the room as well as represent interesting features of the State. After the close of the Exposition the building is to be removed to England, where it is to be used as a shooting-box, it having been purchased by an English club. The State makes exhibits in the Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Mines and Mining.

Illinois.—The Illinois Building lies to the southwest of the North Pond, north of the upper lagoon, and is readily distinguished by its large size and the dome which surmounts it. It is situated on a high terrace, in one of the most favored spots in Jackson Park, and commands, for nearly a mile to the southward, a view of the beautiful waterway which encircles the great island. The building in the main is 160 feet wide by 450 feet long. On the

north, Memorial Hall forms a wing 50 by 75 feet, and on the south another wing, 75 by 123 feet and three stories high, accommodates the executive officers, and in the third story two public halls. The side walls are 47 feet high, while the south wing is 72 feet and the ends 54 feet. Surmounting the building at the center a fine dome, 72 feet in diameter, rises to a height of 235 feet. The building is constructed almost wholly of Illinois material, wood,



STATUARY AT SOUTH ENTRANCE OF ILLINOIS BUILDING.

stone, brick and steel, and is covered with staff artistically treated. The grand entrance faces the waterway to the south, while at the west and north ends are others scarcely less imposing. In front of the entrances are beautiful terraces with balustrades, statues, fountains, flowers, and stone steps leading down to the roadways and lagoon landings. The building is embellished with fine carving and statuary. It is thoroughly lighted, first from the side windows, which are placed about fourteen feet above the floor to permit cases to be placed against the walls; second, with skylights placed in the flat roof of the side aisles; and third, with continuous skylights on the ridge of a pitched roof or nave. Ventilation is provided for through windows placed a story above the flat aisle roof and the foot of the sloping roof over the nave. The interior of the structure is appropriately

and beautifully ornamented. Memorial Hall, which is fireproof, has a gallery encircling it, and contains a large and interesting collection of relics and trophies of the war and other periods—all owned by the State. There are also spacious galleries from which an excellent survey of the main exhibit hall may be taken. One feature of the Illinois Building consists of five model common-school rooms, of high grade, fully equipped and furnished, under the direction of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Here may be seen an illustration of the methods and results of educational work as pursued in the normal universities, the public, technical and art schools, and the high schools of the State; an exhibit by the University of Illinois of the equipment, methods of instruction and achievements of that institution in its several departments, and an exhibit of the educational and industrial work as conducted in the State charitable institutions. There are no competitive exhibits in the Illinois Building. These

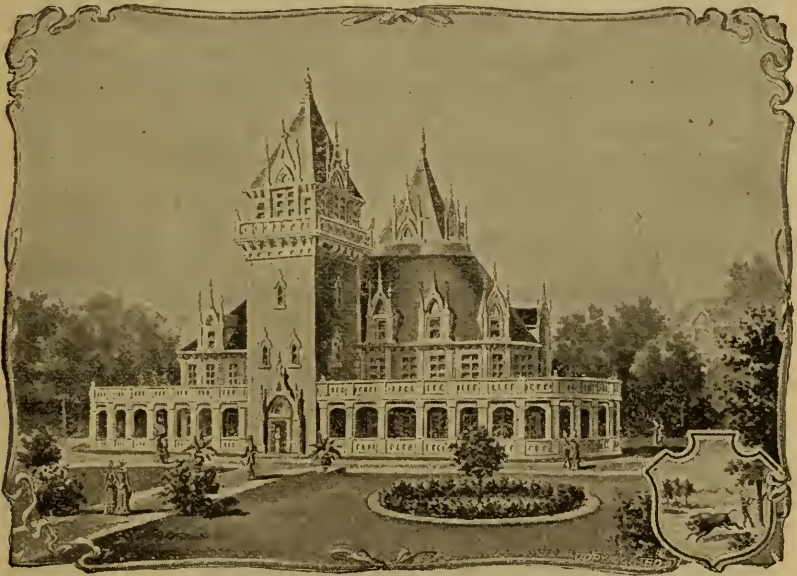


ILLINOIS BUILDING.

are distributed in their proper places in the several Exposition structures. The Illinois Building contains a "collective departmental exhibit for the State, which shall illustrate its natural resources, together with the methods employed and results accomplished by the State in its municipal capacity through its several departments, boards, commissions, bureaus and other agencies in the work of promoting the moral, educational and material welfare of its inhabitants so far as such methods and results are susceptible of exhibition." There are also collections, correctly classified and labeled, illustrating the natural history and archæology of the State; an exhibition by the State Fish Commission of native and cultivated live fish, with hatchery and appliances and equipments for transportation, models of fishways in use; a special collection of the cultivated products in the several

branches of agriculture; architectural drawings (with elevations) of every public building erected and now used or maintained in whole or in part by the State; also maps, charts, diagrams and tables conveying full and accurate information relative to Illinois and its resources. The topographical maps of the State are sure to claim much attention. To the women of Illinois was granted \$80,000, or one-tenth of the entire appropriation, and also one-tenth of the space in the building. The State appropriated \$800,000 and the building cost \$250,000. The exhibits are made principally within the building. The State exhibits are also in the Departments of Agriculture and Horticulture, and while exhibits of individuals, firms and corporations are made in nearly all of the departments.

Indiana.—The Indiana Building is one of the most attractive, convenient and comfortable of all the State buildings. In the matter of space, Indiana has secured good sized sections in all the main buildings. It is

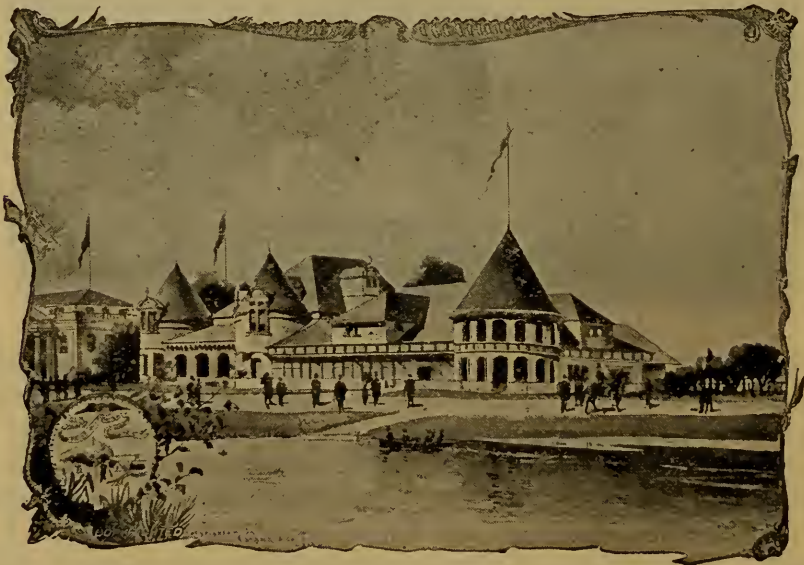


INDIANA BUILDING.

situated north of the Woman's Building and next to the building of Wisconsin. It is French Gothic in design with cathedral windows, turrets and towers. Two large towers with spires, one at either side raising above the roof of the extreme point, are about 150 feet from the ground. The dimensions, including a veranda 20 feet wide with two floors extending entirely around the building, are 53x152 feet; height three stories and general appearance very massive. The towers are constructed of Colitic limestone brought from the Indiana quarries. The building is covered with staff. The entrance steps, balustrades and doorways are of handsome carved patterns of stone and make a fine display. The lower story floor is encaustic tile of handsome pattern. Broad carved oak stairways lead from the lower floor into the towers of the building. The entire finish and the doors are of

native quartered oak, carved and highly polished. On the first and second floors a wide hall extends through from one tower to the other, separating the office, parlors, reception and toilet rooms from the assembly room on the first floor, and the reading and writing room on the second floor, from the ladies' parlors, reception and toilet rooms in the north part of the building. On the ground floor is a parlor for women, with check and toilet rooms; a parlor for men, with check and toilet rooms. The assembly room on the lower floor is in the form of a half circle, or an immense bay window, and is used for the general reception room. On the second floor is a reading and writing room for the use of the general public, the women's private office and reception room, the office of the president, the State board and the executive commissioner. On the third story, over the main assembly room, is a large room suitable for a lunch room. The building cost \$65,000. The State paid upon it about \$50,000. The balance was raised by contributions throughout the State in the way of material in construction and was solicited and obtained through the efforts of executive commissioner Havens. Chicago parties have been quite liberal in this matter and have donated material to the amount of \$2,500. The balance of the contributions were raised in the State of Indiana. Exhibits are to be found in the Departments of Agriculture and Mines and Mining.

Iowa.—The Iowa Building is in the extreme northeast corner of the grounds. It is undoubtedly one of the handsomest of the State buildings,



IOWA BUILDING.

and the decorations of the ceiling and walls of the main hall in corn and grasses is one of the most unique and attractive pieces of art work on the grounds. Scenes emblematic of agricultural, pastoral, mining and other pursuits, are faithfully portrayed and are similar to those shown in the

famous Corn Palace exhibitions in Sioux City. The structure is on the west side of the "Jackson Park Shelter" which belongs to the Park Commissioners, and serves as a receptacle for the State exhibit. The Iowa Building is 60x100 feet in size and two stories high. It is in wood and staff, with towers and roof corresponding to the "Shelter," so that the two structures combine harmoniously after the style of a French chateau, forming a very picturesque effect. On the first floor are found reception rooms for men and women, commissioners' offices, committee rooms, postoffice, writing and baggage rooms. On the second floor are the assembly hall, photographic exhibit, reading and reporters' rooms. The building cost \$35,000. The State makes exhibits also in the Departments of Agriculture and Mines and Mining.

Kansas.—The Kansas Building is in the extreme northwest corner of the grounds and lies to the east of the Esquimau Village. The ground



KANSAS BUILDING.

plan of the building is irregular. It approaches a square, one side being straight, and the other three forming irregular angles. It has a ground area of 135x138 feet. It is two stories high, built of frame and staff, and is surmounted by an elliptical glass dome. The main exhibition hall occupies nearly all of the first floor, and extends through to the glass dome. A balcony, from the second story, overhangs the main entrance on the south, and a second balcony extends around the base of the dome. The north end of the main floor is occupied by a natural history collection. There are also offices for the boards of commissioners on the first floor. Four flights of stairs lead to the second floor, where are rooms for the women's exhibits, a school exhibit, and parlors for the men and women. The building cost \$25,000.

Kentucky.—The Kentucky Building lies between those of Florida and Texas and is the second building north of that of Missouri, which is the fourth structure on the upper side of the roadway leading from the Fifty-seventh street entrance. The building is typical of the southern colonial style, as distinguished from the New England, and suggests the better class of old Kentucky homesteads. The size of the building, exclusive of porches, is 75x90 feet, and in the center of the principal façade, under the covered porch, is the main entrance. To the left-hand side of the entrance, communicating with the lobby, is the parcel and check room and postoffice, while directly opposite is the office of the secretary, in connection with which is a smaller room used as an information bureau. The lobby opens on the great hall 35x40 feet in size, at the end of which is a wide stairway leading up to the second-story gallery. Under the wide platform in the center of the hall is the entrance to the dining-room. This platform is



KENTUCKY BUILDING.

located midway between the two stories, and the greater part of this hall extends to the roof, with galleries around the second-story overlooking the first. On the left-hand side of the hall in a recess is placed the great hall fireplace. The mantel is 14 feet wide and the fireplace opening itself 8 feet, where great yule logs may be burnt. The ladies' parlors are on the left-hand side of the building, opening into the reception hall. The principal parlor is 20x36 feet, and communicates with the check-room and postoffice. On the right-hand side of the hall opposite the ladies' quarters are the gentlemen's parlors, the same size as the ladies' parlors, with a smoking room attached. Adjoining the main hall and smoking-room is a side entrance hall, upon which the men's toilet room opens. The dining hall is 20x40 feet, abundantly lighted and with a deeply recessed alcove for the fireplace, immediately opposite the entrance to the hall. This dining-room

communicates with the necessary serving-rooms, store-room, kitchen and servants' bed-rooms. The second floor is a gallery, 8 feet wide, around three sides of the open light-well, which extends from the first floor to the top of the building, where it is roofed over with an obscured glass ceiling or skylight. Extending across the entire front of the building, and opening on the wide gallery, are arranged three exhibition rooms, two of which are 20x27 feet, and the third 20x23 feet. On the right-hand side, on this floor is the commissioners' room communicating with the main gallery, and also a private hall and stairway leading to the first floor. With this hall are connected two sleeping rooms and bath rooms, for the use of the commissioners. On the opposite side of the building is the lady commissioners' committee room, and also a store-room, where packing cases, chairs, etc., can be stored. The three exhibition rooms are arranged so that they can be thrown together and form an assembly room. The interior is furnished in white or old ivory. The structure cost \$18,000. Exhibits are made in the Departments of Agriculture, Mines and Mining and Horticulture.

Louisiana.—The Louisiana Building is the third structure on the upper side of the roadway leading from the Fifty-seventh street entrance.



LOUISIANA BUILDING.

It is in the Colonial style and is an imitation of the old-fashioned Creole homes of the Pelican State. It has a frontage of 66 feet, depth of 56 feet, is two stories high with piazzas to both floors on parts of three sides. The first story is 14 feet in the clear, second story 13 feet. The building is finished in natural woods—principally cypress and white pine. The interior contains on the ground floor a large hall, off which is ranged reception rooms, dining room and smoking room, The second story contains a large exhibition room which communicates with smaller exhibition rooms

and ladies' parlor. Retiring rooms and lavatories have been provided on both floors. Exhibits are made in the Departments of Agriculture and Mines and Mining, besides displays are made in the State Building.

Maine.—The Maine Building is the extreme eastern structure on the upper side of the roadway leading from the Fifty-seventh street entrance. It is octagonal in form, with a ground area of 65 feet square. It is two stories in height, the roof surmounted by a lantern in the center, and four corner towers. The first story is of granite. The exterior finish of the rest of the building is in wood and staff. The roof is of slate. The central tower or lantern is 86 feet to its highest point. While the first story is octagonal in form, the second story presents but four sides, each with a loggia opening to the rooms within. The second-story floor overhangs the first story one foot. The main entrance of these arched doorways faces the southeast. Over it projects a boat's bow, in staff. Within the en-



MAINE BUILDING.

trance is an octagonal rotunda, open to the roof line, its ceiling being an ornamental colored skylight. On the first floor entrance is had to the fine parlors and reception rooms, designed for men and women, toilet rooms, and two commissioners' rooms. A railed gallery extends entirely around the rotunda, which gives a complete view of the building to the visitors. The interior finishing is very handsome, being done in hardwood. The granite and roof slate used in construction, the skylight in the rotunda, and the mantels over the fire-places are all the products of the State of Maine, and are donated by manufacturers. The building cost \$20,000. Exhibits are made in the Departments of Agriculture and Mines and Mining.

Maryland.—The Maryland Building is the second one north of that of New York, and opposite the Virginia Building. It is a handsome structure and is divided into reception hall, ladies' toilet, ladies' exhibition hall, women's department, bureau of information and main exhibition hall, besides spacious porches on the first floor. Gents' toilet, office, smoking



MARYLAND BUILDING.

room, reading room and three parlors which communicate constitute the second floor, and a gallery overlooking the main exhibition hall is entered from this floor. The flat deck roofs of porches and buildings offer fine points of vantage for overlooking the grounds.

Massachusetts.—The Massachusetts Building is the first one east of that of New York and is the seventh of the State buildings on the upper side of the roadway leading from the Fifty-seventh street entrance. It is in the Colonial style, and is largely a reproduction of the historic John Hancock residence, which, until the year 1867, stood on Beacon Hill, Boston, near the State capitol. The building is three stories high, surmounted in the center by a cupola. The exterior is of staff, in imitation of cut granite. It follows the lines of the old house sufficiently faithful to recall the original to the minds of those who have seen it. Like the original, it is surrounded by a terrace, raised above the street, and has in front and on one side a fore-court, filled with old-fashioned flowers and foliage, in keeping with the character of the building. It is approached by two flights of steps—one leading from the street to the terrace, the other from the court to the house. The main entrance opens to a spacious, well-studded hallway with a tiled floor. Facing the entrance is a broad, Colonial staircase, leading to the second floor. An old-fashioned bull's-eye window gives light to the stairway. On the right of the hall is a large room, constituting a regis-

tration room, postoffice and general reception room. The fittings and furnishings of this room are unique. Its marble floor, its tiled walls, its uncovered beams, and its high mantel recall the old Dutch rooms found in Western Massachusetts, as well as in New York and Pennsylvania. On the left of the front door, or main entrance, are two large parlors, which when thrown together, form a room 80 by 25 feet in size. The front parlor is furnished by the Essex Institute, of Salem, an old historical society. The back parlor is more especially a reading room for men. The second floor is given over almost entirely to the use of women. There is a large and a smaller parlor, and two bedrooms for the use of the women's board. The entire floor is furnished in old-fashioned furniture, and in the bedrooms are four-post bedsteads. On the third floor are rooms for servants. A liberty pole, 85 feet high, stands in the fore-court, and a gilded codfish serves as a vane on the top of the cupola. The building cost \$50,000. Exhibits are made in



MASSACHUSETTS BUILDING.

the departments of Mines and Mining, and Agriculture and by individuals and firms in nearly all the other departmental buildings.

Michigan.—The Michigan Building lies to right on entering at Fifty-seventh street. It is opposite the Colorado Building. It is 100x140 feet; is three stories high and has a square shaped tower in the front center with an observatory on the top. A long gallery extends clear across the front. On the first floor are the administration offices, reception rooms, reading rooms, and ladies' parlors. On the second floor are two large exhibition halls for Michigan relics, and native curiosities, assembly halls, and a room for board meetings. On the third floor are the living rooms for the secretary of the State and his family, and employes of the State commission. The building is constructed entirely of native material. The Legislature of

Michigan appropriated \$20,000 for their State Exposition Building, but most of the materials were contributed so that the structure as it stands repre-



MICHIGAN BUILDING.

sents an outlay of \$50,000. The prominent features of the exhibition are fruits, agricultural products, iron, copper, salt and other minerals, lumber, fish, furniture and other manufactures, and education.

Minnesota.—The Minnesota Building is the second one to greet the eye looking to the left on entering at Fifty-seventh street. It is designed in



MINNESOTA BUILDING.

the Italian renaissance style, two stories high, with a mezzanine story in the

rear. The frame is of wood, covered with staff. The roof is of Spanish tile. The ground dimensions are 78x91 feet. The main entrance is on the south. In the recess within the entrance is a sculptural group, symbolizing the legend of Minnehaha and Hiawatha. On the first floor is the exhibition hall, 52x78 feet, a postoffice, baggage and ticket rooms, and superintendent's room. The main stairway is in the rear, opposite the entrance, and on the landing, half-way up, is a semi-circular bay alcove, lighted with large glass windows. On the second floor is a reception hall, 30x33 feet, parlors and retiring rooms for men and women, and a committee room. In the mezzanine story are four bedrooms and two bath-rooms. The interior walls are plastered, decorated in fresco, in plain tints, and finished in pine. The women's rooms have color decorations done by women of the State. The building cost \$30,000. Exhibits are made in the Departments of Horticulture, Agriculture and Mines and Mining.

Mississippi.—The Mississippi Legislature refused to pass an appropriation bill, hence that State has no building.

Missouri.—The Missouri Building is the fourth structure on the upper side of the roadway leading from the Fifty-seventh street entrance. It is



MISSOURI BUILDING.

square, with a quarter circle taken out of the southeast corner, to correspond with the form of the juncture of the two avenues on which it faces. To the south is the Art Building, and to the east, across the avenue, is Pennsylvania's building. The building is 86x86 feet, two stories high. In the front, and over the main entrance, is an elliptical dome, 70 feet high, flanked by smaller octagonal domes, 48 feet high. The main entrance, which is in the southeast corner of the building, facing both avenues, is of cut brown stone from the quarries of Warrensburg, Mo. The balance of the structure is frame, covered with staff, and the columns and pilasters

are of the same material. Within the main entrance is a rotunda, with a mosaic tile floor. On either side of the main entrance are minor entrances, the one on the left leading to the headquarters of Western Missouri and Kansas City, and the one on the right leading to the headquarters of Eastern Missouri and St. Louis. Within the rotunda are the telegraph office and the postoffice, occupying the space under the octagonal dome. On either side of the rotunda is a fountain. On the left of the rotunda are two exhibit rooms, 30x20 feet and 28x17 feet. On the right is a journalists' room, a reading-room, a library, and a bureau of information. Entrance is had to the rotunda from all of these rooms by tiled halls. Two flights of stairs, very handsome, in red and white oak, lead to the second floor. A promenade balcony with a marble floor overhangs the main entrance. A large auditorium room, irregular in shape, occupies the center and larger portion of the second floor. The southeast bay is occupied by a parlor and reading-room for women, the southwest bay by a similar room for men. There are toilet-rooms, and a committee-room, and a special room for the Governor of Missouri. On the balcony floor are six bed-rooms, three in each bay, and a kitchen. The building contains thirty-two rooms. It is very handsome, and richly ornamented. The glass is all plate. This plate glass, as well as the tile for the roof and flooring, the plumbing, and the cut stone, is donated by Missouri manufacturers. The building cost \$45,000. Exhibits are made in the Departments of Horticulture, Agriculture and Mines and Mining.

Montana.—The Montana Building is in the north end of the grounds, and lies between the buildings of Utah and Idaho. It is in the Roman-



MONTANA BUILDING.

esque style of architecture, one story in height, and cost \$16,000. It has a ground area of 62 feet front by 113 deep. The structure is frame, covered with staff, the interior being ornamented with heavy, projecting pilasters

with Roman caps and bases and Roman arches. The roof is of tin and canvas, and the building is surmounted by a glass dome 22 feet in diameter and 38 feet high. The front of the building, facing the south, presents two side wings, with a large arched entrance in the center. The fronts of the wings are ornamented with heavy, scrolled pediments. The entrance arch is 12x12 feet, supported by heavy columns. Within is the vestibule, with marble floor and ceiling paneled in staff. It presents a series of three arched doorways, the center one opening into the rotunda under the dome the side doors leading to the men's and women's parlors. On either side of the arched entrance arch are balustrades, enclosing the vestibule. Flanking the arch are two panels, 4x5 feet in size, one bearing the State motto, "Oro y Plata"—gold and silver—and the other, "1893," in Roman figures. These panels are in pure sheet gold. Above the entrance arch, and practically on the roof of the building, is the figure of an elk, of heroic size, cast in staff. The interior of the building is finished in Georgia pine. The walls are tinted in oil. All the main rooms open onto the rotunda, under the central dome. In the rear is the banquet hall, 40x50 feet covered by a large skylight. In the center of this floor stands a group of three mounted elks. A wide gallery extends around the hall, and in the gallery the State exhibit is made. A life-size statue of Miss Ada Rehan, the well-known American actress, cast in solid silver and resting on a pedestal of gold (from Montana mines), is one of the interesting exhibits made by the State. Exhibits are also made in the Departments of Agriculture and Mines and Mining.

Nebraska.—The Nebraska Building is the first structure to the left after crossing the bridge over the roadway leading from the Fifty-seventh



NEBRASKA BUILDING.

street entrance. It is classical, and of the Corinthian order. The building has a ground area of 60x100 feet, and is two stories high. The exterior

is of staff. On the east and west fronts are wide porticos, approached by flights of steps. Over the porticos are projecting gables, supported by six columns, twenty-five feet high, the full distance from the cornice to the floor. In each pediment is the State seal, in bas-relief, five feet in diameter. From each portico three large double doors of oak give entrance to the exhibit hall. The room is 60x70 feet, and in it an agricultural display is made. On the first floor, also, are a reception room and a commissioners' office, baggage room and postoffice. A double stairway, nine feet wide, leads from the center of the exhibit hall to the second floor. Here is an exhibit room, 60x70 feet, used for an art exhibit. On this floor are a women's parlor, reading room, smoking room and toilet rooms. The building cost \$20,000.

Nevada.—The Nevada Legislature made an appropriation of \$10,000, which has been expended in making a complete showing of that State's mineral and agricultural resources. The former may be seen in the Mines and Mining Building and the latter in the Agricultural Building. The world-renowned, the pre-historic foot-prints, fossils, etc., which were removed from the floors of the quarry at the Nevada State prison at Carson are also shown. These prints and fossils, etc., will undoubtedly prove most valuable to the scientific world. This is the first time the originals were ever removed, numerous museums, in different parts of the world having them in plaster casts; but they are shown in the Department of Mines and Mining and consists of footprints, fossils, bones, teeth, etc., of a very remote period. They were taken from a depth of thirty-four feet from the surface of the quarry, of the State prison at Carson.

New Hampshire.—The New Hampshire Building is in the northeast-



NEW HAMPSHIRE BUILDING.

ern part of the grounds, and lies between the buildings of Connecticut and Maine. It is in imitation of a Swiss cottage. Its dimensions are 53x84 feet,

and it is two stories in height. The pitched, shingle roof is broken by five gables. The exterior is weatherboarded in stained Georgia pine above a line seven feet from the ground. This first seven-foot course is in New Hampshire granite. Each of the two stories is surrounded on all sides by a wide piazza. The rooms on the second floor open to the piazza through hinged windows opening to the floor. The entrance is on the east, facing the drive on Lake Michigan. On the first floor is a reception hall, 22x36 feet. It has two unique fire-places in pressed granite brick. To the rear of the hall is a wing of the main building, two stories high, the second story being a wide balcony or gallery to the main floor. The roof is a glass skylight. A State exhibit, a picture collection, and a large State map are shown here. Beside the reception hall on the first floor there are parlors for men and women. These rooms are ceiled, while the reception hall opens to the roof and is covered with a skylight. The second floor has a reception room and six board and committee rooms. The building cost \$8,000. Exhibits are made in the Departments of Agriculture and Mines and Mining.

New Jersey.—Those familiar with the appearance of the Washington headquarters in Morristown, N. J., will recognize in New Jersey's building



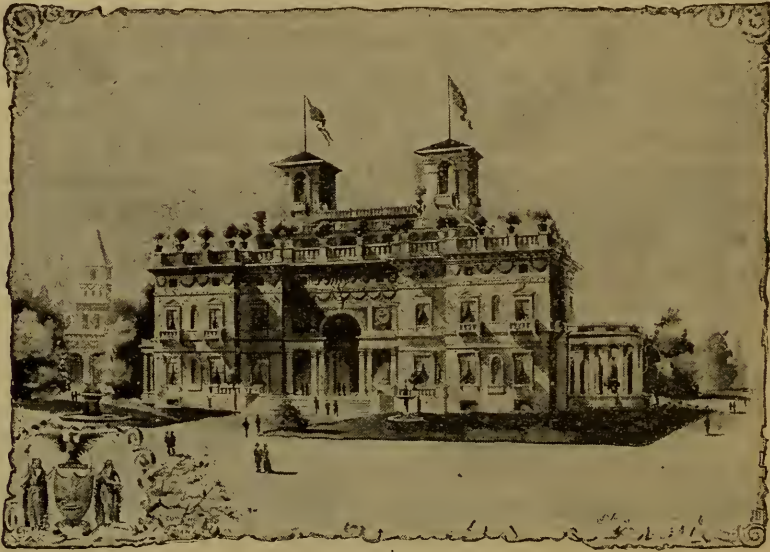
NEW JERSEY BUILDING.

the nucleus of the general lines and details of that historic structure. The interest of the Morristown building is no doubt somewhat shared in by the New Jersey Building, and it seems that the State has done well in selecting the old headquarters as a starting point for the design, when it is remembered that under the roof of the old Morristown house more of the noted characters of the Revolution have gathered than under any other roof in America. General Washington made the building his headquarters during

the winter of 1779 and '80, and Alexander Hamilton lived there during the same long winter, and there "he met and courted the lady he afterward married, the daughter of General Schuyler." Celebrated men, including Green, Knox, Lafayette, Steuben, Kosciusko, Schuyler, "Light Horse" Harry Lee, old Israel Putman, "Mad Anthony" Wayne, and "that brave soldier but rank traitor, Benedict Arnold," have all been beneath its roof. This building is used as the headquarters of New Jersey commissioners, and is a place where every New Jerseyman and his family is made to feel at home, where he can meet his friends, can register his name and receive his letters. It is, in fact, a part of his own State transported to the Exposition grounds. The site of the building is centrally located among those of the States of New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The building is not intended for exhibition purposes, but is more in the nature of a club-house for the use and convenience of all Jersey people. There are large and inviting piazzas on the front and rear. The main entrance opens into a large general assembly hall, two stories high, with a circular balcony looking down from the second story. This hall contains the postoffice and the hat and cloak counter, a large open fireplace, nearly ten feet across, and the main staircase, this latter being made a feature of the design. On the right hand side of the building are located the rooms set apart especially for the ladies; these consist of the general meeting room of the Lady Board of Managers, two parlors on the second floor, with lavatories and bath-rooms. On the left hand side of the building are the rooms set apart for gentlemen, the secretary's office, board room, president's room, committee rooms and lavatories. In the third story are the care-takers' apartments and store-rooms for documents, etc. The building is principally of frame construction, covered with clapboards and with some of the ornamental portions in staff. The roof is shingled. The dimensions of the main building are 51 feet long, 31 feet deep and 37 feet high to the ridge. Each wing is 16 feet front, 21 feet deep and 30 feet high. The piazzas, in front and rear, are each 68 feet long by 16 feet wide (at the widest part). The area covered, including piazzas, is 3,949 square feet. The general style of the building is Colonial. The cost is \$18,000. Considerable of the material was donated by manufacturers in the State. Exhibits are made in nearly all the departments.

New York.—The New York Building is the sixth structure on the upper side of the roadway leading from the Fifty-seventh street entrance. It ranks in size next to that of Illinois and California. It cost \$150,000. The architectural idea in the building is that of a big summer house. It is three stories high, being 57 feet from the ground to the cornice. The exterior is in staff, in imitation of marble, and in keeping with the style of the main Exposition buildings. Its decked roof is surmounted and confined by a heavy balustrade. Each pedestal of the balustrade supports a large Italian vase, in which grows a bay-tree, giving the building, together with its other characteristics, the air of a Pompeian house. The flat,

decked roof furnishes a promenade and summer garden. From its center rises a clear-story over the banquet hall, and above the clear-story are two belvideres. On the north and south ends of the building are circular porticoes, in each of which is a fountain. The general dimensions are 160 feet front by 105 feet deep. A broad flight of steps, guarded by Roman lions, leads to the arched entrance. About this entrance is concentrated all the exterior ornamentation of the building. It is in the style of the Italian renaissance, a villa in character, rectangular in form, approached on the south by a flight of fourteen steps, 46 feet wide, giving access to a grand terrace, 15x80 feet, from which the loggia, or open vestibule, 46x17 feet, 6 inches, is reached. Partaking of the domestic as well as the palatial style, the building is not only the headquarters of New York people at the Exposition, but also a most comfortable place for the reception and entertainment of distinguished foreign guests. The semi-circular porticoes, east



NEW YORK BUILDING.

and west, have a diameter of 50 feet in the form of an *exedra*, and the uncovered portion, furnished with the fountain, is a unique feature of the building. It is proposed to place a bust of Washington upon the key block over the main entrance, and at either side of those of the first and present governors of the State. The main floor of the building consists of the vestibule, a grand staircase hall, with a dome ceiling 46 feet from the floor, a small reception room, a suite of three drawing rooms, smoking, writing and reading rooms, lavatory and coat room, postoffice and telegraph and telephone service and bureau of information. The second floor contains a large hall, 84 feet long, 46 feet wide and 45 feet in height, on the west of which is the room reserved for the Board of Lady Managers. There is also offices for the General Managers' Board and the Board of District Commissioners. The entrance to the building is flanked by the

Barbaini lions recently cast in Rome, selected in preference to the lions of the Villa Medici, which, however fine, are inferior in size. The four pedestal lamps lighting the terrace are exact copies in bronze of antique examples in the museum at Naples, and are richly sculptured. In the circular niches, on either side of the arch of the entrance, are busts of Hudson and Columbus. Above the keystone of the arch is the American eagle, and dependant from a staff, projecting above the bird, is a flag bearing the the State's arms. A striking feature of interior adornment is the arrangement of the electric lights, in a belt course, marking the second story floor and outlining the arched entrance, above which the great seal of the State of New York, 10 feet high, is illuminated by a myriad of tiny lamps, set close together. A second line of illumination accents the main cornice, and similar ones define the edge of the roof garden, and the arches, angles and cornices of the two belvideres. Finally, a cluster of lights illuminate the bases of the flagpoles. Within and without the building blaze 2,000 electric jets. In the main hall on the first floor, besides the beautiful fountains scattering their cooling sprays within the spacious porticoes, an object of unusual interest is a relief map nearly 20 feet in diameter of the State of New York, which of itself cost \$30,000. This main hall has a mosaic floor, and is hung with imported silk hangings. Here are the parlors and toilet rooms for men and women, postoffice; information and baggage-rooms. The grand stairway is of marble, and leads to the banquet hall, where the visitor can not fail to be impressed with the elegance of the surroundings. The beautiful arched ceiling, three stories high, is richly ornamented with designs of fruits done in stucco. On the third floor, in addition to twelve rooms for general purposes, there is a gallery for a band of music. Exhibits are made in all the departments.

New Mexico.—The Territory of New Mexico occupies jointly with Arizona and Oklahoma a handsome building lying between those of Pennsylvania and Utah. Exhibits are made in the Department of Mines and Mining.

North Carolina.—North Carolina has no building, but exhibits are made in the Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Mines and Mining and Forestry.

North Dakota.—The North Dakota Building is the second one to the left on the first cross roadway as one enters at Fifth-seventh street. It lies between the buildings of Kansas and Nebraska. It is 70x50 feet. A space of 46x21 feet in front of the main assembly hall, between the two committee rooms, is used as a court-yard. From this court-yard the main assembly room is entered through a large stone arch, above which on the exterior is an elaborately carved panel containing the coat of arms of North Dakota. The main feature of the interior is the assembly hall, which includes a space 24x56 feet. The room is spanned by four broad arched beams between each of which is a wide window reaching from near the floor to the roof. At either end of the room is a broad fire place. Com-

mittee and toilet rooms are provided throughout the building. The structure is two stories high, and the exterior the walls of the main gable ends are built of brick. The remainder of the walls are of timber, filled in between with plaster panels. North Dakota pays great attention to the ex-



NORTH DAKOTA BUILDING.

hibit of her principal product, wheat, but also makes a good showing in several other departments. The educational advantages of the State are fully presented, and her exhibit is among the best.

Ohio.—The Ohio Building lies to the east of those of Michigan and



OHIO BUILDING.

Wisconsin and is southwest of the Fine Arts Building. It is Colonial in

style, two stories high, of wood and staff, with tile roof. The ground area is 100 feet front by 80 feet deep. The main entrance on the east, is within a semi-circular Colonial portico, thirty-three feet high, the roof supported by eight great columns. The tile roof, mantels, finishing woods; and much of the visible material are the gifts of Ohio producers. The main entrance



OHIO SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, EAST SIDE OF OHIO BUILDING.

opens on a lobby, on the left of which is the women's parlor, and on the right a committee room. Occupying the central portion of the building is the reception hall, 23x36 feet, and 28 feet high, extending through to the roof. The coved ceiling of the hall is ornamented. Back of the reception hall is an open court, 36 feet square, inclosed on three sides, the north and

south side being formed by the wings of the building. All of the north wing is occupied by the information bureau. The room is 30x50 feet, and is divided into offices by wire railings. In the south wing is the parlor for men, a writing room, a smoking room, and toilet rooms. On the second floor of the north wing is the assembly room, 30x42 feet. The second floor on the south wing has a press correspondents' room, servants' rooms, bed and bath rooms. The building cost \$30,000. Exhibits are made in the Departments of Agriculture and Mines and Mining.

Oregon.—The Oregon Legislature made an appropriation which was expended in exhibits in the several departments. The State has no building.

Pennsylvania.—The Pennsylvania Building is the fifth structure on the upper side of the roadway leading from the Fifty-seventh street entrance. It is in the Colonial style while the front is an exact reproduction of old In-



PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING.

dependence Hall, having its entrances, bell-tower and spire. Independence bell hangs in the entrance. The rotunda within the entrance is finished in tile and slate, like the old hall. The building is rectangular in form, two stories high, with a ground area of 110x166 feet. The corners of the front are quarter-circled in. Piazzas 20 feet wide surround the building, and over them are verandas, with protecting balustrade. Outside staircases, right and left to the rear, lead to the garden on the roof. This roof is covered with American-made tin produced in Philadelphia. The outer walls to the roof line are of Philadelphia pressed brick. Above the main entrance is the coat-of-arms of the State in bas-relief, and on either side of it are heroic statues of Penn and Franklin. The front is further ornamented with two free groups of statuary, one emblematic of the arts and science, the other of mines and manufacture. The interior finishing represents, in

the floors, native marble and hardwoods from Pennsylvania, and the walls are wainscoted in wood, frescoed, and heavily corniced. The women's rooms are finished in maple, and the men's in oak. The walls of the women's rooms are ornamented with mural paintings by Pennsylvania women. All the ceilings are of stamped metal, and the staircases are of quartered



DOME OF PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING (FRONT VIEW.)

oak. On the main floor is the reception room, 33x56 feet, and on either side are parlors for men and women. On the second floor are rooms for the governor, the press correspondents, the treasurer of the commission, and the board of commissioners. There are three bedrooms in the tower. The building is supplied with 800 electric lights, and cost \$60,000. The follow-

ing interesting relics are on exhibition in the Pennsylvania Building: Portraits of William Penn, Hannah, his wife, and a chair owned by Penn; a punchbowl used by Washington during the Revolution; portrait of Washington painted when he was commander in chief of the Continental army; portrait of Thomas Johnston, who made the motion to have Washington



DOME OF PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING (LOOKING FROM SOUTHWEST).

appointed commander-in-chief; plaster cast of Washington; Gen. Anthony Wayne's sword; silver lamp used in Philadelphia during the Revolution; bootjack and appliance left by a British officer at the home of Joseph Martin, Philadelphia, at the time of the evacuation; fork and spoon from

Valley Forge; waistcoat worn at republican court; lace scarf pin worn by Mrs. John Adams when she sat to Stuart for her portrait; model of the ship "Constitution;" portrait of Chevalier Gerard, first French minister to the United States; watch and vest and stockings worn by Charles Carroll when he signed the Declaration of Independence; hymn book printed in Germantown in 1772; manuscript of the first prayer in congress in the penmanship of John Hancock; chair used by John Hancock, first president of Congress, and also his sword and desk. The old liberty bell is placed on a handsome raised platform built on rollers, so that in case of fire it can be rolled into the open air in three minutes' time. Exhibits are made in the Departments of Agriculture and Mines and Mining.

Rhode Island.—The Rhode Island Building is immediately north of that of Massachusetts. It is after the Greek manner, with columnar porti-



RHODE ISLAND BUILDING.

coes on four sides of the building, that on the west or front side semi-circular in plan, with arched openings between the Ionic pilasters, the latter being of the full height of the two stories. The building is amphiprostyle in that the north and south porches—each of the full width of the building—consist of four fluted Ionic columns, each 24 inches in diameter and 21 feet high, while the rear entrance is between Ionic fluted pilasters, the same as in front. The columns are surmounted by an enriched Ionic entablature with decorated moldings, modillions and dentils, and above the entablature the building is finished with a balustrade surrounding the four sides of the roof, with ornamental urns over each pedestal in the balustrade. The building has ground area of 32x59 feet, two stories high, in wood and staff, in imitation of granite. Entrance is had to the building from all sides through French windows opening to the floor. The main hall is 18x25 feet, and is

open in the roof. The parlor for women and the secretary's office are on the first floor. On the second floor are two committee rooms and a gallery around the main hall. The governor's room occupies what may be called the second story of the porch on the west front. All the floors are hardwood, and the interior is furnished in cypress. The building cost \$10,000.

South Carolina.—The South Carolina Legislature voted adversely on the question of making an appropriation, therefore that State has no building.

South Dakota.—The South Dakota Building is the first one to the right on entering the grounds at Fifty-seventh street. It has a ground area of 70x126 feet, and is two stories high and cost \$15,000. The structure is frame, the exterior being covered with Yankton cement, in imitation of stone work. The roof is corrugated iron and the cornice and brackets are



SOUTH DAKOTA BUILDING.

pressed zinc. The main entrance is on the east, along which front extends a wide porch with heavy columns supporting a balcony from the second story. On the left of the main entrance is a women's parlor, on the right a men's reception room. In the main body of the building is the exhibition hall, 44x58 feet. Six feet above the main floor is an entresol, having committee rooms for the boards of commissioners. In the northwest corner of the main floor is a room for press correspondents. The rotunda in the center of the building extends through to the roof and is covered with a skylight. The second floor is devoted to rooms for the women's exhibit and special State exhibits. An exhibit is also made in the Department of Agriculture.

Tennessee.—The Tennessee Legislature failed to make an appropriation, hence that State has no building. The mining town of Harriman makes an exhibit in the Mines and Mining Building.

Texas.—The Texas Building is in the northwest part of the grounds. In the treatment of the design the architect has not deflected from the history of the Lone Star State, which, from its foundation, has been marked by a Spanish tinge, whose architectural inclination and handsome botanical effects lay down a chain of thought far too beautiful to be forsaken for that of the present day; therefore, the building was designed for colonnades, grounds, fountains, foliage, etc. It contains an assembly room 56 feet square, 28 feet high, provided with art glass skylight in the ceiling, with a mosaic Texas star in the center. The rostrum, ante-rooms, etc., are furnished in the natural woods of Texas. One wing contains rooms for bureau of information, register, telephone, messengers, telegraph, directors, Texas Press Association headquarters, commissioners, historical museum and library, toilet rooms, county collective exhibits, etc. The main entrances

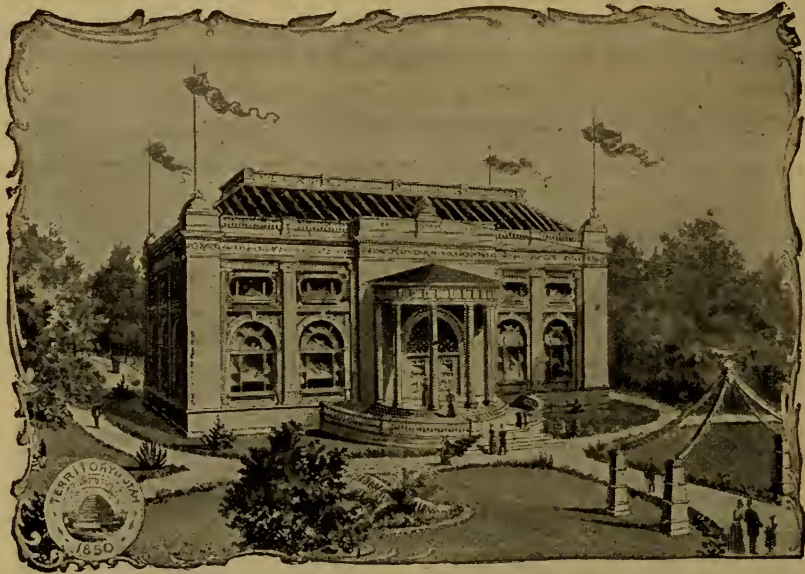


TEXAS BUILDING.

are through vestibules, flanked on either side by niches and colonnades. The main vestibules terminate in a large auditorium, connecting with the rooms mentioned. The building cost \$30,000, the money for which was raised by the Ladies' Auxiliary World's Fair Board of that State.

Utah.—The Utah Building is in the extreme north end of the grounds and lies east of the Texas Building. It is frame covered with staff; is two stories high, and has an area of 46x82 feet. In style the façade is modern renaissance. The foundation, columns, pilasters, cornice and other ornamental parts are made in imitation of the different kinds of stone in Utah. The walls are lined off in imitation of adobes. On the first floor is an exhibit hall, 41x45 feet, open to the roof and covered with a skylight. In the rear of this hall is a circular bay, and in this is the main stairway. This building has chaste and simple outlines, and is an ornament to the

grounds, standing as it does among the other State edifices, and lending its handsome exterior to the group. It is a worthy illustration of the taste of the people of that Territory, and will attract the visitor by its novelty. Its interior is planned with a special view to the comfort of those who make it their headquarters. The two stories are laid out in nearly the same fashion, comprising on the first floor several rooms for the use of the commissioners. A reception room is placed here, as also the secretary's office, and women's parlor. The second room is similar in arrangement to the first, there being an exhibition room, 41x45 feet, and various office



UTAH BUILDING.

rooms. The building cost \$10,000. Exhibits are made in the Departments of Agriculture and Mines and Mining.

Vermont.—The Vermont Building lies immediately east of the Massachusetts Building and is next to the last structure north of the roadway leading from the Fifty-seventh street entrance. This building is one of the most unique and original on the grounds. On the right and left of the steps on the façade rise two shafts, on which are allegorical figures representing the industries of agriculture and quarrying—the two principal industrial activities of the State. One enters through a columned portico into a courtyard, on the right and left of which are covered porches with broad seats. Just off these are the reception rooms in front and committee room, post-office, etc., in the rear. In the center of the court is a handsome marble fountain. Marble from the quarries of the State is used all through the interior of the building. Facing the end of the court is a porch, supported by four carytids, over which is a semi-circular Greek window with bas-relief around it representing "Freedom and Unity." The coat-of-arms is in the center. The reception hall, which is located in the rear, is circular in form,

with a colonnade around, and a wooden dome surmounts the structure. All is colored according to a Pompeiian scheme. The building is Pompeiian



VERMONT BUILDING.

in style and of classic detail, and furnishes a most unique contrast to the other buildings.

Virginia.—The Virginia Building is in the northeast part of the grounds and lies east of the Iowa Building. It is a very unique structure and cost \$18,000. It covers an area of 175x185 feet, and lies near the lake and opposite the Maryland Building. The structure is an exact representation of the Mount Vernon mansion in Fairfax county, Virginia, near Washington city, the building in which George Washington lived and died. It got into his hands from his brother, Lawrence Washington, and was built in the early part of the last century by his father. The main building is 94x32 feet, two stories and an attic and a two-story portico, with large columns extending along the whole front, being 94 feet long, 13 feet high and 14 feet wide. The portico extends up to the cornice of the roof, has an ornamental railing around the top and is furnished with settees along the whole length next the wall. There are two colonnades running back from each wing of the building to the rear about 20 feet long, 9½ feet wide and 11 feet high, connected each with a one-and-a-half story structure, 40x20 feet. These are called the dependencies. Altogether there are twenty-five rooms in the structure. On the first and second floors of the main building there are eleven rooms, in the attic six, and in each of the dependencies four rooms. The largest rooms in the house are the banquet hall, 31x23 feet, and the library 16x19 feet, the main entrance hall, Washington's chamber, in which he died, upon the second floor, and Mrs. Washington's chamber in the attic, to which she removed

after her husband's death and which she occupied during the remainder of her life on account of its being the only room in the house which looked out upon his tomb. The apartments average upon the first floor 17x17 feet, upon the second, 17x13 feet. The height of the first story is 10 feet, 9 inches; of the second, 7 feet, 11 inches; of the attic, 6 feet, 9 inches. The distance from the ground to the top of the cupola is 50 feet. In the main hall is a large stairway four feet wide, ascending by platforms to the floors above. On the first platform of the stairway there is an old Washington family clock, a very interesting historical relic. This hall is furnished with antique sofas and pictures of the last century. The rooms upon the first floor are ornamented by heavy carved and molded wood trimmings and handsome mantels, very antique. This Virginia Building is not only an exact representation in every particular of the old Mount Vernon structure,



VIRGINIA BUILDING.

but everything within it is also of the same character. Nothing modern is seen in the building, except the people and the library of books by exclusively Virginia authors. As far as could be done the building was furnished with articles which were collected from all over the State, the heirlooms of old Virginia families, and with portraits of the same character. Whatever may be lacking in furnishing the building with articles of this character is supplied with furniture made after the same old fashion. There is a very rare collection of relics of Colonial times and of the Revolutionary War, and everything which is antique, among which is exhibited a copy of the original will of George Washington. The library is furnished entirely with books written by Virginians or relating to Virginia, quite a large collection of which has been made, and ornamented with old Virginia portraits, views and other relics of the Colonial period and the last century. Altogether the

building with its furnishings is unequaled in its character and appointments and nothing like it will be found elsewhere except at Mount Vernon itself. Exhibits are made in the Departments of Agriculture and Mines and Mining.

Washington.—The Washington building is the second one to the right on entering at Fifth-seventh street, and lies between the buildings of South Dakota and Colorado. It embraces a main hall, space 118x72 feet, to which are connected two wings, 118x40 feet, and cost \$50,000. The main entrance on the east, and from each corner of the main structure square towers rise up, inclosing staircases to galleries. These galleries are 52x15 feet, overlooking the main hall. The east entrance of the building is under a great stone arch, which is the only stonework about the structure. This arch is built of alternate blocks of gray tinino, blue chuckanut, and white Pittsburg stone. Foundations of the buildings are of great fir logs, laid five



WASHINGTON BUILDING.

deep. Two base logs at the north and south ends are each 127 feet long, and after having been slabbed off very deeply are still eight feet in diameter at the butt ends. The heavier of these weighs 36,000 pounds and occupied four flat cars in transit. In squaring three sides enough lumber was cut away to build a good-sized cottage, while in the log itself is material for a big house. These logs have all been squared on three sides, presenting a rounded surface to the outside. These are left in their natural state. The largest of these sections was cut from trees 600 feet in height, which had not a branch less than 150 feet from the earth. This foundation constitutes a timber exhibit from Washington. The two wings form a single room each, and are devoted to State exhibits. Nearly all of the first floor of the main building is devoted to a reception room, while in the second story are committee rooms, parlors, reception and toilet rooms. The

roof is of shingles, and the interior is finished in cedar and fir. All of the material used in the building comes from Washington, the lumber coming from Puget Sound, while the main entrance, an important decorative feature, is of granite, marble and ore, from quarries within the State. The sky-reaching flag-staff, 208 feet in height, was first 236 feet in length. It is of native timber, and weighs 32 tons. To her sister States Washington has donated about 40 flag poles, ranging from 100 to 125 feet in length, placed in front of their respective headquarters. At first view the Washington building, with its quaint towers, reminds one of a Holland residence and windmill. It is unlike any other structure on the grounds, and sure to invite favorable attention. The commissioners have spent \$100,000 in collecting a State exhibit.

West Virginia.—The West Virginia Building lies at the upper end of the group of the State buildings and is between the joint building of Ari-



WEST VIRGINIA BUILDING.

zonian, New Mexico and Oklahoma and the Utah Building. It is in the Colonial style, two stories high, with a pitched roof, the outer walls being weatherboarded and painted, and cost \$20,000. It is representative of the West Virginia residence. The roof is shingled. The interior is finished in hard wood, the walls are plastered, and the ceilings are of ornamental iron work from Wheeling. All of the exposed material in the building is the product of the State. The main entrance is on the west, on a platform porch. Above the entrance is the coat of arms of the State in bas-relief. Within the entrance is a vestibule, with rooms for the boards of commissioners on either side. Beyond the vestibule is a large reception hall flanked by parlors for women and men. Back of these parlors are toilet and retiring rooms. On the second floor front are two committee rooms, and the balance of the floor constitutes an assembly room and recep-

tion hall 34x76 feet in size. There are four large fireplaces in the building, two on each floor, with very handsome carved wood mantels. The building has a ground area of 58x123 feet. Exhibits are made in the Departments of Agricultural and Mines and Mining.

Wisconsin.—The Wisconsin Building is in the group of State buildings to the right of the roadway leading from the Fifty-seventh street entrance and lies between those of Indiana and Michigan. This building represents the Wisconsin home, being designed in no special style. All the visible material comes from Wisconsin. The exterior is of Ashland brown stone, Menomonee pressed brick, and hardwoods from various sections of the State. The roof is covered with dimension shingles. The window glass is plate. It is practically three stories high, but apparently only two, one story being in the roof. Its ground area is 80x90 feet, exclusive of the verandas on the east and west, which are eighteen feet wide. The semicircu-



WISCONSIN BUILDING.

lar verandas on the north and south are entered only from the interior of the building. The second and third stories have verandas on the east and west. The main entrance faces the east and is 18 feet wide. The interior is finished entirely in oiled hard wood. The first floor is tiled and the ceiling is paneled in hard wood. On this floor are three fire-places, with mantels in oak and maple. The first floor has a large reception room, men's and women's parlors and toilet rooms, an intelligence office and a postoffice. The second floor has a historical room, and offices for the commissioners. On the west side of the floor is a large stained glass window, presented by the city of West Superior. This beautiful piece of workmanship is much admired by all. On this floor are two very elegant mantels in pressed brick. The third floor contains eight large bedrooms. Taken altogether, this structure is one of the most tasty and convenient on the grounds. The

building cost \$30,000. Exhibits are made in the Departments of Agriculture and Mines and Mining.

Wyoming.—The Wyoming Building is in style a modern club house. The dimensions are 70 feet in length by 60 feet in width. It is located in the extreme north end of the grounds, commanding an interesting view across the park-like portions of the grounds reserved for State buildings. It is also convenient to the steamboat landing. The interior arrangement consists of a main hall 24x40 feet, with two offices on the first floor, which are used for the reception and entertainment of visitors, while the collective exhibit is placed in the main hall. From here a circular stairway ascends to the second story, where the toilet rooms are located. The gallery around the hall and doors leads out upon the balconies on each of the four sides. The building is in the French chateau style, and the panels of the main frieze exterior contain elaborately wrought hunting and pastoral



WYOMING BUILDING.

scenes. The people of Wyoming realize that the Exposition offers an unusual opportunity to make known to the world the varied material resources of their State; her coal lands, wells of oil, soda deposits and rich mines of iron and precious metals. The exhibit is arranged with the object of showing forth the advantages of the State, both to home-seekers of limited means and capitalists seeking fields of investment. To this end the classification includes Wyoming's best specimens of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, native and cultivated grasses and forage plants. Irrigation methods are illustrated with maps and diagrams. The live stock exhibit includes the best specimens of blooded horses and cattle, and illustrations of methods of handling range horses, cattle and sheep. The committee on horticulture and floriculture have made their departments as

complete as possible, representing all perishable articles by fac-similes in wax or plaster. Specimens of the present and extinct animal life of the State, petrefactions, Indian implements, dress, and ornaments have been carefully collected by the committee on scenic exhibits, and form a most interesting feature of the State's contribution. The committee also endeavors, by means of paintings, photographs and models, to illustrate other striking features of Wyoming and its leading industries.

Joint Building.—The joint building of the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma occupies an advantageous location among the other State and Territorial buildings in the north end of the grounds. It is two



JOINT TERRITORIAL BUILDING.

stories in height, 28 feet over all, and has a frontage of 90 feet. It is ornamental in design and of a composite character, the lower story being supported by Doric columns. The main building is divided into three departments, one floor for each Territory, each department having a grand reception room in the center, flanked on each side by parlors. The offices of the commissioners are grouped around the main reception rooms, dividing them from the parlors on each side. It is a frame building finished in acme cement plaster, and is used for various exhibits as well as for the general headquarters.



FOREIGN PARTICIPATION.

[For Classification of Exhibits, Plan of Installation, List of Exhibitors and Character of Collective Foreign Exhibits in the Departmental Buildings, see Official Catalogues.]

The foreign countries which are officially participating in the Exposition are as follows. The total amount of their appropriations is over \$6,000,000:

Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, St. Thomas, Ecuador, France, Germany, Great Britain, British Guiana, Canada, Cape Colony, Ceylon, India, Jamaica, New South Wales, Trinidad, Greece, Guatamala, Hayti, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Johore, Korea, Liberia, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Curaçao, Norway, Orange Free State, Paraguay, Persia, Portugal, Russia, Salvador, San Domingo, Siam, Spain, Cuba, Switzerland, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Argentine Republic.—The collective exhibit of the government of the Argentine Republic contains an instructive assortment of the products of that country, including wines, skins, ores, woods, dyestuffs, etc. In manufactures a very good and creditable display is made, showing the progress the country has made in this line, especially in later years, when, mostly owing to the high premium on gold prevailing, the establishment of new industries has been greater than ever. The Argentine Republic being an agricultural country *par excellence*, its exhibits in the Agricultural Building do not fail to attract attention. At the Paris Exposition this section of Argentine exhibits won much admiration, but the fine collection shown here far surpasses it. Not less interesting is the display in the Mines and Mining Building, where a collection of over five thousand different specimens of minerals are shown, from the different provinces of the Republic. Equally attractive is the excellent collection of hard and fine woods shown in the Forestry Building. In Viticulture and Pomology Argentine wines, alcohols, dry fruits, etc., constitute the principal products exhibited. Boats found by the Spaniards upon their first discovery of the River Plata; railroad material and saddlery, are the main features of the Argentine exhibits in the Transportation Building. Exhibits belonging to the Department of Ethnology and the Woman's department, are made in those buildings, respectively. Space has been granted to the Argentine Republic in the following build-

ings: Manufactures, 6,000 square feet; Agriculture, 5,310 square feet; Mines and Mining, 2,758 square feet; Forestry, 1,510 square feet; Shoes and Leather, 1,595 square feet; Viticulture and Pomology, 1,122 square feet; Transportation, 1,206 square feet; Ethnology, 1,240 square feet; Woman's Building, 184 square feet; Liberal Arts, 1,000 square feet. In the Fine Arts Building 600 square feet of wall space is devoted to pictures by Argentine artists.

Austria.—Austria displays a comprehensive and extensive illustration of the growth and development of its industry, education and science. This exhibit of Austrian industry and art has been prepared with the greatest energy, and it will be found to well fill its place, to testify to the industry and intelligence of its people; and the occasion will undoubtedly result



STATUARY ON TRANSPORTATION EXHIBITS BUILDING.

in the further increase of those agreeable relations which exist between Austria and the United States. In the Department of Manufactures, Austria has the space just north of the German exhibit. Each of three entrances are guarded by tall pillars surmounted by Austrian eagles. The pavilions are all mounted with the Austrian crown in gold. Soaps and perfumes, paper and paper-pulp, artists' materials, portieres, screens, furniture, terra cotta, porcelain, majolica and faience articles, mosaics, bronze goods, fancy glassware, amber and meerschaum work, gold and silverware, jewelry, goods of shell and horn, silks and velvets, cotton, linen and damask goods, woolens, gloves, hats, buttons, combs, leather goods, rubber goods, tin plate goods, steam cooking apparatus, steel goods, pearl goods, bathing appliances, closets, billiard cues, glass bricks for building purposes, wood carvings, watches, watch works, pipes, stoves and ranges, etc., are to be found

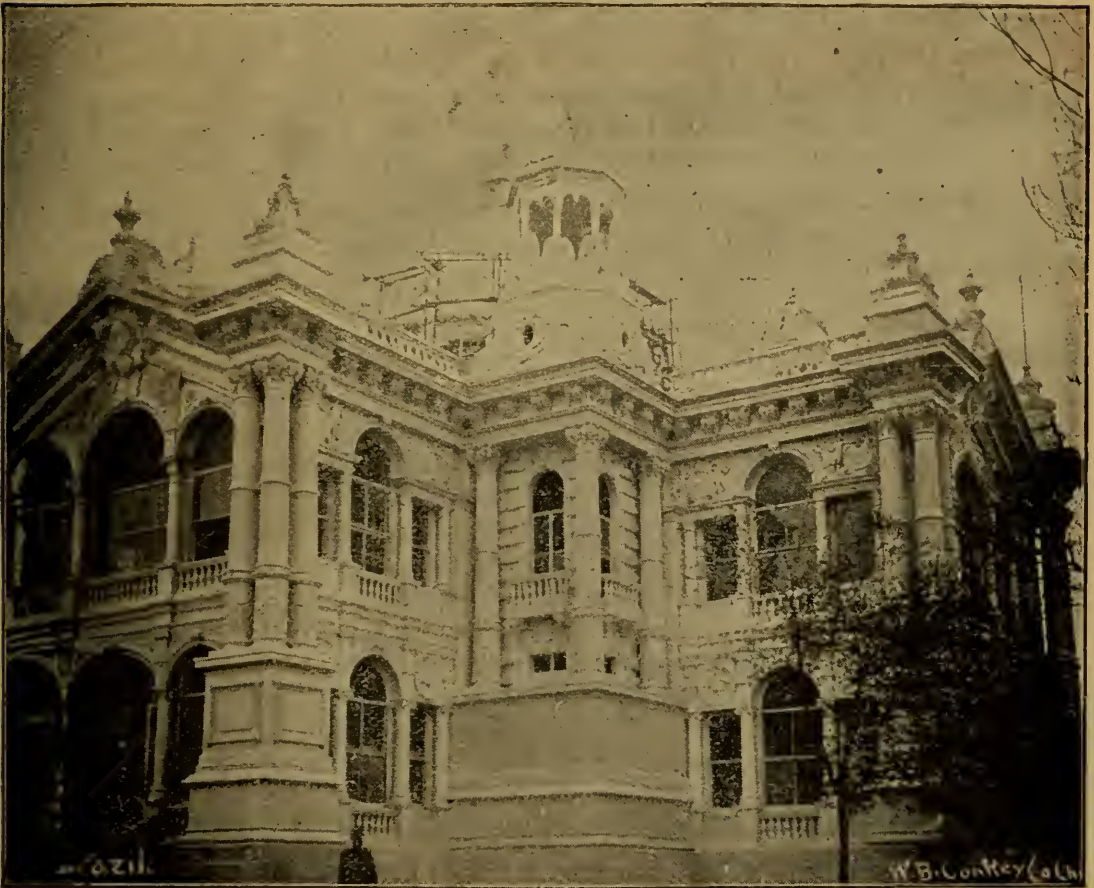
in this department. In the Department of Electricity are shown electrical apparatus, supplies, lamps, clocks, control apparatus, etc. In the Department of Liberal Arts exhibits are made of medical, surgical and pharmaceutical appliances, school apparatus, statistical and geographical maps and illustrations, photographs, instruments of precision, letter boxes, musical instruments, etc. Agricultural products, appliances for the cultivation of bees, hops, mineral waters, insecticides, malts, liqueurs, publications on seed raising, wax and waxen goods, oils, etc., are to be seen in the Department of Agriculture. In the Department of Forestry woodstuffs, seed collections, rushes and last-goods are shown.

Belgium.—As regards size, the most important feature of the Belgian exhibit is found in the Manufactures Building. The space allotted Belgium has a frontage of one hundred and forty feet on Columbian avenue, and the pavilion covers four thousand five hundred square feet of space. The façade of the building is the same height as that of France, its neighbor, and the structure comprises a grand central arch and two smaller arches at each side. All carpentry work for the pavilion was done in Belgium. Among the many interesting things to be seen are a magnificent collection of bronze art works and mammoth crystal glass plates from Charleroi. Belgium also shows a fine exhibit of faience, furniture with fine carvings, etc., in this department.

More than two hundred Belgian artists have contributed to the exhibits in the Art Palace. All works of art in the collection were passed upon by an expert jury at Brussels, and only the most creditable productions were sent to Chicago. Bronze art works form a notable part of the display. Exhibits are also made in the Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Transportation, Liberal Arts and the Woman's Buildings.

Brazil.—Brazil's exhibit is made in the various departmental buildings, principally in Agriculture, Forestry, Fine Arts, Machinery, Mines and Horticulture, and it consists of specimens of all the products of the soil, coffee, spices and woods from all the Brazilian States, about 150 paintings and a large number of marble statues. One statue, by Dr. Julio Brandao, is a life-size figure of Christ in white marble. A solid piece of rubber, ten feet in diameter and about twelve feet long, is shown. There is also a fine collection of coins, specimens of gold, silver and copper ores, together with various kinds of precious stones. The Brazilian Building is one of the handsomest and most attractive among the structures erected by foreign governments. It is ornamented in staff and painted white. The structure is in the form of a Greek cross, and in architecture is a pure class of French renaissance. It occupies an area of 150 feet square; is located on the peninsula just off the lagoon in the north end of the grounds and lies between the Fine Arts and Fisheries buildings. The height from the ground to the roof is 60 feet; height in the clear 150. The structure is two stories, surmounted by a dome 40 feet in diameter and 40 feet above the roof. There are four campaniles which are used as points of observation. The roof is

also used as a promenade, upon which beautiful specimens of the flora of the Republic of Brazil are tastefully arranged and from which a fine view of the grounds and lake is obtained. The interior is a vast arena, the walls



BUILDING OF BRAZIL.

and ceilings of which are highly ornamented in sculpture and ornaments emblematic of historical events pertaining to Brazil. There are no exhibits in the building. The offices of the commissioners are on the first floor.

British Guiana.—The British Guiana exhibit stands in the northwest corner of Agricultural Hall, and forms one of the wildest but most picturesque scenes in the building. Huge, square cut logs, from trees that shot upward 250 feet in the air of British Guiana, form pillars of the exhibit. Greenhart and mora—the hardwoods used in shipbuilding—the koorahura, the wallaba, used for making rum casks, and the beautiful crabwood, seen so often in furniture, are the most valuable exhibits. They are exhibited in the rough and after passing through the hands of the workmen. British Guiana is proud of her trees, and maintains that her woods

are still full of them. Besides these specimens of wood there are logs of purple heart, hoolooballi, tonka bean, locust, white and yellow satinwood and towranero. Some curious specimens of buttress wood, which has no heart and looks like the shriveled hand of a giant, are exhibited as stands for flower-pots. British Guiana also shows her skill in making curacoa, bitters and rum. Her preserved fruits are a specialty. In 1884, 250 ounces of gold were found in her gold mines. Last year the miners obtained 130,000 ounces, and some of this is on exhibition. The prettiest part of the exhibit lies in the cases where some beautiful feather fans are shown.

Bulgaria.—Bulgaria does not make an extensive exhibit. It consists principally of the ottar of roses, valued at \$100,000, and is installed in the Department of Agriculture.

Canada.—Various commercial, agricultural, scientific and educational articles are shown in the several departments from the provincial governments of Ontario, Quebec, Ottawa, British Columbia, Manitoba, Halifax, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Northwest Territories. The Canadian Building stands upon a site of nearly 6,000 square feet of ground on the lake shore but a short distance from the United States Battleship, opposite Victoria House. The pavilion has three entrances; a main or front entrance, facing the southeast, and two end entrances on the east and west, respectively. The front entrance is through the tower, and has three doorways. Opposite this main entrance is the grand stairway, beneath and in the rear of which are numerous lavatories. In the entrance hall are located the postoffice, the telephone office and an intelligence office. In the latter are kept registers giving all possible information to visiting Canadians as to lodgings, board, the whereabouts of friends in Chicago, and other information that may be useful to Canadian visitors. Off the entrance hall is the reception room. Over five hundred Canadian newspapers are on file here. To the left of the main entrance are two handsome offices for the Dominion Commission, while the other four offices on this floor are occupied by the commissioners from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. On the first floor are two more offices for the Dominion Commission, four for commissioners of different provinces of Canada, a committee room and a large parlor for the use of the whole staff. On the second floor are the tower room and the smoking room, and in the attic above is the dormitory for the guardian of the pavilion. As the sum appropriated for the erection of the pavilion was limited, a plain style of architecture had to be adopted. Running around all sides of the building is a veranda ten feet wide, with a balcony above of the same width. The balcony is supported by twenty-eight Tuscan columns. The walls at the eaves of the roof are finished with a bold dental cornice. The pavilion is covered with a low pitched roof, partly hidden by a wall. The tower, as it issues through the roof is circular, and is divided into twelve panels; beneath these are detached pilasters. The walls are finished with a dental

cornice, over which is an open balustrade. Over this is the "lookout," whence rises the flag pole, from which, from sunset to sunrise, proudly floats the Canadian flag. The walls and ceilings are furnished with native Canadian woods, highly polished and showing the natural grain. Each province of Canada has furnished the native woods required to finish its



BUILDING OF CANADA.

individual rooms. Around the pavilion is a neat plot of ground covered with green turf, dotted here and there with native Canadian shrubbery and conveniently and artistically divided with serpentine roadways and walks. This building, with its furnishings and surroundings cost over \$30,000.

Cape Colony.—The Cape Colony of South Africa is making a fine display of its products in the Agricultural Building, where it has an allotment of 2,000 square feet, which is surrounded by handsome arches and glass screens in white stucco and gold. In this court is shown a display of ostrich feathers; merino wool; angora hair; a trophy of wines in the shape of a huge bottle; African woods and ivory; maps of the country; stuffed

domestic animals, consisting of fat-tail sheep; ostriches full grown and chicks six weeks old, all in full plumage; paintings of the celebrated Cape flora; trophies of Kaffir ornaments; rare wild animal rugs; horns; basket utensils; silver leaves; cape immortelles; pyramids of ostrich eggshells; raw skins; buchu leaves; peas; beans; and cereals, including Kaffir corn, etc.

In the Mines Building the mineral wealth of the Cape Colony, is exhibited. The Cape court in that building, which is between Brazil and Mexico, is encased entirely in plate glass, set in pilasters, and cornices of ebony wood highly gilt. The court is divided into compartments, one of which is a machinery hall, where the public can see behind plate glass the process of winning precious diamonds from the virgin diamondiferous soil brought from the mines at Kimberle. The process of sieving and pulsating the blue diamond ground is highly interesting. The machinery is served by three powerful Zulus who came from South Africa to do that work. After the pebbles are washed free from the soil, the same are removed from the last sieve and spread in the sorting room on a table where the person in charge picks out the diamonds that each washing produces.

Adjoining the sorting room are cleaning, cutting and polishing works. Here skilled workmen, behind plate glass, show the public the manipulation of turning the rough diamond into a dazzling brilliant. Next to the work room is a private exhibit of diamonds of great value, consisting of rare and choice specimens collected and selected since 1870, when the diamond mines in Cape Colony were first discovered. At the opposite end of the pavilion, in a handsomely fitted room, the Cape shows blue and white asbestos garnets, found in the diamond soil; pyramids of lumps of diamond ground; rich copper ore; crocidolite, raw and manufactured coals; salt, and two hundred and forty-three specimens of the mineral wealth of Africa south of the Zambezi. Between the diamond machinery hall and the mineral room is a reception room, where files of South African papers and books of reference are kept for visitors.

In the Woman's Building the Cape exhibits in two large glass cabinets the handiwork of the Colonial and native women. This exhibit was carefully selected from a collection made throughout Cape Colony. Mrs. Wiener, the wife of the chief commissioner for Cape Colony, has charge of these cabinets.

In the Transportation Building the model of the graving dock of Cape Town is shown; also plans of the harbors of Table Bay, East London and Algoa Bay.

In the Horticultural Building the Colony shows the rare plant known as Wilwitchia.

Adjoining the ore yard near the Mines Building the 150 tons of virgin diamondiferous ground in blue lumps is exhibited. The care of this valuable product is in charge of three native Zulus, who live in the enclosure in a Kaffir hut erected by themselves.

Ceylon.—The Ceylon exhibits are numerous and consist of works of art, manufactures, the products of the Island, jewelry and curios, with a most interesting exhibit presented by the late Sultan of the Maldives to the Ceylon government. The court stands to the north of the German Building, fronting the lake. It is 162 feet in length. The pillars and such parts of the ends of the beams as are in view, and the four entrance doors, as also the central octagon, are beautifully carved in imitation of the carving found on the stone pillars and objects of art in the ancient city of Anurâd-



BUILDING OF CEYLON.

napura and other places of great antiquity. This court is a fine exhibit in itself. The Ladies' Committee for Ceylon consists of Lady Havelock, President Lady Burnside, Lady Grenier, Lady de Soyza, Mrs. Copleston, Mrs. Allanson Bailey, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Grinlinton, Mrs. Mitchell. Some excellent exhibits in lace, the work of natives of the island, and some works of art, all being the work of women's hands, were collected by the committee, and form an interesting feature in Ceylon's miniature court in the Woman's Building.

Indian corn, sugar, coffee, tea, cocoa, cardamons and cinnamon, essential oils, flax, fibres, rope, farming utensils, horns and teeth, tusks, woods, etc., are exhibited in the Department of Agriculture.

In the Department of Fisheries can be seen fishing tackle, boats, fish products, mussel shells, aquatic birds, pearl fishery and appliances, pearl oysters, etc.

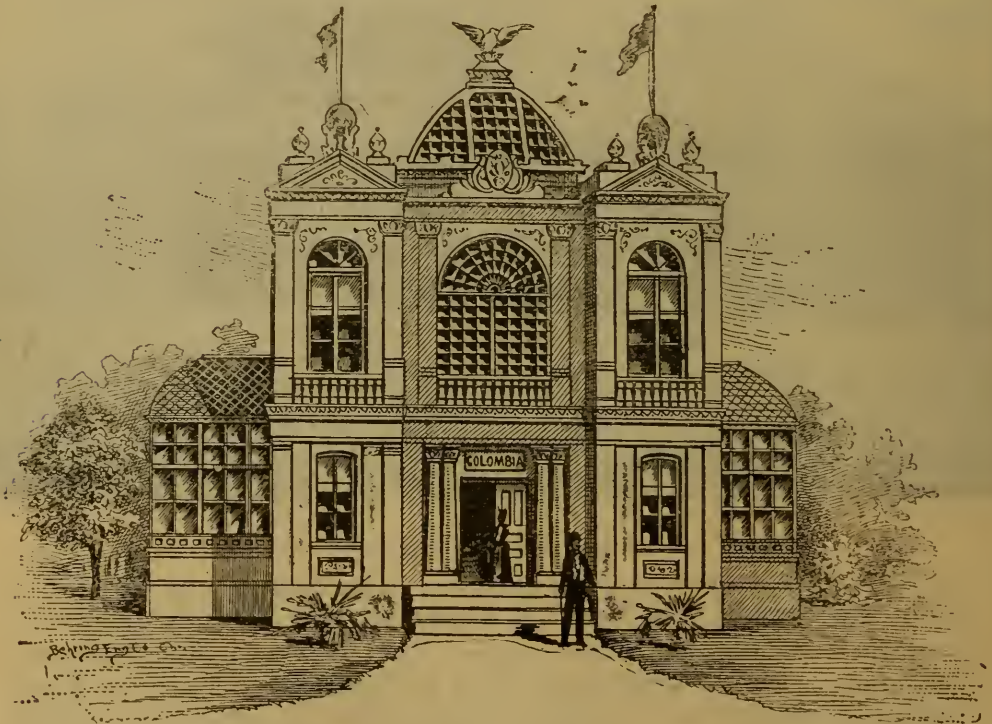
Machines for cleaning skins, jewelers' and silversmiths' tools, tile and brickmakers' tools, gem polishers, etc., are exhibited in the Department of Machinery.

In the Department of Transportation Exhibits can be seen bullock carts, models and appliances of war ships, rowing and fishing boats, etc.

Medicinal drugs, vanilla, native ink, furniture, mounted elephants' tusks, pottery, bronze and brass goods, ivory articles, jewelry, Kandyan cloth, artificial flowers, hides and skins, cutlery, etc., are on exhibition in the Department of Manufactures. In the Department of Liberal Arts exhibits are made of books, photographs and musical instruments.

Chili.—A complete display of nitrate from Chili is made in the Department of Mines and Mining. The action of nitrates as a fertilizer is also shown in the Departments of Agriculture and Horticulture.

Colombia.—The building erected for the Republic of Colombia has a



BUILDING OF COLOMBIA.

frontage of 56 feet and a height of 60 feet. In the center a dome rises in conic form, crowned at the top with a large condor, which is the symbol of

the country. On each side of the building there is a hothouse, which is 12x24 feet, communicating with the central part. The building has two floors. A large staircase leads up from the rear side of the center to the second floor, which forms a gallery all around the building. The style of architecture is essentially French. The two corners in front corresponding with the dome are crowned by two groups of children supporting a globe from which two flagstaves project. The dome is in glass. This is a handsome and graceful building on account of the quantity of such details and the correctness of its lines. In the interior there are a number of showcases and shelves, upon which the wealth of the country and its most remarkable objects are exhibited. There is also a reception room with handsome furniture. The building is finished in wood, staff, iron and zinc, and cost \$20,000.

Costa Rica.—The Costa Rica Building is situated at the east end of



BUILDING OF COSTA RICA.

the north pond facing west. Across the north pond, and within a distance to be fully appreciated, are the Illinois, Washington, Indiana, Ohio and

Wisconsin Buildings. To the right are the Galleries of Fine Arts, and on the left stand Guatemala and Spain, while as a background and not far distant, Lake Michigan murmurs praise to the efforts of mortal man. The building is Doric in style; is 103 feet long by 60 feet wide, two stories and clearstory, making the full height 50 feet. On each side is a Doric portico 22 feet wide, supported by four large pilasters. Three easy steps lead up to the main floor, and opposite this front entrance broad double stairways lead to the second, or gallery floor, supported by eighteen columns rising to the full height of the clearstory. The cornices, frieze molding, caps and bases, window casements, etc., are made of iron. The main walls are cemented, and all is painted in effective colors. The inside walls are plastered, and the walls and timber work are frescoed in a modest and becoming manner. The building is lighted by twenty large double casement windows in the first story, and ten large skylights in the roof of the clearstory, while on all sides of the latter the windows are pivoted so that when opened they will afford perfect ventilation. Ample toilet rooms have been provided on each floor. Over each main entrance to the building is placed the National shield of the Central American republic in bold relief, making a striking addition to the decorative part of the work. The building cost \$20,000.

Cuba.—The Cuban exhibit is made collectively in the Department of Agriculture in a pavilion connected with that of Spain and the Philippene Islands. It consists principally of sugar, tobaccos, spices and dye stuffs.

Curacao.—Under this general head the islands of Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire and little Curaçao, a part of the Dutch West Indies, make a collective exhibit in the Agricultural Building. The principal articles exhibited are salt, phosphates, Curaçao orange peel and the liquor, shells, sponges and other marine growths, models of fishing boats and native dwelling-houses, native furniture, pottery and tools, baskets and Panama straw work, leather, wax goods, aloes, snuff, licorice, grains and agricultural products, preserved fruits and jellies, gums, musical instruments, woods and gold quartz, native jewelry, gold, silver and copper, women's needle work and embroidery, and shells, sea weed and feather work. Antiquities of the Ancient Caribs, including a burial urn with the skeleton found therein, are of interest.

Denmark.—The Danish exhibits are principally in the Manufactures and Agricultural buildings and in the Art Palace and the Woman's Building. The main exhibit in the Manufactures Building is the finest that has ever been made by Denmark. The pavilion which fronts on the main aisle of the building, represents on its façade the coat of arms of the city of Copenhagen. On the sides of the pavilion paintings by Danish artists of local and colonial scenery are hung, and in the interior the decorations are magnificent and unique. Among the interesting points of the interior is an exact reproduction of a room in the house of Hans Anderson. In the Women's Building are shown a number of exhibits from the Danish women.

The Queen sent a painting, a floral piece of roses and lilies; the Crown Princess, old embroideries and handkerchiefs; the Princess Marie of Denmark, three large aquarelles; the Countess Rohan-Ledtzen, national costumes of Aneager and Filer; the Baroness Reedl-Thosa, old linen embroidery and antique carved wooden appliances for laundry work; the Countess Moltke Bregenteid, linen embroideries by Hedebo peasants; C. Stanshohen, yellow silk embroideries on blue velvet. The list comprises many similar articles, loaned by distinguished people.

Iceland sagas, bearing on the early discoveries of the Norsemen and the stories of their trips to Vinland and North America, have been lent by the Danish government to the United States for exhibition at the Exposition. These sagas are entitled *Codex Fluteyensis*. It required a great deal of red tape to secure these valuable manuscripts. Before permitting them to leave Copenhagen the Danish government stipulated that in case of the total loss \$20,000 must be paid for them and all expenses incident to their exhibition. They are to be returned by a United States man-of-war.

In the Department of Agriculture are dairy appliances, butter in tins, condensed milk, machine and hand churns, beer, liquors, axle-grease, etc.

Denmark makes a very creditable display in the Department of Machinery. Here are shown coffee-mills, machines for shoe re-soling, lithographing, apparatus for preventing machinery running hot, etc.

In the Department of Liberal Arts are exhibited books, illustrations, maps, designs for home and school work, photographs, pianos, etc.

Ecuador.—The Republic of Ecuador has a collective exhibit in the Agricultural Building and shows its agricultural products such as cocoa, coffee, tobacco, cotton, sugar cane, anis seed, wheat, corn, rice, etc., and from its forests such as rubber, red-bark "quina," vegetable ivory, and over five hundred kinds of woods valuable for furniture and constructive purposes; the Toguilla straw with which the inimitable straw hats, erroneously known as Panama hats are made; cabuya or sisal hemp and other fibrous plants, gums, resinous barks, etc., of immense value to science and industry. Samples of the many minerals that enrich the Ecuadorian soil, side by side being the auriferous quartz of Zaruma, the silver of Pilzrun, and samples from the gold washing sands of Sigsig and Esmeraldas (*Plays de oro*, *Angostura*, etc.), as also samples of crude petroleum from the beds of Santa Elena; of sulphur from Alansie; of marble from Farqui, etc., are exhibited.

Native industry is shown by the straw hats of Manabi, refined sugars from Milagro and Galapagos; ropes, cords, etc., made in Ambato from the sisal plant; different kinds of spirits, beer and liquors from Quito, Guayaquil, and Cuenca; samples of weaving in silk; wool, cotton, cigars, cigarettes, machinery, tapestry, saddlery, tanning, boot-making, tailoring, iron founding, etc.

The arts occupy a preferable position in the pavilion and visitors will meet with the opportunity of seeing the paintings of Salas, Pinto, Mano-

salras, Cadena, Salguero and other famed Quito artists. In sculpture there are on view works by the famous Cuencano sculptors, Don Miguel Veliz and Benelcazor, as well as those of many others in painting, sculpture, music, gold and silverware, etc.

Samples of the ladies' hand work consist of embroideries, open work in silk and linen, lace and crochet, paintings in oil and watercolors, drawing, hair work, and numerous fancy articles in vegetable ivory, metals, wax, feathers, and fibres.

There is another section devoted to curiosities in which are placed pieces of rare vestments, some used by the tame Indians of Ecuador, and others again of the untamed. Human heads reduced in size by an undiscoverable secret; arms and trophies of war, fossils, numistical collections, antiquities, etc. The different articles pertaining to the two tribes Quitus and C  naris and dating anterior to the Spanish Conquest, are placed in a separate case, thus forming an interesting attraction to scientific uisitors. This arch  ologic and ethnologic collection was very highly praised at the Madrid Exposition, and is composed in the greater part of ancient pottery of the time of Seyris and the Incas, of idols, figures, musical instruments made of baked clay, as also a few of stone and bronze, as human figures, domestic utensils, workmen's tools and instruments of war.

France.—The French Pavilion lies near the shore of Lake Michigan, and directly east of an annex of the Fine Arts Building. The outside wall is decorated with paintings, showing various views of Paris and government buildings there. The entire pavilion has a frontage of 200 feet, and a depth of more than 100 feet. It cost \$100,000. This building has quite a historical interest, for it is a reproduction, on a small scale, of the Apollo Hall of the castle of Versailles. It was in this hall that King Louis XVI officially received Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee, delegates from the thirteen original States, who were met by A. Conrad, secretary of the Council of State of France. A colonnade of graceful design in three sections, like three sides of a rectangle, connects this section of the French building with another composed of two large rooms and a vestibule. All the exhibits found in this hall, tapestries, furniture and curios, belong to the War of Independence. One can see, among others, the bureau from the library of Fafayette. Among the most important relics figures the sword of honor presented to Lafayette in 1779 by the Congress. There are also two finger rings containing locks of hair from the heads of Washington and his wife, some busts of Washington and Franklin and a series of historical portraits. A semi-circular colonnade connects the pavilion, belonging itself, as far as the outside is concerned, to the Corinthian order, to another pavilion where is found the collections sent by the city of Paris. There is, the world over, no other city administration that spends more money for the welfare of its citizens. Schools, infant asylums, hospitals, sewers, streets, boulevards, avenues, public gardens, bridges, all these different public services make special exhibits. Most interesting among

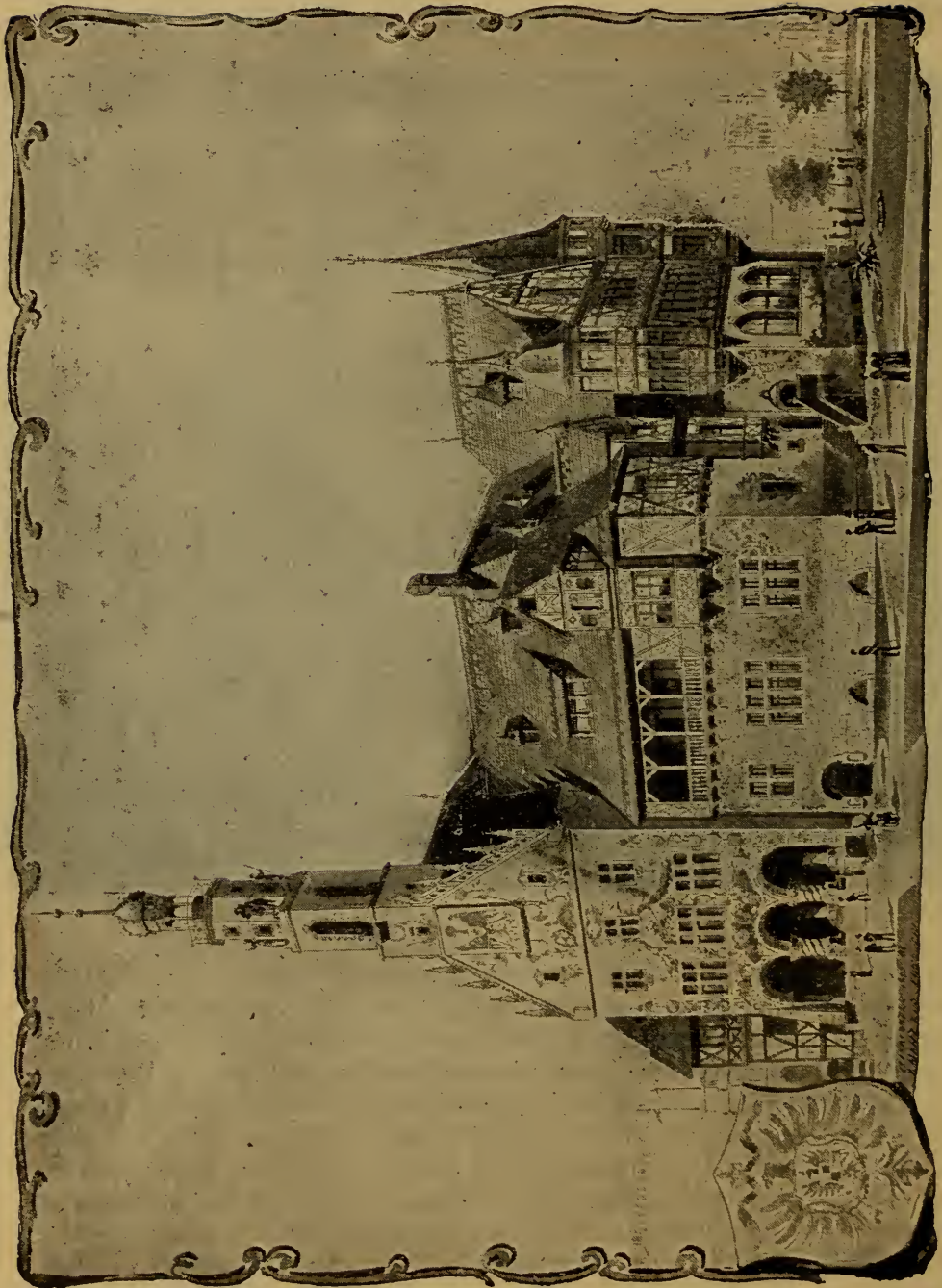
others is the one sent by Dr. Bertillon to illustrate his system of detecting criminals, however numerous and clever may be their aliases. The decorations of the pavilion's north front is quite remarkable. Under the portico,



BUILDING OF FRANCE.

views of the French capital adorn each bay, and the garden around the building has been designed by the chief gardener of the city of Paris. France also makes creditable exhibits in all the Departments.

Germany.—The construction of the German Building has been with a view of making not only an imposing structure, worthy of the great nation it represents, but at the same time an essentially German house in its characteristics. Precedent and the dignity of such a power demanded that its representatives in a foreign country be housed in a manner to do credit to the Fatherland. Realizing these facts in Berlin much care was taken in constructing the "Deutsche Haus" in such a way as to do credit to Teutonia. It is situated in the northeastern portion of the grounds, facing the lake. It lies near the Swedish Building, and immediately east of the Illinois State Building. A fine view is afforded of the Hall of Fine Arts to the



BUILDING OF GERMANY.

northwest, and of the Fisheries, Manufactures and United States Government Buildings to the southwest. It is composed of Gothic, German renaissance and the modern styles of German architecture. The main building is 130x112 feet in breadth and depth, and is two stories high. To the longitudinal section of the main entrance a chapel-shaped structure has been attached, thus making the section 169 feet. Excellent architectural effect is produced by projections, which seem to be the natural outgrowth of the smooth walls, which, together with the high gable roof, which ascends to a quadrangular turret, and bell tower, 105 feet high, make a striking picture of architectural beauty. The dome of the tower is in the Byzantine style. The outer walls are of a massive appearance and are decorated with scenes in the style used in Muenchen and Nuremberg, representing masterworks of the German art of bronze founding. The entire main front is of a light color, broken by reliefs similar to those on the Tucherhaus on Friedrichstrasse in Berlin. The front shows the old German Imperial eagle from the time of the Hohaustaufen bearing a shield with the eagle of Prussia. Under the symbols of the new empire, the crown and scepter, are grouped the coat of arms of the various States of the German Union. The upper structure is vari-colored to the steep roof, which is covered with glazed tiles. Above the main entrance the visitor is welcomed by the following sentences: "Bountiful and Powerful;" "Rich in Corn and Wine;" "Full of Strength and Energy;" "Mother of the Sweetest Tunes and Home of the Greatest Thoughts;" "I Shall Sing Thy Praise, O Fatherland Mine." To the left of an elaborately ornamented hall are the reception room and offices of the Imperial Commissioners. This high double hall is 42 feet high, the two divisions of which are separated by a colonnade 21 feet wide. The hall occupies, with the exception of the apartments referred to, the whole body of the main building and forms a longitudinal quadrangle 108 feet in breadth, covering a space of 7,569 square feet. This hall is occupied by the displays of the German book manufacturers, and the literature of the country is fully represented. In the chapel-shaped annex, ecclesiastical art is displayed, showing altars, organs, etc. From the bell-tower the chimes exhibited by the society of Bochum peal forth their silvery strains. These chimes will be donated to Grace Church in Berlin after the close of the Exposition.

This building and its contents form an attraction separate from the German village, which occupies 17,500 square feet on the north or Fifty-ninth street side of the Midway Plaisance where it is intersected by Kimbark avenue. This village came from Germany in a shipment of over 6,000 pieces, representing farm buildings, markets, shops, meeting hall and church, all in the style of the twelfth century. It contains many interesting antiquities from the German museum at Mayence.

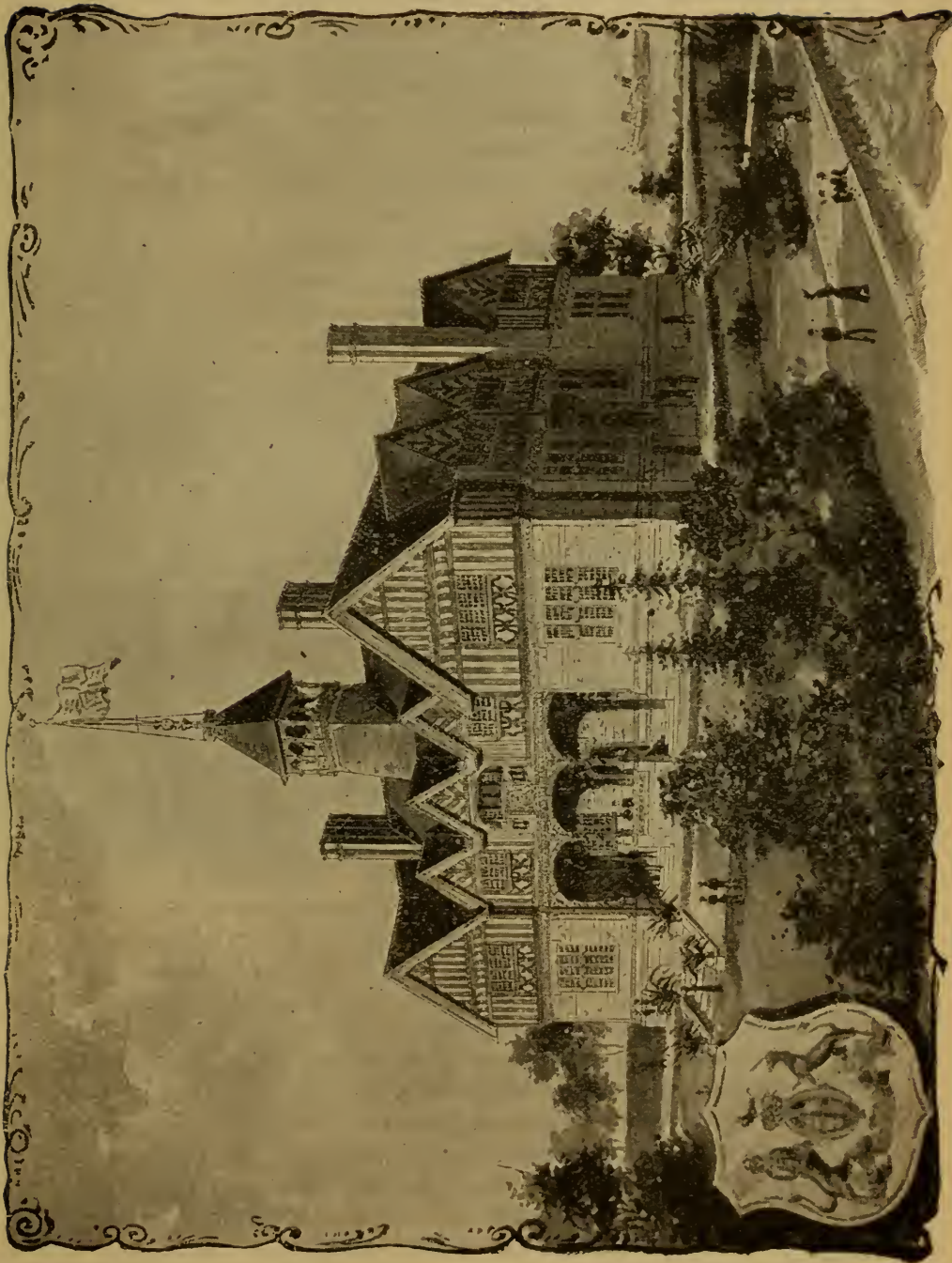
Beside being the official abode of the Imperial Commission, accommodations have been provided in the German Imperial Building for delegates from the German empire and as a resting place for the weary German sight-seer, where an opportunity is afforded him to meet his countrymen.

The plans of the German Building were designed by the Imperial architect, but it owes its material existence in part to a number of patriotic manufacturers, who, inspired by the glory of their country, contributed freely in materials and money.

Germany has an exhibit worth 40,000,000 marks, or over \$10,000,000. Space was taken in nine different departments.

Great Britain.—Great Britain's Building, which is officially known as "Victoria House," (so designated by special permission from Her Majesty, Queen Victoria) occupies a prominent position on the shore of the lake, near the pier. It is generally characteristic of the best type of English half-timber houses of the sixteenth century. The upper portion is of half-timber construction in natural oak, with overhanging and projected gables and tiled roof. Terra-cotta is used extensively in the lower story, with red brick facing and mullioned windows, so as to be seen from all points; each façade has been treated architecturally. The plan forms three sides of a quadrangle, with the open side next to the lake, inclosed by a raised terrace with balustrade. The center on the front or inland side is recessed, with steps leading from both sides up to the covered portico, which opens into a large central hall. Off from one side of the hall are a library and reception rooms, and from the other side the secretary's office and other rooms required for the work of the commission. On the first floor are a large suite of rooms and offices. On the second floor are rooms for the meetings of juries, receptions, etc., for its own use and that of Colonial commissions. The walls and ceilings of the principal rooms are elaborately paneled after the fashion of old English country houses, and the fittings and furnishings were specially designed for the house.

In the grand hall and staircase is a modeled plaster ceiling copied from one in Plas Mawr, Conway, North Wales, built about 1550, and generally known as "Queen Elizabeth's Place." Another plaster model, over the grand staircase and principal landing, is taken from one at Haddon Hall. Enriched plaster work is also seen in the paneling and chimney pieces. The furniture of carved oak is in the Italian style of the renaissance. A cassone is reproduced from an old Florentine example in the Royal Place at Naples and it is enriched with a painted frontal panel on gilt ground, in allegorical portrayal of the departure of Columbus from Spain. The remainder of the settees, tables and chairs are designed on similar ancient lines, some of the carvings being copied from examples that belong to the Medici family, now in the Pitti Palace at Florence. In the reception room the modeled plaster ceiling is reproduced from that in the banqueting hall at Krewe Hall, the seat of Lord Krewe, and one of the finest examples of Elizabethan architecture in England. The library is entirely of oak. The ribbed ceiling is of geometrical form and the bookcases extend from floor to ceiling. The dining room contains a modeled plaster ceiling reproduced from the famous one in Campden House, Kensington, and the carved oak paneling and furniture illustrate a



simpler treatment of a modern dining room of Elizabethan character. The embossed leather on the walls was first executed for the new ball room at Sandringham Hall for H. R. H., the Prince of Wales. The floors of the principal rooms are laid with hand-made real Axminster carpets. The whole house is tastefully ornamented with dog stoves and fireplace fittings, grates and over-mantels, floor mats, etc., and the walls are handsomely decorated with banners. In the vestibule are two terra cotta panels, "The Prodigal Son" and "Pharaho at the Red Sea," while in the garden and grounds are a handsome fountain and a large group of America executed in terra cotta. The space occupied by Great Britain and the Colonies in the buildings and grounds amounts to more than 500,000 square feet, of which about three-fifths is occupied by Great Britain. This is the largest area ever occupied by the British Section at any foreign international exhibition. At Vienna, 1874, the space occupied was 169,827 square feet; at Philadelphia, 1876, 194,381; at Paris, 1878, 363,018; at Paris, 1889, 232,845. Exhibits are made in the following buildings: Agriculture, Forestry, Live Stock, Fisheries, Mines and Mining, Machinery, Transportation, Manufactures and Liberal Arts, Electricity, Fine Arts and Woman's Building.

Greece.—The exhibit made by Greece consists largely of wines, liquors, figs and raisins. There are twenty-five contributions of the first, twenty of liquors, and a dozen firms showing dried fruits. Greece has taken an unusual interest in the Columbian Exposition, and a large number of people from Athens and the leading cities will visit America this summer.

Guatemala.—The Guatemala Building is square, with 111 feet at each side, and occupies a total area of 12,500 feet. The architecture is original, but in no way classical. It is kept in Spanish style, and corresponds well with the country it represents. The height of the first floor is 24 feet. In the center of the building a large court is arranged, 33x33 feet, with a gallery built upon colonnades of two floors. This court resembles the old patios in a Spanish house, and gives freshness and ventilation in the entire structure. In the center of the court there is a fountain from which the water plays as from a big rock. On each of the four corners of the building there is a tower 23x23 feet, surmounted by a beautifully decorated dome. The entire height of each tower is 65 feet. In two of the towers there are two large staircases, giving access to the gallery above, which extends as a terrace around the entire building. The construction is in wood, iron and staff, and the ornaments represent fruits and flowers, all in an original and light character. There are four large rooms on the first floor, and on the second floor a large reception room, with two offices and toilet rooms. All the exhibits from Guatemala will be found in this building, the most interesting of which is coffee, and how it is cultivated and marketed. At a distance of about thirty-five feet from the main building is a rustic hut, 70x25 feet, and at the end of the same is a small kiosk, adapted for testing the coffee. The entire space around the building is converted into a large garden

representing a coffee plantation, banana trees and other plants. Indian tents are placed in a corner of the grounds, and a landing place has been

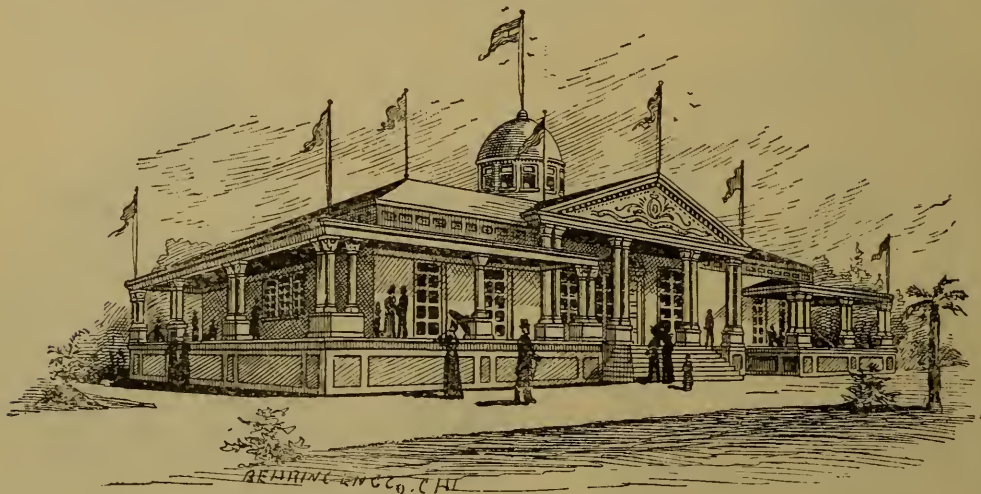


BUILDING OF GUATAMALA.

constructed opposite the principal entrance on the lagoon. The building cost \$40,000.

Hayti.—The Hayti Building lies to the southwest of the German Building and adjoining that of New South Wales. It is in the Greco-Colonial style, surmounted by a gilded dome, which is copied after the State capitol of Massachusetts. The structure has a frontage of 126 feet, including piazzas 12 feet wide which surround three sides of the building. In the center of the façade is the coat-of-arms of the Republic of Hayti in a medallion surrounded by a scroll bearing the following inscription: "*Republique Haitienne*," and the dates 1492 (the discovery), 1804 (date of Haytian national independence), and 1893 (the present anniversary). On entering the building one comes into an exhibition hall 50x50 feet, in the center of which are eight Doric fluted columns supporting the dome. The decorations con-

sist principally of red and blue bunting, the national colors, with flags and escutcheons. The exhibits in the pavilion consist principally of agricultural and forestry products, with some specimens of native industry in a general way. There is also displayed some pre-Columbian relics and the authentic anchor of the caravel Santa Maria, the mate to which was loaned by the Haytians to the Columbus collection in the Convent of La Rabida. The sword of Toussaint L'Ouverture is also shown among other relics of the struggle for independence. Opening from the main hall through a ten-foot archway is another exposition hall, at the rear of which Haytian coffee,



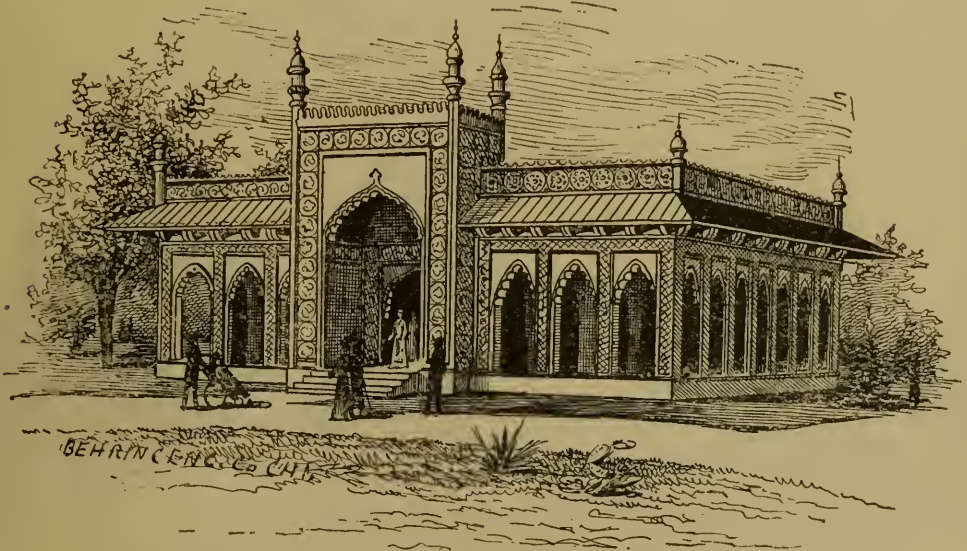
BUILDING OF HAYTI.

prepared by native hands, is served. The entire left wing is given up for reception rooms and executive offices.

Honduras.—Honduras makes a collective exhibit in the Department of Agriculture, and shows specimens of cigars, tobacco and sarsaparilla. Very interesting Kopan relics of Honduras are exhibited in the Anthropological Building.

India.—The East India Pavilion is a rectangular building of staff, 80x 60 feet. It is entered through a lofty gateway surmounted by four minarets, and is profusely ornamented in an elaborate arabesque design. The gateway, as is customary in structures of this style, forms the principal architectural feature of the building, and it is here that the ornamentation is most fully carried out, and is reinforced by paintings in vivid oriental colors in strict keeping with the design followed, the whole having a rich and harmonious effect. On either side of the entrance are arcades lavishly decorated with relief work, bracelet and ornamentation. The minarets surmounting the gateway are repeated at the corners of the building, and spring from a parapet, the panels of which are covered with designs. Below the parapet and running round the building are sloping eaves, a very

characteristic feature of the style followed. Internally the pavilion consists of a large hall, lighted from above, and with a broad gallery running round it on three sides to which access is given by the staircases. The building is erected by the Indian Tea Association of Calcutta, at a cost of \$15,000, to contain exhibits of tea grown in different provinces of India. Here tea of every kind is displayed and is distributed in the cup. It is served by Indian waiters in Indian costumes. An original collection of photographs especially made for the purpose, is exhibited, showing the manufacture of tea at various stages. The tea industry is one of the most important in India, giving employment to thousands of people. Some of the wildest tracts of the country have been reclaimed from a state of virgin forest and converted into thriving gardens by the energy and capital of tea



BUILDING OF EAST INDIA.

planters, and within the last thirty years the production of tea in India has arisen to one hundred million pounds in weight. Exhibitors from Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Simla, show many art-manufactures of India and Burmah, as well as those of the governments of Their Highnesses, the Hizam of Hyderabad, and the Maharajas of Mysore, Patiala and Jodhpore.

Italy.—Italy occupies in all the departments to which she contributes about 70,000 square feet. The entire number of Italian exhibitors exceeds 1,500, of whom 665 make exhibits in the departments of Manufactures and Agriculture. The exhibits sent here by Italy and exhibited in the Manufactures section, are very largely works of industrial art, such as bronzes, marble for construction and decorative purposes, tapestries, embroideries, silken fabrics, Venetian glass, Venetian laces, cabinet-ware, inlaid wood-work, mosaics, jewelry, intaglio works, coral, etc.; specialties in manufactured delicacies for the table, such as sardines, spiced tongues, fish and

dainties of a like character. Exhibits are also made in all the other departments.

Japan.—The Japanese Building on the wooded island is modeled after the main plan of the Hoo-do (Phoenix Temple), hence called Hoo-den, and consists of three separate buildings connected by wide corridors. They represent respectively the styles of three different epochs of Japanese history, but are unified by the general architectural design. The south wing is in the style of the Ashikaga period of about four hundred years ago.



BUILDING OF JAPAN.

The north wing is in the style of the most prosperous time of the Fujiwara period of about eight hundred and fifty years ago. The main hall represents the style of the Tokugawa period of about one hundred and fifty years ago. These buildings follow the general ground plan of the original Hoo-do, which is one of the famous historic temples built eight hundred and forty-two years ago, and is still existing at Uji, the district noted for tea plantations, near Kyoto. These buildings are of unpainted wood, and the

principle of Japanese construction and proportion is wholly adopted. The roofs of the same are covered with sheet copper according to the Japanese method. The floors, excepting that of the north wing, are furnished with thick mats, while the latter is covered with boards. The ceilings of the main hall, except two side rooms, are divided into small square panels of lacquered boards, and each of these is painted to correspond with the adjoining parts, while those of the two rooms are elaborately painted with figures of the Phoenix in gold and other colors. The wall space and surface of the sliding doors in every room are decorated with paintings of the same subject, the Phoenix, to suit each room. The work of interior decoration was undertaken by the Tokyo Art Academy, and the furniture and art works in the exhibition are selected by the Imperial Museum. All represent the three epochs to which they belong. The principal design of the building was made by Masamichi Kuru, the government architect of Japan, and the builders are Okura & Co., who have sent a number of their workmen to Chicago. Japan's exhibit in the Woman's Building is one of the most interesting of the Exposition. A space of 800 square feet at the left side of the entrance at the northern part of the building is occupied by an exhibition of Japanese women's work, including pictures (pure Japanese style), oil paintings, carvings, cocoons, raw silk, fabrics, embroideries, crinkled textures and crapes, *yuzen* (a Japanese fabric), hand-woven Gobelins, *oshie* (relief pictures), lace, china ware and china painting, cloisonne, lacquer, artificial flowers. There is also a lady's boudoir shown, all strictly in Japanese style and specially prepared in Japan. Japan also has a handsome pagoda in the Manufactures Building; a good exhibit in the Fisheries, and a garden in Horticultural Hall transplanted from Japan. Exhibits are made in all the other departments.

Jamaica.—Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, cocoa, coffee, chocolate, Kola beans and powder, sugar, ginger, pepper; nutmegs, assorted fibres, kuskus grass, aerated waters, rums, cordials, wines, rice, starch, tapioca, arrowroot, cassava cakes, banana meal, oils, pimento, pickles, native woods, India rubber, seeds, etc., are shown from the Island of Jamaica in the Department of Agriculture.

There are three groups in the Department of Mines and Mining embracing clays, pottery sand, salt, ochre and copper.

In the Department of Manufactures exhibits are made of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, extracts, dentifrices, essential oils, fancy work, pottery, mats and baskets, hats, fibre work, leather, etc.

The history and laws of Jamaica, vital statistics, photographic views, law books and maps are shown in the Department of Liberal Arts.

Johore.—A collective exhibit is made in the Agricultural Building, besides an outside space. It consists of krisses and seirongs, agricultural implements, weights, measures and coins, native woods, hides and skins, stuffed birds, and the Indian bungalow, which is a conspicuous feature. The tea culture of Johore is exemplified in a fine exhibit of teas shown in the Department of Agriculture.

Korea.—Manufactures is the department in which the principal Korean exhibits may be seen. These include fabrics, silk and cotton, grass cloths, hemp, lion and tiger skins, furs, deers' horns, implements of war and the chase, household ware, utensils, native costumes, inlaid ware bric-a-brac, and curios. Some very large sedan chairs peculiar to the country are also included in the collection. Minerals from the kingdom are also exhibited.

Liberia.—Liberia makes an unclassified collective exhibit, installed in Agricultural Building. Here, from the various tribes, are shown specimens of iron, fishing contrivances, canoes, charms, quaint musical instruments, ivory, idols, books of the Koran, jewelry, skins of native animals, oils, seeds, cane sugar and syrups, pepper, medicinal plants, nuts, native dyes, coins, minerals, dirks and knives, spears, bows and arrows, rice and coffee, palm oil, palm kernels, arrowroot, camwood, hardwoods, ivories and various articles showing the manners, customs and habits of the natives. The principal article is the Liberian coffee, which is a peculiar species, and has received the name of coffee *Liberiansis* by coffee experts. A peculiarly interesting exhibit, unique because of its rarity is a finely mounted specimen of a "hippopotamus *Liberiansis*." This animal was supposed to have long since passed out of the animal world. There are but two other specimens, one in London and one in Paris. The specimen was prepared by the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, and will be returned to that institution after the Exposition. Liberia is the only civilized Christian negro state in Africa, and is exerting a wide influence in the enlightenment of those parts of the continent with which it comes in contact.

Mexico.—In the Department of Mines and Mining Mexico has made an exhibit which will astonish the world with the extent and wealth of the mining in that country. It consists of gold silver, and copper ores, and in the consignment received and installed in the Mines Building there were 300 cases, and they averaged over 1,000 pounds each. Mexico also makes very creditable displays in nearly all the other departmental buildings. In the Department of Agriculture the raw products of the country, principally coffee and sugar, are shown. In the Department of Transportation Exhibits a fine display is made by the Mexican Central Railroad. Ore crushing and sugar machinery are shown in Machinery Hall. In the Department of Manufactures and Liberal Arts Mexico has 5,443 square feet, and the various manufacturing industries of the republic, and the educational and internal affairs of the government are there exhibited. Mme. Diaz, the wife of President Diaz, has taken deep interest in the Woman's Department of the Exposition, and Mexico's display in this department is attractive and interesting.

Monaco.—This little principality has a collective exhibit in the Department of Electricity, and it consists in the main of tapestry, silverware and heirlooms.

Netherlands.—The Netherlands exhibit in the following departments: Agricultural, Horticultural, Fisheries, Transportation, Manufactures and Fine Arts.

The exhibit in the Agricultural department consists of sweet chocolate, cocoa, Dutch cake, arack, rum, gin, cordials, liquors, indigo and kapok.

The exhibit in the Horticultural department is entirely outside of the building and on the Wooded Island. It consists of a beautiful collection of roses, Darwin tulips, bulbs, climbing plants, trees and shrubs.



BUILDING OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the Fisheries department is exhibited an artistic herring boat, in full sailing order as seen on the ocean, at one-seventh of its original size.

In the Transportation Exhibits department is exhibited a collection sent by the Royal Institute of Engineers of Holland, showing the different waterways and public works of that country; there are also model Dutch sailing vessels on exhibition.

In the Manufactures department the exhibit consists of earthenware,

porcelain, painted porcelain, tiles, mantel decorations, porcelain panels, marble statues, metal vases, church ornaments and windows, prescription and chemists' scales, imitations of wood and marble, etc.

In the Department of Fine Arts there is a fine collection of paintings of modern Dutch masters, contributed by 138 artists and containing 189 paintings, 108 drawings and 72 etchings. This collection is more important than the one sent to Paris in 1889.

In addition to this the Netherlands East Indian Colonies have in the Agricultural Building a pavilion, made of bamboo, nicely decorated, in which are exhibited the products of those colonies, consisting of rice, flour, cane sugar, palm sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, pepper, cloves, cinnamon and other spices, tobacco, indigo, kapok and tin.

New South Wales.—The New South Wales Building is classical in design and ornamentation. It covers an area of 4,320 square feet, being 60x60 feet in exterior dimensions, with a portico 12 feet wide extending across the front. There is a flight of three steps leading to this portico and extending across the front and ends of the same. The roof of this portico is supported by six Doric columns, two feet and six inches in diameter, and twenty feet high, with a cornice, frieze and balustrade extending round the entire building. At each of the corners is a large Doric pilaster corresponding to the columns of the portico. The entrance is in the center of the portico front. All openings have molded architraves and cornices, and each window has a pair of molded medallions under it. The exterior of the building is staff. The central portion is occupied by a hall thirty feet in width, and extending the entire depth of the building. In the center is a polygonal dome thirty feet in diameter, the top being forty feet from the floor. This dome adds to the effect, light and ventilation of the whole, and is covered on the interior with ornamental staff. Arranged on three sides of the main hall are the various offices of the legation, eight in number. Exhibits are made in the departments of Agriculture and Mines and Mining.

Norway.—The pavilion of Norway is located in the northeast end of the Park between the Fine Arts Building and the pavilion of France. Its style of architecture is of the old Norse, so called Stane-kerke, which dates from the eleventh century, and of which examples are still to be found in several old church buildings preserved in Norway as memorials from centuries ago. The historical dragon heads, which adorned the Viking ships of that and earlier periods, will be recognized in the similarly ornamented gables of the pavilion.

The building is 24x40 feet and is used as headquarters for Norwegians and as an office for the Norwegian Commission.

The Norwegian exhibit is found principally in the Department of Agriculture. It consists mainly of cheese, beers and ale, liquors bitters, pure spirits, whalebone, whale guano and other sea and whale products, oils, wood pulp, timber, etc.

In the Department of Horticulture are preserved vegetables, pickles, etc.

Fish products, aquatic birds, nets, seines, hooks, lines, harpoons and equipments for whales and porpoises, foghorns and lanterns, skin and oil clothing and equipments, cured fish, cod liver oil, stearine, preserved fish, etc., peculiar to the fish industry of Norway, are shown in the Department of Fish and Fisheries.



BUILDING OF NORWAY.

In the Department of Transportation Exhibits are shown models of locomotive and railway cars, blocks and dead-eyes, mail wagons, sleighs, kariols, etc.

Wood-carving, beer tankards, drinking horns, portieres, wall hangings, jewelry, silver and gilt table ware, gold ornaments, diamond jewelry, watches, rugs, gloves, embroideries, brushes, dolls, stoves, mud protectors, etc., are shown in the Department of Manufactures.

Books, school material, publications and Norwegian statistics, drawings and desk for deaf mutes, reports and charts of Arctic expeditions, photos of scenery, statistical maps of mining and commerce, musical instruments, etc., are shown in the Department of Liberal Arts.

Orange Free State.—An exhibit of uncut diamonds is made by Orange Free State in the Department of Mines and Mining.

Paraguay.—Although any one coming to the Exposition from Paraguay must traverse the Atlantic twice and travel a dozen thousand miles, a number of visitors from that country are coming. In making the trip it is necessary to go to Italy, where a vessel can be taken for New York. Paraguay makes an interesting exhibit in the Department of Agriculture, the object being to show what an immense commerce could be maintained between that country and this—trade that now benefits Europe. With vessels making the trip direct, both the countries would be very materially benefited.

Persia.—Persia exhibits rugs, armors, carpets, etc., in the Department of Manufactures.

Portugal.—Portugal makes one of the largest and finest displays of wines to be found in the section of viticulture. It consists of fine old port, Madeira, sherry and champagnes in casks and bottles.

Russia.—The exhibits in the various departments made by Russia are valued at \$500,000. In the Department of Mines and Mining diamonds are a conspicuous feature of the Russian exhibit.

Russian paintings, statuary and other specimens of fine arts are exhibited in the art galleries, while in the departments of Manufactures and Transportation Exhibits many specimens of Russian handiwork are shown. Exhibits are also made in all the other departments.

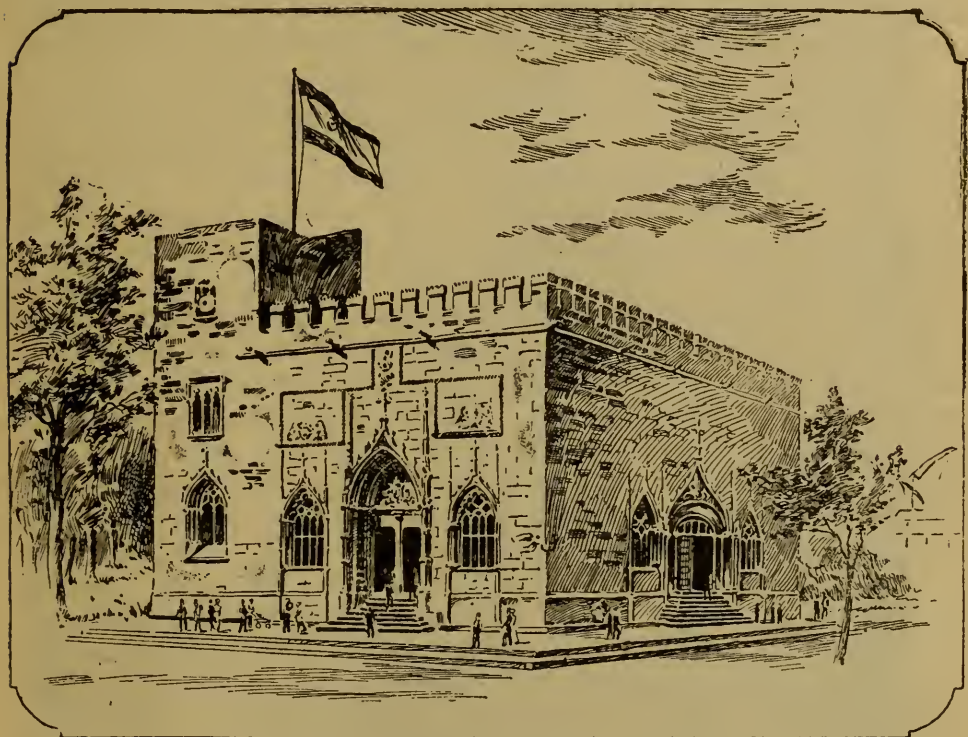
Siam.—Siam's exhibit is mostly of the products of the soil and manufacture; specimens of woods, and especially of teak, which is used extensively in ship building, are shown. One piece is six feet broad, which is quite a curiosity. Exhibits of carving in ivory, work in brass, native vegetables and various fancy articles of manufacture are also made. The wife of the Siamese commissioner has charge of the exhibits of the women of Siam. The exhibit is mostly of fancy work, crocheting and needlework. The King appropriated \$35,000 for the purpose of arranging the exhibit.

Spain.—The Spanish Building, which is modeled after the Casa Lonja of Valencia, shows only parts of the original building, the column hall and the tower having been reduced in proportion to three-fourths of the original, which was erected before the date of the discovery of America. The structure has a frontage of 84 feet, 6 inches. There are three floors, two of which are occupied by the Royal Commission. The space is distributed in three naves longitudinally and five naves transversely, corresponding to eight pillars in the center, with quarters and halves in the lateral walls and corners, forming in all fifteen vaults. The ornaments represent the church

magistracy, military and the arts; also the agricultural, commercial and industrial pursuits of the kingdom. The material is wood and staff.

The general exhibits made by Spain outrank anything that country did at the Centennial or the last two Paris Expositions. The wealthy men of Spain whose wine cellars are famous at home took so much interest in the exhibit as to send over 12,000 bottles of their choicest collections. This forms a portion of the wine display.

In the Fine Arts Palace are shown forty-six oil paintings and twenty-two sculptures from Barcelona, besides many architectural works and engravings. To round out the exhibit of manufactures, the displays made recently at a special exhibition at Barcelona were shipped here.



BUILDING OF SPAIN.

First-class exhibits are made in the Departments of Machinery and Electricity.

In the Transportation Exhibits Department the Marquis of Comillas, President of the Spanish Transatlantic Company, alone took all the space assigned to Spain, and the many models of ancient and modern naval architecture are provided for.

The agricultural display comprises 6,605 square feet. Exhibits for this department come from Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands and the coast of Guinea. These provinces show samples of coffee, sugar, mineral waters, preserves, tobacco, manila hemp, cocoa, chocolate, etc.

In the Department of Ethnology Spain occupies 10,000 feet. It has also the chapel of the Convent of La Rabida, and space in the Woman's Building. Her Majesty, the Queen Regent, is the President of the Spanish Woman's Commission and personally superintends the work.

St. Thomas.—The exhibit made by the Island of St. Thomas is a most complete relief map of the island. It is shown in the Department of Transportation Exhibits.

Sweden.—The Swedish Building, which is located to the northeast of the Fisheries and between the lagoon and the lake, is one of the handsomest of all the foreign buildings. The space allotted Sweden was triangular in shape, and the building was made to conform to the space in order to utilize it to the utmost. A hexagon was inscribed at the center of the space, and there the main hall was located. In the three corners are rooms of considerable size. Galleries run around the building. The main hall is sixty-five feet across, and the pitch of the cupola, which rises above it, is seventy feet, and above the cupola, is the spire. The Swedish flag is unfurled from the flagstaff above the spire 150 feet from the ground. The entire area of the floor is 11,000 square feet. The building was constructed in Sweden, where it was temporarily put together. Afterward it was taken apart and brought to Chicago. It cost \$40,000. The design of the building is partly the product of the architect's personal taste and fancy, but in working out the drawings he has to a great extent allowed himself to be guided by the style of Swedish churches and gentlemen's houses of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. As far as possible the characteristics of old Swedish architecture have been retained. The lower part of the front wall of the building forms an exhibit of its own, consisting of modern brick, terra-cotta, and cement work from the most prominent manufacturers of Sweden. The remainder the building is entirely of wood, all the work being done by the Eskelstuna Iräförädlingsaktiebolag in Sweden. Following the old Swedish fashion, the whole of the roof and the walls are covered with shingles. The outside of the wood work is impregnated with a preserving liquid to prevent decay. The inside of the pavilion is painted in light colors and richly decorated with bunting, coats of arms and crests. A fine exhibit of the world-famed Swedish iron ore is made. A display of the manufactured products of iron, china goods and glass products are well represented in the pavilion. There is also a display of gold and silverware and wood pulp products. A further attraction is the excellent representation of a genuine Swedish home with beautiful suites of furniture and highly artistic drapery. Exactly opposite the main entrance of the building is a large picture of the capital of Sweden, "the Venice of the North," with its famous royal castle. Wax figures stand in front of this picture dressed in the picturesque garb of the Swedes, and to one side is a panorama of Swedish landscape, while the other side is occupied by a Swedish peasant's cottage. In the outdoor sports exhibit are skates, snow shoes, sleighs, canoes and yachts. A carefully executed bust of Gustavus Adol-

phus II has also been placed in this room. In the galleries are gathered exhibits illustrative of the school system, which are admittedly of the first rank. Embroideries and needle work displays attract lady visitors, who will also be pleased with the Swedish women's work in the Woman's Build-



BUILDING OF SWEDEN.

ing under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen of Sweden and Norway. The office of the Chief Swedish commissioner, Mr. Arthur Leffler, is at the north end of the Swedish Building. Exhibits from the Scandinavian peninsula will also be found in the Agricultural and Machinery Halls and in the

Fine Arts Gallery. Exhibits are made in the departments of Agriculture and Mines and Mining.

Switzerland.—In the Manufactures Building the display of Switzerland is one of the most attractive. This exhibit is placed at the south end and is reached through an arch, over which is the Swiss cross in bright red. All around the three sides of the square are pictures of the Swiss Alps. The pictures are done in colored crayons, are realistically beautiful and can hardly be told from oil paintings. They represent scenes well known to travelers. In the foreground of many of the scenes are shown pastoral scenes of the table lands. The pavilions contain all of that rare handiwork for which the people are famous, and in one corner is shown a family of Swiss watchmakers, where every one down to the baby is at work. The baby's share of the work is done with its rattle. The delicate little wheels are put in the rattle with emery dust, and while the baby amuses itself by pounding the toy it polishes the wheels.

Trinidad.—The Island of Trinidad makes a collective exhibit in the Department of Agriculture. It is made up of agricultural products of the island, dye-woods, etc.

Turkey.—Turkey's principal exhibit is made in the Turkish Building which adjoins that of Brazil on the east and lies between the Fine Arts and Fisheries Buildings. In this structure a miniature exhibit is made of the resources of the Ottoman Empire, consisting of twelve sections, in which are shown textile fabrics, gold, silver, and other minerals, munitions of war, electrical appliances, antiquities, all the natural agricultural products, silks, dye-stuffs, and, in brief, small samples of nearly every industry of the country. Exhibits are also made in the Department of Manufactures, consisting principally of oriental rugs and filigree jewelry; in the Department of Transportation Exhibits, in which caiques, sedan chairs, bullock carts, etc., are shown, and in the Woman's Department, where embroideries made by the women of Turkey, are an interesting feature.



TURKISH MUSICIANS.

The Turkish Building is in the Moresque style and is in imitation of the Hunkhar Casque (or fountain) of Sultan Ahmed III, which is opposite

the Babi Humayon in Constantinople, and which corresponds with the capitol at Washington, the seat of government. The structure is 80 by 100 feet in dimensions, and is surmounted in the center by a dome. There are also smaller domes at each of the four corners. The exterior is covered in Damascan carved wood, made especially in Damascus and brought here for the purpose. The interior is a large exhibition hall, decorated with tapestries. There are small exhibition rooms in each of the four cor-



BUILDING OF TURKEY.

ners, and office of the commissioners is in a separate building to the rear of the main building.

Uruguay.—The government of Uruguay appropriated \$24,000 for Exposition purposes, which, considering its financial condition, was remarkably liberal. A fine exhibit of wines, agricultural products and articles of manufacture was gathered together. Space was secured in nearly every department and a fine exhibit of the products of the country is made.

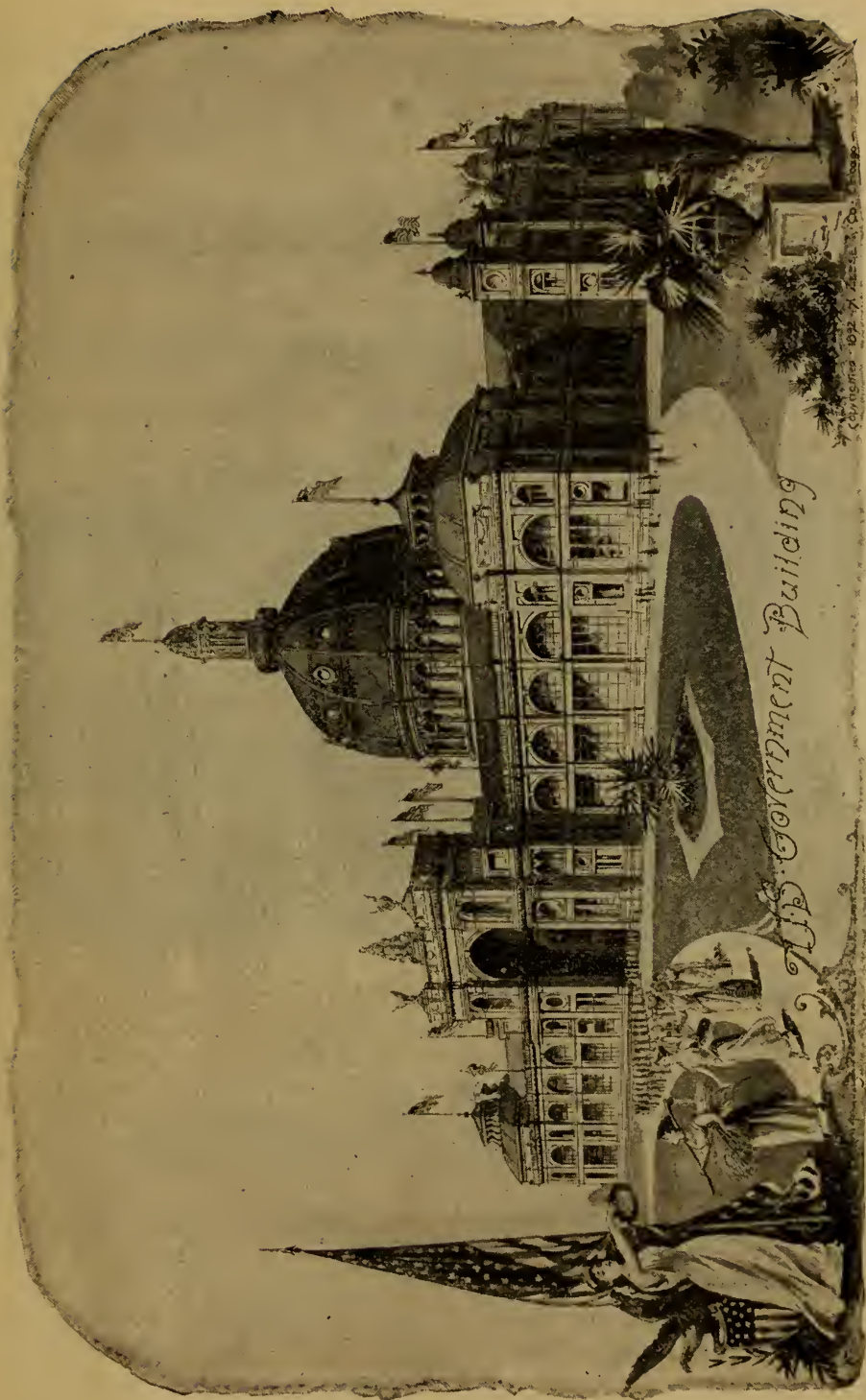
Venezuela.—The building of the Republic of Venezuela occupies a space 284 square meters, and is divided in three parts. The central part

is square, 36x36 feet and the two wings on each side are 21x30 feet, which makes an entire frontage of 78 feet. It is crowned by a dome in iron and glass, 30 feet in diameter and 12 feet high which makes the building 45 feet high. The two side parts are also crowned by a dome with four sides. On the left tower a statue of bronze of Columbus has been placed; and on the right one of Bolivar. Both these statues are nine feet high and weigh 2,000 pound each. The interior of the building is richly decorated with drapings and vellum, and contains show cases, reception and toilet rooms, etc. The architecture is in the style of a Græco-Roman temple finished in



BUILDING OF VENEZUELA.

imitation marble. There are six entrances, three in the front and three in the rear. The principal side faces the main entrances to the Fisheries Building, surrounded by a pretty garden with tropical plants imported for the occasion. Exhibits from Venezuela may be seen in the departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Mines, Manufactures, Liberal Arts and Fine Arts, consisting of leather exhibits, relief of scientific treatises of medicines, and mementoes of home glories, such as the sword of Bolivar, flag of Pizarro, etc.



U.S. Government Building

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT.

[For Details of all the Exhibits made by the United States Government, see Official Catalogues.]

In accordance with the Act of Congress, approved April 25, 1890, the Executive Departments of the United States Government make an interesting and creditable display, under the auspices of a Board of Management and Control, composed of government officials appointed from the several departments. A magnificent building has been erected for these collective exhibits. It is located near the lake, south of the main lagoon and of the area reserved for the foreign nations and the several States, and east of the Woman's Building and of Midway Plaisance. It is classic in style and bears a strong resemblance to the National Museum and other government buildings at Washington. It covers an area of 350x420 feet, is constructed of iron, brick and glass, and cost \$450,000. Its leading architectural feature is a central octagonal dome 120 feet in diameter and 150 feet high. The building fronts to the west, and connects on the north by a bridge over the lagoon, with the building of the Fisheries exhibit.

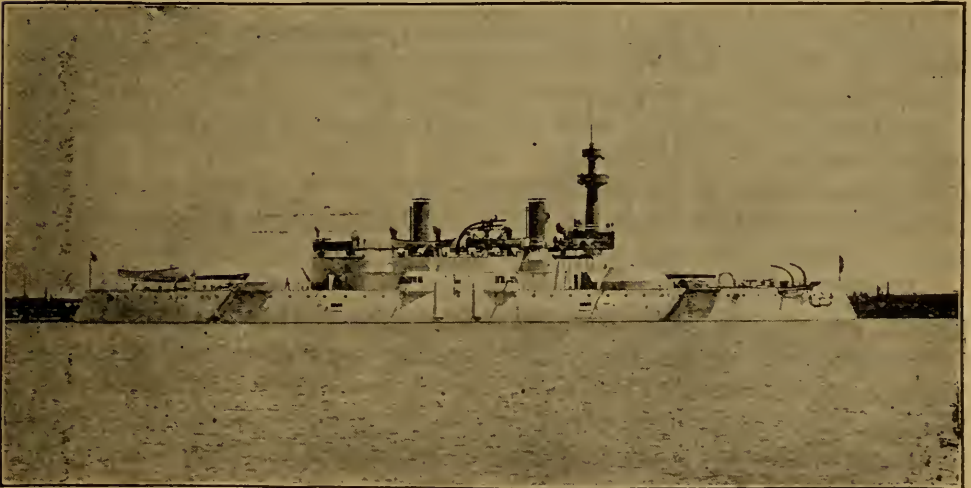
The south half of the Government Building is devoted to the exhibits of the Postoffice department, Treasury department, War department and Department of Agriculture. The north half is devoted to the exhibits of the Fisheries Commission, Smithsonian Institution and Interior department. The State department exhibit extends from the rotunda to the east end, and that of the Department of Justice from the rotunda to the west end of the building. The allotment of space for the several department exhibits is: War Department, 23,000 square feet; Treasury, 10,500 square feet; Agriculture, 23,250 square feet; Interior, 24,000 square feet; Postoffice, 9,000 square feet; Fisheries, 20,000 square feet, and Smithsonian Institution balance of space.

NAVAL EXHIBIT.—This exhibit is made outside the United States Government Building. A structure, which to all outward appearance is a full-sized modern battle-ship, has been erected on piling on the lake front in the northeast portion of the grounds. It is surrounded by water and has the appearance of being moored to a wharf. The structure has all 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. together with all appliances for working the same. Offi-

cers, 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 men 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, 348 feet; width amidships, 69 feet, 3 inches; and from the water line to the top of the main deck, 12 feet. Centrally placed on this deck is a superstructure 8 feet high with a hammock berthing on the same 7 feet high, and above these are the bridge, chart-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



BATTLESHIP ILLINOIS.

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 13-inch breech-loading rifle cannon; eight 8-inch breech-loading rifle cannon; four 6-inch breech-loading rifle cannon; twenty 6-pound 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 battle-ship.

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 booms, and all the outward appearance of a real ship of war is imitated.

The superstructure shows the cabins, staterooms, lavatories, lactrines, messrooms, galley and fittings, mess-table for crew, lockers, berthing, etc.;

also the manner in which officers and enlisted men live, according to the rules of the Navy. On the superstructure deck and bridge is shown the manner in which the rapid-firing guns, search lights, boats, etc., are handled. The entrance to the conning tower is from the deck, in which are all the appurtenances that the captain has at his disposal when taking the ship into battle and during the progress of a fight at sea.

An electric light plant is installed and provision made for heating with steam. On the berth deck are shown the various fittings pertaining to the hull, machinery and ordnance; ordnance implements, including electrical devices, gun-carriage motors and range finders; models showing typical ships of the past and present; samples of the provisions, clothing, stores and supplies, bunting, flags, etc.; in short, the thousand and one things that go to make up the outfit of a man-of-war.

The traditional costumes of the sailors of the Navy from 1775 to 1848 are shown by men dressed in those costumes.

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.—This building stands northeast of the Government Building. It is a wooden structure, covered with cement to resemble cut stone, and is two stories with tower. In size it is 40x50 feet. The first floor is used for meteorological apparatus and the printing of weather maps. The second floor is used for a hall, one end having a platform from which is given stereoptican views and lectures on meteorological subjects and the forecasting of the weather. The tower is used for observation and meteorological instruments. Cost of building, \$5,965.

LIFE SAVING STATION.—Located on the edge of the north pond, to the east of the Illinois State Building, is the Life Saving Station, which is equipped with every appliance, and a regular crew goes through all life-saving manœuvres. The station consists of a one and one-half story frame building, 67x35 feet, with covering of shingles and clapboards. The gables are treated with overhanging ends. A portion of the roof is truncated, protected by a handrailing, forming a lookout deck, which connects with a small rectangular watch tower. The general treatment is Colonial. The structure combines a dwelling for the crew together with a boat and apparatus room. The dwelling portion is surrounded by a broad uncovered platform with railing. On the east side is the entrance porch. The dwelling contains, on first floor, four living-rooms, also hall, entry, pantry, closets, etc. Above are sleeping quarters for the crew, spare-room, clothes-room, storage, lavatory, etc. A circular iron staircase, from the second floor, leads to the watch tower and lookout deck. The boat-room is on the first floor, 37 feet, 6 inches by 34 feet, 2 inches, fitted with closets, and arranged to accommodate two or more life-boats, together with the complete apparatus used for life saving purposes. On the west side the boat-room connects with the water by a launchway. The boats, with crews aboard, run by gravity to take the water. As this is a permanent station for the United States Life-saving Service, and will so remain after the closing of the Exposition, utility has been considered more than mere ornamentation in the

general design. Its cost, exclusive of apparatus and furnishings, was \$10,000.

LIGHTHOUSE EXHIBIT.—The exhibit made by the United States Lighthouse Board is the tower constructed for the Waackaack lighthouse, New Jersey. It is located on the north pond, directly north of the Fisheries Building. It is an iron skeleton structure, surmounted by a parapet and a lantern, accessible from below by a spiral stairway inclosed in a cast-iron cylinder. The skeleton structure, which rests upon eight circular foundation disks anchored to a concrete foundation, is composed of columns, sockets, struts and tension rods, forming a frustum of a square pyramid, bounded on top by an architrave supporting an octagonal gallery, a circular parapet and a decagonal lantern. The frustum has a base 28 feet square; its height is 84 feet to the lower face of the architrave, where its sides form a square of 8 feet, 8 inches on each side.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BOARD OF MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL.—This board is authorized by Section 16 of the Act of April 25, 1890, and consists of one representative from each executive department, from the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and from the Fish Commission. The chairman of the board is appointed by the President of the United States and the board itself is given authority to select such other officers as it may deem necessary. The members of this board serve without compensation other than their regular pay as government officials.

COLONIAL EXHIBIT.—The Colonial exhibit is made in the United States Government Building. Mrs. Ralph Trautman of New York City, Mrs. Sallie Cotton of North Carolina, and Mrs. George Wilson Kidder of Wilmington, N. C., formed the committee from the Board of Lady Managers to obtain space for the display in the Government Building. The committee was assisted by Mrs. Gillespie of Philadelphia, a great grand-daughter of Benjamin Franklin, who was president of the women's section of the Centennial. These ladies personally secured the aid of President Cleveland and the Cabinet officers, and secured space for their exhibit in the dome of the building. One of the conditions made by Secretary Gresham when he endorsed the project was that each item of the display should have historic value as well as personal interest. The Board of Lady Manager installed the Colonial exhibit in six of the arches of the dome. The two remaining arches are occupied by the Declaration of Independence and the original Constitution of the thirteen original States. No two objects within the Exposition attract more attention than these, nor are more closely guarded, consequently the owners of the Colonial relics may feel particularly assured that their treasures are under the government's protection. The six arches are equally proportioned among the thirteen original States participating in the Colonial exhibit, their respective flags and State coat-of-arms indicating the location of each. North Carolina made liberal provision for her participation in the exhibit, and New York appropriated \$10,000 to her share. Massachusetts also takes active participation in this exhibit.

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NAVAL OFFICERS ON DUTY AT CHICAGO.—Commodore R. W. Meade, Commanding Battleship Illinois, World's Fair; Commander William Bainbridge Hoff, Director-General's Office, Pavilion B, Administration Building; Commander J. J. Brice, Lighthouse Inspector, Chamber of Commerce Building; Lieut.-Commander F. M. Symonds, Terminal Station, Jackson Park; Lieut.-Commander E. D. Taussig, Battleship Illinois; Lieut. Fletcher S. Bassett (retired), Department of Foreign Affairs, Pavilion C, Administration Building; Lieut. Asher C. Baker, Chief of Marine Division, Transportation Exhibits Department; Lieut. H. C. Poundstone, Battleship Illinois; Lieut. G. F. Emmons, United States Government Building; Lieut. A. G. Winterhalter, United States Government Building; Ensign George P. Blow, United States Government Building; Ensign;

W. P. Safford, United States Government Building; Ensign Roger Welles, Jr., Department of Foreign Affairs; Pay Director F. C. Cosby, Battleship Illinois; Chief Engineer L. W. Robinson, Machinery Hall; Surgeon D. N. Bertolette, Director-General's Office; Past Assistant Surgeon A. H. C. Russell, Battleship Illinois; Past Assistant Engineer E. M. Bennett, Battleship Illinois; Past Assistant Engineer I. S. K. Reeves, United States Fish Commission, Government Building; Prof. O. G. Dodge, Electricity Division, Machinery Hall.

OFFICERS COLUMBIAN GUARD.—Colonel Edmund Rice, Commandant; Capt. Fred A. Smith, 12th Infantry, Adjutant; Capt. C. B. Hoppin, 2d Cavalry, Quartermaster; Capt. G. M. Farnham, Recruiting Officer; Capt. W. S. Schuyler, 5th Cavalry, Commanding Company No. 10; Capt. E. J. McClermand, 2d Cavalry, Commanding Company No. 2; Capt. William Baird, 6th Cavalry, Commanding Companies Nos. 3, 16, 24, 28; Capt. John Pitcher, 1st Cavalry, Commanding Companies Nos. 5, 19, 22; 1st Lieut. M. F. Jamar, 15th Infantry, Commanding Companies Nos. 9, 23; 1st Lieut. R. F. Ames, 8th Infantry, Commanding Company No. 13; 1st Lieut. J. L. Wilson, 4th Artillery, Commanding Companies Nos. 11, 26; 1st Lieut. S. M. Foote, 4th Artillery, Commanding Companies Nos. 21, 25; 2d Lieut. Guy H. Preston, 9th Cavalry, Commanding Companies Nos. 8, 15, 17, 27; 2d Lieut. C. L. H. Ruggles, 3d Artillery, Commanding Company No. 18; Capt. John Bonfield, Chief Secret Service Bureau; Capt. H. M. Elliott, Commanding Companies Nos. 4, 20; Capt. W. J. Sanderson, Commanding Companies Nos. 6, 14, 30; Capt. J. J. Siddall, Commanding Companies Nos. 1, 12, 29.

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National Commission: Thomas E. Garvin, Evansville; Elijah B. Martindale, Indianapolis. Alternates: William E. McLean, Terra Haute; Charles M. Travis, Crawfordsville.

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National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Whiting S. Clark, Des Moines; Miss Ora E. Miller, Cedar Rapids. Alternates: Mrs. Ira F. Hendricks, Council Bluffs; Miss Mary B. Hancock, Dubuque.

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National Commission: John Bennett, Richmond; Harvey Myers, Covington. Alternates: David N. Comingore, Covington; John S. Morris, Louisville.

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National Commission: James Hodges, Baltimore; Lloyd Lowndes, Cumberland. Alternates: George M. Upshur, Snow Hill; Daniel E. Conkling, Baltimore.

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MICHIGAN.

State Board of Commissioners: Isaac M. Weston, President, Grand Rapids; Eugene H. Belden, Vice-President, Horton; Mark W. Stevens, Secretary, Flint; James W. Flynn, Treasurer, Detroit; Gov. John T. Rich, Lansing; Mrs. Julia A. Pond, Hillsdale; Mrs. J. S. Valentine, Lansing; Peter White, Marquette.

National Board of Lady Managers: Mrs. Eliza J. P. Howes, Battle Creek; Mrs. Sarah S. C. Angell, Ann Arbor. Alternates: Mrs. Frances P. Burrows, Kalamazoo; Miss Annie M. Cutcheon, Detroit.

National Commission: M. Henry Lane, Kalamazoo; George H. Barbour, Detroit. Alternates: Ernest B. Fisher, Grand Rapids; Lyman D. Norris, Grand Rapids.

MINNESOTA.

State Board of Commissioners: D. A. Montfort, President, St. Paul; J. La Due, Vice-President, Luverne; C. McC. Reeve, Secretary, Minneapolis;

J. J. Furlong, Treasurer, Austin; A. L. Ward, Fairmont; George N. Lamphere, Moorhead; Gov. Knute Nelson, ex-officio, St. Paul; O. V. Tousley, ex-officio, Minneapolis; H. B. Moore, ex-officio, Duluth; L. P. Hunt, Superintendent State Exhibit, Mankato.

Women's Auxiliary Board: Mrs. F. B. Clarke, President; St. Paul. Mrs. F. M. Greenleaf, Vice-President, Minneapolis; Mrs. A. A. White, Treasurer, Moorhead; Miss Mamie Dasse, Secretary, St. Paul; Mrs. Henry F. Brown, Minneapolis; Mrs. A. T. Stebbins, Rochester; Mrs. L. P. Hunt, Mankato; Mrs. Francis M. Crosby, Hastings; Mrs. Henry Hasenwinkle, St. Paul; Mrs. George Forsyth, Brainerd.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. F. B. Clarke, St. Paul; Mrs. H. F. Brown, Minneapolis. Alternates: Mrs. B. B. Winston, Minneapolis; Mrs. M. M. Williams, Little Falls.

National Commission: H. B. Moore, Duluth; Orson V. Tousley, Minneapolis. Alternates: Thomas C. Kurtz, Moorhead; Muret N. Leland, Wells.

MISSISSIPPI.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. James W. Lee, Aberdeen, Mrs. John M. Stone, Jackson. Alternates: Mrs. George M. Buchanan, Holly Springs; Miss Varina Davis, Beauvoir.

National Commission: Joseph M. Bynum, Rienzi; Robert L. Saunders, Jackson. Alternates: Fred W. Collins, Summit; Joseph H. Brinker, West Point.

The Mississippi Legislature refused to pass an appropriation bill, hence that State has no building nor State Board of Commissioners.

MISSOURI.

Board of Commissioners: N. H. Gentry, President, Sedalia; Nathan Frank, Vice-President, St. Louis; Wm. Dawson, Secretary, New Madrid; Dr. E. McD. Coffey, Treasurer, Platte City; Charles W. Green, Brookfield; H. H. Gregg, Joplin; Hugh J. McGowan, Kansas City; J. K. Gwynn, Executive Commissioner, St. Louis.

Ladies' Auxiliary Board: Mrs. Patti Moore, Kansas City; Mrs. J. N. Edwards, St. Joseph; Mrs. Teresa B. Adams, St. Louis; Mrs. S. P. Sparks, Warrensburg; Mrs. M. J. Phelps, Springfield; Mrs. J. J. Russell, Charleston.

National Board Lady Managers: Miss Phœbe Couzins, St. Louis; Miss Lillian M. Brown, Kirkwood. Alternates: Mrs. Patti Moore, Kansas City; Mrs. A. L. Y. Orff, St. Louis.

National Commission: Thomas B. Bullene, Kansas City; Charles H. Jones, St. Louis. Alternates: O. H. Picher, Joplin; R. L. McDonald, St. Joseph.

MONTANA.

State Board of Commissioners: Stephen DeWolfe, President, Butte; Allen R. Joy, Vice-President, Livingston; James G. Ramsay, Secretary, Helena; David G. Browne, Treasurer, Fort Benton; W. M. Bickford, Executive Commissioner, Missoula; Phil Lovell, Dillon; Herbert O. Chowen, Great Falls; C. R. Middleton, Miles City; Alf. J. Stephens, Lewistown; Wm. M. Nevitt, Bozeman; Thomas Joyes, Boulder; A. J. Davidson, Helena; D. A. Pease, Twin Bridges; Wm. H. Sutherland, White Sulphur Springs; George M. Hays, Billings; George W. Morse, New Chicago.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Clara L. McAdow, Spotted Horse; Mrs. J. E. Rickards, Butte. Alternates: Mrs. M. D. Cooper, Bozeman; Mrs. L. E. Howey, Helena.

National Commission: L. H. Hershfield, Helena; Dr. A. H. Mitchell, Deer Lodge. Alternates: B. F. White, Dillon; T. E. Collins, Great Falls.

NEBRASKA.

State Board of Commissioners: Charles A. Coe, President, Omaha; A. H. Gale, Secretary, Bassett; Joseph Garnea, Commissioner-General, Omaha; M. H. Weiss, Hebron; A. J. Sawyer, Lincoln; Seth P. Mobley, Grand Island; J. B. Steward, Benedict.

Woman's Auxiliary Board: Mrs. M. Allen Bock, President, Omaha; Miss Elizabeth W. Irwin, Secretary, Lincoln; Mrs. E. C. Langworthy, Chairman Executive Committee, Seward; Mrs. Edward Steward, Blair; Mrs. W. H. McDonald, North Platte; Mrs. Alice D. Hume, Harvard; Mrs. J. H. Smith, Lincoln; Mrs. E. L. Eaton, Omaha; Mrs. J. H. Lynch, Hebron; Miss Antoinette Wortham, Pawnee City; Mrs. C. B. Wells, Matson; Mrs. A. Patterson, Omaha.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. John S. Briggs, Omaha; Mrs. E. C. Langworthy, Seward. Alternates: Mrs. M. A. B. Martin, Lincoln; Mrs. Lena A. Bates, Aurora.

National Commission: Euclid Martin, Omaha; Albert G. Scott, Kearney. Alternates: William L. May, Omaha; John Lauterbach, Fairbury.

NEVADA.

State Board of Commissioners: J. A. Yarrington, Chairman and Secretary, Hawthorne; J. W. Haines, Genoa; George Russell, Elko.

National Board Lady Managers: Miss E. M. Russell, Elko; Mrs. D. M. Foley, Reno. Alternates: Miss Mary E. Davies, Genoa; Miss Jennie Torreyson, Carson.

National Commission: J. W. Haines, Genoa; George Russell, Elko. Alternates: Enoch Strother, Virginia City; Richard Ryland, Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Board of Commissioners: Charles H. Amsden, President, Penacook; George F. Page, Vice-President, Concord; Thomas J. Walker, Secretary, Plymouth; Frank M. Rollins, Treasurer, Manchester; Elijah M. Shaw, Executive Commissioner, Nashua.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Myra B. F. Ladd, Lancaster; Mrs. Daniel Hall, Dover. Alternates: Mrs. Frank H. Daniell, Franklin Falls; Mrs. Ellen J. Coles, Lakeport.

National Commission: Walter Aiken, Franklin; Charles D. McDuffee, Manchester. Alternates: George Van Dyke, Lancaster; Frank E. Kaley, Milford.

NEW JERSEY.

State Board of Commissioners: Stephen J. Meeker, President, Newark; Edward Bettle, Vice-President, Camden; Walter S. Lenox, Secretary and Treasurer, Trenton; Peter Hauck, Harrison; Frederick A. Canfield, Dover; Millard F. Ross, New Brunswick; Garret A. Hobart, Paterson; Peter E. Swartsweller, Belvidere.

Lady Board of Managers: Mrs. Edwin Stevens, Chairman, Hoboken; Mrs. Thomas T. Kinney, Vice-Chairman, Newark; Mrs. Emily Warren Roebing, Secretary, Trenton; Mrs. Robert Adrain, New Brunswick; Miss Mary S. Clark, Belvidere; Miss Rosa Murray, Paterson; Mrs. Sarah G. Ware, Salem; Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, East Orange.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Mary E. Busselle, Newark; Mrs. Martha B. Stevens, Hoboken. Alternates: Mrs. C. W. Compton, Newark; Mrs. A. M. Smith, Newark.

National Commission: William J. Sewell, Camden; Thomas Smith, Newark. Alternates: Frederick S. Fish, Newark; Edwin A. Stevens, Hoboken,

NEW YORK.

State Board of Commissioners: Chauncey M. Depew, President, New York; Gorton W. Allen, Vice-President, Auburn; John Foord, Secretary, Albany; Donald McNaughton, Executive Officer, Albany; John Boyd Thatcher, Albany; Louis M. Howland, New York; Walter L. Sessions, Jamestown; Charles A. Sweet, Buffalo.

Board of Women Managers of the Exhibit of the State of New York: *First Judicial District*—City and County of New York—Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, 72 E. 34th street, New York; Mrs. Fred. R. Halsey, 22 W. 53d street, New York; Miss Annie Hemstrought, 164 E. 28th street, New York; Miss J. Imogen Howard, 20 Gt. Jones street, New York; Miss Anna Roosevelt, 689 Madison avenue, New York; Mrs. Oscar F. Straus, 27 W. 74th street, New York; Mrs. Geo. Waddington, 39 E. 9th street, New York; Mrs. H. Walter Webb, 202 Madison avenue, New York. *Second Judicial District*—Richmond, Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Putnam and Dutchess—Mrs. Frederick P. Bellamy, 50 Garden Place, Brooklyn; Miss Elizabeth T. Minturn, Hastings-on-the-Hudson; Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, 269 Union street, Brooklyn. *Third Judicial District*—Columbia, Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Albany, Schoharie and Rensselaer—Mrs. Erastus Corning, Albany; Mrs. Dean Sage, Menands. *Fourth Judicial District*—Warren, Saratoga, Washington, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton and Schenectady—Mrs. William J. Averill, Ogdensburgh. *Fifth Judicial District*—Onondaga, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, Jefferson and Lewis—Mrs. Howard G. White, Syracuse. *Sixth Judicial District*—Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, Cortland and Schuyler—Mrs. Leslie Pell Clarke, Springfield Center; Mrs. Andrew D. White, Ithaca. *Seventh Judicial District*—Livingston, Wayne, Seneca, Yates, Ontario, Steuben, Monroe and Cayuga—Miss Caroline E. Dennis, Auburn; Mrs. Charles F. Wadsworth, Geneseo. *Eighth Judicial District*—Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany and Wyoming—Miss Maria M. Love, 184 Delaware avenue, Buffalo; Miss Frances Todd Patterson, Westfield.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Ralph Trautman, New York; Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, New York. Alternates: Mrs. John Pope, New York; Mrs. A. M. Palmer, New York.

National Commission: Chauncey M. Depew, New York; John Boyd Thatcher, Albany. Alternates: James H. Breslin, New York; James Roosevelt, New York.

NORTH CAROLINA.

State Board of Commissioners: W. F. Green, President, Franklinton; P. M. Wilson, Executive Commissioner, Winston; T. K. Bruner, Secretary and Commissioner of Exhibits, Raleigh; H. E. Fries, Salem; W. R. Capehart, Avoca; W. E. Stevens, Clinton; J. H. Gilmer, Greensboro; J. F. Payne, Alma; W. R. McClelland, Mooresville; J. B. Coffield, Everetts; C. D. Smith, Franklin; W. R. Williams, Falkland; Gov. Elias Carr, ex-officio, Raleigh.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Florence H. Kidder, Wilmington; Mrs. Charles Price, Salisbury. Alternates: Mrs. Sallie S. Cotton, Falkland; Miss V. Stella Divine, Wilmington.

National Commission: Alexander B. Andrews, Raleigh; Thomas B. Keogh, Greensboro. Alternates: H. C. Carter, Fairfield; G. A. Bingham, Salisbury.

NORTH DAKOTA.

State Board of Commissioners: Martin Hector, President, Fargo; D. R.

McGinnis, Secretary, Grand Forks; Alfred Dickey, Executive Manager, Jamestown; Jacob A. Field, Bismarck; John M. Turner, Mandan; O. G. Meacham, Carrington.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. S. W. McLaughlin, Grand Forks; Mrs. W. D. McConnell, Fargo. Alternates: Mrs. Alice B. Brown, Lisbon; Mrs. Francis C. Holley, Bismarck.

National Commission: H. P. Rucker, Grand Forks; Martin Ryan, Fargo. Alternates: Charles H. Stanley, Steele; Peter Cameron, Tyner.

OHIO.

State Board of Commissioners: W. W. Peabody, President, Cincinnati; Chas. M. Anderson, Vice-President, Greenville; W. T. Alberson, Secretary, Columbus; Lewis N. Bonham, Treasurer, Columbus; Daniel J. Ryan, Executive Commissioner, Columbus; Albert Schwill, Cincinnati; James W. See, Hamilton; Charles M. Harding, Franklin; David Hall, Bloom Center; A. O. Jones, Zanesville; A. C. Cummins, Mansfield; William E. Sefton, Canton; L. E. Holden, Cleveland; William Edwards, Cleveland; H. G. Baker, Defiance; P. M. Cullinan, New Lexington; Harvey P. Platt, Toledo; William Ritchie, Hamilton; Mrs. Mary Hart, Glendale; Mrs. Walter Hartpence, Harrison.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Mary A. Hart, Glendale; Mrs. Walter Hartpence, Harrison. Alternates: Mrs. Harriet T. Upton, Warren; Mrs. Asa S. Bushnell, Springfield.

National Commission: Harvey P. Platt, Toledo; William Ritchie, Hamilton. Alternates: Lucius C. Cron, Piqua; Adolph Pluemer, Cincinnati.

OREGON.

State Board of Commissioners: George T. Myers, President, Portland; Phil Metschan, Treasurer, Salem; C. B. Irvine, Secretary, Salem; W. F. Matlock, Pendleton; J. R. Carroll, Portland; E. B. McElroy, Salem; C. W. Ayres, Ashland; Mrs. M. Peyton, Salem; Mrs. E. W. Allen, Portland; George W. McBride, Salem; Henry Klippel, Medford, M. Wilkins, Coburg; J. A. Wright, Sparta.

National Board of Lady Managers: Mrs. E. W. Allen, Portland; Mrs. Mary Payton, Salem. Alternates: Mrs. Anna R. Riggs, Portland; Mrs. Hattie E. Sladden, Eugene City.

National Commission: Henry Klippel, Jacksonville; Martin Wilkins, Eugene City. Alternates: J. L. Morrow, Heppner; W. T. Wright, Union.

PENNSYLVANIA.

State Board of Commissioners: Gov. Robert E. Pattison, President, Harrisburg; Louis A. Watres, Vice-President, Scranton; Robert E. Wright, Secretary, Harrisburg; J. S. Dillinger, Assistant Secretary, Harrisburg; Rodney A. Mercur, Treasurer, Towanda; A. B. Farquhar, Executive Commissioner, Harrisburg; John A. Woodward, Deputy Executive Commissioner, Harrisburg; Wilson M. Gearhart, Chief Clerk, Harrisburg; Albert J. Barr, Pittsburg; Luther S. Bent, Steelton; E. A. Bigler, Clearfield; Thomas Bradley, Philadelphia; Robert L. Brownfield, Philadelphia; John I. Carter, Chatham, Chester County; W. W. Clendenin, New Castle; L. Clarke Davis, Philadelphia; Lewis Emery, Jr., Bradford; P. Foley, Pittsburg; J. P. S. Gobin, Lebanon; James M. Guffey, Pittsburg; Wm. B. Gill, Philadelphia; J. K. P. Hall, St. Mary's, Elk County; Wm. Hasson, Oil City; Joel A. Herr, Cedar Springs, Clinton County; Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones, Harrisburg; Mrs. Harriet Anne Lucas, Philadelphia; H. J. McAteer, Alexandria; Miss Mary E. McCandless, Pittsburg; Towanda; Thomas P. Merritt, Reading; Simon Muhr, Philadelphia; Robert Purvis, Philadelphia; R.

Bruce Ricketts, Wilkesbarre; Geo. N. Riley, Pittsburg; A. G. Rœnigk, Pittsburg; Roger S. Searle, Montrose; A. W. Taylor, Philadelphia; Mrs. Ida A. Elkins Tyler, Philadelphia; C. C. Thompson, Warren; Joseph C. Walker, Gap, Lancaster County; Benjamin Whitman, Erie; P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; Edward H. Williams, Philadelphia; Morgan B. Williams, Wilkesbarre; John W. Woodside, Philadelphia; Mrs. Matilda Holt Shelton, Commissioner of Woman's Work, Philadelphia.

National Board of Lady Managers: Miss Mary E. McCandless, Pittsburg; Mrs. Harriett Anne Lucas, Philadelphia. Alternates: Mrs. Samuel Plumer, Franklin; Mrs. W. S. Elkins, Philadelphia.

National Commission: R. B. Ricketts, Wilksbarre; John W. Woodside, Philadelphia. Alternates: Geo. A. Macbeth, Pittsburg; John K. Hallock, Erie.

RHODE ISLAND.

State Board of Commissioners: E. Benjamin Andrews, President, Providence; Arthur H. Watson, Vice-President, Providence; Charlotte F. Dailey, Secretary and Treasurer, Providence; John C. Wyman, Executive Commissioner, Providence; John P. Sanborn, Newport; Hiram Howard, Providence; Walter A. Peck, Providence; Marsden J. Perry, Providence; Daniel B. Pond, Woonsocket; Richard Thornley, Greenwich.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Amey M. Starkweather, Pawtucket; Miss Charlotte F. Dailey, Providence. Alternates: Mrs. George A. Mumford, Pawtucket; Miss Loraine P. Bucklin, Providence.

National Commission: Lyman B. Goff, Pawtucket; Gardiner C. Sims, Providence. Alternates: Jeffrey Hazard, Providence; Lorillard Spencer, Newport.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

National Board Lady Managers: Miss Florida Cunningham, Charleston; Mrs. E. M. Brayton, Columbia. Alternates: Mrs. Clark Waring, Columbia; Mrs. C. A. Perry, Walhalla.

National Commission: A. P. Butler, Columbia; John R. Cochran, Walhalla. Alternates: E. L. Roche, Charleston; J. M. Tindal, Sumter.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

State Board of Commissioners: L. G. Ochsenreiter, President, Webster; T. H. Brown, Secretary, Sioux Falls; W. W. Taylor, Treasurer, Redfield; C. E. Hinds, Woonsocket; William M. Powers, Yankton; F. T. Evans, Sr., Hot Springs; P. F. McClure, Pierre; J. E. Pilcher, Custer City; John Baker, Deadwood; T. G. Quarve, Langford.

Women's World Fair Commission: Mrs. Wm. Duff Haynie, President, Rapid City; Mrs. J. S. Oliver, Vice-President, Huron; Mrs. L. Q. Jeffries, Secretary, East Pierre; Mrs. John E. Bennett, Treasurer, Clark; Mrs. A. C. Mellette, Watertown; Mrs. W. A. Burleigh, Yankton; Mrs. Geo. A. Silsby, Mitchell; Mrs. J. A. Trow, Madison; Mrs. Marie J. Gaston, Deadwood.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. John R. Wilson, Deadwood; Mrs. H. M. Barker, Huron. Alternates: Mrs. C. E. Daniels, Watertown; Mrs. Marie J. Gaston, Deadwood.

National Commission: Merritt H. Day, Rapid City; William McIntyre, Watertown. Alternates: S. A. Ramsey, Woonsocket; L. S. Bullard, Pierre.

TENNESSEE.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Laura Gillespie, Nashville; Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke, Knoxville. Alternates: Mrs. Carrington Mason, Memphis; Mrs. J. J. McClung, Knoxville.

National Commission: Lewis T. Baxter, Nashville; Thomas L. Williams, Knoxville. Alternates: Rush Strong, Knoxville; A. B. Hurt, Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

State Board of Commissioners: H. B. Andrews, President, San Antonio; William F. Ladd, 1st Vice-President, Galveston; A. C. Herndon, 2d Vice-President, Houston; D. D. Bryan, Secretary, Galveston; W. L. Moody, Treasurer, Galveston; R. B. Parrot, Waco; W. C. Connor, Dallas; J. S. Rice, Hyatt; J. N. Browning, Clarendon; Julius Runge, Galveston; George Mann, Galveston; John Adriance, Galveston; Walter Gresham, Galveston; Mrs. W. H. Tobin, President State Board of Lady Managers, Austin; Mrs. Rosine Ryan, Lady Manager-at-large, Austin.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Ida L. Turner, Fort Worth; Mrs. Mary A. Cochran, Dallas. Alternates: Mrs. K. C. McDaniel, Anderson. (Vacancy.)

National Commission: Archelaus M. Cochran, Dallas; John T. Dickinson, Austin. Alternates: Lock McDaniel, Anderson; Henry B. Andrews, San Antonio.

VERMONT.

State Board of Commissioners: Gov. L. K. Fuller, Brattleboro, Ex-officio; H. H. McIntyre, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Commissioner, West Randolph; B. B. Smalley, President, Burlington; A. J. Sibley, Montpelier; A. F. Walker, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Ellen M. Chandler, Pomfret; Mrs. Elizabeth V. Grinnell, Burlington; Mrs. Theresa J. Cochran, Groton; Mrs. Mina G. Hooker, Brattleboro.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Ellen M. Chandler, Pomfret; Mrs. Elizabeth V. Grinnell, Burlington. Alternates: Mrs. M. G. Hooker, Brattleboro; Mrs. T. J. Cochrane, Groton.

National Commission: Henry H. McIntyre, West Randolph; Bradley B. Smalley, Burlington. Alternates: Aldace F. Walker, Rutland; A. J. Sibley, Montpelier.

VIRGINIA.

State Board of Commissioners: A. S. Buford, President, Richmond; John L. Hurt, Vice-President, Hurt's Store; T. C. Morton, Secretary, Richmond; M. S. Quarles, Treasurer, Richmond; John S. Apperson, Executive Business Commissioner, Richmond; Dr. A. Brockenbrough, Chesapeake; M. Glennan, Norfolk; Geo. B. Finch, Boydton; W. I. Jordan, South Boston; J. N. Brenaman, New Market; Grenville Gaines, Warrenton; Martin Williams, Bland, C. H.; J. H. H. Figgatt, Fincastle; Mrs. Lucy P. Beale, Buchanan; Mrs. F. J. Leigh, Norfolk.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. John S. Wise, Richmond; Mrs. K. S. G. Paul, Harrisonburg. Alternates: Miss Mattie P. Harris, Staunton; Mrs. M. H. Harrison, Westover.

National Commission: Virginius D. Groner, Norfolk; John T. Harris, Harrisonburg. Alternates: Charles A. Heermans, Christiansburg; Alexander McDonald, Lynchburg.

WASHINGTON.

State Board of Commissioners: N. G. Blalock, President, Walla Walla; S. B. Conover, Vice-President, Port Townsend; P. C. Kauffman, Secretary, Tacoma; G. V. Calhoun, Executive Commissioner, La Conner; P. W. Rochester, Assistant Executive Commissioner, Seattle; L. R. Grimes, Ellensburg; W. L. La Follette, Pullman; T. H. Cavanaugh, Olympia; C. H. Ballard, Conconnully.

Washington Board of Lady Managers: Mrs. Alice Houghton, President, Spokane; Mrs. C. W. Griggs, Secretary, Tacoma; Mrs. M. D. Owings, Olympia; Mrs. Josephine Ettinger, Palouse City.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. M. D. Owings, Olympia; Mrs. Alice Houghton, Spokane. Alternates: Mrs. C. W. Griggs, Tacoma; Mrs. Mrs. J. H. Stimson, Colfax.

National Commission: Henry Drum, Tacoma; Charles B. Hopkins, Spokane Falls. Alternates: Geo. F. Cummin, Cheney; Clarence B. Bagley, Seattle.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State Board of Commissioners: W. N. Chancellor, President, Parkersburg; M. C. McKay, Secretary, Parkersburg; George M. Bowers, treasurer, Martinsburg; R. S. Carr, Charleston; John S. Naylor, Wheeling; Sidney Haymond, Quiet Dell.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. W. Newton Linch, Martinsburg; Miss Lily Irene Jackson, Parkersburg. Alternates: Mrs. G. W. Z. Black, Halltown; Miss Annie M. Mahan, Fayetteville.

National Commission: James D. Butt, Harper's Ferry; J. W. St. Clair, Fayetteville. Alternates: John Corcoran, Wheeling; Wellington Vrooman, Parkersburg.

WISCONSIN.

State Board of Commissioners: A. Ledyard Smith, President, Appleton; Hugh H. Price, Vice-President, Black River Falls; Chas. W. Graves, Secretary, Viroqua; John H. Savage, Treasurer, Shullsburg; Robert B. Kirkland, Executive Commissioner, Jefferson; Phillip Allen, Jr., Mineral Point; Mrs. John Winans, Janesville; Harry B. Sanderson, Milwaukee; Mrs. Geo. C. Ginty, Chippewa Falls; Mrs. William Pitt Lynde, Milwaukee; John H. Coburn, West Salem; William Rahr, Manitowoc.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Flora B. Ginty, Chippewa Falls; Mrs. William P. Lynde, Milwaukee. Alternates: Mrs. S. S. Fifield, Ashland; Mrs. J. M. Smith, Mineral Point.

National Commission; Phillip Allen, Jr., Mineral Point; *John N. Coburn, West Salem. Alternates; David W. Curtis, Fort Atkinson; Myron Reed, Superior.

WYOMING.

State Board of Commissioners; John S. Harper, President, Sundance. Elwood Mead, Secretary, Cheyenne; John McCormick, Treasurer, Sheridan; Frank O. Williams, Saratoga; L. D. Ricketts, Cheyenne.

National Board Lady Commissioners: Mrs. F. H. Harrison, Evanston; Mrs. Francis E. Hall, Cheyenne. Alternates: Mrs. Elizabeth A. Stone, Evanston; Miss Gertrude M. Huntington, Saratoga.

National Commission: Asahel C. Beckwith, Evanston; Henry G. Hay, Cheyenne. Alternates: Asa S. Mercer, Cheyenne; John J. McCormick, Sheridan.

ALASKA.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. A. K. Delaney, Juneau; Mrs. Isabella J. Austin, Sitka. Alternates: Miss Maxwell Stevenson, Juneau; Mrs. Lena Vanderber, Sitka.

National Commission: Edward de Groff, Sitka; Louis L. Williams, Juneau. Alternates: Carl Spuhn, Killisnoo; N. A. Fuller, Juneau.

This territory has no Territorial Commissioners; and while it has no building, exhibits are made in the United States Government Building under the auspices of the Interior Department.

ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO AND OKLAHOMA.

Arizona Board of Commissioners: S. P. Behan, President, Prescott; Will C. Barnes, Vice-President, Holbrook; R. C. Brown, Treasurer, Tucson; W. K.

Mead, Tombstone; George F. Coates, Phœnix; Miss Lorette Lovell, Tucson; Mrs. T. J. Butler, Prescott.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Thomas J. Butler, Prescott; Miss Laura Lovell, Tucson. Alternates: Mrs. George Hoxworth, Flagstaff; Mrs. H. S. Peto, Tombstone.

National Commission: George F. Coates, Phœnix; William K. Meade, Tombstone. Alternates: W. L. Van Horn, Flagstaff; Herbert H. Logan, Phœnix.

New Mexico Board of Commissioners: W. T. Thornton, President, Santa Fe; Miguel Salazar, Vice-President, Las Vegas; W. H. H. Llewellyn, Secretary, Las Cruces; E. V. Chavez, Treasurer, Socorro; Alice B. Montgomery, Assistant Secretary, Eddy; E. B. Mills, Superintendent of Exhibits, Las Vegas.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. Cora L. Bartlett, Santa Fe; Mrs. Franc L. Albright, Albuquerque. Alternates: Mrs. Louisa D. Campbell, Eddy; Miss Lucia Paria, Albuquerque.

National Commission: T. C. Gutierrez, Albuquerque; R. M. White, Hermosa. Alternates: Louis C. Tetard, Las Vegas; C. B. Eddy, Eddy.

Oklahoma Board of Commissioners: Gov. A. J. Seay, President; Guthrie; Mort. Bixler, Vice-President, Norman; H. C. St. Clair, Treasurer, Kingfisher; Miss Mattie B. Kelso, Secretary, El Reno; A. C. Scott, Executive Commissioner, Oklahoma City; Lyman Cone, Superintendent of Exhibits, Guthrie; C. A. Holit, Beaver City; Miss May I. Overstreet, Beaver City; Mrs. Mort. Bixler, Norman; Mrs. H. C. St. Clair, Kingfisher; E. L. Hallock, Guthrie; Mrs. C. M. Barnes, Guthrie; W. D. Holloman, Oklahoma City; Mrs. A. M. Halloman, Oklahoma City; J. E. Sater, Stillwater; Mrs. J. E. Sater, Stillwater; Rev. J. H. Buchanan, Chandler; Mrs. J. H. Buchanan, Chandler; Dr. Chas. W. Kirk, Tecumseh; Mrs. Chas. W. Kirk, Tecumseh; A. L. Goddard, El Reno.

National Board Lady Managers: Mrs. M. P. H. Beeson, Reno City; Mrs. Genevive Guthrie, Oklahoma City. Alternates: Mrs. Julia Wallace, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Mary S. McNeal, Guthrie.

National Commission: Othneil Beeson, Reno City; Frank R. Gammon, Guthrie. Alternates: John Wallace, Oklahoma City; Joseph W. McNeal, Guthrie.

UTAH.

Territorial Board of Commissioners: R. C. Chambers, President, Salt Lake City; Richard Mackintosh, Vice-President, Salt Lake City; E. A. McDaniel, Secretary, Ogden; Heber M. Wells, Treasurer, Salt Lake City; N. A. Empey, Executive Commissioner, Salt Lake City.

Territorial Board Lady Managers: Mrs. F. S. Richards, President, Salt Lake City; Mrs. F. D. Richards, Vice-President, Ogden; Mrs. Electa Bullock, Provo; Mrs. C. W. Lyman, Salt Lake City; Mrs. G. W. Thatcher, Logan; Miss May Preston, Secretary, Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake County World's Fair Association: Executive Board: Mrs. E. B. Wells, President; Mrs. G. Y. Wallace, 1st Vice-President; Mrs. Priscilla Jennings, 2d Vice-President; Mrs. Margaret A. Caine, Secretary; Miss Emma McCormick, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. Bertha Bamberger, Treasurer; Mrs. C. E. Allen, Mrs. Ann D. Groesbeck, Mrs. Sarah Boggs, Mrs. Kate Smith, Mrs. Amelia F. Young.

National Board of Lady Managers: Mrs. M. B. Salisbury, Salt Lake City; Mrs. T. A. Whalen, Ogden. Alternates: Miss Maggie Keogh, Salt Lake City; Mrs. Susan B. Emery, Park City.

National Commission: P. H. Lannan, Salt Lake City; Fred J. Kiesel, Ogden. Alternates: Charles Crane, Kanosh; Wm. M. Ferry, Park City.

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