

WORLD'S FAIR AT CLEVELAND

VOL. XV.

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CROWD TO PRESS THE BUTTON

The Greatest Fair in the History of the World to Be Thrown Open to the Public Today by the Nation's President.

Bewildering Triumph of the Promoters of the Grandest of Enterprises in Spite of Numerous and Perplexing Unforeseen Delays.

An Enormous Amount of Work, However, is Yet to Be Done Before the Exhibit is All Ready for the People.

In Half of the Gigantic Buildings Everything Will Not Be in Apple-Pie Order for at Least Thirty Days.

The President Attends Church in the Morning and in the Afternoon Is Present at a Christening in the Gresham Family.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUND, CHICAGO. April 30.—When President Cleveland presses the electric button to signal the formal opening of the World's Columbian exposition tomorrow, the public will find the fair in a still somewhat incomplete condition, but this regretful situation is due more to tardiness of exhibitors than to any lack of zeal on the part of the management of the exposition. Nearly every building, constructed by the exposition proper, in the great White City, is practically completed, and while general confusion still reigns in most of the structures, it is in the matter of the installation of exhibits, and not a delay which can be attributed to any failure of the construction department. Indeed, to Chief Burnham and President Higginbotham must be given most of the credit of the phenomenal labors which have converted a barren park into an artistic city in the brief space of eighteen months. The difficulties encountered have been exceptional and harassing—the most severe winter for coming just at a time when favorable weather seemed indispensable to the success of the international exposition. For weeks it was almost impossible to work on the outside of the world's fair structures, and the heavy snow storms of the winter did not help matters. The roofs of several of these architectural triumphs on more than one occasion. In the brief respite afforded by the weather from time to time, however, every resource of capital and executive ability was thrown into the building of the work, and although the unfavorable elements have waged almost constant warfare, like a vengeful being of intelligence, up to the very opening day, the only significant effect has been to delay the installation of exhibits and retard the completion of several structures which were rather the artistic trimmings of afterthought than the component part of the world's fair.

The great buildings which constitute the vital conception of the international exposition, and which are a monument to the indomitable executive ability of Chief Burnham and his assistants, have been completed for weeks ready for the installation of exhibits. They are the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts building, Machinery hall, Electricity hall, Fisheries building, Art building, Women's building, Forestry building, Mines and Mining, Horticulture, Agriculture, Transportation building, Administration building and the United States Government building. The state buildings, nearly all are completed or nearing completion, and the Midway Pleasure shows a dozen of Japanese, Turkish, Soudanese and other typical villages, which have sprung up like mushrooms in a few existing days.

MANUFACTURES AND ARTS.
Work going on in the Building at Great Speed.

On all the earth today there is probably no busier community than that which is working on the building of the world's fair at Jackson park. It is a leaping city under iron and glass. Hundreds of cranes are running through the streets and avenues of this thirty-acre house, and thousands of hits make the air ring with hammers. The saws of the carpenters and the rasping sounds of a myriad of locusts on a September afternoon. The soft flap of the paint brush, and the dull burr of frontiers' machines supplement the slating and whining of opening boxes and bates of exhibit. In a word, for a moment, the largest building ever constructed, is not to be attempted. To fill into the picture all the minutiae on these floors where 300,000 people are being done has to do with the construction of the city of booths, houses and temples to hold the display of the nations of the earth who are here to witness the greatest exhibition of the world's history, construction, artistry, manufacture and fine arts.

And how stands this work as the solid playing cards is a novel feature on the floor. A pyramid of trunks forming the booth of one firm is a feature, and a great plate glass trunk with burnished brass hinges and mountings constitute the house of some firm in travelers' articles. A monstrous stove, hollowed and gilded inside, stands with each of its four legs upon a pedestal, and so forms a twenty-five foot high booth of a Michigan stove firm.

The wall paper trust has a towering and ornate structure, surmounted by a great eagle, which has the earth in its grip.

France, Noble France.
is perhaps the most tardy in her preparations; not because she has done little work, but because she is doing so much. Her great structure, the great structure of floor structures are well progressed and some are finished, but the most important structure work is yet under the hands of her white-robed artists and artisans. The gallery, booths and picture walls of France are as yet being prepared. She has placed some photographs, topographical maps, chronographs and engravings, and upon the great structure, the artist has begun to paint the great clock tower in the center of the building, there is a network of scaffolding and even now the chimneys, sweetened bells are being hoisted to their places just beneath the big clock that stands 150 feet above the floor, will indicate to all the flight of the hours.

Workmen are fixing the five great iron circles from which, high under the building, the electric arc lamps will shine upon the busy city below.

In the south-end gallery the American school exhibit is being placed, though dozens of booths of this department are yet empty.

Broadly speaking, the work of preparing the exhibits for showing is now going on in all parts of the fair, and at least thirty days would not be too much time in which all this might be well done. The artists appreciate the situation, as is evidenced by huge placards that were this morning put up in all parts of the fair, and which are liberal arts building. They have this alliterative head line in big, black, poster types: "Vim, Vigor, Valiance." Then follows an appeal to haste in preparation, and at the close these words in big type: "There is no such word as fail."

Following this is the announcement that the building would be surrendered to the sweepers and cleaners tonight.

FINES ARTS GALLERIES.
Great Britain and Germany Lead in Fines Arts Exhibits.
There is less confusion in the fine arts galleries than in any other of the buildings, but this is owing much to the fact that the exhibits are less cumbersome and more easily handled than those in the old buildings. Some of the exhibits are in excellent condition, and those of Great Britain and Germany, whose work in all departments seems to be more advanced than that of most of the other nations. One trouble with the galleries of fine arts is that the building itself is not yet finished. Today the person standing in the gallery beneath the dome of the building could look up at the dark gray sky, which was visible through a hole about fifteen feet in diameter in the top of the dome. The strong northeast wind, which drove the rain in blinding sheets, sent clouds of white spray dashing through the opening and down upon the main floor was a pond of water twenty-five feet in diameter. In one end of the building, a man, who was Cupid, was soaking himself to death with a hopeless, pleasant smile on his chafy face.

All around were piles of figures which had been hastily snatched from the pelling rain which had come through the unfinished dome. The man in charge of the exhibits said that they would not unpack their exhibits until the roof had been entirely repaired. In the meantime, however, the exhibits are very well along, there being but few pictures unhung. The American pictures are in poor shape. Some of them, being upon the wall, Spain is in worse shape, there being but little done in her department. Italy and Belgium are in the best condition, while France is in a fair way to have everything in shape within a week. France, whose exhibit is very large, is in trouble, and it will take at least a fortnight for her workmen to have matters in shape.

The paintings as a rule are better prepared for exhibition than those of the other nations. The vast majority of the latter are huddled together in different portions of the building, and it will be some time before they are ready to be hung. The rest which are piled up in the building are in a very poor state. The space beneath the dome is reserved for the most valuable exhibits. There are a few pictures here and there, but they are not yet unpacked. The number of pictures in the building is in the east wing, where they are placed, there are, they will remain in their present arrangement until after the dome is fixed and the scaffolding removed. However, despite the confusion in the fine arts building, the exhibition even now is a great one.

MINES AND MINING.
The Exhibit Will Not Be Ready for Many Days.
The Mines and Mining building is still a wilderness of boxes, unfinished booths and unpacked exhibits. It will be one month at the inside before this building is in proper order. Throughout the entire length and breadth of the building there is but one exhibit in shape, and that is a mammoth whale, suspended by wire cables from the roof. There are a few other exhibits here and there, but they are not yet unpacked. The exhibits of the building are in a very poor state. The space beneath the dome is reserved for the most valuable exhibits. There are a few pictures here and there, but they are not yet unpacked. The number of pictures in the building is in the east wing, where they are placed, there are, they will remain in their present arrangement until after the dome is fixed and the scaffolding removed. However, despite the confusion in the fine arts building, the exhibition even now is a great one.

Electricity.
An Exhibit Whose Grandeur Baffles Description.
Could Ajax but step within the portals of the magnificent temple of electricity at the World's Columbian exposition, he would scarcely have the audacity to defy the modern lightning, bridled as it is by science. Its wonderful force would certainly appal any but a god. The exhibits of the building are in a very poor state. The space beneath the dome is reserved for the most valuable exhibits. There are a few pictures here and there, but they are not yet unpacked. The number of pictures in the building is in the east wing, where they are placed, there are, they will remain in their present arrangement until after the dome is fixed and the scaffolding removed. However, despite the confusion in the fine arts building, the exhibition even now is a great one.

Several Big Displays.
Of the foreign countries here represented, Germany will have the largest display. It has 23,000 square feet of space. France comes next with 21,000 square feet and Austria, Spain and Italy each have 1,000 square feet. The United States leads them all with 120,000 square feet. Among the wonders of the electric exhibition will be the most powerful search light ever made. The projector of this light measures six feet in diameter, the light is of 150,000 candle-power, and so strong that it can be read by it at a distance of seventy-five miles. It was made in Nuremberg, Germany, and is the greatest wonder of the exhibit is Edison's latest form, the kinetograph. It is a combination camera, photograph and electrical synchronizer, by means of which a picture may be photographed forty times a second, while the photograph takes his words with a speed of a million times a second. Then there is a stereopticon attached, by which the photographs taken are reproduced on a screen at the rate of forty-seven a second, while the photograph reproduces the speaker's words. In a word, the machine will produce a living picture.

Living Picture.
Then there is a long-distance, loud-speaking telephone, by which a party of people may sit in a room in Chicago and listen to a concert or lecture delivered in New York or Boston.

In the center of the building will be a cut-glass tower, eighty feet in height and thirty feet square at the base. In this tower will be 18,000 incandescent lights. There will be, exclusive of these, 200,000 incandescent lights throughout the building, and 700 arc lights.

The feature of the electrical display will attract the women who will be the household appliances. Here will be shown instruments which will make matches, fuel and fire. There will be articles about the modern home.

One exhibitor will show a complete electric dining room service, which will dispense with the necessity of a servant. Another firm has on exhibition a dishwasher, by which dishes can be cleaned and dried without labor on the part of the operator. There will be

Electric Cooking Appliances.
laundry and flat irons heated by electricity. Iron workers will be interested in the electric welding and forging machines, and the machines operated by electricity, by which all classes of blacksmithing are done without the use of fire or forge.

In the historical department will be the original telegraph instrument made by Samuel F. B. Morse, and the Cyrus W. Field collection of apparatus used

in constructing and laying the first Atlantic cable. Included in this will be a model of the steamship Great Eastern, the original which was used in laying the first cable across the Atlantic. Franklin's first lightning rod will be exhibited in this department.

The electrical display is 750 feet in length and 350 feet in width, and was erected at a cost of \$650,000. The architecture is a combination of the classical and Corinthian, and is well calculated to harmonize with the use for which the structure was erected. There are four great entrances to the building, which are magnificent in their designs. The interior decorations are of a subdued nature, in order to lessen the intensity of the light, which otherwise would be so fearful as to blind the eyes of visitors. This building will have the distinction of being the first building in the history of display of electricity at any of the great expositions.

Electricity will be the feature of the exhibition. The exhibits of the building are in a very poor state. The space beneath the dome is reserved for the most valuable exhibits. There are a few pictures here and there, but they are not yet unpacked. The number of pictures in the building is in the east wing, where they are placed, there are, they will remain in their present arrangement until after the dome is fixed and the scaffolding removed. However, despite the confusion in the fine arts building, the exhibition even now is a great one.



UNCLE SAM'S WELCOME TO THE WORLD.

FORESTRY BUILDING.
Columns of Tree Trunks in the Natural State.
Dashed from end to end with a spray from Lake Michigan, and surrounded on all sides by a waste of sand and mud, there was an appearance of sturdiness about the Forestry building this afternoon that charmed one into half-forgottenfulness of the dismal environment. The fact that the hundreds of columns in the structure are big trees in a natural state, and that the massive slung walls are designedly innocent of paint, give it a uniqueness all its own. Unlike the transient staff and the delicate lightness of the other buildings, the Forestry showed practically no effects of the fierce storms of the winter, and, notwithstanding an unpicturesque background of freight cars, presented a good front, seeming to tell of well-arranged and sturdy things. The impression was somewhat dispelled when the outer colonnade was gained and the long stretches of walk found covered with litter of boxes, shavings, excelsior and whatnot.

WOMEN'S BUILDING.
A Structure Which Challenges Universal Admiration.
With characteristic determination and enterprise the lady managers of the Women's building have about completed the installation of their exhibit. The monument to the energy and courage of women of the present era. The graceful style and architecture of the building have not been surpassed in any of the more pretentious buildings of the fair. Planned by Miss Hayden, of Massachusetts, a mere novice in the practical work of designing, it challenges the admiration of everyone who has seen it. The structure was erected at a cost of \$188,000, and in dimensions is 288x200 feet. Vases of active endeavor have been placed in the majority of the exhibits being placed, and the building will be thrown open tomorrow to visitors after the opening exercises tomorrow.

FISHERIES.
An Exhibit Which is Sure to Be Very Interesting.
Situated on the island at the entrance north of the lagoon is the Fisheries building, a model of architectural beauty. The novelty of the design extends to the interior, and it is doubtful if any exhibit on the ground will be looked upon with greater interest than this. The structure consists of a main building and two annexes, extending to the east and west, and are connected by colonnade courts. While the building is not massive, its architecture is quaint and attractive. The total length of the building and annexes is 1,100 feet, and the cost of erection was

\$224,000. In the main building the displays are being rapidly placed upon the walls. The exhibits of the building are in a very poor state. The space beneath the dome is reserved for the most valuable exhibits. There are a few pictures here and there, but they are not yet unpacked. The number of pictures in the building is in the east wing, where they are placed, there are, they will remain in their present arrangement until after the dome is fixed and the scaffolding removed. However, despite the confusion in the fine arts building, the exhibition even now is a great one.

north and south ends of the rotunda mural paintings immense in size have been arranged. The series of three panels at the south end was executed by Miss Cassel in Paris. The series of three at the north end was conceived and painted by Mrs. McMounies, wife of Sculptor McMounies, and was forwarded here from Paris. Among the countries arranging exhibits are England, New South Wales, France, Italy, Mexico, Japan, Siam, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Ceylon, Russia, Germany, Austria. The arrangement of these exhibits has not been entirely completed, but it is expected that they will be in a shape to be seen by the English display. One of the novelties of the state's display is that of California. On the second floor this state has finished a room in native redwood. Kentucky has a typical old colonial room, finished in white and gold. The most artistically finished room is the library, decorated in detail, with hand-painted canvas, revolved by a heavy gold cornice. The model kitchen is situated in the north wing, near the assembly room. Every article displayed is from the most successful. Special interest is centered in this building and its display, as this is the first national or international fair which displays of this character has been made.

LIKE RATS IN A TRAP.

Six Workmen Lose Their Lives While Asleep in a Tenement House.

The Flames Spread So Rapidly That They Could Not Be Saved.

Evidence That the Building Had Been Saturated With Kerosene.

The Police Suspect a Servant Girl of Setting the Fire.

BURLINGTON, Io., April 30.—Six lives were lost in a fire in a tenement house, 855 Jefferson street, at an early hour this morning. When the firemen arrived it was discovered that several of the inmates of the building were still in their rooms, but the rapidity with which the flames spread rendered futile every effort to save them. When the fire had been subdued and the workmen could gain an entrance to the building, a sickening sight met their eyes. Six blackened corpses were found in the upper rooms, where they had been caught like rats in a trap. The names of the victims are:

- F. G. SCHUMMAN.
- MICHAEL HINES.
- MICHAEL LEE.
- JOHN MORGAN.
- CHARLIE A. BOLLINGER.
- JOSEPH N. SWINDLER.

The lodging house was kept by a Mr. Judson, and was patronized by the poorer class of laborers and mechanics. The fire started shortly after 3 o'clock in the room of a servant girl, Jennie Bailey, who tells a singular story. She says some one rapped on her door, and a man's voice called her to get up, as it was time to get breakfast. She heard a match struck in the hall, and directly after a sheet of fire burst under her door and ran across the floor as if following a stream of oil. She ran up stairs to wake Mrs. Judson, the wife of the proprietor, and she sprang to the window, where two women had to jump from a window. They were not seriously hurt. The police are investigating the matter.

SHIP MINE BURNED.
NEWBURGH, N. Y., April 30.—Harrison & Gores' ship mine near here was burned this morning. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$50,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. Sixty hands are thrown out of employment.

FELL 700 FEET.
A Workman Loses His Clothes and His Life.

Butte, Mont., April 30.—John G. Williams fell 700 feet in the Gargon mine this morning from the 300-foot level to the bottom. He was instantly killed and the body horribly mangled. The body was found perfectly nude, the clothing having all been stripped off in the fall. Williams was at work in timbering up the mine when he fell. The more than a dozen victims of the fire disaster in the mine were rapidly taken to the hospital, but decomposed, and it can't be told who it is, the body is so bloated and disheveled. There are still three bodies in the mine that have not been reached.

Mr. Reid in Chicago.
CHICAGO, April 30.—Hon. Whitelaw Reid and family reached the city this morning on their way home to New York from California, where they have been for a month past at Millbrae, the home of D. O. Mills. Mr. Reid, whose health was somewhat impaired after a long campaign of last fall, returns from his rest greatly improved. The family remained quietly in their dwelling all day, the weather being very disagreeable, and left in the evening for New York.

In Taylor's Memory.
Special to the Globe.

WESTPHE, Man., April 30.—Reference was made in every church in the city today to the death of Consul Taylor. His many virtues and great ability were alluded to at the consulate, including the governor, members of the local cabinet, officials and leading citizens. The funeral services were most beautiful. The body will be sent south this morning after services in the Knox church.

Deed to 91,598 Acres.
Special to the Globe.

CHIPPewa FALLS, Wis., April 30.—A deed covering 91,598 acres of land was filed in the register of deeds' office yesterday. It is given by Henry W. Sage, of Ithaca, N. Y., to the Sage Land and Improvement company, of the same city. The land is all situated in Chippewa county. The consideration is \$55,216.

Davis Coming Home.
Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Senator Davis left for St. Paul today, where he is called by important legal business. He had not expected to leave before the middle of May, and so Mrs. Davis will remain here for about two weeks to make preparations for spending the summer in St. Paul.

Grover at the Capital.
Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—M. D. Grover, of St. Paul, solicitor for the Great Northern, is at the Shoreman with the Misses Grover. He will remain for several days to look after some business in the interior department.

Died at Eighty-six.
Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Minn., April 30.—Mrs. Mary Brendemuhl, an early resident of Denmark, Washington county, died today, aged eighty-six years.

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