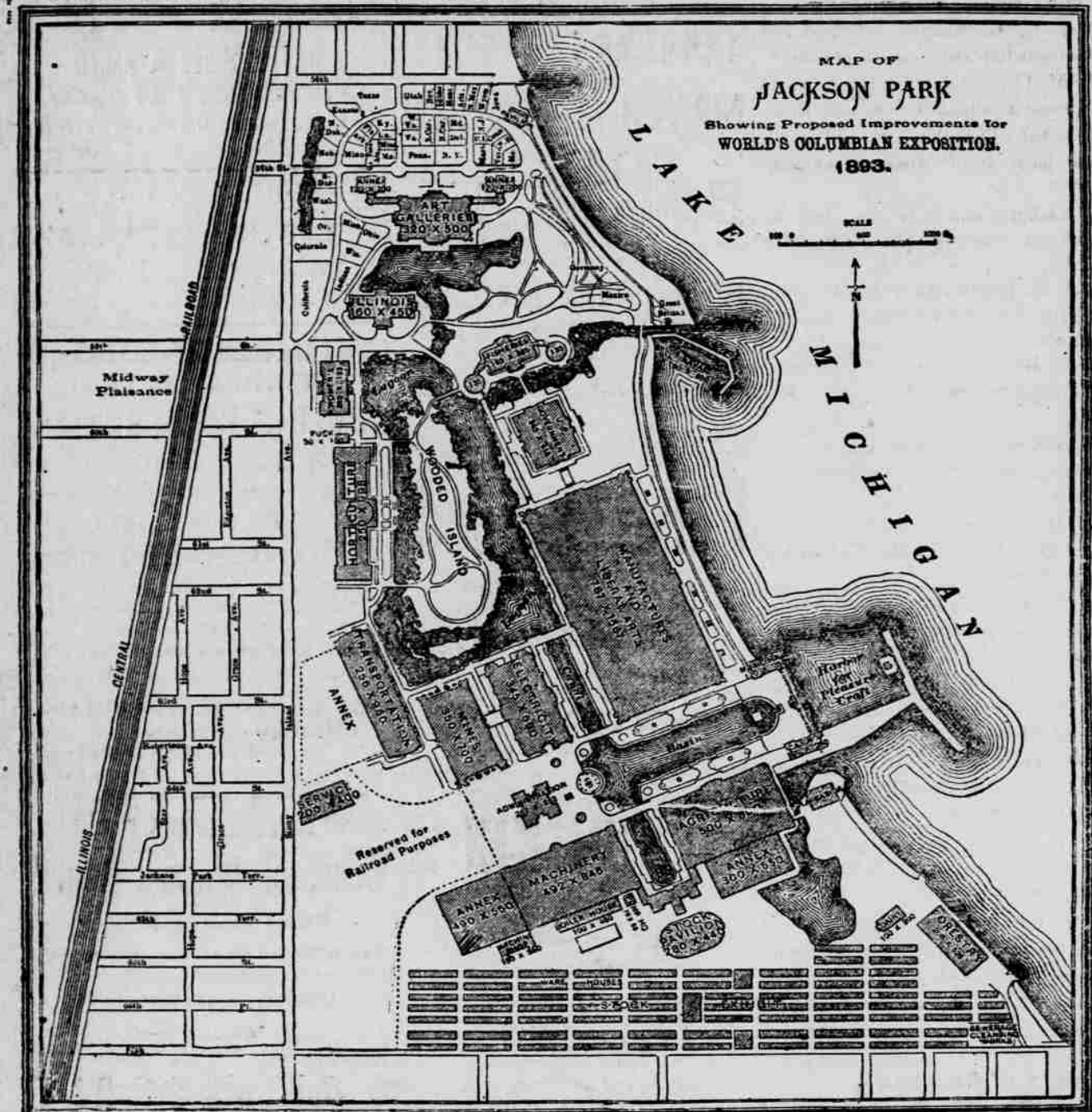


WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



KEY TO BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.—FROM HARPER'S WEEKLY.

1. Sixty-three Acres reserved for Live-stock Exhibit. 2. Railway Approach. 3. Machinery Hall, 17½ Acres. 4. Assembly Hall, 18½ Acres. 5. Forestry Building, 3½ Acres. 6. Annex to Agriculture Building. 7. Administration Building. 8. Hall of Mines and Mining, 8½ Acres. 9. Agriculture Building, 15 Acres. 10. Reproduction of "La Rabida Convent," where Columbus retired. 11. Transportation Exhibit, 18½ Acres. 12. Electrical Building, 24 Acres. 13. The great Peristyle and Music Hall Cafe. 14. Horticulture Hall, 6½ Acres. 15. Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts Building, 44 Acres. 16. Casino and Pier. 17. Villages of All Nations. 18. Woman's Building. 19. United States Government Building. 20. Illinois State Building. 21. Fisheries Building and Deep-sea Aquarium. 22. Life-saving Station, etc. 23. Galleries of Fine Arts. 24. Japan. 25. France, Mexico and Germany. 26. Foreign Building. 27. Life-saving Station, etc. 28. United States Naval Exhibit. 29. New York. 30. Massachusetts.



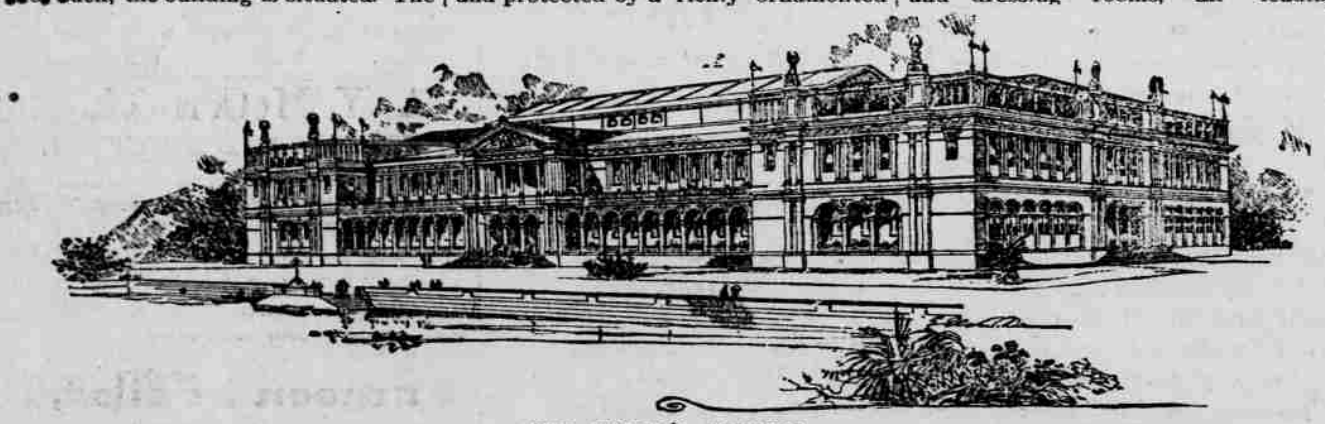
Among a great number of sketches submitted in competition for this building by women from all over the land, the president of the board of lady managers quickly discovered in the sketch submitted by Miss Sophia G. Hayden that harmony of grouping and gracefulness of details which indicate the architectural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

Directly in front of the building theagoon 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 200 feet above, on which, about 100 feet back, the building is situated. The first terrace is designed in artistic flower beds and low shrubs. The principal facade has an extreme length of 400 feet, the depth of the building being half this distance. Italian renaissance is the style selected.

The first story is raised about ten feet from the ground line, and a wide staircase leads to a center pavilion. This pavilion, forming the main triple-arched entrance, with an open colonnade in the second story, is finished with a low pediment enriched with a highly elaborate bas-relief. The corner pavilions have each an open colonnade added above the main cornice. Here are located the hanging gardens. A lobby 40 feet wide leads into the open rotunda, 70x85 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 courtyard effect, admitting abundance of light to all rooms facing this interior space. On the first floor are located, on the left hand, a model hospital; on the right, a model kindergarten; each occupying 80x80 feet.

The whole floor of the south pavilion is devoted to the retrospective exhibit; the one on the north to reform work and charity organization. Each of these floors is 80x200 feet. The curtain opposite the main front contains the library, bureau of information, records, etc.

In the second story are located ladies' parlors, committee rooms and dressing rooms, all leading



to the open balcony in front. The whole second floor of the north pavilion closes the great assembly room and club room. The first of these is provided with an elevated stage for the accommodation of speakers. The south pavilion contains the model kitchen, refreshment rooms, reception rooms, etc.

The building is encased with "staff," the same material used on the rest of the buildings, and as it stands with its yellow, decorated walls bathed in the bright sunshine, the women of the country are justly proud of the result. Forming the northern architectural court of the exposition is a group of edifices of which the transportation building is one. It is situated at the southern end of the west flank and lies between the horticultural and the



mines buildings. Facing eastward, it commands a view of the great island and an extensive branch of the lagoon. The transportation building is exquisitely refined and simple in architectural treatment, although very rich and elaborate in detail. In style it savors much of the Romanesque, although, in the indicated manner in which it is designed on axial lines, and the solicitude shown for fine proportions, and subtle relation of parts to each other, will at once suggest the methods of composition followed at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

Viewed from the lagoon, the cupola of the transportation building forms the effective southwest accent of the quadrangle, while from the cupola itself, reached by eight elevators, the northern court, the most beautiful effect of the entire exposition, may be seen in all its glory.

The main entrance to the transportation building consists of an immense single-arch enriched to an extraordinary degree with carvings, bas-reliefs and mural paintings, the entire feature forming a rich and beautiful, yet quiet, color 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, and consists of a continuous arcade and entablature. Numerous minor entrances are from time to time pierced in the walls, and with them are grouped terraces, seats, drinking fountains and statues.

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

LEGISLATING BY FORCE.

Revolutionary Character of New York Republicanism.

If the country ever doubted the revolutionary character of the republican party, all doubts must now be cast aside when viewing the present attitude of that party in the state of New York. The temptation was tremendous, perhaps irresistible, when by revolutionary methods they overthrew the will of the people and defrauded the nation of its legally elected president in 1876. That great wrong never can be condoned. Nor can the people forget how with despotic feet a republican senate trampled upon the rights of a state just born into the union and shut its doors against its legally elected democratic senators. Nor will it forget the wicked revolutionary methods of a political czar, strengthened and sustained by a republican majority of an American house of representatives who, rough shod, rode like a squadron of mailed robbers over the constitutional rights of a minority and enacted legislation which has enslaved the people and impoverished the treasury of the country that its authorized military agents have been obliged to suspend work upon the fortifications of New York city and discharge two hundred workmen, with two months' pay due them for later performance, notwithstanding the fact that the Harrison administration began its sway with a surplus of hundreds of millions in the treasury.

The same revolutionary spirit now seizes the party in the state of New York. Having stipulated with the democrats that all contents of the legislature should be finally adjusted by the court of appeals, the highest legal tribunal of the state, and that they would abide forever by said decision—the court having given judgment against them—they now seek to override the court's authority by methods of the most revolutionary character. They have ruled the state so long by means of a wicked gerrymander they are loth to surrender, and hug the delusive hope of preventing the democrats from correcting the evil by blocking the organization of one branch of the legislature by absenting themselves from its sessions. Having been repudiated by the people by a majority of over fifty thousand, and every office of the state taken from them, as well as the control of the legislature, in their desperate straits they resort to the methods of robbers and would put in motion the whilom of law, would rule by the forms of law, thrown by this high court of appeal, they return to their natural level of revolutionists and disorganizers.

The country may be assured, however, that the legally elected and law-abiding democratic legislature will organize each body in accordance with the forms of law, and in obedience to the will of the majority, and, without resorting to the imperious ways, nor embracing the example and revolutionary methods of the billion-dollar congress, proceed at once to inaugurate the reforms in legislation so long in demand.—Chicago Herald.

A HEAVY BURDEN.

Republicans Would Like to Be Rid of Some of Their Leaders.

There is a very evident desire on the part of certain of the leading papers in the republican party to free the organization from the weight it carries in the shape of objectionable leaders. The Philadelphia Press, for example, has reached the point of protesting with emphasis against the boss rule of the party, and has declared that it is because of this that Philadelphia gives less than she is entitled to in the distribution of the party spoils. And, not content with this effort to "turn down" the great leader of the party in its own state, the Press makes a similar attack on the national level. It says, "The republican boss. Pretending to believe that the democracy of New York has stolen the state it insists that the republicans are largely to blame, and that the party in the state has been brought to its sad condition by division in its ranks and bad leadership. 'One thing is certain,' it says, 'has been lost until finally they have been ousted from every hold on power in the state,' and it adds: 'It is pertinent to ask the man or men who have assumed to lead the New York republicans whether the situation they not demand their retirement and the bringing of new leaders to the front.'

This desire to purge the party would be very commendable if it came at a time when the corrupt leaders were at the height of their power; but unfortunately it does not. While Platt had the whole of New York in his grasp, and was using his power for his own benefit and that of his friends—and incidentally for that of the party—the Press and the other organs had no word of remonstrance; and it was substantially the same in the case of Quay. The editors of the Philadelphia Press, and the other organs, have ceased to profit the party by their iniquities, do not argue any growth of political morality. It indicates only partisan selfishness.—Detroit Free Press.

NOT FAR APART.

The Policies of Mills and Springer Are Almost Identical.

Some democrats have been led by the republicans to suppose there may be a wide divergence between the tariff movements contemplated by Mr. Mills and somewhat by those who supported him for speaker, and the policies of the speaker, Mr. Springer, and their following. Mr. Bynum, one of the prominent Mills men, no doubt speaks advisedly in his recent interview when he says that "the Mills policy will be not to introduce a general bill, but merely to seek to extend the schedules of revision that may be introduced by the Springer committee. That committee will give most of its attention to free raw material and Mills will only offer to extend reduction to the manufactured products belonging to free raw material."

No damaging division among the democrats can be assumed in that. It means rational practical politics. There is no backward movement in it. That is why the republicans do not like it. They would have the democrats frame and stand by a comprehensive measure, covering all the points they would include in a bill if they had control of all the legislative branches. That would put the democrats on the defensive and compel them to waste their efforts in sustaining the weakest points, with the republicans solidly confronting

them and furnished material aid by the manufacturing interests affected. It would be a needless embarrassment to the party in the coming campaign to the people it will be meaningless. Every dollar of tax that goes into the federal treasury from any source whatever is a dollar taken from the earnings of the productive labor of the country, and when these taxes are tariff taxes, levied to prevent exchange, they rob the earners of three dollars for every dollar that goes into the treasury.

WHAT DEMOCRACY MEANS.

It Supports the Right of the Earner to His Earnings.

When American democracy ceases to mean the lowest possible taxation on the people it will be meaningless. Every dollar of tax that goes into the federal treasury from any source whatever is a dollar taken from the earnings of the productive labor of the country, and when these taxes are tariff taxes, levied to prevent exchange, they rob the earners of three dollars for every dollar that goes into the treasury.

Opposed to all unnecessary taxation as robbery from the earner, democrats oppose unnecessary tariff taxation most because it robs the earner most. From the very first the democratic party has maintained the sacredness of the right of the earner to his earnings and has denied the right of government to take from him any part of them not absolutely necessary for economical government. It stands for this principle because it stands for individual liberty; for where government can take away earnings for other purposes than those of keeping the peace and administering justice the people are slaves. A slave is an earner whose earnings are legally taken from him for the benefit of others, and the purpose of a tariff made high enough to stop trade is to make slaves of the earners of the country. This is its effect as well as its purpose.

The fight the democratic party has been making for the lowest possible tariff taxation is a fight for freedom. It is not a fight that can be abandoned. Democrats will never fail to the rear on it. Before they would do so they would sacrifice every democratic now holding office, and if to get the office again they were obliged to abandon this fight they would abandon the office instead. They want the offices merely as a means to an end—the end of embodying their principles in the laws and policies of the federal government.

HOW THE PARTY ECONOMIZES.

Methods Adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is announced in an administration organ that the president was greatly displeased to learn the facts regarding the dismissal of workmen from the government employ without payment of their wages due. It is further alleged that Mr. Harrison promptly rebuked the officials alleged to have been responsible for this act. But the more recent publication of the monthly treasury report will create suspicion that the president was imitating Mr. Blaine in his angry denunciation. It is embarrassing for the administration to face the results of its party acts. The vanishing surplus has been the cause of anxious discussion among those friendly to the levy of higher taxes. The secretary of the treasury seems to have accepted the advice of the party organs and attempted the "shinning" dodge to tide over the pinch. He has at his command \$34,574,128 as a stated balance. In this is included as usual the \$13,000,000 of subsidiary coin which the secretary has just notified congress is available, and about \$20,000,000 more of totally unavailable funds. Considering the monthly demands of the dissipated trust fund for the redemption of bank notes, there is little cause for wondering at the anxiety of the secretary to prevent the payment of claims until absolute necessities. It is not a pleasant shopping, and is becoming worse every month.—Chicago Times.

NOTES AND OPINIONS.

Victory brings duties not to be shunned. With the possession of its own democracy of New York finds itself face to face with great opportunities. Not one should be wasted or neglected; not one is likely to be Boston Globe.

There is no question that this is not a billion-dollar congress. The democrats will endeavor to bear the reproach of "niggardliness" until the deficiency of the revenues shall be met and the appropriations are reduced to a reasonable basis.—Chicago Globe.

Blaine's candidacy is in the hands of the doctors, apparently. He would rather live a private citizen than a dead candidate or president. The Harrison men wish to keep the custom to kill the doctors when a patient dies, so they would take no chances on James G.—St. Paul Globe.

The nomination of Elkins means that Blaine will not write a letter this year. Harrison has "a cinch" on him that is strong enough to keep him in the race until it is too late for the anti-Harrison element to unite on any other candidate. Then Blaine will write a letter.—St. Louis Republic.

Coming into power under such circumstances the democracy has a magnificent opportunity, not only to remedy the wrongs of republican misrule, but by a wise affirmative policy in the management of state affairs to make permanent the victory won at the recent election.—N. Y. Sun.

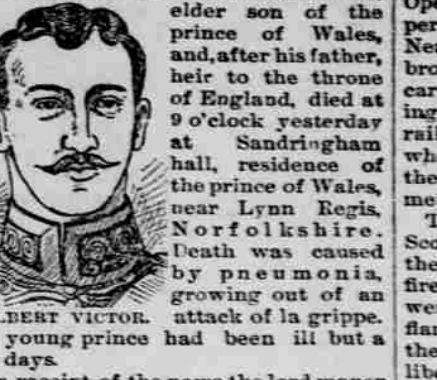
If President Harrison carries on his present intention of exerting his retaliatory powers conferred upon him by the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law, he will not only offer to the products of countries which have failed to agree to reciprocity treaties with the United States the people of this country will learn more in three months of the effect of a tariff than all the text books and lecturers could teach them in thirty years. And this knowledge thus gained will not contribute to republican strength in 1892.—Chicago Times.

Blind worshippers of magnetism; statesmanship have their ears glued to the ground and republican organs are ringing forth double-headed appeals. Though the odor of political sanctity may be tempered by the fragrance of guano investments, they want Blaine to head their ticket. This Druid-like idolatry is utterly uncalled for. Blaine is willing and when the convention calls he will be there with the eagerness of the blithe robin when the early June bug appears. He is in the pink of condition and the only danger is of his overtraining.—Detroit Free Press.

THE PRINCE DEAD.

Death of Albert Victor, Heir Presumptive to the Throne of England—A Break in the Royal Succession.

Jan. 15.—Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, duke of Clarence and Avondale and earl of Athlone, elder son of the prince of Wales, and, after his father, heir to the throne of England, died at 9 o'clock yesterday.



A crazy, strange, nervous, growing out of an attack of la grippe. The young prince had been ill but a few days.

On receipt of the news the lord mayor gave orders to have the great bell in St. Paul's cathedral tolled.

The bells in St. Paul's are never tolled save on the occasion of the death of an heir to the throne, and therefore no further information was necessary for the people of London to make them aware that, after a gallant struggle, the duke had finally succumbed.

The announcement of his death caused far less commotion in the city than was expected, but this was no doubt due to the fact that nearly everybody had given up hope Wednesday.

The bells in Westminster abbey were tolled from 12 o'clock until 1.

The news of the death of Albert Victor was early broken to the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, to whom he was to have been married in February. She was, of course, greatly grieved. Albert Victor was 23 years old.

By the death of the duke of Clarence and Avondale, the next person to the throne is Prince George, in direct succession. PRINCE GEORGE, to the throne is Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert of Wales, brother of the duke. He was born June 3, 1863. He soon displayed a predilection for naval affairs, and, after serving in minor capacities, was appointed, in March, 1890, to the command of the new gunboat Thrush; while on this vessel he was attached to the British North American squadron. In August he was promoted to commander of her majesty's fleet.

The death of prince Albert Victor does not remove a shining light from the royal circle. The English people did not like him and they seriously disliked the thought of ever having to endure him as king. He was born at Frogmore, January 8, 1864.

The duke's betrothal with the princess of Teck was regarded as a good royal move, as the princess had a popularity that would have insured a parliamentary allowance of liberal proportion.

The following is the text of a cable message sent to Minister Lincoln by Secretary Blaine:

Lincoln, Minn., London: Express deep regret and sincere condolences of the president by reason of the lamented death of the duke of Clarence and Avondale. BLAINE.

THE SIOUX RESTLESS.

A Sullenness Among the Indians That Is Not Reasoned.

PIKE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 15.—Everything is quiet here so far as appearance goes, but there is no denying the fact that there is a general dissatisfaction among the Indians, who, as a rule, spent all their money last summer and fall in making ghost shirts and arrows. There has not been a great deal of danger until the recent cold weather. The Indians claim to be dancing the "Omaha," but those who have the best opportunity of knowing say that the dance is a mixture of the Omaha and ghost dance, retaining all the principal features of the latter.

A lot of the Indians left here last fall to visit the place where the Messiah made his appearance, and have but recently returned, but all the efforts of interpreters have failed to elicit any information from them concerning their trip. No one anticipates any immediate trouble, but there is a sullenness among those that participated in the hostilities last year that is by no means reassuring. They are jealous of anything being said or written about their movements, and but recently threatened to burn a trader who had told some one they were buying so much white cloth for the purpose of making ghost shirts that it was hard to keep it in stock. In the anxieties issued this year there have been no blankets, boots or shoes owing, it is believed, to the mixed bloods being condemned. But to the Indians' way of thinking it is another breach of faith, and now comes the land decision of Attorney-General Shields, which does not suit the Sioux. They claim the mixed bloods are their children, and are believed to be the mixed bloods of their children it does not belong to them, and that the government is only letting them claim and hold it by sufferance. Young Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses was heard to say in regard to the decision: "Not until after I am dead can this land be given back to us." All the other leading chiefs express similar views upon the subject.

A Pennsylvania Millionaire Gone.

MEADSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 15.—Prof. Albert Huidikoper, a civil engineer of national reputation, had a narrow escape from instant death in this city. He rose from his bed in the hotel Richelieu and walked directly to the window, and after lifting the same stepped to the window sill and leaped to the ground below. Fortunately the fall was broken by a porch. He being a man of powerful build, however, weighing more than 200 pounds, the porch proved a barrier, and he went headlong to the sidewalk, a distance of eighteen feet. When discovered he was unconscious and is in a critical condition.

Coal Ordered to Chill in Heat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The collier San Mateo has been chartered to take coal from Vancouver to Chill.

Pittsburgh Paper Turned Out.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 15.—Shortly before midnight yesterday fire broke out in the Leader building and destroyed it and the block adjoining. The total loss to the Leader is \$50,000, with \$45,000 insurance.

THE FATAL RAIL.

A Broken Rail Causes a Bad Wreck on the Northern Pacific Road and Disaster to an Opera Troupe.

BRainerd, Minn., Jan. 15.—The second section of a Northern Pacific passenger train with the Andrews Opera company on board left West Superior at midnight for Grand Forks. Near Jonesville the train struck a broken rail. The engine and baggage car passed over in safety, but the sleeping car of the opera company was derailed and ran some 300 feet on the ties, when it toppled over, broke loose from the train and went down an embankment some five feet high.

The Pullman conductor, Herbert S. Scott, was one of the first to get out of the wrecked car and when he did so no fire was visible, but as soon as windows were broken to liberate those inside flames shot out and in a very short time the car was enveloped. Trainsmen soon liberated those who were unable to extricate themselves, but none were able to save their clothes, and the night being the coldest of the season—the thermometer reaching 35 below—their suffering was terrible.

At this time it was discovered that Mrs. Ed Andrews and Tillie Wallace, her maid, were missing, but no human effort could render them assistance, as the car was a mass of flames. The injured were placed in a baggage car and brought to Brainerd.

The list of the dead and injured as far as obtained is as follows:

Mrs. Ed Andrews (known as Miss Nannie Wilkinson), burned to death.

Tillie Wallace, of Minneapolis, burned to death.

Florence Joy, chorus girl, severely burned on back and head, probably fatally.

May Douglass, chorus girl, burned on head and arms.

Letitia Fritsch, prima donna, burned on head and arms.

Mrs. L. F. Barker, Miss Fritsch's sister, shoulder dislocated.

Maria Roe, soprano, slightly burned and bruised.

George Andrews, baritone, burned on arms.

Louise Harris, chorus girl, burned on neck and arms.

Ed A. Taylor, tenor, cut and bruised.

Ed Allen, chorus, burned on neck.

Fred Allen, chorus, bruised.

Josie Shearer, chorus girl, slightly burned.

W. E. Barker, son of Mrs. Barker, burned on hands and arms.

W. A. With, chorus, slightly injured.

Hert Lincoln, chorus, arm fractured.

G. E. Moody, leader of orchestra, slightly burned.

Mrs. Al Wakefield, wife of advance agent, foot frozen.

C. W. Andrews, business manager, badly burned and cut.

Grace Hale, chorus, slightly burned.

Willy Rhye, orchestra, hands slightly injured and bruised.

Etna Hurning, chorus, feet frozen.

Mrs. Enboore, badly burned.

C. A. Parker, comedian, back injured.

The bodies of the two women burned to death were charred beyond all recognition, the heads, legs and arms being entirely gone.

The train was running smoothly and not faster than twenty-five miles an hour, when there came a terrific lurch which suggested at first to the train hands that the engine had plunged through a culvert. Everyone in the baggage car was pitched against its sides and more or less hurt. When the full extent of the wreck became apparent organized efforts were at once made to save the occupants of the sleeper. Twenty were taken out, most of them badly injured. There was no outcry from the end berth occupied by Mrs. Andrews and her maid. It was thought they had escaped and before a second effort could be made in their behalf the car was enveloped in flames. Conductor Hall believes that both were instantly killed when the car capsized.

All the members of the opera company were fast asleep when the crash came. An overturned stove caused the fire.

The accident was an unavoidable one, the rail breaking some five yards from the end, the piece breaking in five pieces. The members of the company lost everything except stage clothes, including musical instruments, watches and money.

Dun's Trade Review.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: It was suggested two weeks ago that the exports in December were likely to be extraordinarily large. The preliminary reports just issued indicate that the exports in that month were probably the largest ever known for while no increase appears in cotton and exports of provisions, cattle and oil were slightly less than a year ago, a gain of \$20,100,000 appears in breadstuffs, making the net increase in principal items \$17,640,000, or nearly 25 per cent., indicating that the aggregate exports for the month will probably exceed \$116,000,000 against about \$98,000,000 last year, when the amount was greater than it had even been in any month.

The depression at the south is not relieved by the talk at the cotton convention, and probably cannot be in any way except by free sales of cotton which is now held for higher prices.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 530 as compared with 435 last week (eight days). For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 411.

Dangerously Drowsy.

VIRGINIA, Ill., Jan. 15.—John Roberts, of Bearstown, who is in the county jail in this city charged with burglary, fell asleep last Sunday and every effort to arouse him has proved futile.

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