

# The Growth of an American Exposition

THE beginning of a new century will witness the launching of an enterprise fitted in an eminent degree to usher in a new and great era. The achievements of the past hundred years have been magnificent. The march of progress has been swift and the triumphs of civilization manifold. The age of enlightenment is here. Mankind has progressed in the culture of the finer side of existence and has turned to its uses the mysterious forces of the elements in a manner undreamed of but a few decades ago. Yet it must not be forgotten that many sciences are still in their infancy, that there are many worlds yet to be conquered by the daring and inventive pioneers of human progress in the forthcoming century, and tremendous problems of a social and political character to be solved. The pulse of mankind will be quickened by the great exposition of all the Americas soon to be held. The Pan-American Exposition, which is to open at Buffalo on May 1, will stimulate industrial progress throughout this country. No more appropriate place than the Niagara frontier could have been selected, for it is at this spot that the cataract of Niagara has been harnessed and science and industry have combined to concentrate all the energies and activities characteristic of the time.

Buffalo takes a righteous pride in the progress she has made in the building of the Rainbow City, which now beautifies her northern boundary. Perhaps nothing is destined to create a more profound sensation than the color scheme of the Pan-American. It was a daring thing to attempt to array the extensive buildings of the exposition in colors many and positive.

The only precedent for such an undertaking was furnished by the Midwinter Fair of San Francisco, where harmonious tints, skillfully applied to the staff finish and artistically disposed, gave to the buildings the exquisite tones of ancient marbles or of delicately tinted stone, differing from each other by almost imperceptible gradations, so that the grouped edifices presented something of an opaline appearance in the sunlight. Buffalo is going much further, and, justifying herself by the spirit of the Spanish renaissance architecture, is applying the brilliant pigments which the old Moors loved, so that the majestic colonnades and fancy pillars look like carved ivory, and arabesques are seen against backgrounds of rich positive shades, yellows, pinks and reds, many of them of exceeding brightness. There are bands of green and yellow and rose about the round domes, the roofs are red tiled, the broad eaves are upheld by substantial brackets of rosewood hue, and everywhere there is a glow of color. At night this color effect will be enhanced and intensified by the marvelous illuminations, which will surpass anything ever before seen in the world. The great advance made in methods of electric lighting during the past decade renders it possible to effect an illumination at the Pan-American more wonderful than anything heretofore conceived by human imagination, but the fierce, dazzling glare of the arc light will be almost entirely banished from the grounds, the agreeable glow of incandescent lamps taking its place, outlining the towers, pavilions, eaves and other exposed points of the principal buildings surrounded by the court of fountains. Upon and about the electric tower, 391 feet in height, the lights will be brilliant and glorious, while the basin in front of the



tower, the cascade falling into it from a height of seventy feet, and the basin of the court of fountains, with its fountains and cascades, as well as the plaza and esplanade and surrounding buildings, will be grandly illuminated with these same incandescent lights, employed in such a way as to intensify the charm of the whole magnificent scheme. To give some adequate idea of the scale upon which this illumination is to be conducted, it may be mentioned that about 400 miles of wire will be used in the insulation of the lamps in and around the court of fountains, comprising in all about 250 tons of copper wire of all sizes. The electric energy for the production of this vast illumination will be obtained in part from Niagara Falls, which is to furnish 5,000-horse power and 5,000-horse power will be generated on the grounds. It is claimed by the management that the Pan-American Exposition will enjoy the advantage of greater resources of power than has been possessed by any fair in the past.

New departures are being made in every direction by the Pan-American management. Even its exhibit of the fine arts will be on a unique and original plan. It will not attempt to cover specimens of everything of an art character in the entire universe, but will be exclusively devoted to the progress made in Pan-America in painting, sculpture and allied

arts, for it desires to give this nation a stimulus in this important field of human activity, such as could perhaps be obtained in no other way, and to direct the attention of the American public in the most emphatic manner to the importance of giving substantial patronage to native artists and sculptors. To this end the entire art exhibit will be confined to the work of New World artists. Buffalo has many enthusiastic devotees of art. J. J. Albright gave the magnificent marble gallery, costing nearly \$400,000, which is to house the collection, and after the exposition will become the permanent home of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy. William A. Coffin, the well-known art critic and painter, is the executive head of the fine arts department. It is hoped that one outcome of the Pan-American Exposition will be a movement for the establishment of an institution which shall partake of the character of a national salon, in whose awards American artists would recognize a greater honor than in the medals bestowed by the juries of Old World institutions. The fine arts exhibit will include paintings in oil, water color, pastel and other recognized mediums; miniatures, cartoons, sculpture, embracing medals and cameos; drawings, etchings, engravings, black and white or monochrome paintings in oil or water color; architecture. All works in all classes must be original productions, and every artist,

whatever his residence or school, must be a native of one of the Americas.

The building which is to house the exhibit in manufactures and liberal arts at Buffalo is now reaching completion, and will be one of the most imposing in the fine group surrounding the Court of Fountains. It is 500 by 350 feet, with a central court, and a dome 70 feet in diameter over the entrance to the south. Broad steps between groups of beautiful statuary lead up to this entrance, which consists of a lofty arch, with columns on either side. Elaborate sculpture in relief enriches the gable. Statues symbolizing the various arts and industries are to be placed in niches at the angles of the open towers around the dome, from whose interior visitors can look down from galleries and obtain a view of the throngs below.

The exhibits to be placed in this building will illustrate the mental, moral and social progress of mankind in the Western hemisphere. Under the general classification of liberal arts will be all articles relating to education or social economy, books and periodicals, scientific apparatus, hygiene and sanitation, musical instruments, public works, civil engineering, constructive architecture, photographs and photographic supplies, medical and dental and surgical apparatus, and other branches of applied intellectual activity. The work of collecting and classifying these exhibits is now well under way and is in charge of Dr. Selim H. Peabody, who successfully handled the same division at the Columbian Exposition.

The sculpture for the Temple of Music is to be among the most exquisite in the whole exposition, and with its mural decorations this building will constitute one of the most artistic features.

Throughout the beautiful grounds, comprising 250 acres, there will be 125 splendid original groups of statuary, symbolizing the purposes of the buildings and bringing out the poetry in what to many may seem exceedingly prosaic departments. The fountain of Man by Charles Gaffey, at the east end of the esplanade, is flanked by the fountain of Prometheus and the fountain of Hercules. The subjects of other fountains in this group will be the Savage Age, the Despotism Age and the Age of Enlightenment. At the other end of the esplanade the fountain of Nature by George T. Brewster is the most elaborate sculptural adornment, its meaning being amplified in minor fountains, such as the fountain of Ceres, and groups typifying mineral wealth, animal wealth, etc. These symbolic ideas will be worked out in beautiful forms in other portions of the main court.

Already the exposition grounds, viewed from a little distance, present the appearance of a beautiful and stately little city, and when all is complete and winter's frosts shall have given place to the sunlight and warmth of summer the charm of the scene will be such that the impression it conveys will be well worth storing among the pictures of a lifetime.

## TRICKS IN ALL TRADES.

Lapidaries Who Substitute Stones and Gems that Are "Just as Good."

A Chicago jeweler was handed a New Mexico garnet the other day, with the request that he have it cut for a ring setting. Two days later he sent for his customer, and when the latter came said:

"I am afraid to have that stone cut."

"Why?"

"Well, I am not sure that what I give to the lapidary will be returned to me—he may substitute a stone."

"How do you know?"

"I took your garnet to a lapidary with an order to cut it at once. He looked it over and then handed me a cut stone, with the remark that that would do in its place. Then I found out that this lapidary at least, if not others, when receiving a stone in the rough finds it cheaper to substitute an already cut stone of similar color than to cut the original."

The customer finally had the stone cut in carbuncle form for a pin, but to this day he is not satisfied that he received back the stone which he originally turned over to the lapidary. In the matter of ordinary ring settings it is easy to make substitutions without it being possible for even an expert to know that the change has been effected. The owner of a garnet in the rough has no means of proving when it has been cut that it is the stone he first possessed. He takes the lapidary's word for it. Another trick which is quite common but not generally known to customers is that of substituting hair on customers who desire ornaments of hair made for brooches, pins or chains. A young man secures a lock of hair from his sweetheart and rushes off to have it made into one of those lovely watch chains that look like a centipede with a million legs. He lovingly hands the lock to the hair worker but often he does not receive back the hair he gave. The hair worker buys his hair at wholesale. He makes it up into stock ornaments. He simply matches the hair he has received with something in stock—not a difficult matter—his work is completed and his bill ready for collection.

Of course, the customer knows no better, so the workman of easy conscience asks, "What is the difference?" There does not seem to be much—only the difference between honesty and dishonesty, and that is no more than the difference between black and white.

## Wooed by Proxy.

John Collear of Petersburg, W. Va., is a bashful man. Personally, he is a good-looking fellow. He is successful

in business, and has many other qualities which might have made him attractive to the fair sex. But he simply couldn't look a girl in the face without blushing and stammering. He saw Miss Eliza Whitchurch of Pittston, Pa., one day and fell desperately in love with her. But he couldn't even muster up courage enough to speak to her, much less to ask her to be his wife. In his extremity he went home to his own father and told him how he longed for Eliza. The old man sympathized with his son and offered to do his lovenaking for him on the John Alden and Miles Standish plan. He took a photograph of John with him and went over to Pittston to call on Miss Eliza and her mother. So well did he succeed that the young woman finally accepted an invitation to go over for a visit at the home of the senior Collear. There she and John became engaged and last week they were married.

MRS. COLLEAR.

The Kings of England. It is now in order to add another verse to the familiar old rhyme of the Kings of England, once chanted in the schools, but probably new to many of the present generation:

First William the Norman,  
Then William, his son,  
Henry, Stephen, and Henry,  
Then Richard and John.  
Next Henry the Third,  
Edwards, one, two and three.  
And again after Richard  
Three Henrys we see,  
Two Edwards, third Richard,  
If rightly I guess.

Two Henrys, Sixth Edward,  
Queen Mary, Queen Bess,  
Then Jamie, the Scotchman,  
Then Charles, whom they slew,  
Yet received after Cromwell  
Another Charles, too.  
Next James the Second  
Ascended the throne.  
Then William and Mary  
Together came on,  
Till Anne, Georges four,  
And fourth William all past,  
God sent Queen Victoria,  
May she long be the last.

At the dawn of the century  
Victoria died,  
And the Seventh King Edward  
Was hailed far and wide.

Grant's Big Plurality.  
The largest plurality on the popular vote for a presidential candidate was in 1872, when President Grant, running for re-election, had 700,000. For his first term he had 305,000.

## GAVE UP IN DISGUST.

Rural Guest at Hotel Tells Employees Not to Wait for Son.

Colonel Eden, proprietor of the Great Northern hotel, stands sponsor for the following story: A few days ago an old man and his son registered at the hotel. They were undeniably from the rural districts, and they looked with wonder at the electric lights and the hurry and bustle of a big hotel. They were appalled at the cable cars that moved without any apparent motive power, and the tall buildings they regarded with feelings evidently akin to awe.

The father and son remained three days at the hotel. The first night they retired at the time they observed in the country, which was about 8:30 o'clock. The following night the boy, who probably wanted to taste of the pleasure of city life by gaslight, was out until after midnight and his father was very uneasy.

Up and down the rotunda walked the old man. He would approach the desk and begin to say something to the clerk, change his mind and walk away faster than he had come. The two were talking of the guest's strange behavior when he again drew near the desk. Before he spoke the man looked long and anxiously at the clock and then appeared satisfied.

"I reckon he won't be in to-night," he said. "You might jest as well close up."

"Whom do you mean?" asked the clerk, leaning across the counter.

"Why, that gol darned boy of mine," was the reply. "There ain't no use in a-settin' up fer him any longer. I don't reckon he'll be in to-night, an' ef he does come it'll teach him a lesson to find he's locked out."

Colonel Eden assured the anxious father that the hotel would not close until the boy returned, no matter what time it was, and the old man went toward the stairs, insisting that the "help" shouldn't put themselves to any trouble because of his son.—Chicago Chronicle.

## Flowers Preserved by Insects.

Insects are a necessity of the life of flowers, as they carry the pollen; yet some destroy both plants and trees. Here nature comes in with extraordinary means of protection, as in the arum lily, where fibers like needles and spikes force them to beat a hasty retreat. The bull's horn thorn, an Australian tree, is particularly well protected against these marauders. At the end of each leaf is a pair of hollow horns, in which live a small, fierce, pugnacious species of ant, bribed to the office of defence by a generous supply of food collected on the leaf close to their cells. When destructive insects come to carry away the foliage of these trees the warlike inhabitants spring out

from their kopje-like fastnesses, descend upon the invaders, killing all who are not able to flee.

## Eugenie's Presence.

The ex-Empress Eugenie received a part of her education at a ladies' school in Clifton, England, where she made herself a general favorite, for she was then one of the most beautiful girls in Europe. An old schoolmate tells the following story of those days: The girls, to amuse themselves on half-holiday, dressed up to act charades. Mlle. De Montijo, with a tinsel crown on her head and a faded brocade curtain fastened to her dress to do duty as a train, personated a queen. An enthusiastic friend, struck with her beauty, set off by those unaccustomed gauds, exclaimed: "You look just like a queen. You ought to be a queen!" "Perhaps I shall be some day—who knows?" answered Eugenie, impressively. The girls laughed derisively. "You laugh now. But who knows?" persisted the future empress. "Josephine became empress of the French, and she was only a simple creole lady, and I, at any rate, am descended from kings. Who knows?"

## Extent of Chinese Literature.

Chinese literature is so extensive that a catalogue of the books in the four imperial libraries of the present dynasty classifies and briefly describes no less than 93,000 books and itself fills

200 volumes. Although some Western writers have described the collection as a whole as a vast library of oriental conceit and a dreary wilderness of words, the Abbe Remusat, a genuine student of the Chinese language, wrote enthusiastically regarding their charm, saying he found in them "eloquence and poetry, enriched by the beauty of a picturesque language preserving to imagination all its colors." The description is a very accurate one too.

Her Sweet Ingenuoussness.  
"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I am going to turn over a new leaf."

"In what connection?"

"I'm going to quit being superstitious. I have always disliked to begin anything on Friday."

"Yes. It is very silly of you."

"Well, your arguments have convinced me. You know that new dress I was making to you about?"

"Y-yes."

"Well, I'm going to start out and buy the material on Friday, just to show I'm not afraid."—Washington Star.

We have an idea that a woman has to be unselfish to live comfortably through that period when her sons prefer young girls to her, and her husband begins to take his daughters out and leave her at home.