

FINE BUILDINGS

1905 Fair Will Have Some Beautiful Structures.

EXTENSIVE PLANS OF NATION

Architect Will Complete Them Next Week—The Contracts Should Be Awarded November 1.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Supervising Architect Taylor, of the Treasury Department, has designed for the Lewis and Clark Exposition a group of Government buildings which, in many respects, surpass in attractiveness anything of the kind heretofore undertaken by the Government. While not as large as the Government buildings at St. Louis or Chicago, the Portland buildings are declared by architects to be of more pleasing design and are universally pronounced more impressive than any which have graced other expositions. The Government buildings will be grouped on the peninsula directly facing the main portion of the Exposition. All will be types of Spanish renaissance architecture. In the center will be the main building, 240 by 360 feet. It will be surmounted by an arched roof 130 feet above the ground. An immense skylight will constitute the central portion of the roof. The remainder will be of tile. Toward either end of the building and on a line with the front wall will be immense towers 260 feet in height, while the ends of the building will be finished off with semi-domes, giving a great alcove effect to the interior.

Fifty 40-foot arches will adorn the face of the building, each containing a spacious entrance. Between the arches are to be immense Corinthian columns 44 feet in height. At the base of each tower will be fountains containing ornamental statuary of heroic size. The building will be extensively decorated, provision being made for numerous flags and banners along the roof, and opportunities are provided for ornamental work on the towers, over the arches and elsewhere.

The floor of the main building will be six feet above the ground. Toward the end of the main building will be the smaller buildings, 80 by 160 feet. Each will be connected with the main building by ornamental peristyles in such a way as to give the effect from across the lake of one vast building, spreading out over an immense territory. The building on the left will contain the Alaska and Oriental exhibits, while that on the right will be devoted to fisheries. From the extreme end of the Alaska building to the extreme end of the fisheries building will be 928 feet, so that the general effect of the main group of buildings will be that of one immense building of that length. The peristyles will be lined by two rows of ionic columns and surmounted by ornamental cornice. The smaller buildings will be less ornamental than the main building, but will carry out the adopted renaissance style. The peristyles will be open and used for passageways only.

Behind the fisheries building and to the right of the main building will be a separate structure 663 by 198 feet, which will be given over to the forestry and irrigation exhibit. This building, while resembling the fisheries building in appearance, stands alone and is not shown on the sketch printed elsewhere.

To the left of the main building at the extreme end of the peninsula, on the shore of Gullid's Lake, will be located the life-saving station, which will be an exact reproduction of that at St. Louis. It is considered an ideal station by men in the service.

Directly in front of the main building will be a large sunken garden, largely occupied by a pool 170 by 450 feet. The level of the pool will be 12 feet below the floor of the main building.

Arrangements will be made for lighting all government buildings, and especial attention will be paid to lighting the exterior of the main group, including the two towers. All buildings will be of frame construction, covered with plaster or stucco.

Supervising Architect Taylor expects to complete the plans of all the buildings by September 15 and at once place them on the market. If no obstacles are encountered, the contracts will be awarded about November 1. If the weather permits, it is believed all the buildings can be completed in three months. It will be remembered that \$250,000 was appropriated for the erection of Government buildings at the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

Right of Way for Cello Canal.
Salem, Sept. 9.—(Special.)—Attorney-General Crawford went to The Dalles this evening to confer with attorneys for the O. R. & N. Co. regarding the judgment that shall be entered in the condemnation suit for the Cello Canal right of way. He will then talk over the future of the J. H. Taffe suit, with the attorneys and endeavor to secure a right of way over another small tract, the owners of which have been giving some trouble. When all these matters have been adjusted, the right of way will be complete and the title ready to transfer to the Government.

Giant Sticks of Timber.
South Bend, Sept. 9.—(Special.)—A fourth cargo this year of giant sticks of timber is being loaded on the steamer Prentiss. The timbers will average 24x24 inches square and 80 feet long. They came from the mills at Doty and McCormick, which make a specialty of huge timbers. These mills used to ship by way of Tacoma, but facilities for handling here being good and the freight rate being almost a dollar per thousand less, brought the business this way.

Picking Season Will Be Short.
Independence, Sept. 9.—(Special.)—Hopping is now on in all the larger yards. The yield is fairly good and there are practically no lice or mold. There are pickers in plenty, and as many new hophouses have been built this season greatly increasing the drying facilities, the picking season will be shorter than in former years.

PENED IN BY FIRE.

Fourteen People Killed in a New York Tenement Fire.

New York, Sept. 7.—Fourteen persons were killed and nearly a score injured in a five-story double tenement in Attorney street early this morning. The dead include four women, one man and nine children, ranging in age from 3 months to 12 months.

Many of the injured were taken to hospitals, and it is thought that several will die. Among the injured were five firemen who were in a fourth-floor balcony when it fell with them. The small number of men among the killed and injured was due to the fact that most of the men who lived in the buildings, following the Attorney street custom in hot weather, were asleep on the roof, while but few of the women and children were there.

Those on the roof were unable to escape by descending through the burning building, and made their way to safety over neighboring roofs. Meanwhile the members of their families who had remained in their rooms found escape cut off and panic reigned throughout the structure.

The fire started about 3 o'clock in the morning, and there was much delay in sending in an alarm, although the district is one of the most thickly populated in the crowded East Side of New York. When the firemen reached the scene some of the tenants were jumping from the windows and from the ends of the fire-escapes that reached only to the second floors. Others were crouching in the smoke in the small rooms and narrow halls.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a lamp that had been left to light the hall on the second floor, and the sleeping tenants were not aroused until the hallway was ablaze and escape through the building cut off.

The fire was soon extinguished and the search for the dead begun. Most of the dead were found on the two upper floors.

While the search of the building was going on four firemen were at work on a fourth-floor balcony when it gave way.

Another fireman on the balcony floor above was carried down and was probably fatally injured. The other four were badly hurt, but will recover.

Leon Sober, owner of the building; Morris Levine, the agent, and Henry Breitman, the superintendent, were arrested today and were charged with criminal negligence.

MARKING THE BOUNDARY.

How the International Boundary is Being Indicated.

Parties from the Coast and Geodetic Survey are now at work in connection with similar bodies from Canada in marking the Alaskan boundary line according to the determination of the tribunal which met in London last Summer. It will take several years to complete the work, for the physical difficulties in the way are enormous, says the New York Evening Post.

Some of the country is so boggy that it can be properly covered only when the ground is frozen, while for most of the rest of it, especially the mountain section, only a few months in the Summer are available. In addition, there is a considerable stretch for which no determination was made by the Alaskan tribunal, as noted in these dispatches a year ago. It passes through a piece of mountain country of no seeming value, even remotely, to either nation. Until something arises to make the land worth something, which is rather improbable, no attempt will be made to apply to it the principles agreed upon at the tribunal.

In certain respects boundary markers have a harder task than any class of workers who push through the unbroken wilderness. The civil engineer who lays out a railroad line is on the lookout for the easiest possible course. The route which would have the fewest difficulties for him to travel over would have the fewest obstacles for railroad. When he comes into sight of a region which is impassable by all human standards he steps one side and looks for the next best stretch of country. With the boundary-marker this is different. He has to follow the marching orders of the treaty which he is to execute, and no matter where the line which it describes in degrees, minutes and seconds of earth's measurements lies, he is expected to follow. This makes his task one of the most adventurous man has to perform. He has to carry boats, prairie wagons, mountain-climbing mules and a great variety of appliances for swinging chasms, scaling ledges and crossing streams. His party must also keep communication open with a base of supplies, almost as much as an army.

Status of Washington.

New York, Sept. 7.—The United Hungarian societies of New York City tendered a reception here today to Count Albert Apponyi and other members of the Hungarian parliament, who have come to this country as delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Peace Conference, to be held in St. Louis, and announcement was made that subscriptions to the amount of \$2500 have already been received to start a fund to be raised among Hungarians in this country for the erection of a statue of George Washington in the City of Budapest.

Sent to Project Missionaries.

London, Sept. 7.—The correspondent at Shanghai of the Times says that native papers state that the French Consulate has notified the Governor of Kiangsi that French warships have been sent to protect missionaries in the districts of Li Ping and Fu Lin, east of Po Yang Lake. Anti-foreign feeling in this locality was recently displayed, the correspondent adds, in the refusal of local interests to permit a British gunboat to enter the lake.

Diana Ordered to Disarm.

Saigon, French Indo-China, Sept. 7.—The commander of the Russian cruiser Diana has received orders from the Russian Admiralty to disarm his vessel.

TO END STRIKE

Negotiations Begun Through Medium of Middleman.

UNIONS ARE CALLED TO MEET

Packers Will Submit New Offer and It Will Be Considered at Once by the Employces.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—The indications tonight are that the stockyards strike, begun two months ago, will be called off within 24 hours. Through the medium of a middleman, negotiations were begun today in an effort to secure an understanding with the packers on which the striking unions can rely as a basis for abandoning the strike tomorrow afternoon. It was admitted tonight by Secretary Tracy, of the Allied Trades Council of the unions on strike, that a message opening up such negotiations had been delivered today to representatives of the packing firms by W. E. Skinner, agent of the Union Stockyards & Traction company, acting as middleman.

Michael Killeen, president of the Livestock Handlers' union; Nicholas Gier, president of the Packing Trades council; John Floersch, secretary of the council and President Donnelly were the men to confer with Mr. Skinner.

According to the plans tonight an answer is to be submitted tomorrow by the packers in time for it to be reported at a special meeting of the Allied Trades council. This meeting has been called for early in the forenoon.

Special meetings for all the local unions involved in the strike have been called for tomorrow. If the packers give encouraging answers to the strikers, messengers will be sent at once to the gatherings of the local bodies. The unions, it is said, will then vote on discontinuing the strike, and their referendum vote will be reported at once to the meeting of the Allied Trades council.

TO QUIT MUKDEN.
Russians Are Preparing for Evacuation of the City.

Mukden, Sept. 7.—The forces of Kuropatkin and of Oyama are racing for Mukden. This much stands out in the dispatches from the seat of war, and is indicated in a report forwarded by Kuropatkin, who says his retreat is being conducted in perfect order, though the Japanese on Sunday repeatedly attacked his rear and continued the attack until Monday. The result of the race is in doubt.

The united Russian forces are now north of Yentai, a station on the railway about ten miles northeast of Liao Yang. They are pushing on to Mukden, to which the bulk of Japanese forces is marching direct, after having swarmed across the Taitz river. A strong Japanese flanking column is about 30 miles northwest of Liao Yang and is trying to get between the Russian forces and Mukden.

With this race in progress there comes a brief dispatch from Mukden saying that preparations for the evacuation of that place are proceeding. This report, if well founded, as is pointed out in the Associated Press St. Petersburg dispatch, would mean the abandonment of the whole of Southern Manchuria and the winding up of the present campaign.

It was reported in St. Petersburg at a late hour Monday night that Kuropatkin's rear guard had been almost annihilated and that the main Russian army was in danger of being surrounded. Kuropatkin, in his report, makes no mention of the abandonment of 200 guns at Liao Yang, rumor to which effect is in circulation.

Advices from Port Arthur, by way of Chefoo, bring the fighting there up to September 2, and say the Japanese losses were very heavy.

No Hope of Intervention.
London, Sept. 7.—Careful inquiry in official and diplomatic quarters here today established the fact that no hope prevails of the termination of the war at this moment as a result of the series of victories obtained by the Japanese at Liao Yang. There has been no interchange of official views by the neutral European governments. What discussion has occurred has been entirely personal and has led to no results, even to the extent of paying the way to mediation. There is no thought of international intervention.

Armenians Create Terror.
Paris, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to the Temps from Constantinople, by way of Sofia, says that an official report which has reached one of the foreign consuls there, states that Armenian insurgents at Van, Asiatic Turkey, are successfully resisting the Turkish troops, which until yesterday had been unable to reduce or disperse them. The Armenians advanced to within about 400 yards of the French consulate.

Odessa Corps to the Front.
St. Petersburg, Sept. 7.—The new mobilization decided upon is expected to be announced in the latter part of this week. It will include the eighth army corps stationed at Odessa. The emperor today inspected the battleship Orel and the cruiser Oleg of the Baltic fleet, which is now ready to sail.

POINTS WHEREIN THEY DIFFER.

One of the Sex Contrasts American Women Unfavorably with English.

Despite all the loudly expressed opinions to the contrary, nothing can touch the really smart English woman as one sees her at the Carlton or at Prince's at the luncheon hour. There is a bewitching, graceful femininity about her that is in evidence in every detail of her costume and a certain something that, for lack of a better word, we must call refinement.

Our most charmingly gowned women in America have all a tendency to extravagance in dress and ornament.

The well-dressed English woman is simple in her style, despite her frills, and it is only in the evening, when she puts on her low-necked gown, that she allows any of the daring extravagance that one sees so freely displayed at our fashionable hotels on Fifth avenue where women meet for luncheon.

Then, the English woman's face is patrician even when she is far from beautiful. The finely modeled nose and chin, the long, slender necks are the rule, and, although good eyes and mouths are not so plentiful, the clear lines of the faces under the frilly hairs are very satisfying from an artistic standpoint.

Our bifurcated girl and our gentlemanly young business woman, in her stiff collar and her four-in-hand scarf, have, of course, stood for something fine, vigorous and gloriously independent.

We have chummed with our masculine kind to an extent that has made the most popular type of society girl, the racy, washing woman who above all scorns any suspicion of being an ingenue.

Many of our younger matrons have astonished restaurant groups by affecting the style of the most popular actress or opera singer in the manner of coiffure or of corsage. It has been absolutely impossible to detect the difference between the successful demimonde and the society leader, so far as either dress or manner is concerned.

And, at the same time, the English woman of society is inclined to be fast, but she is never unfeminine. For that reason she never suggests that under her baby lace hat and its chin ties lurks the same deviltry, coquetry and desire for the subjugation of man that first possessed Mother Eve and broke up the light housekeeping in Eden—Life.

INTERCEPTED THE CZAR'S MAIL.

Convincing Proof of the Bondage of That Ruler.

A very striking proof of the Czar's bondage was recently afforded when the Czar dispatched one of his personal favorites, a certain M. Klopoff, into the central provinces of Russia to report on the true condition of affairs there, about which he had previously received official information. He desired to test the accuracy of bureaucratic reports, but he knew that letters from M. Klopoff direct to him would inevitably be opened and suppressed if they contained statements of which officialdom disapproved. In order to avoid this espionage, he ordered M. Klopoff to mail his reports in small envelopes of the pattern used for private letters, not straight to the palace, but to the address in St. Petersburg of a certain General Hesse. General Hesse was entrusted with the secret, and he undertook personally to carry all the letters received from M. Klopoff to the Czar. M. Klopoff went on his mission, but out of eighteen letters which he posted to General Hesse for the Czar only five reached their destination. A strong ruler would doubtless make a vigorous effort to liberate himself from this tyranny, but the Czar is essentially a weak man. The unhealthy, pale, almost gray color of his complexion betrays his want of physical health and strength, while the amazing inconsistencies of his reign indicate successive surrenders to conflicting influences. It is characteristic of his weakness that he never strikes out a new line of thought or action on his own initiative, and that his decision on any given question of policy is nothing more than the choice which of two or more courses recommended to him by different advisers shall be followed. He is never a leader like the German emperor, but is continually being led by some influential man or group of men.—Success.

ARIZONA'S AGATE BRIDGE.



A NATURAL CURIOSITY.
In the "Petrified Forest" of Arizona there is a natural bridge, across a narrow canyon consisting of the petrified, or agatized, trunk of a tree, 111 feet in length. The petrified trees in this region are believed to have flourished in the Triassic age. Most of them are allied to the Norfolk Island pine (Araucaria) of to-day, but some resemble the red cedar. Prof. O. C. S. Carter thinks that the petrification was due to soluble silicates derived from the decomposition of the feldspathic cement found in the sandstone of that locality.

Removing Battle Scars.
British officers are having the scars of face wounds removed by the use of light rays. The London Mail says: "The custom is rapidly growing of surgeons sending their patients to have the scars left by operations removed."

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.....Tom Quaid
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