OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Land Office, Oregon City B. F. Burch,

TILLAMOOK CITY.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

TILLAMOOK LODGE NO. 57,
A. F. & A. M., meets on the
first Saturday night of each
month. Speedal meetings for work
every Friday night. Visiting brethren invited to attend.
H. V. V. Johnson, W. M.
G. O. Nolan, Sec'y.

o4, I. O. O. F. meets in Odd Fel low's hall every Saturday night, except the first Saturday of each mouth. W. H. Cooper, N. G. B. F. Ely, Sec'y.

ORINTH POST, G.A.R meets on

each month in Grand Army Hall.

H. Roberts, Adjutant.

J. H. Wood, Pastor.

J. W. Maxwell, Commander.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

TILLAMOOK CHARGE, M. E. CHURCH,

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BAY CITY.

Buffet Sleepers

West Side Division

SLEEPING CARS

PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.

Portland Ar | 5:30 p m North Yamhill Lv | 3:25 p m Corvalis Lv | 12:35 p m

and Corvallis connect with ains

Portland Ar 8 a m North Vambill Lv 6:16 a m McMinnville Lv 5:45 a m

TRAINS DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNT AC.)

ough Tickets

ST AND SOUTH

AIN DAILY (ENCEPT SUNDAY.)

Attorney
TILLAMOOK COUNTY.
TILLAMOOK COUNTY.
TY HOLDEN

R. S. STRAH W. P. LORD R. S. BEAN

J. H. MITCHELL J. N. DOLPH B. HERMANN

W. T. WEST W. G. KELSO V. W. CONDER

J. T. Apperson, Register

crown to the first and second stages.

ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING. The four great entrances, one on each side of the building, will be 50 feet wide and 50 fect high, deeply recessed, and cov-ered by semicircular arched vaults, richly

coffered. In the rear of these arches will be the entrance doors, and above them

great screens of glass, giving light to the

The interior features of the building will

grand entrances, and connecting the in-tervening pavilion with the great rotunda,

is a hall or loggia thirty feet square, giv-ing access to the offices and provided with

broad circular stairways and swift running elevators. Internally the rotunda is octag-

onal in form, the first story being com-posed of eight enormous arched openings

corresponding in size to the arches of the great entrances. Above these arches is a

frieze twenty seven feet in width, the panels of which are filled with tablets borne by figures carved in low relief and covered

with commemorative inscriptions.

The principal story of the rotunda is crowned with a richly decorated cornice, on the shelving top of which is a contin-

nous balcony on the same level as the col-

viewed the vast interior. Above the bal-

cony is the second story, fifty feet in height.

The walls are embellished with pilasters,

between which a frieze of windows is placed, giving light to the rotunda from the rear wall of the surrounding colon-

From the top of the cornice of this story

rises the interior dome, 200 feet from the

floor, and in the center is an opening fifty feet in diameter, tra-mitting light from

the exterior dome overhead. The under side of the dome is enriched with deep pan-elings, richly molded, and the panels are

filled with sculpture in low relief and im

mense paintings representing the arts and sciences. In size this rotunda will rival if

not surpass the celebrated domes of similar

As to the uses of the Administration

character in the world.

FRIDAY, JULY 17.

/ol. IV, No. 7.

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ported

BERJAMIN HARRISON
LEVI P. MORTON
JAMES G. BLAINE
CHARLES FOSTER
J. W. NOBLE
REDFIELD PROCTOR
B. F. TRACY
JOHN WANAMAKER
W. H. H. MILLER
JEREMIAH RUSK Can Now Be Appreciated. of State G. W. McBridge

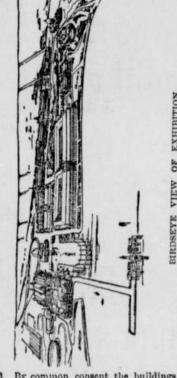
of State G. W. McBridge
Phill. Metchan
Public Instruction Frank C. Baker
(R. S. Strahan

or P. Lord

THE STUPENDOUS STRUCTURES.

The Various Buildings Will Present All Ancient and Modern Styles of Architecture, and the Arrangements for Visitors Will Be More Convenient Than in Any Previous World's Fair.

It is at last possible to form some idea of the magnificence of the World's Colum-THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
enator F. A. Moore
Court R. P. Boise
ting Attorney G. G. Bingham bian Exposition as it will appear in May,



1893. By common consent the buildings which have been designed to house the mous streets, etc., various exhibits have been termed palaces, a title which their magnificent proportions and artistic lines have fully earned. It is doubtful if such an aggregation of palatial structures has ever been gathered together within such a compass. Seven stupendous buildings, any one of which will cover more ground than the national Capitol at Washington, monuments alike to the genius of the architects as well as the progress of national architecture, fit-ting temples in which to celebrate the an-less levels of land and sea. niversary of an event of unequaled importance in the history of the western continent—such will be the World's Fair

edifices at Chicago in 1893.

The birdseye view herewith presented gives a fair blea of what the Exposition will look like. The grouping of the buildings, which was the work of Mr. John W. Root, consulting architect of the board, has been proposured perfect. ool in Tillamook every Sunday 2:00 tings Thursday evenings 7:30 pastorial service is desired, call on

has been pronounced perfect. Ex-President Gage, in his annual address to the shareholders of the Illinois corporation, thus referred to the general layout of the fair grounds and buil lings:

By reason of the greater picturesqueness of a lake shore site, and the superior accessibility of Jackson Park, both by water and land, and for the additional reason that, being now for the most part unimproved, it is more readily adaptable to our purposes, Jackson Park has been chosen as the principal site of the fair. The eighty acres at the north which are

now laid out and under cultivation form brtasmall fraction of the entire area of this park, which extends a mile farther south, broadening constantly along the curv ing shore of the lake. In this unimproved portion, much of which is thickly wooded with native trees, the ground is being pre pared for a system of lagoous and canals pleasure boats.

facade of the Casino, in whose free spa its ceiling of gay awnings, can look east to the lake and west to the long vista between the main edifices, as far as the gilded dome of the Administration Building. The first notable object in this vista will be the co-lossal Statue of Liberty rising out of the lagoon at the point where it enters the land, protected by moles which will carry sculptured columns emblematic of the thirte original states of our Union.

The lofty octagonal dome of the Admin-

of a spacious open plaza, adorned with statuary and fountains, with flower beds and terraces, sloping at the east down to the main lagoon. North of the plaza will be the two buildings devoted to Mines and Electricity, the latter bristling with points and pinnacles, as if to entrap from the air the intangible elements whose achieves.

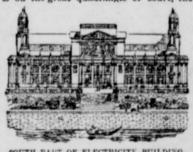
TILLAMOOK, OREGON,

Following the lagoon northward one will pass the Women's Building, and eastward will reach the island devoted to the hovel and interesting Fisheries Exhibit, shown in an effective, low roofed Romanesque structure, flanked by two vast circular square in which the resented seems lead. shore to the southeast.

the present im-proved portion of Jackson Park, which will be re-The Illi-

Building, each of the corner pavilions, which are four stories in height, will be divided into large and small offices for the various departments of the administration and lobbies and toilet rooms. The ground ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. The most imposing and beautiful of all floor contains in one pavilion the fire and police departments, with cells for the detention of prisoners; in the second pavilion the offices of ambulance service, the physician and pharmacy, the foreign department and the information bureau; in the third pavilion the postoffice and a bank, and in the fourth the offices of pub-

The Electrical Building occupies an area square feet, or 4.85 acres, the major axis running north and south. The south front



SOUTH PART OF ELECTRICITY BUILDING. north front faces the lagoon, the west front is opposite the Manufacturers' Building, and the east faces the Mines Building. tion of the edifice. This sum is \$650,000.

According to Mr. Hunt's plans the building, which covers an area 225 feet square. consists of four pavilions 84 feet square, transcpt of the same width and height. The

one at each of the four angles of the square nave and the transept have a pitched roof, one at each of the four angles of the square of the plan, and connected by a great cen tral dome 120 feet in diameter and 250 feet in height, leaving in the center of each facade a recess 82 feet wide, within which is a grand entrance to the building. The general design is in the style of the Freach The second story is composed of a series of the stations of the elevated railroad. It will be a very hardsome building and will nedoubtedly be the combining and will nedoubtedly be the combination of the stations of the elevated railroad. It will be a very hardsome building and will nedoubtedly be the combination of the pitch, and clear story windows. The pitch are a pitched root, sured. This building will probably connect the pitch, and clear story windows. The pitch are a pitched root, sured. This building will probably connect the pitch, and clear story windows. The make in the transport of the pitch are a pitched root, sured. This building will probably connect the pitch, and clear story windows. The make a pitched root, sured. This building will probably connect the pitch, and clear story windows. The make a pitched root, sured. This building will probably connect the pitch are a pitched root, sured. This building will probably connect the pitch are a pitched root, sured. This building will probably connect the pitch are a pitched root, sured. The pitched root a

Renaissance, carried out in the academic galleries connected across the nave by two manner of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. The bridges, with access by four grand stair mon meeting point for all persons interestfirst great story is in the Doric order, of heroic proportions, surmounted by a lofty balustrade and having great piers at the of the galleries in the second story, as at of the building, will be located a bureau of sion of this area if necessary.

The exterior walls of this building are

composed of a continuous Corinthian order of pilasters 3 feet 6 inches wide and 42 feet in height with the various buildings grouped about it, which are about 65 feet

high. The second stew of the grouped about it, which are about 65 feet Above is an attic story 8 feet high, the high. The second stage, which is of the total height of the walls from the grade outside being 68 feet 6 inches. This order is divided into bays 23 feet wide, this diion serving as the module of proportion for the plan of the whole buildi In the center of each of the four sides is

an entrance pavilion, against which the higher roof of the nave or transept abuts. The north pavilion is placed between the two great apsidal or semicircular projec-tions of the building: it is flanked by two towers 195 feet high. The contral feature is a great semicircular window, above which, 102 feet from the grade, is a colonnade forming an open loggia or gallery, commanding a view over the lagoon and all the north parts of the ground. Access to the loggia is obtained by elevators.

The east and west central pavilions are composed of two towers 168 feet 6 inches high, between which the transept roof finshes in a gable or pediment with a row of windows beneath, giving light to the transept. In front of these two pavilions there is a great portico, composed of the Corinthian order, with full columns. Within this

angles by corner pavilions crowned with angles by corner pavilions crowned with domes and groups of statuary.

The third stage consists of the base of the great dome, 30 feet in height and octable is covered by a half dome with the great dome, 30 feet in height and octable is covered by a half dome with the great dome, 30 feet in height and decorations in relief, the Corinthian order being carried round the walls

octagonal base are large sculptured engles, and along the springing lines are panels, with rich garlands. This great dome will be gilded, and, rising at the end of the long the whole reaching the height of 143 feet.

In the center of this niche, upon a lofty pedestal, is a colossal statue of Franklin, vistas, which open up in every direction, across the lagoons and between the adjoin-ing palatial buildings, will form a fitting

the Latin inscription, "Fripult coelo ful-men sceptrumque tyrannis."

At each of the four corners of the build-

At each of the four corners of the building there is a pavilion, above which rises a light open spire or tower 169 feet high. Intermediate between these corner pavilions and the central pavilions on the east and west sides there is a subordinate pavilion bearing a low, square dome upon an open lantern. There are thus ten spires and four domes, which combine to give to the otherwise rigid horizontal lines of the building an effect of lightness and anima-tion in accord, it is hoped, with the pur-poses of the building.

All these towers are composed of one or

more orders of architecture, with open arches, interior domes and balustrades. The entablature of the great Corinthian order breaks around each of the pilasters of the four fronts, and above each pilaster in the attic order is a pedestal bearing lofty mast for the display of banners i day and electric lights by night. Of these masts there will be in all fifty-four.

The first story of the building is indicated in these facades between the great pilasters of the Corinthian order, by a subordinate Ionic order, with full columns and pilasters, forming an open screen in front of the windows of this story. Above front of the windows of the second story. This Ionic order is converted into an ar-cade where it passes in front of the north pavilion, forming there an open portico with a wide balcony above looking toward

All this exterior ordonnance is carried out strictly according to the formulas of the Italian Renaissance, all the architects employed upon the buildings forming the great quadrangle or square having agreed to use a strictly scholastic form of architectural expression, similar in respect to the height of the order, but varying in regard to its character and distribution



this way, by frequent comparison of designs, they have endeavored to obtain for the quadrangle, which is the main archiof feeling, recalling in scale and character the most dignified and important mani-festations of architecture obtained in the

baths and forums of classic times.

According to agreement among the architects of the buildings around the quadrangle, the Electricity Building will, like the rest, have an open portice extending along the whole of the south facade, the lower or lonic order forming an open screen in front of it. The various subordinate pavilions are treated with windows and balconies. The details of the exterior orders friezes, panels and spandrils will receive a The Electrical Building occupies an area 350 feet 1134 inches in extreme width, and 766 feet 734 inches in extreme length; the area covered by the building is 211,190 square feet, or 4.85 acres, the major axis the building. It is intended that the the building. It is intended that the building. It is intended that friezes of the Ionic order shall bear in each friezes of the Ionic order shall bear in each the name of a discoverer or inventor. associated with the development of the science of electricity, thus setting forth a bio-

graphical history of the science. In the design of this building it is pro posed by the architects to so devise its de tails and general outlines that they may be capable of providing an electric illumination by night on a scale hitherto unknown, the flagstaffs, the open porticoes and the towers especially being arranged with this in view. It is proposed that the hemicycle or niche which forms the south porch shall have either a great chandelier or crown of lights suspended from the center of the half dome, or shall be provided with electric lights masked behind the triumphal arch which forms the opening o

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS.

bly Hall, the erection of which is now as present arranged, is 118,542 square feet, or information, in charge of attendants, who 2.7 acres, but there is capacity for exten-will furnish visitors with all necessary in-





PISHERIES BUILDING.

delivered by gentlemen eminent in their special fields of work, embracing every interest connected with live stock, agricult-ure and its allied industries.

When one considers that in this room al-most daily there will be lectures delivered, papers read and discussions had, conducted by eminent specialists from all parts of the world, the importance of such a building for educational purposes is apparent. Taken in connection with the exhibits, this feature will make that part of the Exposi-tion devoted to live stock, agriculture and horticulture a complete gathering together of all that an advanced civilization is capable of producing. In the Assembly Room the most approved theories will be ad-vanced and explained. On the grounds and in the Agricultural and Horticultural buildings will be the best illustrations of what can be accomplished when these the ories are put into practice.

Men who have made the dairy business

instance, a life study will read papers and deliver lectures on matters con and deliver lectures on matters connected with the dairy; and close at hand, in full operation, it is hoped to have a working dairy, affording a practical object lesson of the improved methods which have been applied to this industry. And so through all the branches of agriculture and horticulture, the Exposition as an educational ure, the Exposition as an educational means will be both theoretical and practi-

The entire second floor of the Assembly Building is given up to committee rooms, and rooms for headquarters for each and all of the different farmers' organizations in existence in this country. It will furnish a definite and pleasant home for all such or-ganizations during the entire time of the Exposition, where each may have its secre-tary or other official constantly in attendance to furnish information and transact other business, and where the members can hold such consultations as they may

MACHINERY HALL. The main Machinery Building will measarched trusses, and the interior will pre-



sent the appearance of three railroad train houses side by side, surrounded on all the four sides by a fifty foot gallery. The trusses are all to be built separately, and so that they can be taken down and sold for use as railroad train houses, and it is hoped to have iron trusses instead of hoped to have iron trusses instead of approach to it from the first terrace is cheaper ones, which may, however, be gained at intervals by monumental flights

In each of these three long naves there is to be an elevated traveling crane running lagoon toward the great basin, represents from end to end of the building. These a part of the grounds where the buildings will be useful in moving machinery, and when the Exposition opens platforms will be placed on them, and visitors will view from these the entire exhibition at a great saving of tramping.

Shafting for power will be carried on the

same posts which support these traveling bridges. The exterior toward the stock exhibit and the railroad is to be of the plainest description. On the two sides ad-oining the grand court the exterior will, however, be rich and palatial. All the buildings on this grand plaza are designed with a view to making an effective back-ground for displays of every kind, and in order to conform to the general richness of the court and add to the festal appearance the two facades on the court are enriched with colonnales and other architectural

The design follows classical models throughout, the detail being borrowed from the Renaissance of Seville and other Spanish towns as being appropriate to a Columbian celebration. As in all the other buildings on the court, an arcade on the first story permits passage around the building under cover; and as in all the other buildings, the fronts will be formed of "staff," colored to an ivory tone. The ceilings of the porticoes will be emphasized are most thickly clustered; where distances

\$1.50 Per Year.

of the facades. This arch is crowned by a gable or pediment with smaller gables of the returns, and surmounted by an attic, the long rection, adjoin- adjoin- adjoin- affitting whose illustrious name intimately connects the early history of the Republic with one of the most important discoveries made in the phenomena of electricity. In order to carry out this idea, on the frieze of the great order around the niche appears the Latin inscription, "Eripuit ceelo fulment services as eating capacity of about fifteen whole reaching the helght of 143 feet.

In the center of this niche, upon a lofty the whole reaching the helght of 143 feet.

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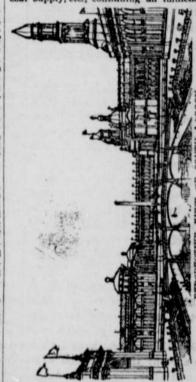
In the center of this niche, upon a lofty the whole reaching the helght of 143 feet.

In the center of this niche, upon a lofty the whole reaching the helght of 143 feet.

In the center of this niche, upon a lofty dustry ample headquarters near the live rear of the Administration Building, and in the loop formed by the railroad tracks. It will be entered by tunnels of subways, as well as by bridges from Mandsornely equipped waiting rooms, with fireplaces for ladies, lounging rooms for the very large, but very simple building. While in the Main Machinery Builting a railroad train house is the type, in the Assembly room will furned to be a very large, but very simple building a railroad train house is the type, in the annex a mill or foundry will be considered the model for construction. It is also be a very large, but very simple building rooms for the railroad and in the loop formed by tunnels of the reaching the reaching the reaching the reaching the reaching the loop formed by the railroad and in the loop formed by the railroad and in the loop formed by bridges from Mandsornely equipped waiting rooms, or the reaching the reach hundred. This Assembly room will fur-nish facilities for lectures, which will be and economical manner. Its shape, however, is peculiar. It is to be annular in

form, the diameter of the outer radius being 800 feet and of the inner radius 600 feet The building will have a nave 100 feet wide, with a 50 foot wide lean-to in ond story on the inside, and a 50 foot wide lean-to on the outside. Within the littler circle will be a park in which visitors, fatigued by the hum of machinery, may rest. The annular form chiefly commends itself, be-cause a circuit electric elevated railway can run continuously around the entire main nave, and passengers in it can thus see the entire exhibit without leaving the cars, and machinery can be easily moved by this means. The power will be transmitted by shafting crossing the building at each bay, with a motor at each shaft. The electrical power will be used in the annex, and steam power in the Main Machinery Building.
Attached to this great annex will be the

power house, convenient to the tracks for coal supply, etc., containing an immense



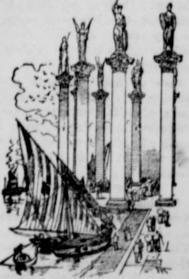
portion of the Annex Building will be es-tablished the enormous plant of engines and dynames. This will probably be the largest and most interesting display of electrical power ever made. It is possible that gas will be used instead of coal for fuel beneath the boilers, and in that case a a building will be prepared for making it.

PERSPECTIVE OF SOUTH LAGOON. The view is taken looking south through the lagoon, which lies between the building for manufacturers and that for the display of electricity. This lagoon crosses the great basin, and terminates beyond the second bridge at the obelisk and fountain. On the extreme right of the picture a por

tion of the east front and one of the towers of the Electrical Building are visible. Be yond and opposite the Building across the basis is seen part of the palace of Machinery, its eastern facade crowned with domes and towers. On the extreme left is seen a corner of

the west front of the Manufacturers' Building, and opposite this and across the basin the building for the agricultural exhibit. This building is connected with the palace of Machinery by the long col-onnade in the center background, forming a great portice entrance to the live stock grounds farther south, and at the same time completing the monumental group on the south of the great basis. A triple arch bridge spans the lagoon in the foreground, affording communication be-tween the Electrical and Manufacturers' buildings. It is only one of many such bridges which will be built in other parts of the grounds.

Notice to the right or the left the man ner of terracing. From the water rises a sea wall whose coping guards access to the first terrace. In this wall gates and jetties will be arranged so that landings can be effected from the small boats of the park. This first terrace is the domain of the landscape gardener, and will be devoted to flowers, shrubbery and gravel walks. Some four feet above this terrace is the great paved platform serving as a base to the buildings. This platform is finished with balustrades, vases and statuary, and of steps.
This view, looking as it does down the



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portico is an inner porch, forming a vestibule in each case.

The south pavilion is a hemicycle or
niche 7s feet in diameter and 103 feet high.

This niche is covered by a half dome with
riba and decorations in relief, the Corinthian order being carried round the walls

of the riche. The company of this picke is

and the Main Agricultural Bull.

The south pavilion is a hemicycle or
niche 7s feet in diameter and 103 feet high.

The company of this picke is
the connecting link between Machinery and Agricultural halls, and in the
center of this colonnade is an archway
leading to the cattle exhibits. From this

of the riche. The company of this picke is
and the Main Agricultural Bull.

every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m nvitation extended to all. om 100 to 300 feet wide, which, with the broad, grassy terraces leading down to J. D. Beard, Pastor. them, will pass the principal buildings, in close a wooded island 1,800 feet long, and form a circuit of three miles navigable by ST AND SOUTH hern Pacific Route. HASTA LINE, trains leave Portland daily | North. caves Portland Arrives 9:35 a m v Albany Ar 6:22 a m r San Francisco Lv 9:00 p m MINES BUILDING. These canals, which will be crossed by many bridges, will connect with the lake at two points, one at the southern limit of seeburg: East Portland, Oregon City, Salem, Albany, Tangent, Shedds rrisburg, Junction City, Irving, Eu the present improved portion of the park, and the other more than half a mile farther south, at the great main court of the Expo-sition. At this point, extending eastward sculpture. OSEBURG MAIL DAILY into the lake 1,200 feet, will be piers which will afford a landing place for the which will afford a landing place for the lake steamers, and inclose a harbor for the picturesque little pleasure boats of all epochs and nations which will carry passists of the four pavilions, corresponding LOCAL, DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) sengers along the canals, stopping at nu merous landing places.

This harbor will be bounded on the east, NGER TRAINS DAILY (EXCEPT SUNfar out in the lake, by the long columned crowds of men and women, protected by

> The main building, extending northwestward a third of a mile, will be devoted to manufactures and liberal arts, and will receive from all nations the rich products of modern workmanship. Recalling archi-tecturally the period of the classic revival, it has the vivacity, the emphatic joyous pess of that awakening epoch. The long, low lines of its sipping roof, supported by rows of arches, will be relieved by a cen tral dome over the great main entrance, and emblematic statuary and floating ban ners will add to its festive character north elevation of the classic edifice devoted to agriculture will show a long arcade be hind Corinthian columns, supporting a series of triple arches and three low graceful

istration Building forms the central point of the architectural scheme. Rising from

the intangible elements whose achieve-ments it will display. South of the plaza will be Machinery Hall, with its power house at the south-east corner. A subway at the west will pass under the terminal railway loop of the Illinois Central road to the circular Machinery Annex within. North of this railway loop, and along the western limit of the park, will be the Transportation Building Schule.

Building. Still farther north, lying west of the north branch of the lagoon, will extend the long, shining surfaces and the gracefully curving roof of the Crystal Palace of Horticulture.

lar aquaria, in which the spectator can look upward through clear waters and study the creatures of ocean and river. This building will be directly west of the northern opening of the system of lagoons into Lake Michigan, and in a straight line with the Government Building and the Main even exceed in beauty and splendor those Building, which extend along the lake of the exterior. Between every two of the

North of the lagoon which bounds this fisheries island lies

served for the buildings of the states and of foreign govern nois Building will occupy a com-manding position here, its classic dome being visible over the long lagoon from the Central Plaza. Along the Midway Plaisance will be placed a number of special exhibits like the historical series of human dwellings, repro-ductions of fa-

that some of these may overflow into Washington THE PROCTOR TOWER. Park. At the junction of the Midway Plaisance with Jackson Park is the site chosen for the Proctor Tower, which, rising 1,100 fect in the air, will command a majestic view of the beautiful grounds and buildings brilliant with light and color,

the great palaces to be erected on the World's Fair grounds will be the Adminis tration Building. It will be the most ornate, and, in proportion to its size, much the most costly of them all. Standing on high ground in the center of a grand court the twin buildings for electricity and mines and mining on the north, and on the west the great transportation loop encircling the mammoth Machinery Annex, it will command a magnificent view eastward.

across an arm of the lagoon lying between Agricultural Hall and the gigantic struct ure for manufactures and liberal arts to the embracing moles of the inner harbor, with their shield crowned columns emto the lofty statue of Columbus, to the ornamental Greek Casino at the pie and to the vast expanse of Lake Michigan The building, with its great gilded dome,

spicuous object on the grounds, save only the Proctor Tower, a mile or more to the northward, and from it the view to the eastward will be unquestionably the most beautiful which the Exposition will afford. Richard M. Hunt, of New York, presi dent of the American Institute of Archi tects, and also of the board of World's Fair architects, is the designer. It is the nimous opinion of his associate archi tects that he has presented the finest con-

ception possible within the limitations of the sum made available for the construc

The second story, with its lofty colon



same height, is a continuation of the cen on all sides by an open colonnade of noble proportions, it being 30 feet wide and 40 high, with columns four feet in diameter. This colonnade is reached by staircases and elevators from the four principal halls, and is interrupted at the

tagonal in form, and the dome itself, rising in graceful lines, richly ornamented with