THE NATIONS AT THE FAIR

BUILDINGS REPRESENTING THE COUNTRIES OF THE EARTH.

Closely Crowded Together - Germany Handsomely Represented-Curious Architectural Types -What the Japanese Have Done Curious Features of the United States Government Building.

CHICAGO, April 29.-National representation by the United States and foreign countries is diversified. The principal nations of the earth show in all departments manufactures and raw material, some in greater volume and to a greater extent than others, and in addition they make distinctive national showings by official national buildings. These latter vary in their scope and purpose, according to individual whim. The northeast end of the fair grounds is the site for these national structures emblematic or typical of the countries-administrative, social, educational, ecclesiastical, industrial, or

productive as the case may be. Topographically, as looked at from the lake front, Great Britian's little building is foremost in the list. It makes no pretension to anything in its structure save a faint architectural type. The building is known as "Victoria House" and is a sample of a country mansion. Its interior is neat in carved wainscoting and furnishings. It is to be devoted solely to administrative and social functions. It is the headquarters of the British Commissioners and will witness some social entertainments, but only to Eng-

lishmen with credentials. Surrounding Victoria House are the buildings or its colonies, most important of which are those of Canada, New South Wales, and Coylon. The first combines the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Northwest Territories, and British Columbia, and is made of woodsbird's-eye maple, butternut, and cedar-grown in each of these provinces. There will be social entertainments in the Canadian Building. Canada's Commissioners will transact their business here. Current issues of Canadian newspapers will be kept on file, and some of the paintings of Dominion artists which the Fine Arts Building will not hold will be hung there.

The New South Wales Bunding is a wooden structure in exact reproduction of the first Post Office in Sidney. Though partaking of a

dash of English conservation, its atmosphere redeems itself and takes on a Yankes flavor by the parpable effort of everybody in attendance to atvertise the greatness of the greatest commercial sub-division of Australia. Wood, woods, and mining are the three products it prides itself on, as exhibited in the great buildings, and its national structure will accommodate an overflow of paintings and be the administration headquarters and clathouse.
Ceyon has a small building of singalese woods which will contain an exhibit or teas, tvory, jewelry, and ornamental woods. As the result of private enterprise in Calcutta, East India has a small structure which will be de-voted to the purposes of a tea exchange. With this building Colomai oreat Britain's dis-

tinctive efforts end. the two efforts end.

The corman Bourling is the costlict and, as is generally conceded, the mass toreign building on the grounds. The amount expended on It is \$150,000. The name given it is simply Das feutsche Haus, and everything about it is ob-viously and intensely German. Its arothecture is a combination of the usual features of the public bundings of Germany. Its main front showes a wedge-flae projection, the roof of which ascends to a quadratgurar turret; and this, a out the middle, becomes marrower and cight-sided, and termin ites in a sort of Byzantine minaret, with pillars and a dome. From the pinnacle floats the German flag, at a distance of 40 Act from the ground. In this dome the Society of Bochum will hang.

a come of bells intended for the use, after-ward, of the Cathedral of Mercy of Berlin. These bells are also a species of exhibit, as they are masterpleces of the German art of bronze founding. The walls of the building are particle, stone and partly of plaster, and are emberatery and even orithantly painted and decoratea in German style. Emblems and inscri fraces in German style. Entolems and inscriptions abouted, and the fagades are ornamented freely with the escatcheons of the German Union States. In the interfer there are, among other features, a harze galleried hall, and a chapeforce, refect in size. This special endling will be the elementary of the flow. Moligh Werman the reference of Commissioner, his muth, i.e impedal German Commissioner: his nse stant, i ranz berg; Hugo Schuars-Alquist, desegate for the aris; Gustav Sotess, member for commercial adairs, and George Francke.

But that which will make the German Rullding Leer harry distinctive is the fact that it will con-tain two great exhibits one educational and the other ecclesiastical. Both will tell the history of education and the Church in Germany These exercits will contain the priceless treas-ties of the German printing art and the achieve-ments in clerical archiecture, decoration, vestments, a.c. This display is considered too valuable to; it in the main buildings, where it would not attract the attention it will in a build-Ing e, its own, has has bundling, as well as its exhibits, was long delayed, but it will be one of the most pictures que on the grounds. The exterior was made in Russia and was merely put together here. White the design indicates both rienness and achieve, the high finish given to the natural woods was one of the features which the Commass oner thought would prove to be especially

The principal cutrance to the pavilion will be through an arched doorway at the north-west corner, near the Belgian exhibit. Just west corner, near the Belgian exhibit. Just within the entrance at the opposite front corner will be found the imperial exhibit of preclais stones and jewels sont from the royal palace. Five immense ornamental vases will stand in a row just within the paymon in the front. The principal exhibits will be silverware, bronzes, furs, furniture, ciothing, and works of art. An entire section of more than 1,000 square feet will be devoted to art alone. Notwithstanding so large an amount of space will be occupied by Russia in the Manufactures Building, extensive exhibits will be made by that country in the mines and Minbe finde by that country in the mines and Min-ing, Agriculture and Transportation Buildings. Three sin ploads give some idea of the extent to which she will be represented in the competitive axionation.

The French Building is magnificent, as bofits the nation. It is inewise to a certain extent theatiteal. It is built in the angle of the lake shore walk and another walk leading to the Swedish Building and is in an admirable position for convenience, comfort, and display. It is built of stall and its architecture is classical and in faultless taste. It consists of two structures, the northwest one being the building proper, connecting with the smaller by a colonnade in line with the rear of both of them. Everything about the building is chaste, elegant, dignified. and beautiful. It is to be used as the official home of M. Edmond Bruwert. Consul General and Deputy Commissioner General; M. Mascart, Chief of Installation; M. Martin, Assistant Commissioner for Agriculture, and M. Montells. Special Commissioner for Algeria,
The Spanish bailding is large and stately,
with not so much regard for beauty as its
neighbors. A party of 500 Cubans will participate in the ceremony of dedication. After that it will be the headquarters of his Ex-cellency Secon Don Enrique Dupny de Lome, Muister Planipotentiary and Royai Spanish Commissioner General, whose staff includes Senor Don A. G. del campillo, secretary of Legation and Assistant Commissioner General, and Marquis of Viliobar, attache to the Legation in Washington and to the Royal Commission, and Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Consul of Spain and attach to the Poyal Commission. attache to the Royal Commission.

The rwedish Building is one of the most striking objects on the grounds. The design is mainly the product of the architect's fancy, but mainly the product of the architect's fancy, but in working it out he has been inspired in a general way by the Swedish churches and houses of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. As far as possible the characteristics of the old Swedish architecture have been illustrated. The leading feature is a central dome, 70 feet high, and an ornamental spire over it, on which the Swedish flag floats 150 feet from the ground. The lower part of the front wall forms an exhibit of its own, consisting, as it does, of brick, terra cotta, and coment work it does, of brick, terra cotta, and coment work from the most prominent manufacturers in the remainder of the building is entirely of The remainder of the building is entirely of woot, all the work having been done by the skelstone recovereinessakhesolayin Sweden. In fact, the building was constructed and put together there, and then taken apart and brownit to thicago. Following the old swedish fashion, the whole of the root and walls are covered with shingles, and the outside of the woodwork is impregnated with a preserving fiquid to prevent decay.

In the interior there is a tetragonal hall in the centre, surrounded by three large rooms. The centre, surrounded b, three large rooms. The inside is painted in light colors and richly decorated with bunting, coats of arms, and crests. Opposite the main entrance is a large picture

Swedish Building. The Venezuelan Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipotentiary is Dr. Francis E. Bustamente, who is assisted by Commissioners J. M. Larralde, M. V. Toledo, and J. missioners J. M. Larraide, M. V. Tolode, and J. Lopez. The Venezuelan Building, small as it is, will also contain the Venezuelan exhibit with the exception of mines and leather.

The Turkish Building is of dark-colored Turkish woods, of pronounced Ottoman architecture, and not a little suggestive of Oriental luxury. It will allord offices and ontertainment for the Inversity Manage Commissioner Abmed for the Imperial Ottoman Commissioner, Ahmed

Fabri Bey.

The Brazilian Building is of staff, is generous in its proportions, and not far from magnificent in its design. It looks as if it might be the country seat of a Brazilian grandee. It will be prosided over by his Excellency, Marshal José Simeao de Oliveira, President of the Brazilian National Commission: Dr. Adolpho Aschoff, Secretary of the Commission: Lieut. Alexander Leal, military attaché, and Commissioners Lieut. Col. F. M. Sonza Aguiar, Dr. Zozimo Barrozo, M. Aguiar Moreira, and Antonio Guimaraes. Standing at the Brazilian Building and glanc-

Standing at the Braziliau Building and glanding to the southwest, one sees at a distance of a quarter of a mile, on the north end of Wooded Island, the wooden palace of the Japanese Government It was finished and dedicated with elaborate ceremonics March 31. It consists of three low-pitched buildings, connected by corridors, and representing three different epochs of architecture. It was designed by a native architectand erected entirely by native workmen. The work of the Interior decoration was placed in the hands of the Tokic Art Academy, and corresponds, both in ornamentation and furniture, with the three periods represented in the architecture. The material used is unpainted wood, which is worked up in an ingenious and offective way to display its colors,

the architecture. The material used is unpainted wood, which is worked up in an ingenious and effective way to display its colors, and on which has been put an exquisite polish. All of these show in their exterior coloring the tint of sandalwood, except the sliding squares which consist of a lattice work of black, highly-polished wood, over the inner surface of which is a white, semi-transparent paper.

The periods represented are the eleventh, fifteenth, and eighteenth centuries. The north wing, illustrating the eleventh century, shows the most prosperons era of the Fujiwara period, while the south wing corresponds in date to our Columbian era, showing Japan as it emerged from the war of two dynasties into a clearer art life, whose keynote was purity and simplicity. The interior of this pavilion will be furnished and decorated to represent the Ginkajura, the villa of an Ashikaga Shogun.

Side by side and in the rear of the Swedish Building are the Colombian Building, of which only the frame is up, is comparatively small, and yet it is intended to accommodate the enter Colombian exhibit, as well as the Commissioner and his suite.

The Gintenulan Building is of ample size and

The Guatemaian Building is of ample size and attractive appearance. It is of staff, and, like the Colombian Building, is to receive the entire Guatemalan exhibit, as well as furnish offices for the Commissioner. In the rear of both of these buildings is the small but attractive building of Costa Rica, where Senor Don Joaquin Barnardo Calvo, Chargé d'Affaires, will trans-act the business of his office. Haiti has creeted as the headquarters of Fred-

Haiti has creeted as the headquarters of Frederick Douglass and Charles A. Preston, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of that country; Alfred Harrisse, their secretary, and Edward F. Preston, attache, a building that is entirely of wood and only a story and a half high, with a central dome rising several feet above the roof. A broad veranda encircles it, the central portion overlapping the end wings. The interior is head somely finished in hard wood and convent. ton overlaphing the end wings. The interior is handsomely finished in hard wood and conveni-ently arranged for office and social purposes. It is painted an agreeable yellow, and is nearly or quite unished. In addition to shottering Mr. Douglass it will contain the entire Haltian ex-

The United States Government, by virtue of its importance and its relative position among the nations of the earth, it goes without saying, has the largest building, with the most diversi-ited exhibit of any of the countries of the world. its building stands to those of other nations as its exhibits do to those of other countries-greater in extent if not presenting points of superiority in particular respects.
The Government Building cost \$100,000, is 415 feet long and 350 feet wide. It is modeled after the National Museum, and its central dome is 150 feet high, towering above the surrounding structures and making it distinguishable from the others. The National Commission will have its headquarters here, and the War Denave its nonequarters here, and the war Department. Treasury Department, to Department of Agriculture, Smithsonian Institution, Interior Department. United States Fish Commission, Jepartment of Justice, and State Department will each occupy a section.

The urincipal show made by the State Department will be the Columbian gallery. A good deal of interest will centre about this gallery. It is been the projectors of closer relations with

It is here the projectors of closer relations with the Latin-American countries will make their the Latin-American countries will make their chief exhibit. They were accorded excellent space, and enough of it, and there they have placed the exhibits they have for the past three placed the exhibits they have for the past three grans been collecting all the way from the kio Grande to Cape Horn. As a matter of fact the World's twic course west in these for the Parents World's rair comes just in time for the Pan-American apostles. It is right in line with the great congress they held when Mr. Blaine was active in the management of state affairs, and it is an object lesson in the study of that problem is an object lesson in the study of that problem you unsolved sometimes called reciprocity.

But the exhibit from the Southern countries, regardless of its value in demonstrating the wisdom of a general American union, is very interesting indeed. It is devoted to an exposition of the present conditions and resources of the Central and South American countries and the West Indies, the articles of general importance. the West indies, the articles of general import into the Latin-American countries, their prices, popular patterns of goods in demand there, samples of implements desirable, and methods of iransport both Io the scaports and to the interior regions. In this last item is embraced many of the most curious devices.

Raw materials and finished products, with information where the former is obtained; metal and metal work; textiles and fabrics from native materials; pottery, ancient and modern, with the uses to which it may be applied; articles used in hanting and fishing; native musical instruments used by the Indiuns, national instraments used by the Indians, national songs, war songs, anthems, and chants of the alorigines: literature, art, music: lace making, artistic engraving -in fact, everything relating to the condition of the various peoples are fully shown, and in a manuer that will be as interest-

It is impossible to find the key to the scheme f decorations about the second gallery of the dome, unless it be an anatomical culture of dedome, unless it be an anatomical culture of de-formities. Cupids rather amorphous hold one another's hands and look out from china blue eyes at other little deformed cupids playing with garlands of Brussels sprouts roses. The cupids are all provided with four limbs, but it is difficult to tell whether they have been right-ly placed in their normal sockets. There are metacarpal bulbs on their little legs and calves on their little arms. There are a few other on their little arms. There are a few other subjects. Ladies in winding draperies sit about on the floor posing to artists. This is only a meagre summary of these subjects. Laddes in winding draperies sit about on the floor posing to artists. This is only a menere summary of these incalculably bad decorations, which evines only rudimentary knowledge and orude ideas of association. Poetic sentiment or idylile thought is sadly wanting in these uncouthly-conceived and immaturely-executed embellishments. A sensation of relief is experienced in passing from the rotunda to the east gallery, which contains the portraits of the Presidents of the United States. The walls are hung with brilliant red. The most noticeable portrait is of Lincoln by William Harrison.

At the west end of the building, directly over the central entrance, is a semi-circular decoration. It tells the story of Columbus's landing and tells it very badly. The drawing is bad and the coloring extravagantly gaudy. Corresponding to this, at the east end of the building, is a painting of the World's Fair grounds in the form of a map. It looks like the colored architecture of a confectioner.

The Government's naval exhibit is separate and distinct from its other shows. It is a source of wonder to the naval officers of European countries, not because of its extent or quality northed.

up, a strata of gingerbread brown pillars are merly a wooded drive, connecting Jackson Park, the site of the main exposition, with Washing-

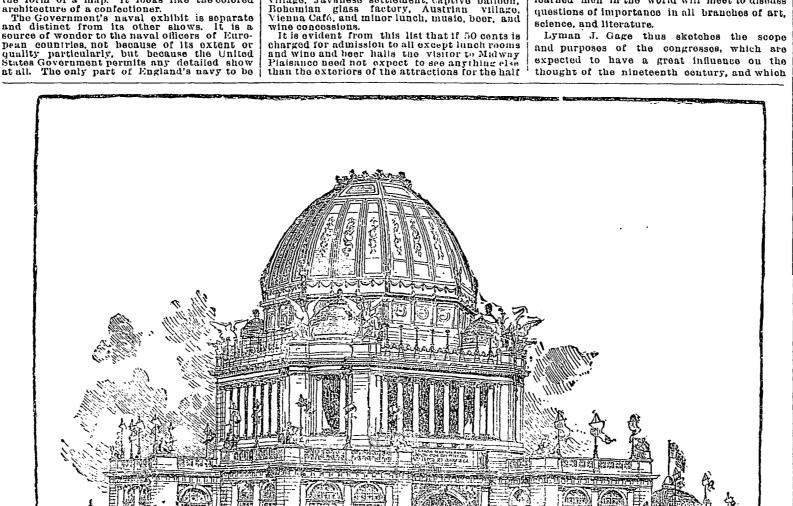
ton Park, which so far has been preserved from destruction to make a holiday—a result, it may be said, which the citizens of Chicago highly appreciate, since no native can look upon the destruction of the parks, even for the grand purposes of a World's Fair, without regrets which are necessarily selfish. The Park Commissioners used the Plaisance as a nursery for young park trees before concessionnaires swept its surface in preparation for sites designed to add to the magnitude and grandour of the fair. It has two entrances. One is opposite Washington Park and the other is the connecting link with the main grounds. The first is reached by the clovated road and the cable cars. At this entrance on cither side of the wide driveway are flower beds comprising five acres, in which the most artistic combination and effects in shrubbery and flowers will be shown. Thence enstward, extending to the main grounds and on either side of the driveway are the following, which in the aggre-gate make the much-advertised Plaisance: Street in Cairo, Turkish village, Tunisian and Algerian section, Tower of Babel, Pompelan house, panoramas of the Volcano of hilanea and the Bernese Alps, Morocco section, Moorish palace, minaret tower. Japanese bazaars. Libbey glass exhibit, Irish cottage industries, ice railway. Hagenback animal show, German village, Ferris revolving wheels, East India settlement, Dutch settlement, Dahomey village, Javanese settlement, captive balloon, Bohemian glass factory, Austrian village, Vienna Café, and minor lunch, music, beer, and wine concessions. It is evident from this list that if 50 cents is

WORLD'S FAIR CONVENTIONS

THEY WILL FORM ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL ATTRACTIONS.

The World's Congress Auxiliary and Its Purposes-the Economic, Industrial, and Financial Problems of the Age to be Considered - Many Important Results Accomplished Will Be Set Forth by Most Eminent Representatives from Every Field of Thought.

CHICAGO, April 29 .- One of the principal attractions in Chicago this Summer will be the congresses which are to be held under the auspices of the World's Fair officials and by sanction of the United States Government. At these congresses some of the most noted and learned men in the world will meet to discuss



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

the top of the main deck. breechloading rifle cannon, eighty eight-inch breech.loading rifle cannon.four six-inch breechloaders, twenty six-pounder rap d-firing guns, six one-pounder rapid-firing guns, two Gatling guns, and six torpedo tubes or torpedo guns. The superstructure shows the cabin, staterooms, lavatories, lactrines, messrooms, gallers, fittings, mess table, lockers, berthings, &c. In short, the ship is an object lesson, not alone in naval architecture, but on the rules and prac-It is safe to say that the national exhibits of buildings, as well as of the national institutions, will be among the most interesting of the World's Fair.

SIDE SHOWS OF THE GREAT FAIR. What the Visitor Will Find to Amuse Him on Midway Plaisance.

Chicago, April 29.-The average visitor to the fair will take more interest in Midway Plaisance than in the exposition proper. The reason for this is the picturesqueness of the Plaisance's contents. There is nothing difficult here for the mind to comprehend. The wide strip of seveneighths of a mile is the airy persiflage of the ex

found anywhere is a man-of-war or two in the dollar which entitles him to promenade through possess such interest for thinkers, educators Transportation Department. America is orig- Midway to the entrance of the main grounds, and ecclesiastics: found anywhere is a man-of-war or two in the Transportation Department. America is original in that no naval exhibit was ever before attempted. The exhibit is housed in a full-sized battleship. It was erected on piling in the lake, and, being surrounded by water, has the appearance of being moored to a wharf. Its length is 348 feet, width amidships 69 feet 3 inches, and it is 12 feet from the water line to the top of the main deek.

Identifies him to promenade through Midway to the entrance of the main grounds, which are reached from the-Plaisance by viaduets under the Illinois Central Railroad tracks. The announcement that one payment of 50 contral Railroad tracks. The announcement that one payment of 50 contral Railroad tracks. The announcement that one payment of 50 contral Railroad tracks. The announcement that one payment of 50 contral Railroad tracks. The announcement that one payment of 50 contral Railroad tracks. The announcement that one payment of 50 contral Railroad tracks. The announcement that one payment of 50 contral Railroad tracks. The announcement that one payment of 50 contral Railroad tracks. The announcement that one payment of 50 contral Railroad tracks. The announcement that one payment of 50 contral Railroad tracks. The announcement that one payment of 50 contral Railroad tracks. The announcement that one payment of 50 contral Railroad tracks. The announcement that one payment of 50 contral Railroad tracks. The announcement that one payment of 50 contral Railroad tracks. The announcement that one payment of 50 contral Railroad tracks. The announcement that one payment of 50 contral Railroad tracks. The announcement that one payment of 50 contral Railroad tracks. The announcement that one payment of 50 contral Railroad tracks. The announcement that one payment of 50 contral Railroad tracks. The announcement that one payment of 50 contral Railroad tracks. The charge for admission to the streets, pal-The charge for admission to the streets, palaces, bazaars, &c., is not the only source of
revenue possessed by these enterprises. The
concessionnaires rely upon the sale of articles
peculiar to the peoples of the various sections
for their greatest revenue. So that while the
main fair grounds breathe the spirit of art
and education and enlightenment, with the
grosser spirit of money-getting in the background, the Plaisance is redolent of the commercial spirit of barter and exchange, of sharp mercial spirit of barter and exchange, of sharp

ground, the Philisance is redolent of the commoneyed spirit of barter and exchange, of sharp bargaining and the general atmosphere of moneyed thrift.

The street in Cairo enjoys the greatest amount of notoriety, perhaps, of all the enterprises in the Plaisance. It is an angular court, paved with brick and fringed with connected houses in imitation of stone. The style of architecture is, of course, that prevalent in Cairo. A theatre with Egyptian snake charmers, camels, donkeys, acrobats, &c., as attractions occupies the centre. The two or three hundred Arab men, women, and children occupy the other buildings facing the brick court, which is filled with tables, on which the thrifty fellows from the Nile display the familiar heads, crosses, and what not. Largely because of the Arab self-confidence and assertiveness has this private enterprise secured its greatest advertisement.

The Turkish village reproduces sections of old Etamboul streets. Turks in the inevitable fezes, who sell Turkish paste and anything fozes, who sell Turkish paste and anything else that finds a market, fill the squares, and here, too, is a theatre giving entertainments peculiar to the people.

In the Tunisian and Algerian sections Northern Africans show their mode of life, their amusements, and their manufactures, the latter of which, as may be imagined, call for no special praise. Several sheiks and tribes are in attendance, and the minarest tower is part of the exhibit. In it is a liver bedstead weighing two tons, composed of 2.000 pieces, and once owned by a Sultan of Turkey. An embroidered tent which covered a Shah of Persia is another attraction.

The Tower of Babel is 400 feet high, and as-

cent to its top is made by a circular electric railway, elevators, and a broad walk. There is a chime of bells at the top, and a stand for mea chime of bells at the top, and a stand for ine-teorological observations.

The Pompelan house represents a typical house of Pompeli, with articles from the ex-cavated ruins of the city.

The panoramas of the volcano of Kilanen, supposed to have the greatest crater in exist-ence, in the centre of which is an island com-manding a view around the volcano, and of the Bernese Alps are of course private shows, es-tablished for gain.

tablished for gain.

The Moorish Palace is after the style of an old Moorish temple and contains all sorts of novelties. It contains also a restaurant and an exhibit of \$1,000,000 in coins. The Japanese bazaars contain Japanese men and women, merchandise, a theatre, &c. The Irish cottage industries show a reproduction of the ruins of Donegal Castle and demonstrate the ruins of the ruins strate the progress of cottage industries. The ice railway is a Summer tologgan slide, the lee used being made and preserved by machinery. Uagenback's animal show will disclose a perfection of animal training which has never beer fection of animal training which has never been seen in this country. Over a hundred trained animals, from pigs to elephants, perform in a manner that reflects credit on the Hamburg animal trainer's patience and courage.

The German village is a succession of music stands, beer gardens, and Weinstaben in designs characteristic of Bavaria, Westphalia, Saxony, and the other provinces.

The Ferris revolving wheel is 250 feet in diameter, swung on an axionesting on towers 135 ameter, swung on an axloresting on towers 135 teet high. Cars are hung on the wheel at different points, and the wheel with its burden revolves in a circuit of 250 feet.

The East Indian and Dutch settlements will

give a superfictal idea of the habits and customs of their peoples. The Dahomey settiement comprises about sixty natives of both sexes, who will split the air with war cries and in dulgo in rites and ceromonies. The captive bal-loon carries twenty people to a height of 1,500 feet. It will demonstrate the practical uses to which balloons can be put, and it is promised for it that the latest machinery known to aerial for it that the latest machinery known to aerial navigation will be used. The process of making Bohemian glass is in charge of native Bohemians. The Austrian village represents a street in old Vienna, and here are music and wine balls and the best representation of Viennese cookery. The Javanese village is unique and its picturesque bamboo houses and fences made by native Javanese are curiosities. It can be said with truth that the architectural work or, the principal villages, streets, and ral work on the principal villages, streets, and palaces in Midway Plaisance is better than would be expected of work done by private individuals and corporations. A walk down the broad roadway, 100 feet wide, while not particmarly enlightening, since the average reader of works on loreign peoples and customs has little to learn, is yet pleasing as presenting a variety of coloring and great animation. Not the least of the interesting sights to the Midway visitor are the many big hotels and houses which line the

lenge his thought. Upon the right solution of these questions his welfare largely depends. Recognizing this, the World's Congress Auxiliary has been created. Its object is to promote the holding of appropriate conventions during the exposition for the consideration of living questions in all the departments of human thought. In these conventions many important results accomplished will be set forth by most eminent representatives from every field, while the people who will come to the exposition may thus enjoy the privilege of seeing and hearing many of the distinguished leaders whose names have become familiar.

"The auxiliary has no jurisdiction over any exhibit of material things, but will deal exclusively with conventions of persons and their proceedings, with the aim of promoting by fraternal action the progress, prosperity, unity, peace, and happiness of the world. The congress will deal with the economic, industrial, and financial problems of the age; the question of a common language for the commercial relations of the world; the laws governing immi-

Local Committee of Arrangements for each congress, whose object is to serve as a means of communication and action between persons and organizations that are to participate; (3) advisory councils representing the non-resident but active departments of the congress and composed of persons prominently connected with the different branches of the work; (4) a number of general, honorary, and corresponding members who have been invited to co-operate in relation to the entire series; (5) a Committee of Cooperation appointed by particular organizations and recognized by the auxiliary as representatives of societies or institutions.

Woman will play a conspleuous part in the auxiliary. A woman's branch of the Auxiliary Congress has been organized, with Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Charles Henrotin at its head, in which have been formed committees and advisory councils on all the subjects proposed for discussion in the general programme, In each, with the exception of engineering, the women will participate. The congresses will begin in May. Local Committee of Arrangements for each

will participate. The congresses will begin in May.

In each of the other conventions women will participate either in joint or separate meetings, and committees of women have been tormed in all the departments. In the general congresses the subjects will be discussed in a general way in their relation to the world at large, while the congress of representative women proposes to present each subject from the standpoint of its relation to women, their participation in it, and the influence they have exerted upon the development of the various branches of art, industry, and moral retorm. There are thirty-three meeting halls and six committee rooms in the Art Institute. In addition there are to be two large audience rooms, each capable of seating 3,000 persons, situated between the wings of the building.

The following is a list of the congresses decided upon up to the present time, and the weeks beginning which they are to be held:

May 15-Education. Industry, Literature, and Art, Moral and Social Reform, Philanthropy and Charity, Civil Law and Governmont, Religion.

May 22-Public Press, Religious Press, Trade Journals Journals.

May 29—Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery,
Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, Medico-Climatel.

May 29—Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery, Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, Medico-Climatology,
June 5—Organizations represented by the National Temperance Society of America, Sons of Temperance Catholic Temperance Societies, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Independent Order of Good Templars, American Medical Temperance Association, Vegetarian Societies, Social Purity Organizations.

June 12—The International Conference and National Conferences of Charities, Correction, and Philanthropy, Instructors of the Feeble-Minded, Humane Societies, the King's Daughters, Society of St. Vincent de Paul and kindred organizations, the Salvation Army. A Conference on Charities, Correction, and Philanthropy will begin in one of the smaller halls of the Art Institute June 8. This will be preliminary to the General Congress.

June 19—Bankers and Financiers, Boards of Trade, Railway Commerce, Building Associations, Merchants, and Insurance Congresses, including: Fire, Marine, Life and Accident, Mutual Benefit and Assossment, Fidelity and Casualty, Conference on Insurance Specialties.

July 10—Authors, Historians, and Historical Students, Ibrarians, Philologists, and Folk-Lore.

July 17—College and University Faculties, Including University Extension, College and University Students, College Fraternities, Public Schools, Kindergarten Education, Manual and Art Training, Physical Culture, Business and Commercial Colleges, Stenographers, Educators of the Deaf, Educations of the Elind, Chautanqua Education, Social Sectionents, and a General Education will be represented to the Indian Chautanqua Education, Social Sectionents, and a General Education will be represented to the Indian Chautanqua Education Social Sectionents, and a General Education will be represented to the Indian Chautanqua Education Sectioner, Indian and Metallurgical Engineering, Mining and Metallurgical Engineering. The

Santed.

July 31—Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining and Metallurgical Engineering, Engineering Education, Military Engineering, Mariae Engineering and Naval Architecture, Aeriel r no Engineering and Naval Architecture, Aeriel Navigation,
July 31—Architecture, Painting and Sculpture,
Decorative Art, Photographic Art, Conference on Art Museums and Schools.

Aug. 6—Jur sprudence and Law Reform, Civil Service Retorm, Surrage, in Republic, Kingdom, and Reform; Government of Circos, Patents and Trade Marks, Social and Feonomic Science, Weights, Measures, Coinage, and Postage; Arbitration and Peace. tion and Poace.

Aug. 14—Dental, Pharmaceutical, Medical Juris. Aug. 14—Dental, Pharmaceutical, Medical Juris, prudence, Horiculture, Contress on Africa, the Continent, and the People.

Aug. 14—Astronomy, Anthropology, Chemistry, Effectiveity, Geology, Judian Ethno.cy, Meteorology, Philosophy, Psychical Research, Zoology, Aug. 28—The Condition of Labor, Work and Wages of Women and Children, Statistics of Labor, Work and Wages of Women and Children, Statistics of Labor, Living Questions and Means of Progress, Arbitration and Other Remedies.

Aug. 28—The Condition of Labor, Work and Wages of Women and Children, Statistics of Labor, Living Questions and Means of Progress, Arbitration and Other Remedies.

Aug. 28—Thorition of Labor.

Aug. 28—Thorition and Other Remedies.

Aug. 28—Thorition and Other Remedies.

Aug. 28—Thorition and Independent of the Labor and Remedies.

Aug. 28—Thorition and Independent of the Remedies.

Aug. 28—Thorition and Independent of the Remedi

lar denomination will be present to answer inquiries for further information. Iconominational congresses, in which the work of the denominations will be more fully set forthand the proper business of the body be transacted. The Art Building will be so occupied that these denominational congresses cannot be held in it. They will for that reason be held in Chicago churches, which will be placed at the disposal of the denominations for that purpose. Congresses of missionary societies, congresses of religious societies.

Sopt. 28-On physiological grounds, on economical grounds, on governmental grounds, on social and moral grounds, on religious grounds.

Oct. 13-Sanitary legislation, jurisdiction and work of public health authorities, prevention, control, and mitigation of epidemics and contagious diseases, food inspection and other food problems.

Oct. 16-General farm culture, animal industry, fisheries, forestry, veterinary surgery, good roads, household economics, agricultural organizations and logislation, agricultural diseasion and experiment, including agricultural chemistry, practical geology, economic elimatology, economic entomology and practical botany, and other scientific subjects.

THE MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

Two Great Halls Where Elaborate Produc-

tions Will Be Given. CHICAGO, April 29.-Levers of music will have plenty of enjoyment this Summer. When



MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND.

gration, naturalization, and extradition; the | they get weary of walking about among the substitution of arbitration for war: the preven-tion or decrease of pauperism, insanity, and crine; educational reform, and other topics of "These subjects, with many others, have been committed to the charge of general and special committees of the auxiliary, which has a membership of local active members and non-resident honorary and corresponding members. The honorary membership already embraces some of the most eminent men in the and other countries, including Lord Coleridge, Prof. Max Muller, Prof. Emil de Laveleye, Prof. James Bryce, Prof. George Ebers, Cardinal Gibbons, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Archbishop Iroland, the Presidents of the leading colleges and universities, the Governors of many of the States,

exhibits of man's handiwork, they can drop into one of two great music halls and hear the creations of the world's greatest musicians given by soloists, an orchestra, and a chorus of the first order.

A most elaborate series of concerts, extending over a period of five months, has been ar-

need any introduction to its people. Of Mr. Tomlins it is enough to say that Mr. Thomas has long considered him the best trainer of choruses in the country.

The exposition officials early recognized the importance of providing suitable accommodations for the orchestra and chorus. Two nobie halls have been erected for their exclusive use. The smaller of these forms part of the east boundary of what has been termed the "Court of Honor"—the series of palaces surrounding the principal lagoon. It is situated at the north end of the peristyle, which lianks on either side the Fortice of Columbus on the shore of Lake Michigam. The Casino stands at the other end of the peristyle, and is similar in architecture to Music Hall. The style of architecture of the peristyle and its two flanking buildings is Roman Corinthian with elaborate ornamentation.

Roman Corinthian with elaborate ornamentation.

Music Hall is 126 feet square. The parquet seats 900 and its galleries 1,100. There is also a large amount of standing room in the logglas. The decorations are by F. D. Millet and are very elaborate. In designing the other hall more attention was paid to providing accommodations for large crowds than to merely decorative or architectural schemes, although Francis M. Whitehouse, the architect, has rurnished a pleasing exterior in the Doric style. The interior arrangement is like the old Greek theatre. There are no galleries, but a large foyer extends around the building. There is room on the stage for a chorus of 2,500 and 6,500 people can be seated in the auditorium. It was never the intention to make the concerts local in character. As in every other department of the fair, the whole world has been called on to do its share. Leaders from abroad were asked to participate in the concerts as conductors, and arrangements have been made to have well-known artists of every country give recitals in Music Hall. Eastern musical and other concerts.

In the larger hall, called Festival Hall to dissocieties have been invited to give oratorial and other concerts.

In the larger hall, called Festival Hall to distinguish it from Music Hall, a powerful organ has been built. J. K. Paine and Dudley Buck will conduct the performances of their own works. During each month of the fair there will be a week devoted to great choral festivals. There will also be performances by a large male chorus. In addition, Mr. Tomlins has planned for popular festivals which will appeal to the masses of people whose tastes run to lighter music. Organ recitals and chamber music have their places in the programmes, and the best military bands in the country have been engaged to play at different times during the season.

To carry out this colossal programme, the fair management has appropriated \$175,000. A uniform charge of \$1 will be made for each concert. The full orchestra and chorus will be heard first at the opening ceremonies May 1. The first concert will be given May 2. It is impossible to give in a limited space a full programme of all the concerts, but the following synopsis, including full programmes of the earliest events, will be of interest:

MAY 2-INAUGURAL CONCERT, MUSIC HALL.

MAY 3-ORCHESTRAL CONCERT, MUSIC HALL Symphony, "Horice". Beethoven
Allegro con bris, Marche Funebre.
Concerto for plano. Schumann
I. J. Paderewski.
Symphonic variations. Dvorak
Plano solo.

1. J. Paderewski.

Overland "Romes and Judet". Tschalkowski.

Overture, "Romeo and Juliet"......Tschaikowski MAY 5-ORCHESTRAL CONCERT-MUSIC HALL, Schubert Programme. Entracte from "Rosamunde." bong, Cyclus. Symphony in C major.

MAY 9-ORCHESTRAL CONCERT-MUSIC HALL Brahms Programme. Seranade, Opus. 16. Song, Cyclus.
Symphony No. 4 in E minor.

Beothoven Programme.

Overture—" Egmont ".

Triple Concerto, for piano, violin and 'ceilo...

Mrs. Fanny Bloomfield-Zrisier, Max Bendix, and Bruno Steindl.

Symphony No. 5 in C minor.

May 15-Boston Symphony Orchestra, Music Hall.

May 16-Boston Symphony Orchestra, Music Hall.

May 10 No. MAY 12-ORCHESTRAL CONCERT-MUSIC HALL

May 16-Boston Symphony Orchestra, Music Hall.

May 19-New-York Symphony Orchestra, Music Hall.

May 20-New York Symphony Orchestra, Music Hall.

May 22-Kueisel String Quartet, Recital Hall.

May 22-Inaugural concert, Festival Hall. Wag. ner programme. Selections from "Tannhämser," "Tristan and Isolde," and "Die Götterdämmerung." Soloist, Mme. Amalia Materna.

May 23-Kneisel String Quartet, Recital Hall. May 23-Kneisel String Quartet, Recital Hall. May 24-Kneisel String Quartet, Recital Hall. Mondelssohn's "Elijah," by Chicago Apolto Ciub, Festival Hall. Soprano, Mme. Lillian Nordica; alto, Mme. Christine Nilson Dreier; bass, Mr. Plunket Greene; tenor, Mr. Whitney Mockridge.

May 25-Kneisel String Quartet, Recital Hall. Note.—The Kneisel String Quartet programme will include a new "Sonata Tragique," for piano and violin, by E. A. MacDowell, and a quartet for piano and strings by Arthur Foote. Pianists, Mr. Mac. Dowell, Mr. Foote.

May 25-Haydn's "Creation," by Chicago Apollo Club, Festival Hall. Soprano, Mme. Lillian Nordica; bass, Mr. Plunket Greene; tenor, Mr. C. A. Knorr.

May 26-Exposition Children's Chorus. 1400

Knorr.

May 26 - Exposition Children's Chorus, 1,400 voices, Festival Hall.

May 26 - Orchestral concert, Music Hall. Rad programme. Programme will include concerts for

plano.
May 27—Wagner concert, Festival Hall. Soloist,
Mme. Amalia Materna.
May 30—Orchestral concert, Music Hall.
June 9—Orchestral concert, Music Hall. Schnmann programme.

June 12—Max, Bendix's String Quartet, Recital
Hall. June 13-Max Beadix's String Quartet, Recital Hall. Hall.

June 14—Handel's "The Messiah," by Chicago Apollo Club, Festival Hall.

June 15—Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion," by Chicago Apollo Club, Festival Hall.

June 20—Concort by St. Paul and Minneapolls choral associations, S. A. Baldwin conductor, Musto Hall. choral associations, S. A. Baldwin conductor, Music Hall.

June 21, 22, 23—Festival by first section of representative choral societies of the Western States. Three concerts in Festival Hall; massed choras of 1,500; orohestra of 200; organ and ominent soloists. June 21—"Utrecht Juniate," Handel; "St Paul," first part, Mendelssohn.

June 22—"A Stronghold Sure," Bach; selections from "Lohengrin," Wagner.

June 23—"Judas Maccabaeus," selections, Handel; "Requiem Mass," selections, Berlioz.

June 24—Performance in Music Hall of Brahms's "A German Requiem" by Cincinnati Festival Association Chorus; conductor, Theodore Thomas.

June 21, 22, 23, 24—session of representative women amateur musical clubs of the country, Music Hall. June 27-Concert by Arion Society of Brooklyn.

June 27—Concert by Arion Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., Arthur Claasen, conductor, Music Hall.
June 28—Handel's "The Messiah," by Chicago Apollo Club, Festival Hall.
June 30—Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion," by Chicago Apollo Club, Festival Hall.
July 7, S. 10—Concerts by New-York Liederkranz; conductor, Heinrich Zollner. Music Hall.
July 11—Concert by Cleveland Vocal Society; conductor, Alfred Arthur. Music Hall.
July 12, 13, 14—Festival by second section of representative choral societies of the Western States, Three concerts in Festival Hall; massed chorus of 1,500; orchestra of 200; organ and eminent soloists.
July 12—"Utreoth Jabolate," Handel; "St. Paul," first part, Mendelssohn.
July 13—"A Stronghold Surc," Bach; selections, Wagner.

Wagnor.

July 14—"Judas Maccabeus," selections, Handel;

"Requiem Mass," selections, Berlioz.

[Note.—For the festivals, June 21 to 23, July 13
to 14, and for both performances of "The Messian"
and the "St. Matthew Passion" Edward Lioyd,
tenor, of London, has been engaged.]

July 15—Concert by Junger Maennerchor, Phila.
delphia. Music Hall.

July 20, 21, and 22—Festival by American Union
of Swedish Societies. Festival Hall.

July 27 and 28—Festival by United Scandinavian
Societies. Festival Hall.

Following the festival in July of the Second Following the festival in July of the Second Following the festival in July of the Second Section of Representative Western Choral Societies there will be given in Music Hall symphony concerts, including the Ninth of Beethoven, and in Festival Hall Wagner concerts, conducted by Haus Richter.

In September Camille Saint-Saëns of Paris and Dr. A. C. Mackenzie of London will be the guests of the exposition. Concerts under the direction of Dr. Mackenzie will be given during a period of two weeks from Monday, Sept. 11. The programmes will include a first performa period of two weeks from Monday, Sept. 11.
The programmes will include a first performance of his new oratorio, "Bothlehom." Soloists already engaged for this event are Mine.
Nordica, soprano, and Mr. Ben Davies, tenor.
Concerts under the direction of M. SaintSaëns will continue during three weeks from
Monday, Sept. 25. The programmes will include choral and orchestral works. M. SaintSaëns will also take part in chamber music concorts, and will also give organ recitals.

AN EFFICIENT CORPS OF GUIDES.

corts, and will also give organ recitals.

Cuicago, April 29.-Visitors will find 500 guides ready to do their bidding at an expense of 50 or 75 cents an hour. Guides for parties of five or fewer persons will be charged for at the rate of 50 cents, and, from five up. 75 cents an

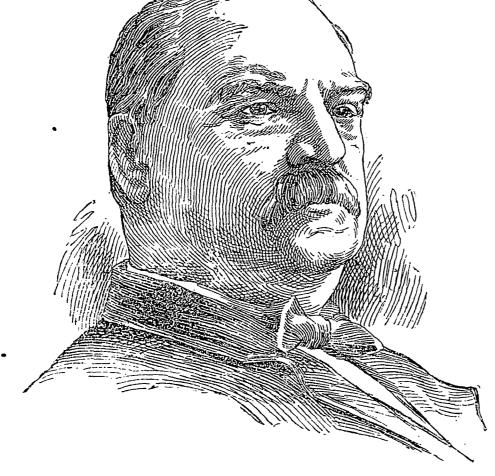
hour. The business of the guide is not going to be profitable, as the salaries paid will not be greater than \$30 a month. The educational advantages are expected to compensate for the small

wages.

There are to be twenty-five women guides. Mrs. Potter Palmer thought that unescorted women would be in need of the services of a guide, and in deference to her wishes appointments will be made. The information-givers are to be formed into an organized and officered corps. There will be at least five companies under the command of sergeauts. The first sergeants will be paid \$50 a month, there being five of them. There will be twenty second sergeants, with salaries of \$10 a month. The grounds will be divided into districts. There are district headquarters where visitors may apply for the services of guides.

Scholastic Fame.

From the Louisville Western Ricorder. In a recent notice of a leading Baptist uni versity, published prominently in a Baptist paper, the only names mentioned were the names of ten men who had been "elected mem-



PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND,

of conditions and the prospective maker of

A notable portrait in oil of one of the Incas of Peru is displayed. This old and instorical of Peru is displayed. This old and historical picture came from Cuzco, the seat of the ancient linea civilization. It was procured there by Ensian W. E. Safford while Commissioner to Peru. The portraitis life size. The royal linea is represented dressed in the national garment, which is a sleeveless shirt, and similar to those often found in the prehistoric graves. The sleeves of this coat are of fleecy Spanish lace. In the corner of the portrait is the coat of arms which was granted to the subject by Emperor Charles V. There are some dainty examples of lace handkorchiefs and woven stuffs, the work

Who Will Open the Fair. ing to the merely thoughtful as to the student | position. There are more color and life to the square inch here than anywhere else in the

grounds. There is likewise a greater drain on the resources of the visitor, for whereas 50 cents will entitle one to "take in" pretty much every thing in the main exposition, one has in the Plaisance literally to pay his way at every step. It will be difficult to discern anything official in Midway Plaisance. It is true that the exposition people call it part of the fair, but this