

A. M. Miller
Warehousing New
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World's Columbian Exposition
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THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

Which is to be held in Chicago in 1893 will be the greatest Fair, either National or International, that the world has ever known, outrivaling in the extent of ground, the size and architecture of the buildings the variety and completeness of exhibits and the pleasures and attractions offered to visitors, the great expositions that have made this century famous. In fact the World's Fair will contain all the features of the Centennial, Paris Exposition and Exposition of Vienna, and will be still greater in every regard than these expositions combined. The World's Columbian Exposition has been given the official recognition of the United States government, and foreign nations have been invited to participate; this government having given them every assurance of protection, having removed duties from goods that are to be placed on exhibition. The financial management has been undertaken by the business men and merchants of Chicago, and the past record of this city's wonderful resources and the energy of her business men, is a sufficient guarantee that the undertaking will be crowned with conspicuous success. The idea of holding a World's Fair at some point in the United States, in celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, was first seriously considered in the summer of 1889, and soon met with popular approval. As soon as it became probable that the Fair would be held, several of the chief cities, notably New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington, entered into a spirited rivalry to be designated as the place of its location, and urged their respective claims before Congress with all the force and influence they could command. From the first it became apparent that the selection would lie either with New York or Chicago, and Chicago, with the energy that is characteristic of it, soon had an organization effected and by this means raised more than \$5,000,000 by subscription, and gave a pledge to increase the amount to \$10,000,000 to be expended in behalf of the Fair. The superiority of Chicago was admitted on the first ballot, when this city led New York by more than forty votes. When the eighth ballot was taken the prize was captured, Chicago having received 157 votes to 107 for New York, 25 for St. Louis, and 18 for Washington. For a time there was a feeling of dissatisfaction, the outcome of the natural rivalry which always exists between large cities. However the disappointment soon wore off and the selection of Chicago has now unanimous approval. The affair was provided for by an act of congress which was approved by President Harrison April 25, 1890; this act gave the sanction of the Congress of the United States in these words: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled that an exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and products of the soil, mine and sea, shall be inaugurated in the year 1892, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, as hereafter provided."

It provides for a national supervisory body known as the World's Columbian Commission to be appointed by the President, composed of two commissioners and two alternates from each State and Territory and District of Columbia, and eight commissioners and eight alternates at large, the commissioners and alternates from the states and territories to be appointed upon nomination by their respective governors.

The work of organizing and preparation has begun immediately upon the passage of the act, and has proceeded with great rapidity. The selection of Chicago as the site for the World's Fair is most appropriate and opportune. This city is the product of the nineteenth century, and aside from being the greatest exponent of American pluck and energy, has qualifications for its selection that are of high order. The city is immense and can give ample accommodation to the hundreds of thousands who will visit the fair in 1893.

The city is 24 miles from north to south, about 10 miles wide, and has an area of about 181.70 square miles. It is healthy, the death rate based upon a population of 1,200,000 being 18.21 per thousand. Chicago has a superior water supply system, great railroads, a perfect fire and police protection and has numerous churches, theaters, libraries and amusements of a general character. It is pleasing to note that already the capacity of Chicago for the accommodation of her visitors is equal to the demand that will be made upon her. There are now 1,400 hotels in the city having accommodations for at least 150,000 guests, this being entirely outside of the boarding and private houses, which in an emergency like this would probably double the estimate. It is quite reasonable to look forward to an increase of fully one-fourth in the accommodations for visitors before the opening of the fair. There are 600 restaurants and cafes in Chicago which have a capacity for feeding 100,000 persons daily.

CHICAGO AND THE FAIR.

We can now readily see the wisdom of the selection of Chicago as the site for the World's Fair of 1893, which is to celebrate the quadro-centennial of the discovery of America.

The city is certainly the greatest wonder of the New World, but has other claims that undoubtedly had a large influence in determining its fitness for this honor. It is the most centrally located, all things considered, being 853 miles from Baltimore, the nearest seaport on the Atlantic, and 2,417 miles from San Francisco, on the Pacific coast, while thousands of miles of railroad bring all the cities of America in direct connection with this modern colossus. Radiating in all directions, they bring the inhabitants of all lands to Chicago as a center, and the distance to this point is about equal from all the leading cities of Europe, while those of Asia are but little removed, and the extreme North and South of our own America find here their golden mean. But ties of kindred and nationality are after all, the strongest bands of connection, and Chicago may properly lay claim to being the most thoroughly cosmopolitan New World city, and it is doubtful if any city in the world outside of London, and perhaps Paris, can show so large and varied a foreign population as this, over seventy-five per cent. being foreigners. The last census shows the following nationalities represented in Chicago's population:

Americans.....	292,463
Belgians	682
Bohemians	54,209
Canadians	6,989
Danes.....	9,891
East Indians ..	28
English.....	33,785
French.....	12,963
German	384,958
Hollanders	4,912
Hungarians.....	4,827
Italians ..	9,929
Irish.....	215,534
Mongolians.....	1,217
Norwegians.....	44,615
Polish	54,756
Portugu se	34
Roumanians	4,350
Russians.....	9,977
Spaniards	297
Sandwich Islanders.....	31
Scotch	11,927
Swedish	45,877
Swiss	2,735
Welsh	2,966
West Indies.....	37
Total.....	1,208,669
Total foreign population.....	914,206

From the foregoing it will be seen that Chicago is well able to entertain her thousands of visitors during the Exposition, and from the character of her population, sight-seers from any section of the globe may expect to meet a cordial and responsive welcome, made complete by the influence of the residents who claim a like nationality with them. The city has

every convenience for comfortable and perfect entertainment, and great preparations are being made for the care of so large an increase of population, so that all may be pleased and happy.

Site of the Exposition.—The site selected for the great exposition is an ideal one. It embraces Jackson and Washington Parks and Midway Plaisance—a strip 600 feet wide connecting the two. This site could not have been improved upon and affords every convenience for visitors and abundant space for the numerous buildings that are now being erected. The greater number of buildings will be in Jackson Park. This is beautifully situated on the lake shore, seven miles southeast of the city hall, and embraces 586 acres. The beautiful Washington Park is about a mile nearer to the center of the city, and contains 371 acres. It is most beautifully laid out, the landscape gardening being of a high order of merit. Midway Plaisance, connecting the two parks, has eighty acres making a total of 1,037 acres available for the exposition. Adjoining Washington Park on the South, are the grounds of the Washington Driving Park Association. Vast amounts of money have already been spent upon these sites, over \$4,000,000 having been expended in beautifying them in lawns, flower beds and shrubbery. The board of control of the Exposition will spend \$1,000,000 more in the further preparation of the grounds. The grading alone has cost over \$397,000. These parks are connected with the center of the city and with the general park and boulevard system by about thirty-five miles of boulevards from 100 to 300 feet in width.

Amid the growing buildings, which to the visitor bear the appearance of the nucleus of an embryonic city, the magnificent outline of the Exposition plans may already be defined. The graceful lagoons, wooded islands, ornamental promontories which will beautify the Exposition in a manner never before attempted, can already be outlined, even amid the chaotic lumber piles, sawmills, railroad tracks, temporary bridges and other paraphernalia of construction. The swampy shore line of Lake Michigan abutting the park has already been ornamented by a sweeping promenade graceful and massive as the celebrated Thames embankment. The swampy ponds have been converted into long, winding lagoons; the prairie has been made into terraces whose broad expanse has already been ornamented with the colossal buildings to be devoted to Exposition purposes. The illustrations on the reverse side of this folder give a very complete idea of the number and elegance of the buildings, together with the general plans proposed. The buildings will far surpass those of any previous exposition in number, size and elegance, while the architectural groupings as a whole will far surpass anything the world has yet known.

Buildings and Grounds.—The area under roof of the great Exposition will equal that of Paris in 1889, Philadelphia in 1876, and Vienna in 1873 combined. In all there will be over 150 acres under roof, or if we include the space covered by the buildings devoted to States and foreign governments, and the sundry buildings lining the Midway Plaisance, the area covered will aggregate about 200 acres.

The following table gives the dimensions in feet and area in acres of the buildings:

<i>Buildings.</i>	<i>Dimensions in feet.</i>	<i>Area in acres.</i>
Manufactures and Liberal Arts.....	787x1687	30.5
Administration.....	262x 262	1.6
Mines.....	350x 700	5.6
Electricity.....	345x 690	5.5
Transportation.....	256x 960	5.6
Transportation Annex.....	427x 900	8.8
Woman's.....	199x 388	1.8
Art Galleries.....	320x 500	3.7
Art Gallery Annexes (2).....	120x 200	1.1
Fisheries.....	165x 365	1.4
Fisheries Annexes (2).....	135 diam.	.8
Horticulture.....	250x 998	5.7
Horticulture Greenhouses (8).....	24x 100	.5
Machinery.....	492x 846	9.6
Machinery Annex.....	490x 550	6.2
Machinery Power House.....	490x 461	2.1
Machinery Pumping Works.....	77x 84	
Machinery Machine Shop.....	106x 250	

	<i>Dimensions in feet.</i>	<i>Area in Acres.</i>
Agriculture.....	500x 800	9.2
Agriculture Annex ..	300x 550	3.8
Agriculture Assembly Hall, etc.	125x 450	1.3
Forestry.....	208x 528	2.5
Sawmill.....	125x 300	.8
Dairy ..	100x 200	5
Live Stock (2).....	65x 200	.9
Live Stock Pavilion.....	280x 440	2.8
Live Stock Sheds	40.0
Casino	120x 250	.7
Music Hall.....	120x 250	.7
United States Government.....	345x 415	3.3
United States Government Imitation Battleship.....	69.25x 348	.3
Illinois State.....	160x 450	1.7
Illinois State Wings (2).....3

159.3

Midway Plaisance will have located upon it, special features such as the Bazar of All Nations, Street of Cairo, Constantinople Street, the Japanese Village, German Village and many other special features of elegance.

The Administration Building is pronounced to be the gem and crown of the exposition palaces. It is located at the west end of the great court, in the southern part of the site, looking eastward, and at its rear are the transportation facilities and depots. The most conspicuous object which will attract the gaze of visitors on reaching the grounds is the gilded dome of this lofty building. This imposing edifice cost about \$450,000.

The Machinery Hall has been pronounced by many architects, second only to the Administration building in the magnificence of its appearance. This building and power house cost about \$1,200,000. It is located at the extreme south end of the park, midway between the shore of Lake Michigan and the west line of the park. It is just south of the Administration building and west of the Agricultural building. The Machinery annex adjoins Machinery Hall on the west, and covers between four and five acres and increases the length of the Machinery building to about 1,400 feet, thus rendering it the second largest of all the Exposition structures.

The Woman's Building is situated in the northwestern part of the park, separated by a generous distance from the Horticultural building on the one side and the Illinois State building on the other, and facing the great lagoon with the flowery island as a vista.

The Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building is the largest exposition building ever erected or contemplated. It is rectangular in form, its central hall being surrounded by a nave and two galleries, the two galleries being connected by twenty-eight bridges, fifty feet wide and 108 feet long. There is a fraction less than eleven acres of skylight in the roof, requiring forty-one carloads of glass. There will enter into the construction of this building more than 1,600 carloads of material. The building occupies a most conspicuous place in the grounds. It faces the lake with only lawns and promenades between. North of it is the United States Government Building, south, the harbor and water basin; west, the Electrical building and the lagoon separating it from the wooded island. The building will cost \$1,500,000.

The Art Palace is located beautifully in the northern portion of the park, with the south front facing the lagoon. It is separated from the lagoon by beautiful terraces, ornamented with balustrades, with an immense flight of steps leading down from the main portal to the lagoon, where there is a landing for boats. The north front faces the wide lawn and the group of State buildings. The immediate neighborhood of the building is ornamented with groups of statues, *replica* ornaments of classic art, such as the Choriagic monument and the "Cave of the Winds," and other beautiful examples of Grecian Art. The ornamentation also includes statues of heroic and life size proportions. The building will cost between \$500,000 and \$600,000.

The Horticultural Building is immediately south of the Midway Plaisance, and facing east on the lagoon. In front is

a flower terrace for outside exhibits, including tanks for Nymphaea and the Victoria Regia. The front of the terrace, with its low parapet, between the large vases, borders the water, and its center forms a boat landing. In this building are exhibited all the varieties of flowers, plants, vines, seeds, horticultural implements, etc. The cost of this building is about \$300,000.

The Dairy Building, by reason of the exceptionally novel and interesting exhibits it will contain, is quite sure to be regarded with great favor by World's Fair visitors in general. The building stands near the lake shore, in the southeastern part of the park and close by the general live stock exhibit. It covers approximately half an acre, measuring 95x200 feet; it is two stories high, and cost \$30,000.

The Fisheries Building.—One of the most artistic of the exposition palaces is the Fisheries building, which embraces a large central structure with two smaller polygonal buildings connected with it on either end by arcades. The extreme length of the building is 1,100 feet and the width is 200 feet. It is beautifully located to the northward of the United States Government building. To the close observer the exterior of the building cannot fail to be exceedingly interesting, for the architect exerted all his ingenuity in arranging innumerable forms of capitals, modillions, brackets, cornices and other ornamental details, using only fish and other sea forms for his motif of design. The roof of the building is of old Spanish tile and the side walls of pleasing color. The cost will be about \$200,000.

The Forestry Building is, in appearance, perhaps, the most unique of all the exposition structures. Its dimensions are 200x500 feet. To a remarkable degree its architecture is of a rustic order. On all four sides of the building is a veranda, supporting the roof, which is a colonnade consisting of a series of columns composed of three tree trunks, each twenty-five feet in length, one of them from sixteen to twenty inches in diameter, and the others smaller. All of these trunks are left in their natural state with bark undisturbed. They are contributed by the different States and Territories of the Union and by foreign countries, each furnishing specimens of its most characteristic trees. The Forestry building will cost about \$100,000.

The Electrical Building, the seat of the most novel and brilliant exhibit in the whole exposition, is 345 feet wide and 700 feet long, the major axis running north and south. The south front is on the great quadrangle or court; the north front faces the lagoon, the east front is opposite the Manufactures building and the west faces the Mines building. Its cost is to be \$375,000.

The Agricultural Building is one of the most magnificent structures raised for the Exposition. The style of architecture is classic renaissance. This building is put up very near the shore of Lake Michigan, and is almost surrounded by the lagoons that lead into the park from the lake. This building, together with the Forestry, Dairy and Live Stock buildings, cost nearly \$1,000,000, and affords most extensive and gratifying provision for showing and subserving the agricultural and allied interests.

The Hall of Mines and Mining is located at the southern extremity of the western lagoon or lake, and between the Electrical and Transportation buildings. The main front looks southward on the great central court, and northward on the western and middle lakes and islands gorgeous with flowers. These principal fronts display enormous arched entrances, richly embellished with sculptural decorations, emblematic of mining and its allied industries. The exterior of this building like that of all the others, will be made of material similar to that used in facing the recent Paris Exposition buildings. The cost of the Mines building is to be \$260,000.

The Government Building is delightfully located near the lake shore, south of the main lagoon and of the area reserved for the foreign nations and the several States, and east of the Woman's building and of Midway Plaisance. The buildings of England, Germany and Mexico are near by, to the northward. It is classic in style, and bears a strong resemblance to the National Museum and other government buildings at Washington. It is constructed of iron, brick and glass, and cost \$400,000.

tion for its expenses has been made by act of Congress. The Auxiliary embraces between fifteen and twenty departments, such as literature, government, education, music, science, art, engineering, etc., in each of which are subdivisions. A programme is being arranged for congresses in each of these departments and divisions, in which specialists and advanced thinkers may participate in discussing the vital and important questions, and presenting the latest and best achievements of the human mind in each.

The prospects are that fully one hundred congresses altogether will be held, and it is intended to publish their proceedings in lasting form.

Board of Lady Managers.—One notable particular wherein the World's Columbian Exposition differs from any previous World's Fair is the prominence of women in its management. The act of Congress authorizing the holding of the Exposition also created a Board of Lady Managers, consisting of two members, with alternates, from every State and Territory, eight members and alternates-at-large, and nine from the city of Chicago. Recognizing as its first duty the promotion of the general interests of the Exposition, the Board has rendered valuable assistance to the National Commissioners, in influencing favorable State legislation, in arousing enthusiasm, and in formulating plans for the development of local resources. In addition, it holds and exercises as a dual function the guardianship of women's special interests. There will be no separate exhibit of women's work, the Board having decided that to be inexpedient; but in the Woman's Building, which is designed for administrative and other purposes, will be a showing of such things as women are particularly and vitally interested in, and which do not properly belong to the general competitive classification. Every department of the entire Exposition is as open to women as to men, and the act of Congress gives the Board the right to representation on all juries of award where women's work is concerned. So great indeed has the importance of the Board become, that it has long since been recognized as an all-pervading and influential factor of the entire international enterprise. The lady managers have invited the women of all countries to participation in the Exposition. Numerous foreign committees, comprised of women, have already been formed, and are now in successful co-operation with the official Board.

This Board has instituted, in connection with the model hospital of the Woman's Building, a department of public comfort, which promises to become a novel and excellent feature of the Exposition. This is intended to be supplementary to the hospital, and to provide for such cases of slight illness or accidents as do not require regular medical attendance. The main room will be in the Woman's Building, but branch rooms will be established in every division of the Exposition, and all of them will be under the supervision of the lady managers.

Traffic Communications.—All public passenger railways, whether steam, cable, electric or horse, as well as the great number of steamboats on Lake Michigan, will deliver passengers conveniently near the numerous entrances to the grounds. With these unlimited facilities it is estimated that more than 100,000 people per hour can be carried to and from the grounds. An elevated railroad will convey visitors to all parts of the grounds, making it easy to go from one point to another without walking. The distances on the grounds are so great that visitors will find this arrangement to be a great source of convenience and comfort. Other means of transit will also be provided inside of the grounds. One of these, and in fact the most attractive of all, will be the means of water transit through the lagoons, canal and basin. The waterways inside the grounds cover an area of about eighty-five acres. Here will be provided launches and small craft of all kinds. One can board these boats and travel a distance of nearly three miles, passing on the route all of the principal buildings and points of attraction. It will be one of the grandest sights of the world, and one to leave an everlasting impression on the minds of those who view it. No visitor at the Fair should fail to take this short voyage. It will be a panorama of

The Transportation Building.—Forming the northern architectural court of the Exposition is a group of edifices of which the Transportation building is one. It is situated at the southern end of the west flank and lies between the Horticultural and the Mines buildings. The transportation exhibits naturally include everything of whatever name or sort devoted to the purpose of transportation. The building will cost about \$300,000.

The Casino and Pier.—All visitors to the Exposition will inspect the Casino and Pier and enjoy thoroughly the delight which they, together with their surroundings, afford. The pier is eighty feet wide and extends 1,000 feet out into Lake Michigan, from the eastern extremity of the grand court or avenue, running from the Administration building to the lake. Along the shore on either side of the pier are broad, beautiful promenades, where thousands of visitors may stroll in the intervals of sight-seeing in the buildings. The Casino is a composite structure embracing nine pavilions and was planned to be a representation of Venice on a small scale in the waters of Lake Michigan. The Casino and Pier is to cost \$150,000.

The Naval Exhibit.—Unique among other exhibits, is that made by the United States Navy department. It is in a structure which to all outward appearances, is a faithful, full sized model of one of the new coast line battle ships now being built at a cost of about \$3,000,000 each. This imitation battle ship of 1893, is erected on piling on the lake front, in the northeastern portion of Jackson Park. It is surrounded by water and has the appearance of being moored to a wharf. The structure has all the fittings that belong to the actual ship, together with all the appliances for working the same. Officers, seamen, mechanics and marines are detailed by the navy department during the Exposition, and the discipline and mode of life on our naval vessels are completely shown. The dimensions of the structure are those of the actual battle ship, to wit: Length, 348 feet; width amidships, 69 feet, 3 inches; and from the water to the top of main deck is 12 feet. Nothing of the kind has ever before been attempted at a World's Fair. The cost of this curious and original structure is about \$100,000.

Annexes.—The annexes will be most imposing and architecturally beautiful, and will be fit complements to the splendid buildings they are to supplement. Those of the machinery department, comprising the power houses, pumping works, elevators, etc., will be exhibits of themselves and will be susceptible of inspection by visitors while displaying the value of the apparatus in actual operation. The live stock sheds will cover an immense area, and while they will be as inexpensive as is consistent, will be models of completeness and will harmonize with the architectural effect attempted. Special conveniences and accommodations for the press representatives of the world will be provided, and there will be additional buildings, conveniences, and attractions added as opportunity affords or suggests. A notable feature will be the reproduction of the Spanish convent, La Rabida, in which a wonderfully complete collection of Columbus relics and allied exhibits will be gathered. The total cost of the exposition structures alone is estimated at about \$8,000,000.

Exhibits.—The exhibits will be in greater number and of a more extensive and magnificent character than has ever before been attempted, and the whole affair will partake of that air of internationality that makes all mankind related. The whole world is interested, and every nation of earth is making preparations to exhibit its development in literature, arts, science, manufacture, invention and general progress. The manners and customs of ancient and modern times will be offered in comparison, and Africa, Egypt, Persia, India, China and Japan will send their historic and traditional lore, illustrated in rare exhibits, to show their wonderful progress in this nineteenth century.

The nations of Europe have shown unusual interest in the Exposition, and give assurances of their unqualified support and hearty co-operation. The most elaborate art collection the world has known will be gathered here, and priceless gems of the masters will be for the first time exhibited on this side of the ocean. The preparations made by the South and Central American countries is most gratifying, and the re-

sources, development, characteristics and products of all sections of America will be ably portrayed. These countries have allotted many millions of dollars to insure proper representation of their resources, and display the most pronounced desire and solicitude for the success of the enterprise. Many of these nations have more than doubled their original appropriations, and correct information on the subject is assuring that their buildings and exhibits will surpass anything heretofore attempted. The style of architecture of the buildings will be characteristic of the country represented.

Foreign Participation.—It is a pleasure to append a table of the nations and colonies who have determined to participate in the Exposition, together with the amount of their appropriations, as either made or officially proposed :

Argentine Republic.....\$100,000	Great Britain\$425,000
Austria 149,100	Guatemala 120,000
Barbadoes..... 6,000	Hayti..... 25,000
Bermuda..... 3,000	Honduras..... 20,000
Bolivia 30,700	Jamaica 20,000
Brazil..... 600,000	Japan 630,765
British Guiana... 25,000	Mexico 50,000
British Honduras... 7,500	New South Wales.. 150,000
Canada..... 100,000	New Zealand 27,500
Cape Colony..... 25,000	Nicaragua 30,000
Ceylon..... 65,600	Norway..... 56,280
Colombia 100,000	Orange Free State.. 7,500
Costa Rica..... 150,000	Paraguay..... 100,000
Cuba 25,000	Peru 125,000
Denmark 67,000	Salvador..... 12,000
Dutch Guiana..... 10,000	Sweden 53,600
D. W. Indies 5,000	Tasmania..... 10,000
Ecuador..... 125,000	Trinidad..... 15,000
France..... 670,000	
Germany..... 809,200	
	Total.....\$4 950,745

The following named countries have also expressed a determination to participate, but the amount of money to be expended by each is not yet known :

Algeria,	Netherlands,
Belgium,	Persia,
British Columbia,	Porto Rico,
Danish West Indies,	Queensland,
Egypt,	Russia,
Engtheria,	San Domingo,
French Guiana,	S am,
Greece,	South Australia,
Hawaii,	Spain,
India,	Transvaal,
Madagascar,	Turkey,
Madeira,	Uruguay,
Malta,	Venezuela,
Mashonaland,	Victoria.

From information received at Exposition headquarters, there will be added to the above list Hungary, Bulgaria, and many others. At a low estimate the total of the appropriations of foreign nations will reach \$6,000,000. Nearly all of the participating nations will erect buildings in the Exposition grounds. Building sites have already been selected for Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Turkey, Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, Costa Rica and Guatemala.

The United States and Territories.—The unprecedented interest shown by foreign nations is being duly appreciated at home, and throughout the States and Territories of the Union a deep interest is manifested, and earnest efforts are being put forth for the having of creditable exhibits and representation. The government has taken the initiatory step, and appropriated \$1,500,000 for the erection of a grand structure in which to display such articles and materials as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the government in time of peace, and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people.

Nearly all of the States and Territories have either made appropriations or expressed their intention to do so.

The subjoined table shows the amounts appropriated for exhibits by States or Territories already declared :

Arizona.....\$ 30,000	Colorado\$100,000
California..... 300,000	Delaware..... 10,000

Idaho.....	\$20,000	New Mexico.....	\$25,000
Illinois.....	800,000	New York.....	300,000
Indiana.....	75,000	North Carolina.....	25,000
Iowa.....	175,000	North Dakota.....	25,000
Maine.....	40,000	Ohio.....	100,000
Maryland.....	60,000	Pennsylvania.....	300,000
Massachusetts.....	150,000	Rhode Island.....	25,000
Michigan.....	100,000	Vermont.....	15,000
Minnesota.....	50,000	Washington.....	100,000
Missouri.....	150,000	West Virginia.....	40,000
Montana.....	50,000	Wisconsin.....	65,000
Nebraska.....	50,000	Wyoming.....	30,000
New Hampshire.....	25,000		
New Jersey.....	70,000	Total.....	\$3,305,000

Appropriation bills are now pending in legislatures as follows:

Connecticut.....	\$ 50,000	Utah.....	\$ 50,000
Ken ucky.....	100,000	Virginia.....	50,000
Mississippi.....	50,000		
Total.....			\$300,000

In several States the appropriations made are only preliminary, and will be largely increased. Nine States which, owing to constitutional restriction or other prohibitive reason, made no World's Fair appropriations, have held State conventions and formed organizations of the stock-subscription sort for raising the amounts deemed necessary for creditable representation. These States and the sums they are thus raising are:

Alabama.....	\$ 50,000	Louisiana.....	\$ 50,000
Arkansas.....	100,000	Oregon.....	100,000
Florida.....	100,000	South Dakota.....	80,000
Georgia.....	100,000	Texas.....	300,000
Kansas.....	100,000		
Total.....			\$980,000

In addition to the co-operation and enterprising efforts of all the countries of the world, there are positive assurances from numerous individuals and corporate interests in all parts of the world that encourage the management to expect the richest and most elaborate display ever attempted.

Thirteen departments have been organized, in which all material things known to man have been carefully and respectively classified, and every facility will be provided to enable exhibitors to display their products to the best advantage.

From the numerous applications for space that are constantly pouring in, it has become manifest that, large as the area for the Exposition is, it will require the greatest circumspection on the part of those intrusted with the allotment of space to make it adequate.

Space will probably be allotted in July or August, 1892, and it is already patent that every foot of available space will be more than covered by the demands of exhibitors.

Finances.—The finances of the Exposition are in a remarkably healthy state, considering the magnitude of the undertaking. At the inception of the enterprise Chicagoans provided \$10,000,000, of which sum \$5,000,000 was in subscriptions to the capital stock of the World's Columbian Exposition, and \$5,000,000 was in bonds, voted by the city council.

Subscriptions to the capital stock are continually being made, and now aggregate about \$6,000,000. These subscriptions are paid on the call of the Directory, as the money is needed for the prosecution of the work. The national commission has broadened the scope of the Exposition, and it is expected that the government will provide for at least a part of the additional amount necessary to success. A bill is now pending in Congress looking to this end.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

The World's Congress Auxiliary is an organization authorized and supported by the Exposition corporation for the purpose of bringing to Chicago a series of world's conventions of leaders in the various departments of human progress, during the exposition season of 1893. The Auxiliary has also been recognized by the government of the United States as the appropriate agency to conduct this important work. Its general announcement has been sent to the foreign governments by the Department of State, and an appropria-

beautiful architecture, landscape effects, floral designs, statuary, fountains, etc., such as has never before been witnessed by human eye.

As a Railway Center Chicago is unsurpassed, having thirty-five railway lines terminating here. These reach out from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the gulf to the Canadian line. They have commodious and elegant depots. Elegant and luxurious Pullman and Wagner coaches are used on all the great roads entering here and passengers may journey to the City of Mexico or San Francisco without leaving the car. It is estimated that over 900 passenger trains arrive and depart from the various depots daily; of these 248 are express trains and the remainder suburban trains, in which service Chicago is unsurpassed. The estimated arrivals and departures are 175,000 persons daily. The following is a list of railways entering Chicago:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.
Baltimore & Ohio.
Chicago & Alton.
Chicago & Erie.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.
Chicago, Evanston & Lake Shore.
Chicago & Grand Trunk.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.
Chicago & Northwestern.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.
Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City.
Chicago & Northern Pacific.
Chicago & Southwestern.
Chicago & West Michigan.
Chicago & Western Indiana.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago.
Illinois Central.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.
Michigan Central.
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western.
Milwaukee & Northern.
Missouri Pacific.
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.
Wabash.
Wisconsin Central.

City Railway Service.—The city railway service of Chicago embraces horse cars, cable, electric and elevated railroads, and there are 396 miles of street railway, running to all parts of the city, giving an excellent service. These railways have accommodations for nearly 600,000 people a day, and are increasing their capacity rapidly. The new elevated roads will facilitate rapid transit and greatly add to the conveniences for travel, while the suburban service on all roads is kept fully abreast of the demands and is being improved each season.

Theaters.—There are thirty-two first-class theaters and places of amusement and the visitor will not lack opportunity for enjoying himself to his heart's content, no matter in what direction his tastes may lie. It is estimated that the places of amusement have an average daily attendance of from 20,000 to 25,000 persons.

Churches.—The visitor to Chicago will be impressed with the number and elegance of the places of divine worship. Of these there are 465 comprising all denominations and having an attendance of not less than 120,000 each Sunday.

Restaurants.—It is estimated that fully 150 restaurants and cafes will be in operation about the grounds and within the various buildings. It is estimated that these will have a seating capacity of from 60,000 to 100,000 people.

Medical Bureau, Police and Fire Protection.—The medical bureau will be in charge of an eminent physician, who will have a capable corps of assistants. Hospitals will be located on the grounds, and an ambulance service held in readiness for emergencies in sickness or accident.

The police protection will be of the best order, a complete force being organized whose duty it will be to attend to everything pertaining to the safety and welfare of the attendants, which it is estimated will average 150,000 people daily.

A fire department of high efficiency will protect the exhibits; with a full complement of modern appliances.

Columbian Guards.—A military organization controlled by, and under the direction of the Exposition Company, and having no connection with the Police Department. This organization is under the command of Col. Edmund Rice, U. S. Army, whose title in the guards is that of Commandant. The purpose of this organization is to have the guards do Police and Fire Patrol duty wholly under the supervision of the Exposition Company. The number of men enrolled in 1893 will probably be 2000.

Convent of La Rabida.—This will be erected on the promontory which is on the lake shore near the pier. It will be an exact reproduction of the Convent of La Rabida, in Spain, where Columbus found shelter in time of trouble for himself and boy, where he developed his theory of an undiscovered continent in the West. The building is considered more closely connected with Columbus and his great works than any other on the ground. It will cost fully \$50,000.

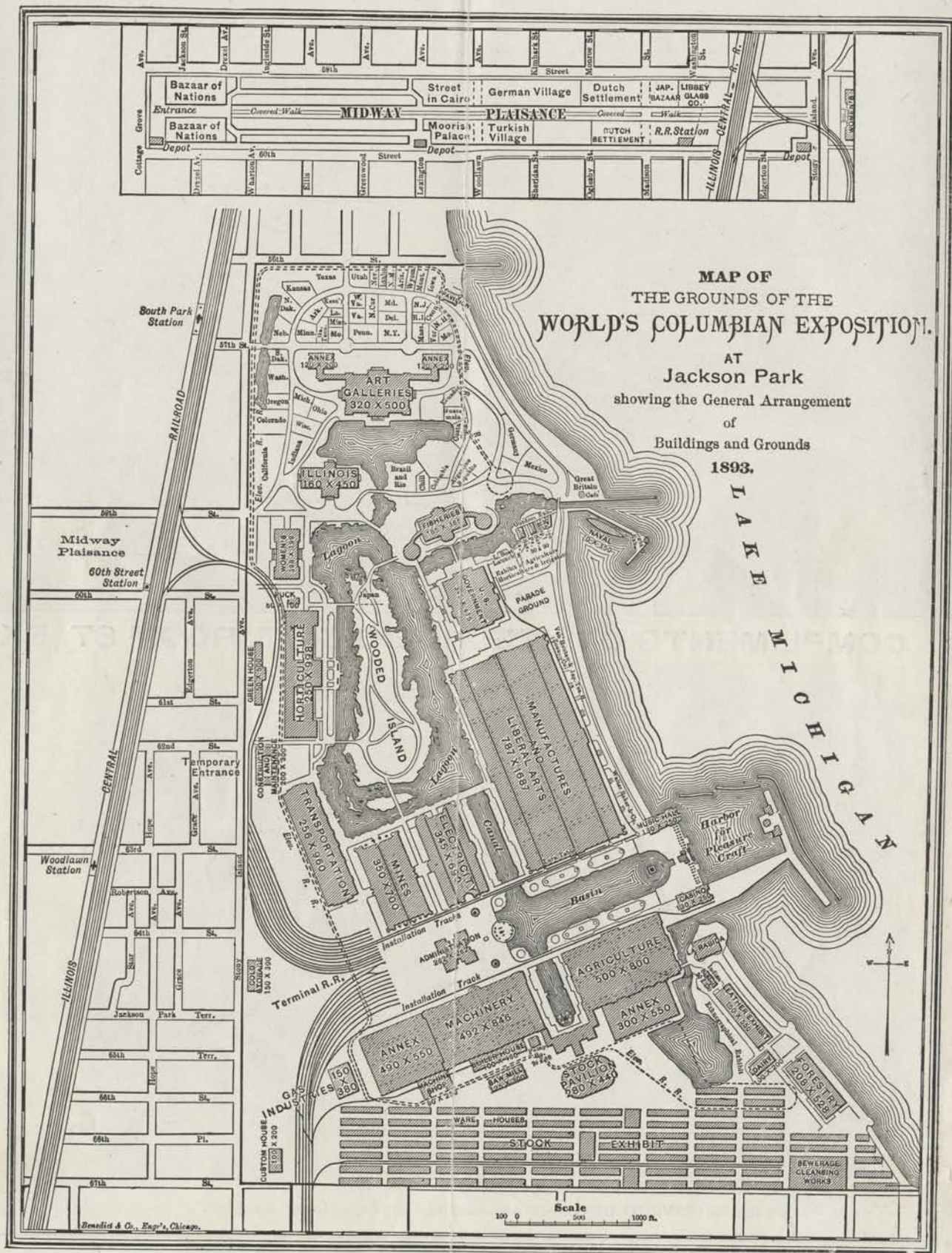
Electricity.—17,000 horse-power of electricity is provided for the Exposition. This is three times the electric lighting power in use in Chicago, and ten times that provided for the Paris Exposition of 1889. Provision has been made for 9000 horse power for incandescent light, 5000 for arc lights and 3000 for machinery power. This supplies 93,000 incandescent lights and 5000 arc lights. The buildings provided with electric power are: Mines, Electricity, Agriculture, Transportation and Manufacture. The cost of the electric plant will be \$1,000,000.

Interior Water Ways.—These include eight divisions of water within the grounds, connecting with one another. The "Basin" extends east from the Administration building to Lake Michigan. It contains ten and three-quarters acres. The "South Canal," containing two and one-quarter acres extends south from the head of the basin. The "North Canal," which contains three and one-quarter acres, extends north from the head of the basin. The "Lagoon," around the wooded island, contains twenty-three acres. The Lagoon north of the island, running to Lake Michigan, contains three and four-fifths acres. The Lagoon south of Agricultural building contains eight and three-quarters acres. In addition to these the lake lying south of the "Fine Arts" building, contains seven and one-half acres, and the "Pond" in the south part of the ground, one and one-half acres, making a total area of sixty-one acres, in interior waterways.

Staff—Which has entered largely into the composition of the materials used on the buildings, is a material that is lighter than wood, is fire-proof, water-proof, and if kept painted will last for a great many years. The architectural and other designs covering the buildings, are first modeled in clay, from which moulds are made. The staff to be used as a covering, is then cast in these moulds, the composition being of plaster, cement and fiber. This material has been used for a long time in other parts of the world as a covering for buildings, and is very popular. All of the Exposition buildings and many of the State buildings will be covered with this material, and the amount used would be equal to the covering of a building four stories high and ten miles long.

The Peristyle—Is the structure which connects the Music Hall and the Casino, at the foot of the Basin. Its dimensions are, length, 600 feet, width 60 feet and height 60 feet. There is a grand archway at its center, which forms a portal from Lake Michigan to the Grand Central Court. This portal is dedicated to Columbus, and upon it the names of the world's great explorers are inscribed. It is crowned with a group of statuary, emblematic of the world's progress. The Peristyle bears 48 columns representing the states and territories. Each column bears the coat of arms and an emblematic statue of the state it represents. The Peristyle, together with the Casino and Music Hall, cost \$300,000.

Power House.—This will adjoin the Machinery Hall, and is 100x400 feet in dimensions. There will be used 24,000 horse power of steam for the Exposition, and the engines will be located in this power house. One of these engines will be about twice the size of the celebrated "Corliss" engine which was used at the Centennial. Oil will be used for fuel, and the boilers will present a solid bank 600 feet



long. Of the 24,000 horse power provided, 17,000 will be used for electricity.

Statuary.—Scattered throughout the ground and buildings there will be 48 sculptured groups, and 103 distinct figures, all of heroic size. These will be placed as follows: The statue of "Franklin," which is by Rohl-Smith, and stands 16 feet high, having cost \$3,000, is placed in the main entrance of the Electricity Building. The statue of the Republic, by Daniel C. French, will be in the Basin, at the entrance from Lake Michigan. This statue is 60 feet high and stands on a pedestal 40 feet high. The working model alone cost \$8,000, and the complete statue will cost \$25,000. The other figures will be placed as follows: Horticultural Building, ten figures; Transportation Building, 16 figures and eight groups; Administration Building, 30 figures and twenty groups. Machinery Hall, 15 figures; Agricultural Building, 6 groups; Manufactures' Building, 16 sculptured Eagles, each 16 feet high and 21 feet across the wings. There are two cattle groups in a colonnade between the Agricultural and the Machinery Building.

Flowers and Fountains.—There will be a magnificent display of flowers in all parts of the grounds, particularly around the Horticultural Building and on the Wooded Island. The Rose Garden will be located on the wooded island and will contain 20,000 rose bushes, and in the same place will be every variety of flowering shrubs and trees, with aquatic plants along the lagoon shores. It is proposed to have a "Procession" of flowers throughout the six months of the fair, special attention being devoted to each in its season. The fair will open in May with 1,000,000 tulips in bloom around the Horticultural Building, and will close in October with a magnificent Chrysanthemum show. Inside the Horticultural Building, the fair will open with the greatest show of orchids ever seen. The Grand Fountain stands at the head of the basin, immediately in front of the Administration Building. It was made in Paris by Mac Moines, at a cost of \$50,000. The diameter is 150 feet, and the waters will be most brilliantly illuminated by electricity. There are two Electrical Fountains, each 50 feet in diameter, and two smaller fountains in front of the Fine Arts Building.

The Music Hall is situated on the lake shore at the foot of the basin; it is 140x260 feet in dimensions, and the audience hall will seat 2,500 people. An orchestra and chorus of 500 has been provided for, and the building will be beautifully designed and in every way a gem. The hall within this building will be arranged on the most artistic and scientific principles, with a view to comfort and to the securing of perfect acoustic effects.

Music at the Fair.—Among the most entertaining features of the Exposition will be the great Music Hall and its attractions. The musical programmes will be elaborate, and replete with the masterly productions of the master composers, ancient and modern, and many festivals will be held. Great choruses are being trained, and an immense orchestra of skilled musicians will be formed. Many of the foreign governments propose to send their greatest band organizations, and these, with the celebrated bands of our own country, will furnish music of a quality never before heard.

The Dedicatory Ceremonies.—The ceremonies attending the dedication of the buildings in October, 1892, have been fully decided upon, and will embrace a four days' celebration, from October 11 to October 14 inclusive, and the plan of ceremonies adopted will, it is believed, fittingly celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

Something like \$300,000 will be spent to secure this end. The President of the United States and his Cabinet, the Senate, House of Representatives, the Governors of States, and all foreign representatives will be invited to be present. The presentation to the United States and dedicatory ceremonies will be very impressive, and a very elaborate musical programme rendered.

The World's Columbian Exposition will undoubtedly be the fit exponent of the progress of the world to its climax in the nineteenth century.

R. H. (DICK) LEE.

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ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.—Dimensions, 262 x 262 Feet. Covers 1.6 Acres.



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.—Dimensions, 250 x 698 Feet. Covers 5.7 Acres.



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.—Dimensions, 500 x 800 Feet. Covers 9.2 Acres.



U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING.—Dimensions, 345 x 415 Feet. Covers 3.3 Acres.



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.—Dimensions, 787 x 1,687 Feet. Covers 30.5 Acres.



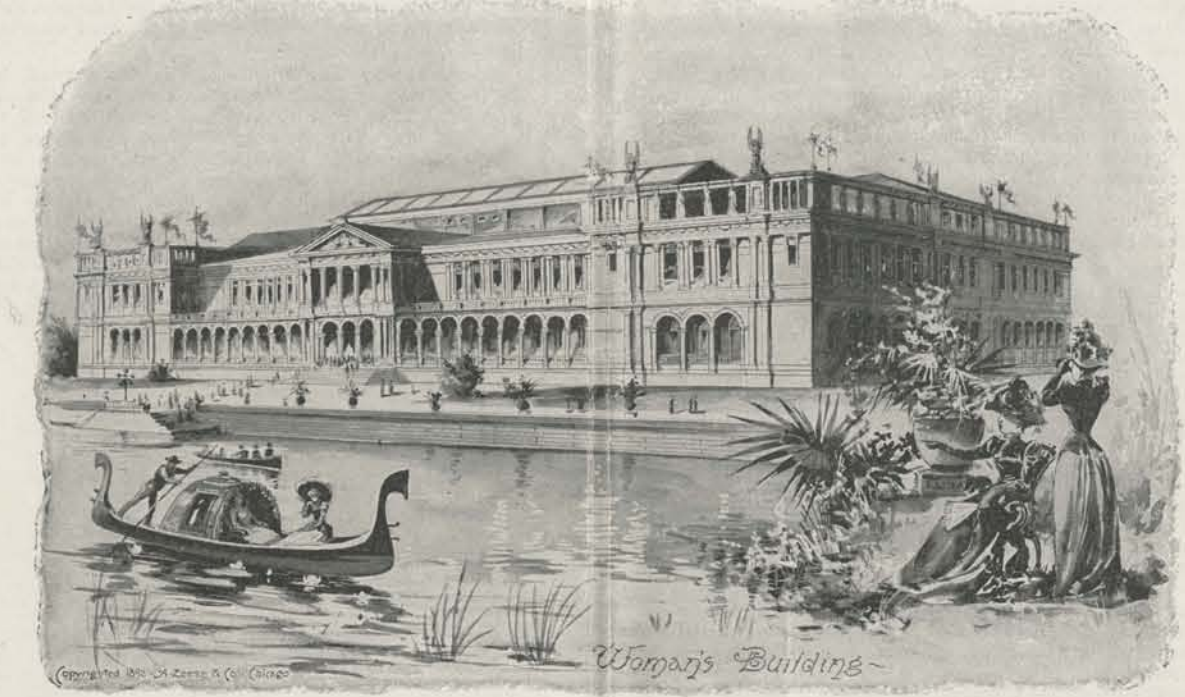
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MINES AND MINING BUILDING.—Dimensions, 350 x 700 Feet. Covers 5.6 Acres.



MACHINERY HALL.—Dimensions, 492 x 846 Feet. Covers 9.6 Acres.



WOMAN'S BUILDING.—Dimensions, 199 x 388 Feet. Covers 1.8 Acres.



ELECTRICAL BUILDING.—Dimensions, 345 x 690 Feet. Covers 5.5 Acres.



FISHERIES BUILDING.—Dimensions, 165 x 365 Feet. Covers 1.4 Acres.



ART PALACE.—Dimensions, 320 x 500 Feet. Covers 3.7 Acres.



TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.—Dimensions, 256 x 960 Feet. Covers 5.6 Acres.