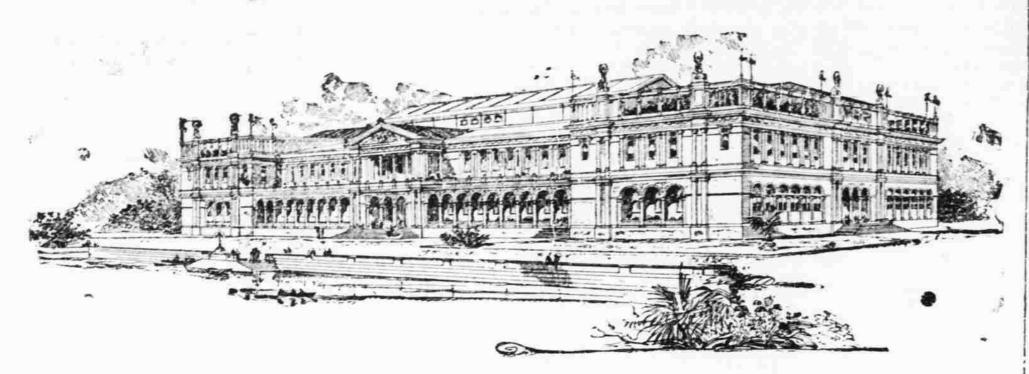
BUILDINGS AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN FAIR, CHICAGO.



THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Among a great number of sketches submitted in competition for this building by women from all over the land, the President of the Board of Lady Managers quickly discovered in the sketch submitted by Miss Sophia G. Hayden that harmony of grouping and gracefulness of details which indicate the architectural scholar, and to her was awarded the first prize of a thousand dollars, and also

Directly in front of the building the lagoon takes the form of a bay, about 400 feet in width. From the centre of this bay a grand landing and staircase leads to a terrace six feet above the water. Crossing this terrace other staircases give access to the ground four feet above, on which, about 100 feet back, the building is situated. The first terrace is designed in artistic flower beds and low shrubs. The principal facade has an extreme length of 400 feet, the depth of the building being half this distance. Italian renaissance

The first story is raised about ten feet from the ground line, and a wide staircase leads to the centre pavilion. This pavilion, forming the main triple-arched entrance, with an open colonnade in the second story, is finished with a low pediment enriched with a highly elaborate bas-relief. The corner pavilions have each an open colonnade added above the main cornice. Here are located the Hang-A lobby 40 feet wide leads into the open rotunda, 70x65 feet, reaching through the height of the building, and protected by a richly

whole having a thoroughly Italian courtyard effect, admitting abundance of light to all rooms facing this interior space. On the first floor are located, on the left hand, a model hospital; on the right, a model kindergarten, each occupying 80x60 feet.

The whole floor of the south pavilion is devoted to the retrospective exhibit; the one on the north to reform work and charity organization. Each of these floors is 80x200. The curtain opposite the main front contains the Library, Bureau of Information, records, etc.

In the second story are located ladies' parlors, committee rooms and dressing-rooms, all leading to the open balcony in front. The

whole second floor of the north pavilion incloses the great assembly-room and club-room. The first of these is provided with an elevated stage for the accommodation of speakers. The south pavilion contains the model kitchen, refreshment rooms, reception rooms, etc.

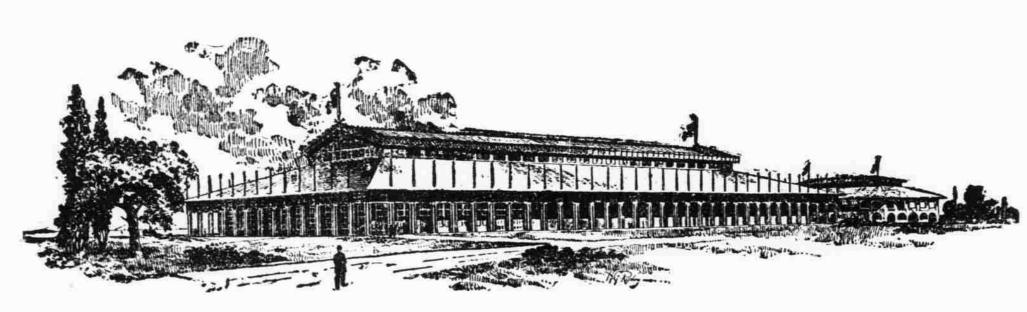
The building is encased with "staff," the same material used on the rest of the buildings, and as it stands with its mellow, decorated walls bathed in the bright sunshine, the women of the country are justly proud of the result.



THE DAIRY BUILDING.

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, while by agriculturists it will be considered one of the most useful and attractive teatures of the whole Exposition. It was designed to contain not only a complete exhibit of dairy products but also a Dairy School, in connection with which will be conducted a series of tests for determining the relative merits of different breeds of dairy cattle as milk and butter producers.

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, is two stories high and cost \$30,000. In design it is of quiet exterior. On the first floor, tesides office headquarters, there is in front a large open space devoted to exhibits of butter, and farther back an oper ating room 25x100 feet, in which the Model Dairy will be conducted. On two sides of this room are amphitheatre seats capable of accommodating 400 spectators. Under these seats are refrigerators and cold storage rooms for the care of the dairy products. The operating-room, which extends to the roof, has on three sides a gallery where the cheese exhibits will be placed. The rest of the second story is devoted to a care, which opens on a balcony overlooking the lake.



THE FORESTRY BUILDING.

The Forestry Building is in appearance the most unique of all the Exposition structures. Its dimensions are 200 by 500 feet. To a remarkable degree its architecture is of the rustic order. On all four sides of the building is a veranda, supporting the roof of which is a colonnade consisting of a series of columns composed of three tree-trunks each 25 feet in length, one of them from 16 to 20 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 sides of the building are constructed of slabs with the bark removed. The window frames are treated in the same rustic manner as is the rest of the building. The main entrances are elaborately finished in different kinds of wood, the material and workmanship being contributed by several prominent lumber associations. The roof is thatched with tan and other barks. The visitor can make no mistake as to kinds of tree-trunks which form the colonnade, for he will see upon each a tablet upon which is inscribed the common and scientific name, the State or country from which the trunk was contributed, and other pertinent information, such as the approximate quantity of such timber in the region whence it came. Surmounting the cornice of the veranda and extending all around the building are numerous flagstaffs bearing the colors, coats of arms, etc., of the Nations and States represented in the exhibits in side.



THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

The main entrance to the Transportation Building consists of an immense single arch enriched to an extraordinary degree with carvings, bas-reliefs and mural paintings, the entire feature forming a rich and beautifut, yet quiet, color climax, for it is treated in leaf

The remainder of the architectural composition falls into a just relation of contrast with the highly wrought entrance, and is duly quiet and modest, though very broad in treatment. It consists of a continuous arcade with subordinated colonnade and entablature. Numerous minor entrances are from time to time pierced in the walls, and with them are grouped terraces, seats, drinking fountains

The interior of the building is treated much after the manner of a Roman basilica, with broad nave and aisles. The roof is therefore in three divisions. The middle one rises much higher than the others, and its walls are pierced to form a beautiful arcaded clearstory. The cupola, placed exactly in the center of the building and rising 165 feet above the ground, is reached by eight elevators. These elevators of themselves naturally form a part of the Transportation exhibit, and as they also carry passengers to galleries at various stages of height, a fine view of the interior of the building may easily be obtained. The main galleries of this building, because of the abundant elevator facilities, prove quite accessible to visitors.

The main building of the Transportation exhibit measures 960 feet front by 250 feet deep. From this extends westward to Stoney Island avenue an enormous annex, covering about nine acres. This is one story only in height. In it may be seen the more bulky exhibits. Along the central avenue or nave the visitor may see facing each other scores of locomotive engines, highly polished, and rendering the perspective effect of the nave both exceedingly novel and striking. Add to the effect of the exhibits the architectural impression given by a long vista of richly ornamented colonnade, and it may easily be seen that the interior of the Transportation Building is one of the most impressive of the Exposition.

The Transportation exhibits naturally includes everything, of whatsoever name or sort, devoted to the purpose of transportation, and range from a baby carriage to a mogul engine, from a cash conveyor to a balloon or carrier pigeon. Technically this exhibit includes everything comprised in class G of the official classification. The Transportation Building cost about \$300,000.

CYCLONES SWEEP THE WEST.

Great Wind Storms and Cloud. bursts in Five States.

Towns Badly Damaged in Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas.

One of the most disastrous storms in the history of the Missouri Valley passed eastward through Nebraska and Iowa late a few afternoons ago, carrying death and destruction in its path.

Page, a small town of 100 people, in the extreme northern portion of Nebraska was the first place struck by the nurricane. Mrs. Harry Ellic and two children were blown from the doorway some distance into the prairie. The mother was killed and the two children fatally injured. Many other people in the town were injured by the flying debris, and nearly all of the houses were more or less damaged.

The inhabitants reported the torna lo carrying with it many articles of household furniture and pieces of houses, indicating that some towns further west suffered in a

greater or less degree. For a hundred miles the tornado passe i down a valley occupied by farmhouses. The

damage in this district was great. When the storm crossed the Missouri River it struck the town of Akron. Iowa, on the line of the Chicago, Milwauses and St. Paul Road, which has a population of about 1000 people. It was devastated by the tor nado.

It began to grow dark in the town, and in half an hour it was necessary to have lights. About 6 o'clock the storm struck the place with scarcely a minute's warning. It was a regular whirlwind. Several men and one woman wers killed.

Houses were thrown from their foundations and overturned, and many of them blown to pieces A double-span wagon bridge across the Sioux River was wrenched from the piers and dashed against the river bank. The iron rods were twisted and bent. A large elevator was demolished, and the

debris carried across the railroad tracks to

where a lumber yard was and deposited, while the lumber yard and buildings were carried tack and deposited where the eleva-tor stood. Cars loaded with stone that were standing on the railroad tracks were picked up by the wind and turned completely over. Nearly every building in the town was more or less damaged. Many roofs were

blown off and carried far from the houses. The storm then moved to the southwest, from Akron to Westfield. Farmhouses and barns, which were in the path of the storm, were either wholly demolished or badly damaged.

From Westfield the storm crossed over the Missouri River into Nebraska, where it gradually subsided.

A very savere electric storm, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, swept over central Illinois. A cloudburst in Centralia, Ill., caused the entire city to be submerged, doing thousands of dollars' damages.

St. Louis, Mo., was also visited by a terrific cloudburst, which was accompanied by a wind of nearly the proportions of a tornado.

Kansas City, Mo, was visited by one of the heaviest rain an I half storms known for years. The hail stones were as large as nen's eggs. The hail lasted about five minutes, and was followed by a heavy fall

The storm was reported to have been unusually heavy throughout Kansas, especially along the Santa Fe Railroad. A number of small bridges were washed out, delaying trains.

OUTRAGE IN PERU.

United States Consulate Invaded and

Consular Agent Shot. Minister John Hicks cables the State De-

partment from Lima, Peru, as follows: Gresham, Washington: At (place omitted) mob attacked Masonic Lodge, sacked building and burned fixtures in the street. Incidentally United States Consulate was invaded, furnishings destroyed and Acting Consular Agent shot in foot. Archives saved intact. Squar of Peruvian police looked on while the mob performed work without interference. The mail brings the

particulars. Whether the outrage complained of occurred at one of these smaller places or at Callao no one at the Department could determine from the telegram, but inasmuch as it came from Lima, the impression prevailed that the scene of the outrage was one of the interior points.

After consultation with President Cleveland, Secretary Gresham sent the following telegram to the Minister:

"Department of State, "Washington, 1893.

"Hicks, Minister, Lime. "Protest against failure of authorities to afford protection to consulate, and if facts are well established ask expression of regret, prompt prosecution of the guilty

parties and reparation for injury to Ameri

can property or person. It was believed at the Department that a satisfactory explanation of the affair would shortly be made.

WHISKY BURNED.

Nearly 12,000 Barrels of Liquor Destroyed in a Louisville Warehouse.

While four workmen were moving whisky in warehouse of the Allen-Bradley distillery at Louisville, Ky., a barrel began to leak. They set down their lanterns, and while putting the barrel on an upper tier it burst. The whisky spattered on the lanterns and at once caught fire. The men had barely time to escape before other barrels began to explode, and in five minutes the warehouse was in flames.

The whisky made a tremendous blaze, and the fumes were so intense that many persons were intoxicated. Nearly 12,000 barrels of whisky were stored in the warehouse, and it was only by tremendous exertions that the fire was confined to one building. The whisky has 200 or 300 owners. The loss is about \$600,000.

OFFICIALS IMPEACHED.

Secretary of State, Attorney-General and Ex-Treasurer to be Tried.

A joint session of the Nebraska Legislature at Lincoln adopted articles of impeachment against Secretary of State Allen, Attorney-General Hastings and Commissioner

Humphrey. The articles against ex-State Treasurer John E. Hill were adopted in the afternoon. The cases will now go to the Supreme Court.

The pearl is only carbonate of lime, is readily affected by acids, and burns into



Four Physicians Failed

A Running Sore Five Years

Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured

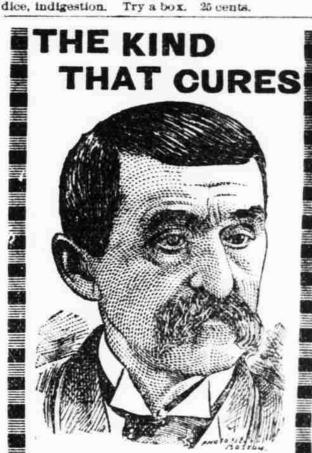
"Taunton, Mass., Jan. 9, 1893, "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

" I was troubled with a running sore on my ankle, the doctors pronouncing it salt-rheum For 5 years (during which time I employed 4 different physicians), I received very little, it any, benefit, and it continued to increase in size. I then commenced taking Hood's Sarsa-

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

parilla, and using Hood's Olive Ointment, and at the end of 2 years I was completely cured, and have had no trouble with it since." SIMEON STAPLES, East Taunton, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure liver fils, sick headache, jaun



Ft. Jackson, N. Y.

Scrofula and Salt Rheum Of 25 Years Standing, A BLOOD PURIFIER THAT CURES.

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO., GENTLEMEN:—I hereby certify that I have been a sufferer for over 25 years with Scrofula and Salt Rheum. Have employed many Physicians and expended many dollars in proprietary medicines, blood purifiers, alteratives, etc., etc., ssch as have been on the market for the etc., etc., ssch as have been on the market for the last 25 years, all of no avail or benefit, and had given up hope that there was any help for me. With very little faith I purchased a bottle of your SARSAPARILLA of my Druggist, which I made him guarantee if I was not benefited he should refund the money. I left the store thinking I should call and get my mony later. No hope of any benefit as no medicine or treatment seemed to reach my case. I had not taken more than one-half of one bottle when to my surprise found it was helping me. Have taken two bottles and am CURED. The Scrofula Sores are all healed and I feel like a new man. I recommend

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

all who wish a Blood Purifier that Oures. Yours very truly, PHELPS S. WELLS. Ft. Jackson, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. GENTS:-Mr. Wells is well-known in this sec-Respectfully, IRA A. SMITH,
Nicholville, N. Y. Druggist Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

EARN SHORTHAND at Home! Mai lessons 50c. Notes correct ed. Send stamp. White & McKay, Syracuse, N.Y. GOITRE CURED SEND FOR CIRCULAR J. N. Klein, Beileville, N. J.

MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered child-bearing woman. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone.

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the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starc., Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

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