

THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

Many Interesting Exhibits Being Prepared For Buffalo's Great Display In 1901--An All-American Event Showing the Material Progress of the New World--The Wonderful Electrical Tower, the Colossal Stadium and Other Features.

The distinctive purposes of the Pan-American Exposition to be held in the thriving and beautiful city of Buffalo in the summer of 1901, the originality and attractiveness of its general plan and its remarkable advantages as to locality place it on the highest plane in the history of the great expositions which have been illustrative of the march of civilization during the century now nearing its close. The first great exposition, that of London in 1851, was considered a marvelous undertaking, but its marvels have been far surpassed and its glories dimmed by the achievements of the Centennial of 1876, the various displays of Paris and the World's Fair of Chicago in 1893. The Pan-American Exposition will not only epitomize the achievements and glories of those stupendous enterprises, but will illustrate the progress of the western hemisphere during a hundred years of most wonderful advancement in every phase of human activity and will demonstrate the prodigious share the new world has had in those mighty triumphs of civilization which have marked the nineteenth century.

In the history of great expositions the idea of a great display which shall be entirely American is absolutely unique. It is also to the highest degree justifiable. The material growth of the re-

publics, colonies, states and territories of North, Central and South America during the brief space of a hundred years has been so marvelous that the project to hold an All-American Exposition commends itself beyond the possibility of adverse comment.

Furthermore, the exposition will not only serve as a great object lesson, showing the material progress of the new world, but it will bring the countries of North, Central and South America closer together than has heretofore been possible in their social and commercial relations.

The exposition has been planned and will be carried out on a comprehensive scale commensurate with the exalted character of its leading purposes. Geographically the location selected is singularly advantageous. Buffalo is on the direct line of railroad travel from all points of the compass. It is the gateway through which passes the enormous traffic of the great inland seas of North America. It is the center of a circle which within a radius of 500 miles encompasses a population of over 40,000,000. Besides the exposition itself and the alluresments of a very beautiful city, Buffalo affords as auxiliary attractions in its immediate vicinity the historic Niagara frontier, the great river and the world famous cataract, Chautauqua and other beautiful lakes, Canada on the north, the Thousand Islands and the St. Lawrence river and many other delightful side trips. The location of the exposition is certainly most highly favored by natural advantages superior to those with which other great expositions have been favored.

But the enterprise will not depend for public recognition merely upon its great advantages of location. It will command the attention of the whole world by reason of the originality of its gen-

eral plan, by the peculiarly interesting nature of its exhibits, by the most attractive arrangement of its grounds and the novel architectural style of its buildings and by the wonderful character of the electrical and horticultural effects which will be introduced.

The site selected is an ideal one, admirably located in the northern central part of the city and comprising 342 acres, about one-third of which is the most delightful portion of the beautiful public park. It is very easy of access, both by steam railroads and trolley lines. In fact, the facilities for the transportation of visitors to and from the grounds have never been equaled at any great exposition.

The grounds are being laid out and the buildings are being erected upon

bridge which crosses the lake to the approach of the exposition proper. On the left will be the Music Gardens and on the right the Court of State and foreign buildings. Directly fronting him will be the Triumphal Bridge. From this bridge a comprehensive view of the exposition buildings will be obtained. On the east the first structure will be the United States Government buildings and on the west the buildings devoted to Horticulture, Mines, Forestry and the Graphic Arts. Directly in front will be the great esplanade, beyond which will be the Court of Fountains, with a series of cascades flowing from the magnificent Electrical Tower, which will be the most imposing and attractive structure of the exposition. On the right of the Court of Fountains will

be the Ethnology and Manufactures and Liberal Arts buildings, and in a corresponding position on the left will be the Temple of Music and Machinery and Transportation buildings. The Mall will be run east and west across the north end of the Court of Fountains and in front of the Electrical Tower, east and west of which will be respectively the Agricultural building and the Electricity building. Besides these buildings north of the Mall, on the right will be the Stadium and on the left the Midway. Beyond and between the entrances to the Stadium and the Midway will be the Plaza, fronting the Propylaea, a highly ornamental structure, serving as a screen between the exposition grounds and the railway station, at the extreme northern entrance to the grounds. There will be many other buildings, notably the Service building, for the use of the executive officials of the exposition; the Live Stock building and the Conservatories.

In the park proper will be the Al-bright Art Gallery, donated by a prom-

inent citizen of Buffalo, and also the building which will be erected by the State of New York and which will become the permanent home of a great historical exhibit under the control of the City of Buffalo and the Buffalo Historical Society.

The general appearance of the buildings from various viewpoints will not be that of an irregular plot crowded with great structures, but will present a most pleasing and artistic ensemble. All the main buildings will have a uniform height of eave line of 50 feet, low, red roofs will give a uniform character, and the tinting and decorating of the walls will avoid the uniform severity of effect which has not been a pleasing feature of other great expositions. The general style of the buildings will

way will afford abundant entertainment for those interested in that special exposition feature.

As to the exhibits, there is no room for doubt that they will be of exceeding merit and of a most interesting character. The United States government will expend half a million dollars on its building, and the exhibits it will make from the various departments will be brought up to date and be far more complete than has hitherto been possible. It will also comprise large and attractive exhibits from Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. New York State will expend \$300,000 for a building and exhibits, and most of the principal states of the Union will be well represented.

To accentuate the all-American char-

acter of the exposition the hearty cooperation of Canada and the British possessions in America and of Mexico is absolutely assured, and few, if any, of the countries of Central and South America will be without adequate representation.

It is manifest, therefore, that the Pan-American Exposition is an enterprise of vast national importance. It has received the most emphatic endorsement by both houses of congress, and in his last annual message President McKinley made extended reference to its value in promoting the interests of the United States in their social and trade relations with the Latin-American republics. It certainly will tend to secure for the United States a new largely monopolized by Germany and Great Britain.

The attitude of the commercial organizations of the country toward the exposition was expressed in resolutions adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce heartily approving its purposes and giving assurance of enthusiastic support.

The financial burden and enormous responsibilities of the stupendous undertaking have been assumed by the citizens of Buffalo. The preliminary work has been done by volunteer committees. The working force is now under the immediate control of Hon. William I. Buchanan as Director General, a man of large experience in public affairs and an official of great executive ability. He has demonstrated his capacity as promoter of the great Iowa Corn Palace, as chief of the Agricultural Department at the Chicago World's Fair and as United States Minister to the Argentine Republic under the administrations of both President Cleveland and President McKinley.

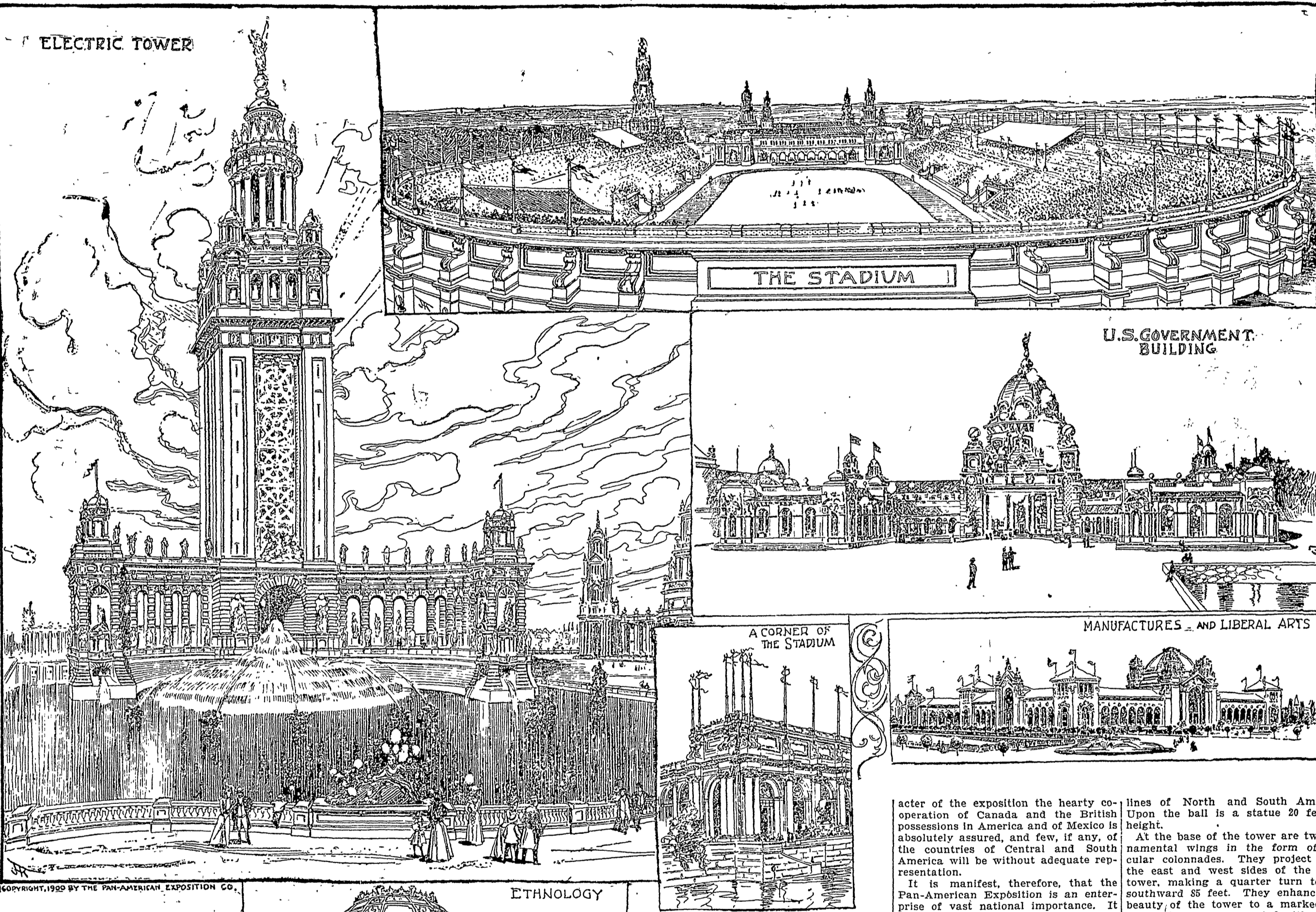
Work on the grounds is well advanced, and the construction of several of the largest buildings is being pushed forward rapidly, and the exposition will be ready to open its gates to the public on the day fixed, May 1, 1901.

The stately beauty of the great Electrical Tower, which will be the most imposing and attractive structure of the Pan-American Exposition, is conveyed somewhat to the mind by the illustration herewith. The genius of the architect has been taxed to preserve lines

and elements of beauty in such a lofty edifice. But the problem has been well mastered, and the ornamental character of the structure is at once apparent.

The tower stands at the north end of the Court of the Fountains, dividing this court from the Plaza. It is surrounded by a broad aquatic basin and is reached from the Plaza by means of an ornamental bridge. The main body of the tower is 76 feet square. The height to the top of the statue is 350 feet. A circular group of lofty pillars with richly ornamented capitals surmounts the square portion of the tower and supports a broad frieze. Above this are allegorical figures and, still farther up, a large illuminated and jeweled ball, upon which will be visible the out-

SOME OF THE NOTABLE BUILDINGS AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.



plans and designs agreed upon by an advisory board comprising eight of the leading architects of New York, Boston and Buffalo. These plans provide for a striking group of buildings and a most attractive general scheme, including the park system already mentioned, and wonderful effects of composition and color, of architectural excellence and of splendid possibilities for magnificent horticultural and floricultural displays.

The general plan of the grounds is that of an inverted T, the main court being the perpendicular line and lesser courts on the horizontal line, with the buildings grouped along and about them so as to form minor inner courts, the whole group being surrounded by a park system, with lagoons, canals and waterways. The transverse courts will open out on the splendid foliage and beautiful lakes of the public park.

A visitor after being admitted to the grounds through the main or south entrance, on Lincoln Parkway, will pass due north through the park, over the

be a free treatment of the Renaissance—that is to say, a style of building where columns are little used, depending very much for its character upon long lines of arcades and richly detailed openings, upon red tiled roofs and harmoniously tinted walls rather than upon the cold and severely classical effects which marked the architecture of the Chicago World's Fair. Besides the coloring of the roofs and walls, the towers and arcades will in conspicuous places be brilliantly decorated according to a uniform scheme, harmonizing the whole. The terraces and parterres will be profusely furnished with bay and orange trees, interspersed with embroidery gardens. In the subordinate courts will be masses of dark green cypress trees about huge circular basins of water exhibiting aquatic plants. The canal which will surround the central group of buildings will be lined with double rows of poplars, and the reaches of ground between these and the exposition boundaries are to be banked with heavy masses of dark foliage, forming a frame to the color and floral effects and shutting out the world beyond.

The electrical displays in the Electricity building, at the great Tower and about the grounds and on the lagoons and canal will surpass anything of the kind hitherto attempted or possible at any other exposition in the world, the power being generated by the current of the Niagara river at the Falls, some twenty miles away. An intramural electrical railway will carry visitors to various parts of the grounds, and there will be ample provision made for the comfort and convenience of visitors. The restaurant requirements will not be neglected.

The Stadium, or field of sports, will be a vast arena surrounded by seats accommodating 25,000 people, and the Mid-

acter of the exposition the hearty cooperation of Canada and the British possessions in America and of Mexico is absolutely assured, and few, if any, of the countries of Central and South America will be without adequate representation.

It is manifest, therefore, that the Pan-American Exposition is an enterprise of vast national importance. It has received the most emphatic endorsement by both houses of congress, and in his last annual message President McKinley made extended reference to its value in promoting the interests of the United States in their social and trade relations with the Latin-American republics. It certainly will tend to secure for the United States a new largely monopolized by Germany and Great Britain.

The attitude of the commercial organizations of the country toward the exposition was expressed in resolutions adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce heartily approving its purposes and giving assurance of enthusiastic support.

The financial burden and enormous responsibilities of the stupendous undertaking have been assumed by the citizens of Buffalo. The preliminary work has been done by volunteer committees. The working force is now under the immediate control of Hon. William I. Buchanan as Director General, a man of large experience in public affairs and an official of great executive ability. He has demonstrated his capacity as promoter of the great Iowa Corn Palace, as chief of the Agricultural Department at the Chicago World's Fair and as United States Minister to the Argentine Republic under the administrations of both President Cleveland and President McKinley.

Work on the grounds is well advanced, and the construction of several of the largest buildings is being pushed forward rapidly, and the exposition will be ready to open its gates to the public on the day fixed, May 1, 1901.

The stately beauty of the great Electrical Tower, which will be the most imposing and attractive structure of the Pan-American Exposition, is conveyed somewhat to the mind by the illustration herewith. The genius of the architect has been taxed to preserve lines

lines of North and South America. Upon the ball is a statue 20 feet in height.

At the base of the tower are two ornamental wings in the form of circular colonnades. They project from the east and west sides of the main tower, making a quarter turn to the southward, 85 feet. They enhance the beauty of the tower to a marked degree. They are surmounted with statuary and other architectural devices, and the roofs are to be a promenade deck, upon which the visitors will delight to stroll.

Upon the side of the tower facing the Court of the Fountains is a niche 70 feet high and 30 feet wide in which will be a water display of extraordinary beauty. The falling water will be interrupted by countless ingeniously contrived methods, breaking it into myriads of sparkling individual drops. Upon this mass of dancing crystals electric lights will be skillfully projected in a variety of colors, producing a fascinating picture. Within the face of the waterfall will be an elaborate arrangement of electric lamps, and fanciful figures will appear from time to time in the wonderful cascade. Below the niche the water will go dashing into the great basin that surrounds the tower, but at every point of its descent the artist will employ his artifice to produce brilliant electrical effects and to make every drop a living gem.

Entering the tower from the Plaza, the visitor comes first to the promenade floor, 20 feet above the water. At a height of 71 feet will be the second promenade, to which elevators will carry the sightseers. The third floor is at the height of 130 feet. A large restaurant will occupy the floor at the height of 200 feet. Here the diner may have one of the most charming views of the exposition. There will be three other stops, at the heights of 277 feet, 283 feet and 292 feet. Above the last promenade floor will be a lookout from which the eye may take in a broad sweep of the landscape. It will give one a complete birdseye view of the exposition and vicinity. About the base of the tower will be disposed fountains, cascades and other embellishments that will give the work an attractive setting. Electricity will be employed in many ways to enliven and augment the beauty of this

acter of the exposition the hearty cooperation of Canada and the British possessions in America and of Mexico is absolutely assured, and few, if any, of the countries of Central and South America will be without adequate representation.

It is manifest, therefore, that the Pan-American Exposition is an enterprise of vast national importance. It has received the most emphatic endorsement by both houses of congress, and in his last annual message President McKinley made extended reference to its value in promoting the interests of the United States in their social and trade relations with the Latin-American republics. It certainly will tend to secure for the United States a new largely monopolized by Germany and Great Britain.

The attitude of the commercial organizations of the country toward the exposition was expressed in resolutions adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce heartily approving its purposes and giving assurance of enthusiastic support.

The financial burden and enormous responsibilities of the stupendous undertaking have been assumed by the citizens of Buffalo. The preliminary work has been done by volunteer committees. The working force is now under the immediate control of Hon. William I. Buchanan as Director General, a man of large experience in public affairs and an official of great executive ability. He has demonstrated his capacity as promoter of the great Iowa Corn Palace, as chief of the Agricultural Department at the Chicago World's Fair and as United States Minister to the Argentine Republic under the administrations of both President Cleveland and President McKinley.

Work on the grounds is well advanced, and the construction of several of the largest buildings is being pushed forward rapidly, and the exposition will be ready to open its gates to the public on the day fixed, May 1, 1901.

The stately beauty of the great Electrical Tower, which will be the most imposing and attractive structure of the Pan-American Exposition, is conveyed somewhat to the mind by the illustration herewith. The genius of the architect has been taxed to preserve lines

lines of North and South America. Upon the ball is a statue 20 feet in height.

At the base of the tower are two ornamental wings in the form of circular colonnades. They project from the east and west sides of the main tower, making a quarter turn to the southward, 85 feet. They enhance the beauty of the tower to a marked degree. They are surmounted with statuary and other architectural devices, and the roofs are to be a promenade deck, upon which the visitors will delight to stroll.

Upon the side of the tower facing the Court of the Fountains is a niche 70 feet high and 30 feet wide in which will be a water display of extraordinary beauty. The falling water will be interrupted by countless ingeniously contrived methods, breaking it into myriads of sparkling individual drops. Upon this mass of dancing crystals electric lights will be skillfully projected in a variety of colors, producing a fascinating picture. Within the face of the waterfall will be an elaborate arrangement of electric lamps, and fanciful figures will appear from time to time in the wonderful cascade. Below the niche the water will go dashing into the great basin that surrounds the tower, but at every point of its descent the artist will employ his artifice to produce brilliant electrical effects and to make every drop a living gem.

Entering the tower from the Plaza, the visitor comes first to the promenade floor, 20 feet above the water. At a height of 71 feet will be the second promenade, to which elevators will carry the sightseers. The third floor is at the height of 130 feet. A large restaurant will occupy the floor at the height of 200 feet. Here the diner may have one of the most charming views of the exposition. There will be three other stops, at the heights of 277 feet, 283 feet and 292 feet. Above the last promenade floor will be a lookout from which the eye may take in a broad sweep of the landscape. It will give one a complete birdseye view of the exposition and vicinity. About the base of the tower will be disposed fountains, cascades and other embellishments that will give the work an attractive setting. Electricity will be employed in many ways to enliven and augment the beauty of this

artistic centerpiece. The Electric Tower was designed by Mr. John G. Howard of New York City, member of the Board of Architects.

The completed Stadium for the exposition will offer to the lovers of sports the most spacious and splendid arena ever erected in America. The Athletic Carnival to be held during the great exposition will be the most notable in the history of American sports. The cooperation of many of the best promoters of athletic games and contests has been secured. Visitors to the Pan-American Exposition may therefore expect to witness the meeting of the most famous athletes of the world in competition for prizes worthy of their best feats of endurance, strength and skill.

It is said that the great Coliseum at Rome, built in the first century of the Christian era, could accommodate 87,000 spectators. The Pan-American Stadium will be 129 feet longer and but 10 feet narrower than the historic amphitheater of Rome. The Stadium, however, will have a larger arena, and the seating capacity is estimated at 25,000 people. The top row of seats will be 80 feet from the ground, and every seat will command a perfect view of the vast interior. Standard seats are to be provided for exhibitors, the seats to be arranged in such a way that they will not obstruct the view from the other seats.

The Stadium will have a quarter mile track and a sufficiently large space inside of this for any of the athletic games. Great attention has been paid to having a large number of aisles to reach the seats, and, in addition to the principal entrances on the west, there are provided seven large exits. These exits are made of sufficient breadth and height to admit in case of need the largest vehicles or floats, as it is proposed to use the Stadium for certain pageants, exhibits of automobiles in operation, judging of live stock, horses, agricultural machinery, road machinery, etc. No exhibitor has ever had such a splendid arena in which to display such exhibits. The space under the seats is to be used for exhibition purposes and is in itself the equivalent of a very large building.

A large and picturesque building forms the main entrance to the Stadium. This is 241 feet long by 52 feet wide, with towers 164 feet high. The style is in conformity with that of the other buildings, with an arched effect in the lower story, red tiled roof, broad eaves and bright colors. The Spanish tower, a finished beauty to the structure and make it one of the most prominent features of the exposition. The Stadium resembles in a general way that erected at Athens a few years ago, although this one can be, of course, only a temporary structure. It is intended as a model of what it is hoped may be executed some day in permanent form. It will cover ten acres of ground, and its situation is on the east side of the Plaza, opposite the Midway. It is near the great entrances from the steam and trolley railway station at the extreme north end of the exposition grounds.

At the exposition will be seen and heard the largest and finest set of church bells in this country; in fact, they are little, if any, inferior in size or musical quality to the most famous European chimes of Copenhagen, Westminster, Ghent or Amsterdam. These carillons, as they are termed by their French originators, which will delight the visitors to the All-American Exposition next year, have a peculiar history. Although they have been in this country more than 30 years and their fine qualities are well known, their superb tones have never been advantageously heard. For over a quarter of a century they have hung with dumb longies in a gloomy receptacle, the tall tower of Buffalo's big Cathedral of St. Joseph. They were produced by the noted French bellmakers Bolle et Fils, having been contracted for by Bishop Timon in 1855 at a cost of about \$25,000. They were cast in 1866 and exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1867, being there awarded a gold medal. They reached Buffalo in 1868 and were then hung in St. Joseph's tower, which, however, proved a very unsuitable receptacle, being damp and of very limited area. Attempts were made to sound the chimes, but the result was ineffectual, and since 1875 the bells have been mute. There are 43 bells in this splendid carillon, ranging in weight from the small tenor of 25 pounds to the ponderous and sonorous monster weighing 5,068 pounds. Each bell is artistically ornamented, and each bears an inscription in Latin, with some religious phrase, such as "Deo Uni Trino Laus et Gloria Semperterna," "Laudate Dominum Omnes Gentes," "Gloria In Excelsis," etc. The metal of the bells is a composite of 775 parts copper and 225 parts tin.

It was originally intended that these chimes should be rung by clockwork, but the more modern methods of keyboard manipulation and electrical power will be used.

At the Pan-American Exposition the bells will be hung in a graceful campanile especially constructed for the purpose, erected on elevated ground in a location which permits their melodious voices being heard with due effect whenever they are sounded. The importance of this group of bells and the volume of harmonious sound they will produce may be in a measure realized when it is remembered that the fine chimes of St. Patrick's Cathedral, so much admired in New York, consist of only 24 bells, a little more than half the number in St. Joseph's carillon.

RICHMOND C. HILL.

acter of the exposition the hearty cooperation of Canada and the British possessions in America and of Mexico is absolutely assured, and few, if any, of the countries of Central and South America will be without adequate representation.

It is manifest, therefore, that the Pan-American Exposition is an enterprise of vast national importance. It has received the most emphatic endorsement by both houses of congress, and in his last annual message President McKinley made extended reference to its value in promoting the interests of the United States in their social and trade relations with the Latin-American republics. It certainly will tend to secure for the United States a new largely monopolized by Germany and Great Britain.

The attitude of the commercial organizations of the country toward the exposition was expressed in resolutions adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce heartily approving its purposes and giving assurance of enthusiastic support.

The financial burden and enormous responsibilities of the stupendous undertaking have been assumed by the citizens of Buffalo. The preliminary work has been done by volunteer committees. The working force is now under the immediate control of Hon. William I. Buchanan as Director General, a man of large experience in public affairs and an official of great executive ability. He has demonstrated his capacity as promoter of the great Iowa Corn Palace, as chief of the Agricultural Department at the Chicago World's Fair and as United States Minister to the Argentine Republic under the administrations of both President Cleveland and President McKinley.

Work on the grounds is well advanced, and the construction of several of the largest buildings is being pushed forward rapidly, and the exposition will be ready to open its gates to the public on the day fixed, May 1, 1901.

The stately beauty of the great Electrical Tower, which will be the most imposing and attractive structure of the Pan-American Exposition, is conveyed somewhat to the mind by the illustration herewith. The genius of the architect has been taxed to preserve lines

lines of North and South America. Upon the ball is a statue 20 feet in height.

At the base of the tower are two ornamental wings in the form of circular colonnades. They project from the east and west sides of the main tower, making a quarter turn to the southward, 85 feet. They enhance the beauty of the tower to a marked degree. They are surmounted with statuary and other architectural devices, and the roofs are to be a promenade deck, upon which the visitors will delight to stroll.

Upon the side of the tower facing the Court of the Fountains is a niche 70 feet high and 30 feet wide in which will be a water display of extraordinary beauty. The falling water will be interrupted by countless ingeniously contrived methods, breaking it into myriads of sparkling individual drops. Upon this mass of dancing crystals electric lights will be skillfully projected in a variety of colors, producing a fascinating picture. Within the face of the waterfall will be an elaborate arrangement of electric lamps, and fanciful figures will appear from time to time in the wonderful cascade. Below the niche the water will go dashing into the great basin that surrounds the tower, but at every point of its descent the artist will employ his artifice to produce brilliant electrical effects and to make every drop a living gem.

Entering the tower from the Plaza, the visitor comes first to the promenade floor, 20 feet above the water. At a height of 71 feet will be the second promenade, to which elevators will carry the sightseers. The third floor is at the height of 130 feet. A large restaurant will occupy the floor at the height of 200 feet. Here the diner may have one of the most charming views of the exposition. There will be three other stops, at the heights of 277 feet, 283 feet and 292 feet. Above the last promenade floor will be a lookout from which the eye may take in a broad sweep of the landscape. It will give one a complete birdseye view of the exposition and vicinity. About the base of the tower will be disposed fountains, cascades and other embellishments that will give the work an attractive setting. Electricity will be employed in many ways to enliven and augment the beauty of this

acter of the exposition the hearty cooperation of Canada and the British possessions in America and of Mexico is absolutely assured, and few, if any, of the countries of Central and South America will be without adequate representation.

It is manifest, therefore, that the Pan-American Exposition is an enterprise of vast national importance. It has received the most emphatic endorsement by both houses of congress, and in his last annual message President McKinley made extended reference to its value in promoting the interests of the United States in their social and trade relations with the Latin-American republics. It certainly will tend to secure for the United States a new largely monopolized by Germany and Great Britain.

The attitude of the commercial organizations of the country toward the exposition was expressed in resolutions adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce heartily approving its purposes and giving assurance of enthusiastic support.

The financial burden and enormous responsibilities of the stupendous undertaking have been assumed by the citizens of Buffalo. The preliminary work has been done by volunteer committees. The working force is now under the immediate control of Hon. William I. Buchanan as Director General, a man of large experience in public affairs and an official of great executive ability. He has demonstrated his capacity as promoter of the great Iowa Corn Palace, as chief of the Agricultural Department at the Chicago World's Fair and as United States Minister to the Argentine Republic under the administrations of both President Cleveland and President McKinley.

Work on the grounds is well advanced, and the construction of several of the largest buildings is being pushed forward rapidly, and the exposition will be ready to open its gates to the public on the day fixed, May 1, 1901.

The stately beauty of the great Electrical Tower, which will be the most imposing and attractive structure of the Pan-American Exposition, is conveyed somewhat to the mind by the illustration herewith. The genius of the architect has been taxed to preserve lines

lines of North and South America. Upon the ball is a statue 20 feet in height.

At the base of the tower are two ornamental wings in the form of circular colonnades. They project from the east and west sides of the main tower, making a quarter turn to the southward, 85 feet. They enhance the beauty of the tower to a marked degree. They are surmounted with statuary and other architectural devices, and the roofs are to be a promenade deck, upon which the visitors will delight to stroll.

Upon the side of the tower facing the Court of the Fountains is a niche 70 feet high and 30 feet wide in which will be a water display of extraordinary beauty. The falling water will be interrupted by countless ingeniously contrived methods, breaking it into myriads of sparkling individual drops. Upon this mass of dancing crystals electric lights will be skillfully projected in a variety of colors, producing a fascinating picture. Within the face of the waterfall will be an elaborate arrangement of electric lamps, and fanciful figures will appear from time to time in the wonderful cascade. Below the niche the water will go dashing into the great basin that surrounds the tower, but at every point of its descent the artist will employ his artifice to produce brilliant electrical effects and to make every drop a living gem.

Entering the tower from the Plaza, the visitor comes first to the promenade floor, 20 feet above the water. At a height of 71 feet will be the second promenade, to which elevators will carry the sightseers. The third floor is at the height of 130 feet. A large restaurant will occupy the floor at the height of 200 feet. Here the diner may have one of the most charming views of the exposition. There will be three other stops, at the heights of 277 feet, 283 feet and 292 feet. Above the last promenade floor will be a lookout from which the eye may take in a broad sweep of the landscape. It will give one a complete birdseye view of the exposition and vicinity. About the base of the tower will be disposed fountains, cascades and other embellishments that will give the work an attractive setting. Electricity will be employed in many ways to enliven and augment the beauty of this

acter of the exposition the hearty cooperation of Canada and the British possessions in America and of Mexico is absolutely assured, and few, if any, of the countries of Central and South America will be without adequate representation.

It is manifest, therefore, that the Pan-American Exposition is an enterprise of vast national importance. It has received the most emphatic endorsement by both houses of congress, and in his last annual message President McKinley made extended reference to its value in promoting the interests of the United States in their social and trade relations with the Latin-American republics. It certainly will tend to secure for the United States a new largely monopolized by Germany and Great Britain.

The attitude of the commercial organizations of the country toward the exposition was expressed in resolutions adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce heartily approving its purposes and giving assurance of enthusiastic support.

The financial burden and enormous responsibilities of the stupendous undertaking have been assumed by the citizens of Buffalo. The preliminary work has been done by volunteer committees. The working force is now under the immediate control of Hon. William I. Buchanan as Director General, a man of large experience in public affairs and an official of great executive ability. He has demonstrated his capacity as promoter of the great Iowa Corn Palace, as chief of the Agricultural Department at the Chicago World's Fair and as United States Minister to the Argentine Republic under the administrations of both President Cleveland and President McKinley.

Work on the grounds is well advanced, and the construction of several of the largest buildings is being pushed forward rapidly, and the exposition will be ready to open its gates to the public on the day fixed, May 1, 1901.

The stately beauty of the great Electrical Tower, which will be the most imposing and attractive structure of the Pan-American Exposition, is conveyed somewhat to the mind by the illustration herewith. The genius of the architect has been taxed to preserve lines

lines of North and South America. Upon the ball is a statue 20 feet in height.

At the base of the tower are two ornamental wings in the form of circular colonnades. They project from the east and west sides of the main tower, making a quarter turn to the southward, 85 feet. They enhance the beauty of the tower to a marked degree. They are surmounted with statuary and other architectural devices, and the roofs are to be a promenade deck, upon which the visitors will delight to stroll.

Upon the side of the tower facing the Court of the Fountains is a niche 70 feet high and 30 feet wide in which will be a water display of extraordinary beauty. The falling water will be interrupted by countless ingeniously contrived methods, breaking it into myriads of sparkling individual drops. Upon this mass of dancing crystals electric lights will be skillfully projected in a variety of colors, producing a fascinating picture. Within the face of the waterfall will be an elaborate arrangement of electric lamps, and fanciful figures will appear from time to time in the wonderful cascade. Below the niche the water will go dashing into the great basin that surrounds the tower, but at every point of its descent the artist will employ his artifice to produce brilliant electrical effects and to make every drop a living gem.

Entering the tower from the Plaza, the visitor comes first to the promenade floor, 20 feet above the water. At a height of 71 feet will be the second promenade, to which elevators will carry the sightseers. The third floor is at the height of 130 feet. A large restaurant will occupy the floor at the height of 200 feet. Here the diner may have one of the most charming views of the exposition. There will be three other stops, at the heights of 277 feet, 283 feet and 292 feet. Above the last promenade floor will be a lookout from which the eye may take in a broad sweep of the landscape. It will give one a complete birdseye view of the exposition and vicinity. About the base of the tower will be disposed fountains, cascades and other embellishments that will give the work an attractive setting. Electricity will be employed in many ways to enliven and augment the beauty of this