

## Machinery Building.

The Machinery and Transportation building of the Pan-American Exposition is one of the largest and handsomest of the group. Its dimensions are 500 by 350 feet. The architecture and coloring of this building are a fair type of that of the other buildings of the exposition. It is covered with the staff which is used to give exposition buildings the appearance of solidity and massiveness, and which, though resembling marble, is made from white plaster in which liberal quantities of manila fibre have been mixed to make it tough and as impervious as possible to the action of the elements. The four facades of the Machinery building are so broken by architectural features that there is nothing of monotony or severity. The very intricate character of the staff work and the vast amount of it in delicate designs, offered a most difficult task to the colorist. All four of the broad facades of the building have an arched effect. Every window is a deep recessed area with wide soffits and carvings. Every entrance is composed of one or more high arches with massive pillars at the sides. And every pillar and pilaster is of very elaborate detail. The south entrance is 72 feet wide and 41 feet high. Every window is grilled and finished with fidelity to the most artistic ideas of the architects of the Spanish Renaissance, from which the general architectural scheme of the exposition is derived. Even the fancy windows above the larger ones are set in richly moulded frames and finished with green grills.

At the four corners of the great building are four towers with open pavilions fifty feet above the ground. Above the great arched entrances on the east and west sides are massive domes. Two very tall towers rise above both the north and south entrances and help to complete two wonderful architectural compositions. Those over the south entrance are each 106 feet high, and those over the north entrance 178 feet high.

The brilliant color that the Moors loved so steadfastly hundreds of years ago in Granada and Andalusia have been revived, better than the originals. The majestic columns and fancy pillars look like carved ivory. The arabesques have a background of brilliant shades, such as yellows, pinks and reds of various degrees of brightness. The round domes have bands of green and other shades. The roofs are all of red tile. The broad eaves are upheld by substantial brackets that resemble rosewood carved in intricate design. The lofty towers present a radiance of blues, reds, and gold. Medallions of Ericsson and other famous men who have given the world wonderful machinery, are surmounted with a glow of color. Difficult, or impossible, as it may seem to employ brilliant colors so freely upon a great building such as this, without destroying its grandeur and cheapening its appearance, the problem has been magnificently worked out, and the effect is not merely pleasing and harmonious, but the work is an artistic triumph that every person from far and near will delight to see. The wonderful harmony of the many colors that have been used is at once observed, and indeed there is no one feature of the Exposition that has aroused more popular interest, than the great color scheme. With the twenty or more other big buildings, all aglow with color and adorned with richly moulded plastic work, the effect will be a profound surprise to those who have visited other expositions.

## Power Expectations.

Fort William, May 27.—Much speculation has been indulged in since the announcement was made Saturday that the big power canal of E. S. Jenison is about to be started. Now that hope has been practically abandoned that the big United States Steel corporation will close the option on the Alkokaan iron range, thus making this the shipping port for ore, the announcement that Jenison has bobbed up again with his power scheme has given us new life once more.

Mr. Jenison and his power canal has been running an uncertain race with public opinion in this place and Port Arthur for the past three years. Mr. Jenison, by act of the Ontario legislature, has the right of control of various and sundry water powers, embracing the entire watershed of the Kaministiquia river and extending over a vast tract of country covering

many square miles and all the small streams between the town and a boundary to the north of us that nobody really knows. It is the purpose of Mr. Jenison to harness this vast water power and use it for commercial purposes in the two towns. Early in 1899 Mr. Jenison succeeded in getting a contract with both Fort William and Port Arthur ratified by a vote of the people by which each town is to pay him \$10,000 per year for water to be delivered in a reservoir through the mains by its own pressure, and also to supply the water to run the electric machinery necessary to supply the town with light and electric power to sell to small manufacturers.

It is yet a subject of considerable debate among the leading citizens of the towns whether or not the bargain made by the towns with Mr. Jenison is a good or a bad one, but like all such promotions, the great rank and file are not bothering themselves over either its merits or demerits. The original agreement with Mr. Jenison was to expire December 31, 1901, but at the last session of the provincial legislature power was given to the council to extend the agreement so that at present the council of the towns can extend the fulfilment of the agreement ad infinitum.

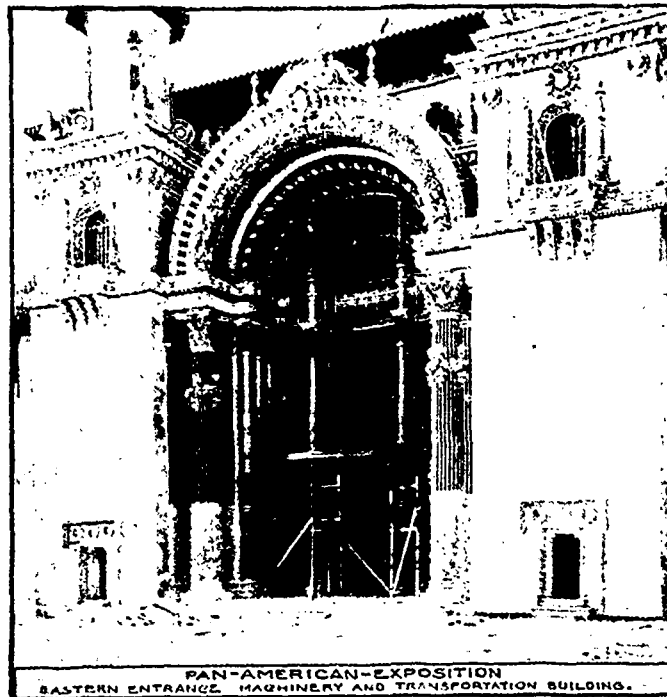
There is no doubt but that if the

plants manufactories to use the power must be established, and that is the hope that the people of these two towns indulge in when thinking of and encouraging the Jenison scheme.

Mr. Jenison and the capitalists whom he has now interested are expected here to go over the ground the first of next month and it is hoped that something definite will then be given out relative to the magnitude of the proposed works.

## Promised A Railroad.

A delegation from Carberry, Treherne and North Cypress waited on the government Monday afternoon to ask for the construction of a railway from Union Point to Carman, Treherne, Carberry and thence to Neepawa. The gentlemen comprising the delegation were Mayor May, ex-Mayor Dickie, G. Barrett and H. A. Manville, of Carberry, Reeve Stratford and Councillor McNaughton, of North Cypress, A. McKenzie, of Beautiful Plains, Chas. Gowan, of Brookdale; Mr. McMillan, of Treherne, and Mr. J. M. Toombs. The deputation was met by Premier Roblin and his colleagues, Messrs. Rogers and McFadden, to whom they made known their wishes. In reply to the request Mr. Roblin said he wished the deputa-



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necessary capital can be induced to invest in the scheme of Mr. Jenison it would make an industrial development at this place second to none in Canada. In a recent letter that Mr. Jenison wrote to a friend of his in Port Arthur he used the following significant words:

"When we have done what we are going to do the entire world will know of it. It is unique; it is large; it contains all the elements that make good advertising matter; it will be large enough to show such surplus of power as will invite study of the situation by those promoting new enterprises; it is large enough to not only supply these but all the water needed under such conditions as will make manufacturers feel safe from fire. It lacks none of the elements that conduce to make a great future for the location except that it is not developed."

The people here realize that if the Jenison scheme is carried out in the entirety and sufficient capital can be obtained by Mr. Jenison to do this, it will mean work of magnitude equal to those now rising at Sault Ste. Marie. They realize that the sum the company will expect the town to pay for the supply of water and power will not be any substantial part of the cost of maintenance. They must have other and larger sources of revenue and therefore will locate manufactories that will use large units of power. Once capital is interested in power

tion had come a week or so later, as he would then be in a better position to state what the government could do in the matter. He promised, however, that a line would be constructed ten miles south from Carman this year, either by the government or by other of the railway companies through arrangement with the government. He also stated that the Bates and Brookdale districts would get proper railway facilities.

## Kootenay Mines.

Rossland, B. C., May 27.—The shipments for the past week consisted of 8,880 tons. The Le Rol shipped 5,600 tons, Centre Star 1,440, War Eagle 600, Le Rol No. 2, 1,120, and the Iron Mask 120. This brings the total shipments for the year up to 171,782 tons.

One cause for the falling off of shipments is the trouble at the Northport smelter, which has now resulted in a strike of the smelter men there.

The lead has been found in the lower tunnel of the I. X. L. and the ore is of a high grade, carrying a great deal of free gold. Mr. Roy Clarke, the manager of the I. X. L., stated Saturday that the lead runs parallel with the long crosscut which was driven to tap it, for a considerable distance. The ore, he stated, is of as high grade as any which he has met in the upper levels of the mine.

Appended are the shipments for the past week and year. Le Rol, for the week 5,600, for the year 58,468, Centre Star, for the week 1,440, for the year 12,708, War Eagle, for the week 600, for the year 15,300, Le Rol No. 2, for the week 1,120, for the year 16,140, Rossland G. W., for the year 6,241, Iron Mask, for the week 120, for the year 2,013; I. X. L., for the year 139; Velvet, for the year 563, Evening Star, for the year 71, Spitzee, for the year 60; Giant, for the year 52; Portland, for the year 24, Portland, for the year 24. Total for the week, 8,880, for the year 171,781 tons.

## Receipts and Expenditures.

The importance of the trust imposed upon the Winnipeg aldermen may be judged by the amount of the finances over which they had control during past year.

The books of the city treasurer's office for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1901, show the total receipts from all sources to have been \$1,292,337.04, the principal amounts being: Taxes, including percentages and certificates... \$672,037.20 Local improvement debentures... 342,604.80 Tax sale, No. 7 [collected by treasurer]... 119,003.52 Water works department... 65,148.44 The balance is made up of smaller amounts, licenses, etc. Cheques were issued amounting to the sum of \$1,347,611.15. The sum of \$289,075.40 being paid out in wages to day laborers.

A comparison of the receipts for ten years ago and the past year is interesting. A noticeable feature is the decreased revenue for liquor licenses. The comparison follows:

Statement—	1890-1.	1900-1
Taxes	\$421,211.46	\$661,840.80
Interest on taxes	7,012.52	10,078.15
Tax certificates	287.90	418.25
Licenses:		
Side shows	125.00	125.00
Hotel	6,566.00	5,550.00
Wholesale liquor	2,400.00	2,200.00
Restaurant	1,497.25	1,750.00
Dog	1,004.29	2,608.50
Hawkers	633.00	440.00
Intelligence offices	150.00	175.00
Cabs or hacks	392.30	254.00
Livery Stables	253.00	253.00
Omibus	15.00	
Pawnbrokers	290.00	375.00
Billiard	465.35	820.00
Scavengers	50.00	40.00
Second hand	373.33	360.00
Truck	1,898.31	2,082.00
Water cart	200.00	165.00
Board, feed and sale stable	336.70	150.00
Auctioneers	424.08	450.00
Exhibition	140.00	30.00
Market stalls	1,822.00	3,120.00
Market fees	1,857.40	2,484.15
Police court	2,583.42	3,454.70
City pound	27.45	100.00
Brookside cemetery	703.20	1,869.65
Miscellaneous	48,218.40	539,342.84
Total	\$501,574.07	\$1,292,337.04
Cheques issued	\$549,021.26	\$1,347,611.15

## A Queer Crop.

The white-wax crop exported from China is made by the curious method of using minute insects in its production. The insects are found in brown pea-shaped excrescences or galls attached to an ever-green tree called the "insect tree." The galls are gathered in May and carried in headlong flight to the market towns by bearers, who travel at night so that the heat may not force the insects to emerge during the journey. They are then placed in a "wax tree," which is a stump varying from three to twelve feet in height, with numerous branches rising from the top, similar to the pollard willow. The wax insects are made into small packets of twenty or thirty galls, which are enclosed in a leaf of the wood-oll tree, fastened together with rice straw. These packets are suspended close to the branches, under which they hang. On emerging from the galls the insects creep rapidly up the branches, to which they attach themselves, and begin forming a coating of wax that in about three months attains a thickness of almost a quarter of an inch. The branches are then cut off, and after removing as much of the wax as possible by hand, they are put in a kettle of hot water, when the remaining wax floats on the surface, and the insects finish their term of usefulness by going to the bottom.—Bradstreet's.

The Albany street car strike has been settled after the following losses were sustained: Loss of life, two prominent citizens, cost to company, \$17,423.03; cost to strikers, \$17,830; cost to county, \$33,700; total cost, \$68,953.03.