

who never knew a mother's love to acquire a wife and parental the same time. This ad. is gen- leads one to ask why a woman be looking around for a land- arden to decorate her grave by paying out her shroud money line advertisement to attract the on of some tottering two legged ak with billygoat whiskers like is another:

806,531, Indiana—I am consi- a handsome brunette maiden, teated, refined and enterprising, y-three, 5 feet 5 inches, weight- ds, of good family, first-class- ally, member of the Meth- arch, have some means of my- ould like to give my hand in- o a gent not over fifty-one or- o who has no bad habits, no wife- net over 210 pounds in weight, a good condition, a Methodist, or to become one and be married in- arch. A man with auburn hair- on the right side preferred. Such- he would be willing to pitch in- me raise a slight merriment, of- and interest on the old homestead, d my head when trouble comes, d a welcome shelter in these- arns."

pages of these notices are in the- fore me, but I give only the- eable. Some of the adver- means—all the way from a- machine or a milk cow up to \$50- me say they will marry any good- le man except a farmer; others- barber and the barkeeper. Most- insist that there shall be no- life" business, and seem pre- against pretty men. Some drop- ily, like Silas Wegg. One says- and of art, literature, music, ice- and corn in the ear. Another says- seven years of age little widow- d wide experience in all branches- keeping, etc.

for four feet wide might strike- er farmer as a cunning little elf- on one's knee of an evening when- he was over and the tired prun- he had ceased from his pruning.- ily, however, in the absence of- tiot, we have misunderstood her,- experience is four feet wide, or- be four feet, with wide experi-

er lady of Toronto, Canada, 6- 6ches, with no relatives, desires to- and with the treasurer of the- committee would be willing to- through a long fit of illness if- to him, does not look like a toba- co; speaks French fluently and- ily, having come here recently- Scandia. She has all the chic- homie of France, it seems, and- read fine print.

as also been fumigated and would- come man a good wife.

BILL NYS.

ALLET'S
PURE
POWDERED 100%
EYE
REST, STRONGEST, BEST
for use in any quantity. For making soap,
Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other
uses. See circular 30 cents per copy.
S. GILBERT, Toronto
12-1114

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Victoria, 26th April, 1892.
DEAS, the Council of Public Instru-
powered, under the "Public School
create School Districts, in addition to
ready existing, and to define the
thereof, and from time to time to
boundaries of existing Districts; it is
notified that the Council has been
to create the following tract of land to
be a School District, under the title of "Galliano
District":

at tract of land known as Galliano Is-
land.

that the Council has been pleased to
the following tract of land to be a School
under the title of "North Vesuvius
District":

portion of Salt Spring Island lying
the boundary line between Sections
extended westward and eastward to
ore.

at the Council has been pleased to
re-define the boundaries of Mayne
School District, as follows:

tract of land known as Mayne
District, as follows:

portion of Salt Spring Island lying
the Northern boundary of Burgoyne
District and the southern boundary
Vesuvius School District.

DPE, Secretary, Council of Public
Instruction.

FOR A CHICKEN.

an interest in the breeding of high-
ry. I will award a special prize
to the person raising the heaviest
Rock chicken hatched from eggs of
rocks.

h Rocks are unquestionably the best
ly known for the Canadian farmer,
descriptive Circular of this valuable
wile.

atching, guaranteed fresh and true
arefully packed in baskets and deliv-
press Company, \$2.00 per sitting of
eggs.

T. A. WILLETS,
Breeder of Plymouth Rock Fowls,
Weston, Ont.

50 or more well preserved Canadian,
bian, or other postage stamps, and
and you will receive the same num-
ber or other European ones—R.
office, Wetzikon, Switzerland, 10a.

HATS OFF TO THE FAIR.

The Great Building to be Used for
the Dedicator Cere-
monies.

A Record of Progress and Achiev-
ment Carefully Compiled and
Embellished

With Accurate Pictures Furnished by
The Illustrated World's Fair—
A Great Work.

(Cuts copyrighted by Illustrated World's
Fair, 1892.)

Four hundred years after the day
which Columbus first saw land in the
New World—to wit, on Oct. 21, 1892—at
least 125,000 people will assemble in the
great hall of the Manufactures and
Liberal Arts building at Chicago, and
the imposing ceremonies of national and
official dedication will take place. It
will indeed be a memorable day, the
proudest in the history of Chicago. It
will be preceded by an introductory day
of street parades and followed by a day
of festivities and rejoicing—three days
of display outlasting by far everything
heretofore witnessed on this continent.

The audience itself will be historic.
President and cabinet, members of the
supreme court and of both houses of
congress, governors, orators, generals
and statesmen, distinguished foreigners
of various ranks and eminent men and
women of our own land will be the cen-
tral figures. In the audience will be
people of almost every race on earth,
especially from our own 8,500,000 square
miles of territory. There will indeed
be a union of states, hearts and hands,
an ideally perfect representation of the
greatest republic, the greatest single na-
tion the world has ever seen.

The orators will be worthy of the oc-
casion—the genial Chauncey M. Depew
to deliver the Columbian oration, the
venerable and eloquent William C. P.
Breckinridge, of Kentucky, to give the
dedicatorial oration and trace the up-
building of the nation in which his own
family has held so distinguished a place
for more than a century. Poetry will
lend its aid, music of the grandest sort
will enliven the occasion, and art in its
highest development will add its ineffa-
ble charm. The rendition of appropri-
ate selections from Haydn, Beethoven
and Handel will be by masters in their
art, the songs prepared for the occasion
will be most fitting, and the chorus will
consist of a galaxy of noted artists.

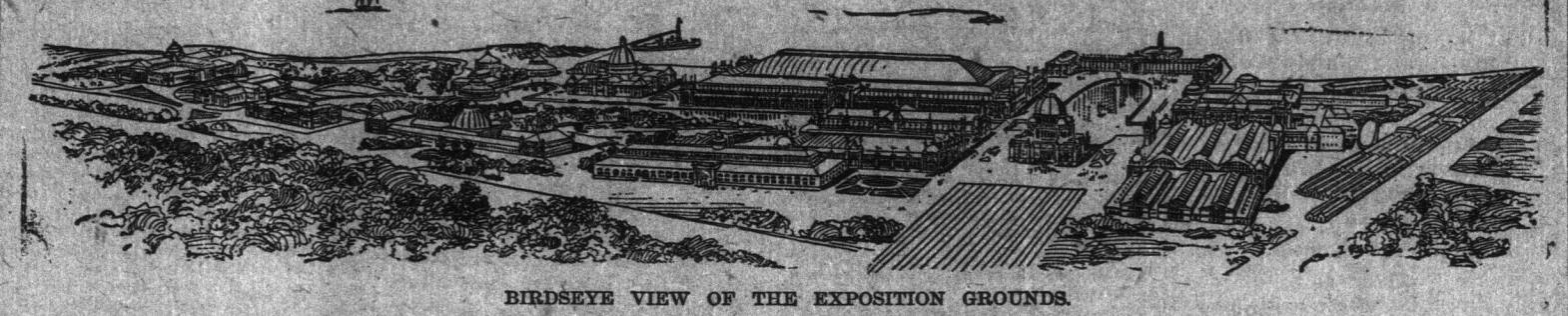
This will be the great day of the three,
as is proper for the commemoration of
an event by far the most important in
the history of the last eighteen centuries.
But the preceding and following days
will be only second to it in importance
and display. On Oct. 20 will occur the
great civic procession, the principal or-

ganizations in the nation passing in re-
view before the president and cabinet.
At night Jackson park will be illumi-
nated as no ground in America ever has
been, and the last day, Oct. 23, will be
devoted to military reviews and the
evening to grand social festivities.

The building for the department of
Manufactures and Liberal Arts is the
largest in the world, and yet harmony
and beauty have not been sacrificed to
size, for the architect, Mr. George B.
Post, has succeeded in combining the
three so as to produce the finest effects
of grandeur. It will be the feature of
this exposition, as the Eiffel tower was
of that at Paris in 1889. The barestate-
ment of the geometrical and commer-
cial figures reads like a romance in ma-
terial construction. One must travel
within a few rods of a mile to go around
it. It covers 30½ acres, the area of
many a valuable New England farm,
and including galleries has forty-four
acres of floor area. To cover that floor
with average carpet would cost \$201,349,
and putting down the carpet would cost
\$30,000.

One million men could stand on the
floor space with ease, and 300,000 could
be seated. The Roman Coliseum when
crowded held but 80,000. Under the
roof 1,000 cottages, 25 by 50 feet each,
could be placed, and the area equals
that of four average city blocks. There
are 7,000,000 feet of lumber in the floor,
and five carloads of nails were used in
fastening it down. In the entire struc-
ture are 17,000,000 feet of lumber, 12,
000,000 pounds of steel and 2,000,000
pounds of iron, the metal aggregating
twice as much as was used in the Brook-
lyn bridge. There are eleven acres of
skylight, in which are forty carloads of
flawless glass. No man need hope to re-
alize the grandeur of such a building at
any view. Like Niagara and Yosemite,
it stuns the imagination and must be
studied for many days.

The building is a rectangle, 1,687 feet
long and 787 feet wide, fronting the
lake, with only lawns and promenades
between. At each corner of the main
building are pavilions forming great
arched entrances, which are designed in
harmony with the great portals. The
interiors of these pavilions are richly
decorated with sculpture and mural
paintings. The long facades of the great
hall surrounding the building are com-
posed of a series of arches filled with
immense glass windows. The lower
portion of these arches, up to the level
of the gallery floor and 25 feet in depth,



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

is open to the outside, thus forming a
covered loggia, which forms an open
promenade for the public, and will pro-
vide a very interesting feature, particu-
larly on the east side, where it faces the
lake. It is intended to locate here a
number of cafes, where the great crowds
can loiter at their ease and enjoy the
breezes and cool shadows of the after-
noon. Within the building a gallery
300 feet wide, and 100 feet high, ex-
tends through the mammoth building
longitudinally, and an avenue of like
width crosses it at right angles at the
center.



STATUE OF STATE.

In the center of the building is the
enormous hall, 1,275 feet 10 inches long
by 380 feet wide, free from columns,
and covered by a roof formed by great
steel trusses, which rise to a height of
210 feet above the floor. This space is
lighted by clerestory windows and by
the skylight area of the roof covering.
Around this hall, including it on every
side, is the exterior building, over 300

feet wide. This consists of a middle
nave, 107 feet 9 inches wide and 115 feet
high, with an aisle on each side. The
aisle next the main hall is 82 feet 6
inches wide, and the aisle on the outer
side of the building 46 feet wide. Each
aisle has a gallery floor, 25 feet above
the main floor. The proportion of sky-
light to roof is 50 per cent., and it is in-
tended in this, and in all the main
buildings, to put curtains under the
skylights so as to screen the interior
from the sun during very hot weather.
Ventilation is provided for by louvers in
the sides of the clearstory roof.

Last, but far from least, and perhaps
most wonderful in the way of architec-
tural success, are the acoustics, which
are claimed to be so good that every per-
son in the hall will be able to hear the
orators. The total cost of the building
is put at \$1,500,000. Of the wonders of
the roof of tensile steel and glass and
the great supporting trusses there is not
space to treat. Such is the wonderful
building in which the dedication cere-
monies are to be held.

WOMAN'S SPLENDID WORK.

It is a matter of pride as well as con-
gratulation that although work on the
exposition was begun at least a year too
late, yet such energy and ability has
been shown that the most important

dian authorities to collect the first speci-
mens of women's work in the Dominion
and arrange them for the exposition.
Another extremely interesting feature,
connected as yet with the woman's de-
partment, is a general presentation of
the condition of the Indian tribes. Miss
Sickels is now at Washington working,
assisted to some extent by Mrs. Wana-
maker, to get as large an exhibit as pos-
sible. With this will be connected a
sort of Indian congress, of which Miss
Sickels says: "In order that a full, rep-
resentative congress may be secured, a
committee has been selected for the pur-
pose of effectively facilitating the means
by which the Indians may most ably
represent themselves. This committee
is composed of men and women connect-
ed with the different phases of the re-
lations between the races—philanthropic,
official (civil and military), scientific and
literary, and is assisted by an advisory
council of disinterested people residing
in various parts of the United States,
British America and Alaska."

THE MAGNIFICENT ART DISPLAY.

When the directors got fairly to work
and it was indeed late in the day—
there was many a prophet of failure.
From many persons were heard such ex-
pressions as "They can't do it in time.
It's impossible." But they have done it,
even in advance of the time in many in-

stances. Most of the main buildings are
so near done that even now the visitor
can realize their fitness, and in no case
more than in that of the Fine Arts build-
ing. It is an admirable type of the re-
fined classical architecture of Grecian-
Ionic design, and in the fewest possible
words it is thus described: Dimensions,
320 by 500 feet. Two annexes, each 120
by 200 feet. Total floor area, 51,1 acres.
Total wall area for picture hanging,
44,520 square feet. The nave and tran-
sept—which intersect the building north-
south, east and west—are 100 feet wide
by 70 feet high. Height of dome, 125
feet. Diameter of dome, 60 feet. Cost
of building, \$670,000. Architect, P. R.
Atwood, designer in chief of the con-
struction department of the exposition.
Material—13,000,000 brick, 1,359,800
pounds of structural iron, 9,000,000 feet
of lumber. This building is necessarily
freest, although the construction is
designed to be temporary. The walls
are brick; the roof, floors and galleries
are of iron.

It stands in the northern part of the
park, the south front facing the lagoon.
The main building is entered by four
great portals, richly ornamented with
architectural sculpture. Galleries forty

feet in width extend entirely around the
place, constituting a continuous prome-
nade. The adjacent grounds are thick
set with artistic figures, and above all
on the summit of the dome is the colos-
sal figure of Winged Victory. The frieze
of the exterior walls and the pediments
of the principal entrances are orna-
mented with sculptures and portraits
in bas-relief of old ancient artists, the
whole presenting an effect which only
an artist both in words and sculpture
could describe. It is indeed an art pal-
ace and all its surroundings are in keep-
ing.

In addition to the adornments special
to each building there are scattered
through the park and in the main hall
forty-eight sculptural groups and 108
distinct figures, all of heroic size and
the work of the sculptors Daniel C.
French, Rohl-Smith, Martiny, Bitter,
John Boyle, Larado Taft, Robert Kraus,
M. A. Waagen and Miss Rideout. These
figures and groups are placed as follows:
Franklin in Electricity building; Repub-
lio in the Basin; Horticulture building,
ten figures; Transportation building,
sixteen figures and eight groups; Ad-
ministration building, thirty-six figures
and twenty groups; Machinery hall, fif-
teen figures (these are duplicated several
times); Agriculture building, six
groups; Manufactures building, sixteen
sculptural eagles sixteen feet high and
twenty-one eagles across the wings. There
are two cattle groups in the colonnade

between the Agriculture and Machinery
buildings.
Several of these figures and groups de-
serve more description than can be given
here, and those completed, as well as
the designs for those yet in making,
have received the highest praise. Among
them are Sculptor Mead's large group on
the Agriculture building and his minor
art groups; the groups representing In-
dustry, Commerce and Abundance; the
statue of Franklin and the statue of the
Republic. The Franklin, by Rohl-Smith,
is sixteen feet high, cost \$3,000, and
stands in the main entrance of the Elec-
tricity building. The Republic, by
Daniel C. French, is sixty feet high and
stands on a pedestal forty feet high at
the entrance to the Basin from Lake
Michigan. The cost of the statue when
completed will be \$35,000.

The lady sculptor, Miss Rideout, is
making the free groups which will
adorn the plinths on top of the Woman's
building. Mr. Bitter has nearly com-
pleted the nine large groups for the Ad-
ministration building. The famous
"Signs of the Zodiac" are now in the
cast and will soon be in place. In the
great palace of art the space is assigned
to the nations as follows: The United
States, 34,698 square feet; France, 83,
383; Germany, 30,400; Great Britain,
20,386; Italy, 12,410; Belgium, 12,318;
Austria, 11,964; Holland, 9,887; Norway,

3,463; Spain, 7,507; Russia, 7,725; Swe-
den, 7,705; Denmark, 3,500; Japan, 2,619;
Canada, 2,595; Mexico, 1,500.
Special efforts are being employed to
bring to light the work of America's
earliest artists, such as Copley, Stuart,



STATUE OF COMMERCE.

Alston, Sargent, West, Alexander, New-
ton, Peale, Chester, Harding, Trum-
bull, Leslie, Morse, Elliott and others.
These are, West and Trumbull excepted,
known but little abroad, and even in
the United States they are not generally
appreciated as they deserve. The French
and American sections will be connected
by a gallery in which the finest French
paintings owned in this country, loaned
for the purpose, will be exhibited. The
American paintings will be so arranged
as to afford a retrospective exhibition
from the Colonial period to the present.

HOW THE WORK HAS PROGRESSED.

When the first move was made 160
men were in charge of the Columbian
exposition—115 for the government
and 45 for all others. It is scarcely
necessary to add that little or nothing
was done for quite awhile, and a great
deal of valuable time was wasted. This
large body concentrated itself, so to
speak, about one-half, and a beginning
was made. Later the number was re-
duced to eight on a side, and finally
most of the responsibility was devolved
on four, with the energetic H. N. Higgin-
botham at their head, and then work
went forward with a hum.

The buildings are practically com-
plete. The last of the iron work on the

graphic building, pump-house, Wood-
lawn police station—seventeen.
The state and foreign buildings num-
ber twenty-eight, and the concession or
special buildings are: Baker's cocoa,
German village, Libby glass works,
Moorish palace, New England clam
bake, natatorium, panorama of Burmese
Alps, panorama of the volcano of Kil-
anea, Puck, sliding railway, White Star
line—eleven.
Other construction work carried on by
the Exposition company includes the in-
tramural railway, bridges, electric sub-
ways, fountains, obelisk, etc.
Of course the finances of such a big
enterprise—

of interest to the
town to Sept. 1 the
sources were \$10,-
which Chicago had paid \$5,-
008,736 and \$5,088,933 had been paid on
current instalments of stock subscrip-
tions. The government's contribution
was not counted on as yet, and only \$85,-
500 had been received in sovereign coin.
Of the total \$3,748,359 had been paid
out, leaving a cash balance of \$1,637,785.
It is painful to find the following item
at the close of the report:

"Six hundred and forty-eight acci-
dents had occurred up to the time of the
completion of the report, divided as fol-
lows, as to the extent of injuries: Killed,
14; fatally injured, 2; seriously injured,
25; slightly injured, 607. Of this num-
ber only one was a visitor."

At the same date foreign governments
had expended \$124,000. England, of
course, leads with an expenditure of
\$11,785. The Argentine Republic, Urugu-
ay and Paraguay have together ex-
pended \$19,870. Neither France nor
Spain has yet expended any sum worth
mentioning, but will do so, of course,
before the exposition opens. Exclusive
of work done by foreigners, the total
paid on buildings to Sept. 1 was \$4,381,-
790.94.

PRESENT APPEARANCE OF THE GROUNDS.

Auditor Ackerman has published his
report that \$3,748,359 had been spent
down to Sept. 1, the American people
naturally want to know what they have
to show for their money.

The answer is based on the unanimous
testimony of all visitors that in extent,
beauty, artistic effect and general con-
venience Jackson park is fast becoming
a wonder, and in 1893 will be the most
complete and agreeable exposition site
the world has ever seen.

And that the people are interested in
the work is shown by the fact that
\$60,110 have already been received in
entrance fees from those anxious to
look on the grounds even in their un-
completed state. Chicago does not for-
get to add with proper local pride, and
as a delicate argument on a much dis-
cussed point, that most of this was paid
by visitors who entered on Sunday,
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The general result of the money ex-



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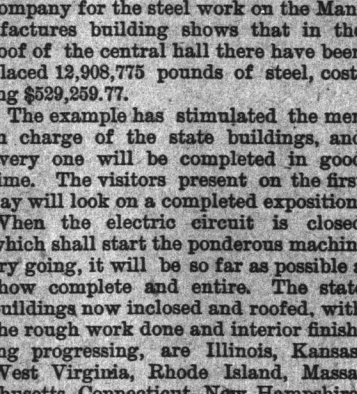
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FRONT VIEW OF THE ART PALACE.

great Machinery hall was placed early
in September, and the principal carpentry
work is in finishing the two spires.
The exterior covering is nearly all fin-
ished on the north front of the main
building. The annex is practically fin-
ished exteriorly and is being lathed. The
final estimate of the Edgemore Bridge
company for the steel work on the Man-
ufactures building shows that in the
roof of the central hall there have been
placed 12,908,775 pounds of steel, costing
\$529,259.77.

The example has stimulated the men
in charge of the state buildings, and
every one will be completed in good
time. The visitors present on the first
day will look on a completed exposition.
When the electric circuit is closed
which shall start the ponderous machin-
ery going, it will be so far as possible
a show complete and entire. The state
buildings now inclosed and roofed, with
the rough work done and interior finish-
ing progressing, are Illinois, Kansas,
West Virginia, Rhode Island, Massa-
chusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire,
Iowa, Maine, Arkansas, Indiana, Ohio,
Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Montana, Ma-
ryland and Delaware.

Seventy buildings are now in pro-
cess of construction on the exposition
grounds, as follows: Main exposition
buildings—Administration, Agricul-

ture, Fine Arts and annexes, Horti-
culture, Manufactures, Mines, Machin-
ery, Transportation and annex, Woman's
—thirteen.
Minor exposition buildings—Battle-
ship, boiler house, casino, cleansing
works, cold storage house, colonnade,
freight sheds (three), fuel, oil tanks,
greenhouse, Hyde Park police station,
life saving station, music hall, office of
grounds and buildings, peristyle, photo-

graph building, pump-house, Wood-
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lows, as to the extent of injuries: Killed,
14; fatally injured, 2; seriously injured,
25; slightly injured, 607. Of this num-
ber only one was a visitor."

At the same date foreign governments
had expended \$124,000. England, of
course, leads with an expenditure of
\$11,785. The Argentine Republic, Urugu-
ay and Paraguay have together ex-
pended \$19,870. Neither France nor
Spain has yet expended any sum worth
mentioning, but will do so, of course,
before the exposition opens. Exclusive
of work done by foreigners, the total
paid on buildings to Sept. 1 was \$4,381,-
790.94.

PRESENT APPEARANCE OF THE GROUNDS.
Auditor Ackerman has published his
report that \$3,748,359 had been spent
down to Sept. 1, the American people
naturally want to know what they have
to show for their money.

The answer is based on the unanimous
testimony of all visitors that in extent,
beauty, artistic effect and general con-
venience Jackson park is fast becoming
a wonder, and in 1893 will be the most
complete and agreeable exposition site
the world has ever seen.

And that the people are interested in
the work is shown by the fact that
\$60,110 have already been received in
entrance fees from those anxious to
look on the grounds even in their un-
completed state. Chicago does not for-
get to add with proper local pride, and
as a delicate argument on a much dis-
cussed point, that most of this was paid
by visitors who entered on Sunday,
nearly all of them from that city, and
that they passed the day in a very peace-
able and enjoyable manner.

The general result of the money ex-

graph building, pump-house, Wood-
lawn police station—seventeen.
The state and foreign buildings num-
ber twenty-eight, and the concession or
special buildings are: Baker's cocoa,
German village, Libby glass works,
Moorish palace, New England clam
bake, natatorium, panorama of Burmese
Alps, panorama of the volcano of Kil-
anea, P