

# PLEASANT HOURS

A PAPER FOR OUR YOUNG FOLK

TORONTO, JULY 8, 1893.

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## THE COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION, CHICAGO.

II.

In addition to the buildings described in a previous number are the following:

The Agricultural Building occupies a space 500 by 800 feet, and has an annex, 300 by 500 feet. It is almost entirely surrounded by water, and is one of the handsomest structures on the exposition grounds. The grand entrance is sixty feet wide, with Corinthian columns five feet in diameter and forty feet high. The roof is principally of glass.

The Horticultural Building is 1,000 feet long and with an extreme width of 286 feet, and in front is a flower terrace for outside exhibits. The centre pavilion is roofed by a crystal dome, 187 feet in diameter and 113 feet high, under which are exhibited tall palms, bamboos, and tree ferns. The appropriation for this building is \$400,000.

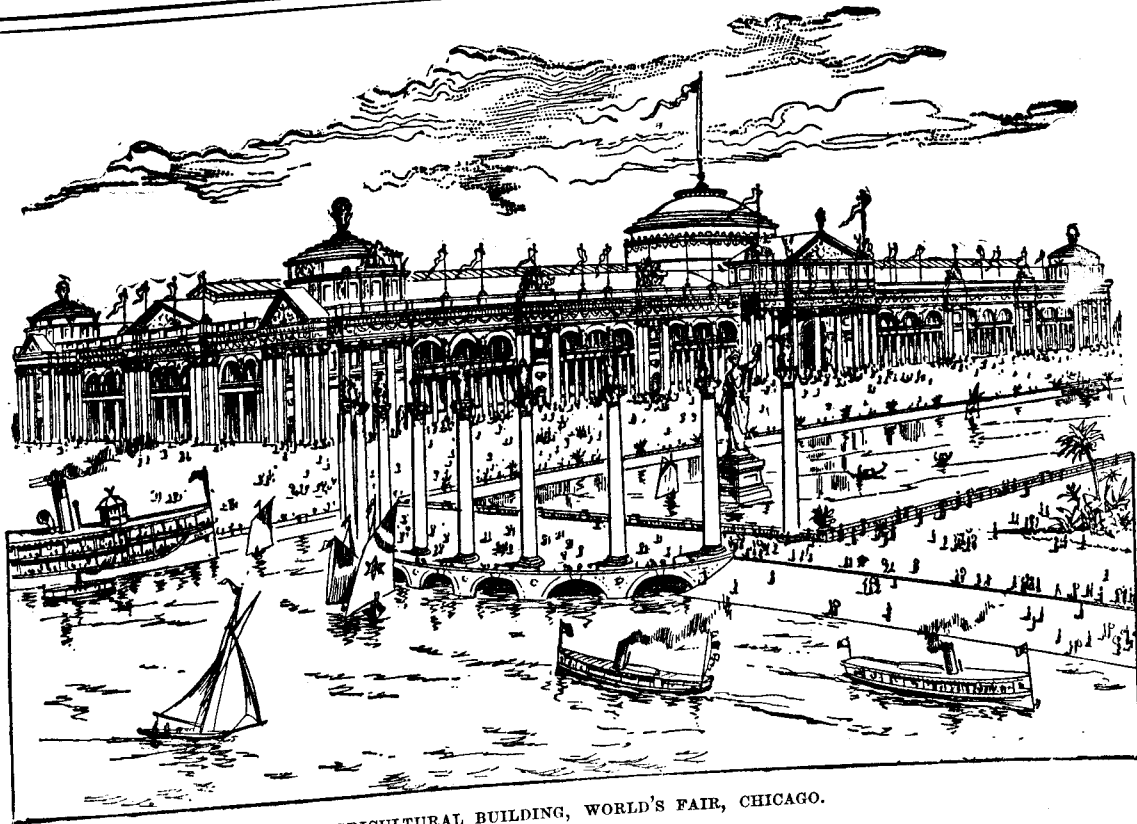
The Woman's Building measures 260 by 400 feet, and cost \$200,000. The architecture is classic, with end and centre pavilions, connected by an arcade. Portions of the building are devoted to reforms and charities, and to a model kindergarten, a model hospital, a bureau of information, club rooms, parlours, etc.

The Electrical Exhibit is one of the handsomest in the group south of the lagoon, its cost being placed at \$650,000. Its exterior is finished to represent granite, and a statue of Franklin is conspicuous before the south entrance.

The Transportation Building is 960 by 256 feet, with a triangular annex of one-storey buildings covering about nine acres. There is an immense display of locomotives, all placed end on to the central avenue or nave of the main building, and the exhibit includes everything devoted to transportation, from the crudest carriages to a mogul engine, from a cash conveyer to a balloon.

The main entrance 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 beautiful, yet quiet, colour climax, for it is treated in leaf and is called the Golden Door.

The structure devoted to mines and mining in style of architecture is classic, and the dimensions are



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

350 by 700 feet, the height to the main cornice being 65 feet. The grand entrances are at the north and south ends, and are 110 feet high by 32 feet wide each. The roof is of glass. The cost of this building is placed at \$350,000.

On the lake shore, east of the Government Building, there is a gun battery, a light-life-saving station and apparatus, a lighthouse, and an exhibit of war balloons, while the full-sized model of a battle-ship is built on piling near the adjacent pier,

the structure being of brick coated with cement, and made to appear in every way like a real ship, fully manned and equipped.

The buildings cover twice the area and cost thrice as much as did those at Paris in 1889, and the grand total of all the appropriations for the Fair promises to be from three to four times the amount expended on the French fair.

The site of the exposition occupies an area of 600 acres. The water is thronged

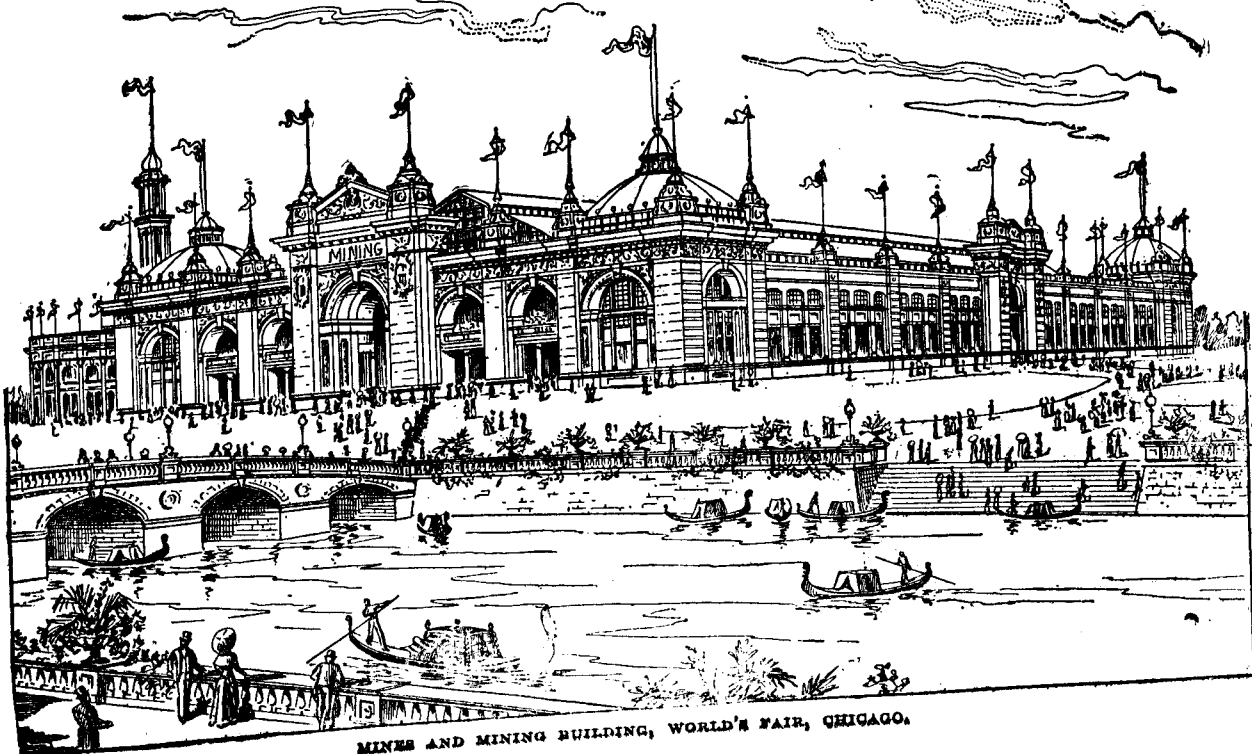
with craft of all sorts—modern steamers, Chinese junks, schooners, yachts, full-rigged ships, Venetian boats, and great canoes with floating sunshades; hundreds of sails of all colours, and flags of every nation on earth. Towards the right is the pavilion of the British Government, where English representatives will parley with all sorts of people from everywhere.

To the north, where the greensward melts away, is a little city of fantastic houses with waving flags. These are the buildings erected by the various States of the Union. Near the group cluster other and still more fantastic buildings, where are gathered the houses built by the foreign nations who have desired special exhibits of their own. Nijni-Novgorod represents the spirit of acquisition and traffic in its fiercest semi-barbaric form.

There are sedan chairs, of course, and palanquins, and Hindoo travelling-booths carried by real coolies, and the man-cab, or jinrikisha, of Japan, and the gondoliers of Venice, and the rolling cozy of London, and what not. But the real novelty is the travelling sidewalk. It is quite easy to step from the division moving at the rate of three miles an hour to one travelling at the rate of six miles an hour, and thence to the nine mile an hour division.

### A BOY'S ESSAY ON TOBACCO.

Tobacco grows something like cabbage, but I never saw none cooked. I have heard men say that cigars that was given them election days for nothing was mostly cabbage leaves. Tobacco stores are mostly kept by wooden Injuns, who stand at the door and fool little boys by offering them a bunch of cigars which is glued into the Injun's hands, and is made of wood also. I tried to smoke a cigar once, and I felt like Epsom salts. Tobacco was invented by a man named Walter Raleigh. When the people first saw him smoking they thought he was a steamboat, and were frightened. My sister Nancy is a girl. I don't know whether she likes tobacco or not. There is a young man named Leroy who comes to see her. I guess she likes Leroy. He was standing on the steps one night, and he had a cigar in his mouth, and he said he didn't know



MINES AND MINING BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.