

SEEN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

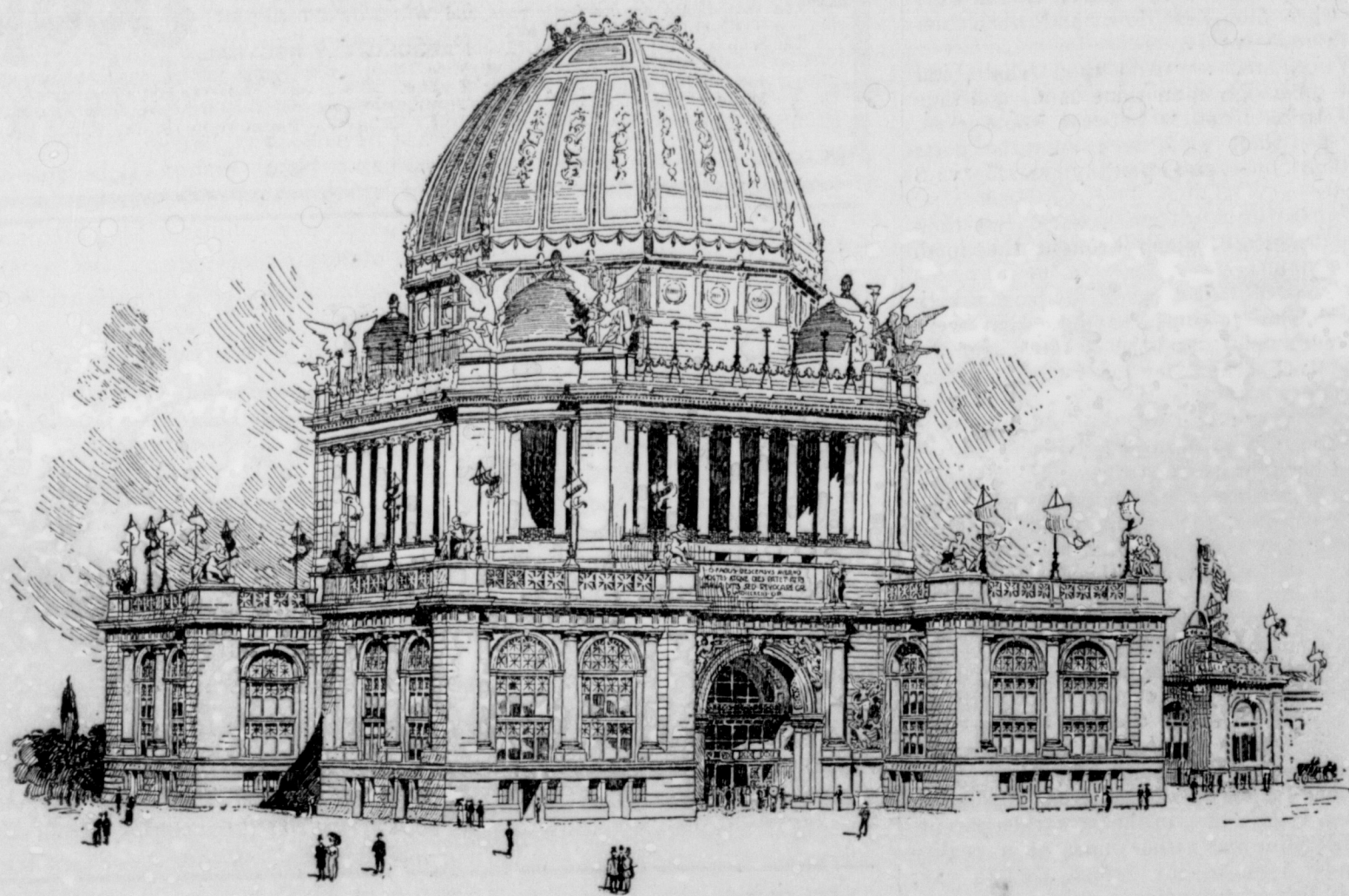
Notable Specimens of Architecture on the Grounds at the Great Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

The Administration Building is pronounced the gem and crown of the Exposition palaces. It is located at the west end of the great court in the southern part of the site, looking eastward, and at its rear are the transportation facilities and depots. The most conspicuous object which will attract the gaze of visitors on reaching the grounds is the gilded dome of this lofty building. This imposing edifice will cost about \$45,000. The architect is Richard M. Hunt, of New York, President of the American

by semi-circular arched vaults, richly coffered. In the rear of these arches are the entrance doors, and above them great screens of glass, giving light to the central rotunda. Across the face of these screens, at the level of the office floor, are galleries of communication between the different pavilions.

The interior features of this great building even exceed in beauty and splendor those of the exterior. Between every two of the grand entrances, and connecting the

Stearns, of Boston, are the architects, has been pronounced by many architects second only to the Administration Building in the magnificence of its appearance. This building measures 850x500 feet, and with the Machinery Annex and Power House, cost about \$1,200,000. It is located at the extreme south end of the Park, midway between the shore of Lake Michigan and the west line of the Park. It is just south of the Administration Building, and west and across a lagoon from the Agricultural



THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Institute of Architects, to whose established reputation it is a notable contribution. It covers an area of 260 feet square and consists of four pavilions 84 feet square, one at each of the four angles of the square, and connected by a great central dome 120 feet in diameter and 220 feet in height, leaving at the centre of each facade a recess 82 feet wide, within which are the grand entrances to the building. The general design is in

intervening pavilion with the great rotunda, is a hall or loggia 30 feet square, giving access to the offices and provided with broad, circular stairways and swift-running elevators.

Above the balcony is the second story, fifty feet in height. From the top of the cornice of this story rises the interior dome, 200 feet from the floor, and in the centre is an opening 50 feet in diameter, transmit-

Building. The building is spanned by three arched trusses, and the interior presents the appearance of three railroad train-houses side by side, surrounded on all the four sides by a gallery fifty feet wide. The trusses are built separately, so that they can be taken down and sold for use as railroad train-houses. In each of the long naves there is an elevated travelling crane running from end to end of the building for



THE MACHINERY HALL.

the style of the French renaissance. The first great story is in the Doric order, of heroic proportions, surrounded by a lofty balustrade and having the great tiers of the angle of each pavilion crowned with sculpture. The second story, with its lofty and spacious colonnade is of the Ionic order.

The four great entrances, one on each side of the building, are 50 feet wide and 50 feet high, deeply recessed and covered

ting a flow of light from the exterior dome overhead. The under side of the dome is enriched with deep panelings, richly moulded, and the panels are filled with sculpture in low relief, and immense paintings representing the arts and sciences. In size this rotunda rivals, if it does not surpass, the most celebrated domes of a similar character in the world.

Machinery Hall, of which Peabody &

the purpose of moving machinery. These platforms are built so that visitors may view from them the exhibits beneath. The immense power to keep in motion the varied machinery which will be assembled in this building is supplied from a power-house, which is proportionate to the necessities it will be called on to fill, and is quite adjacent and almost adjoining the south side of the machinery building.

WHICH WAS THE PRINCE?

The Happy Thought that Occurred to Two Gentlemen of London.

Some years ago a masquerade ball was given by the late Lady Marion Alford, mother of the present Earl Brownlow, and a very distinguished company was invited. As all were to be masked each guest was naturally requested to produce the card of invitation at the door of Alford House. And, naturally enough, several of the masqueraders forgot to bring their cards.

The first of these, being a gentleman of resource, hit, however on a plan to gain admission without the required formula, that proved perfectly successful.

"Your card of invitation, please, sir."

"I am the Prince of Wales."

The servant bowed low, and the pseudo-prince passed up.

Ten minutes later another guest arrived without his card. By an odd coincidence the same expedient occurred to him.

"I must ask for your invitation-card, sir," said the servant.

The guest stared at him absent-mindedly.

"Oh!" he said, "I have not got it; but it doesn't matter, I think. I am the Prince of Wales."

The second pretender might have had more difficulty in enforcing his claim; but at the foot of the steps was one of the royal carriages, and the sight of the scarlet liveries convinced the servant that he had been deceived by the first pretender and that the true prince stood here in propria persona.

With a murmured apology the official bowed lower than before, and amid the whispers of the bystanders the royal claimant passed on.

His place was taken by a stout gentleman in a marvellous costume of scarlet and crimson.

"Your card, sir."

"I am the Prince of Wales," said the scarlet domino, briefly.

But the servant smiled.

"Oh no!" he said, blandly but firmly.

"I must really thank you to return for your ticket of invitation. His Royal Highness has already arrived!"

And the heir apparent of these realms had to remove his mask ere he could obtain a recognition of his identity.

The Countess of Aberdeen.

The Countess of Aberdeen spent much of her youth on her father's highland estate of Guisachan. It was in these days that she made friends with her father's guest, Mr. Gladstone. Mounted on her little pony she often accompanied him on his rides, and he talked kindly to the bright little girl—sometimes concerning principles and people that some statesmen would have thought quite removed from the interest of so young a creature. But time passes quickly, and when, in 1877, Isabel Majoribanks became the Countess of Aberdeen, those early conversations and the personal interest they established had secured for Mr. Gladstone an influential and enthusiastic adherent in the popular young peeress.

Facts About Mother-of-Pearl.

Some of the best mother-of-pearl is obtained from the nautilus, which is a cephalopod and related to the cuttlefish. The fish occupies only the mouth of its dwelling, the latter being composed of a series of empty chambers, each of which it has suc-

cessfully lived in and vacated as it grew bigger, building up behind it at each move a wall of purest pearl. These vacant rooms of pearl are all connected by a pneumatic tube, which enables the creature to so control the air supply to its house as to make the domicile lighter or heavier at will, in order to ascend or descend in the water. The shell is too thin to bear grinding, and muriatic acid is used to remove the outer coat and disclose the exquisite nacre beneath.

The Bishop and the Boy.

There is rather a good story told of the late Bishop Phillips Brooks, who was a very handsome man, over six feet, and with a stately and dignified presence. As he was going along a street in Philadelphia one day, the Bishop saw a very small boy standing on tiptoe before a door and making vain efforts to ring the bell.

"Let me do that for you my little man," said the kind-hearted Bishop, and gave the bell a hearty pull.

"Thank you, sir," said the small boy, holding out his hand, "and now let's run away!"

The Diamond of Marie Antoinette.

Two uncut diamonds, green and white, mounted on a square diamond, on which is engraved the word "Marie," have been creating interest in England. In the same exhibition were two pearl epaulettes worn by the late Emperor of Delhi, and an ornament made of an idol of pearl in a niche of pearl. A black diamond was shown, and largest that has yet been discovered, and which it took a year to cut, losing 100 carats in the operation.

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