The American Union.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, AGRICULTURE, AND THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTY.

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ENOUGH PRATT LIBRARY BALTO.

HATS OFF TO THE FAIR.

The Great Building Used for the Dedicatory Ceremonies.

THE MOST GLORIOUS SUCCESS.

A Record of Progress and Achievement Carefully Written and Compiled and Embellished with Accurate Pictures Furnished by The Illustrated World's Fair—An Exact Statement of How the Great Work Is Going On.

[Cuts copyrighted by Illustrated World's Fair 1892.]

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 bare statement of the geometrical and commercial figures reads like a romance in material 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 $201,849, and putting down the carpet would cost $20,000.

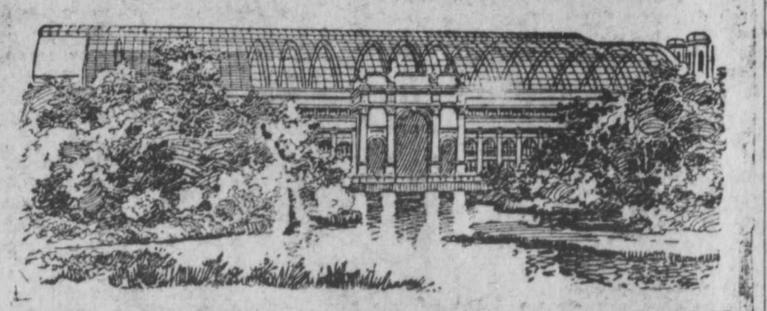
One million men could stand on the floor space with ease, and 300,000 could be seated. The Roman Coliseum when crowded held but 80,000. Under the roof 1,000 cottages, 25 by 50 feet each, could be placed, and the area equals that of four average city blocks. There are 7,000,000 feet of lumber in the floor, and five carloads of nails were used in fastening it down. In the entire structure 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 Brooklyn bridge. There are eleven acres of skylight, in which are forty carloads of flawless glass. No man need hope to realize the grandeur of such a building at one view. Like Niagara and Yosemite, it stuns the imagination and must be studied for many days.



BARGE OF STATE.

In the center of the building is the enormous hall, 1,375 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 clearstory windows and by the skylight area of the roof covering. Around this hall, inclosing it on every side, is the exterior building, over 200 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 52 feet 3 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 skylight to roof is 50 per cent., and it is intended 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 louvres in the sides of the clearstory roof.

Last, but far from least, and perhaps most wonderful in the way of architectural success, are the acoustics, which are claimed to be so good that every person 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 ceremonies are to be held.



MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

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 rural paintings. The long facades of the great hall surrounding the building are composed 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, is open to the outside, thus forming a covered loggia, which forms an open promenade for the public, and will provide a very interesting feature, particularly 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 afternoon. Within the building a gallery 50 feet wide extends around all four sides, and projecting from this are 80 smaller galleries 12 feet wide, from which visitors may survey the vast array of exhibits and the busy scene below. The galleries are approached upon the main floor by 30 great staircases, the flights of which are 12 feet wide each. Columbia avenue, 50 feet wide, extends through the mammoth building longitudinally, and an avenue of like width crosses it at right angles at the center.

WOMAN'S SPLENDID WORK.

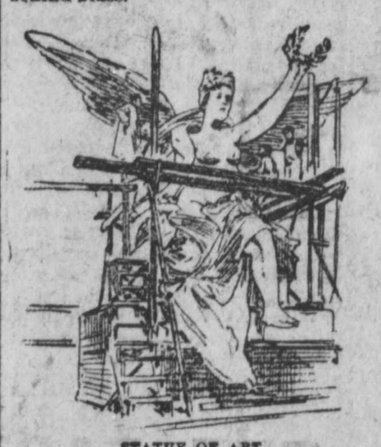
It is a matter of pride as well as congratulation that although work on the exposition was begun at least a year too late, yet such energy and ability has been shown that the most important buildings will be complete even by the day of dedication and every one before the day of formal opening. It is matter of especial gratification that the Woman's building is so far completed and that the board of lady managers have already done so much to make their part of the exposition one of its most attractive features.

The ladies' board was informed, in response to its invitation to the women of China to participate in the exposition, that China would be glad to make a fine exhibit if the wives of some of the prominent men be allowed to accompany the exhibit, in order to study American civilization. Mrs. Palmer went to work at once upon this point, and has just received from the acting secretary of state at Washington a copy of a joint resolution of congress, making provision for the interest of Chinese exhibitors and their Chinese agents. Unusual pains will be taken to secure a full display of everything Chinese which is of special interest to women, and though little can be expected in the line of productions by Chinese women, yet that little will be of great interest.

This, however, is at best but a matter of curiosity; the work of American women will make an exposition in itself. If appears that 284 inventions have been patented by the women of Illinois alone, and descriptions, drawings and, so far as possible, models of these will be shown in the Illinois building. As an instance, Mrs. M. A. Hawley, of Dixon, has obtained a patent on a very ingenious device for ridding poultry of parasites. The little machine is so simple that the chief of the patent office said, "I wonder it was not invented long ago," and yet it is so complete and practical that all raisers of poultry find it invaluable.

The lady managers are sometimes puzzled to know how to classify or exhibit their many unusual discoveries in the line of woman's work. For example, a South Carolina girl has been found who runs the engine for her father's cotton mill. A South Bend (Ind.) woman wishes to make an American table a feature of the World's fair. The suggestion is to have the table itself, its linen, its appointments and food wholly of American production.

Another gratifying surprise is the great number of curious old relics, fine pieces of lace and embroidery, rare old china and articles of similar interest owned by ladies in various parts of the country. About many of those mentioned and offered for exhibition there is sometimes a touch of the humorous, the poetic or the patriotic. For instance, one woman in Indiana has in her possession a Continental bill for ten dollars which Senator Wade Hampton's grandfather, an officer in the patriot army, paid to the lady's great-grandmother for some household work. Time and associations have made it worth more than its face in gold. Similarly a New York woman offers for exhibition a piece of Kensington embroidery executed by her great-grandmother at an art school in England in 1780. It is a hunting scene and is framed behind glass.



STATUE OF ART.
[As seen in the atelier.]

Miss Jennie Ryerson, immortalized by Helen Hunt Jackson's sketch of her as "The Little Lace Peddler," is collecting an exhibit of the "drawn work" of the Indian and Spanish women of the Pacific coast, and has already secured a marvelous variety. Mrs. Albright, lady manager for New Mexico, has been placed by the territorial board in complete charge of the woman's work from that territory. The designing, arrangements and ornamentation of the interior of the Wisconsin building are entirely the work of Wisconsin women artists. And, finally, Miss R. J. Barrett, of Ontario, has been appointed by the Canadian authorities to collect the first specimens of women's work in the Dominion and arrange them for the exposition.

Another extremely interesting feature, connected as yet with the woman's department, is a general presentment of the condition of the Indian tribes. Miss Sickels is now at Washington working, assisted to some extent by Mrs. Wanamaker, to get as large an exhibit as possible. With this will be connected a sort of Indian congress, of which Miss Sickels says: "In order that a full, representative congress may be secured, a committee has been selected for the purpose of effectively facilitating the means by which the Indians may most ably represent themselves. This committee is composed of men and women connected with the different phases of the relations 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 expressions as "They can't do it in time. It's impossible." But they have done it, even in advance of the time in many instances. 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 building. It is an admirable type of the refined 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, 5.1 acres. Total wall area for picture hanging, 145,852 square feet. The nave and transept—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. B. Atwood, designer in chief of the construction department of the exposition. Material — 13,000,000 brick, 1,359,000 pounds of structural iron, 3,000,000 feet of lumber. This building is necessarily fireproof, 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 promenade. The adjacent grounds are thick set with artistic figures, and above all on the summit of the dome is the colossal figure of Winged Victory. The frieze of the exterior walls and the pediments of the principal entrances are ornamented 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 palace and all its surroundings are in keeping.

In addition to the adornments special to each building there are scattered through the park and in the main halls forty-eight sculptural groups and 100 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; Republic in the Basin; Horticulture building, ten figures; Transportation building, sixteen figures and eight groups; Administration building, thirty-six figures and twenty groups; Machinery hall, fifteen figures (these are duplicated several times); Agricultural building, six groups; Manufactures building, sixteen sculptural eagles sixteen feet high and twenty-one feet across the wings. There are two cattle groups in the colonnade between the Agriculture and Machinery buildings.

Several of these figures and groups deserve 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 Agricultural building and his minor art groups; the groups representing Industry, 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 Electricity 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 $25,000.

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 completed the nine large groups for the Administration 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, 34,636 square feet; France, 33,393; Germany, 20,400; Great Britain, 20,395; Italy, 12,410; Belgium, 12,318; Austria, 11,564; Holland, 9,387; Norway, 8,462; Spain, 7,807; Russia, 7,725; Sweden, 7,005; Denmark, 3,900; Japan, 2,919; Canada, 2,895; Mexico, 1,500.

Special efforts are being employed to bring to light the work of America's earliest artists, such as Copley, Stuart, Allston, Sargent, West, Alexander, Newton, Peale, Chester, Harding, Trumbull, 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.

$25 REWARD.

Office of the School Board,
Denton, Md., Oct. 25, 1892.

Owing to frequent depredations and damages sustained to Lowe's school house located in the Second election district, by some person or persons bent on mischief while said school is not in session, it is hereby ordered that a reward of twenty-five dollars be offered for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons thus trespassing upon or doing damages to said property.

By order of the school board,
M. B. STEPHENS, Sec'y.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned wishing to discontinue farming will offer at public sale at his homestead, on the road leading from Harmony to Gilpin's Point, on

Wednesday, Nov. 16th, 1892,

(if fair, if not the first fair day) beginning at 9 o'clock, the following property:

LIVE STOCK.

1 Sorrell mare, 10 years old, with colt by her side, good for road or farm use. 1 Bay horse, 10 years old is fine driver and good worker. Both are sound and gentle for any lady to drive. 2 cows, 1, 8 years old, good milker. 1 4 years old. Both fresh at the pail.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

1 Piano box carriage in good order. 1 Dearborn, 2 Carts and Harness, 1 Wagon and Harness, 1 Osbourne Binder, 1 Bickford and Holman Drill, 1 Corn Planter, 1 Farmers' Friend flushing plow, 1 Corn Sheller, 1 Grain Fan, 2 Small Chilled plows, 3 Cultivators, 2 Double A drags, 2 Set of Carriage harness, 3 Set of Plow harness, Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Spades, Rakes, Timber Chains, Half Bushel Measure, Baskets, Grindstone, 5,000 pounds of Blade Fodder, Double Trees, 1 Wheel-barrow, &c.

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

1 Cook Stove in good order with cooking utensils, Beds Chairs, Bureaus, Carpets, Tables Lounges, Side-boards, Dishes, Lamps, and various other articles too numerous to mention;

TERMS OF SALE.

On all sums of and under Five dollars the cash will be required on day of sale; on sums over that amount a credit of Eleven months will be given; Purchaser giving note with approved security, payable at the Denton National Bank and bearing interest from day of sale. No property to be removed until terms are complied with.

JAMES BUTLER, Sr.,
Fowling Creek, Md.

DRS. W. T. & L. D. KELLEY,

DENTISTS.

Main office on Dover Street, near Hotel Avon, Easton, Md.

One will practice at Preston on Mondays; Denton on Tuesdays; Federalsburg the second and fourth Thursday in every month. Gas and local anasthatics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Best work guaranteed. Terms Cash.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

WM. A. STEWART

JAMES SWANN,
—REPRESENTING—
THE BEST LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE
DENTON, MARYLAND.

JAMES N. TODD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Denton Md.

All business entrusted to my care will receive close attention.

Condition Powders for sale by George & Redden.