

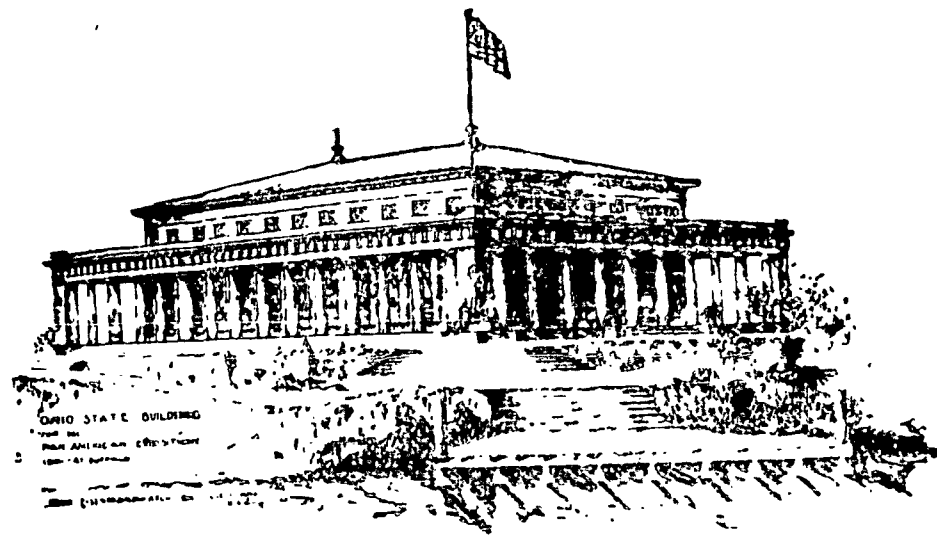
# Pan-American Outlook.

## The Big Exposition Promises to Exceed All Expectations.

Exhibits From All the States and Countries of the Western Hemisphere—More Than a Score of Great Buildings to Shelter the Displays.

The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo during the summer of 1901 will be not only big, but beautiful. In many ways it will excel every similar enterprise in the history of the world and chief among its merits will be the fact that everything can be easily seen and comprehended. System and originality are conspicuous in every detail. The revised plan shows a plot comprising 350 acres. From north to south

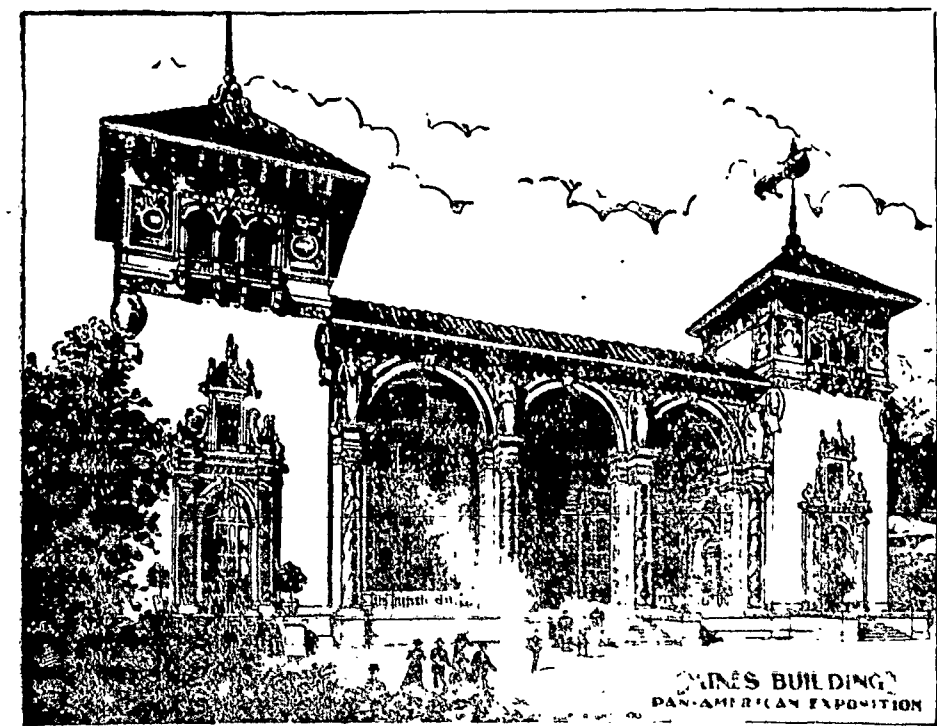
the courts of any former exposition, and, on account of the unusual area, greater opportunity is given for elaborate and beautiful decoration. In all the courts are to be large pools into which beautiful cascades and wonderful fountains will throw their crystal streams. To the water features will be added the garden effects. These will comprise large sunken gardens with formal beds of rare and beautiful



flowers, and many plants of a highly decorative character will be displayed throughout the courts. The grounds outside the main group of buildings are also to be richly adorned with horticultural and floral features. The horticultural exhibits, to which about seven acres are devoted in the southern part of the grounds, will contribute much to the decorative effect. In this exhibit will be over 500 beds, many of them containing hundreds of plants of a single variety of flowers.

The exterior walls of all the buildings of the Exposition are to be of staff. All corners, corners, window openings and entrances are receiving very elaborate adornment in modeled plastic work. This ornamentation is of a far more elaborate and intricate character than heretofore used on any exposition. The roofs of all the buildings are to be of red tile, and the outer walls are to be painted in harmonious colors, giving a most pleasing effect to the eye.

This Exposition will stand pre-eminent in point of original sculpture. There will be more than 125 groups of magnificent original works by some 30 or more American sculptors of note. This grand scheme is under the personal direction of Karl Bitter, who was in charge of a similar work at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.



er erected by the city of Buffalo. Crossing the bridge between the lake and the North Bay, the New York State building may be seen on the north bank of the bay. This also is of white marble, fireproof and a permanent structure. It will be devoted, after the Exposition, to the uses of the Buffalo Historical Society.

Continuing up the slight grade across the bridge, we now come to the "Approach" (D), where we get the first broad view of the wonderful group of buildings devoted to the various exhibit divisions of the Exposition.

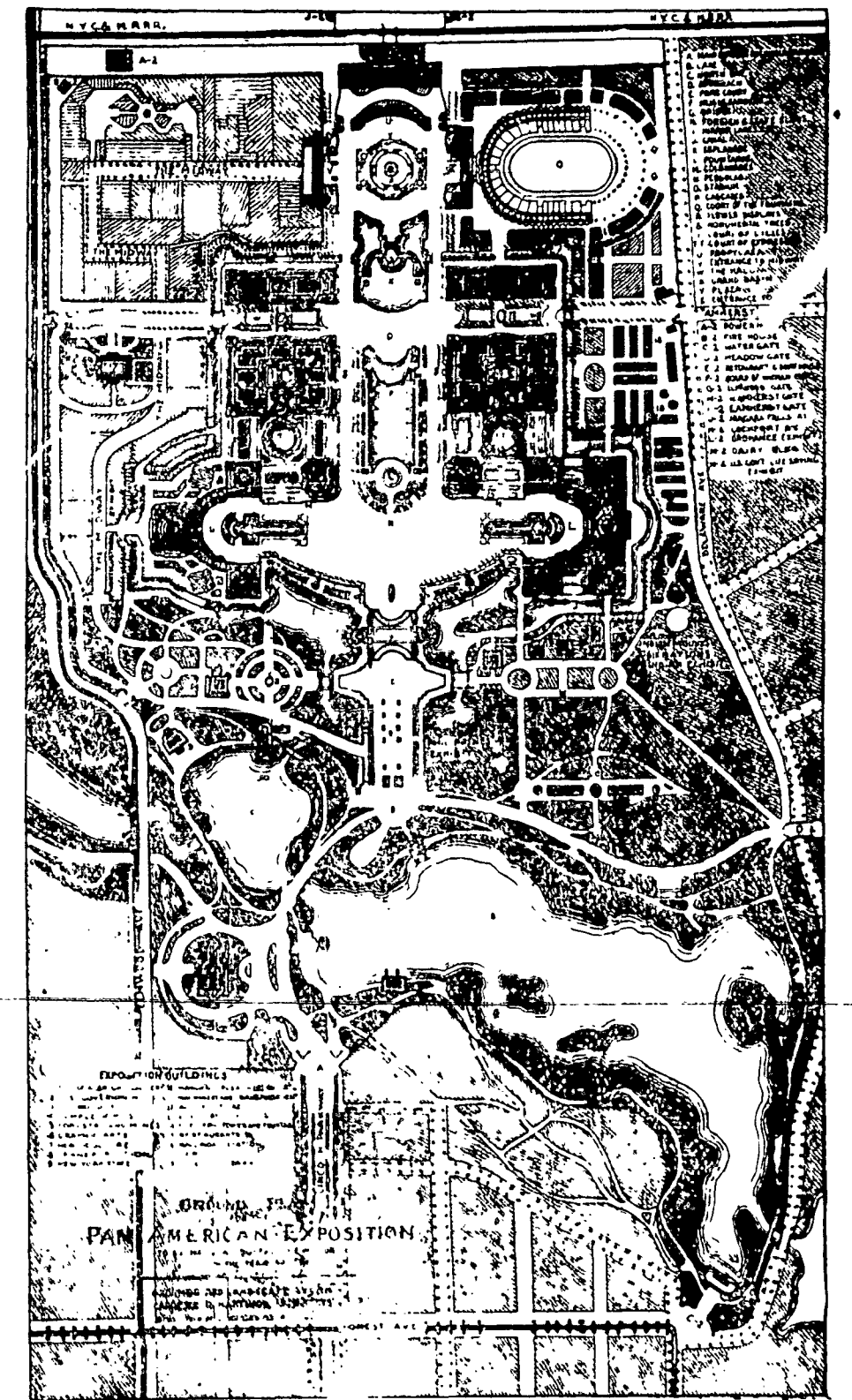
It will be noted by reference to the ground plan that the buildings are grouped around a system of courts which have been aptly described as in the form of an inverted letter T. The transverse court, corresponding to the arms of the T, is the Esplanade, capable of accommodating 250,000 people. North of this, corresponding with the perpendicular of the T, are the Court of Fountains and the Plaza, which reach almost to the northern limits of the grounds. On either side of the Court of Fountains are the subordinate courts known as the Court of Cypresses and the Court of Elms. These several courts combined area of 33 acres, and are far more extensive than

the grounds are about a mile and a quarter and from east to west half a mile. The grounds are situated in the northern part of Buffalo and are easily reached either direct or by transfer ticket by all the electric car lines constituting the city's perfect street railway system. On the northern side are the tracks of the New York Central Belt Line, to which the 20 steam rail ways entering Buffalo will have access during the Exposition. The southern portion of the grounds is a part of Delaware Park and contains a lake of irregular shape more than half a mile long, indicated by letter B on the ground plan. This part of the Exposition plot is already very beautiful, the city of Buffalo having spent many thousands of dollars in planting shrubs and trees of many rare species and in producing landscape effects that give to the eye a beautiful vista from every point of view.

The main southern entrance of the Exposition is on Lincoln Parkway, indicated by the letter A. At the left as you enter will be the beautiful Albright Art Gallery built of white marble and costing upward of \$350,000. This is the gift of a citizen of Buffalo, Mr. J. J. Albright, and will be a permanent fireproof building for public uses devoted to art. On the right is the beautiful new boathouse and shel-

three great buildings erected by the national government for the shelter of its extensive exhibits gathered from all departments. On the extreme left are the Forestry and Mines, Horticulture and Graphic Arts buildings. At the northeast corner of the Esplanade and Court of Fountains is the Ethnology building, and on the opposite corner is the Temple of Music. Next north, on the right, is the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building and on the left the Machinery and Transportation building. North of the Mall, on the right, is the Agriculture building and on the left the Electricity building. In the center is the Electric Tower. In the northeast corner of the grounds is the Stadium, with its large entrance building (Z). Opposite, on the west side of the Plaza, is the large entrance to the Midway. On the north is the Propy-

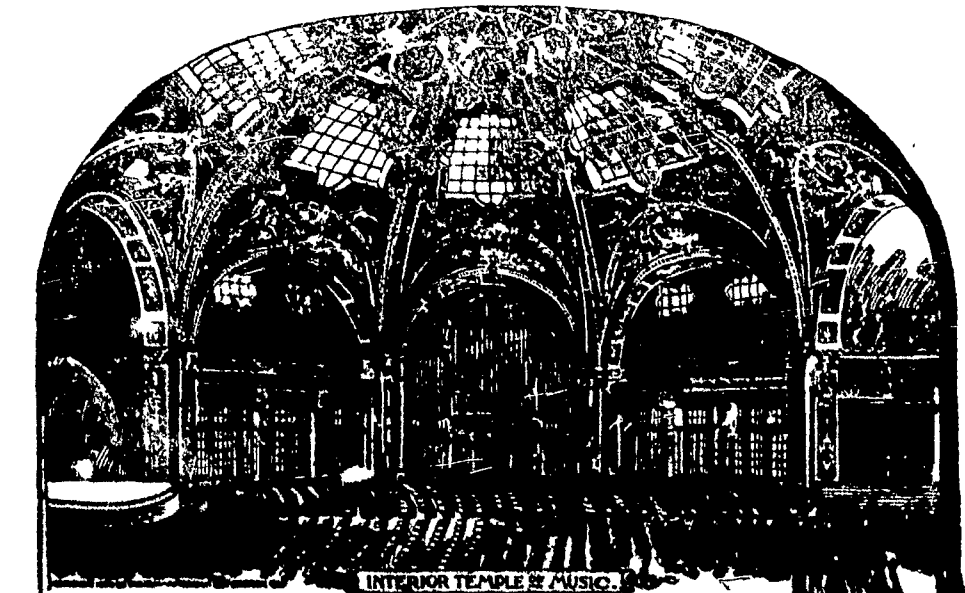
entertainment in progress which will appeal to their love of musical art. The Music Temple is well along toward completion. Its architecture is a free treatment of the Spanish Renaissance, it being octagonal in form, with pavilions at the corners. The grand entrance is at the corner of the Esplanade and Court of Fountains, the spacious courts upon which most of the principal buildings of the Exposition have their frontage. The cornice and balustrade are of elaborate composition, the latter bearing names familiar to the musical world. The interior of the temple will be particularly fine in its sculptural and color decorations. The exterior of the building will be ornate in architectural features and groups of sculpture designed to illustrate the purpose and character of the building. A dome whose crown is 120



feet above grade and whose interior is brilliant with golden tints and other rich hues gives an imposing finish to the structure. Star-shaped windows in the drum of the dome admit abundant light to the large auditorium. This will seat 1,200 persons, and with the additional seating capacity afforded in the balconies fully 2,000 persons can be accommodated. The decorations of the interior will illustrate such subjects as the grand divisions of Music, Oratorio, Grand Opera, Symphonic Music, etc. The sculptor will typify such subjects as religious music, lyric music, gay music, heroic music, etc.

The great organ for the Temple of Music, which is to cost \$10,000, is under construction by Emmons Howard & Son, and already there is much eagerness among the leading organists of the United States to have the privilege of playing upon it during the Exposition. Two recitals by prominent exponents of this branch of musical art will be given each day. Concerts by the leading instrumental organizations of America and Europe will be given every day during the progress of the Exposition in the Music Temple and from the band stands in the Plaza, Esplanade and other parts of the grounds. In connection with the subject of music at the Pan-American Exposition mention should be made of the notable attractions to music lovers to be provided at the great Sauerbendfest of the North American Sauerbund, which will open in Buffalo on Monday evening, June 24, 1901.

No feature of the Pan-American Exposition will be of more importance than the exhibit of mines and metallurgy. The building to be devoted to these exhibits is one of a group of three magnificent structures, arranged in the form of a horseshoe, at the western boundary of the Esplanade. The Mines building is the southernmost of the group and is connected with the

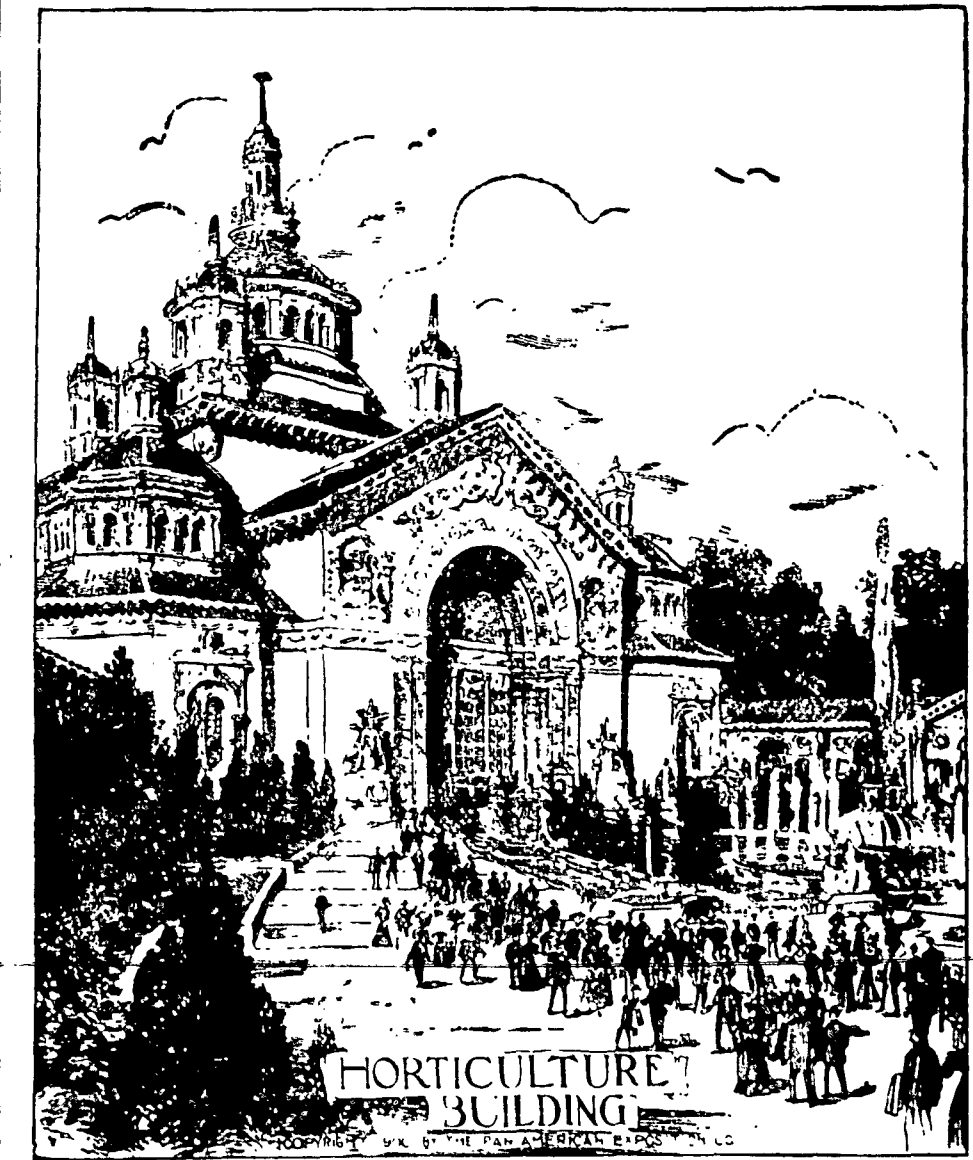


PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, BUFFALO, 1901.

Horticultural building by one of the conservatories which flank the Horticultural building on the north and south. It is 150 feet square, and at each of the four corners it has a square tower 90 feet high. The eastern facade, looking upon the Esplanade, shows three high recessed arches between the towers, forming an open loggia elaborately and beautifully ornamented with plastic detail and decorated in brilliant colors. From this loggia are the main entrances to the building. There are also entrances in the corner towers. The ornamental detail is very picturesque and interesting. The design is by Peabody & Stearns of Boston.

Never was the science of metallurgy or skill in mining more highly developed than in the present day. The golden decorations of King Solomon's Temple are estimated to have cost \$250,000,000. Ever since the account in the book of Genesis of finding gold along the river Pison, a stream which flows from the Garden of Eden, the seeking for and mining of gold have been

illustration, the Beautiful Orient, will represent life as it existed in the East before the advent of the modern tourist. Gaston Akoun, director of this concession, is arranging to have native representative characters to convey proper impressions of oriental customs and manners of living. He will have plenty of room in which to display the different salient features that would appeal in the strongest terms to people accustomed to our western civilization. A holy Mecca will be the meeting place of tired and worn pilgrims who will constantly arrive, make their offerings in the various mosques or religious temples and disperse. Eight streets will diverge from this objective point, each representing a distinctive local section of the orient. A street in Constantinople will be thoroughly Turkish, even to the vagabond dogs. Morocco will be represented by a street which will illustrate the life and habits of the Moors. Algerian life will receive attention, and a street will be borrowed from Algiers for the purpose. Typical illustrations in a like manner will

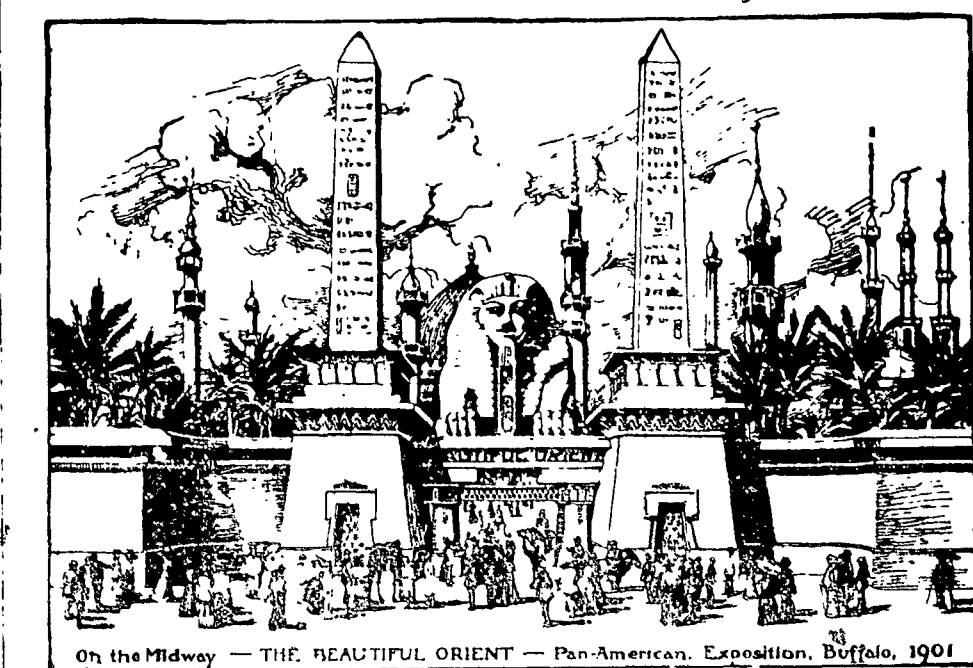


among the most fascinating industries. The production of gold throughout the world during the present century has steadily increased. The production in the United States in 1899 amounted to \$72,500,000, while that of the whole world is given at \$315,000,000, thus giving the United States the first position in production of gold of any country. In the matter of copper the United States produces 223,000 tons annually, or more than one-half of the world's output. The United States and Mexico are the two greatest silver producing countries. In other mining productions, the commercial value of which is considerably greater than that of the precious metals, the countries of Pan-America also lead the world. During the last year the coal output of the United States reached the enormous amount of 225,000,000 tons. This, as compared with Great Britain's output of about 200,000,000 tons and Germany's 100,000,000 tons, makes the question of the future production of coal, considering the rapid increase in

be taken from Egypt, Tunis, Persia, Tripoli and Turkey in Asia. While looking through these sections visitors could easily imagine themselves in the midst of the ancient city, the counterpart of which they are visiting.

A Bedouin Arab encampment will lend variety, and Sahara desert no made will live in their interesting characteristic way. Natives from all countries will live on the grounds with their camels and different domestic oriental animals, cabins, tents and butts. Res taurants, tea-houses, shops and fruit stands for the sale of oriental goods of great variety will be provided. The Beautiful Orient is under the same management as the Streets of Cairo which was so popular at the World's fair, though it will be three times as large. About 300 orientals will be employed in different ways with this attraction, a conglomerate eastern city with distinct local features—a history in a nutshell.

Within 500 miles of Buffalo are the homes of more than 40,000,000 people



On the Midway — THE BEAUTIFUL ORIENT — Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901.

America and the fact that European production has reached its limit and is already declining, especially noteworthy at this time. The Canadian output of coal and iron is an item of great importance. The near proximity of iron and cooking coal and the proper fluxes gives Canada a great advantage in the manufacture of iron and steel. The advancement of these industries in North America during the past decade has been phenomenal, the total production of the United States last year amounting in value to \$413,758,414 and of nonmetallic substances to a total of \$601,872,631.

Nearly \$3,000,000 will be required to construct and equip the wonderful Midway at the Pan-American Exposition. The greatest care has been taken to prevent any approach toward the "fake" show, and the visitor may rest assured that he will not be subjected to fraud or extortion so long as he remains upon the Exposition grounds. It is difficult to single out any attraction in this section as more prominent or worthy than another, for all have their special merit and novelty.

The subject of the accompanying il-

which is more than the entire population of the country at the time of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. It is about twice the number living within the same distance of Chicago. The great Falls of Niagara constitute an important attraction to tourists who expect to visit the Exposition, as they are only half an hour's ride from the Exposition grounds, and excellent railway accommodations are provided between the cities of Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Near at hand also is the great summer school in the grove on Lake Chautauqua's shores, known as the Chautauqua Assembly.

Buffalo has a population of nearly 400,000, and this is the first great Exposition held in the east since the Centennial, 25 years ago. For the several reasons here noted it is expected that the attendance to the Pan-American Exposition will be very large and that the results will be very gratifying in the promotion of trade among all the states and nations of the western hemisphere and in the establishment of more cordial relations among all the people of the western world.

MARK BURNETT.