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OFFICIAL GUIDE

TO THE

California Midwinter Exposition

IN

Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California,

Commencing January 27th, and Closing June 30th, 1894.

Containing

FULL INFORMATION FOR VISITORS IN CONDENSED FORM,
WITH THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE EXPOSITION
EXPLAINED AND BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED
WITH MAPS, DIAGRAMS AND FLOOR
PLANS OF BUILDINGS.

Compiled from Official Sources

Under the Direct Supervision of the Exposition Management.

FIRST EDITION

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Publishers and Proprietors,
San Francisco, Cal.

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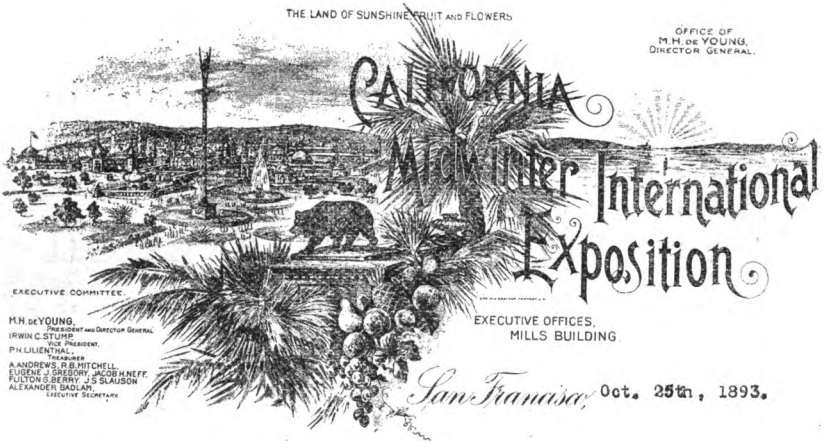

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M. H. de Young DIRECTOR GENERAL

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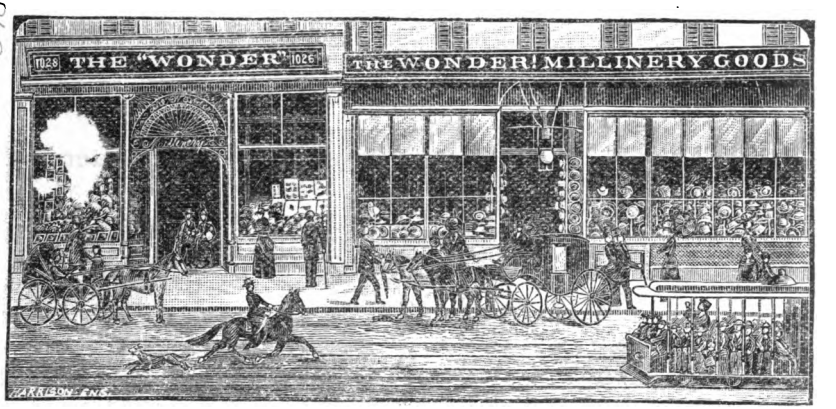

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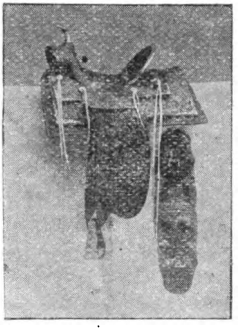

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IN presenting this FIRST EDITION of the GUIDE to our readers we wish to call their thoughtful attention to the fact that it appears simultaneously with the opening of the Exposition. A moment's consideration is necessary to gather the full force of this announcement, for it will seem strange, perhaps, that such a feat could have been achieved. Indeed, it has been achieved only by the lavish expenditure of money and energy, combined with perfect system, and supplemented by the aid of the managers of the Fair and the heads of the various departments, to whom our thanks are due. But, it was not so much to ask credit for ourselves as to explain to the reader that while this FIRST EDITION completely covers the whole ground of the Exposition, and is thoroughly equipped with maps, plans, drawings and information, some of the buildings and exhibits are as yet incomplete in themselves, and necessarily in these cases our descriptions are briefer than the ultimate importance of the display would seem to warrant. As the Fair advances, however, it will be found that the successive editions of the GUIDE will keep pace with it, and will correct and amplify the already ample information contained within its covers.

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A Few Words of Advice.

1. San Francisco is noted for the number, variety and excellence of its public and private hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, and furnished apartments, so that the owner of the slenderest purse need have no fear but that with a little inquiry he may obtain a satisfactory abode. At the same time, of course, the cost varies so greatly according to location of the house, style of accommodation, and other features, that it is impossible to give a scale of any practical value. We would therefore suggest to visitors that they make the price a subject of agreement before completing their arrangements. Accommodations may be obtained in advance, or after arrival, by application either to the Bureau of Information or to any one of the numerous hotels, apartment and boarding houses mentioned in this Guide, under the heading of "San Francisco and its Environs."

2. On all incoming trains and at the wharves and depots uniformed representatives of responsible transfer companies will take charge of your baggage checks and deliver your trunks to any part of the city.

3. The two principal entrances to the city for travelers are the ferries at the foot of Market street, and the S. P. R. R., depot at Fourth and Townsend streets. At both places it is the custom of most of the hotels to have their own stages in waiting for the conveyance of guests, in some cases the charge being fifty cents, in others there being no charge. Cabs and carriages carry passengers to any part of the city at a scheduled rate. In addition, there will be found at the foot of Market street (the main thoroughfare of San Francisco) street cars that transport passengers to all parts of the city for a regular charge of five cents.

4. Strangers desiring information of any kind should ask for it only from policemen, or uniformed agents of the Bureau of Information.

5. Golden Gate Park, where the Exposition is held, can be reached from any part of the city by street car, for a five cent fare.

6. The prices of admission to the Exposition Grounds are: adults, 50 cents; children between six and twelve years of age, 25 cents; children under six years of age, when accompanied by adult, free.

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INTRODUCTION.

Every one who has visited a strange city has no doubt experienced that first feeling of helplessness in finding his way about the streets, and in locating notable buildings or prominent features of the landscape, a feeling that is decidedly uncomfortable. Whereas, on the other hand, to be sure of one's road and to know the general direction of the principal points adds greatly to the enjoyment of one's little excursions. We therefore counsel our readers to familiarize themselves at the outset with the geographical position of San Francisco, and with the general plan of its streets. This may be easily achieved by a little study of the maps provided by the Guide. Within the Exposition Grounds themselves, having once comprehended the general plan, the visitor will find innumerable placards and signs guiding and explaining, while what these fail to supply, will be furnished by the ever present guards and attendants. For those who desire it the exclusive services of a guide may be hired by the hour or day. The employees of the Exposition will be found well drilled in their duties, one of which is to answer all questions promptly and civilly, while the Bureau of Public Comfort will give special care to those who apply for it. In fact, it has been the aim of the Directors of this Exposition to shield the visitor as far as possible from all those petty annoyances usually inseparable from the gathering of a great multitude in a strange place. Their system of service has been thoughtfully elaborated. They have taken the pains to foresee, as far as possible, all the wants of their guests and to provide for them. It only remains for the visitor to be made aware of what these provisions are and the easiest way to avail himself of them.

The "Official Guide" is one of the main features in this system, and its publishers modestly hope that it will be found all that they have labored hard to make it, a trusted and valued friend to the visitor during the Exposition, and a cherished reminder of that visit in years to come.

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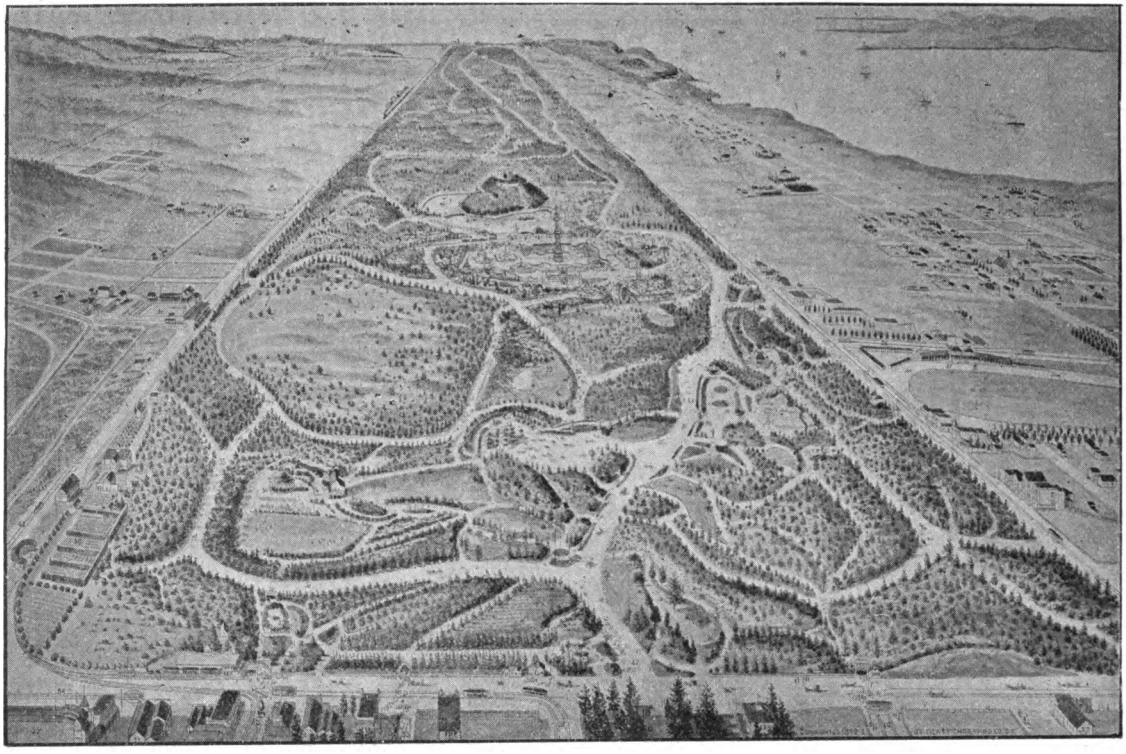

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KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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El Rancho Cotati.

(See the large Painting of this Ranch in the Horticultural Building.)

10,000 ACRES

For Sale in Lots from 5 Acres Upwards,

TO SUIT BUYERS.

THE COTATI RANCH is in the best part of the Santa Rosa Valley, Sonoma county, and only

40 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

About one-quarter of the land is gently rolling, and the balance level valley land. The S. F. & N. P. R. R. runs through about the center of the Ranch, making no portion of it over two miles from railroad. There are five stations on the land.

There are various kinds of soil (sediment, dark and light sandy loam, rich adobe, gently rolling sandy loam with a little gravel, etc.), suitable for the growth of hops, corn, alfalfa, grain, vegetables, all kinds of fruit and berries, vines, etc.

Freight to this city is very low, a 36-dozen box of eggs being brought here for 10 cents and box returned free, and other products in proportion. Through low freight and good climate, there are more poultry farms in this district than in any other part of the State.

PRICES run from $40 per acre upwards; good level land for grain and dairy purposes, $45 to $55 per acre; rolling sandy loam, fine for fruit and poultry farming, $45 to $60 per acre; fine sandy loam, $65 to $90 per acre; and some choice pieces a little higher. ***Very easy terms.***

REMEMBER

The climate of Sonoma county is as good as any in the State, and is NOT TOO HOT.

Sonoma county is only a little over 20 miles from San Francisco (which is, and always will be, the best market in the State), and has both railroad and steamboat communication, which will always keep freight low through competition, and, best of all, Sonoma county

DOES NOT NEED IRRIGATION.

*** *See the exhibits from Sonoma County in the* ———— *Building.*

Maps, views, and full particulars of the Cotati Ranch will be sent on application to GEO. T. TROWBRIDGE, or

GAMAN & LYON, 215 KEARNY ST., San Francisco, Cal.

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CALIFORNIA

AND THE REASON OF ITS

MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

TO the inhabitant of California the reason of its Exposition is self evident—the State has something to show and invites the nations to come and see it, and in a neighborly, friendly way to bring their products along with them. But to the nations themselves and more particularly to the residents of our own United States east of the Rocky Mountains a word of explanation seems proper. We are aware that, following so closely upon the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, as this Exposition does, the public mind will involuntarily connect them in some sort of way. The simple truth is, however, that there is no relationship between them other than the usual one that exists between all World's Fairs. Indeed we deprecate the slightest comparison with that incomparable event at Chicago, and hasten to assure our guests that the Midwinter Exposition is in no wise an imitation hurried into being by the contagious force of example, but the natural product of the last hundred years of California's existence, the blossom of our Century plant, as it were, which we offer you at this most convenient moment.

To illustrate this more thoroughly it may not be uninteresting for the stranger to have recalled to his mind briefly how and when this land of California was discovered and through what strange experiences it has passed before emerging into its present condition of respectable statehood.

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ALIFORNIA'S DISCOVERY.—The story begins, very appropriately, in an ancient romance, wherein the name of California is bestowed upon a fabled island fancifully located in the "Indies," and "very near the Terrestrial Paradise." Many years after the printing of this romance, when Columbus had made his world-famed discovery, and daring adventurers were penetrating the mysteries of the new world, and day by day the wonder grew, Cortez landed some colonists on the Peninsula of Lower California; that was in the year 1535. These colonists, it is supposed, imagined that they were on the fabled island about which they had read, and so called it California. Some three years later the upper coast was visited as far north as lat. 42° by Cabrillo and his lieutenant, Ferralo. In 1579 England's great sea captain, Sir Francis Drake, made his appearance in the vicinity of San Francisco bay, beaching his ship for repairs probably in what is now known as Drake's bay, and holding much intercourse with the savages, like the doughty old navigator that he was.

It is a curious fact that, so far as can be learned, that little inlet under Point Reyes used by Drake, and afterwards named Port of San Francisco by Cermeñon and his crew, whose ship went ashore there, "to the great peril of their bodies," was the only harbor in the vicinity known to the early explorers, the entrance to the present bay of San Francisco and its expanse of land-locked water remaining undiscovered for a century and a half thereafter.

HE EARLY SPANISH DAYS.—In 1769 came the Soldier and the Priest. Four expeditions, two by land, and two by sea were sent from Mexico to take possession of the new provinces in the name of the King of Spain. After many tribulations the scurvied crew and the tattered land forces met in San Diego bay and founded the Mission of San Diego, the ruins of which, adjacent to its ancient olive grove, may be seen stoutly resisting the ravages of time to this very day. There, after mending their condition, the adventurers organized expeditions into the northern interior. Eighty devout friars and hardy soldiers under the lead of the famous Father Junipero Serra, set forth upon this business.

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It was by a band of these explorers that the bay of San Francisco was finally discovered. Marching north along the coast they came in sight of Point Reyes which they recognized as the old Port of San Francisco, of which, of course, they had heard, and in their efforts to get to it they climbed some hills when, to their surprise, they beheld, beneath them, the great harbor which was destined a hundred years later to bear within its arms a city and upon its bosom the ships of all nations.

Then began the founding of missions and the labor of converting the native Indians, a labor that was undertaken and prosecuted by the priests with unselfish motives and pious zeal, and in which they were aided by the soldiers who, being of a more worldly nature, had their zeal stimulated by substantial rewards. These missions rapidly multiplied in number, strength and importance. The priests became not only the spiritual but the earthly rulers of their converts, and as idleness was a forbidden sin in their order, the Indians as soon as they became converted were put to work upon the mission lands. Thus in a few years the wealth of these establishments was very great, thousands of their horses and cattle grazed upon the hills, and their granaries were filled to bursting.

Rumors of this rich condition of life naturally found their way back to the mother country and attracted other Spaniards who were not priests. These adventurers, some of them of high degree and some of low, by one means or another obtained enormous grants of land from the King in his little known, far away realm of California. They came singly and in families and scattered far and wide, building themselves low white ranch houses enclosing a central court, many of which, with the adobe Mission buildings, were to become such familiar objects to the early American resident. Here, surrounded by dependents and served by Indian vassals, they lived in patriarchal style, dispensing a lavish hospitality that literally took no thought of itself, and acquiring estates that almost rivalled those of the holy fathers.

Whatever this Spanish period may have been to the people who actually lived in it, to modern Californians it is a heritage of legend and of romance. Those old grey Mission churches, with their tiled roofs, pillared corridors and high altars, crumbling into rust and dust only a little more slowly than the bones of the sepulchred monks who made them; the low, weather stained ranch houses where the haughty Dons lorded it in feudal fashion, and where the sound of the guitar and the castanets still seem to linger;

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the ruined presidios where swash-buckler soldiers passed their days in rough, careless gaiety; and through them all, and over them all, the marks of the native Indian, where he had sometimes builded up with the timid docility of the convert and again had destroyed with blood and flame in the fury of the untamed savage; all has left its impress on the life and literature of California, as the visitor will see in many a suggestive bit of architecture, or display of costume, custom or handiwork within the walls of the Midwinter Exposition.

HE DAYS OF GOLD.—Once again the land is invaded by picturesque adventurers, but, unlike the dark-eyed, soft-voiced children of the South, who preceded them, these strangers are a tribe of men only, bearded, rough of speech and manner, mighty in strength and endurance, seeking nature in her wildest fastnesses, and there overcoming her, or leaving their bones to bleach upon the mountain side. These are the gold-seekers, the "Argonauts," the "men of '49.'

Possibly the ideas of California held by strangers to the State are unduly colored by the widely read romances of this period and of these people. The talented writers of these romances dealing, as they do, with a queerly mixed assemblage of men from all parts of the civilized and uncivilized world, let loose in a virgin country, without a single restraining influence except perhaps the revolver and the bowie knife, have sought only the sharpest contrasts to produce their effects. Thus while their pictures are artistically delightful they are scarcely broad enough in their scope or treatment to be historically correct. Undoubtedly there were many strikingly dramatic figures among the pioneers but the majority of them were possessed of neither astonishing virtues or astonishing vices; they were simply, honest, earnest men who in their own strong, rough way gradually curbed the vicious propensities of the criminal minority, forced law and order out of the turbulent chaos, and laid the foundations of the future State. They left no relics in the shape of architecture, music or legend, nor does the preservation of their memory require the aid of crumbling walls or romantic tales, they were not a race apart from us, to be speculated about with idle curiosity and amused interest, they were our forefathers and their monument is the State of California as it stands before the world to-day. And so it is that while

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the pioneer has not left the land adorned with æsthetic evidences of his existence, California proudly cherishes the rude and simple appliances of his craft and points to them on all occasions as the true symbols of her greatness. In proof of which the visitor to the Exposition will find the miners' cabin of the mountain side overlooking the mission building of the plain, the pick and pan surmounting the riata and the silver spur.

And so finally we come to nature's California, which ought perhaps more properly to have been placed first.

HE LAND OF SUNSHINE, FRUIT AND FLOWERS.—So much has been said and written about the climate and products of California, so little has been told. Exaggeration cannot paint the beauties of the one or words added to words convey an idea of the largeness of the other. They are indescribable and therefore to attempt to describe them is ill-advised and likely to end only in the reproach of bragging. To realize California it is necessary not only to see it but to live in it. The fondness for it is an acquired taste, like the relish for olives, but once acquired guard your tongue and pen scrupulously lest you, too, be seduced by its subtle fascination into the very mistake you condemned in others, the seeming error of extravagant description. Many writers, not a few of them famous in their profession, who have visited California have been seized with the desire to write of it, each thinking perhaps that he, or she, is at last the true prophet, sole possessor of the secret of its intangible charm; but while their clever combinations of nouns, verbs and adjectives makes very pretty reading—the will-o'-the-wisp spirit of California has ever eluded them. If the matter ended there it would be of comparatively little consequence, but it does not. Visitors come from the East with these descriptions in their memories if not with the books actually in their hands, and when they cross the State line and find that the railroad does not immediately open out for them a vista of orange groves, blooming gardens and trellised vineyards, that the air is not perceptibly heavy with perfume, nor vibrant with the song of birds, they are likely to make remarks about California and its inhabitants as uncomplimentary as they are unjust. It is forgotten that California extends as far north as Connecticut and as far south as the Carolinas and as far inland as the Alleghanies, and that it has as many peculiarities as are found in all the

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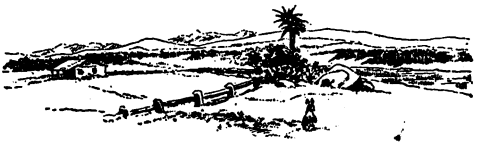
Atlantic States covering this great area, and a vast number more peculiarly its own. That, in fact, everything that has ever been written about it is true, at some time and at some place, but not all at once.

Do you wish to behold a sea of billowing grain, its horizon broken only by the sails of the windmill? It is here. Or the much talked of "foot hills," that in summer look like nothing so much as tawny lions slumbering in the palpitating heat, and that in the winter at the touch of the wizard rains are suddenly changed back again into hills, real hills, green with grass and inlaid with a myriad of wild flowers? They are here. Do you wish to see thousands of acres of vineyards, of prunes and plum, peach and apricot, orchards of orange and lemon, almond and olive groves? You will find them all. You will find, too, the flowers, in prodigal, wasteful profusion; geraniums of all the colors of the rainbow, doing menial service as hedges, heliotrope and fuchsia growing into trees, and so on through the horticultural catalogue. Or if you prefer nature's awful sterility there is the boundless desert whereon many men have perished, crazed by heat and thirst and dying so utterly alone that not even the shadow of a waiting buzzard's wing has shielded their staring eyes from the merciless sun. Or, if it please your humor better, there are the pine-clad mountains where in the winter time many a lost traveler has been overtaken by the softly falling snow and hushed into an eternal sleep. All of these contrasts and a hundred more that have been told in song and story, California holds in her bountiful lap; it is only for you to choose, or take them all, if you wish—indeed that is for what you are invited here. Like the ancient traders of Jerusalem, we lay our treasures at our Golden Gate and ask of other States and nations to bring their's to lay beside them, and then we extend the hand of friendship and hospitality to all mankind and bid you leave ice and snow and biting air behind and come to us, promising you that the tender grass and infant wild flowers bathed in warm rains, dried in the genial sunshine and dressed in their best colors, shall be awaiting you at the State line itself ready to give you a glad greeting and welcome to California's Midwinter Exposition.



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THE

California Midwinter Exposition.

The old saying that the occasion brings the man, is exemplified in the history of the Midwinter Fair. For a long time there had been a growing sentiment throughout California that the changed conditions of the State were not thoroughly understood, and that in justice to itself it should become better known, and take its proper place in the ranks of art, manufactures and products of the soil. This feeling was emphasized by the results of the Columbian Exposition, for notwithstanding the fact that California's exhibits, in all of these lines at Chicago, were so generous, so singular and so impressive, as to excite pleased surprise in all strangers, and call forth continual expressions of admiration, to the Californian himself they were a disappointment. There was no affectation in this, the surprise to him was really the meagerness and poverty of the display compared to what he knew to be the State's resources. The story, he declared, was not one-half, no, nor one-quarter told! From this there sprang into the mind of one of California's prominent citizens, associated with the Columbian Fair, the idea of an International Fair in California itself, where the wealth and beauty of the State could and should be adequately portrayed. This gentleman, Mr. M. H. de Young, was the Vice-President of the Board of Control of the Chicago Exposition, he had, too, been one of the United States Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, so that he was experienced in World's Fairs; he was also familiar, through long residence in San Francisco, with the possibilities of his State; a combination of qualities that instantly gave practical shape to his inspiration. He appreciated at its true value the fact that the people of the world were at that very moment at our gates, bearing their products in their hands, and that now was the time to have the Fair. And so, resigning his official position at Chicago, he quickly surrounded himself with able and zealous assistants, and with inflexible spirit and energy went to work upon the enterprise.

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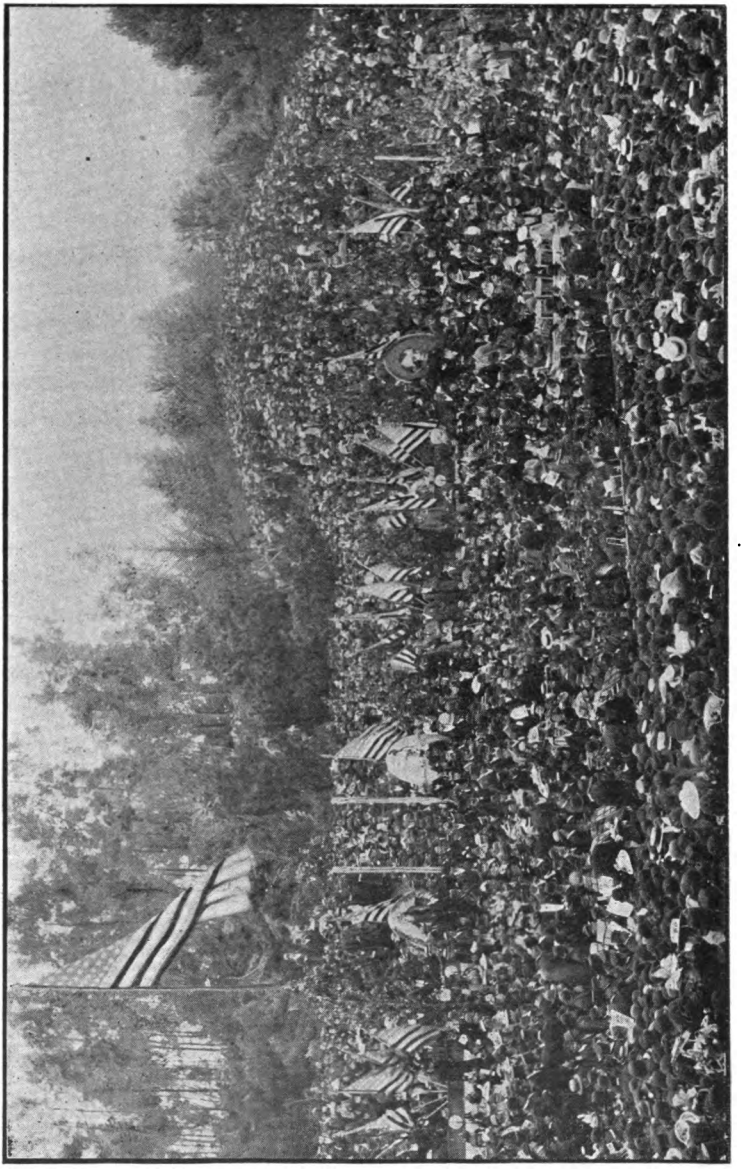

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Preliminary Action.—From what has been said it will be inferred that the people of California instantly and heartily declared their approval of Mr. De Young's proposition. This is true of the main body of the people, but the usual objectors to all great projects did not fail to appear in this instance. Many of the ultra conservative citizens of San Francisco, especially among the wealthy class, pronounced the plan chimerical and brought formidable arguments against it, such as the prevailing financial depression and the shortness of the allotted time for preparation. Mr. De Young and his associates, however, with something of the spirit of the early pioneers, promptly demolished or surmounted all obstacles and carried their project onward with such vim and determination as to arouse admiration, create confidence and finally to win all classes to their side in hearty accord. In this they were ably assisted by the newspapers throughout the State, which gave the enterprise their unhesitating and cordial support from the very first.

During the month of June meetings of citizens, presided over by the Mayor, were held in San Francisco; the State Board of Trade took favorable action, committees were appointed and a plan of organization adopted. Mr. M. H. De Young was created President and Director-General; Mr. Irwin C. Stump, Vice-President, and Mr. R. Cornely, Assistant Director-General in charge of Foreign Affairs. The latter gentleman located his office in Chicago where he immediately began active and extensive operations, the results of which soon became apparent in the interest awakened in regard to the Fair throughout many foreign countries. Subscription books were opened in San Francisco and while, with a few notable exceptions, the amounts promised were comparatively small, the number of those who contributed was correspondingly large. Indeed, nothing could better indicate the popular character of this Exposition than the fact that a great proportion of the funds necessary to its creation came from the great body of the people, and it was not until after the seriousness of the people's purpose was thus demonstrated that some of the wealthy corporations and business firms added their assistance. However, the aggregate of these financial promises, further increased by appropriations made by some of the counties, finally enabled the Directors of the enterprise to proceed with the work in a spirit of renewed confidence and courage.

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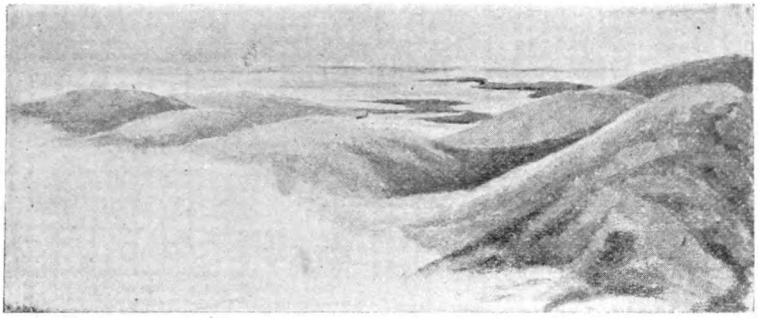
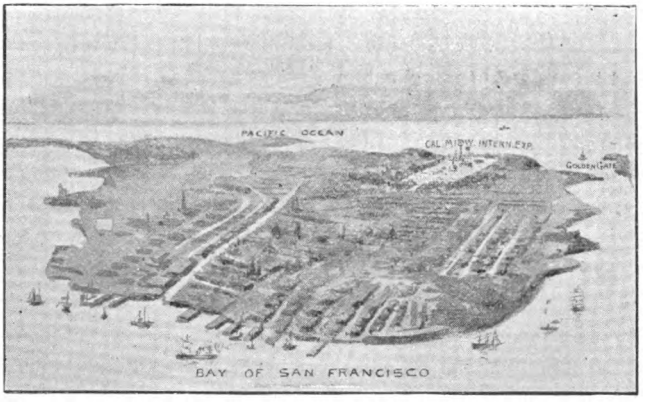


THE SAND DUNES.

The Site.—On July 10th the site for the Exposition was decided upon, Golden Gate Park being the place selected. This park, of which San Francisco is justly proud, is most happily situated for the purposes of a World's Fair. Its main entrance is located just about half-way between the ferry landing, at the foot of Market street, and the ocean shore, these two points being the termini for nearly all the street-car systems in the city. The following little sketch will give a better idea of the location, while a more elaborate bird's-eye view of the Park, elsewhere, will furnish the details of the Exposition itself.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE EXPOSITION SITE.

The approach to the Park is through the Avenue Drive, eight blocks long, leading to the main entrance, called Park Lodge Gate. The shape

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of the Park proper is a parallelogram, extending east and west from the city to the sea. It is fifty-two blocks in length, eight blocks in width, and contains an area of 1,040 acres.

Some twenty years ago this immense tract was little more than a vast, bare expanse of shifting sand. It was almost untraversable; the southerly gales gathered it up and whirled it through the air in cutting blasts, while the trade winds steadily drifted it into ever changing banks and dunes. This condition may seem incredible to the visitor, when he enters the Park of to-day and sees into what a fairy land this apparently hopeless waste has been transformed. We will not delay just here to point its beauties out, it will be part of the visitor's pleasure to discover them for himself, at the same time, the subject is more fully dealt with in another place. It is sufficient to say that a more felicitous choice for an Exposition site could not have been made.

ALVORD LAKE, GOLDEN GATE PARK.

The Exposition Buildings and Grounds.—The place allotted to the Exposition is near the center of the public domain known as Concert Valley, and contains one hundred and sixty acres. On the 24th of August, 1893, ground was broken with appropriate ceremonies, and in the

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presence of one hundred thousand people. There never was such an assemblage in the State before, either as regards its number or character, and the popular expression of "the event marking an epoch in the history of California" may well prove true in this instance.

The labor of grading and leveling the site was accomplished in a remarkably short time, and work upon the five principal buildings was begun. The plans for all of these structures were prepared by San Francisco architects, local competition having been invited by the Directors, and those designs chosen wherein the style of architecture seemed most characteristic of California, and the arrangement most suitable for the purpose designated.

These buildings form the four sides of a vast quadrangle. Within this quadrangle are a series of spaces, or inferior courts, of ornamental outline, each sunk below the level of the preceding one, and reached by a system of terraces and steps. From the center of all rises the electric tower, a graceful, ærial structure of iron, 266 feet in height. In each of the four corners of the second court is a pavilion of decorative design, while the level of the first or main court is further embellished with fountains, statuary and plants, forming, with its immense esplanade, a delightful walk, or lounging place, for many thousands of people.

Outside of this main arrangement of buildings and surrounding it, are located the buildings of foreign nations, state and county buildings, and the various buildings and enclosures pertaining to private concessions.

As regards the adornment of the Exposition grounds, it has already been intimated that the Directors found their surroundings beautiful to their hands, and it simply remained for them to bring their subsequent work into harmony with those surroundings. That in this they have achieved an artistic success, the first glimpse one catches of the "Sunset City," nestling among the trees, the beauties of its architecture half hidden, half revealed, by the foliage, is assurance enough.

To provide the Exposition with water, the Spring Valley Company, which furnishes San Francisco, has laid its mains to the Fair grounds, so that a copious and pure supply is everywhere obtainable, both in the buildings and in the surrounding gardens. An extensive system of fire plugs, connecting with these mains, has also been established, which, together with a complete fire apparatus, under the immediate charge of an Assistant Engineer of the City Department, forms an adequate protection against

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loss by fire. A well devised and well constructed system of drainage and sewerage completes and perfects the arrangements for the convenience, comfort, health and safety of the visitor and temporary resident.

The boilers and engines furnishing power to the Exposition are located in a separate structure in the rear of the Mechanic Arts building, and separated from it by a space of six feet. The boilers are eight in number, and supply 3,000 horse-power, for operating the machinery in the main hall and all of the electric lights throughout the display. Oil is fed to some of the furnaces and anthracite coal to others, the object being to use only smokeless fuel. The steam engines and electricity generators are parts of the entire exhibit, and are open to the inspection of the visitor.

The General Departments of the Exposition.—There are six of these departments, as follows: A—Agriculture, comprising Food and its Accessories; Forestry and Forest Products, Agricultural Machinery and Appliances, Horticulture, Viticulture and Pomology, Fish, Fisheries, Products and Apparatus of Fishing. B—Machinery, Mines, Mining and Metallurgy; Transportation: Railways, Vessels and Vehicles; Electricity and Electrical Appliances. C—Manufactures; Liberal Arts: Education, Literature, Engineering, Public Works, Constructive Architecture, Music, and the Drama; Ethnology, Archæology; Progress of Labor and Invention. D—Fine Arts: Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Decoration. E—Isolated and Collective Exhibits.

For those who are especially interested in any particular department a detailed statement of the various items comprised in each of the foregoing headings has been provided on another page. It is quite curious and instructive and its perusal will repay even the non-professional visitor.

Classification by Main Buildings.—It has been found at some of the great World's Fairs, notably the most recent and greatest of them all, that the stupendous size of the buildings is not without certain disadvantages. While largeness always carries with it an impressiveness in architecture, to the sight-seeing visitor who has to traverse the interior of the edifice it is rather disheartening. The beauty of design of the Midwinter buildings will be readily acknowledged, and while many of them are also great in size yet they are not so enormous but that the visitor may congratulate himself on the possibility of seeing all that they contain within a reasonable time and with a reasonable expenditure of strength. The names of the buildings denote the purposes to which they are devoted.

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The largest and most imposing of the structures is that designed for Manufactures and Liberal Arts, its dimensions being 462 feet in length and 225 feet in width, with an annex in the rear 370 feet long by 60 feet wide. In the interior are great galleries surrounding the sides, while an additional floor under the dome gives access to a roof garden. The total area of ground and gallery space is more than 177,000 feet. Here will be found everything that is manufactured from the raw material, glass, wood, metal, silk, leather, rubber, hides, furs, etc., etc.; for the astonishing details the reader is referred to the list mentioned elsewhere. Here also will be found all that pertains to education, literature, engineering, music and the drama, ethnology, archæology, progress of labor and inventions. The second largest building is that designed for the Mechanical Arts. Its size is 324 feet in length and 160 feet in width, with a rear annex of 234 feet by 35 feet, which, together with the galleries, gives a total floor space of about 90,000 feet. Under this immense roof will be found everything relating to machinery, mines and minerals, railway transportation, vehicles, ships and boats, electricity, etc. The Horticultural and Agricultural Building immediately attracts attention by its quaint architectural design as well as its size. It is 400 feet long and 200 feet wide, and the summit of its great dome, which has a diameter of over 100 feet, is 90 feet from the ground. The vast floor space is devoted to a display of all the known food products of the world. In addition to these are exhibits of forestry, agricultural machinery and appliances, the fruits of the vine and of the orchard, fishes and the various contrivances for propagating and catching them, while the enormous galleries and adjacent spaces under the dome are devoted to the showing of all the branches of Horticulture. Here also are roof gardens covered in with glass, immense conservatories, where are held a succession of wonderful Flower Shows. It is safe to say that the display made in this building by California alone has never been equalled, indeed it is a sight well worth a journey across the continent to behold. The three buildings mentioned are the largest of the Exposition. One of the smaller structures, simple in form and original in conception, is the Fine Arts building, dedicated as its name indicates, to the exhibition of sculpture, paintings, fresco, enamelling, carving, etchings, etc. The ornamentation of the building itself is appropriately artistic, while the great vestibule, 60 feet in length and 34 feet wide, immediately under the pyramid which surmounts the entrance, deserves the universal commendation it has received. While the Administration building is the smallest

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of the group, it is one of the most attractive on account of its exceedingly graceful outline and delicate ornamentation. Its dome, rising to a height of 125 feet, when viewed either externally or from the interior is very beautiful. The Administration building contains the offices of the Exposition Management, the Department of Information, Assembly Rooms for Foreign Commissioners, Press Headquarters, etc. It is, in fact, a central point in the Exposition where most of its business is transacted. A sixth building which, while not located in the immediate vicinity of the Grand Court yet properly belongs in the group of Main Buildings, is Festival Hall. It is situated at the extreme end of the Exposition grounds. Within its walls are held the meetings of the various World's Congresses, international athletic contests, games, festivals, and, in fact, all events of public interest. Its dimensions are 141 feet in length by 133 feet in width, and its main floor and galleries have a seating capacity of 6,000 people. On the left side of the entrance are the offices of the Bureau of Admission, and on the right side the Bureau of Concessions. The Midwinter Fair Guard is also quartered here.

The Architects.—The credit of designing these important edifices belongs, as has been said, to San Francisco architects, to whom also fell the duty of supervising their construction. The names of these gentlemen are as follows: A. Page Brown, Administration building, Manufactures and Liberal Arts building and Festival Hall; Samuel Newsom, Horticultural and Agricultural building; C. C. McDougall, Fine Arts building; Edmond S. Swain, Mechanics Art building.

Material Used in Buildings.—With the exception of the Fine Arts building, which is a permanent structure of brick and stone, the materials used in the principal buildings consist of wood, iron, glass and the preparation called "staff." Visitors to the last Paris Exposition and the recent Columbian Exposition have become familiar with the appearance of this composition, which adds so much to the elegance and apparent durability of the structures. It is made of plaster, mingled with fibre to give it body; cement is sometimes added; these constituents are mixed with water and cast in a shallow mold of any desired form, where the mass quickly hardens. The addition of coloring matter gives it any wished-for tint, although a cream or dull white is the prevailing tone used. This material gives an excellent imitation of stone, rough, fretted or carved in delicate designs.

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DRINK it at supper — if thought best —
DRINK it at even — as home you rest —
'Twill make you dream of happiness.
Drink it for age, and ne'er call halt;
Drink it — 'tis made of hops and malt
And yeast and water, that is all—
No drugs, no compounds, great or small;
There's no glucose nor cornmeal there,
No rice, grape sugar—that I'll swear;
'Tis PURE—the chemists all declare
Bacteria killed for want of air;
While infusoria, microbes too,
All die, as well as yeast cells do;
Al-bu-min-oids all disappear,
And naught is here but wholesome beer—
For, be it plainly understood,
The vacuum process MAKES IT GOOD.
The casks are steel, enamel lined,
No mould nor wild ferment you'll find,
But beer as pure as mountain dew,
This vacuum beer we send to you.
Drink and enjoy it through life's span,
'Twill aid the wit of a "witty man."

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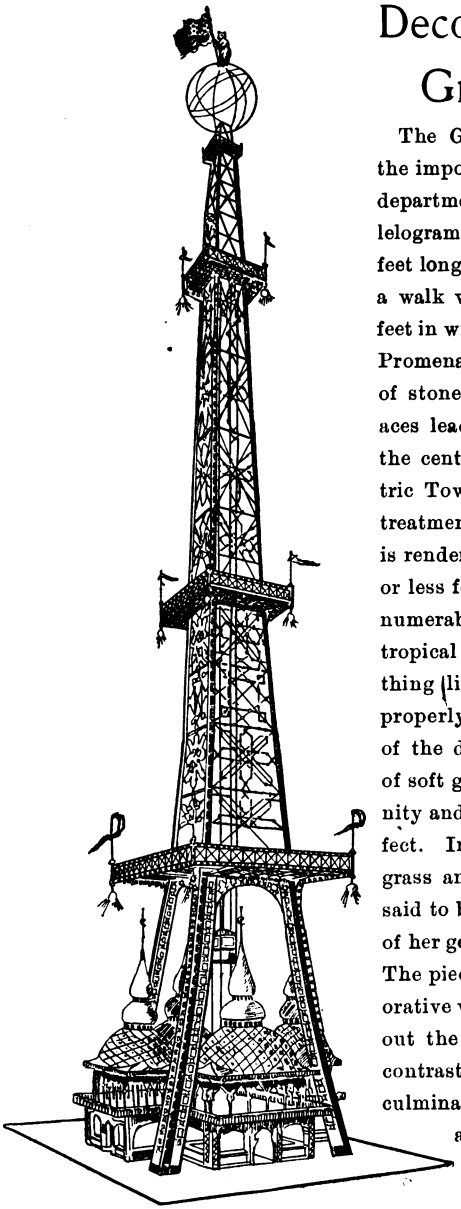

THE ELECTRIC TOWER.

Decorations of the Grand Court.

The Grand Court around which the imposing structures of the main departments are grouped, is a parallelogram, 500 feet wide and 1,000 feet long. Encircling the exterior is a walk varying from 50 feet to 100 feet in width, which forms the Grand Promenade. From this walk flights of stone steps alternating with teraces lead to an interior court, from the center of which rises the Electric Tower. While the decorative treatment of this part of the grounds is rendered by its very nature more or less formal, the tall sweep of innumerable palms and broad-leafed tropical plants relieves it from anything like primness. Lawns very properly occupy a large proportion of the design, their broad surfaces of soft green giving the needed dignity and richness to the general effect. Indeed, this wealth of green grass and gorgeous flowers may be said to be Nature's own exhibition of her genial qualities in California. The pieces of statuary and the decorative vases, interspersed throughout the foliage, create an effective contrast which finds its finish and culmination in the great fountains at either end.

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The Electric Tower.—This structure is the central point of the architecture of the Exposition. Its enormous iron and steel trusses uplift it to a height of 266 feet. Its base occupies a space 50 feet square, within which are four minor pavilions, used as restaurants and resting places for pedestrians, and from which may be surveyed the many features of interest and beauty in the Grand Court. At a distance of 80 feet from the ground is a gallery surrounding the tower, above this again another, and at the top a third. An electric elevator within the interior of the edifice carries passengers to these galleries, from whence may be seen a magnificent panorama of the Exposition grounds, the Park, the adjacent city, the bay, Mount Tamalpais, and the ocean. The highest gallery is 210 feet from the ground, but for the more adventurous a winding stairway leads on upward to the extreme top. The summit of the tower is crowned by an immense search-light. While the airy grace and delicate tracery of this lofty creation of iron and steel is sufficiently beautiful of itself in the day time, at night its beauty is transformed into dazzling splendor. Thousands of tiny electric lamps are woven with cunning skill over the entire tower, from base to apex, forming figures and arabesques and intricate designs of all patterns. These are connected with the electrical plant in such a way as to permit of a series of rapid transformations. On the nights of the special display the Grand Court is left in darkness; then perhaps may be seen, quivering in blackness, hundreds of feet above the ground, a mysterious flame, then suddenly the tower itself will spring into view, outlined in fire; this effect will disappear to give place to geometrical figures and designs in colored lights; these again will be supplanted by rapidly moving shapes, twisting and intertwining in bewildering glory. Nor does the eye find delight alone in this marvelous display of the tower, for the effect of the electric lights upon the adjacent buildings and landscape is almost as entrancing; making the shadows deeper and the prominent features of the architecture bolder, it yet softens and blends the whole into a moon-lit fairy land.

The Search Light.—This light is remarkable for being the largest and most powerful ever constructed. It is ten feet six inches in height to the upper side of the ventilator on the top of the drum. Its total weight is 6,000 pounds, yet it can be moved by the slightest touch. The reflecting lens mirror used in the projector is sixty inches in diame-

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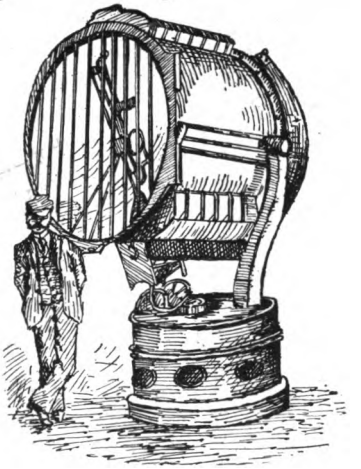
ter, weighs 800 pounds, and is a perfect specimen of the finest optical work. The lens, ring and cover weigh over 1,600 pounds. The electric lamp is six feet high and weighs about 400 pounds. It has a luminous intensity of 90,000 to 100,000 candles, and the reflected beam a total luminous intensity of about 375,000,000 candles, a brilliancy far too great for the eyes to endure. This tremendous light will pierce the darkness for miles around. How far it can be seen cannot be accurately stated, but some idea of its power may be obtained by comparing it with a much smaller lamp. One having a diameter of thirty inches and a reflected light of 100,000 candles is intense enough to permit one to read a newspaper ten miles away.



THE SEARCH LIGHT.

How much farther a lamp with a reflected light of 375,000,000 may be seen is something which will have to be left to the imagination of the reader. An electric dynamo in the annex to the Mechanical Arts building supplies the current for the tower, which is in charge of the Western Electrical Company of Chicago.

The Allegorical Fountain.—This great piece of sculpture occupies the space immediately in front of the Administration building, at the head of the Grand Court. It is the work of a San Francisco artist, Mr. Rupert Schmid, assisted by Mr. Marion Wells. The design is strikingly original, and it has been carried out with a free, daring treatment altogether in keeping with the subject. The combination of the human figures, each in independent action, the separate animals and plants, and the symbolical designs, are all brought together by the skill of the sculptor into perfect unity. Mr. Schmid's idea was to typify, as far as the rules of art would permit, the history of the State. The principal figure is California—the modern California, young and fruitful—seated upon her mountain tops, while at her side stands the guardian bear, and at her feet lies the "Horn of Plenty." This principal figure is over twelve feet in

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height. The central device is the eagle, emblematic of the State's loyalty to the nation. California's resources and industries are represented in the figures at the extreme sides—Pomona and Flora—which are about ten feet high, while apart from but near the main group are infantile figures at the wine press. Commerce and Agriculture are appropriately portrayed, and at one side of the fountain is a group of miners with sluice box and mining tools, recalling the early days of the State when the foundation for her great mining industries was laid. From the sides of the rocks, just above the middle line and from the mouths of the seals, the water pours into the main basin. The water is supplied by pumps in the Mechanic Arts building.

Material and Construction.—Not the least interesting part about this fountain is its construction. The first step was to make the small trial model, and from this to build the great model of the actual size, the latter, of course, being the important work. To begin with, a large frame of wood and iron bearing the general proportions of the design was erected upon a revolving platform. This platform carried the load of clay used on the figures, and permitted of the latter's being turned so that any desired light would fall upon it. A device consisting of two flat pieces of wood bound together at right angles was then made in great quantities and of various sizes; these were fastened all over the

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central frame, giving the rough form to the figures and holding places for the clay. When the frame was thus completed it was covered with the latter plastic material which the skillful hands of the artists fashioned into the semblance of human forms, beasts and birds. The model being thus blocked out from the small trial model, the sculptors began finishing it from living models until it was as nearly perfect as possible. Then the casts were taken, the molds being made of plaster, protected on the inside so that they would not adhere. The rocks, drapery and lower limbs of the figure of California were taken in eight pieces, the arms in two pieces, the head in two pieces, and so on. The greatest care and nicety was requisite in setting and removing these molds lest the surface of the figures or the molds be damaged. From these molds the figures were finally cast in "staff," to which material reference has already been made.

The Kiosks.—These picturesque little booths are scattered throughout the grounds in great profusion. Their gay colors set off the green of the foliage in a way to delight an artist's eye. Within their tiny walls the visitor will find all manner of pretty little articles for sale.

The Electric Fountain.—This is situated at the eastern end of the Grand Court opposite the Allegorical Fountain. It makes one of the grandest displays in the Exposition. In the day time there is little to be seen of it other than a multitude of pipes encased in a circular bed of cement. When the darkness falls, however, and the fountain is put in operation, the scene is beautiful beyond describing. Hundreds of jets of water stream upwards to a height of ninety feet and more, assuming wonderful shapes as they arise—slender columns, domes and minarets uniting in aerial architecture, only to fall apart again and change into flowers, fruit or sheaves of grain, colored with all the colors of the rainbow.

To produce such effects it may well be imagined that the fountain is a network of machinery. In fact, its construction is too intricate to permit of a full description here; but, briefly, it may be said to be made up of groups of nozzles of varying sizes. The center groups consist of

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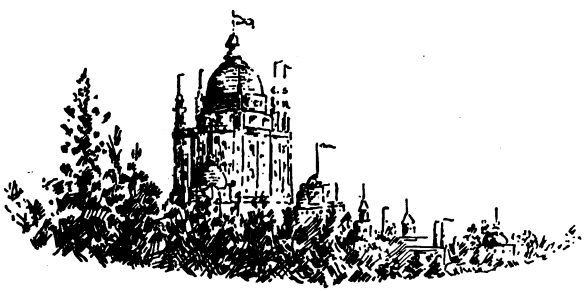
100 one-quarter inch pipes; around it are six other groups containing as many more, ranging in size from five-eighths to one and a half inches. The outer circle contains twelve groups with 1,200 nozzles one-eighth of an inch large. The water is fed to the fountain by an enormous pump in the power house of the Mechanic Arts building, its capacity being equivalent to 12,000,000 gallons a day. With this tremendous pressure the water is shot up through the nozzles with the irresistible force of a geyser. The coloring of the fountain is effected by electrical lights projected through the ascending water by an arrangement of reflectors and colored glass screens underneath the basin. An electric dynamo of 225 horse-power supplies the current which is transmitted from Machinery Hall through ten copper wires of about one-half inch diameter. To manipulate the fountain, an operator sits in an adjacent tower overlooking the display, with an electrical keyboard in front of him. By pushing a certain button a signal is given to the engineer in the chamber beneath the fountain, whereby the desired combination of form and color is given. When this is produced the operator in the tower presses another button, signalling the desired change and so on. The operator sitting at the keyboard and this gorgeous geyser dancing at his touch, is a beautiful illustration of the two great forces of Nature—Water and Electricity—under the control of man.



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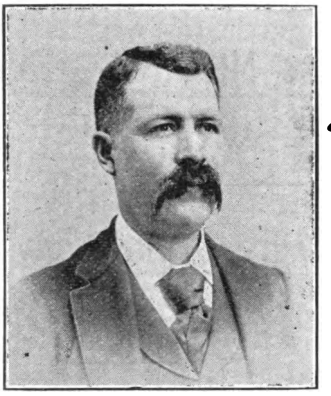

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FEW similar schools anywhere have so many things to commend them to their patrons as has the Stockton Business College, or its sister, the Fresno Business College. First—the proprietor, W. C. Ramsey, is the leading and best-known business educator on the Coast, and possesses a great deal of enterprise and ability. Then, each of the sixteen teachers is the right man in the right place. The pride of the schools are the teachers.

The school-rooms are light, airy and commodious, admirably fitted for the purpose. The school in Fresno has already outstripped many older institutions, while at Stockton it occupies two entire buildings, nearly 30,000 square feet of school-room, and is a *Home*. Most of the teachers and students board and room at the college, and are like one large family. They are so surrounded by good influences and recreations that none have a desire to do wrong.

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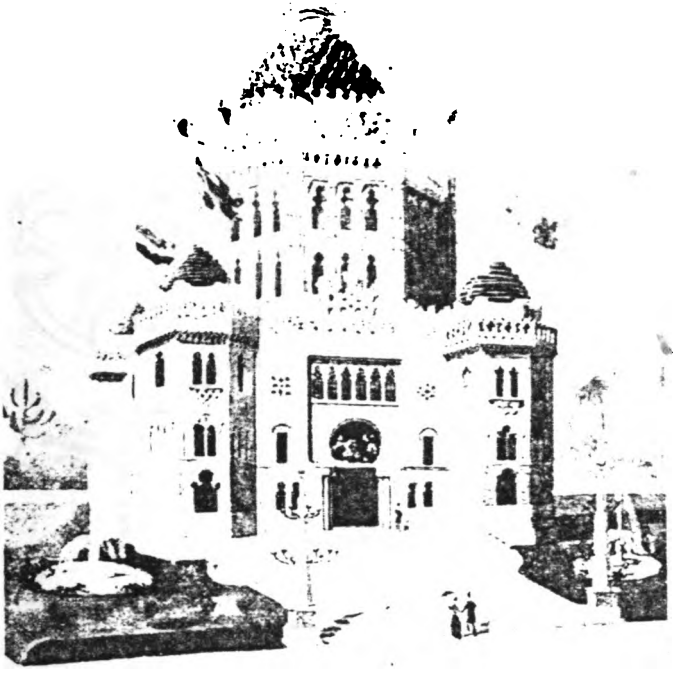

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

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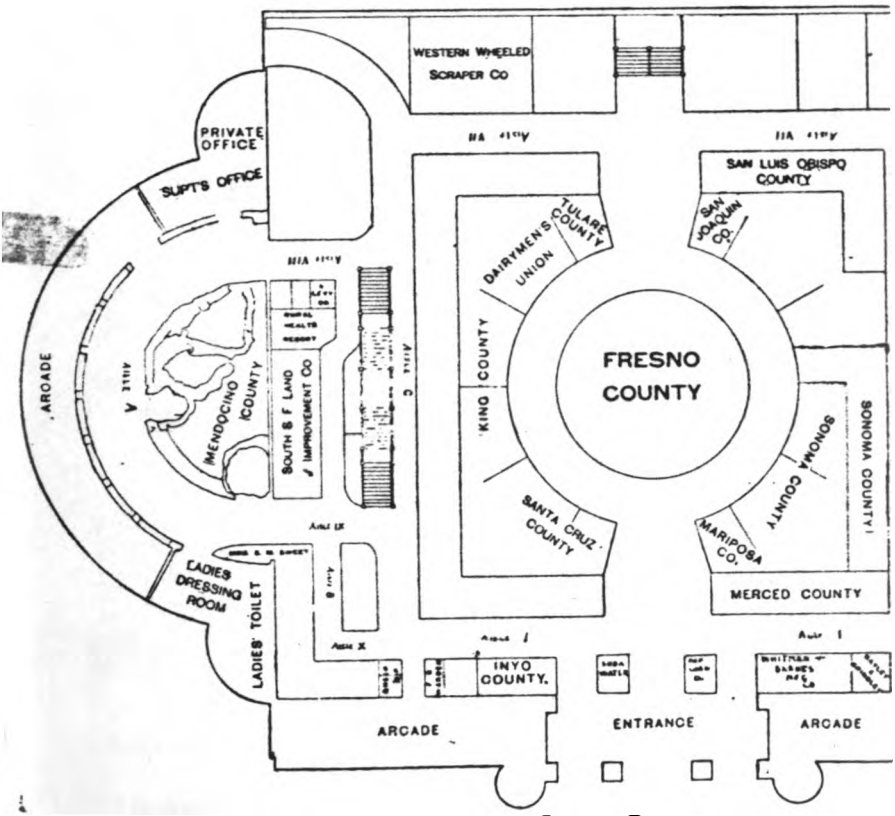

GROUND PLAN OF THE

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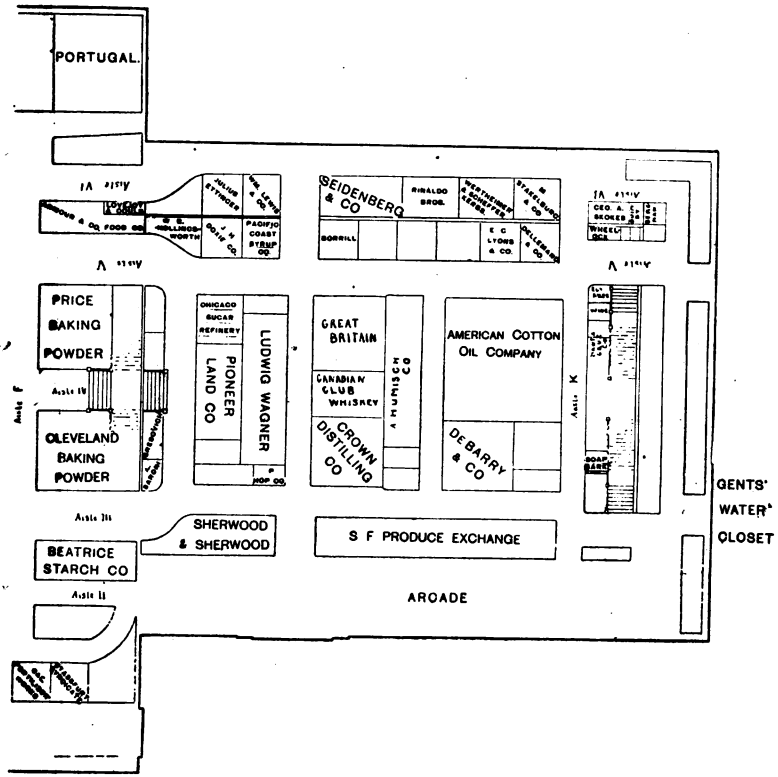

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

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The Main Exposition Buildings.

The principal buildings erected by the management are six in number They comprise the five grouped around the Grand Court and Festival Hall, situated at the extreme end of the Exposition grounds. Their relative positions may be readily understood by a glance at the map. In the following descriptions they are arranged alphabetically for the convenience of the reader in referring to them.

Administration Building.

The graceful outlines of this building and its moderate size has permitted of an elaboration of architectural detail and decoration that makes it extremely beautiful, both in form and color. Situated at the end of the Grand Court it stands quite alone, where its symmetrical proportions and the richness of its treatment can be seen undisturbed by the nearness of more imposing structures. The style of architecture is Oriental, the design consisting of a large central square covered by a dome, with four pavilions at the angles. At the centre of the façade, between the pavilions and facing the quadrangle, is situated the principal entrance to the building, which is deeply recessed and vaulted. Both this entrance, and the windows, and exterior mural decorations are very suggestive of the sumptuous effects so familiar to lovers of Moorish architecture.

ONE OF THE TOWERS.

The principal feature of the building, however, is the dome. This superstructure is 50 feet in diameter, and rises to a height of 135 feet. The inner surface is elaborately decorated with colors and designs befitting its character, while the outer is embellished with a wealth of figures in relief, to which the great height gives a gossamer-like effect that is very pretty. The whole of the outside of the building is coated with staff modeled in intricate Arabesques and Moorish patterns, colored in Oriental tints, making it a brilliantly beautiful feature of the landscape. In the interior a spacious rotunda, with loggia, occupies the central space extending through the entire three stories. The light streaming down from the long windows

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under the dome illuminates this magnificent chamber with a cathedral effect, while at night hundreds of incandescent lamps transform the exterior of the dome into a brilliant globe that can be seen far and wide above the dark foliage of the surrounding trees.

The Administration building has a total floor area of 16,800 feet. It contains within its walls the offices of the Exposition management, the Press headquarters, the Foreign Department and Information Bureau.

Agricultural Building.

This structure is more specifically known as the Horticultural and Agricultural building. It is constructed in three great sections, with an extreme length of 266 feet and a width of 190 feet. Situated on the northern side of the Grand Court, its longest dimension is parallel to the length of the court. It is surmounted by an enormous dome, which, while not as high as that of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, is much greater in size, being 101 feet in diameter and 90 feet from floor to lantern. The eastern end of the ground plan is formed by a series of rectangles, while the western end is a huge semicircle. The style of architecture is distinctively characteristic of the early Spanish period in California, and in its low yet graceful arches, spreading roof, minor domes and towers, affords an example of all that is most beautiful in the old mission buildings. Indeed, it may be considered in this respect as one of the most notable of the Exposition edifices, the impression of massiveness which it gives to the beholder being in perfect harmony with its general lines, and highly appropriate to its purposes. The main entrance is formed by a beautifully proportioned arch, flanked by towers. Two columns support this arch, forming three minor arched ways leading into a vestibule opposite the rotunda beneath the dome. The frieze is quaintly decorated with child figures. A square tower finishes the eastern end of the building, while lesser domes surround the great central superstructure.

Architect.—Samuel Newsom.

Recent Progress in Agriculture.—It may not be amiss just here, before describing the exhibits, to say a few words in regard to the great advance made in recent years by all the branches of this noble science. The word Agriculture, let it be understood, is used in the Exposition in its broadest sense, embracing the whole subject of cultivation of the ground for products—the sowing, raising and harvesting of grain,

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field tillage, and all that deals with the value of the soil, with its necessary adjuncts of rearing, feeding and managing live stock. Horticulture, of course, comes under this general head, but its gradually increasing importance has won for it separate recognition and treatment. As is known, it comprises the art and science of the cultivation of garden plants, whether useful as food, in the industries, or merely ornamental. The prominent part that agriculture plays in the world's economy is a fact that does not require dwelling upon. Within a comparatively short time it has received much attention from the general governments of most civilized countries, and in our own has been given department representation in the President's cabinet. Agricultural colleges are numerous throughout the United States, while experimental stations are maintained by the government for the purpose of bringing scientific research to the practical aid of the farmer. The subject of irrigation, for instance, which is of such peculiar interest to California and the Western States, has been brought into desirable prominence by this system. It has been the subject of several congresses, and will be further discussed by one of the congresses at this Exposition.

Dairying is another science of large interest to many sections of the Western States, including California. The improvements lately made in this avocation and in the breeding of live stock is quite remarkable. The raising of beets for sugar is still another enterprise that has been successfully started in this State and one that is attracting wide-spread attention; the latest improved machinery from Germany has been introduced by the Spreckels firm of sugar manufacturers, and the production of sugar from this vegetable is now an established industry. The silk product, under the fostering care of the "State Board of Silk Culture" and the "Ladies' Silk Culture Society," is constantly increasing and promises well for the future. To these may be added, as worthy of special mention on account of their being either in an experimental stage of cultivation or of being staples peculiar to this coast, peanuts, tobacco, cotton, prunes, raisins and olives, essential oils, hops, ramie, etc.

The Exposition has brought together in the Agricultural building the best results of all these endeavors, where they present an object lesson of surpassing interest to the general visitor and of incalculable value to the farmer and the scientist.

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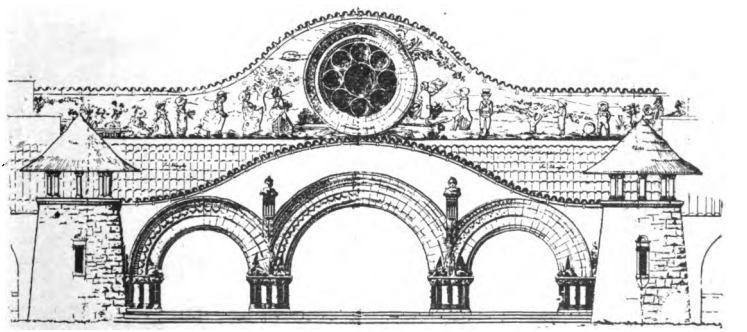
Classification.—The following are the groups into which the exhibit in the Agricultural building is divided. Under the head of Agriculture, Horticulture, Viticulture and Pomology, come: 1. Cereals, grasses and forage plants. 2. Bread, biscuits, pastes, starch, gluten, etc. 3. Sugars, syrups, confectionery, etc. 4. Potatoes, tubers and other root crops. 5. Products of the farm not otherwise classed. 6. Preserved meats and food preparations. 7. The dairy and dairy products. 8. Tea, coffee, spices, hops and aromatic and vegetable substances. 9. Animal and vegetable fibres. 10. Pure and mineral waters, natural and artificial. 11. Whiskies, cider, liquors and alcohol. 12. Malt liquors. 13. Machinery, processes and appliances of fermenting, distilling, bottling and storing beverages. 14. Farms and farm buildings. 15. Literature and statistics of agriculture. 16. Farming tools, implements and machinery. 17. Miscellaneous animal products, fertilizers and fertilizing compounds. 18. Fats, oils, soaps, candles, etc. 19. Forestry and forest products, methods and appliances. 20. Viticulture, manufactured products, methods and appliances. 21. Pomology, manufactured products, methods and appliances. 22. Floriculture. 23. Culinary vegetables. 24. Seeds, seed raising, testing and distribution. 25. Arboriculture. 26. Appliances, methods, etc. Under the head of Fish and Fisheries, come the following additional groups: 27. Fish and other forms of aquatic life. 28. Sea fishing and angling. 29. Fresh water fishing and angling. 30. Products of the fisheries and their manipulation. 31. Fish culture.



MAIN ENTRANCE TO AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

Arrangements of Exhibits.—The entire lower floor of the building is apportioned to the exhibition of food products, forestry, agricultural machinery and appliances, and all that pertains to fisheries. Immediately

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upon entering the building from the Grand Court the visitor is confronted by Fresno County's striking architectural display of fruits, which uprears itself directly beneath the grand dome. This area, given over to Fresno, is further set off and embellished by an elaborate arrangement of the products of this magnificent county, which is bigger than the State of Maine. Around the rich commodities of this miniature empire are grouped the agricultural displays of the other great counties of California. To the left, in the southwest wing, a space of 480 feet presents a vast front of glass, within which are exhibited dressed meats, a sumptuous spectacle under the management of the South San Francisco Land Company. At the extremity of this end of the floor is an exceedingly interesting exhibition of a model Fish Hatchery from Mendocino County. The remainder of the southwest section of the building is largely apportioned to a magnificent collection of agricultural and farm implements.

The northeast court is principally devoted to a classified vegetable exhibit, such as potatoes, cabbages, onions, beets, tomatoes, etc. A feature of this end of the building is a Ferris Wheel, constructed of oranges, erected by the Pioneer Land Company of Porterville. In the northwest arcade the tobacco industry is represented, while in the center of the open court are the exhibits of spirituous liquors. Portugal has in this end of the building a choice display of wines. Great Britain, too, makes a notable display of Scotch and Irish whiskies, beef extract, Bass' ales, Gilby wine and spirits, and other world-famous productions, occupying 1,000 feet of space to most excellent advantage. In this section also the native wines of California make a showing which is unequaled in the history of the State. The San Francisco Produce Exchange has a noticeably fine display of grain. Every exhibit is arranged with especial reference to a quick and thorough comprehension by the visitor of all its features, the regulations of this department requiring that each article be accompanied by the data necessary to its understanding, such as the name of the object, the name of the producer, where grown, character of soil, date of planting, quantity of seed planted per acre, method of cultivation, etc.

The Upper Floor.—The space in the galleries and upper floor is given over exclusively to horticulture. It is brilliant with fruits and flowers. In the southwest wing is a gorgeous display of blooming plants. Opposite it the State Board of Horticulture makes a marvelous exhibition of dried fruits, green fruits, luscious peaches, pears and apricots in great

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glass jars, olive oil and essential oils. Under the southwest minor dome is the committee room, under the three others are county exhibits of fruits, flowers and garden plants. On the southern side of the northeast wing is an endless and beautiful array of fruits upon plates, all classified. The side opposite is devoted to a miscellaneous display of forestry products, California woods, especially the famous redwood, pine-cones, etc., and a variety of fish models. At the extreme end of this wing is the exhibition of the State Board of Silk Culture, which is remarkably entertaining and instructive.

General Appearance.—The main floor of the Agricultural Building presents the appearance of a miniature city of a highly decorative order of architecture. Each exhibitor, whether county, State or foreign nation, has tried to excel all others in the originality of design and beauty of decoration of its booth. Long streets and avenues cross and recross this city, while thousands of tags and placards proclaim the nature of the displays in the bordering pavilions. Many of these latter structures are admirably characteristic of the climate and country they portray, and all show a genuine artistic appreciation of their possibilities for pretty and striking effects. Interspersed among the booths are trees and flowering shrubs, luxuriant tropical and semi-tropical foliage, that adds the completing touch to this "City Beautiful." On the upper floor and in the galleries the impression produced is that of a vast and magnificent conservatory. Splendid palms, ferns in bewildering variety, graceful vines and stately broad-leafed plants, create of this section a bower, or rather a royal palace of foliage. Within it and through it gleam and sparkle the brilliant hues of a myriad flowers and fruits, deep crimsons, rich yellows, regal purples, blending with the thousand shades of green, to form a summer's dream of perfume, form and color.

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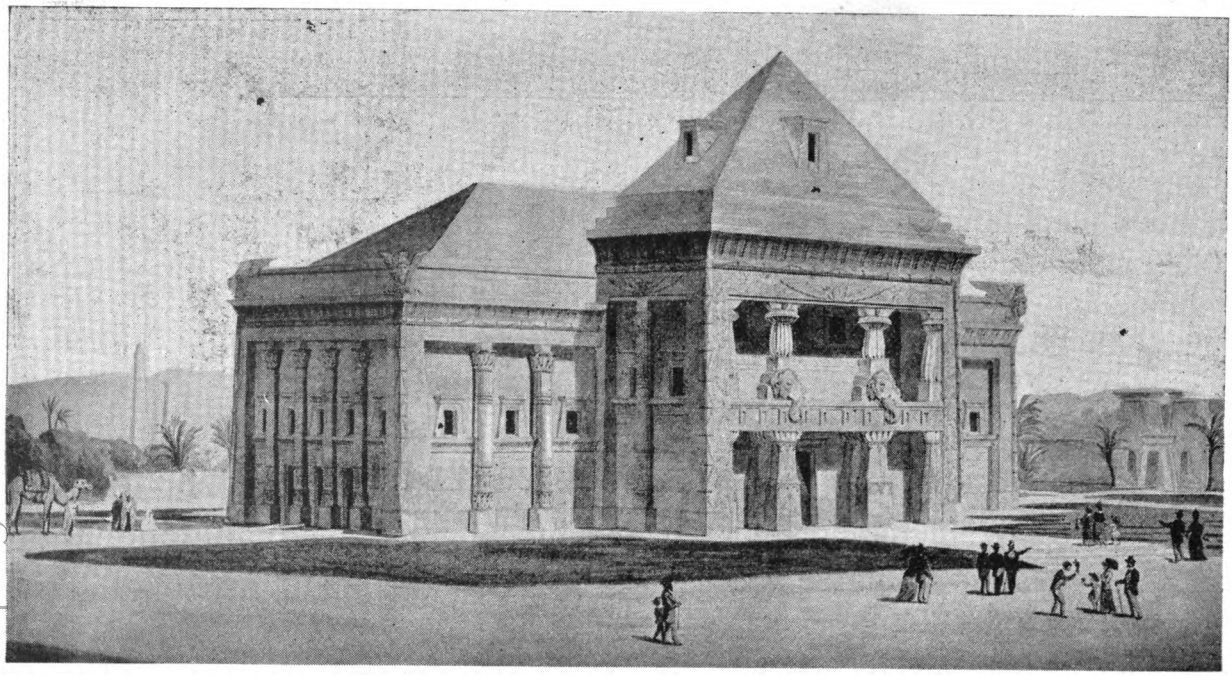

FINE ARTS BUILDING.

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Rates, $1.25 to $2.50 per day. Special rates by week or month.

Guests of the ALBANY at Sixteenth-street Station, take Fourteenth-street Electric Cars direct to Hotel.

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Fine Arts Building.

This edifice, though modest in dimensions, compared with the others, evokes a great deal of comment, on account of its bold originality of design. It is situated between the Agricultural and the Liberal Arts buildings, occupying an independent position, undisturbed by the proximity of either. It is constructed entirely of brick and stone, and is intended for a permanent structure. It is 60 feet wide by 160 feet long, with brick walls rising to a height of 40 feet from the ground to the cornice. Attached columns ornament the exterior of these walls, between which are small, deep-set windows. The general style of the architecture is Egyptian, although there is a suggestion of the temples of India in the pyramidal roof. The entrance is in the center of the façade, being a portico with two massive columns supporting a gallery, which again supports two columns upholding the entablature beneath the roof. The exterior is profusely decorated with Egyptian and Assyrian figures. Sphinxes mounted on high pedestals guard the entrance on each side of a flight of steps 40 feet wide; these steps lead into a vestibule of spacious proportion. The staircases and the wainscoting and friezes of all the apartments are elaborately ornamented with the heads of beasts and birds. In its entirety the building is warmly praised.

IN THE HALL OF PAINTINGS.

Classification.—The exhibits in the Art Building are divided into the following general groups: Sculpture, figures and groups in marble, casts from original works, models and monumental decoration, bas-reliefs in marble or bronze; figures and groups in bronze; paintings in oil; paintings in water color; paintings on ivory, enamel, metal, porcelain, etc.; fresco painting; engravings and etchings; prints, chalk, charcoal, pastel and other drawings; carvings; engravings on medallions or gems.

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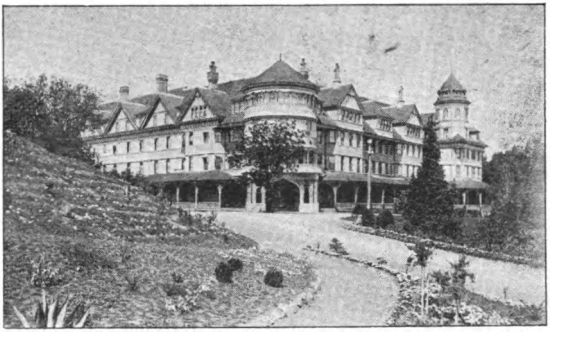

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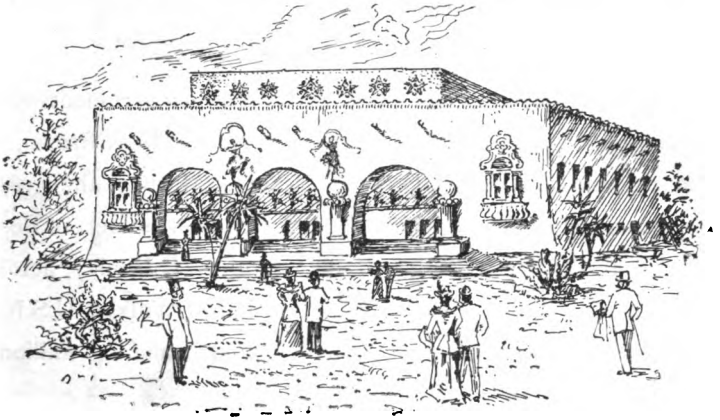
Festival Hall.

This building is situated at the extreme western end of the Exposition grounds. As its name indicates, it is devoted to amusements, entertainments, festivals, congresses and public gatherings of various nature. Adjacent to it is a field for outdoor sports, athletic contests, tournaments, etc. The building itself is 141 feet long and 133 feet wide, with an average height of 72 feet. It is rectangular in form, with a flat roof, surmounted by a second smaller rectangular elevation, containing the skylights through which the interior is lighted. The main approach is by a flight of steps 125 feet wide, at the head of which are three immense arches, which lead into the portico at the main entrance. These arches are 35 feet wide, and rise to a height of 40 feet from the ground to the crown. Behind them is a curtain wall, in which the entrance doors are placed. Above these doors is a frieze, representing Music, Dancing, Oratory and Athletics. The



FESTIVAL HALL.

entire main floor is allotted to a vast assembly hall, around three sides of which is a gallery; the total seating capacity is for 6,000 people. At one end is a stage 60 feet wide, at either side of which are tiers of boxes. Underneath the main hall are service-rooms for the Exposition managers and concessioners. These are divided into sections, and are provided with separate entrances. The western section is occupied by the officials in charge of collections and the owners of concessions, for whose convenience an immense fire and burglar proof vault has been built adjoining the offices. At the southern end are the squad rooms for the officers and men of the Midwinter Fair Guard, while in the interior are their sleeping apartments and drill room. At the eastern side are the offices of the Bureau of Admissions, which are also provided with vaults. At the southwest corner is the Midwinter Fair Post Office. The Fire Department of the Exposition has quarters under the grand stand in the adjoining Recreation Grounds. **Architect**—A. Page Brown.

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It is the only cure for the Opium and Cocaine habits.

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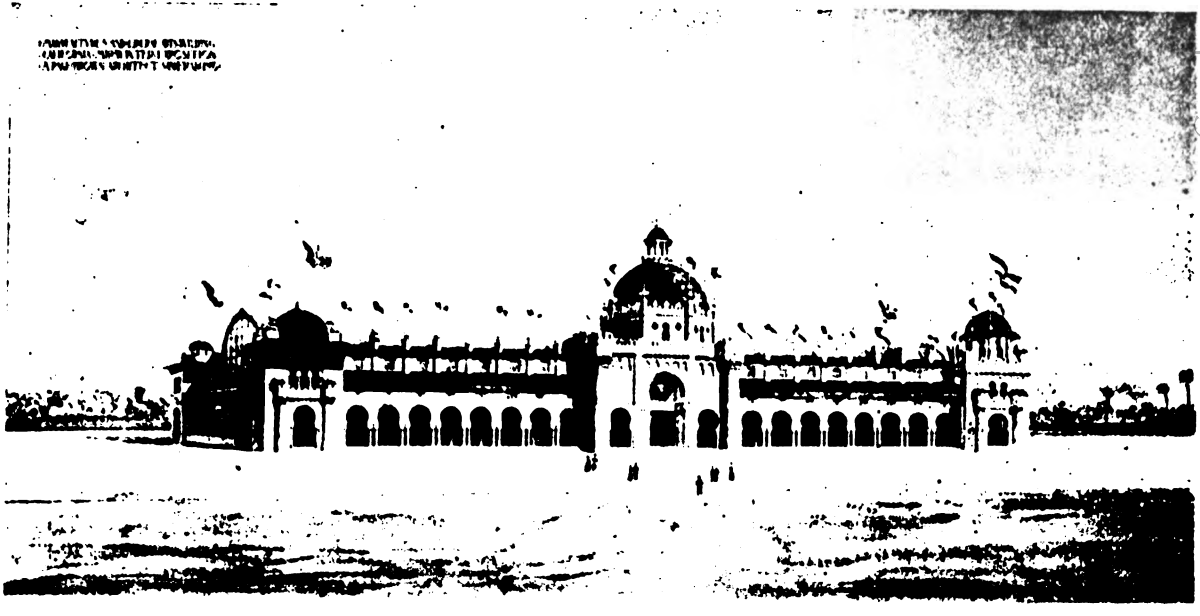

MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

GROUND PLAN Page 64.

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Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

The Manufactures and Liberal Arts building is the largest structure of the Exposition. It occupies the eastern end of the Grand Court, and in its dimensions and location boldly challenges public criticism. To the honor of the architect it may be said that none can sustain it better. Seen from any point of view, it is a magnificent edifice. From afar its lovely blue dome and golden lantern is a shining mark for the visitor, gleaming as it does like a great jewel hidden among the tops of the trees. The building measures 462 feet in length by 225 feet in width, with an annex in the rear of 370 feet by 60 feet; its ground area is nearly 130,000 feet and its gallery area 47,000 feet. The ground plan is in the general shape of a parallelogram. The interior is treated much after the manner of a Roman basilica, with broad nave and aisles. The roof is conformably in three separate, longitudinal parts, the central one being the highest. The walls of this latter are pierced to form a beautiful, arcaded clear story. The entrance is in the center of the façade, and is surmounted by the dome, which is 56 feet in diameter and 130 feet in height. A pavilion 50 feet square, surmounted by a minor dome, stands at each corner of the building. Connecting the end pavilions which face the Grand Court is a continuous arcade, interrupted only in the center by the projecting front of the main entrance. The walls are decorated with richly ornamented openings and cornices. The whole exterior of the building is overlaid with staff, the general tone of which is a soft mellow white or creamy tint. The main dome is painted a turquoise blue, while the great lantern or cupola is finished in gold. This scheme of color combined with the arches, smaller domes, minarets and the immense expanse of roof covered with Spanish tiles, produces a superbly Oriental effect, an effect further heightened by the many gorgeous flags and banners bearing the colors and coats of arms of the various nations and States represented in the exhibition within, extending around the entire length of the cornices.

The interior of the building, as has been said, is treated much after the manner of a Roman basilica, with broad nave and aisles, the central one being greatly higher than the others. It is lighted by the windows in the side walls, and through the medium of the roof, in which there is no less than 14,000 feet of glass. A gallery averaging 35 feet wide extends around all four sides of the building, from which the visitor can see the grand

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display of exhibits on the main floor beneath. These galleries are approached on the ground floor by five great staircases. Broad avenues extend longitudinally throughout the building, bisected by one of equal width in the center. Under the dome is an additional floor, opening out into a roof garden of tropical plants. The main trusses in this building are of wood and iron, and have a span between the galleries of 158 feet. Nineteen of these great trusses, weighing about nine tons each, support the main roof, the ridge of which is 92 feet from the ground.

Architect.—A. Page Brown.

Classification.—Under the great roof of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building the display of exhibits embraces three general departments—Manufactures, Liberal Arts and Ethnology, Archæology and Progress of Labor and Invention. The first comprises the following groups: 1. Chemical and pharmaceutical products, drugs and supplies. 2. Paints, colors, dyes and varnishes. 3. Typewriters, paper blank books, stationery. 4. Furniture of interiors, upholstery and artistic decoration. 5. Marble, stone and metal monuments, mausoleums, mantels, etc., caskets, coffins, and undertakers' furnishing goods. 6. Art metal works, enamel, etc. 7. Glass and glassware. 8. Stained glass in decoration. 9. Carvings in various materials. 10. Gold and silverware, plate, etc. 11. Jewelry and ornaments. 12. Horology—watches, clocks, etc. 13. Silk and silk fabrics. 14. Fabrics of jute, ramie and other vegetable and mineral fibres. 15. Yarn and woven goods of cotton, linen and other vegetable fibres. 16. Woven and felled goods of wool and mixtures of wool. 17. Clothing and costumes. 18. Furs and fur clothing. 19. Laces, embroideries, trimmings, artificial flowers, fans, etc. 20. Hair work, coiffures, and accessories of the toilet. 21. Traveling equipments—valises, trunks, toilet cases, fancy leather work, canes, umbrellas, parasols, etc. 22. Rubber goods, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, celluloid and zylonite. 23. Toys and fancy articles. 24. Leather and manufactures of leather. 25. Scales, weights and measures. 26. Material of war, ordnance and ammunition; weapons and apparatus of hunting, trapping, etc.; military and sporting small arms. 27. Lighting apparatus and appliances. 28. Heating and cooking apparatus and appliances. 29. Refrigerators, hollow metal ware, tinware and enameled ware. 30. Wire goods and screens, perforated sheets, lattice work, fencing, etc. 31. Wrought iron and thin

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metal exhibits. 32. Vaults, safes, hardware, edge tools, cutlery. 33. Plumbing and sanitary materials. 34. Miscellaneous articles of manufacture not heretofore classified.

Under the general heading of "Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, Engineering, Public Works, Music and the Drama," are the following groups: 1. Physical development, training and condition, hygiene. 2. Instruments and apparatus of medicine, surgery and prosthesis. 3. Primary, secondary and superior education. 4. Literature, books, libraries, journalism. 5. Instruments of precision, experiments, research and photography, photographs. 6. Civil engineering, public works, constructive architecture. 7. Government and law. 8. Commerce, trade and banking. 9. Institutions and organizations for the increase and diffusion of knowledge. 10. Social, industrial and co-operative associations. 11. Religious organizations and systems, statistics and publications. 12. Music and musical instruments, the theater.

Under the third general heading of "Ethnology, Archæology, Progress of Labor and Invention," come the following: 1. Views, plans and models of pre-historic architectural monuments and habitations. 2. Furniture and clothing of aboriginal, uncivilized and but partly civilized races. 3. Implements of war and the chase. 4. Tools and implements of industrial operations. 5. Athletic exercises and games. 6. Objects of spiritual significance and veneration, representation of deities, appliances of worship. 7. Models and representations of ancient vessels. 8. Models and representations of ancient buildings, cities or monuments of the historic period anterior to the discovery of America. 9. Models and representations of habitations and dwellings built since the discovery of America. 10. Originals, copies or models, or graphic representations of notable inventions. 11. Objects illustrating generally the progress of the amelioration of the conditions of life and labor. 12. Woman's work. 13. State, National and foreign Governments' exhibits. 14. The North American Indian. 15. Portraits, busts and statues of great inventors, and others who have contributed largely to the progress of civilization and the well-being of man. 16. Isolated and collective exhibits.

Arrangement of Exhibits.—The plan of the ground floor is simple and easy of comprehension. A broad aisle, known as the "Grand Avenue," leads from the entrance directly across the building, dividing it transversely. This again is crossed by a main aisle running lengthwise

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of the building, the avenue to the right being called "Central Avenue East," and that to the left "Central Avenue West." Their intersection in the center of the building is ornamented by the Lick Statue, an emblematical female figure of heroic proportions. In the eastern end Germany, Austria, Japan, Italy and Spain have their exhibits. In the western end are Great Britain, France, Sweden and Ceylon, Russia and a collective exhibit of Oriental countries. The American section occupies the entire floor space of what is known as the Annex. On the right of the main entrance Germany fills a large and ornamental place of 5,632 square feet on the main floor. This exhibit has been arranged in the best possible form to show the extensive and varied character of the celebrated manufactures of the German people. In the same section Austria presents a beautiful display, covering a space 60 feet by 64 feet. Just beyond, at the extreme eastern end, Japan shows a characteristic assortment of the curious and highly artistic wares of that ancient empire. Spain occupies the eastern end of the next section, while adjoining Spain is Italy. This latter exhibit embraces an area of 9,000 feet. It is tastefully enclosed by a balustrade decorated with potted plants, urns and columns. There are two entrances, one at the corner and one in the south face, tastefully draped with the national colors of Italy and the United States. The display is a very handsome one, and includes statuary, carved furniture, hand-painted work, jewelry, Mosaic, Florentine and Roman coral work, and some magnificent bronzes. One of the many noticeable features of the collection is a carved statue in wood of Goethe's Marguerite leaving the church, followed by Mephistopheles. There is also a very large exhibit of marble statuary, in groups and single figures. The display of Venetian glass and mirrors is very beautiful. Besides these, are many more prosaic articles, though scarcely less artistic, in the shape of shoes, clothing and wearing apparel of all sorts, elaborately embroidered and finished. The list further embraces shell ornaments from the Mediterranean coast, and lava ornaments from Vesuvius, as well as musical instruments. In the center of the booth is a large bronze bust of King Humbert, by Nelli, of Rome. Italy's reputation for varied and artistic manufactures is thoroughly well sustained by this display of her handiwork. Mr. A. Macchi is the acting Commissioner-General.

On the opposite side of the Grand Avenue, in the western end of the hall, Russia occupies almost the whole of the northern section. The ex-

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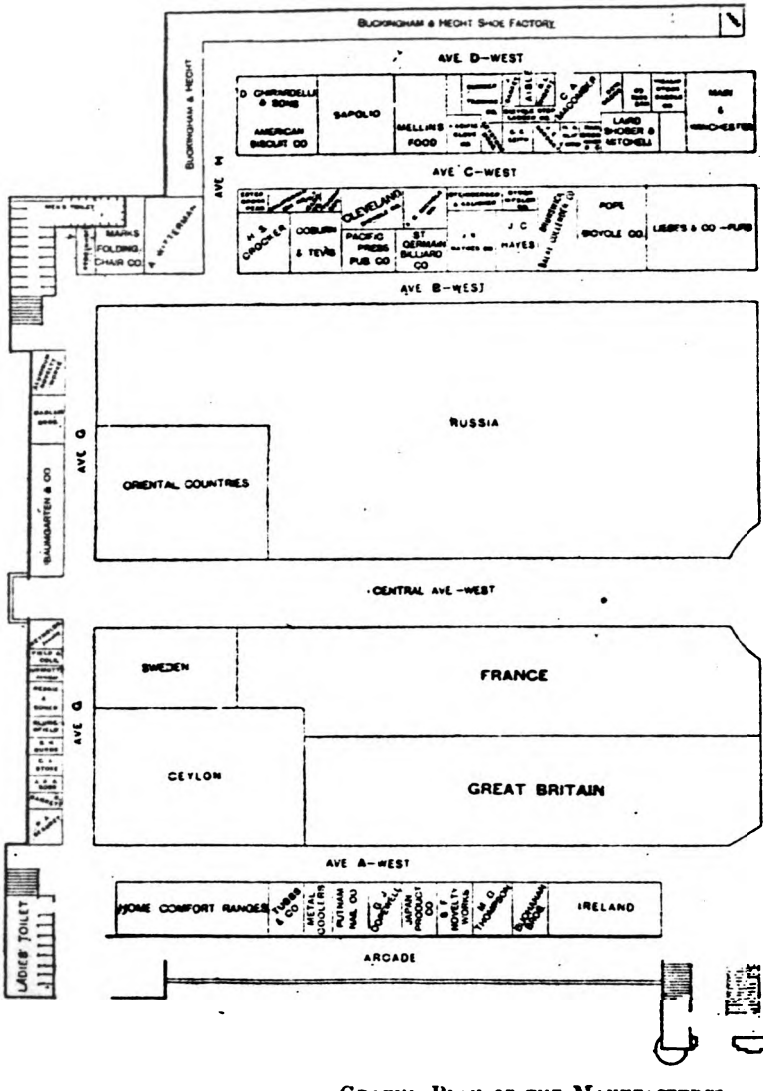

GROUND PLAN OF THE MANUFACTURES

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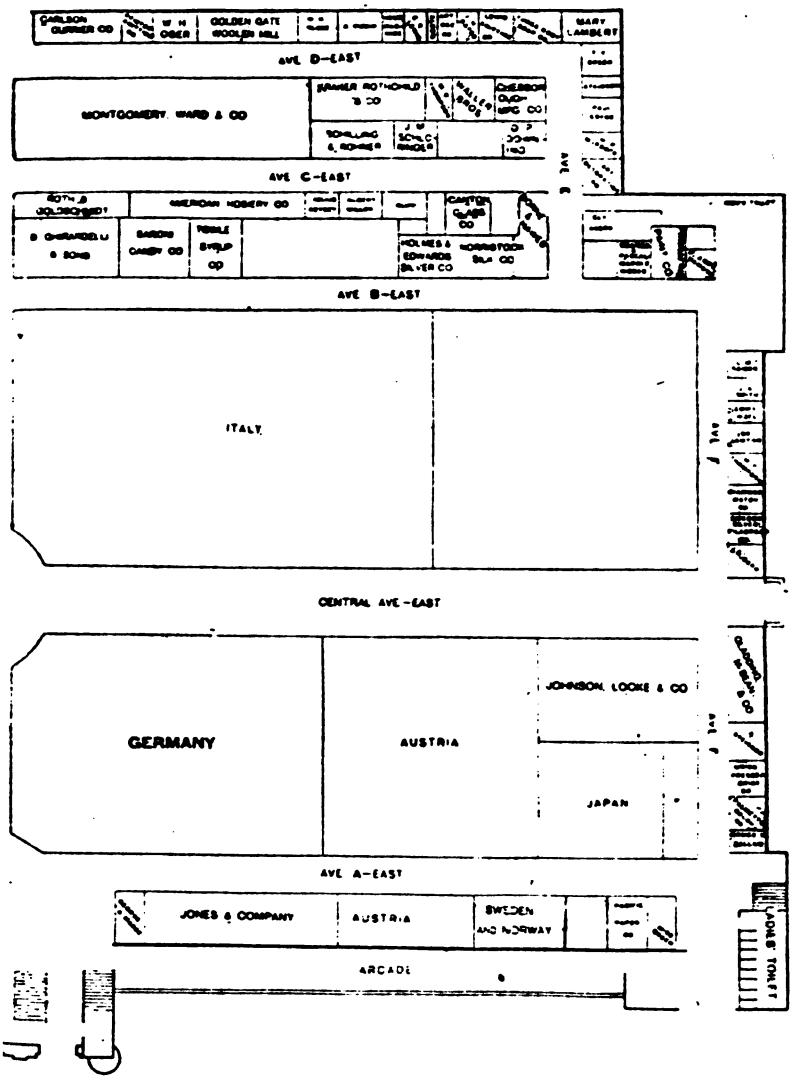

AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

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hibit presents a very fine array of furs, bronzes, malachite, amber and jade ornaments, and a variety of products peculiar to that immense country. The remainder of the section is devoted to a display of Oriental goods, including teas, spices, carved sandal wood and ivory work, rich embroideries and precious stones. In the southern section Sweden appears with an elaborate representation of its merchandise and handicrafts, while to the right of it France occupies a space of 4,640 feet with a large collection of the choice works of artistic industries, which have made the workshops of France famous the world over.

Great Britain utilizes an area of 132 feet by 32 feet, while adjoining it are the co-exhibits of Ceylon and Ireland. Great Britain's display is enclosed by a handsome façade, composed of columns and arches of graceful height and proportions. A wreath bearing the national shamrock, rose and thistle ornaments the frieze above each arch, alternating with the Prince of Wales' feathers, which surmount the columns. The whole is colored in light blue and gold. Within this pavilion is an extensive and elaborate exposition of the manufactures of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, the East Indies, British Colonies and Ceylon. Perhaps the most remarkable of these displays is that of gold and silverware and art pottery. Among the former are many pieces of not only exquisite workmanship but of historical interest, such as the Rosewater dish made in the year 1683 by Paul Beureu, the property of the Marquis of Exeter, the Montieth bowl of plain hammered silver, from the Earl of Glasgow's collection, equestrian statuette of Gustavus Adolphus, from the Hastings collection, square waiter made by the famous English silversmith Paul Lamerie in the year 1720, and beautifully engraved by Hogarth, together with tea services, wine cups, loving cups, one of the latter from Ireland, with harp-handles, and bearing the arms of the Earl of Kingston, and many other rare and precious pieces of the gold and silversmith's art. The display of Royal Worcester and Doulton ware is very fine, as is also that of Clievedon art pottery and terra cotta work. Here, besides, are diamonds from the famous South African mine. The well-known Sheffield cutlery is represented, also the ribbed steel used in English warships, smokeless powder and cartridges. India sends rich embroideries, Cashmere shawls, gold, silver and ivory carvings. From Ceylon comes coffees, teas, cocoa and spices. Indeed, without considering Great Britain's displays in the Agricultural and Mechanical Art building, this one

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alone in Manufacturers' Hall is complete in itself, and entitles that enterprising nation and its able Commissioner-General, Mr. Joseph H. Stiles, to a very great deal of credit.

The balcony on the upper floor is reached by broad stairways at the main entrance and at the four corners of the main floor. The east side of the gallery is devoted to educational exhibits. Applications for space in this exhibit were very numerous. Notable displays are made by the California State Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute, Yale University, Mills College and St. Mary's College of California, Cogswell Polytechnic and Whittier State School. The north end of the balcony is occupied by the University of California. These exhibits include historical reviews of the development of educational facilities in America, University publications, photographs of grounds and buildings, methods of work in the various departments of literature, science, law and medicine. The museums of zoology, geology and botany, furnish a liberal supply of specimens. The American Unitarian Association displays a fine series of photographs.

The remainder of this balcony is devoted to miscellaneous exhibits, among which the Butterworth Stained Glass Works makes an attractive display.

Mechanical Arts Building.

The great building that is devoted to this most interesting department of the Exposition is 330 feet long by 160 feet wide. Its ground plan is rectangular in form, the whole interior area being occupied by the main floor. The architecture of this structure has the prevailing Oriental character which marks all of the main Exposition buildings, and it is most effectively worked out to a harmonious completion. It is both dignified and beautiful. The prevailing lines are horizontal, an effect produced by the roof being in three separate longitudinal parts, corresponding to the immense aisles inside, while the whole is unified by the angle towers and massive entrance. This latter is East Indian in appearance, being a pavilion with a pyramidal roof, flanked by tall minarets; the entire conception being exceedingly well proportioned. At the base of the minarets are two kiosks of light and elegant design, provided with seats from which the visitor may view the passing crowds beneath. The entrance itself is a vaulted opening, 24 feet wide, 35 feet high and 20 feet deep, from the crown of which immense Oriental lamps depend. The effect of

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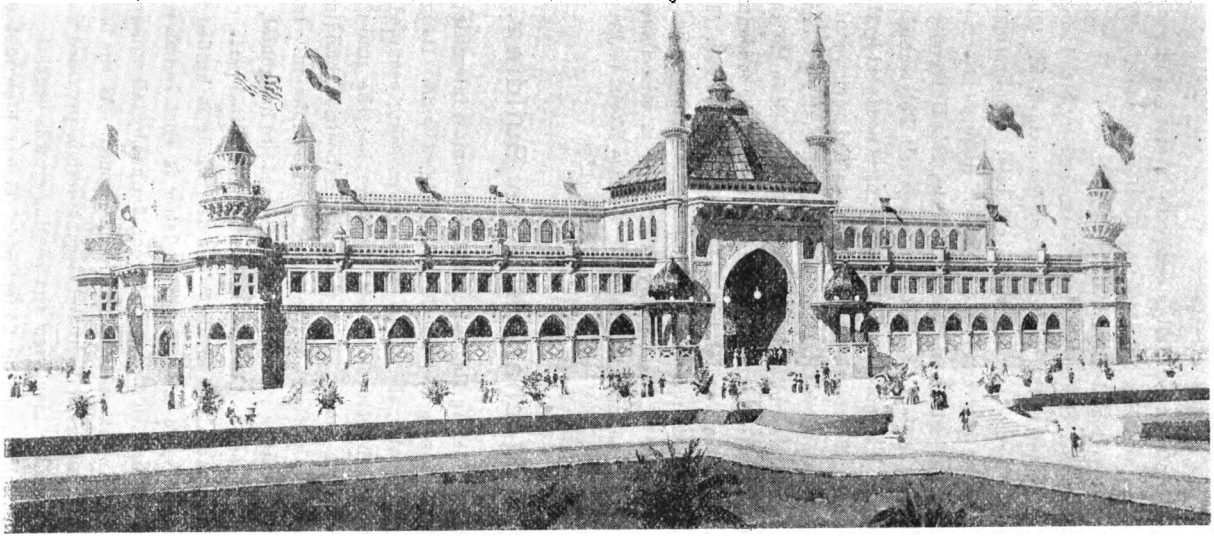

MECHANICAL ARTS BUILDING. GROUND PLAN, Page 72.

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FOR THE BEST CLOTHING

FOR MEN AND BOYS

GO TO "THE HASTINGS,"

LICK HOUSE BLOCK,

Cor. Montgomery and Sutter Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

ESTABLISHED 1854 BY

HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO.

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these at night, when they throw their colored rays and reticulated figures upon the surrounding walls, is very picturesque. At the four corners of the building are large octagonal towers of an extremely decorative character. Between these and the grand entrance the face of the first story is pierced with arched openings. The whole exterior of the structure is aglow with nicely arranged clusters of richly modeled ornaments, the same plan of ornamentation being carried out in elaborate detail around the main entrance, and along the belt courses and cornices, and around the angle turrets. The general tone of the exterior of the building is an old ivory color. The finials of the turrets, minarets and the dome over the main entrance pavilion are burnished gold. The mural decorations of the vaulted passage of the entrance are in polychrome. The color throughout is warm and luxuriant, and in perfect keeping with the Indian nature of the architecture. The inner plan of the building consists of a main floor, occupying its entire extent. Above this floor, at a height of 20 feet, a gallery 30 feet wide extends around the four sides. Access to this gallery is had by six spacious stairways. On the inner line of this gallery the clear story rises to a height of 50 feet above the main floor, thus giving a lofty and commodious aspect to the interior. Adjoining the rear of the building is an annex 250 feet long by 45 feet wide, in which are the steam boilers and electricity generators furnishing power to the Exposition. This entire structure, taken altogether is an admirable combination of the varied requirements in a building devoted to the display of the mechanical arts; it is stately in its proportions, graceful in treatment and embellished with a thorough comprehension of its artistic values.

Architect—Edmund R. Swain.

Classification of Exhibits.—The groups in this department are classified under the general heads of Machinery; Mines, mining and metallurgy; Transportation, railways, vessels and vehicles; and Electricity and electrical appliances. Under Machinery comes: 1. Motors and apparatus for the generation and transmission of power, hydraulic and pneumatic apparatus. 2. Fire engines, apparatus and appliances for extinguishing fire. 3. Machine tools and machines for working metals. 4. Machinery for the manufacture of textile fabrics and clothing. 5. Machines for working wood. 6. Machines and apparatus for type-setting, printing, stamping, embossing and making books, and paper working. 7. Lithography, zincography and color printing. 8. Photo-mechanical and other

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mechanical processes of illustrating, etc. 9. Miscellaneous hand tools, machines and apparatus used in various arts. 10. Machines for working stone, clay and other minerals. 11. Machinery used in the preparation of foods, etc. Mines, mining and metallurgy comprises: 1. Minerals, ores, native metals, gems and crystals, geological specimens. 2. Mineral combustibles: Coal, coke, petroleum, natural gas, etc. 3. Building stones, marbles, ornamental stones and quarry products. 4. Grinding, abrading and polishing substances. 5. Graphite and its products; clays and other fictile materials and their direct products; asbestos, etc. 6. Limestone, cements and artificial stone. 7. Salts, sulphur, fertilizers, pigments and mineral waters, and miscellaneous useful minerals and compounds. 8. Metallurgy of iron and steel, with the products. 9. Alluminum and its alloys. 10. Copper and its alloys. Metallurgy. 11. Metallurgy of tin, tin plate, etc. 12. Metallurgy of zinc, nickel, cobalt. 13. Metallurgy of antimony and other metals not specifically classed. 14. Extraction of gold and silver by milling. 15. Extraction of gold and silver by lixiviation. 16. Extraction of gold, silver and lead by fire. 17. Quarrying and working stone. 18. Placer, hydraulic and drift mining. 19. Tools and appliances of underground mining, timbering and supporting. 20. Boring and drilling tools, and machinery and apparatus for breaking out ore and coal. 21. Pumps and engines, and apparatus used in mining for pumping, draining and hoisting. 22. Moving, storing and delivering ores and coals, etc. 23. Apparatus for crushing and pulverizing. 24. Sizing appliances. 25. Assaying apparatus and fixtures. 26. History and literature of mining and metallurgy. 27. Originals or reproductions of early and notable implements and apparatus used in mining and metallurgy. Under the head of Transportation is included: 1. Railways, railway plant and equipment. 2. Street car and other short line systems. 3. Miscellaneous and special railways. 4. Vehicles and methods of transportation on common roads. 5. Aerial, pneumatic and other forms of transportation. 6. Vessels, boats, marine, lake and river transportation. 7. Naval warfare and coast defense. Electricity embraces: 1. Apparatus illustrating the phenomena and laws of electricity and magnetism. 2. Apparatus for electrical measurements. 3. Electric batteries, primary and secondary. 4. Machines and appliances for producing electrical currents by mechanical power—dynamical electricity. 5. Transmission and regulation of the electrical current. 6. Electrical motors. 7. Application of electric motors. 8. Lighting by electricity. 9. Heating by electricity.

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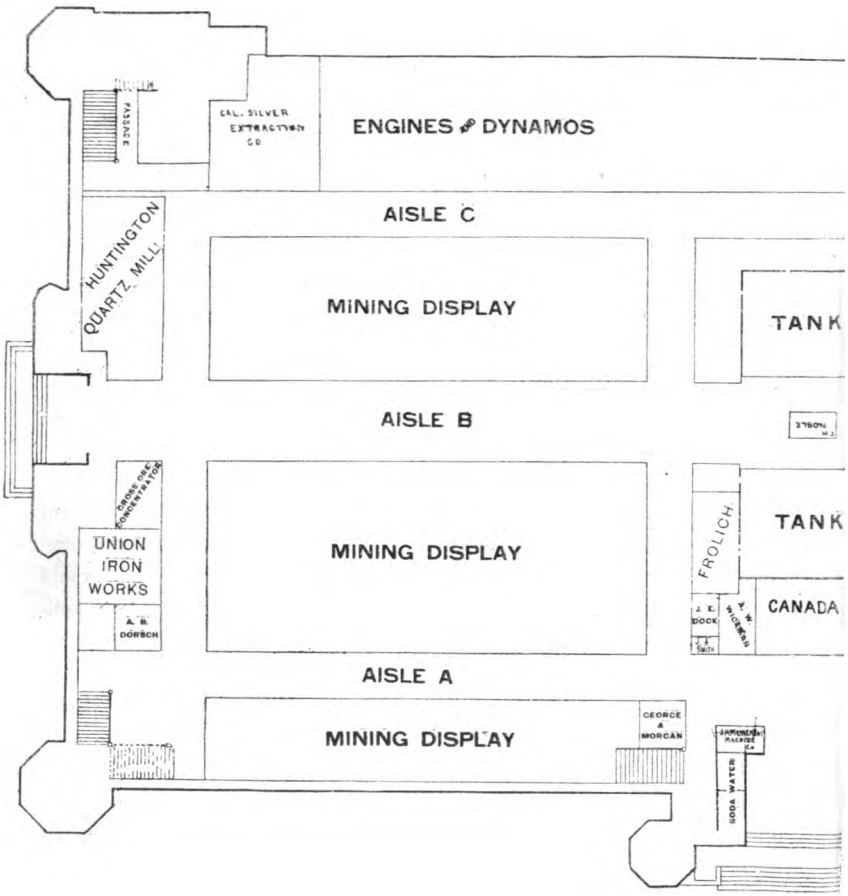

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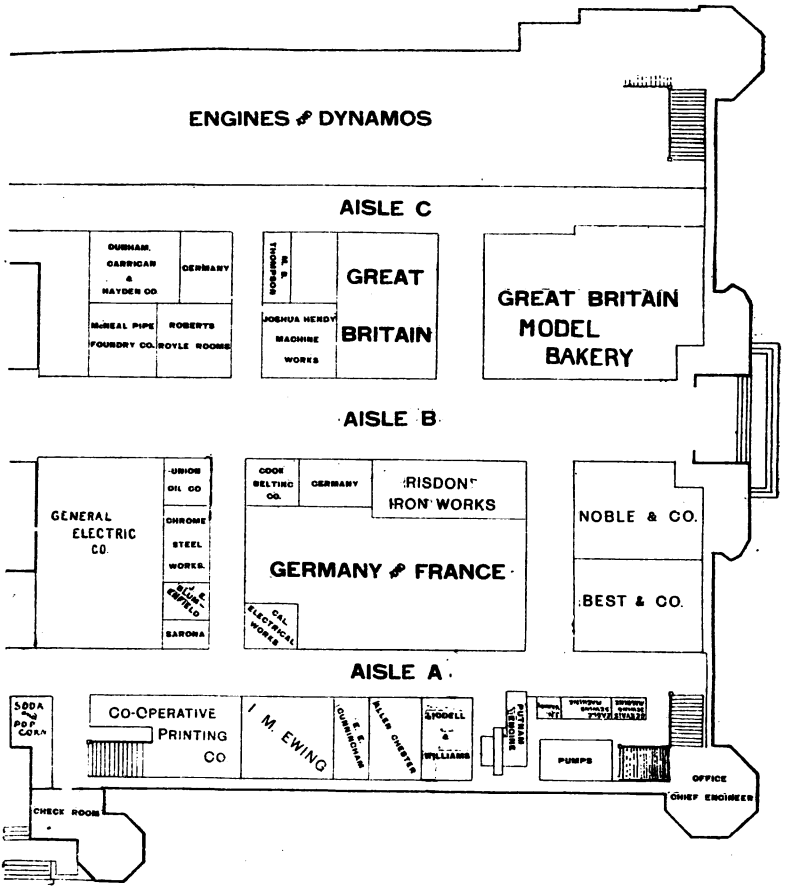

MECHANICAL ARTS BUILDING.

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10. Electro-metallurgy and electro-chemistry. 11. Electric forging, welding, stamping, tempering, brazing, etc. 12. Electric telegraph and electric signals. 13. The telephone and its appliances. Phonographs. 14. Electricity in surgery, dentistry and therapeutics. 15. Application of electricity in various ways, not herein before specified. 16. History and statistics of electrical invention. 17. Progress and development in electrical science and construction, as illustrated by models and drawings of various countries.

Arrangement of Exhibits.—Immediately confronting the visitor upon his entrance are the two large tanks, each 24 feet by 32 feet, occupying the central space of the main floor. These tanks are surrounded by the exhibit of pumps, which feed and discharge with the water thus provided. A striking feature of this display is a cataract pouring its waters down a series of steps, 21 feet high, into the south tank. Behind this fall an arrangement of electric lights produces a charming effect. The water of this cataract is lifted into a reservoir by a pump, the tremendous power of which may be imagined when it is stated that the demand upon it is for the enormous quantity of 5,000 gallons per minute. The centrifugal pump supplying water to the Allegorical Fountain in the Grand Court, is placed for convenience by itself in the northwest corner, under the gallery. With this exception the space under the northeast and west galleries is devoted to light machinery requiring power from shafting. Here will be found sewing machines, embroidering machines, machines for perforating, stamping, etc. The space under the south galleries, adjacent to the power house, is occupied by the mighty engines and dynamos furnishing light and power to the Exposition buildings, among them being an engine which drives the two dynamos supplying the current for the Electric Tower.

The main floor of the building is divided into the northeast end and the southwest end by the centrally located tanks. These ends again are divided longitudinally by the middle aisle. On the right-hand side of the main entrance in the southwest end are the electrical exhibits, most prominent among which is that of "The General Electric Company." These show the latest inventions in electrical appliances—chronographs, annunciators, thermostats, fire alarm, police, burglar and other signal apparatus. There are also devices for the transmission and regulation of the electrical current, and others showing the application of electricity to motors. Be-

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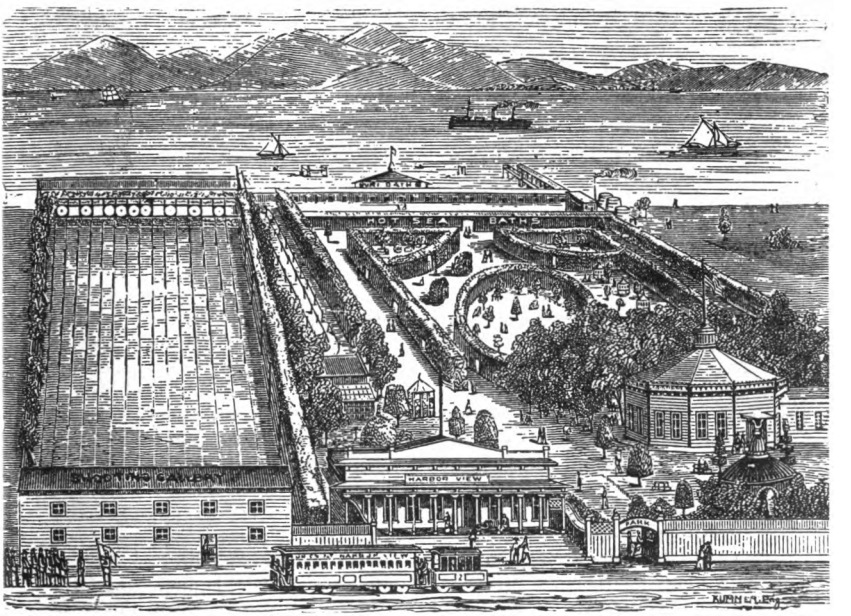
HARBOR VIEW PARK AND HOT SEA WATER BATHS.

ADJOINING THE PRESIDIO GOVERNMENT RESERVATION.

OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL SUNSET. ELEGANT ROOMS FOR FAMILIES

TO REACH THE PARK AND BATHS.—Take the Presidio and Ferries cable cars at the Ferry Landing or at Montgomery Avenue and Washington Street. Also California Street cable cars, which transfer at Hyde and Union Streets. Ask car conductors.



HARBOR VIEW HOT SEA WATER BATHS should be taken regularly by everybody: they keep your skin in order and are a sure preventive of all diseases. These world-renowned baths are superior to all others on this Coast. All doctors recommend them. The water is taken direct from the Pacific Ocean. Thousands of people have been cured of Rheumatism by using these baths.

The grounds surrounding these baths, sheltered by high hedges from all wind, are also of great benefit to patrons. Bathers must avoid going into the open street or boarding the cars at once after bathing, as it is necessary to exercise a little after the bath, and the beautiful Harbor View Park, with its fine promenades, offers the best opportunity to get full benefit of salt water bathing.

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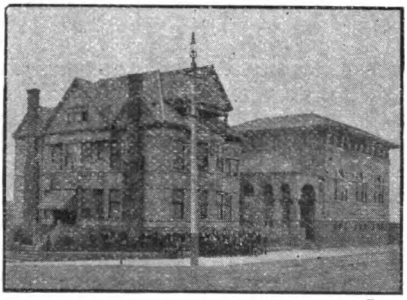

TRINITY SCHOOL

IS INTENDED to provide the most careful, intellectual and moral training for a limited number of boys and young men, and to give them the advantage of a Christian culture.

At the close of the last year the school was removed from 1534 Mission street to 3300 Washington street, N. W. corner of Central avenue, Presidio Heights. The location is most desirable. Residence and school buildings with dormitories, and a gymnasium, have been erected, which offer special advantages for the education and care of the young. The past record of the school speaks for its intellectual work.

The new location of the school provides the best advantages for students—beauty of scenery, physical exercise by means of play-grounds, lawn tennis court and gymnasium, bicycling and horseback riding, with every modern improvement in the buildings erected. It is in immediate connection with all parts of the city by cable cars of Pacific Avenue (Sutter-street system), Jackson and Washington streets and Sacramento street, California street, Sutter street and Geary street, the terminus of the last-mentioned—the farthest distant line—being but eight short blocks. A pleasant walk of a few minutes through the Presidio takes one to the terminus of the Union-street line. Accommodations are provided for one hundred pupils, including forty boarders. The attention of friends of the school is especially called to these advantages. Provision will be made for day boarders, as well as for students to reside at the school.

The school is in its eighteenth year. Numbering among the many a board of eighty-five alumni, 47 per cent. of its graduates have entered college or university. It has been represented more than favorably in universities of Harvard and Yale, University of the South Trinity College, Hartford; The Naval School at Annapolis, and is an accredited school with the universities of California and The Leland Stanford Jr.

For further information, or for admission, application can be made to the Rector, REV. DR. EDWARD B. SPALDING, Trinity School, 3300 Washington street, San Francisco. Telephone 4676.

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yond the electrical department in the same section is the remarkable display of machinery, mechanical devices, tools, etc., made by Germany. Here also is France's exhibit, which for completeness and perfection of material and workmanship is unsurpassed. At the extreme end is a fine display of mining machinery. In the remainder of the section is grouped the non-operating small machines, such as polishing, steam fitting, tools used in all trades, plumbing, gas fitting, etc. In the opposite section, and partly under the gallery, Great Britain has a superb display, occupying 2,200 feet. Here will be found machines for making pastry, ice-creams and confectionery, electro gilding machines, glass blowing, etc. The remainder of the section is devoted to a second group of small, non-operating machines, among them being a particularly good showing of bicycles. Here also will be found an exhibition of metal show cases, saws, oils, and an exceedingly interesting one embodying the various methods of electro plating.

Mining Exhibit.—The entire northeast section of the main floor is occupied by California's mining exhibit, under the auspices of the State Miners' Committee. This display is the most complete representation of the mining industry that has ever been made on the Pacific Coast. When it is stated that the gold product of California alone reaches the enormous value of $13,000,000 annually, while the total value of its mineral product is about $20,000,000 per annum, the importance of the mines as a factor in the wealth of the State may be appreciated. The exhibit occupies three rectangular spaces—one of 29 feet by 96 feet, another of 41 feet by 96 feet, and the third, under the gallery, of 8 feet by 94 feet. The entrance to this department is at right angles to the main entrance, and is formed by an imposing structure of marble and slate. Within the inclosure all of the mining counties have separate exhibits, which include specimens of every known mineral and their products. The list embraces gold, silver, lead, quicksilver, borax, chrome, antimony, manganese, lime, marble, building stone, petroleum, asphaltum, bituminous rocks, clays, coal, salt, alum, asbestos, bismuth, tin, cement, plumbago, gypsum, iron, infusorial earth, kaolin, metallic paint, mica, nickel, ochre, rock soap, slate, sulphur and talc.

In the center of the mining section is an odd structure that attracts general attention, and in fact may be said to be the focus from which the surrounding brilliant display radiates. It is a huge golden sphere, upheld

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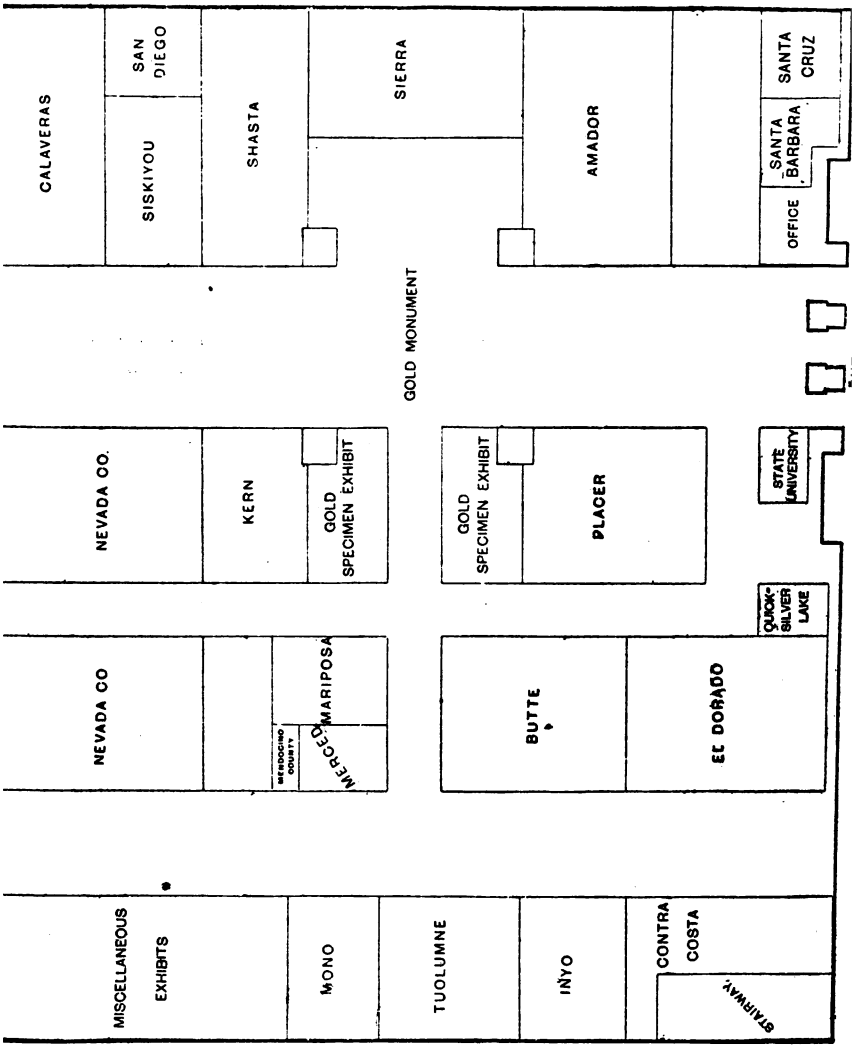

PLAN OF THE MINING EXHIBIT.

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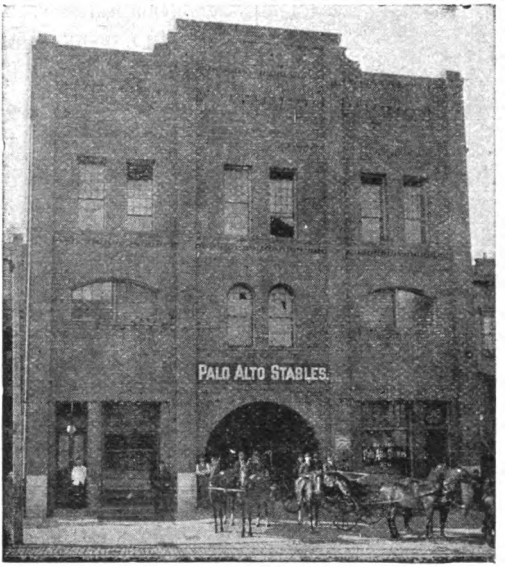
Ho, for the Midwinter International!



PALO ALTO STABLES.

E. R. MILES, Proprietor.

320 O'Farrell St. Two Blocks from Baldwin Hotel, S. F.

New Modern Brick Barn.

Vehicles of Every Description, with or without Drivers.

Tally-ho Coaches, with Careful Drivers.

Saddle Horses a Specialty.

☞ TERMS WAY DOWN. ☜

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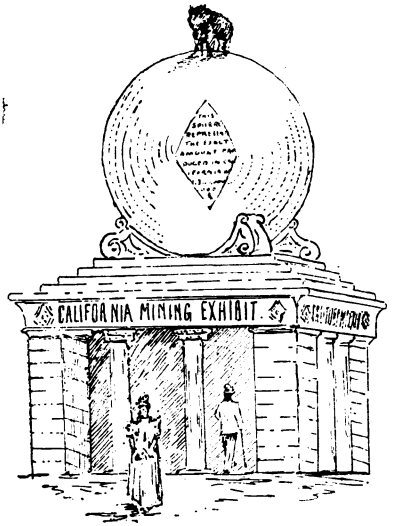

CALIFORNIA GOLD SPHERE.

by a pediment supported by four granite columns. Upon the summit of this ball stands California's emblematical bear. This sphere is 19½ feet 6 inches in diameter, contains 3,883 cubic feet, and weighs, supposably, 475 pounds avoirdupois. It shows what California's total output of gold, since the days of Marshall's famous discovery to the present time, would look like if it was cast into a solid globe. In money the value it represents is thirteen hundred million dollars. What it represents in labor, ingenuity, endurance and pluck, we must leave to the visitor's imagination. The grizzly bear upon the summit of this glittering sphere, by the way, also has a history, being known to California hunters as "Old Club-foot," a famous man-killer in his day.

Power House.—In the south wall of the main building are a series of arched entrances leading into the annex, or power house. At the west end of this building are the boilers supplying the steam for running all the machinery of the Exposition. At the other or east end are the huge engines transmitting the power. In this place will be found the two great dynamos, one of 425 horse power, that supplies the lighting plants of the buildings and grounds, and the other of 225 horse power, that furnishes the current to the electrical fountain. Here also are other dynamos providing electricity to the arc lights in the buildings and streets. In the extreme eastern end of the annex is the enormous pump supplying water to the electric fountain. It has a 24-inch discharge and a 30-inch suction, with a capacity of 12,000,000 gallons a day.

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Foreign, State and County Buildings.

California has reason to feel honored by the prompt and cordial co-operation of so many foreign governments in her International Exposition. In view of the shortness of time for preparation and the distance to this coast many of them might well have been pardoned for declining the invitation altogether. Their displays in the Main Exposition are admirable. In one or two cases these displays have even included independent buildings in the Exposition grounds. In other cases the foreign residents of San Francisco have taken more than a local interest in the Fair and have supplemented the efforts of their native governments by the erection of edifices characteristic of their fatherland. Some of the States have also built individual houses, while in many instances the counties of California have not only contributed extensively to the exhibitions in the various departments, but, impelled by commendable pride in and affection for their localities, have erected separate buildings for the further illustration of their thriving condition and inexhaustible resources.

Anne Hathaway's Cottage.—This charming little structure was erected by the British residents of San Francisco as a headquarters for British visitors to the Exposition. The gentlemen who have had the matter in charge gave expression to a happy thought when they took from Shakespeare's life a model for their national building. It is not only highly creditable to their good taste that they give us such a restful bit of old-fashioned prettiness to look at, but equally creditable to their intelligence in choosing such an effectual reminder of our underlying kinship and good-fellowship.

Canadian Building.—Just across the way from the British building, among the trees and in neighborly proximity, as is proper, stands the Canadian headquarters. It represents an old-time country house, and the imitation, even to the weather-worn stone, is so clever as to carry out the idea perfectly. It is a very pretty feature of the landscape.

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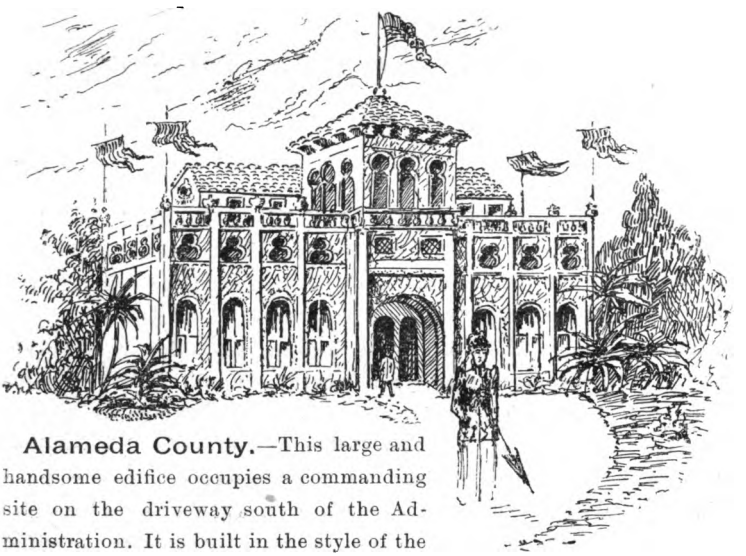

Alameda County.—This large and handsome edifice occupies a commanding site on the driveway south of the Administration. It is built in the style of the early Spanish settlers, with a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 70 feet. The main entrance is a large arch opening into a vestibule or hallway, at the end of which are glass doors giving admittance to a central chamber. In the middle of the roof is a large glass dome surrounded by a gallery; from this access is had to a beautiful roof garden. The approach to the building is through a garden of semi-tropical plants. The large central chamber in the interior is devoted to Alameda County's exhibit, which is rich and varied, and well represents the wealth and prosperity of one of the greatest and most favored sections of California.

Monterey County.—Monterey's history dates as far back as 1620, when Don Sebastian Viscaino entered the famous bay. Ever since then Monterey has been prominently identified with the stirring story of our State. As a matter of fact, it was on a mountain peak in Monterey County that General Fremont hoisted the first American flag ever raised in California. The land is divided between mountain and valley, and has all the diversified products appropriate to such a diversified elevation, climate and soil. The building faces the roadway southeast of the Mechanical Arts. It is a reproduction of one of the olden time Spanish ranch houses, common enough a hundred years ago but rare enough now to be quaint and interesting.

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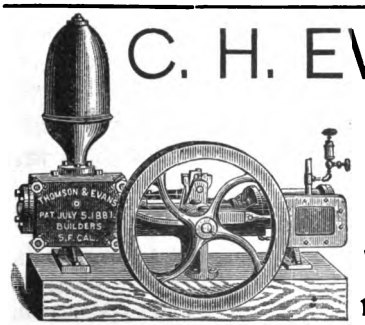

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Humboldt County.—This region of the Giant Redwood is appropriately represented by a simple building constructed entirely of its native wood. Within is a varied exhibit of fruit and grain, the products of its fertile clearings, rich bottom lands and sunny hillsides.

California—Northern and Central Counties.

This building was erected by seven of the northern and central counties of California. Within its walls these counties make a special exhibit of the products for which they are famed: Yuba, of the Sacramento Valley; Napa, with its rolling hills and valleys of the Coast Range; Solano, partaking of both; Sacramento, with its alluvial bottoms; Placer, long and narrow, reaching from the Sacramento Valley to the top of the Sierras, with climates enough for every one to have a choice; Butte, in the very heart itself of the great Sacramento; Colusa, with its even apportionment of valley, foothill and mountain; Shasta, with her lowlands, timbered mountains and trout streams; and Siskiyou, the county where the mountains meet, land of timber, mines, and many a fertile valley — all these have brought their treasures. The list of them seems almost incredible. The Northern California Citrus Fair Association also holds its exhibitions here. The building is a large and handsome one, facing the driveway to the west of the Administration Building.

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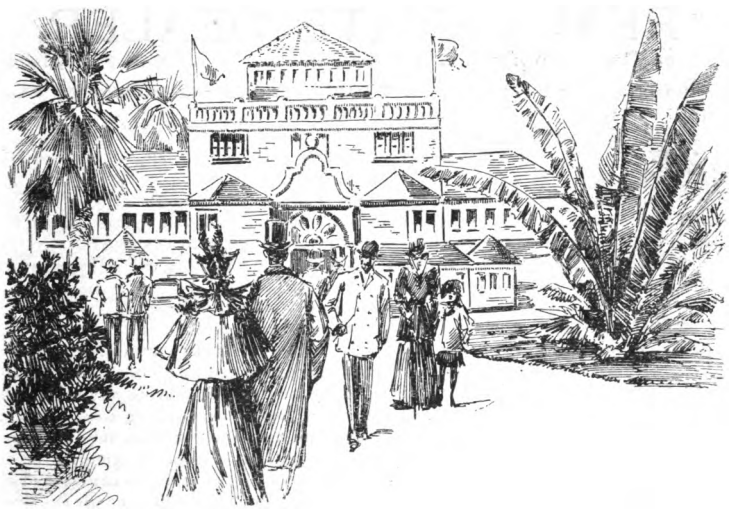
Nevada.—The building erected by the State of Nevada is situated in the western part of the Exposition grounds on the north drive. Its ground plan has a frontage of 60 feet and a depth of 50 feet. The height embraces three stories, marked by decorative windows, between which attached columns rise to the cornice of the second story. The building is finished in white staff, while over the entrance is the coat of arms of the State. With the exception of the reception rooms on either side of the entrance, the whole of the interior is devoted to an exhibition of Nevada's many resources, the entire main floor and galleries being given over to this very handsome display.

California—Southern Counties.—This building is located north of the Agricultural Building and west of the Fine Arts. It is on a commanding location, where its picturesque architecture of the early Spanish



or mission period of California shows to great advantage. One of its most pleasing features is a glass arcade, the interior of which is a tropical garden. The building is one of the largest of those erected independently of the main buildings. Within its walls are displayed a wonderful variety of fruits, grapes and raisins, rubber, camphor, grasses, grains, olives, nuts, plants of all sorts that grow only in green houses in the Eastern and Northern States, and which possess for the stranger all the romance of what a recent author calls "our Mediterranean country." The main floor

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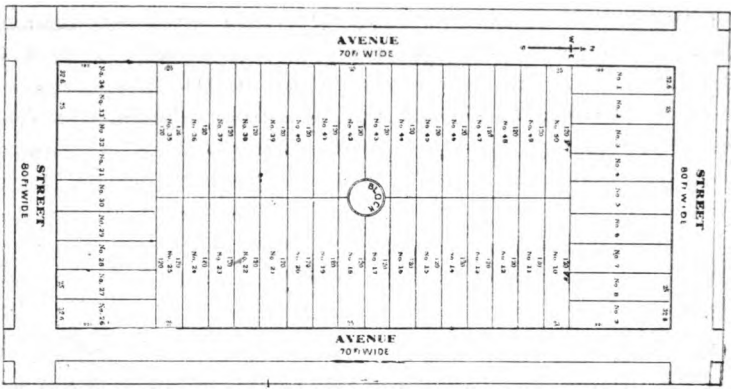

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San Francisco, so said by Ex-Presidents of the United States and other prominent men in this and other countries, is destined to be the third largest city in America.

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N. B.—Lots near Central Park, New York, 20 to 25 years ago sold for a few hundred dollars—now worth from $10,000 to $50,000 each. And furthermore, if any person purchases a block or lots of me and ever finds it necessary to borrow on same, I can secure a loan at a low rate of interest. Don't purchase until you see or hear from me, and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully,

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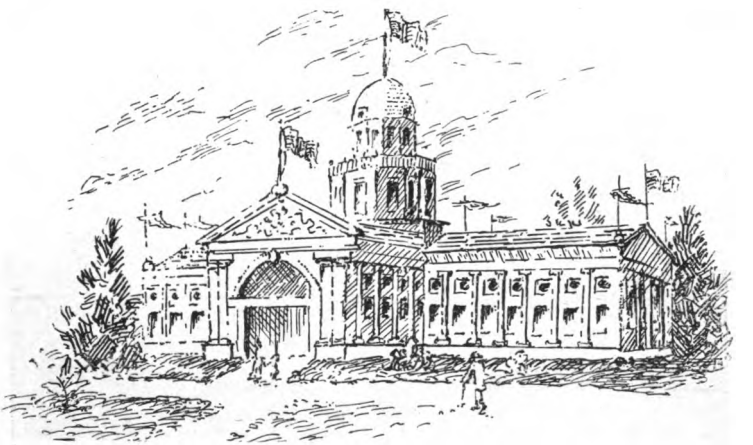
of this building is occupied by these exhibits. A wide gallery traverses the walls, one end of which is devoted to art and the other to a Woman's Department. In addition there are offices, committee rooms, parlors' reading and writing rooms, and a large assembly hall, where congresses meet to consider and discuss subjects of special interest to the southern section of the State.

San Joaquin County.—This is one of the most important and wealthiest counties in the State, and it is appropriately represented by an independent building of imposing dimensions and handsome design. It



is in the shape of a Greek cross, measuring 140 feet by 100 feet, the principal architectural features being a colonnade and dome of stately proportions. The latter rises to a height of 85 feet, and is surrounded by a balcony and crowned by a graceful cupola. The main entrance is 18 feet wide, with an arched doorway leading into a vestibule. The building is constructed of redwood, faced with staff in imitation of granite. The main floor is devoted to county exhibits, offices and committee rooms. A gallery, approached by wide flights of steps, affords a fine vantage for overlooking the display. The second floor contains a large audience room. The structure in its entirety is classical, with a simple dignity that makes it one of the most notable of the independent buildings in the Exposition. The architect is Mr. George Rushforth of Stockton.

The exhibit embraces the large variety of agricultural and horticultural

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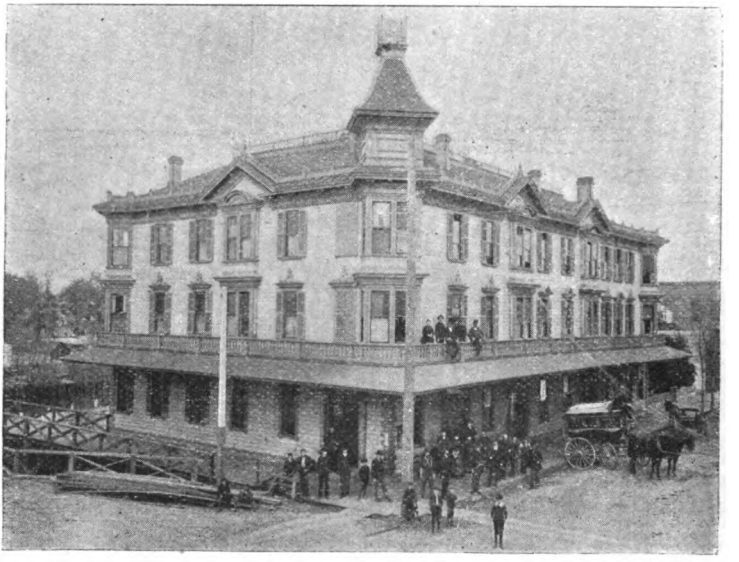

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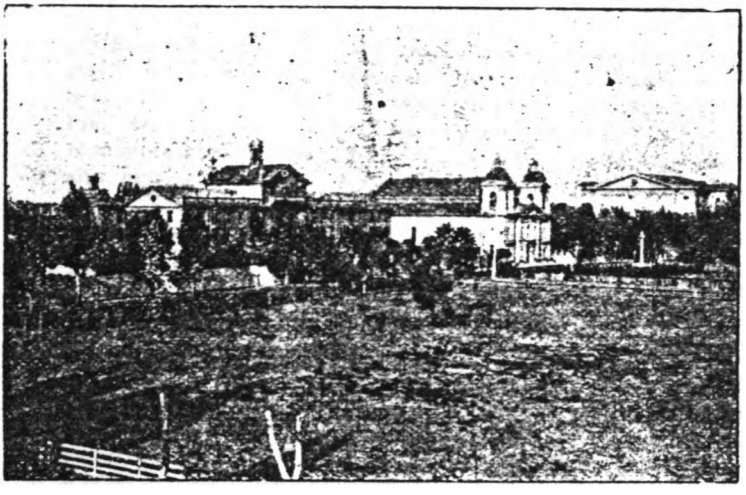

NO VISITOR TO THE CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION SHOULD LEAVE THE STATE WITHOUT VISITING A COLLEGE WHOSE PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS WILL RIVAL THAT OF ANY EASTERN COLLEGE.

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products of San Joaquin County, besides many manufactured products. The City of Stockton alone has over $3,000,000 invested in manufactures, comprising agricultural implements, street cars, carriages, furniture, paper and woolen fabrics, leather, wind-mills, etc. The flour-mills of Stockton are justly celebrated, three of these mills turning out 6,000 barrels per day. Natural gas is also a feature of this thriving town. The results of all these industries are shown in this exposition. The building is situated on the main drive west of the Administration.

Santa Clara County.—This building occupies a place next to Monterey County, on the east. It is as original in design as the majority of the Exposition structures. It is rectangular in its general plan, with a square tower at the angles. The main entrance is composed of a double arch, above which is a gallery. The tone is a creamy white, which harmonizes with the green of the surrounding foliage and is enlivened by the gay flags and banners floating from the towers. Within the walls the display equals in novelty and beauty the exterior itself. Santa Clara County is near the geographical center of California, and immediately south of San Francisco. It is the proud and happy possessor of a rich valley averaging 15 miles in width, encircled by rolling foothills, beyond which are mountains, on one of the peaks of which is situated the celebrated Lick Observatory. The county produces all varieties of fruits, but is particularly noted for its remarkable output of prunes, nine-tenths of the entire product of the State during the last season having come from Santa Clara. This fact is curiously and appropriately advertised in the exhibit by a model of the State capitol made entirely of this famous fruit.

San Mateo County.—This county is south of San Francisco, on the peninsula. It is divided longitudinally by the Sierra Moreno, rich valley lands lying between the foothills and San Francisco Bay on the one hand, and the foothills and the ocean on the other. These lands produce every variety of fruit, but the county is more particularly known for its fine quality of table grapes and for the perfection and profusion of its flowers, which latter are shipped daily to the San Francisco markets. San Mateo's building faces the driveway in the southern part of the Exposition grounds, and within it is a display quite in keeping with its horticultural reputation.

Oregon.—This is another of the States that has erected a building of its own. It is a handsome edifice in the style of the renaissance, situated near the Recreation Grounds. The interior exhibit is worthy of the greatness of the country it represents. Fruit peculiar to its more northern climate is exhibited in abundance. Manufactures are given especial prominence, while the display made by farming and agricultural industries prove the boasted fertility of the Oregon soil.

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Special Buildings and Exhibits.

Pavilions, Concessions, Etc.

The architecture of these structures has been made to conform to the general principles laid down for the main buildings of the Exposition. As a rule, they are Oriental in character. The buildings have been scattered throughout the grounds without any arrangement other than a regard for sightliness. This well-considered carelessness, combined with the ornate and richly colored style of the structures, adds greatly to the picturesqueness of the view.

It will be understood that an admission fee is charged for entrance to the various entertainments that come under the heading of "Concessions." At the same time the management has taken care that this fee shall in all instances be a moderate one; that is to say, the maximum limit has been fixed, the minimum being left to the judgment of the concessioners. The list that follows is in alphabetical order.

Aquarium Restaurant.—Situated opposite the Alameda County building, on South Drive. A large building containing an aquarium, within which are all the fish and crustacea of the Pacific coast. This tank is lighted by incandescent lamps, so that its contents can be seen through its glass sides. Hooks and lines are provided the visitor, who is thus enabled to catch his own fish for dinner, which are then cooked in the adjoining restaurant. This restaurant confines its bill of fare to aquatic animals exclusively. Admission to the Aquarium, 25 cents.

Butter Sculpture.—Situated on the South Drive, adjoining the "Streets of Cairo." An exhibition by Mrs. Caroline S. Brooks of plastic modeling, the casting of plaster medallions, the cutting of marble by a machine, and the various processes that pertain to sculpture. Admission, 25 cents.

Camera Obscura.—Situated on South Drive, adjoining Alameda County building. Affords a novel and pretty view of the Exposition grounds. Admission, 10 cents.

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Ostrich Farm.—This exceedingly odd and interesting exhibition is situated just south of the Administration. It consists of an extensive paddock, the front of which is occupied by a structure 60 feet long by 30 feet wide built in the style of an ancient Egyptian temple, a pretty suggestion of the cloudless skies and desert lands where the strange bird, which is the subject of the Exhibition, makes its home. On either side of the entrance is a large window containing a display of the products of an ostrich farm, which, by the way, are much more varied than most people would imagine. One side of the interior of the building is devoted to showing the process of hatching by means of the Incubator, and on the other is shown the different treatments through which the raw feather is passed to its final dyed and curled condition of elegance.

Interesting and instructive as this Exhibit is, it is in the ostriches themselves that the public takes most delight. It is worth almost any price just to see an ostrich run, the ridiculous affectation of airs and graces which accompany this clumsy performance is so human and so funny. Indeed, this whimsical bird is human in so many ways that we are not surprised when the lecturer tells us that their keepers learn to have a real affection for them. Their domestic life is in the highest degree civilized, the male being a model husband and father, building the nest, obtaining food and setting on the eggs during the dark and lonely hours of the night, while his wife takes her rest. At the same time that he is thus complacent he promptly resents anything like flirting on the part of his mate. A fight between male ostriches is a savage reality, their kick, which is delivered forward, oftentimes resulting in death to the unfortunate recipient. It is a curious fact that they cannot kick less than three feet high, so that when a keeper excites the wrath of one of his charges he throws himself flat on the ground and lets the irate bird kick over him. It is well known that the ostrich has an insane fear of small animals, which perhaps finds its explanation in this physical limitation.

Mr. Edwin Cawston, the proprietor of the Norwalk Ostrich Farm, was one of the original importers of birds from Africa, where he had much

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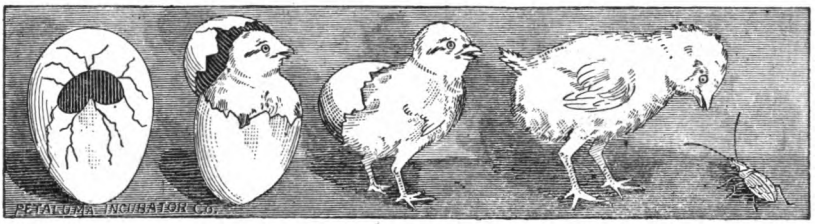
PROGRESSION.



The Petaluma Incubators and Brooders have long been the leading and popular machines.

The Petaluma is the cheapest (if the best is cheapest). Uses the least oil. Consumes the least time in taking care of it. The most perfect in regulation of temperature. Can be left alone the longest with safety. Has nothing to get out of order. Eggs turned instantly. Lightest in weight, hence lowest freight charges. Hatches the largest percentage of good, strong, vigorous chicks. Is the easiest to manage, and the best machine for beginners as well as those of long experience. BUY THE LATEST IMPROVED. The Petaluma Incubator and Brooder achieved considerable notoriety at the World's Fair, Chicago, and, in the Agricultural Building, figures very prominently at the California Midwinter International Exposition in conjunction with the Norwalk Ostrich Farm, where ostriches and all kinds of birds will be hatching continuously. It is no insignificant feature that the Petaluma is the only machine to successfully hatch such large eggs. In your investigation of Incubators you can make no mistake in selecting the Petaluma. PRICES, 120 egg size, $25; 300 egg size, $50; 500 egg size, $70. Indoor Brooder, 100 chicks, $5; Outdoor Brooder, 100 chicks, $12. Our large Illustrated Catalogue mailed free to all applicants.

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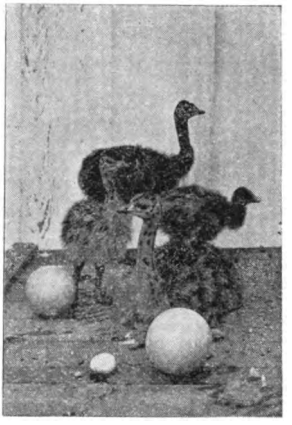
personal experience of their character and habits. The successful results achieved by this gentleman and others in domesticating the ostrich is of world wide interest and importance, for not only has it kept this strange creature from becoming extinct, but it has added a new industry to the long list of California enterprises.

The exhibit in the building is free, while a small fee is charged for admittance to the paddock. Birds, eggs and feathers are for sale. Mr. Cawston is in constant attendance upon the grounds and will answer with pleasure any inquiries relating to the business of rearing ostriches.



BABY OSTRICHES.

The egg to the left is a hen's egg, and shows size compared to that of an ostrich.

THE PETALUMA INCUBATOR on exhibition in connection with the Ostrich Farm is worthy of special mention. The difficulties attending the successful hatching of ostrich eggs were for a long time a serious drawback to the business of ostrich rearing. These difficulties have been overcome by the excellent results achieved by this incubator. Its advantages, of course, are not confined to the ostrich eggs, but cover the whole field of artificial incubation.

Electric Theater.—This is an exhibition of the marvelous uses to which electricity can be put in scenic effects. It represents New York City, the Brooklyn Bridge and a panorama of harbor and river at the time of the great naval parade. By means of electricity a mimic dawn is first produced and then the hours of the day with varying atmospheric phenomena of storm and sun light are followed into the darkness of night with its attendant train of moon and stars. Admission 25 cents.

Inferno or Dragon's Head.—Situated on the south drive near the Firth Wheel.

The entrance to this exhibition is through a Dragons Head. The interior is arranged in a series of startling and illusory scenes, such as burning lakes filled with dancing skeletons, bottomless pits and other ingenious mechanical contrivances to harrow up the soul, but without the objectionable chamber of horrors. Admission 25 cents.

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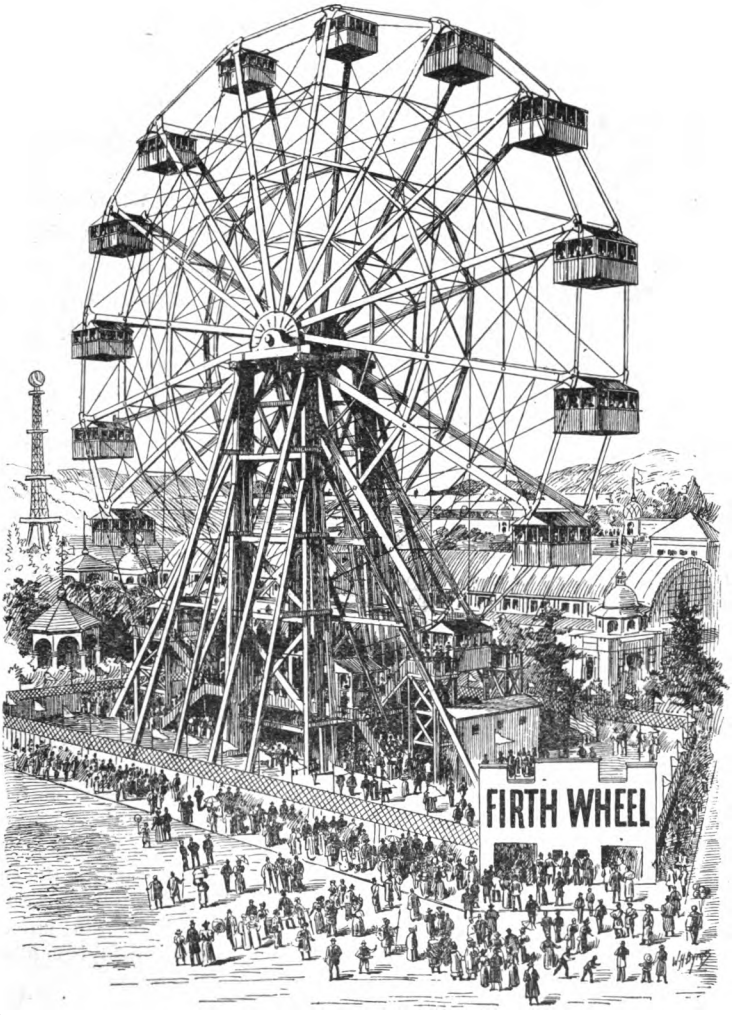

THE FIRTH WHEEL.

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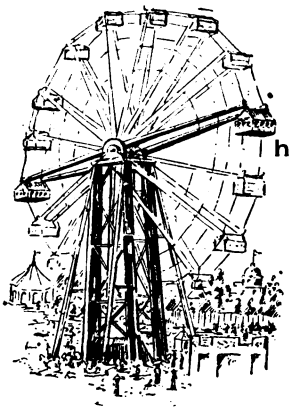

The Firth Wheel.—Situated in the southwest corner of the Exposition, this huge construction is a landmark easily seen from any part of the grounds. When a similar wheel was planned for the Chicago Exposition it was pronounced by many a chimerical idea and practically impossible. But of all the triumphs of daring engineering at the Columbian Fair, and they were many, in the end the wheel stood forth most prominently. The great Firth Wheel is built upon the same general plan as the Ferris, and at the same time has profited by the experience gained in the erection of its predecessor. In the first place, no pains have been spared by the manager, Mr. Duboce, and his assistants, to render the wheel absolutely safe. The foundation supporting the piers or towers is of rock and cement, and represents the enormous anchorage of 712 tons. All of its bearings and supports have been officially examined and approved by the Supervising Engineer of the Exposition, and reported by him capable of standing far more than the traffic contemplated, as well as the pressure of the strongest gales.

The diameter of the wheel itself is 100 feet; it carries sixteen cars, each capable of holding ten persons. The shaft, or axle, is of cast steel, twelve inches in diameter and 22 feet long, and weighs nearly four tons. The site occupied by the edifice is a natural elevation of thirty feet above the general level; add to this height twenty feet of foundation, and the diameter of the wheel and the altitude achieved by the passenger is no less than 150 feet above the Grand Court, and twice that height above the adjacent ocean. The motive power for driving the wheel is furnished by steam boilers and engines, and the rate of progress is regulated to the enjoyment of the passenger. No more delightful and novel sensation can be imagined than this of being lifted up through the air on the safe, strong wings of this giant mechanism. As for the view that is gained, it is literally a bird's-eye view, and unsurpassable in beauty and extent.

In conclusion, it is proper to state that this enterprise is a local one, Mr. Victor D. Duboce being the proprietor and manager, J. Kirk Firth the designing engineer and builder, and Charles R. Johnson the constructing engineer.

The fare for a ride of about twenty minutes, comprising two revolutions of the wheel, is 25 cents.

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Highest Awards Received Wherever Exhibitions Have Been Made.

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BRANDS NOW OFFERED:

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Cresta Blanca Wines are served to the Guests of all the leading Hotels, Restaurants and Clubs on the Pacific Coast. In ordering these Wines, see that the words **CRESTA BLANCA** are on every bottle.

Visitors to the Midwinter Fair will find the Wines on exhibition in the Alameda County and Viticultural Buildings.

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves to Order or Ready Made.

DRESS, WALKING AND DRIVING GLOVES IN ANY STYLE.

Real Kid, Suede, Italian Kid, English Red, Castor, Buckskin, Dogskin, Chamois, etc., etc.

The only Glove sewed with two-thread silk lock stitch, and never rip, and keep a perfect shape until worn out.

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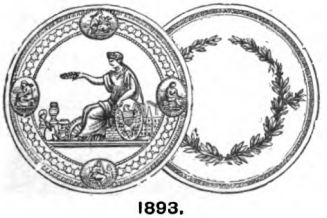

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St. Bernard Dog Show.—Situated on south drive near Heidelberg Castle. This exhibition is held in a handsome white building of classical design, the entrance being ornamented by two dog statues of heroic size. The general effect of the building is quite artistic. But it is not a bit too artistic for the dogs who occupy it. There are thirty-five of these huge fellows of the St. Bernard breed, each of noble lineage with a pedigree as long as the House of Hapsburg. It is not necessary that one should be a dog fancier to enjoy this show. Everybody knows the St. Bernard. Stories of his exploits in the wintry passes of the Alps, with pictures of him posing grandly over the prostrate form of a snow whelmed traveler (whom he will rescue in good time and revive with the contents of the little keg strapped around his neck), are familiar to our childhood. They are the most intelligent of dogs and the thirty-five are trained to show their intelligence in an interesting performance.

These Bernards are from Lieutenant Thommen's famous kennels at Waldenberg, near Basle, Switzerland. The superior of them all is "Barry of Hauenstein," the most typical, rough-coated St. Bernard ever imported to America, a prize winner all over the world and valued at $20,000. His magnificent head and human eyes are the subjects of continual admiring comment, all of which compliments he receives with that calm and courteous dignity befitting so great a dog. It would be simply impossible for the most frivolous minded visitor to take a liberty with Barry of Hauenstein. The dogs are sufficient attraction in themselves but the manager Mr. Henry de Castelberg has an additional entertainment given by a celebrated band of Swiss warblers and dancers and a large "specialty troupe."

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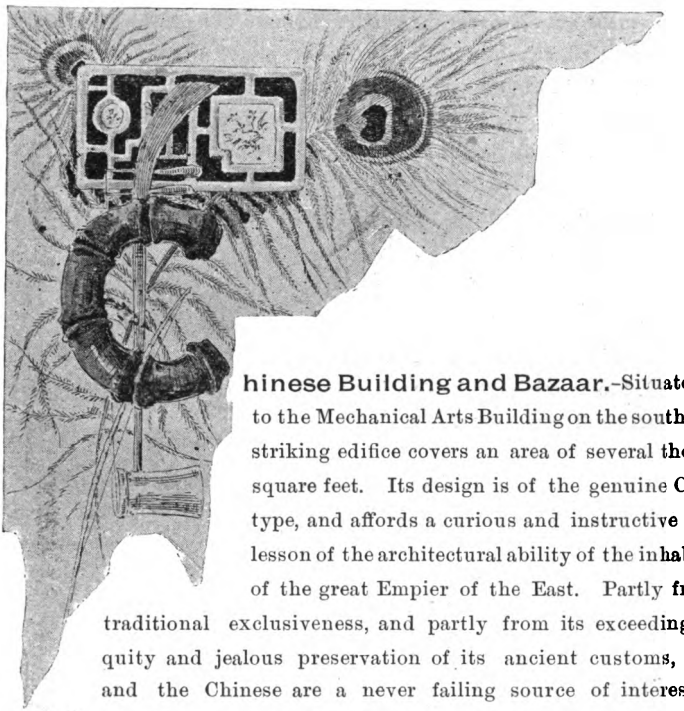

hinese Building and Bazaar.—Situated next to the Mechanical Arts Building on the south. This striking edifice covers an area of several thousand square feet. Its design is of the genuine Chinese type, and affords a curious and instructive object-lesson of the architectural ability of the inhabitants of the great Empier of the East. Partly from its traditional exclusiveness, and partly from its exceeding antiquity and jealous preservation of its ancient customs, China and the Chinese are a never failing source of interest and curiosity to the nations of the West. San Francisco's Chinatown has always had a strong attraction for tourists, and is noted as one of its show places. In this Exposition Chinese Village all of these attractive features, and many peculiar to China alone, may be seen under much pleasanter conditions. The representation includes a temple, a theater, a tea house, gardens and bazaars. Here will be found the priest in his gorgeous robes, the actor, the merchant, the mechanic and the tiny footed attendant of the tea house, all plying their varied and various vocations. The visitor has the opportunity offered him of procuring anything and everything, from a red paper "prayer" to a cup of tea. The silversmith will make him a trinket of any desired device, and the candyman will shape him a sweet dragon while he waits. The display of manufactured goods is bewildering in its Oriental brilliancy and profusion. There are silk embroidered robes and dress patterns of elaborate designs, exquisitely wrought ivories of ancient and modern workmanship, ebony furniture,

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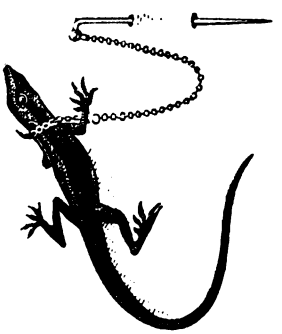
bronzes, gilded wood carvings, besides a host of minor and less expensive curiosities, made out of everything under the sun. The theater presents a performance that, after the fashion of Chinese plays, continues indefinitely. The actors hold high rank in their profession in their native country, and are the best ever seen in San Francisco. In the tea house the Chinese beverage is served in its purity, with appropriate surroundings, while in the adjacent court yard is a gorgeous display of Oriental flowers and plants.

The PAGODA of the Chinese Building is over ninety feet in height, and affords a good view of the Exposition grounds.

THE ENTIRE CHINESE EXHIBIT is under the management of the owners of the well-known bazaar at 731 Market street, a house that is constantly importing large invoices of Chinese wares, direct from China, and who are thus enabled to furnish visitors with a most extensive choice of Oriental manufactures and curiosities.



Chameleon Exhibit.—Situated in the South Drive, opposite the Scenic Railway. This novel display is made in a small building about twelve feet square, the outside of which is finished in white staff and ornamented in colors. The style of it suggests South America, the home of the chameleon, to whose exhibition it is dedicated. This tiny creature has of recent years become a pet, not only on account of its pretty habits and brilliant appearance, but because it is susceptible of training to a wonderful degree, and having once become domesticated will wander around the house and garden without running away or becoming lost. It is the fashion with some owners of these sparkling playthings to fasten a minute gold chain around its neck and tether it to the front of the dress, or collar, with a pin, where it becomes a living jewel.

Admission to the Exhibit is free. The chameleons with their harness of gold chain and pin are for sale at one dollar each. The proprietor, Mr. H. J. Morley, may be found at his city address, 126 Kearney street.

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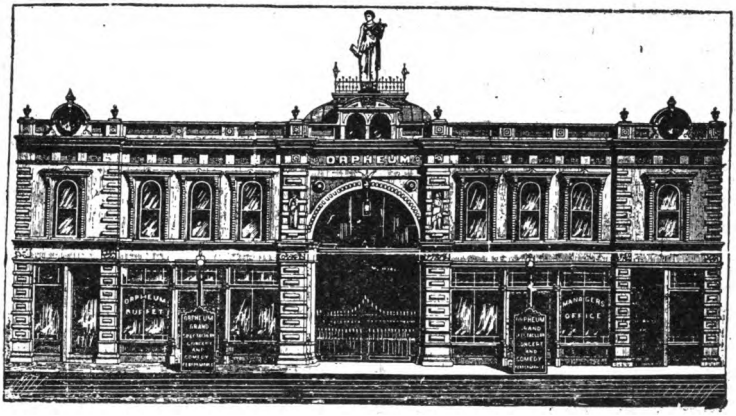
Open every night and Sunday and holiday matinees. No place of its kind on the Pacific Coast. A favorite family resort.



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$5,000 spent in salaries every week. Come at any time; stay as long as you please. Parquette reserved seats, 25c. Balcony, 10c. Orchestra chairs and box seats, 50c. Sunday Matinee — Parquette, 25c.; Balcony, 10c. Children, 10c. to any part. Box Office open all day.

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We have been in the California Land business for twenty years, and have a large printed list describing a number of selected properties, comprising Orchards, Vineyards, Stock Ranches, General Farms, Chicken Ranches, large and small tracts of Unimproved Lands, etc., etc.

The properties described in this list vary in price from a few hundred dollars to hundreds of thousands, and the list gives a very good idea of land values in the different counties. Write or send for it.

GAMAN & LYON,

215 Kearny Street, - - - San Francisco, Cal.

A CORRECTION.

In view of the fact that there is a prevailing impression that we have increased the prices of property adjacent to the Park and Midwinter Fair Grounds, we are prepared to prove the inaccuracy of this impression by our private record of sales during the past year. We are selling lots north and south of the Park adjacent to the Exposition Grounds at prices ranging from $400 to $1,000. Terms, $25 cash; $10 per month.

BALDWIN & HAMMOND, 10 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Rendez-vous allen Oesterreicher!

THE OLD VIENNA.

AUGUST BRETTER, Proprietor.

HOTEL, CAFE, RESTAURANT and BEER HALL.

STRAIGHT VIENNA KITCHEN.

512 D Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh Avenues,

Opposite the North Main Entrance to Exposition Grounds.

Lager and Munchener Beer on Draught.

THE LONGWORTH,

510 GEARY STREET, San Francisco.

Mrs. SUSAN K. ALLEN, Prop.

FAMILY HOTEL.

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Moorish Mystic Maze.—Situated on South Drive, opposite the Scenic Railway. The entertainment offered the visitor within its walls is a labyrinth or maze of mirrors, bewildering, confusing and pro-

THE MOORISH MYSTIC MAZE.

ductive of the most absurd results. Everyone knows what it is to be "lost in a crowd," but it remains for the "Maze" to give you the sensation of being lost in a crowd of yourself, so to speak. For, after passing into the labyrinth all signs of entrance and exit disappear; you simply see yourself surrounded by a thousand reflections of yourself from every point of view. Some of your images have their backs toward you and walk away as you advance, others accompany you with their profiles, others come forward to meet you. The effect is indescribably ridiculous, not to say embarassing, especially when you take a step forward, and transform yourself into a marching regiment. Each little gesture is mocked by this ghostly multitude. An amusing problem is offered by the presence of a young woman sitting in a part of the Maze at work with her needle, like a modern figure of one of the Fates. Perhaps she will confide to the curious visitor the secret of the Maze—if the visitor can find her. She is as hard to approach as a desert mirage. Apart from the curious phenomena produced by these sixty plate-glass mirrors, their brilliant surfaces, the white and gold finish of the interior, and the electric lights combine to form a very brilliant and striking effect.

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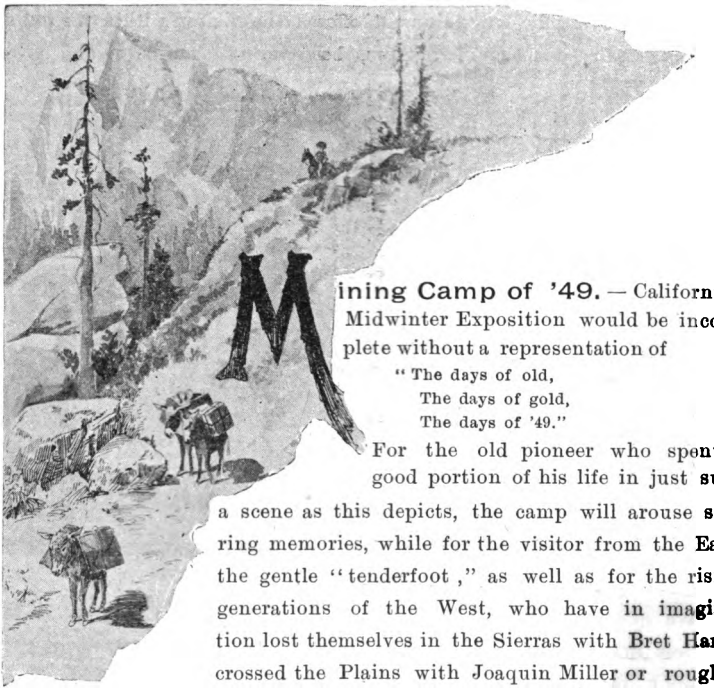

Mining Camp of '49. — California's Midwinter Exposition would be incomplete without a representation of

"The days of old,
The days of gold,
The days of '49."

For the old pioneer who spent a good portion of his life in just such a scene as this depicts, the camp will arouse stirring memories, while for the visitor from the East, the gentle "tenderfoot," as well as for the rising generations of the West, who have in imagination lost themselves in the Sierras with Bret Harte, crossed the Plains with Joaquin Miller or roughed it on the Comstock with Mark Twain, this exhibition will also be full of interest. The camp is situated at the extreme western end of the Exposition grounds at the base of Strawberry Hill, covering 150,000 square feet of ground. To reach it one may either walk by way of the north drive, or if desiring to enter in the proper pioneer frame of mind the visitor may go by a stage coach which makes hourly trips from the Administration Building. To ride in this old stage coach is alone worth the price of admission, for it is no other than the famous one in which the late Mr. Horace Greeley was driven by Hank Monk during his visit to the west, an occasion which has gone down to history in the injunction which Hank so frequently bestowed upon the much jolted Mr. Greeley, to "Keep your seat, Horace!" The scene represents the main street of a mining camp supposed to be situated at the foot of Mount Shasta. The entrance is by the side of an old time stage station, suggestive of salt pork, bread baked in a frying pan, road agents and Indians. On the right

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of the diverging roads and trails is a group of miners' cabins, rough shacks half hidden in a clump of pines. Further on are the livery stable and corral, the restaurant where there is "hyu muck-a-muck and no airs," and the rival hotel which boasts of being the place where "a man may get the wrinkles taken out of his hide after a hard winter," the dance house and saloon, and the office of the "*Midwinter Appeal*." Nearly everything in this camp is historically interesting as well as amusing. There are the original huts once occupied by the many time millionaires of to-day, Mr. Mackay and Senator Fair, the cabins of U. S. Senators Perkins of California and Jones of Nevada, and the early homes of Mark Twain, Bret Harte and John W. Marshall, the first discoverer of gold in California. The "*Appeal*," is edited by Sam Davis, the well-known Nevada editor and humorist. Nor are the wants of those who seek serious information neglected. A Placer mine showing the method of washing gold from gravel with sluice boxes, rockers and all the primitive paraphernalia of the early prospector is here, in full operation, presenting a most instructive object lesson. Then there are displays of snow shoes, hunters' and trappers' outfits, bucking broncos and other adjuncts of that wild life of the mountains, all of which helps to make the exhibition a realistic one. Admission 25 cents.

Haunted Swing.—Situated on South Drive near the Oriental Village. These are the days when new sensations are eagerly sought after, and when found are worth their weight in gold. The proprietor of the Haunted Swing has a new sensation for sale. The building in which it is housed is appropriately dark, gloomy and peculiar, and for all that its title is so childlike and simple, the person that goes through its doors will come out with the promised new sensation added to his treasury of old ones. The adventure is this: After passing a vestibule the visitor is invited into a large, well-furnished room, the only queer feature of which is a beam that crosses the ceiling and from which depends a huge, old-fashioned swing capable of holding thirty or forty people. Having taken your seat in this swing, it begins to sway backward and forward very gently at first, gradually increasing in velocity until finally it turns completely over. Why you are not spilled out, of course, is the mystery. Nor does it help your comprehension much to be told that the swing does not move at all, for the illusion is so perfect that your imagination does battle with your common sense on the subject and persists in believing that you have been stood on your head. Price of admission, 10 cents.

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'49 MINING CAMP.

The largest concession granted by the California Midwinter International Exposition—

150,000 square feet.

More Sport than You Can Shake a Stick at.

Spanish Dancing Girls.

Hank Monk's Stage Coach.

J. W. Marshall's Old Relics.

General Sutter's Fort.

Mount Shasta Cyclorama.

FIFTY OLD MINERS WORKING WITH ROCKER AND PAN.

The original log cabins in which lived

John W. Mackay,
U. S. Senator George C. Perkins,
U. S. Senator J. P. Jones,
Bret Harte,
Mark Twain,
Major W. Downie.

If you are out for pleasure you must see the

'49 Mining Camp.

Any of the roads leading westerly from the Horticultural Building will bring you there.

GET A MOVE ON YOURSELF!

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ROUMANIAN, SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO PALACE.

First Roumanian Royal Concert Band of Bucharest, and the International Beauty Chorus of 20 beautiful ladies of every nationality, in their native original costumes.

CONCERTS CONTINUALLY.

"Character Dances."

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The Artists

Are dressed in National Roumanian Costume.

Instruments

Original Roumanian Instruments are used.

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Paris Exposition, 1889.
Bremen Industrial Exposition 1890.
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Greatest Success

At the Moorish Palace, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

First-Class Roumanian Cafe and Restaurant.
First-Class Table at Low Prices.
Special Meals in Roumanian Style.

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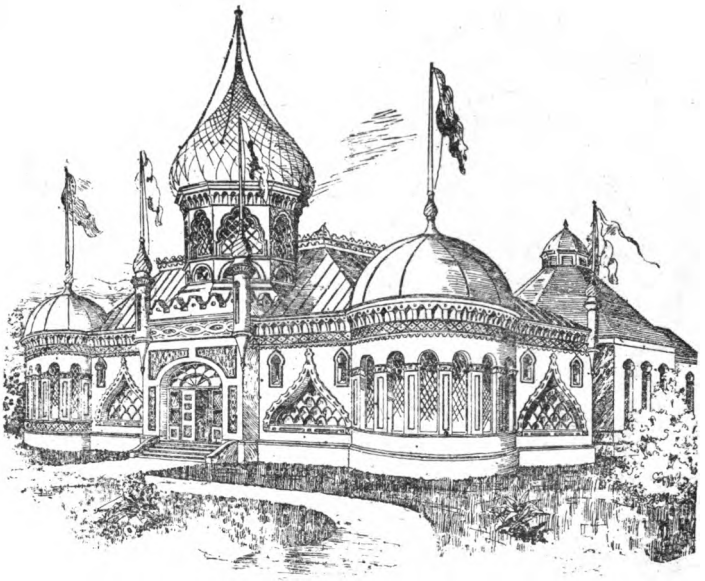
Roumania, Servia and Montenegro Building, and Concert Hall.—Situated near the northwest corner of the Grand Court, between the Administration and the Hall of Agriculture. This building is entitled to special attention on account of its national character and its ornamental design. It was one of the first planned among the foreign buildings and is the largest. In its general features it combines the architectural beauties of St. Isaac's Cathedral of Moscow with the quaint construction of the three countries whose names it bears. The same may be said of its embellishment, which reproduces the mural decorations of some of the famous public buildings of Roumania, Servia and Montenegro.

The floor plan is 80 feet by 125 feet in size, and is divided into various apartments, each devoted to a special exhibit. The talented and much



ROUMANIA, SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO BUILDING.

admired Queen of Roumania has, we are told, taken a personal interest in the display made here and has contributed toward it some rare laces, the value of which will be much enhanced in every one's eyes by the fact that they come from "Carmen Sylva." There are other laces and art work of all sorts, bric-a-brac and wood carvings, besides an exhibit of manufact-

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ures and products peculiar to these countries alone. There is a Roumanian cigarette factory, a Montenegro cup factory, and a fine display of Servian wines and liquors. In another part of the building is a national coffee house and restaurant, conducted by Roumanians, where a knowledge of the cookery of this country may be most pleasantly obtained.

A very important part of this exhibit is the great concert hall which occupies a large part of the building. In this very handsome apartment the famous Roumanian Band and Concert Company gives its performances. The band is made up of fourteen musicians, male and female, under the leadership of Mr. J. Negreskou. The members are arrayed in their picturesque national costume and play upon most peculiar-looking national instruments. The music they make is fascinating. Like all the national melodies of those border countries it is strongly characteristic and sways the emotions of the listener, now in a wild barbaric warlike strain, now in a soft melody of love, and again in the subdued notes of grief. Indeed all through the Roumanian music there is a sweet, plaintive touch of the minor. At the same time Mr. Negreskou does not confine the talents of his company. He himself has a fine tenor voice and among the troupe are many other excellent voices. Their repertoire includes the songs and music of all nations. The singing of the Farbiann Sisters is especially charming. We are not surprised to learn that in Chicago these Roumanian concerts attracted great crowds.

Tin-type Gallery.—Opposite the main outlet from the Court of Honor to the South Drive is the snug little cottage of the Tin-type Gallery. Tin-type likenesses have become quite a fad among San Francisco people recently, and it is one of those facts that spread themselves among all classes, rich and poor,

The Oakland Tin-type Co. obtained this concession and is turning out pictures of the tin-type order that are out of the usual run of that class of work for accuracy in likeness and lasting finish. A new method of preparing the tin is in use at this Gallery and a picture that never will fade is the result of the discovery. A process of coloring heretofore never used on this class of work lends a sort of tone and throws out the lines of the likeness in a surprisingly beautiful manner. Perhaps the most interesting picture in connection with this concession is the series of backgrounds

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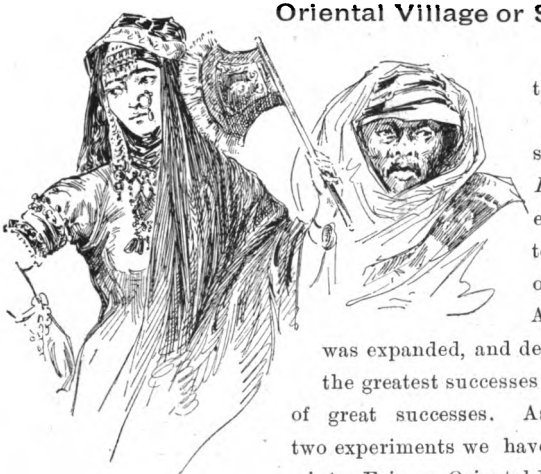
that patrons may select from. You may have your picture standing or sitting in front of any of the principal Exposition buildings, or if one is a visitor from any outside county and so desire they may have their own county building for a background, for not one has been omitted from the series. For those who are of a humorous turn of mind set pieces for comic pictures are on hand; one subject, "Going to the Fair," being a special favorite of the fun lovers. The majority of the patrons, however, seem to prefer the use of some one of the Fair buildings for a background, as by that means a souvenir of the Midwinter Exposition is obtained that cannot be equaled by anything else on the grounds. The management realizing that the Fair would probably be quite a purse flatterer decided that their concession would be within the reach of everyone and therefore this sign appears upon the front of the building: Groups, 25 cents.

Oriental Village or Street in Cairo.



Situated south of the Mechanical Arts. At the Paris Exposition, in 1889, the *Rue du Caire* attracted a great deal of attention from visitors of all nationalities. At Chicago the idea was expanded, and developed into one of the greatest successes of that Exposition of great successes. As a result of these two experiments we have here in the Midwinter Fair an Oriental Village or Street in Cairo, complete and perfect in every detail. For the benefit of those who did not see this exhibition, either at Paris or Chicago, and in fact for the benefit of those who did—for it is different in many particulars—we will state that this representation is intended to reproduce the house and street life of a far Eastern town. It is a composite picture, full of rich coloring, such as Gerome used to paint; or, if you please, it is a succession of scenes from the "Thousand and One Nights." Here are the narrow roadways hemmed in by the queer architecture of the Orient, mosques with bub-

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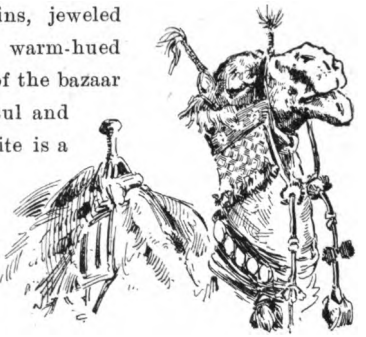
ble-like domes, spires and minarets, gateways with carved and gilded gratings and overhanging balconies, gems of the ironworkers' art. Facing the main entrance is a great bazaar, with glass-covered galleries, within which are more than sixty shops, their dusky interiors glowing with tinted silks and embroidered muslins, jeweled weapons, brass and copper lamps, warm-hued rugs and silver filagree. To the left of the bazaar are the houses of the Turkish Consul and the head man of the village. Opposite is a Turkish Café of luxurious appointments, wherein the visitor may recline upon a divan and puff a cigarette made of genuine Turkish or Egyptian tobacco, which he can get nowhere else, and sip the famous coffee, prepared in his excellency's presence by Hassan, *howadji*, of Constantinople. Here also the visitor, if so inclined, may obtain Araki, and wine from the Mount of Lebanon, beverages highly esteemed by the people of the East. At the left of the main entrance is a restaurant where not only the food of the Orient, but of all nations, is served *al fresco*, on little tables distributed under the trees.



Two of the principal buildings of the Village are the theaters, the one called the Peruvian Palace of the Bella Baya and the other Cairo Street Theater. It is here that the dancers and singers are to be seen and heard, those houris of the East, La Belle Baya, the Queen of Beauty, the bright particular star of the Persian Palace, Akoun Ben Eni, Ayesha, the soft-eyed, Soledad and Fatima, Enchantress of the Nile. Here also are the musicians under the management of Zithoun. In the Cairo Street Theater the visitor may see the sword dance and candle dance and the much talked of *Danse du Ventre*, performed by such stars of the East as Rachael of Beyrut, Ameede of Damascus and Feride of Egypt.

It is a pleasant thing to sit idly in one of the cafés and watch the crowds in the street swarming to and fro, Egyptians, Arabs, Nubians, Soudanese and Americans; to see the ungainly camel with its prim smirk, crowding through the narrow way, and the ever present donkey and donkey boy; the sedan chairs and the bearers, who transform themselves into watch-

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men with staff and lantern at night. And then, too, there is the Wedding Procession, a wedding appealing to Oriental hearts insuch wise as to create a holiday wherever it passes. The merchant leaves his shop, the artisan his stool, the women their houses, to help swell the joyous escort of the bride. Musicians, torch-bearers, conjurors, camels, priests and donkeys, all sweep along in mad enthusiasm, although the bride and groom may be as unknown to them as the Mount of Mazhar was to the Caliph of Bagdad.

Japanese Village.—Situated west of the Agricultural building, facing the Grand Court. A characteristic bamboo fence encloses the occupied area, admittance to which is had through a quaint gateway. The village is a correct representation of Japanese architecture and landscape gardening. There is a lake and waterfall, and a tea house where tea is served in true Japanese fashion. Also a theater, where the famous dancing girls and still more famous acrobats perform. A Japanese studio, with the artist painting his pictures in public, and a restaurant, form additional attractions. Admission, including tea, 25 cents.

Dahomey Village.—Situated at the extreme end of the south drive. This exhibition covers an area of 150 feet by 200 feet. It represents an African village with the natives engaged in their domestic occupations, games, war dances, etc. The village contains sixty male and female warriors of the Dahomeyan tribe. Admission 25 cents.

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Colorado Gold Mine.—Situated near the eastern entrance to the Exposition grounds. This exhibition affords the visitor a rare opportunity to inspect a real gold mine, and learn how it is operated. Mr. Keast, the manager, and we may say the inventor of this exhibit, has reproduced in miniature the workings of the Saratoga Gold Mine, of Gilpin County, Colorado, in which he was employed for years, and his imitation is very accurate and complete.

DRILLING IN A TUNNEL.

The exhibit covers about 3,500 square feet of ground. The exterior of the building represents the exterior of the mine. After entering the structure, the visitor will find himself in a tunnel, where can be seen the vein and ore bodies in their natural state, with the miners at work upon them with pick and shovel, digging out the precious metal in its crudest form. Leaving the tunnel by way of a crosscut, the next point of interest is a chamber where are displayed all the paraphernalia of mining, with samples of the various ores. Here a practical miner delivers a short and interesting lecture on the subject of mines and mining, explaining the uses of crushers, stamp mills, sluice-boxes, Hallidie rope-ways, and all the various devices necessary for the operation of a mining plant. Equipped with this information, the visitor proceeds to inspect the shafts. One of these, the cage shaft, shows how the miner descends to his work underground; another, the pump shaft, contains the hydraulic apparatus used to pump out the water that seeps into the bottom of the mine; while a third, called the prospect shaft, shows the first start that is made to discover what the prospects are of finding gold in any special direction or locality. From the bottoms of these various shafts are run the levels, stopes and drifts, and in these different avenues are seen the miners at work with rock drills, picks, ore cars, etc.

This exhibit has been approved by schools of mining, and duplicates of it are to be placed in some of the State institutes and colleges, not only

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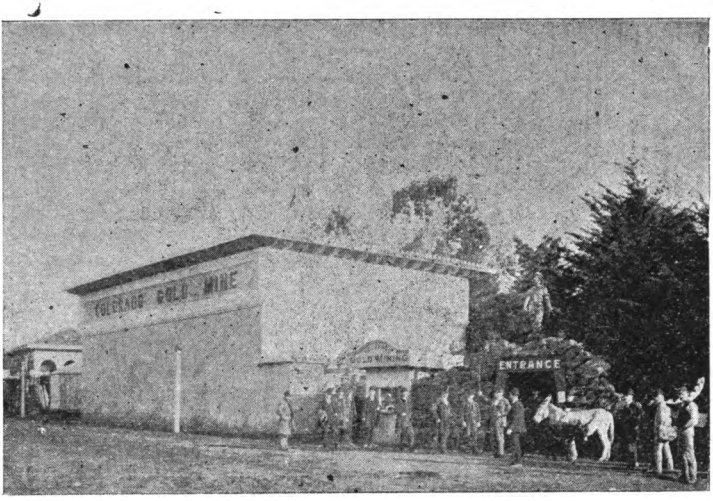
for its admirable showing of the practical working of mines, but for its equally valuable reproduction of geological formations.



A tramway runs the entire length of the tunnel, on which a car is hauled by a burro. The car is fitted up with seats so ladies and their escorts can ride through the mine.

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MRS. J. SANDFORD, Proprietress (formerly of the Oriel and Grosvenor Hotels).

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OTTO LUHN & CO., PROPRIETORS OF PHILADELPHIA SOAP WORKS.

Sole manufacturer of the celebrated brands, Otto Luhn's Oriental Soap, Pride Borax and White Lilly Soap. Also manufacturers of all kinds of Laundry, Toilet and Fancy Soaps.

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The most delicious champagne of the age. Yellow label, Dry. Gold label, Brut.

Cruse & Fils Freres Clarets and Sauternes. Villard Olive Oil in 1-gallon tins.

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A Sovereign Remedy.

Dr. Parker's Cough Cure. One dose will stop a cough. It never fails. Try it. Price, 25c. Geo. Dahlbender & Co., Druggists, 214 Kearny street.

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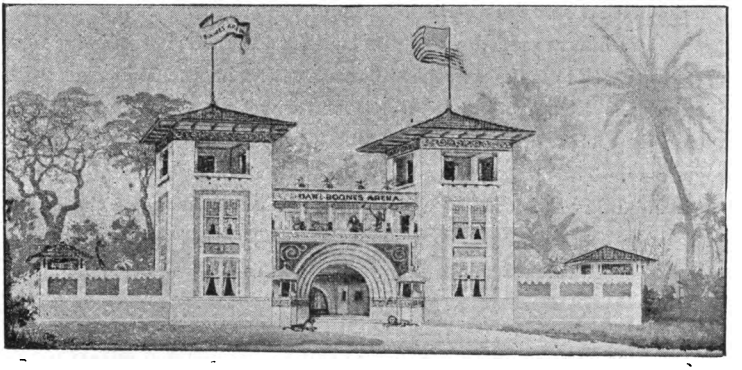
Boone's Wild Animal Arena.—Situated on the South Drive, near Heidelberg Castle. When the people who had been to the Columbian Fair returned they talked about a great many things, but they talked most about two things: the beauty of the great White City and the blood-stirring antics of the "trained wild animals." So that all who had been unable to go to Chicago found themselves finally left with these two regrets. The first cannot be helped, perhaps, but the second can. The Midwinter Exposition has a Wild Animal Show that not only equals Chicago's, but, by those who have seen both, is said to surpass it in the number and variety of animals, their savageness, the daring of the trainers, and the originality of the tricks which the beasts perform.



The building in which this show is housed is Moorish in design, being composed of two square towers on each side of an arched entrance; these towers are flanked by low walls, terminating in smaller corner towers. The mural decorations are arabesques colored in terra cotta and gold.

But handsome as this exterior undoubtedly is, it is the interior that fixes the visitor's attention. It is in the arena that he is most interested, with its musky odor of wild animals. It is in the sight of the creatures in their cages at the sides, their lithe, undulating bodies pacing to and fro with restless, persistent tread, each step a sullen protest against captivity. It is in listening to the threatening mutter and grumble which accompanies the thud of the heavy, padded paws, a threat which at times suddenly rises into a desperate roar of rebellion, as the beautiful tiger or lordly lion hurls himself in gathering fury against the bars of his cage.

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As the visitor takes his seat in the amphitheater he will secretly be grateful to the management for the high steel fence which effectually removes the possibility of any of the animals leaving the arena, and which makes the exhibition much more comfortable to look at.

The performances, of which there are two, one in the afternoon and one in the evening, last about an hour and twenty minutes, and in that time no less than one hundred trained animals are put on exhibition. Of course, there are pigs and dogs and cats and goats, showing a remarkable degree of intelligence, but it is not these, interesting and amusing as they are, that packs the house with over two thousand people at every performance. It is seeing Colonel Boone, with only a whip in his hand, outrage the dignity of the King of the Desert by forcing him against his will to stand in a chariot with a pair of reins in his mighty teeth, while a team of snarling tigers draws him around the ring; or another of the daring trainers forcing a gaunt wolf to make a circus of himself with a hoop. It is the knowledge that the tremor of one of those men's eyelids, a faltering of their wonderful nerve; and——there would be a performance not down on the programme. The masterful coolness, determination and courage of these men in subduing and holding in check the natural ferocity of the beasts and their patience and self-control in teaching them "tricks," is what makes this performance so thrilling, and it is thrilling, there is no doubt about it.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

Taber's Photograph Building.—This structure has a frontage of sixty feet and is two stories in height. It is the headquarters of the "Official Photographer" of the Fair, Mr. I. W. Taber. The arched entrance opens into a large vestibule from which access is had to a colonial hall way fitted up at the extreme end with a huge open fire place of picturesque design. Opening from this hall are parlors and reception rooms for ladies who wish to rest and look at the photographs. Of this latter there will be a large collection not only of the Exposition, but of California and the West.

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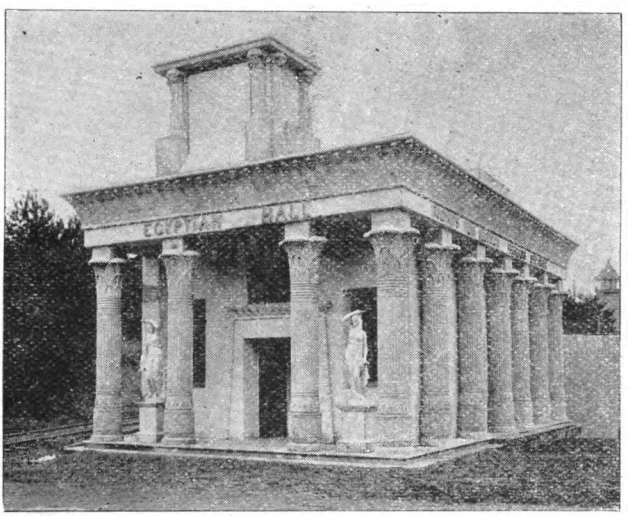
Egyptian Hall.—Situated on South Drive, adjacent to the Oriental Village. This mysterious-looking building contains an illusion that is worthy of the old Egyptian necromancers. It consists of a statue of Pharaoh's Daughter, wrought in marble, and elevated upon a pedestal surrounded by artistic drapery. The figure is that of a beautifully modeled woman, holding in her hand a basket woven of bull-rushes, in which reclines the infant discovered by the princess' maids. It is a perfect work of art, and deserves the expressions of admiration it invariably calls forth. But after looking at it for a few moments, the spectator fancies that he detects a change in the color and texture of the marble. Slowly and miraculously the statue gradually turns to a living, breathing woman, who steps down from the pedestal, and, approaching the audience, dispels all doubt of her being alive. Nevertheless, the statue, as originally seen, is of marble.



This transformation was one upon which Robert Houdin, the famous French illusionist, experimented for years. He almost succeeded in producing the desired effect, but failed through the use of imperfect angles and lights, as described in his biography. Mr. H. Roltaire, well known in this country for his many ingenious inventions in the art of magic, and who was associated with the celebrated Professor Hermann and Robert Heller, finally undertook the work, and having brought it to its present successful completion, exhibits it for the first time at this Exposition.

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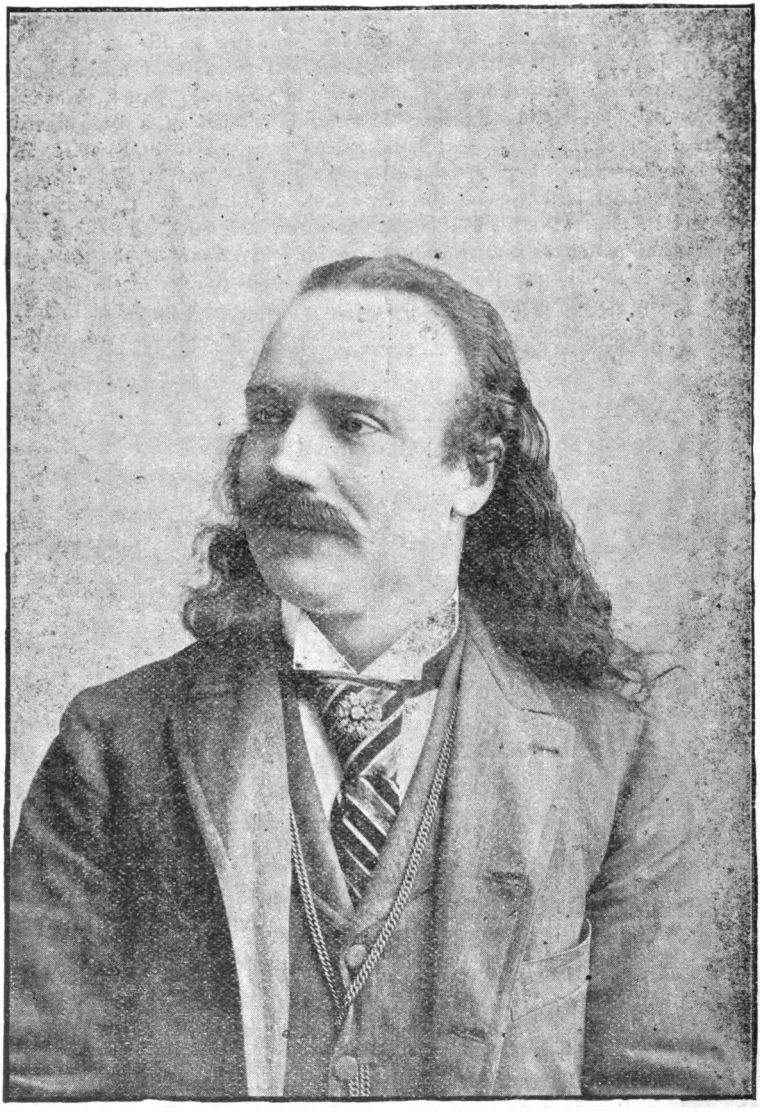

DR. WHITE CLOUD.

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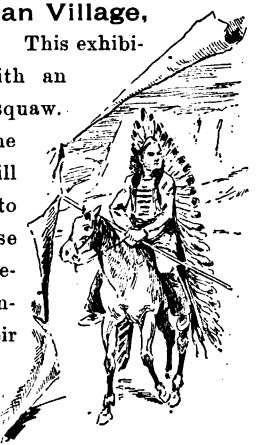
Dr. White Cloud's American Indian Village,

Situated at the extreme end of the South Drive. This exhibition shows a typical Sioux Indian village, with an epitome of the daily life of the warrior and squaw. The latter conducts her domestic affairs, while the warriors perform all those feats of daring and skill for which the race is famous. It adds greatly to the interest of this exhibition to know that these Indians which the visitor sees under such peaceful conditions, are not professional "show Indians," but men famous in their nation for their cunning and blood-thirstiness. For years the names of some of these warriors were bitterly hated and feared by the white settlers in the Sioux country. Many of them were in that terrible battle on the Rosebud, where the brave Custer struck the tribe a deadly blow, although, being



overwhelmed by numbers, he and every man of his command was eventually killed. "Red Cloud," reputed one of the wisest and bravest chiefs of all, as crafty and treacherous an old fox as ever lived, "Crazy Horse,"

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whose name was so constantly in the newspapers during the Sioux campaign, are among the company. Then, too, there is the aged Poque Lagen, who, it is claimed, was one of the signers of the document which deeded away the land on which the city of Chicago now stands.

But of all the village, however, probably the most picturesque figure is that of the owner and proprietor himself, Dr. White Cloud. The story of his life would read like a romance. He is not an Indian, as might be supposed, but was born of white parents, on the Red River, Texas. When less than three years of age he was stolen by the Indians and carried out of the country. His parents sought him in vain, and for nearly thirty years he was held a captive. At the time of the Custer massacre he gained his release, and has since then been conspicuous in many ways. He is a graduate of three medical colleges, is a linguist, has traveled a great deal, and adds to his other accomplishments that of marvelous marksmanship In Chicago he was awarded the World's Medal for fancy rifle shooting. Hourly performances are given at the village.

Eskimo Village.—Situated on the south drive, west of the Administration building. A high fence encloses three acres of ground which is devoted to this exhibition of life within the Arctic circle. Passing through the entrance the visitor first beholds a row of six of those queer snow-huts made so familiar to our childish eyes by the pictures in our primary geographies. These particular huts are exact reproductions of the houses used by this tribe of Indians in their northern homes, with the exception of the ice doors and windows, which in this case are made of glass. Inside these artificial snow-houses the Eskimo household furniture is found in its primitive simplicity. There is the stone lamp burning seal oil and doing duty as cooking and heating stove, the few simple eating utensils and the sleeping furs which are spread on banks of snow. To the left of these winter huts is a summer tent made of seal skins. These tents are carried by the natives on their fishing and hunting excursions during the warm months of the Arctic year. In addition to these interesting features of savage life there is an exhibition by the Indian men and boys of their skill in handling the kayak or canoe on the water. Their method of harnessing and driving the sledge dogs, of which latter animals there are some twenty-five or thirty, is also shown, bringing to mind the stories of sledge journeys made by Arctic explorers in their search for the north pole. A team of reindeer, so useful to the inhabitants of icy regions for transportation and food, is also on exhibition.

This party of Eskimos was obtained in Labrador, where they are rapidly becoming extinct, disease and starvation having reduced the natives of that inhospitable land from three thousand to fifteen hundred in the last few years. They were brought to this country by Mr. W. D. Vincent, the present manager of the village, at a great expense, four months being occupied by the journey, and a great deal of hardship incurred in cruising along the rocky coasts in search of families willing to undertake the adventure. Admission, 25 cents.

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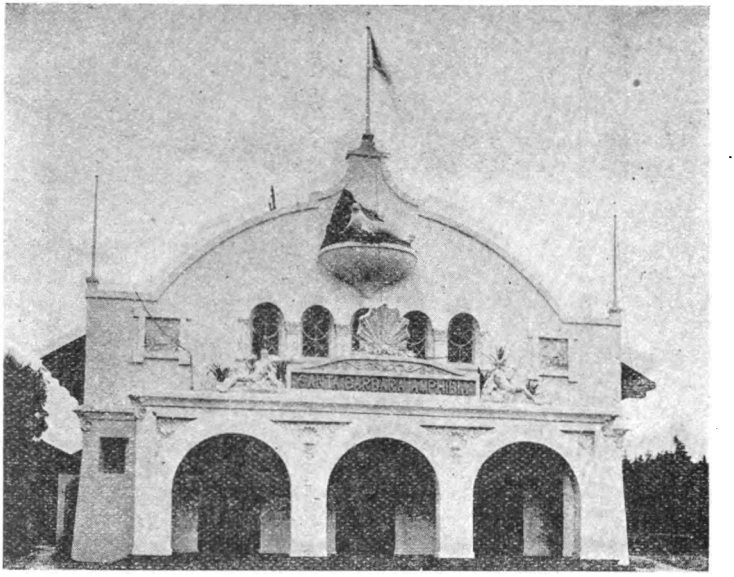
ESKIMO VILLAGE.

Santa Barbara Amphibia.—Situated in the eastern part of the grounds, opposite Scenic Railway. This is a curious and interesting exhibition of amphibious animals that make their home in the Santa Barbara channel. The building is of the massive "Mission" style of design, pure white in color and of a prepossessing appearance. The interior contains a huge tank filled with sea water, the sides being of glass and permitting of a clear view of its contents. Within this tank are caged the strange aquatic monsters that are supposed to have given rise to all the fables of mer-men and mer-maids. Indeed, when the visitor sees the face



of a sea-lion rising up out of the water or peering at him from behind a rock, he can easily understand how sailors could have fancied it a long-haired, be-whiskered old man of the sea. Then, there is the smooth, demure face of the sea-otter, which answers very well to the description of some mermaids. These animals are very intelligent, very fierce, and consequently difficult to capture. Mayor Gaty, the owner of them, expended months of time, labor and money in obtaining the collection, which is probably more complete than any other in existence. In addition to the sea-lions, sea-tigers, sea-otters, etc., the proprietor has on exhibition a display of Mexican leather work, sea-shells, mosses and other curiosities of the coast of Southern California.

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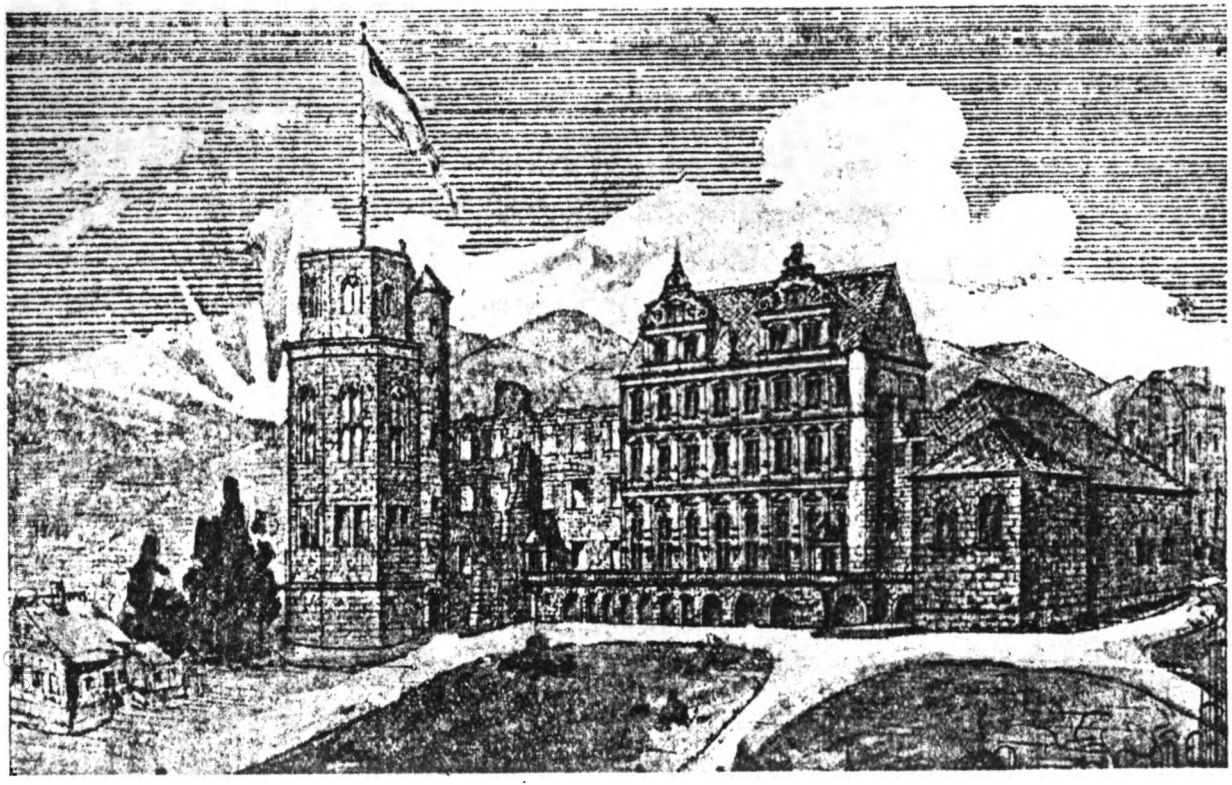

HEIDELBERG CASTLE.

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German Village and Heidelberg Castle.—Situated near the south entrance. This is a representation of nearly all that is quaint, cheerful and entertaining in Germany, it is the realization of a good many anticipations of the would-be traveler to that storied land and a happy reminder for those who have achieved the "grand tour." Queer old German cottages and houses with peaked and gabled roofs suggest storks' nests in the chimney tops and blue-eyed, flaxen haired Gretchen and Hans peeping from latticed windows.

THE INN OF "THE GOLDEN BEAR."

Then there is the Inn, *Zum Goldenen Baer*, where the visitor may take his ease and drink beer and smoke his pipe with the broad girthed native of the Fatherland and forget that he is in California. There are old fashioned shops where German wares can be bought; skittles, ten pins, music, dancing, and all sorts of fun and frolic to be had for the humor. But the great feature of the village, the most prominent point of interest, is the reproduction of the famous Heidelberg Castle, which looms up above the humble homes nestling at its base. No one who has ever beheld the old ruin on the bank of the Neckar can ever forget it. And all who have seen it will agree that this is a very good representation of it, both inside and out. Indeed, Mr. H. Albert, the proprietor of the Village, is familiar enough with his subject to succeed with it, having been connected with the real Castle for fifteen years.

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Mr. John V. Knott, the architect, deserves a world of praise also for his faithful rendering of the old walls. He has given us the very spirit of the three hundred years of building which produced that picturesque pile in the midst of the dark, green forest of the Oderwald.

Within the Castle a special entertainment is provided for the guest, and he is hard to please who cannot find something there to amuse and entertain him. For the student of ancient days, the days of romance when the terrible "Erlkönig" rode abroad on the wings of the storm and the beautiful "Lorelei" of the Rhine charmed men beyond their depths, there is a rich store of old armor weapons, pictures and furniture to look at. Then there is the restaurant and wine cellar, where the epicure may feast to his heart's content—for Herr Albert's reputation as a host is as wide as is native land. Then there is the Musik Saal, where a famous band delights the soul of all lovers of good music. Indeed, we may find here plenty of every thing and all the best of its kind.

Admission to the village is free; to the Castle, 25 cents.

Cosmopolitan Louvre.—Location, on the South Drive, near the southern entrance and Festival Hall. This restaurant makes a feature of refreshments and meals of all kinds at popular prices, having an exclusive concession from the Directors of the Midwinter Exposition for the only popular price-eating house on the grounds. The building is the largest at the Exposition for strictly restaurant purposes, being one hundred feet wide and as many feet deep, and is handsomely finished and ornamented on the exterior in white staff. The interior is divided into three departments with three entrances. The right entrance leads into the largest room, which is handsomely arranged for ladies and their escorts. There are half a hundred tables here, the furniture being of solid oak, and an efficient corps of experienced young ladies give the visitor polite attention. The other side of the building is divided into two apartments. The front room, reached by the main left side entrance, is for gentlemen, and the rear, entered by a private entrance, or from the ladies' department, is devoted to private rooms for families or private parties. There is no place in San Francisco where better meals are served at such reasonable prices. Beer is served at 5 cents per glass, and short order lunches, in which anything can be had that is served in the largest Louvres in the world, and, also, a fine stock of imported and domestic wines. The quickest and most complete service on the grounds is offered. The management is experienced and efficient, and a visit to the Cosmopolitan Louvre means that you are to be thoroughly satisfied.

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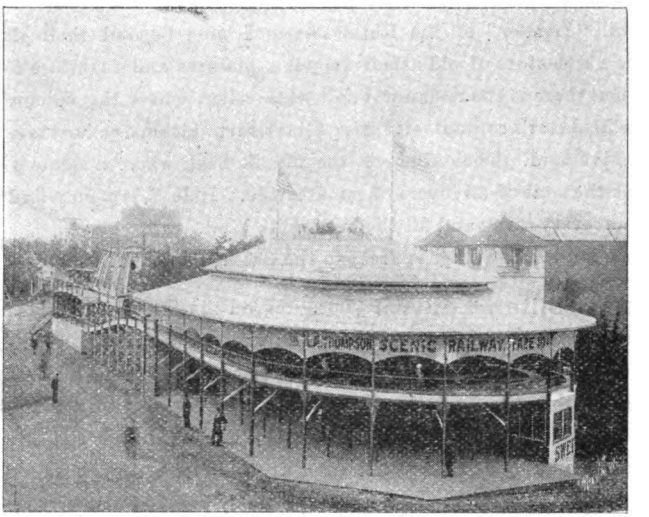
Scenic Railway.—Situated on the South Drive, south of Mechanical Arts building. Nearly all the forces of nature have been harnessed for the amusement of visitors to the Exposition, and here we have gravity at work. At one end of the road is a decorative pavilion which serves as a station. From this point the roadway undulates through and over little valleys and groves, doubles back upon itself and returns to the



THE SCENIC RAILWAY STATION.

station. The open car containing the passengers moves through this varied scenery now slowly, now rapidly, sometimes descending an incline with exhilarating swiftness, and then ascending the opposite grade with all the grace of a bird on the wing. In fact, the movement is not unlike the flight of a bird, a vagrant hawk, for instance, that poises its motionless wings over the tree top, of a summer afternoon for a moment, then swaying and curving, swoops down and around with a severe and a quick sweep upwards and regains its former height.

But it must not be supposed that gravity alone is the motive power in the Scenic Railway, for there is a very important invention back of it, the work of Mr. L. A. Thompson, the proprietor of the road. This invention has been much discussed in scientific journals of late, as possibly con-

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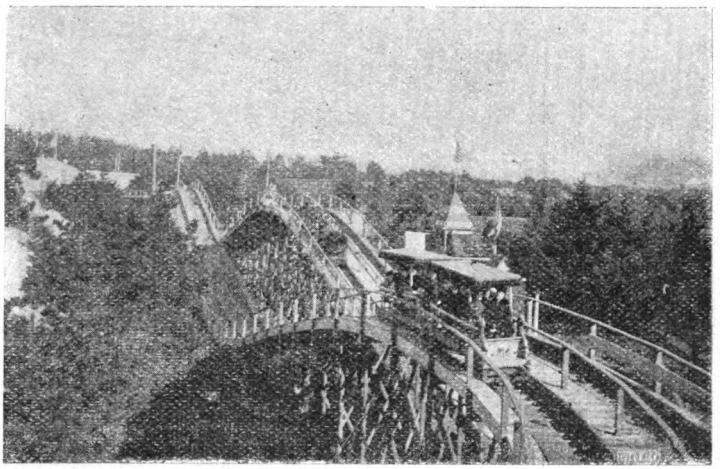
taining the solution of the problem of city transportation. It consists of an automatic gripping device in the bottom of each car, which grasps an endless cable propelled by a steam engine at the station, thereby using only the necessary power to overcome friction and loss sustained by atmospheric resistance.

The distance traveled by each car each trip is fully two-thirds of a mile, passing through some rock-lined caverns or tunnels, illuminated by electric *flash* lights in colors, which add wonderful interest and pleasure



THE SCENIC RAILWAY.

to the trip. But so perfect is this device that it is impossible for a passenger to say when the cable is in use or simply gravity. The consequence is that the movement of the cars is perfectly smooth and free from jar. It is needless to add that the road is equipped with every safety appliance in the nature of double tracks, automatic signals, brakes, etc., the roadway being built with side walls extending above the center of the wheels, thus permitting the most timid to enjoy the ride in comfort.

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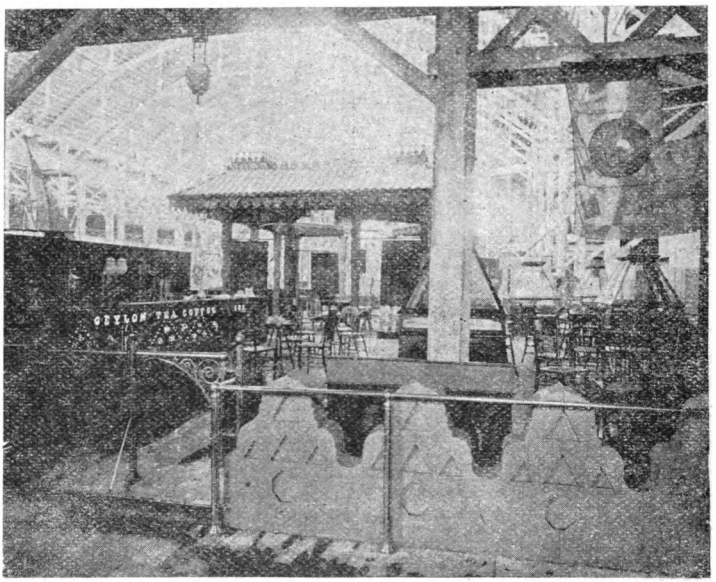
Ceylon Tea Garden and Court.—Situated in the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts building, at the north end. This exhibit covers a very large area, being 2,400 feet more than was given the same concession at Chicago, where it was placed in the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts, and in the Woman's buildings. The display that is made is a pretty and entertaining one being the special products of Ceylon not only in their crude state but served up for immediate use. Ceylon is known to every



lover of good things for its excellent coffee, cocoa, tea and spices. Of Of these and other curious products of the island there is a liberal representation. Native Ceylonese in their picturesque dress wait upon the visitor and serve him with all the urbanity of the Oriental.

It is possible here to get not only pure Ceylon tea, coffee and cocoa in packages at reasonable rates but one may also sit down and enjoy a cup of either of those refreshing beverages at the modest price of ten cents. The Ceylon booth was a great favorite at the Columbian Fair, almost inconveniently so on account of the crowds.

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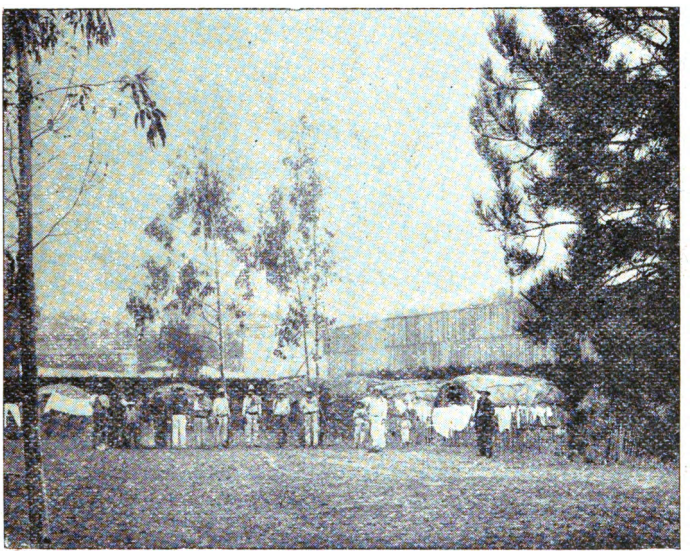
Arizona Indian Village.—Situated on the South Drive, south of the San Joaquin County building. This is a very excellent reproduction of the home life of the natives of Arizona. The fierce untamable nature of these wandering tribes, whose history is but a long narrative of warfare against the whites, has made anything like a true understanding of their domestic habits and customs up to this time extremely difficult to obtain. The managers of this village have been very faithful in their efforts to make the representation absolutely accurate and true to nature. The Indians themselves, their tents, cooking utensils, weapons, costumes and paraphernalia have been transplanted bodily from Arizona. And not only is this the case, but a large collection of the fauna, and flora, animals reptiles, grasses, flowers and plants of their locality has been brought



along with the village and add immensely to its interest. The display of the giant cactus attracted a great deal of attention at the Columbian Fair, but here is a specimen far surpassing in magnitude anything shown at Chicago. It is over thirty-six feet in height and weighs four and a half tons.

These Indians are noted for their surprising skill in manufacturing baskets from native grasses, exceedingly odd and pretty in color and design and so closely woven as to hold water. They also make blankets on the most primitive of looms, which are rich in color and endure the wear and tear of generations. The articles of household use, worship, "medicine magic," and curiosities of ancient date form a museum that will well repay examination. Admission to the village is free.

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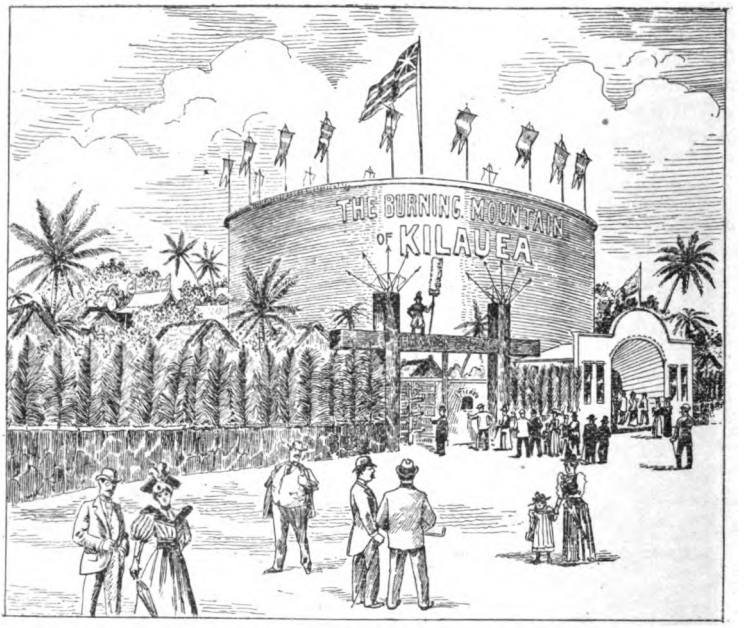
The Hawaiian Concession.—One of the most picturesque features of the Exposition. The Throne of Hawaii and all the Royal Furnishings; the Royal Kahilis and Standards; the famous Feather Cloak of the Ancient Kings, priceless in value. Not a day passes but what some new phase of life is illustrated in the Hawaiian Village. Some are amusing



and all are instructive. It is constantly thronged with gay crowds, anxious to study this thorough exposition of life in Hawaii. In the Village, which was one of the first features of the Fair to be decided upon, and consequently, occupying a position adjoining the grand plaza, there are native mats and tapa, poi boards and pounders, leis, fans and hats, plaited houses and theaters, built without a nail, and impervious to rain, saying nothing of the thousands of relics of by-gone days. In this Village may be seen four celebrated female "hulu kui" dancers, J. Opu, the famous diver, swimmer and shark hunter, who will give daily exhibitions in the village lake, on which float native canoes. You may dine in the Hawaiian Café and witness all these exhibitions. One of the most pleasant features of the entertainment is the singing of Hawaiian songs by natives of the Islands. But the masterpiece of the Midwinter Fair is the Cyclorama of

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the burning crater of Kilauea. One enters the building and steps into a darkened cavern, seemingly made of lava. The steps lead toward the top of the mountain, and at each step one catches a glimpse of the fiery field of burning lava, which bursts into full view when the spectators stand apparently above the crater and look down into its abyss of flame, its cataracts of lava and its awe-inspiring panorama of desolation.

Far in the distance one can see the smooth waters of the Pacific. The scene is strangely realistic. The light of day fades, the moon shines out, and here and there a star twinkles in the sky. The caverns and lakes of fire grow brighter. Sulphurous smoke rises from the flames. The darkness becomes more intense, and, as if he sprang from some cavern in the crater itself, a Hawaiian priest stands on the edge of a lake of fire, and chants his wierd incantation to Pele, the Goddess of Fire, whose home is beneath the splashing waves of molten lava. Again he disappears, and day returns. The picture is a wonderful one. The electrical and mechanical features are handled with excellent judgment, and one's visit to the Fair will not be complete if it does not include an inspection of the burning mountain.

Vienna Prater.—Situated at the southeastern end of the Grand Court near the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts building. This exhibition covers 92,000 square feet of ground and is the largest of the concessions. It represents the famous Prater of Vienna, that brilliant capital city which rivals Paris in the beauty of its architecture and the number of its parks and pleasure grounds. The Vienna Prater is a vast expanse of wood and park on the east side of the city between the Danube river and the canal, and is greatly frequented by all classes. Here every phase of Viennese life may be studied, from the fashionable corso in the Haupt-Allee in May down to the boisterous jollity of a Sunday in the Wurstel Prater. The great Exposition of 1873, was held in this park.

It is this gay scene which is reproduced in our Midwinter "Vienna Prater," and it is marvellously well done. Here are the tree-shaded avenues and walks, the flower beds and fountains, the cafés and little out-of-door tables where the visitor may sit and have his coffee in true Viennese style. The largest building is the Musical Palace, which has a ground plan of 200 feet by 140 feet and presents a very handsome appearance. Across its front is a wide veranda fitted up with all sorts of

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amusements, although it is amusement enough simply to sit there and watch the bright crowds beneath.

Inside of this building is the great feature of the Prater, an enormous concert hall, its walls and ceiling elaborately decorated and containing at one end a handsomely equipped stage. Here the celebrated Vienna Prater orchestra under the leadership of no less a person than Herr Fritz Scheel, Musical Director of the Imperial Court of Austria, gives a series of those concerts which delighted hundreds of thousands of people at the World's Fair in Chicago. In addition to this master band of musicians, are well-known vocalists and "specialty performers" from the great amusement centers of Europe. The managers of the Vienna Prater are old and experienced caterers for the public and they keep constantly devising new attractions to add to those they already have in their gardens, cafès, concert hall, etc. There are "Vienna nights" of especial brilliancy and gayety, masked balls, and garden fêtes and events of national significance, constantly occurring, so that the place presents the appearance of being one continual festival.

Located within the Vienna Prater, at the southern end is the

Hungarian Csarda.—Hungary is the land of romance, its wild mountain scenery and placid plains, its weird music and strange dances, its folk lore and poetry, make mere mention of its name suggestive of something picturesque and unusual. Who has not heard of its famous inns, the *csardas* where magyar authors love to lay the scenes of their stories and poems, and magyar epicures love to eat their dinners. Here is one of these csardas, and a very pretty one, too, with thatched roof and latticed pane, with watering trough in front of the door and the old time well near by. This particular Hungarian Csarda has achieved a sort of international reputation, having been a favorite resort at the World's Fairs held in Paris, Brussels, Berlin, London and Chicago. While the building itself is pretty and picturesque its managers lay more stress upon the perfection of their cookery than anything else, their cooking and their wines, which they claim, with reason to be of the best. During the meals an added touch of poetry is given the repast by the performances of a Hungarian gypsy orchestra. The music made by these men and women, who play entirely from ear, has all that pleasing native mildness and plaintiveness peculiar to their country.

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General Exposition Information.

Admission, Cost of.—The price of admission is 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children between the ages of six and twelve. For children less than six years of age, when accompanied by parent or guardian, no charge is made. This payment entitles the visitor to admission to the main grounds and buildings.

Admissions, Department of.—The Department of Admissions controls all the agencies for admitting the public to the Exposition grounds, the issuance of passes to exhibitors, concessionaires and their employés, press representatives, and all who, under the rules, are entitled to free admission. The force of the Department numbers about sixty people, consisting of gate-keepers, money-changers, inspectors and the usual office force incidental to an Accounting Department.

The entrances are three in number, comprising twenty gates, fitted with automatic registering turnstiles, which indicate the total admissions through each gate, and are located as follows:

North Entrance	10 Gates
South Entrance	6 Gates
Southeast Entrance	4 Gates

Exit gates are provided at each entrance, which operate but one way; require no attendant, and afford egress from the grounds only.

The inspectors, money-changers and gate-keepers are all in uniform. The work of this important department continues day and night until the closing of the Exposition, for, when the gates close to visitors, pass and wagon-gates must still be maintained to accommodate the permanent population of the grounds, as well as the many laborers required to keep the grounds and buildings perfectly policed, and for the admission of supplies by teams, etc. The Chief of the Department is Mr. E. A. Felder.

Ambulance Service.—This necessary adjunct to all large concourses of people is in charge of the San Francisco Polyclinic, under the management of Dr. M. Regensburger, Dr. W. S. Hopkins, recently of the U. S. Army, Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn and Dr. G. F. Shiels. A volunteer corps of physicians insures the constant presence at the Fair of medical aid. A

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field ambulance fully equipped is in readiness at all hours to answer emergency calls. Call boxes are distributed throughout the grounds in the use of which the Midwinter Guard is instructed, as also in the matter of rendering efficient service pending the arrival of professional aid.

Big Trees.—A notable specimen of the *Sequoia Gigantica* is displayed at the Humboldt County building, being a log twenty-seven feet in length and thirty-nine feet in circumference. Sonoma County exhibits a plank sixteen feet and eight inches wide and of about the same length.

Chiefs of Departments.—Foreign Department, Vicomte de Cornely; Department of Manufactures, Frank McCoppin; Department of Agriculture and Horticulture, Emory E. Smith; Department of Art, John A. Stanton; Department of Mechanic Arts, A. M. Hunt; Department of Admissions, E. A. Felder; Department of Concessions, Paul Blackmer; Department of Publicity and Promotion, F. H. Truesdell; Exposition Guard, Colonel W. R. Shafter; Chief of Staff to Commandant, Captain F. de L. Carrington; Bureau of Viticulture, F. A. Haber; Electrical Engineer, W. F. C. Hasson; Engineer of Grounds, M. M. O'Shaughnessy; Traffic Manager, W. H. Daly; Cashier and Accountant, J. J. Hassell.

Citrus Fairs.—The Fifth Annual display of the Northern Citrus Fair Association will be made in the Northern and Central California building. The similar display of Southern California will be made in the Southern California building.

Congresses.—Arrangements have been made for a series of congresses of men and women specially interested in the Arts, Sciences, and Religion. Some of the subjects selected are: Economics and Politics, including the discussion of monetary questions, municipal improvements, etc.; Literature, under which will come fiction, plays, essays, history, etc.; International Relations, embracing not only international law and the preservation of peace, but the art of war with dissertations on the recent improvements in military and naval armament; American Ethnology, with special reference to the Indian tribes of the Pacific coast, a subject of unusual interest; Medicine in its various branches (the fact that the American Medical Association holds its annual meeting in San Francisco during the Exposition will add to the importance of this Congress); Religion, Education, this latter being a subject in which the two great colleges, the State University and the Leland Stanford Jr., will take active part; these and other subjects go to make up a list of exceptional promise.

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The members of the Executive Committee are: James D. Phelan, President; Mayor L. R. Ellert, First Vice-President; John H. Boalt, Second Vice-President; T. C. Judkins, Secretary; Sheldon G. Kellogg, Treasurer; William Greer Harrison, Professor Bernard Moses, Dr. W. F. McNutt, Lieutenant R. H. Fletcher, W. B. Harrington and George T. Gaden.

Electric Lights.—The display of electric lights in the Exposition grounds is a brilliant exhibition in itself. Reference is not made to the special displays of the Tower and the Fountain, but to the regular, every night illumination of the streets and buildings. Around the Grand Court are innumerable Venetian masts, each surmounted by arc lights. From the domes and windows of all the surrounding buildings other thousands of lights shed their radiance. From hundreds of minor street masts, from tower and cornice, portal and doorway in the Pleasance stream the myriad rays. In the tiny kiosks, hidden in foliage, the electric spark shines with a lowly beam, while from the highest point on the slender minaret it holds aloft its dazzling lamp. The Sunset City at night is a sight worth climbing a neighboring hill to see.

Emergency Hospital.—This building, which is constructed in the form of a Geneva cross, the recognized symbol of the Hospital Department, is under the management of the San Francisco Polyclinic. Volunteer physicians are on duty there day and night. In this connection see "Ambulance Service."

Festival Days—Midwinter Fair Calendar.—It is the intention of the managers to devote each day of the life of the Exposition to the festival of some State or society, or the celebration of some historical event. The following is the programme which, it is understood, is liable to additions and modifications:

JANUARY.

20th—Sports of Athletic Auxiliary Association.
21st—Sunday.
24th—California Pioneers' Day.
27th—Amateur Athletic Association sports.
28th—Sunday.
29th—Butte County Day.

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FEBRUARY.

3d—Amateur Athletic Association sports.

4th—Sunday.

8th—Pacific Coast Bill-Posters' Association; musical festival.

9th—Pacific Association of Fire Chiefs.

10th—Amateur Athletic Association sports.

11th—Sunday.

12th—Independent Order of Good Templars.

14th—North Dakota.

15th—State of Idaho.

17th—Elks' Day; Amateur Athletic Association sports.

18th—Sunday.

19th—Southern California Day.

20th—Young Men's Institute.

21st—Santa Cruz Day.

22d—California Bankers' Association and Washington's Birthday celebration.

23d—California Bankers' Association; State of Maryland; Commercial High School.

24th—Amateur Athletic Association sports.

25th—Sunday.

27th—San Bernardino County.

28th—Reserved for the French Colony.

MARCH.

3d—Amateur Athletic Association sports.

4th—Sunday.

8th—Musical festival proposed.

9th—University of the Pacific.

10th—Amateur Athletic Association sports.

11th—Sunday.

12th—State of Michigan.

13th—Teachers' Congress.

14th—Sierra County.

15th—State of Maine.

16th—Geographical Congress.

17th—St. Patrick's day; Amateur Athletic Association sports.

18th—Sunday.

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19th—San Francisco Day, Mystic Argonauts of Golden Gate.
22d—State of Nevada and Ventura County.
23d—Stanford University.
24th—Amateur Athletic Association sports.
25th—Sunday
26th—Oregon Day.
28th—Santa Barbara.
29th—Kern County.
31st—Amateur Athletic Association sports.

APRIL.

1st—Sunday.
2d—Canadian Day.
3d—Knights and Ladies of Honor.
4th—Press Congress.
5th—State of Indiana.
6th—State of Kansas and Girls' High School.
7th—Amateur Athletic Associations sports.
8th—Sunday.
9th—Belgian Day.
10th—San Diego County.
11th—University of California.
12th—Order of Chosen Friends.
13th—Fresno County Day.
14th—Amateur Athletic Association sports.
15th—Sunday.
16th—Catholic Ladies' Aid Society and Oakland High School.
17th—Ancient Order of Foresters—Companions of the Forest.
18th—Grocers' Day.
19th—Humboldt County Day.
20th—Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West.
21st—Amateur Athletic Association sports.
22d—Sunday.
23d—Shakespeare's Day, Poet's Day, St. George's Society.
24th—Austrian Empire Day.
25th—Independent Order of Odd Fellows and California Volunteers.
26th—Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Daughters of Rebecca.

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27th—Grand Army of the Republic.

28th—Amateur Athletic Association sports and Boy's Brigade.

29th—Sunday.

30th—Danish Day.

MAY.

1st—California Day.

2d—Colored Americans.

3d—Merced and Mariposa Counties.

4th—South Dakota and Firemen's Day.

5th—Olympic Club; Steam Engineers; Amateur Athletic Association sports.

6th—Sunday.

7th—San Rafael Rose Festival.

8th—Mendocino County.

9th—German Day and May Festival.

10th—Solano County.

11th—Viticultural Day and Mills College.

12th—Independent Order of Red Men; Amateur Athletic Association sports.

13th—Sunday.

14th—Swedish Day.

15th—Old Friends.

16th—United Ancient Order of Druids.

17th—Norwegian Day and Minnesota State Day.

18th—Women's Christian Temperance Union.

19th—Knights of Pythias; Amateur Athletic Association sports.

20th—Sunday.

21st—St. Mary's College.

22d—Miners' Day.

23d—Butchers' Day,

24th—British Empire.

25th—Napa County.

26th—Letter Carriers' Congress; Amateur Athletic Association sports.

27th—Sunday.

28th—Eastern California Pioneers.

29th—Kings County Day.

30th—Reserved; Decoration Day.

31st—Ottoman Day.

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JUNE.

1st—Aldermen's Day.

2d—Italian Day; Amateur Athletic Association sports.

3d—Sunday.

4th—Monterey County.

5th—South and North Carolina.

6th—St. Ignatius College and Santa Clara College.

7th—Reserved for Portuguese Day.

8th—Horticultural Day.

9th—Ancient Order of Foresters of America; Amateur Athletic Association sports.

10th—Sunday.

11th—Hawaiian Day.

12th—Texas Day.

13th—Dental Association.

14th—Santa Clara County.

15th—Sonoma County and Swiss Day.

16th—Scotch Day; Amateur Athletic Association sports.

17th—Sunday.

18th—Bunker Hill and Tuolumne County Reunion Association.

19th—Ancient Order of United Workmen.

20th—Slavonic Day.

21st—San Francisco Federation of Women.

22d—Montenegro Day.

23d—Finlandish Day; Amateur Athletic Association sports.

24th—Sunday.

25th—Tulare County.

29th—Spanish Day.

30th—Amateur Athletic Association sports.

Flags.—It is safe to say that every nation in the world is represented by a banner at the Fair. Of our own national colors many of those that float over the main buildings are the handiwork of the women of California.

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Foreign Commissioners.—The following is the official list of accredited foreign Commissioners-General and Assistant Commissioners-General:

Austria-Hungary.—Raphael Kuhe, Commissioner-General; O. Moser, Assistant Commissioner-General.

Brazil.—Frederic Richard, Commissioner-General.

Dominion of Canada.—A. C. Oldenburg, Commissioner-General; H. B. Hardt, Assistant Commissioner-General.

Denmark.—Vice-Consul Otto A. Dreier, Commissioner-General.

France.—Leopold Bonet, Commissioner-General; T. W. Stemmler, Assistant Commissioner-General; Hugo Benedix, Assistant Commissioner-General.

Great Britain and British Colonies.—Joseph H. Stiles, Commissioner-General.

Republic of Honduras.—Dr. W. T. Thackery, Commissioner-General; H. B. Hardt, Assistant Commissioner-General.

Italy.—Chevalier T. Silombra, Commissioner-General; Chevalier A. Macchi, Assistant Commissioner-General.

Japan.—Frank A. Koidzumi, Commissioner-General.

Republic of Mexico.—Colonel George M. Green, Commissioner-General.

Monaco.—Chevalier A. Macchi, Commissioner-General.

Netherlands.—E. Wilkins, Commissioner-General; W. H. Munnic, Assistant Commissioner-General.

Oriental Countries.—Count E. de Valcourt Vermont, Commissioner-General; Albert Souhami, Assistant Commissioner-General.

Portugal.—Commander Alexandre Michelson, Commissioner-General.

Roumania, Servia and Montenegro.—W. E. von Johannsen, Commissioner-General.

Russia.—W. Hamburg, Commissioner-General; Gregoire Gelesnogradoff, Assistant Commissioner-General.

Spain.—Frederick Mayer, Commissioner-General; José Ferrando, Assistant Commissioner-General.

Norway.—Maurice Lundin, Commissioner-General.

Sweden.—W. Samuels, Commissioner-General.

Swiss Republic.—Benno Obermayer, Commissioner-General.

Republic of Costa Rica.—Theodore H. Mangel, Commissioner-General.

Republic of Guatemala.—Charles W. Kohlsaat, Commissioner-General.

Unrepresented Countries.—Chevalier H. B. Hardt, Commissioner-General.

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Locomotive No. 999, N. Y. Central R. R.—This famous engine, which made the run of 112 miles in an hour, is exhibited on the spur track in the southwestern part of the grounds.

Midwinter Fair Band.—This organization is composed of local musicians under the leadership of Professor H. J. Stewart, of San Francisco.

Midwinter Fair Guard.—This body of men was enrolled as a special police force within the Exposition grounds. At the request of the managers Colonel William R. Shafter, U. S. Army, undertook the task of organizing and equipping the guard, in which service he was ably assisted by Captain F. de L. Carrington, also of the regular army. The immediate commander of the company is Major Baldwin, of the California National Guard. Each member of the force has been given legal authority as a peace officer by the City Police Department. The uniform worn by the men is neat and appropriate. The discipline is that of regular soldiers, to which is added the requirements of intelligent knowledge of the Exposition, politeness, good nature and good judgment in all emergencies.

Photographs.—The exclusive privilege of taking photographs within the limits of the Exposition belongs to Mr. I. W. Taber, who owns the concession and who has erected a handsome building upon the grounds, where all who desire views may obtain them. Amateur photographers who wish to take their own pictures can readily obtain the necessary permission from Mr. Taber, provided they do not use a plate larger than 5x7 inches, or put the photographs so obtained to any commercial use.

Post Office.—The Department at Washington established a station on the Exposition grounds to be known as the "Midwinter Fair Station," January 1, 1894. It is equipped with all the facilities for money order and registry business, and has besides a regular carrier delivery. The office is in Festival Hall.

Pullman Cars.—Exhibit on the spur tracks in the southwestern part of the grounds.

Railroad Rates of Fare.—The Southern Pacific R. R. Co. will sell excursion tickets to the Midwinter Fair and return at Portland, Or.; Ogden, Utah; El Paso, Tex., and intermediate points on the company's main and branch lines.

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Such tickets will be good only for a continuous journey, both in coming to and returning from San Francisco, but will be available therefor within thirty days from date of sale.

Upon these tickets special rates will be charged as follows:

1. From stations distant from San Francisco fifty miles or less—One fare and one-third for the round trip, with 50 cents added. Note.—$1.50 will be the least special rate made, including the 50 cents mentioned as to be added.

2. From stations distant from San Francisco over fifty miles, but not over 150 miles—One fare and one-third for the round trip, with $1 added.

3. From stations distant from San Francisco over 150 miles, but not over 300 miles—One fare and one-fifth for the round trip, with $2 added.

4. From stations distant from San Francisco over 300 miles—One fare for the round trip, with $2.50 added.

The amounts above mentioned as to be added are to cover coupons for admission to the Exposition grounds, as follows: For 50 cents, coupon for one admission; for $1, coupons for two admissions; for $2, coupons for four admissions; for $2.50, coupons for five admissions.

For children under 12 years of age (those under 5 years excepted) half the above-named rates will be charged.

Printed schedules of the exact rates to be charged have been sent to the various agents, by whom they will be posted at their respective stations.

Should the purchasers of these tickets desire to stop over returning, the opportunity will be afforded so to do upon payment of an additional one-fifth fare.

During the period of the Exposition, and to those who have bought tickets for San Francisco at the foregoing rates, excursion tickets will be sold from San Francisco to other points on this company's lines within the State of California. Such tickets will be available for use within thirty days from date of the purchase of the ticket bought in coming to San Francisco. Rates therefor will be as follows:

One fare and one-third for points distant from San Francisco under 150 miles.

One fare and one-fifth for points distant from San Francisco 150 miles or more.

These tickets will be sold at 613 Market street, San Francisco, only upon surrender of the return portion of the original ticket. The ticket

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delivered will cover passage from San Francisco to the point to be visited and from that point to original starting point.

Register.—This is a concession for serving the public by the keeping of a public record of visitors names and local addresses.

Restaurants.—The visitor will find a great many restaurants of all grades and kinds within the Exposition ground, and, as a rule, their charges are reasonable. A great many of the concessions have restaurants of a special nature, such as German, French, Austrian, etc., within their limits.

Woman's Congress Auxiliary.—This organization is for the purpose of bringing together representative women of the Pacific Coast, who have attained distinction in art, science and religion, civil, social and domestic life. During the Exposition the various subjects which properly group themselves under these general heads will be discussed, not exclusively for their own matter but with the broader scope of woman's relation to them, what she has done to advance them and the progress and development she has achieved through their aid.

President, Mrs. John Vance Cheney; Secretary, Mrs. Geo. T. Gaden; Board of Managers: Mrs. John Vance Cheney, Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, Mrs. A. G. Soule, Mrs. George T. Gaden, Mrs. Ada Van Pelt, Mme. L. A. Sorbier, Mrs. William H. Sears, Mrs. J. T. Hoyt, Mrs. Mary W. Kincaid, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, Mrs. A. A. Sargent, Miss Cordelia Kirkland, Miss Katherine Hittell, Mrs. Edna Snell Poulson.

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Officials of the Exposition.

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PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

IRWIN C. STUMP,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

P. N. LILIENTHAL,
TREASURER.

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W. F. C. HASSON, *Electrical Engineer.*

M. M. O'SHAUGHNESSY, *Engineer of Grounds.*

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J. J. HASSELL, *Cashier and Accountant.*

JOHN MCLAREN, *Landscape Engineer.*

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San Francisco and its Environs.

Location.—San Francisco is situated at the northern end of a peninsula about thirty miles long, formed by San Francisco bay on the one hand and the Pacific Ocean on the other. Where the city is located the land is about six miles across from water to water. A broken range of hills extends north and south along this portion of the peninsula. The first settlement was made, as previously stated, by Spanish priests and soldiers, under the direction of Father Junipero Serra, in 1776. They built the Presidio and the Mission de los Dolores de Nuestro Padre San Francisco, the latter rather long name, since shortened to Mission de los Dolores, being bestowed in honor of San Francisco de Asisi, the founder of the order to which the priests belonged. The first foreigner who built on the shores of San Francisco bay, it is believed, was an Englishman named Richardson. His house formed the nucleus of a new settlement, which became known as Yerba Buena. The village of Yerba Buena was separated from the Mission of San Francisco by a desolate waste of sand dunes, while a similar waste separated both from the Presidio. In 1839 the first regular survey of the plain and cove of Yerba Buena was made, under the direction of Juan B. Alvarado, the Constitutional Governor of the Province. It included those portions of the present city which lie between Pacific street on the north, Sacramento street on the south, Dupont street on the west and Montgomery street on the east. Those were the days when Montgomery street was the tide line of the bay, more familiarly known to the pioneer as the days "when the water came up to Montgomery street."

Hitherto Yerba Buena, or, as it was finally called, San Francisco, was a port of call for the few whaling ships which fished in the waters of the Pacific. Then came the discovery of gold, in 1848, which transformed the place from a sleepy village to a very wide awake town. From then on it grew back from the bay (indeed, it grew into it also, as one may see by counting on the map the streets from Montgomery to the present sea wall, or better still, by walking through this district and looking at the solid

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business blocks which now stand where the whaling ships used to lie at anchor), it grew back, seeking the valleys and low places at first, and evading the toilsome sand dunes and high hills, until invention and progress leveled the sand dunes and found means of climbing the hills. To-day it stretches westward from the bay to the ocean, and northward from the city limit to the Golden Gate. These boundaries contain an area of 26,861 acres, including the Government reservations. The city was incorporated in 1850, and its history since its official birth has been full of adventure and vicissitudes arising from the natural elements and human lawlessness. But courage and order triumphed, and the pioneer resident shows to the Exposition visitor with just pride the city that he helped to make in less than forty-five years.

The City.—Unlike Rome, San Francisco may be said to have been built in a day, and upon considerably more than seven hills. Since the cable cars have annulled their one disadvantage, these hills are most desirable residence sites. A magnificent panorama of city, bay and ocean is to be seen from their heights. This is particularly true of California street or Nob Hill. Nob Hill has the additional attraction of being the neighborhood most favored by certain well-known, wealthy citizens. Among the many beautiful mansions crowning its slopes are those of Mr. C. P. Huntington, the late Senator Stanford, Mr. Crocker and Mr. Flood. Moreover, the hills upon which San Francisco is built give it a most picturesque appearance, especially when seen from the bay; roofs, pinnacles and domes rising one above another to majestic heights. This scene is particularly striking at night, when the monumental darkness of the hills forms the background for a myriad arabesques of twinkling lights.

Market street is the city's main thoroughfare, being to San Francisco what Broadway is to New York. This grand street begins at the ferry slips and extends southwest three miles. Market, Kearny and Montgomery are the principal shopping streets, Kearny being the especial promenade of sunny afternoons and pleasant evenings. The wholesale business houses are mostly situated between Montgomery and the water front.

The Eastern visitor will no doubt be struck by the disparity in the architectural appearance of the down-town houses. Some of these, it must be confessed, are insignificant and unsightly, while others, on the contrary, are exceedingly imposing. But this is reasonably accounted for by the fact that the former were built when the town was in its early

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stages of development, when land was cheap and plentiful, and an undefined fear of possible earthquakes discouraged lofty structures. Long immunity from seismic disturbances, however, and improved building processes, whereby a tall house is made as stable as a short one, together with the increased value of ground, has emancipated the city from the old order of ideas and resulted in the new, as seen in such beautiful and stately edifices as the Mills building, on Montgomery street, the Crocker building, the Chronicle building, and many others as worthy of mention. Another odd feature of the city's architecture that the stranger will notice, is the eruption of bay-windows over the faces of so many of the up-town houses. This may be said to be due to the peculiar climate of San Francisco, which makes sunlight so necessary to the comfort, and so eagerly sought after, especially in the numerous private hotels and boarding houses, that the projecting bay-windows is the result.

Climate.—Nature on this coast sometimes displays a willfullness and perversity that is in keeping with her weird beauty, and which takes the form of reversing the usual order of things elsewhere, and springing surprises not always the most agreeable on the unsuspecting stranger. San Franisco's winter is pleasanter than its summer. It is rather cool in the summer, the trade winds begin to blow at about ten in the morning and continue till about four in the afternoon. Then the fog frequently comes in from the ocean, clearing away after sunset. Morning and evening are generally still and pleasant, and the rest of the day is not aggressively disagreeable. It never rains in the summer. On the other hand, the winter is always mild and pleasant, the grass on the hills turns green and the flowers bloom with redoubled energy. The unacclimated visitor is, however, advised to wear warm underclothes, winter and summer, and to carry a light wrap in case of a prolonged outing, no matter how ardently the sun may urge him to put on a lighter costume. In the winter the number of rainy days averages about 7 in November, 12 in December, 10 in January, 9 in February, 9 in March and 5 in April. These are delightful months, for the rain keeps the dust laid and brightens the landscape, and is rarely of such a stormy or blustering nature as to imprison a well person within doors. In this season the flowers are everywhere, luxuriating in the combination of water and sun. They will be found for sale at every street corner, and while the advance of brick and mortar have pushed the once universal garden further out into the exclusively residence part of the city, they will be

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found from thence out to the Park, and all through the suburbs. The absence of frost enables semi-tropical plants and shrubs, as well as the flora of the temperate zone, to bloom and flourish out of doors in charming profusion.

Hotels.—There are several first-class hotels in San Francisco, such as the Palace, California, Baldwin, Occidental, Lick and Grand.

THE PALACE.—This is said to be the largest as well as one of the most completely appointed hotels in the world, and certainly the stranger who gazes for the first time at its magnificent proportions will not be inclined to question its claim as to size, nor, do we think, when he has tested its hospitality, will he refuse his assent to the completeness of its appointments. The building occupies an entire block, on the southwest corner of Market and New Montgomery streets. Its style of architecture is impressive by reason of its massiveness rather than by its ornateness. It is quadrangular in form, surrounding an interior court. This court produces a delightful effect, it is really very beautiful. It occupies 12,000 square feet of ground, and from it radiate arched corridors leading to the office, café and dining-room; above this ground floor, story surmounts story, with broad corridors encompassing the four sides, the highly ornamented pillars and balustrades springing one above the other in graceful proportions, until, one hundred and fifty feet above the pavement, they converge and are crowned by the glass dome which covers the whole interior. Ferns, palms and tropical growth further decorate the court and make a hanging garden of the floor under the skylight. In the evening music and the illumination of each successive corridor, the life and movement of the guests passing to and fro, and the stir and bustle of the courtyard below, make the scene a most brilliant and enlivening one.

The office is a vast chamber, with a coved roof and tessellated marble floor. The parlors, of which there are three, are exquisitely decorated in Louis Quinze style. The guests' rooms are ingeniously arranged so as to form suites of any number of apartments. Each room, single or en suite, opens either upon the street or upon the grand court. The fortunate guest of the Palace has his choice of patronizing the regular hotel dining-room or of renting his rooms on the European plan and taking his meals at the café. This latter is a spacious apartment, decorated in the François Premier style of white enamel and gold. Its table is most excellent. Another feature of the restaurant department is the grill-room, where a

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A first-class rooming house. Well lighted rooms, roomy halls and easy stairs. Gas in every room. Access to street cable lines transferring to all parts of the city. Guests received and called at all hours. Terms reasonable.

P. SCHUSTER, Proprietor.

THE VICTORIA.

Cor. California and Hyde Sts. New building, handsomely furnished, latest improvements, hot and cold water in every room, bath on every floor. All rooms sunny. Gas, etc. Suites and single rooms. Restaurant and table board in connection. Take California, O'Farrell or Jones Street cars, on direct line to Mid-winter Fair grounds.

MRS. L. E. DAVIS.

THE FLORENCE HOTEL.

N.W. Cor. Powell and Ellis Sts. First-class rooming house, centrally located; near car lines, theatres, restaurants, etc. Cars to Midwinter Fair pass the door. Rooms single and en suite. Charges reasonable.

MRS. D. PALMER, Prop.

HENRY WILLWEBER. ROBERT HECTOR.

ALHBORN HOUSE.

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319, 321 and 323 Grant Ave.

Bet. Sutter and Bush Sts., San Francisco.

FREE 'BUS.

Rates, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 per day, according to Rooms.

Meals, 25 cents. **Best Meals in the City.**

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man may have his oysters, steaks and chops, or whatever else may suit the fancy, properly served at any hour of the day or night. The adjacent bar and billiard-room are unequaled for the costliness and richness of design of their wood work and fittings. The billiard-room is furnished in the old Colonial style and has all the charm of an elegant private apartment.

The mechanism for service in the Palace is so complete that all guests, in whatever part of the vast house they may be, are served with surprising alacrity and quietness. The hotel is provided with all modern safeguards against fire. Situated in the very center of the city, on its main thoroughfare, it is within easy reach of all points of interest to the Exposition visitor or the transient traveler.

THE CALIFORNIA HOTEL.—This hotel, although but recently built, began its career with a reputation that placed it in the very foremost of the first-class. The building is one of those elsewhere referred to as marking the new era of San Francisco architecture. Its design is simple yet striking, its massive stone arched sub-stories, with the warm toned, red brick superstructure, flanked by towers, produces a very handsome effect.

The California is situated on Bush street near Kearny, the latter being, as previously stated, the fashionable shopping thoroughfare of San Francisco. Thus centrally located, it is exceptionally convenient to all places of amusement and business, as well as accessible from the Exposition grounds. It is managed altogether on the European plan. Its café is famed for supplying every conceivable luxury, cooked to perfection, and as perfectly served. The parlors and guest rooms of the hotel are decorated and furnished in the richest materials, and with true artistic sense for beauty and comfort.

In constructing the California Hotel it was made absolutely fireproof. It has all the modern inventions for the convenience and ease of its patrons. Mr. A. F. Kinzler, who has charge of the house, was formerly manager of the Hotel Brunswick, New York, and later of the Auditorium Hotel of Chicago. The visitor to the Exposition who becomes a guest at the California is confidently assured that he will receive constant and courteous consideration, and have his least wish promptly gratified.

THE BELLA VISTA.—One of the most prominent private hotels in San Francisco is the Bella Vista, on the corner of Pine and Taylor streets. Mrs. Volney Spalding, the proprietress, is a lady known in society as a

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charming hostess. Like many other ladies of refinement and culture, in these modern days, she has turned her talent to a business use. The handsome house which she occupies was built specially for her, a few years ago, and has since become celebrated as the Hotel Bella Vista. So instantaneous was its success that it soon became necessary to enlarge it by the addition of a six-story annex. As it now stands, the structure occupies a fifty-vara lot, and cost $180,000. It is located in a neighborhood of magnificent residences. It is within ten minutes' walk of the principal shopping thoroughfares, while within a radius of two blocks pass four of the main street-car lines. Situated upon an eminence, it commands pure air and a beautiful view of the city and the bay. The interior of the hotel is fitted with natural woods; the stairway is an architectural work of art, while the corridors are unusually broad and spacious.

All of the conveniences of a modern hotel, such as electrical appliances, elevator, etc., are found here in their improved form. The main dining-room is a large and handsome apartment, and the table service excellent. A ball-room and billiard-room, which are placed at the disposal of the guests, are social features of the house, and help to make it, what it is universally conceded to be, one of the pleasantest private hotels in the city.

Hotel St. Nicholas.—Among the best of the hotels in the center of the city is this new and extensive house. The St. Nicholas occupies a conspicuous place on Market street, at the junction of Hayes, Larkin and Ninth. It is a handsome six-story brick building, fire-proof throughout. It contains 450 light and spacious apartments, a large proportion of which are suites provided with baths. These rooms are beautifully furnished; moreover, nearly all of them have the coveted bay window, which ensures sunlight and a most interesting view of the city's main thoroughfare. The house was built and equipped with the paramount idea of having it as nearly perfect as possible, and while an enormous sum was spent in carrying out this idea, the result justifies the outlay. Every convenience known to modern invention is to be found here, and on a scale of liberality that is surprising. For instance, there are no less than ten elevators; the billiard-rooms, reading-rooms, parlors and reception-rooms are large and handsomely finished; the building is heated throughout with steam, under the most approved system, while each room is provided with gas, electric lights and call-bells. The public dining-room is a spacious, airy apartment, while the private dining-rooms are equally inviting. The table and

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PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents,

No. 10 Market Street, San Francisco.

Alaska Route:

Steamers sail from Broadway Wharf, San Francisco, as follows: For Loring, Wrangle, Juneau, Sitka and other ports in Alaska, during excursion season every week; balance of year, fortnightly. This company is the pioneer in the Alaska excursion business. It runs steamers to Alaska all the year round, and additional steamers during the excursion season. It is the United States Mail Line. It has all the captains and pilots who are familiar with the intricate navigation on this inland route.

British Columbia and Puget Sound Route:

For Victoria and Vancouver (B. C.), Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Anacortes, Fairhaven and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay, Wash.) Connecting at Vancouver, B.C., with Canadian Pacific Railway, at Seattle with Great Northern Railroad, and at Tacoma with Northern Pacific Railroad; every fifth day, connecting at Port Townsend with Alaska steamers.

Humboldt Bay Route:

For Eureka, Arcata and Field's Landing (Humboldt Bay), Steamer "Pomona" every Wednesday.

California Southern Coast Route:

For Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Simeon, Cayucas, Port Harford (San Luis Obispo), Gaviota, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura, Hueneme, San Pedro, East San Pedro (Los Angeles) and Newport, about every fourth day.

For San Diego, stopping at Port Harford (San Luis Obispo), Santa Barbara, Port Los Angeles, Redondo and Newport (Santa Ana), about every fourth day.

Mexican Route:

For Ensenada, Mazatlan, La Paz and Guaymas, Mexico, steamer "St. Paul," 25th of every month.

Oregon Route:

For Portland and Astoria (Oregon), from Spear-street Wharf, every fifth day.

The Company's steamers are new, fast and elegantly fitted with modern improvements. The Company reserves the right to change steamers on sailing days on all routes. For dates of sailing, see folder, or San Francisco daily papers. The Company's illustrated pamphlet, "All About Alaska," mailed free on application.

General Ticket Office:

Palace Hotel, 4 New Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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service are equal to the best. The Hotel St. Nicholas is under the management of Mrs. E. I. Couch and Mr. W. P. Foster, who have justly earned, by long experience, a wide reputation for their genial qualities and ability to provide for the comfort of their guests.

Apartment Houses.—THE DEVONSHIRE, at 725 and 727 Pine street, is close to the business center; affords a fine view of the city and harbor and is accessible by Powell and California street cable cars. Terms reasonable. Mrs. J. Sandford, proprietress.

THE VICTORIA, at the corner of California and Hyde streets, was recently erected and furnished handsomely throughout. All the rooms are sunny, and supplied with hot and cold water and other modern conveniences. Restaurant and table board. Cable cars pass the door to the Exposition grounds. Mrs. L. E. Davis, proprietress.

THE FLORENCE HOTEL, at the northwest corner of Powell and Ellis streets, is centrally located and conducted as a first-class house. Rooms can be had single or en suite at reasonable rates. Cars to all parts of the city, and the Exposition grounds, pass the door. Mrs. D. Palmer, proprietress.

THE WOOLDRIDGE HOUSE, at 32 Fourth street, near the Pioneer building, was recently refurnished, is well lighted and centrally located. The Market street cars pass the door every minute. Baths furnished without extra charge.

THE CROWN, at 29 Grant avenue, is only a half block from Market street. Permanent or transient guests are welcomed. This house is centrally located, near the theaters, and convenient to all the street car lines running to the Exposition. L. M. Kinnaman, proprietor.

Restaurants.—San Francisco is noted for the cosmopolitan character of its restaurants. Among those deserving especial mention are the following:

THE POODLE DOG CAFE.—All large cities have some particular French restaurant which is known for the invariable excellence of its table and wines. In San Francisco the "Poodle Dog" has acquired this place in the estimation of all old residents. The stranger who enjoys perfect cooking will find it here. Situated on the corner of Dupont and Bush streets.

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Headquarters for Midwinter Fair Souvenirs.

Take a Trip through Chinatown

WITH THE TWO ORIGINAL AND MOST RELIABLE *GUIDES.*

Day and Night Parties.

CAPT. T. J. O'NEIL, (Ex-Police Officer).

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752 WASHINGTON STREET,

Beware of Imposters. Bet. Kearny and Dupont Sts.

Reference: { L. R. ELLERT, Mayor. P. CROWLEY, Chief of Police.

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FOREIGN MONEY bought and sold.
Letters of Credit issued and cashed.
Cable Remittances to all parts.

Railway and Steamship Tickets to all parts of the World.

SWANBERG'S RESTAURANT.—This is an oyster house in the California Market, where they make a specialty of serving not only palatable steaks, fine fish and game in season, but famous oysters. The old question as to the superiority of the California to the Eastern oyster in flavor—not in size—for the stranger must remember that the California native is a small bivalve—may be well settled here. The Morgan Oyster Company supplies Swanberg's with fresh oysters daily, direct from their beds. The Eagle brand of frozen oysters, for family use, are also kept constantly on hand. Ladies will find apartments in the restaurant reserved for their especial use. The manager, Mr. M. A. Rosenlund, is a caterer well known in San Francisco, and gives his personal supervision to the affairs of the house. The main entrance to this restaurant is at 416 Pine street, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Street Railroads.—We do not think that the most prejudiced fault-finder among the city's guests will deny San Francisco the credit of having the most perfect street-car system of any town in the world. We speak advisedly. The street cable railway originated here, born of the necessity to overcome the hills, and here it has reached its mechanical perfection. The resident is so used to being quietly and swiftly propelled over the steepest hills that he has grown thoughtless of the means employed. It is only when the inexperienced stranger undergoes the novel sensation, not, perhaps, without some natural alarm, and begins to talk about it, that the resident for the moment realizes the completeness of his street-car service.

Beginning at the ferry with its trunk lines, the branches diverge to the remotest parts of the city, the transfer arrangements permitting the journey to be made for the single fare of five cents. All of the cable roads are running by six o'clock in the morning, and continue until twenty minutes after midnight. The following is a list of the various lines, with their starting and ending points. As a rule, all of the cable-car and most of the horse-car lines, either run direct or transfer eastward to the ferries and westward to the Exposition grounds (Golden Gate Park). The trip from the ferries to the Park takes about 38 minutes:

CALIFORNIA CABLE CO.—*California Street Line*—From Market and Drumm, out California to Central avenue.

CALIFORNIA CABLE CO.—*Hyde and O'Farrell Streets Line*—From Market and Jones, on Jones to Pine, on Pine to Hyde, on Hyde to Beach.

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CENTRAL HORSE CAR LINE.—From Market and Mason, out Turk to Fillmore, to Post.

CENTRAL HORSE CAR LINE.—From ferries, up East to Jackson, to Sansome, to Bush, to Kearny, to Post, to Grant avenue, to Market, to Turk, to Taylor, crossing Market, down Sixth to Brannan.

CITY RAILROAD CO.—*Mission Street Line*—From ferries, out Mission to Thirty-first; also to Grant avenue and Bush.

FERRIES AND CLIFF HOUSE RAILWAY CO.—*Powell Street Line*—From Market and Powell, out Powell to Jackson, to Mason, out Mason to Montgomery avenue, to Taylor, to Bay.

FERRIES AND CLIFF HOUSE RAILWAY CO.—*Jackson and Washington Streets Line*—From Central avenue and California, along Central avenue to Jackson, to Steiner, to Washington, down Washington to Stockton, to Sacramento, to East, to ferry.

FERRIES AND CLIFF HOUSE RAILWAY CO.—*Sacramento Street Line*—From Walnut, down Sacramento to ferries, going east, from ferries, going west, up Clay to Larkin, to Sacramento, to Walnut.

FERRIES AND CLIFF HOUSE RAILWAY CO.—*Golden Gate Park Steam Line.*—From Central avenue, out California, to Seventh avenue, to Golden Gate Park.

FERRIES AND CLIFF HOUSE RAILWAY CO.—*Cliff House Steam Line.*—From Central avenue, out California, round the bluffs to Sutro Heights and Cliff House.

GEARY STREET CABLE ROAD.—From Lotta's Fountain, corner Market, Geary and Kearny, out Geary to Golden Gate Park.

MARKET STREET CABLE ROAD.—*Valencia Street Line*—From ferries, out Market to Valencia, down Valencia to Twenty-eighth street.

MARKET STREET CABLE ROAD.—*Haight Street Line*—From ferries, out Market to Haight, out Haight to Stanyan, to Golden Gate Park.

MARKET STREET CABLE ROAD.—*McAllister Street Line*—From ferries, out Market to McAllister, to Fulton, along Fulton to Seventh avenue, entrance to Golden Gate Park.

MARKET STREET CABLE ROAD.—*Hayes Street Line*—From ferries, out Market to Hayes, to Stanyan, entrance to Golden Gate Park.

MARKET STREET CABLE ROAD.—*Castro Street Line*—From ferries, out Market to Seventeenth and Castro, out Castro to Twenty-sixth street.

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MARKET STREET ROAD.—*Fifth Street Horse Car Line*—From Fifth and Market, down Fifth to Bluxome, to Fourth and Townsend streets.

MARKET STREET ROAD.—*Park and Ocean Steam Motor Line*—From Stanyan street, on south side of Golden Gate Park, to ocean, thence north, to foot of Cliff House hill.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY CO.—*Electric Line*—From Powell and Market, also Mason and Market, to and out Eddy, to Hyde, to O'Farrell, to Scott, to Page, to Stanyan and Golden Gate Park; also from Page and Clayton, down Clayton to Waller, to Cole, to Carl, to Seventh avenue.

NORTH BEACH AND MISSION ROAD.—*Main Line*—From Fourth and Townsend, up Fourth to Stockton, to Geary, to Kearny, to Pacific to Dupont, to Broadway, to Powell, to Montgomery avenue, to Mason, to Francisco, to North Beach.

NORTH BEACH AND MISSION.—*Folsom Street Division*—From ferries, up Market to California, to Kearny, to Market, to Eighth, to Folsom, to Twenty-sixth.

NORTH BEACH AND MISSION.—*First Street Division*—From Montgomery, down California to Battery, to First, to Folsom, to Ninth.

OMNIBUS CABLE CO.—*Howard and Twenty-fourth Streets Line*—From ferries, on Howard, to Twenty-fourth and Potrero avenue.

OMNIBUS CABLE CO.—*Howard and Twenty-sixth Streets Line*—From ferries, on Howard, to Twenty-sixth.

OMNIBUS CABLE CO.—*Post Street Line*—From Tenth and Howard, to Market, to City Hall avenue, to Leavenworth, to Post, to Montgomery and Market.

OMNIBUS CABLE CO.—*Ellis Street Line*—From Ellis and Market, along Ellis to Broderick, to Oak, to Golden Gate Park and Cliff House.

OMNIBUS CABLE CO.—*Oak Street Line*—From Tenth and Howard, to Market, to Oak, along Oak to Golden Gate Park and Cliff House.

OMNIBUS CABLE CO.—*Third and Montgomery Streets Line*—From Southern Pacific depot and Third and Townsend, along Third to Market, to Montgomery, to Montgomery avenue, to Pacific, to Stockton, to Powell, to North Beach.

OMNIBUS CABLE CO.—*Market Street Extension of Post Street Division*—From Market and Post, along Market to ferry.

OMNIBUS CABLE CO.—*Spear Street Division*—From Market, along Spear to Oregon Dock.

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OMNIBUS CABLE CO.—*Brannan Street Division*—From Brannan and Third, down Brannan to Pacific Mail Dock.

OMNIBUS CABLE CO.—*South San Francisco Line*—From Tenth and Howard, along Tenth to Potrero avenue, along Potrero avenue to Twenty-fourth and Potrero avenue, thence to Yolo, to Nebraska, to San Bruno Road, to Fifteenth avenue, to Railroad avenue.

OMNIBUS CABLE CO.—*San Bruno Road Line*—From Fifteenth avenue and San Bruno Road to Golden City and Bay View.

POTRERO AND BAY VIEW ROAD.—From Fourth and Townsend, south to Potrero, stages from there to South San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN MATEO ELECTRIC ROAD.—*Main Line*—From Steuart and Market, down Steuart to Harrison, to Fourteenth, to Guerrero, to San Jose avenue, to Holy Cross Cemetery; returning to San Jose avenue, to Guerrero, to Fourteenth, to Harrison, to Eighth, to Bryant, to Stanly Place, to Harrison, to Steuart, to Market.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN MATEO ELECTRIC ROAD.—*Branch Line to Park*—From Eighteenth and Guerrero, along Eighteenth west to Stanyan, along Stanyan to Golden Gate Park.

SUTTER STREET CABLE ROAD.—From ferries, up Market to Sutter by horse car, then by cable, out Sutter to Central avenue.

SUTTER STREET CABLE ROAD.—*Larkin and Polk Streets Line*—From Ninth and Brannan, up Ninth to and across Market, up Larkin to Post, to Polk, out Polk to Pacific, to Devisadero.

UNION STREET CABLE ROAD.—From ferries, East to Jackson, to Montgomery, to Washington.

UNION STREET CABLE ROAD.—*Ferry Division*—To Washington and Montgomery.

UNION STREET CABLE ROAD.—To Presidio Military Reservation.

Theaters.—Few cities with the population of San Francisco are so well supplied with places of amusement. The following is a list of the principal theaters:

Alcazar, 116 O'Farrell street.

Baldwin, 932-936 Market street.

Bijou, 729 Market street.

Bush Street, 325 Bush street.

California, Bush near Kearny street.

Grand Opera Opera, Mission near Third street.

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Grove Street, Grove between Polk and Van Ness avenue.
National, northeast corner Eddy and Jones streets.
Orpheum, 109 O'Farrell street.
Powell Street, Powell near Market street.
Standard, 320 Bush street.
Tivoli Opera House, 30 Eddy street.
Wigwam, Geary and Stockton.

The Great Yosemite Cyclorama.—This wonderful work of art, now on exhibition at the corner of Tenth and Market streets, is undoubtedly the greatest panoramic effort ever attempted in America. The subject, the beautiful Yosemite Valley and Mountains, is in itself so sublimely grand that a perfect representation upon the panoramic scale of magnificence, producing all of the more attractive features of the landscape within the scope of a single view, is certainly an artistic triumph. The painting on exhibition is the result of ten years' study and experiment by the author, Mr. Charles D. Robinson, who for many years has been one of the most prominent leaders in San Francisco art circles. Mr. Robinson, having been associated with the Yosemite Valley since the "seventies," and a student and resident of that famous gorge during a portion of each year, is perfectly familiar with it in every phase and mood. The painting was taken from one of the spurs adjoining the world-famed "Old Inspiration Point," which was the first and principal view point of the valley from the old Mariposa horse-trail. The view is from a vertical cliff having a sheer down plunge of some 3,200 feet. In the immediate foreground is seen the granite ledges leading forward to an abrupt drop-off, directly under which lies the Bridal Veil Meadow fully 3,200 feet below. Towering nearly over it is the great wall, over which pours at a height of 3,300 feet above the valley and 7,300 feet above the sea level, the Ribbon Waterfall, the highest in the world. The first sheer descent of this pendulous mass of snow-white water is 2,440 feet. Adjoining this stands out the vast buttress known as the El Capitan, which also has a sheer vertical height of 3,300 feet. Opposite El Capitan is seen the Cathedral Rocks, over one wall of which pours the famous Bridal Veil Fall at a descent of 940 feet. Beyond, stretching away into great distance, beautiful in a halo of brilliant rainbow, are seen the crowning summits of the High Sierra robed in eternal mantles of snow. Some of these mountain monarchs are more than 10,000 feet high.

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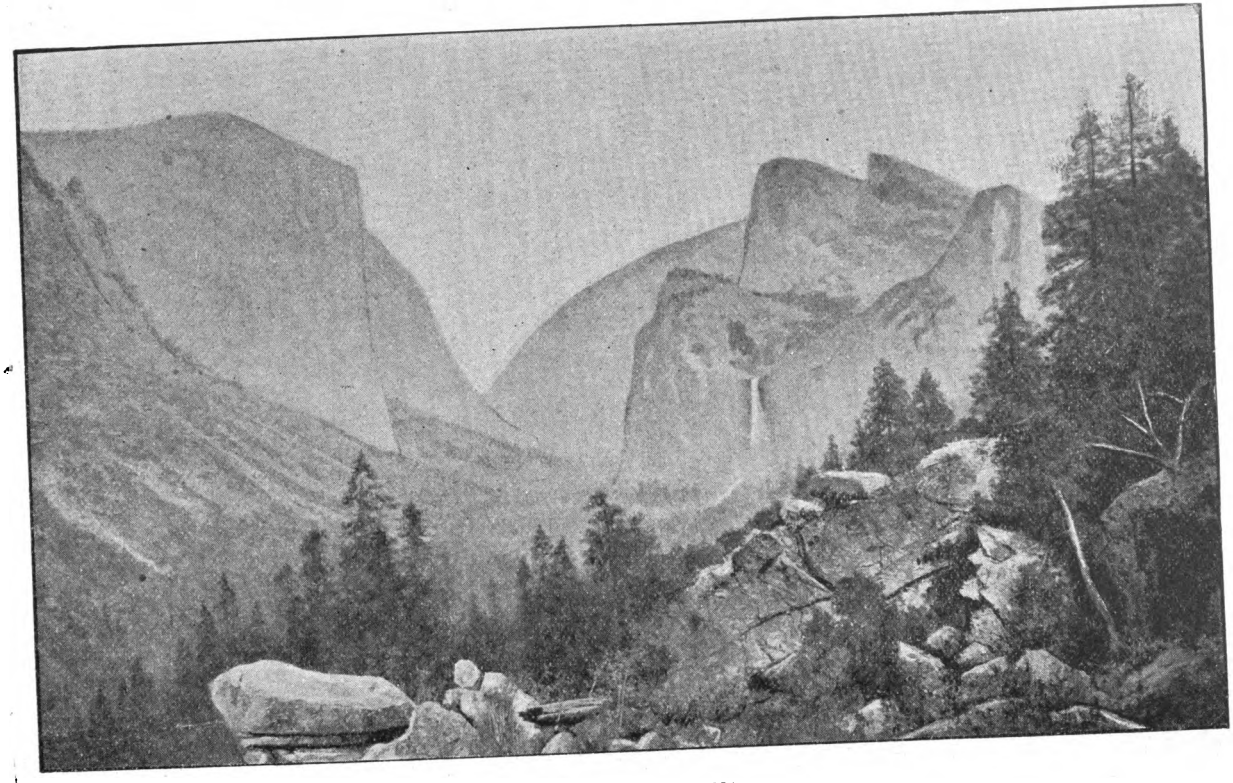

YOSEMITE PANORAMA.

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Parks.—San Francisco has many open air resorts of all sizes and characters, from the city squares, adorned with well-kept lawns and shrubbery, to the famous grounds where the Midwinter Exposition is being held.

GOLDEN GATE PARK.—Some reference has already been made to the difficulties which have been overcome in transforming this originally sandy desert into its present fruitful condition. Much of the credit of this remarkable achievement is due to the present Commissioners, the Hon. W. W. Stow, Mr. Joseph Austin and Mr. R. P. Hammond, as well as to the skill, good taste and executive ability of the Superintendent, Mr. John McLaren, who is also the Landscape Engineer of the Midwinter Fair. The process of cultivating the 1,040 acres of this enormous pleasure ground has been long and arduous. At the same time such of the few advantages that the site offered have been utilized to preserve the charm that Nature alone can give to an expanse of this character. Some notion of its extent may be gained from the fact that within its territory are seventeen miles of carriage drives and sixteen miles of walks and bridle paths. The keeping of these highways and by-ways in the perfect order in which they are always found, together with the care of a thousand acres of grass, trees, shrubs and flowers, not to mention the custody of the birds and animals which are fast becoming an important feature of the park, requires ceaseless vigilance and constant labor. The park is never closed, its gates being open to visitors at all hours by daylight or starlight, as fancy may prompt them to wander among its beauties. A courteous and efficient force of policemen are on guard throughout the twenty-four hours, ready at all times to protect, direct, inform and guide, as occasion demands. The mounted officers are practiced horsemen, skilled in the use of the lariat and affording, by their expertness and daring, almost complete immunity from disastrous runaways.

The parterres of flowers naturally attract the most attention from strangers, principally by reason of their extraordinary profusion, which seems to the eye accustomed to the moderate limits of a flower-pot almost wickedly extravagant. Flowers that elsewhere are known for their modesty of size and tint, when turned loose out of doors here live in a riotous fashion that goes beyond all bounds. Indeed, it is necessary to impose some sort of restraint upon their exuberance; and so, as before intimated, the pampered geranium of the East is in California forced to do duty as a hedge,

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the gentle heliotrope is disciplined into a trellised bower and the lowly fuchsia is trained up the side of the houses. Besides these old familiar friends are hosts of strange, big, gorgeous and queerly shaped plants of the semi-tropics, adding their rich and flaming brilliancy to the flowery landscape. Then there are the graceful, bending ferns, and the restless, ambitious vines, which never seem contented until they have climbed to the very top of everything within reach. This accusation is particularly leveled at the passion vine, which, with indecorous egotism, will completely cover a sturdy tree with its own frivolous drapery of spangled green.

The Conservatory, a handsome building given to the park by the late Mr. Charles Crocker of San Francisco, contains a wealth of exotic growths interspersed with fountains and lily ponds.

One of the prettiest features of the park is its extensive lawns. There is nothing so pleasing to the eye as a great sweep of green turf, particularly in California, where the difficulty of keeping it makes it the more appreciated. These lawns, combining with the beautiful views that open out through the trees at every turn, add a softness and richness to the landscape that flowers alone cannot give.

The pieces of statuary in the park are well worth seeing. Some of them add to their artistic qualities an historical interest, such as the Halleck statue, General Halleck being a pioneer of California as well as general of the United States army. This colossal statue in granite was presented to the park by General Cullam, Halleck's chief of staff. Then there is the Garfield monument and the monument to Thomas Starr King, a Unitarian minister beloved and revered in San Francisco, who by his eloquence and manly devotion to the right did so much to keep the young State of California loyal to the Union in the troubled times of the Civil War; and the Francis Scott Key memorial, a bequest to the park by the late James Lick.

A prominent and picturesque point is Strawberry Hill at the southwest end of the Exposition grounds. It is the highest elevation in the park, and from its summit a fine view may be obtained. Its crest is adorned by a building where the visitor may rest and observe his surroundings in comfort. This building is in the form of a Roman amphitheater, 300 feet in circumference, and is the gift of Mr. Thomas U. Sweeny. Two reservoirs further embellish the slopes of Strawberry Hill, the one furnishing

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water for the beautiful cascade which dances down the declivity into the lake at its foot, and the other in irrigating the grounds. The cascade has a fall of 110 feet and is a recent gift to the park, Mr. C. P. Huntington being the donor. The lake surrounding the hill is another late improvement which has added immensely to the beauty and attractiveness of this vicinity. It is named Stow Lake, after the president of the Park Commission. The water which fills the reservoir and surrounds the islands is pumped from the park water-works, which are in full view from the hill. Two bridges span the lake, one in the early Roman style and the other of a rustic device of red sandstone; both very charming features of the landscape. Alvord Lakelet is also another very pretty bit of water, fringed with vegetation and the home of the ornamental swan.

Perhaps the sunny area known as the Children's Playground appeals more strongly to the public heart than any of the other many attractions of Golden Gate Park. Here everything in the way of apparatus for amusing the little ones is provided on a liberal scale, including a beautiful cottage, where ladies and children are served with simple meals. This pleasant spot is the result of a bequest of $60,000, made by the late Senator Sharon.

However, in the limited space of the Guide, it is impossible to enumerate all of the delights, artificial and natural, which go to make up the Golden Gate Park; its aviary and deer glen; its buffalo pasture and peacock meadow; its music stand, where a good band gives open air concerts on certain days of the week; its speed drive for lovers of fast horses, and its drive to the ocean beach. Suffice it to say that the visitor will find something new to interest and please him every time that he drives or walks through San Francisco's great seaside pleasure ground.

THE CLIFF HOUSE.—This is a popular suburban resort on Point Lobos, the southern headland of the Golden Gate. Its verandas overlook the ocean to the horizon, where ships and steamers are constantly coming and going. Some three hundred yards from the cliff on which the house is built, is a rocky islet, the home of a colony of sea lions. These monsters average when full grown, about 2,000 pounds in weight. They exist entirely on fish, and as they writhe and twist their ungainly forms over the stones their hoarse voices resound in the air with a barking note that can be heard far above the din of the breakers upon the shore. The Cliff House is an old landmark, having been built in 1863.

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SUTRO HEIGHTS.—This famous place is the private property of Mr. Adolph Sutro; it is, however, open to the public within certain hours and under certain reasonable restrictions. It is situated on the heights above and overlooking the Cliff House. Choice trees, plants, flowers and statuary make of the extensive grounds a bright and pretty park, while a library of 80,000 volumes increases the attractions of this beautiful home. Both the Cliff House and Sutro Heights, as well as the Ocean Beach, can be reached from any part of the city for a fare of ten cents.

MILITARY FORTS AND RESERVATIONS.—There are a number of these army posts in and around San Francisco, and in some instances the Government grounds are as pretty and free as the public parks. This is notably the case with the Presidio, to which access is had by street car, and which has an area of 1,500 acres, a good deal of it tastefully improved with trees, shrubbery, flowers and macadamized driveways. To the north of the Presidio, guarding the entrance to the Golden Gate, is Fort Point, while to the south of the Presidio is Black Point or Fort Mason, a picturesque fortification overhanging the waters of the Bay.

HARBOR VIEW PARK AND BATHS.—This pleasure ground adjoins the Presidio Reservation, with a frontage on the bay. It is a favorite resort for those who enjoy a quiet resting place. The grounds themselves are pretty, and excellent entertainment is furnished from the restaurant. It is the sea water baths, however, which have given to Harbor View Park its distinctive reputation. Sea bathing is a health-giving luxury of which every one is fond, and in the summer time it is extensively enjoyed at every point on the California coast. But the enterprise of the proprietor of the Harbor View Baths has rendered sea bathing pleasant and profitable, not only in summer but in winter as well. The water is brought direct from the ocean, with all of its sanitary qualities intact and free from impurities. For those whose constitution is not sufficiently robust to endure the natural temperature, the water is heated to the proper degree. All people who live in a uniformly mild climate appreciate the advantages of the salt water bath, and at Harbor View it may be obtained with pleasure and comfort for a moderate charge. The Park is within easy reach either by the Sutter street cars, which transfer to the Union street cable road, or by the California cable cars, Hyde street line.

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Chinatown.—One of the curiosities of San Francisco is "Chinatown," which occupies an area of about ten blocks in the heart of the city. The population numbers about 22,000, and consists principally of laborers, domestics, laundrymen, small shop keepers, scavengers, peddlers, professional gamblers and fighting retainers of the numerous secret societies. This mass is leavened by the presence of a small element of reputable, well-to-do merchants. These latter, of course, live respectably and comfortably, but the great horde of Mongolians do not. On the contrary, they swarm in the tenement houses, burrowing in narrow spaces, just big enough to lie down in, honeycombing a house from roof to cellar and even under the cellar. Life in these secret places is as dark and foul as the air, and a stranger who desires to see the "slums" of Chinatown must go guarded by a policeman. The open streets of Chinatown in the daytime or early evening are comparatively harmless and are filled with the strangest of sights and sounds and odors. The shops, temples, joss houses, theaters and restaurants are well worth seeing; it is like visiting a corner of Hongkong.

San Francisco Bay.—This bay is one of the largest and finest land-locked harbors in the world. Forty miles of its waters lie south of San Francisco, and twenty-five extend northward, its average width being about eight miles, while its irregular shore line is more than 300 miles in length, including Suisun and other branch inlets. The two largest rivers in the State, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, flow into this great body of water, reaching the Pacific Ocean through the Golden Gate. This celebrated entrance is about three and one-half miles long by one mile wide, with a depth of from 100 to 300 feet. Near the eastern extremity of the Golden Gate stands Alcatraz Island, a grim fortress sentinel; to the northward lies Angel Island, another U. S. Military reservation and post. Goat Island lying directly opposite the city, between it and Oakland, is also owned by the general government.

Oakland.—This city derives its name from the gnarled and picturesque old oaks that are to be seen on every hand. It is the county seat of Alameda, and has a population of 48,692. It is a beautiful city of residences, many of San Francisco's wealthy merchants owning elegant homes within its limits. It has besides many handsome churches, large school-

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houses and stately public buildings, and flower gardens everywhere. At the same time Oakland is an important railroad center, and has many business houses and thriving manufactories of its own. The distance by water from the foot of Market street in San Francisco to the Oakland front is about six miles, but the ferriage has been reduced to about four miles by the building of moles and wharves. The time occupied in crossing the bay averages 18 minutes. Trains meet the ferry boats at the end of the mole, and with marvellous rapidity and precision carry the passengers to every part of Oakland and the neighboring towns of Alameda and Berkeley. This ferry system, which is owned and managed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. is one of the best, if not the best, in the world. It has three lines in constant operation. Commodious and perfectly equipped steamers cross the bay alternately to Oakland and Alameda every 15 minutes. Immense ferry houses containing every convenience in the nature of pleasant waiting rooms, baggage rooms, etc., receive the passengers, and by a methodical process they are distributed to the various trains in waiting. The enormous throngs of humanity that are thus speedily and safely transferred day after day is something almost passing belief.

The street car system which has attained such perfection in San Francisco is duplicated in Oakland. Cable cars and electric cars, swift, bright and well appointed, carry the visitor to every point of the compass. And in every point of the compass, we may add, is some lovely suburban retreat well worth visiting. The extreme moderation of the fares charged for transit makes a most delightful day's outing possible for an exceedingly small sum.

The ferry trip, including the railroad transportation to the remotest part of Oakland, Alameda or Berkeley, is ten cents; the street car fare to any part of the suburbs is five cents, so that for forty cents the Exposition visitor may ride from his hotel in San Francisco to any part of Oakland and return, enjoying an all-day trip of twenty odd miles for less than half a dollar.

Alameda.—This suburban town is situated on the east side of the bay. Like Oakland, it has many lovely residences, besides being a prosperous business place. It is next to Oakland in population, having 11,165 inhabitants.

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Berkeley.—The "University Town," as it is sometimes called, is pleasantly located near the bay at the foot of the San Pablo range. Like Oakland and Alameda, its name covers a good deal of territory. The local Berkeley train leaves the Oakland ferry mole, and stops every few minutes at the end of some ravelled out street which properly belongs to Oakland, or some other town, a state of affairs rather confusing to the stranger until he gets used to it. Berkeley proper lies around the University. It suggests in its neat, tree-bordered streets and home-like houses and gardens, a New England village, an impression accented by the occasional sight of the academic "mortar board." Not infrequently this severely coquettish headgear is seen crowning the dark hair of some one of California's tall daughters, for at the State University they have the broad and generous belief in co-education, befitting the freedom of a Western State. The University grounds are two hundred acres in extent, embracing charming groves of oak, mountain glens and grassy hillsides. These grounds also contain botanical gardens of great beauty and interest.

The State Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum, one of the most efficiently managed institutions in the United States, is also located in Berkeley. It is a wonderfully cheerful and pretty place to visit. Indeed, Berkeley taken altogether is very nice. It is alone worth living there for its ever-changing hill pictures on the one hand and the marine view on the other.

Sausalito is in Marin county, opposite San Francisco, to the north. It is also a town of residences, which are built almost entirely on the sloping hillside, overlooking the water. The quaint architecture and rich colors of these ærial dwellings, ensconced in foliage and brilliant gardens, give Sausalito a picturesque appearance from the water, an effect still further enhanced by the presence of the yachts anchored at the foot of the cliffs.

Belvedere.—Is just such another beautiful promontory, where pretty cottages nestle like birds' nests among the trees, and a fleet of yachts on the water below add brilliancy to the scene. All of these charming summer homes, both in Sausalito and Berkeley, have their own names, such as "Ivy Lodge" and "Heartsease," the latter as quaint and rustic as the old-fashioned flower whose name it bears. As you wind up the hilly road these names may be seen on brass plates fastened to green garden doors, set in the hedges, reminding one of a Kate Greenway picture.

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SCENE ON THE GREAT DUNN RANCH,

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Places to Visit.—Before leaving California. There are so many to choose from, each with a distinctive character of its own, it is an embarassment of riches, and the merest mention of each must suffice. There is, for instance:

THE HOTEL RAFAEL—Which is but a short and agreeable ride from San Francisco. San Rafael is a sort of perennial Saratoga, a place of handsome homes and well kept grounds, and summer hotels open the year around. Among these latter the Hotel Rafael is most conspicuous, and holds high rank as a fashionable resort, although, unlike many fashionable resorts, the comfort and pleasure of its guests is its first consideration. Another renowned place is the

HOTEL DEL MONTE.—The old town of Monterey itself, with its beauty of sea shore and inland, its Mission, plazas and adobe houses, reminiscent of dashing caballeros, who rode unbroken broncos, with the silver dollar between the sole of their boot and the stirrups undisturbed, and of dark-eyed señoritas veiling their admiring glances beneath the black mantilla—old Monterey is always worth seeing. Add to it the delights of a superb hotel, the much talked of Del Monte, with its aristocratic park of one hundred and twenty-six acres within the sound of the sea, and you have a combination of attractions quite irresistible. It is only three hours' ride by railroad from San Francisco, and moreover, the charges are moderate.

PACIFIC GROVE—Is a celebrated camping ground on the Bay of Monterey.

SAN JOSE.—This town is the county seat of Santa Clara. It covers an area of eight miles, with broad streets, handsome business houses and beautiful residences. It is called the "Garden City." The visitor will soon see why. The famous new Almaden quicksilver mines are near San Jose, and the Alum Rock Springs, and the great

LICK OBSERVATORY.—This "temple of the stars" crowns Mt. Hamilton, 4,443 feet above the Santa Clara Valley. It contains the most powerful telescope in the world, the glass having a diameter of 36 inches. Saturday night the curious stranger is permitted to gaze through this astronomical wonder.

In Santa Clara county is also the well known

LELAND STANFORD JR. UNIVERSITY.—This institution was endowed by Senator and Mrs. Stanford to the extent of $20,000,000. It is surrounded

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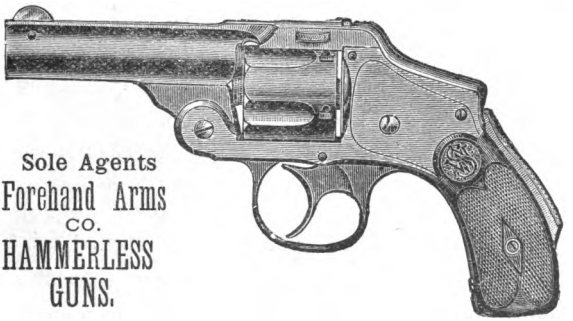

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by an estate of 7,200 acres. The buildings present a façade half a mile long, forming a continuous arcade of stone 18 feet high and 20 feet deep. The structure is of Moorish architecture, with tiled roofs, and forms a most imposing appearance.

Los Gatos—Is another pretty town in Santa Clara county, on the eastern slope of the Santa Cruz mountains. It is the center of a wonderful fruit region, besides being a favorite resort for an outing, on account of its delightful climate and picturesque neighborhood. There are several excellent hotels in the town, where the visitor may live comfortably and find enjoyment in driving through the adjacent mountains and valleys, which are dotted with summer resorts and springs.

Santa Cruz.—This is a sunny, seaside town, opposite the old town of Monterey. There are two railroads to Santa Cruz, and both pass through such enchanting scenery that it is worth the visitor's while to go by one and return by the other. The beach at Santa Cruz is surprisingly broad and long, and on a summer's day, when it is brilliant with the fashionable costumes of thousands of visitors from near by cities, it looks like the painting of the Beach at Scheveningen. Five miles from the town is a grove of the celebrated "Big Trees." Far away to the south lies

Los Angeles—Where the brightness and warmth make the name "City of the Angels" not inappropriate. Then there is

Santa Barbara—With her lap full of flowers, and

San Diego—With its blue sky and blue sea and sunny slopes between. Where the mountains of California fold their tired arms in Point Loma and the Coronado Peninsula and gaze thoughtfully out across the Pacific. For here is the ultimate shore of California in the south, the barrier to which life's tide drifts so much of joy and so much of sorrow to soften and blend into a large content, where only peace and rest is for to-day and all things else for an eternal "mañana." That is, of course, if the visitor be pensively inclined. If he prefers stir and animation, he will find it down town or across the bay in the celebrated Hotel del Coronado. Or he may go into the Cuyamaca mountains and ride down the flume over the pine tree tops in a coffin-like boat, or peep between the trees at the Yuma desert, lying beneath him like the bottom of a dried-up sea, or he may drive down to the Mexican boundary line and chip a piece off the granite monument for a souvenir when the custodian's back is turned. All these things are possible in San Diego,

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YOSEMITE VALLEY.—Everybody knows about this wonderland of Central California. So much has been said about it, and in so many different ways that we are forced to content ourselves with quotations only. We give two from a folder of the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., from which the reader may choose the one that he likes best:

"The principal features of the Yosemite and those by which it is distinguished from all other known valleys are: 'First, the near approach to verticality of its walls; second, their great height, not only absolutely, but as compared with the width of the valley itself; and, finally, the very small amount of talus or debris at the base of these gigantic cliffs. Either the domes or the waterfalls of the Yosemite, or any single one of them even, would be sufficient in any European country to attract travelers from far and wide.'"

And here is the other:

"While we would all like to know what occasioned this mighty cleft in the Sierra, we have not gotten, nor are we likely to get, beyond conjecture. Whether it was washed out by the streams, or ground out by the ice mills of the glacial period, or whether the bottom fell out, and where it fell to, and what made the hole that the bottom fell into, are all points that have been carefully discussed, but never settled."

STOCKTON.—This place, it may be remembered, is the county seat of San Joaquin and a thriving inland town. It has handsome school buildings, churches, business houses and residences; and a new Court House of which it is justly proud and of which the county building at the Exposition is a replica. The visitor to this beautiful city will find a thoroughly good hotel in the Grand Central, and one where all of his wants will be more than satisfied. The rooms are bright and pleasant and well furnished, the table is excellent and the rates are reasonable.

Central and Northern California is as full of grand, curious and pleasant places as is the southern part. There is

LAKE TAHOE, for instance, six thousand feet above the sea, whose Indian name ought to mean "Mirror of the Mountains," although it does not. And "Fallen Leaf" Lake, which is as charming as it sounds. Indeed there are lakes galore all through those Sierra fastnesses, and enchanting scenes enough to stock the Great Desert. One there is in especial that has the witchery of a living presence, and coming on this place alone just after the sun has set it is not difficult to imagine in the shadowy

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Gilka Kummel, I. A. Gilka, Berlin.
Canadian Club Whisky, Hiram Walker & Sons, Ld., Walkerville, Canada.
Cantrell & Cochrane, Belfast Ginger Ale.
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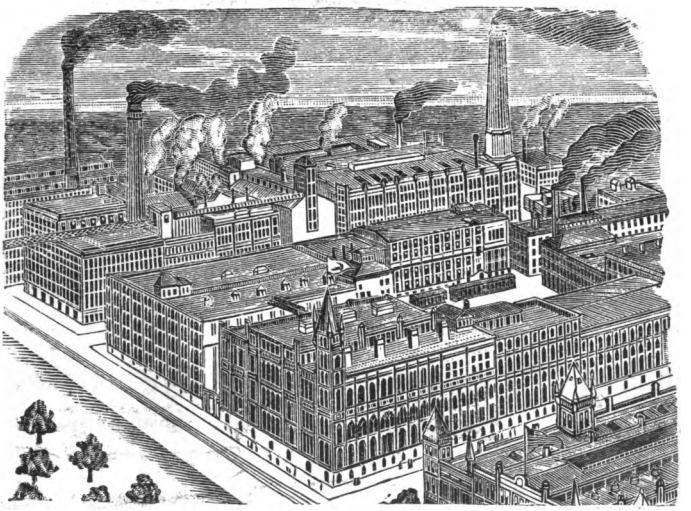

Of the Buildings of the Pabst Brewing Co., Milwaukee, recently exhibited at the World's Fair, valued at $200,000, is to be seen in the Annex of the "Model" Restaurant.

The Exhibit of Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons (Ltd.) Canadian Club Whisky is located in the Agricultural Building, British Section, and those of Messrs. Cantrell & Cochrane, Belfast Ginger Ale, Mr. F. Chauvenet, Burgundy Wines, and Messrs. Deinhard & Co., Hock and Moselle Wines, in the "Model" Restaurant.

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fringes of the black pines a suggestion of wind blown hair, or in the twin brown lakes beneath, the thought of two brown eyes. There is a stillness in the air, a hush, an expectancy breathing of tender beauty and of grace. And afterwards it is a satisfaction to learn that nature's poets, meaning the Indians, call those shadowy pools, as near as it can be translated, "Eyes of the woman who loves."

LAKE COUNTY.—This region is termed the "Switzerland of America," but it adds to its mountain scenery a weird assortment of infernal phenomena such as geysers, boiling lakes and hot springs, grumbling and muttering with sulphurous breath. The qualities of these springs, however, are not maleficent, but remarkably healing and curative, so that the sick go to them to be made well.

The southern Hotel Del Monte has a rival in the north, and that is

CASTLE CRAGS.—It has been the custom with residents of the great west to compare their notable places with other places of real or fancied similarity in Europe, as though saying that they are "just as good" conferred a similar rank. As a matter of fact, most of the prominent places in California are incomparable; they have qualities of their own which belong to them exclusively. From which we deduce the proposition that there may be somewhere in Europe as beautiful and perfectly equipped hotels as Castle Crags, perched in as sublime a mountain pass as Shasta, but we doubt it.

MOUNT SHASTA.—The first view of this mountain peak, like the first view of Niagara Falls, is often disappointing, probably because our faculties are not capable of realizing their stupendousness all at once. But let the visitor to Shasta gaze upon its immensity day after day and he will find that the sublimity of the mighty mountain grows upon him until its presence becomes positively oppressive. An aged Indian in the Klamath country once told the writer that it was the deserted home of a god, which seems likely enough. He said that the smoke from the household fire used to curl from the top of the Great Tent, and the warmth of it kept the sides of the mountain green, only at the top where the snow lay always. A series of complications which the god had with a neighboring tribe resulted in his death, so that the hearth within grew cold and the smoke no longer issued from the summit—which, remembering the fate of Pompeii, is perhaps just as well.

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Inglenook Vineyards.

TO THE VISITORS to the California Midwinter Fair we would call special attention to Inglenook Table Wines and Brandies. Everyone is doubtless aware that to produce the finest wines it is necessary to have the right kind of vines grown on suitable soils, well-matured, constant care and proper age.

That the Inglenook products possess these properties is amply attested by its wide-spread popularity and by the numerous medals and diplomas of merit awarded in the Paris Exposition in 1889, Melbourne, 1888, Berlin, 1892, American Institute, 1892. These wines have been recognized by experts as the standard of excellence and purity.

The Inglenook table wines and brandies are grown and bottled at the Inglenook Vineyards, Rutherford, Napa county, Cal. Office and Salesroom, 101 FRONT STREET, San Francisco, Cal.

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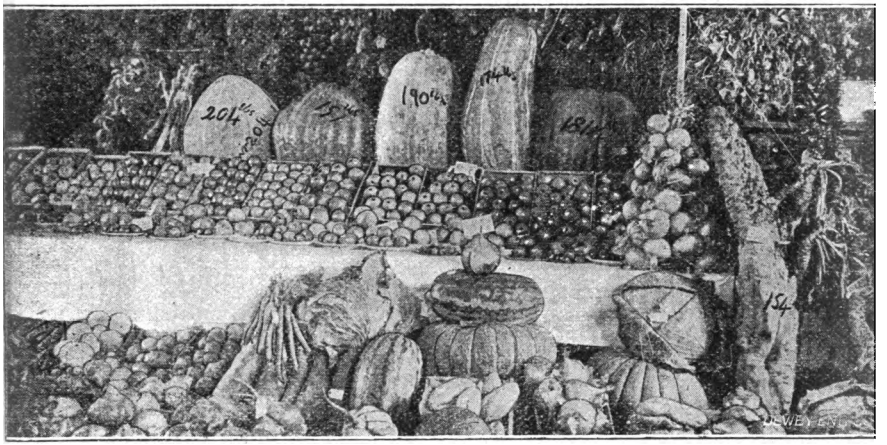

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40 LOTS IN VERDE COLONY, 5 to 46 acres each, at $20 to $50 per acre.

35 LOTS IN TALLY COLONY, adjoining town, 1 to 25 acres each. Many of the smal lots are covered with bearing orchard.

10 LOTS BECKETT'S VILLA SITES, in town, 1 to 10 acres each, $100 per acre,

13 LOTS LA BELLE TRACT, 6 to 36 acres each.

All of above tracts are in thermal belt; will produce tender winter vegetables, berries, and fine fruits. Soil dark, rich, sandy loam; soft water; some live-oak timber. A single average crop of potatoes will pay for many of these lots.

100 TOWN LOTS IN ARROYO GRANDE, at $50 to $100 each, cash or installments. Also town lots in the new towns of Pisano, Grover and Oceano.

OCEANO GARDEN LOTS, 2 to 5 acres each, at $200 to $250 per acre. Adjoining town o Oceano, Warner Tract of 207 acres. Lots any size up to 50 acres, $50 to $75 per acre.

LANSING TRACT, 13 lots, $60 to $200 per acre. The latter is best bottom, with some orchard.

STERLE'S GARDEN LOTS, 2 acres to 20 acres, $150 to $200 per acre. These bottom lands have produced 1,200 bushels of onions per acre, and 400 centals—nearly 800 bushels—of potatoes per acre. Forting's Bottom Lands, 80 acres, two sets of good buildings, $200 per acre. Frietes Tract, 42 acres, good buildings, all bottom, $150 per acre.

Twenty-five other improved farms and orchards, at $25 to $100 per acre.

Twenty-five good dairy ranches, at $5 to $20 per acre.

A planing-mill and water-works, cheap.

Mine of bituminous rock and asphaltum. Some bituminous rock property at $50 per acre. Will furnish contractors bituminous rock in any quantity desired; quality first-class.

Quarries of building stone, including granite. In fact, anything you want. New colony tract will soon be subdivided. Arroyo Grande, on the line of the Pacific Coast Railway, 15 miles south of San Luis Obispo and four miles from Pismo Landing, is the largest and best town south of San Luis Obispo, situate in the center of the richest valley in California. Single acres here have produced squash, 60 tons; cabbage, 60 tons; beets, 75 tons; carrots, 100 tons; potatoes, 750 bushels; onions, 1,200 bushels. Single specimens grown here weighed—1 onion, 6 lbs. 14 ozs.; 1 potato, 10 lbs.; 1 sweet potato, 11½ lbs.; 1 radish, 26 lbs.; 1 carrot, 40 lbs.; 1 table beet, 56 lbs.; 1 cabbage, 93 lbs.; 1 stock beet, 6 feet long, 154 lbs.; 1 squash, 272 lbs.

Come and see the best, and you will buy no other. Buy tickets at Palace Hotel direct to Arroyo Grande, by P. C. Steamship Co. and P. C. Railway, $7.30; or Southern Pacific and P. C. Railway, at $7.80; or Steamer "Protection" to Pismo, at $4.

ARROYO GRANDE has a fine public school and a high school, and many fine buildings, and is growing faster than any other town in the county. Correspondence solicited. For terms of sale and general information call on or address, J. F. BECKETT, ARROYO GRANDE, San Lui Obispo Co., Cal. Office adjoins P. C. Railway Depot.

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THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—It may seem "a far cry" from California to the Hawaiian Islands, but the people of California do not consider it so. The visitor to San Francisco will no doubt be frequently asked if he is not "Going over to the Islands?" as though "the Islands" were the Farallones, or some other land just off the coast. But the fact is the islands of the South Sea are San Francisco's trading and pleasure grounds, and they are not so far away as they seem. Recent events have brought them even closer, and far or near the enticement of their charm would draw one through discomfort, toil, privation, and even danger, to enjoy the enchantment of their surroundings, where life is a long, delicious dream. With a magnificent steamship line making the journey in a comparatively few days—days of safety, comfort and pleasure—all who can spare the time "go over to the Islands." During the season of the Midwinter Fair the Oceanic Steamship Company issues a special round-trip ticket to Auckland, taking in Hawaii, Samoa, the romantic home of Robert Louis Stevenson; New Zealand, a land rivaling the Yellowstone Park in the beauty and weirdness of its scenery, and return to San Francisco for the surprisingly moderate sum of $300. From either Samoa or Auckland a regular steamer service is maintained at this time of the year between the fabled islands of Tonga, Fiji, Raratonga and Tahiti. This is a tour which will repay the adventurous traveler a hundred fold.

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Concerts By a Famous and Genuine Gypsy Hungarian Band.

SANDER SUCS, Proprietor.

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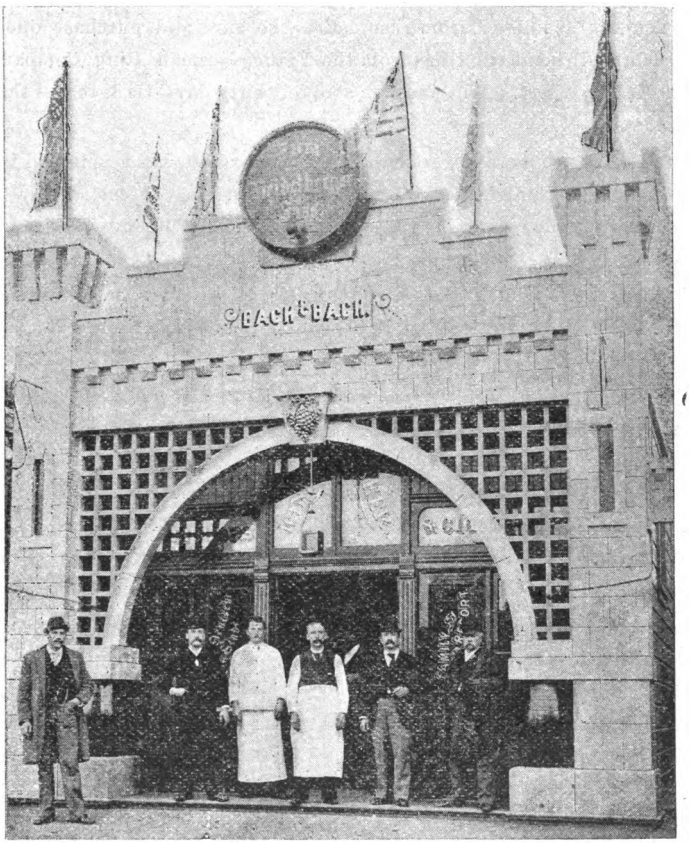
THE HEIDELBERGER CASK—"DEUTCHE WEINSTUBE."—This wine and beer resort is located at No. 736 Seventh avenue, near D street, opposite the main entrance to the Exposition grounds, and is conceded to be the leading house of this character in the vicinity of the Midwinter Fair, outside the enclosure. The place is attractive and inviting, and will be found convenient for visitors waiting for cars, or who desire a quiet place



of rest after encountering the bustle and turmoil of the Fair. The house is conducted in first-class order, and as a family resort, with private rooms, it is unsurpassed. The "Heidelberger Cask" contains 250,000 bottles, or 50,000 gallons of wine, and is named after the celebrated original. Imported and domestic wine and beer a specialty. This house is a branch of the Eureka Valley Wine depot—Bach & Bach, proprietors, 402½ Castro street, near Seventeenth, San Francisco.

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Leading San Francisco Business Houses.

IF YOU ARE a sufferer from rheumatism, be sure and purchase one of the celebrated rheumatic rings from the Franco-German Ring Company, at 126 Kearny street. The rings are sold on thirty days' trial, to test their usefulness.

THE PALO ALTO STABLES, at No. 320 O'Farrell street, has a splendid line of fine carriages, buggies and tally-ho coaches, for rent at reasonable rates, with or without drivers. They also make a specialty of first-class saddle horses.

THE VISALIA STOCK SADDLE COMPANY, Mr. H. A. Wagener, proprietor, carries a selected assortment of harness, saddles, whips, robes, etc., and makes a specialty of D. E. Walker's genuine stock saddles. Visitors to the Midwinter Exposition will enjoy an inspection of the fine exhibit at the store, 510 Market street.

THE GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY offers the most extensive exhibit of Mackintosh coats, rubber boots and shoes, rubber hose, hot water bottles and all kinds of druggists' rubber sundries on the Pacific coast. The headquarters of this big company is at 517-519 Market street, San Francisco.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BUSINESS COLLEGE is celebrated for giving the student the most thorough business education of any institution of the kind in the West. No theory, text-book or routine work is used in teaching bookkeeping. It is actual business from the start, with experienced bookkeepers and auditors as teachers. Address: San Francisco Business College, No. 1236 Market street.

THE "DAYS OF '49" WHISKY is celebrated for its purity and age. Since it made its appearance the best judges of good whisky drink nothing else but this standard brand. The wholesale headquarters for this coast is at Meyerfeld, Mitchell & Co.'s, No. 116 Front street, San Francisco.

THE CELEBRATED INGLENOOK WINES and brandies excel all other California brands in purity and flavor. They come from the beautiful Inglenook vineyards of Napa Valley.

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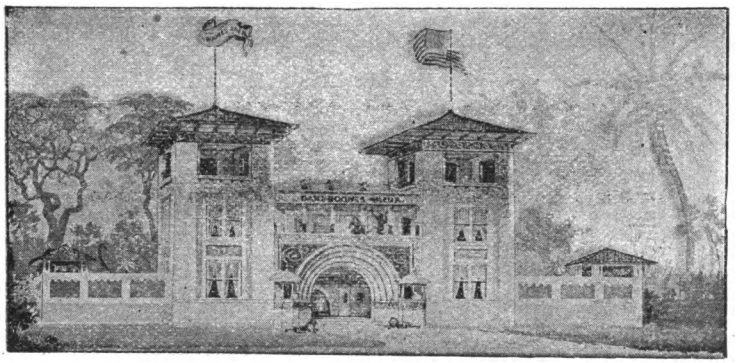
BOONE'S WILD ANIMAL ARENA.

Col. E. Daniel Boone,
Proprietor.

H. F. McGarvie,
Manager.

A VERITABLE AGGREGATION OF ANIMAL NOVELTIES.



LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, GORILLAS, OURANG OUTANGS, MONKEYS, DOGS, CATS AND BIRDS IN ONE GRAND AND AMAZING PERFORMANCE.

THE MOST COLOSSAL CONGRESS OF ANIMAL PERFORMERS EVER HELD IN THE WORLD.

EACH ANIMAL A STAR PERFORMER.

All exhibited under the personal direction of Col. E. Daniel Boone, the monarch of lion tamers.

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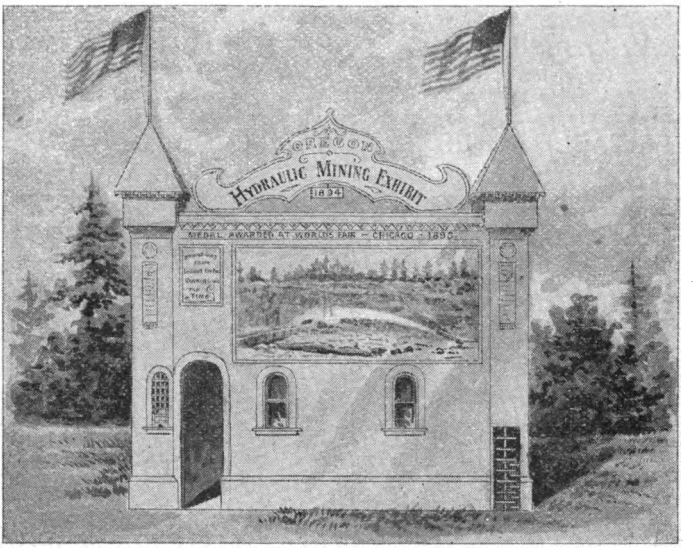
OREGON HYDRAULIC MINING EXHIBIT.



LOCATION—Opposite the main entrance to the Scenic Railway. This exhibit give a practical demonstration of hydraulic mining as carried on in Oregon and California, in full operation at the time in washing gold from pay-dirt brought direct from the mines. This exhibition is well worth seeing, and was awarded a gold medal at the World's Columbian Exposition.

C. W. AYERS,
J. S. SPENCER,
J. W. MILLER,
} *Proprietors.*

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THERE IS NO PLACE in San Francisco where as complete a stock of fine hats can be found as at Groom & Nash's haberdasher establishment at 942 Market street, under the Baldwin Hotel.

VISITORS TO THE FAIR should call at the handsome jewelry store of Max Shirpser, at No. 910 Market street, between Stockton and Powell, and purchase one of the beautiful Midwinter Exposition souvenirs exhibited.

FOR ANY ARTICLE dear to the sportsman's heart, such as guns, rifles, pistols, fishing rods, etc., there is no stock so complete as that exhibited by the R. Liddle Company, at No. 110 Montgomery street.

ATTENTION IS CALLED to the splendid exhibit of The Herring-Hall-Marvin Company. Business men and other persons interested in the security of their earnings, are cordially invited by the Herring-Hall-Marvin Company, builders of fire and burglar-proof safes, bank vaults, time locks, etc., and world-renowned as being the leaders in their line, to visit the company's salesrooms and inspect the large and varied assortment of safes. The Pacific Coast headquarters of this colossal company are located at Nos. 609 and 611 Market street, San Francisco, and visitors to the Midwinter Exposition should inspect the instructive and interesting exhibit of the inventor's and manufacturer's genius. The Pacific Coast branch of this big corporation is under the able management of Mr. Joseph G. Giesting, who has been connected with the Hall Safe and Lock Company during the past eighteen years. It is largely through Mr. Giesting's business energy and ability and thorough knowledge of the safe business that his company has extended its interest to Mexico and the Orient, and secured nearly all of the large contracts for banking and business houses of this coast for several years past.

ALL MODERN HOUSES should be equipped with Hill's Patent Sliding Window Blinds and Screens manufactured by Edward B. Hindes & Co., at 411 Mission street, San Francisco. These blinds are used extensively in residences, offices, lodge-rooms, halls, school houses and other public buildings. They are perfection and can be removed easily when required.

THE SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY will care for washing in the city, at the Exposition grounds, in Oakland, Alameda or Berkeley, and deliver the same when finished. The high-class work done by this laundry is unrivalled. Office, No. 33 Geary street; telephone, No. 5125.

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Heidelberger Schloss

— AND —

GERMAN VILLAGE.

The Largest Concession on the Grounds.

The world renowned Heidelberg Castle reproduced in exact fac-simile, with all its elaborate details.

A German Village, and its quaint attractions duplicated in a charming manner.

In the Heidelberger Schloss the largest wine barrel in the world, with a capacity of 230,000 bottles, or 50,000 gallons, is exhibited. Try a glass of wine, on draught from this famous barrel. See the Fox Tail and the Perkeo.

Meals served in the castle Table D'Hote, *à part*. Special features are balls and concerts.

Games and other attractions in the Village.

Fine Imported and Domestic Beers and Wines a specialty.

H. ALBERT,
Proprietor.

FERD. HAASTERS,
Manager.

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German Restaurant.

Proprietor: PETER NICOLINI.

Between Administration Bldg. and Machinery Hall.

Meals Served at all hours with the best the market affords.

*

Imported and Domestic Wines and Beers.

*

A beautiful view of the Exposition grounds can be had from the veranda.

*

Guaranteed Good Service.

Deutsches Restaurant.

Besitzer: Peter Nicolini.

Empfiehlt alle der Saison angemessene Speisen zu jeder Tageszeit und mässigen Preissen.

*

Importirte und einheimische Weine und Biere.

*

Von der Terrasse wunderschöne Aussicht uber die Ausstellung.

*

Die aufmerksamste Bedienung zugesichert.

PETER NICOLINI, PROP'R.

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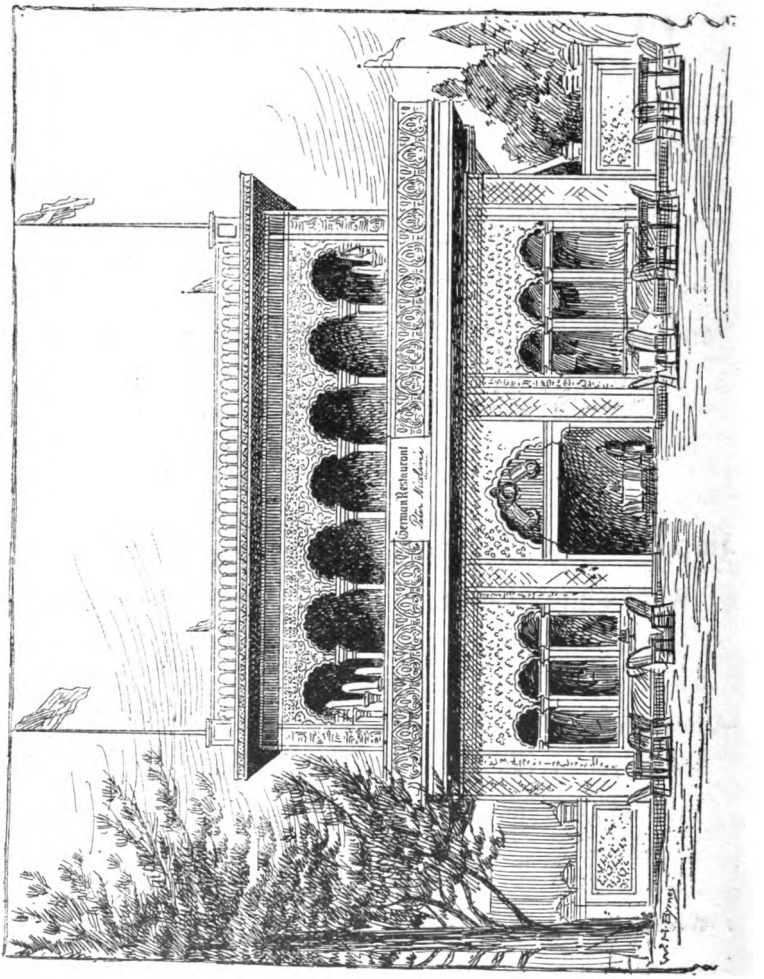

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SINCE ECLIPSE CHAMPAGNE, the exquisite California product, appeared on the market, the majority of epicures of fine wines will drink nothing else. It is a delicious beverage, equal to the best vintage of foreign champagnes, and, not only is it consumed in California and other sections of the United States, but many foreign countries. Eclipse Champagne is pure and a delicacy visitors to the fair will enjoy.

THE PALACE LAGER BEER of the San Francisco Stock Brewery is the popular beverage at the Midwinter Exposition.

THE BEER, ALE AND PORTER brewed by the Enterprise Brewing Company of San Francisco is unexcelled. It is for sale everywhere in San Francisco and at the Midwinter Fair.

THE POODLE DOG RESTAURANT, southeast corner Grant avenue and Bush street, is leader, etc. Breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper, wedding and theater parties supplied in the very best style at short notice.

GRAY'S DINING-ROOMS, at 636 Market street, opposite the Palace Hotel, is one of the best conducted restaurants in San Francisco, and any one desiring a meal and comfortable place to take their meals should call there. The rates are reasonable and special effort is made to cater to family trade.

ORPHEUM THEATER.—The Orpheum Theater is the leading music hall of the Pacific Coast, and, with a changing bill every week, offers the most complete entertainment in San Francisco. Special effort is made by the able manager, Mr. Gustav Walter, to give a clean performance, and the attendance of San Francisco's best people is an evidence of the high character of the theater. The Orpheum is centrally located on O'Farrell street, between Stockton and Powell.

THOSE CONTEMPLATING A TRIP to the beautiful city of Stockton will be pleased to know that the Grand Central Hotel of that place offers superior accommodations at reasonable rates. The hotel is splendidly furnished, centrally located, and rooms, single or en suite, with meals, can be had from $1.25 to $2.00 per day. John Hopes, proprietor.

ONE OF THE most commodious and convenient hotels in San Francisco is the Ahlborn House, on Grant avenue, between Sutter and Bush streets. Meals are served for 25 cents, and room rates range from $1.00 to $1.50 per day, according to room.

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The Hotel St. Nicholas.

COUCH & FOSTER, Props.

A new 500-room, fire-proof, brick and stone structure, situated at the junction of Market, Hayes, Larkin and Ninth streets, S. F., Cal. First-class in all its appointments. This new and beautiful hotel is located in the heart of the city, and is the nearest and most accessable of any first-class hotels to the California Midwinter Fair Grounds. Six lines of cars direct from the Fair pass the door. This hotel has a frontage of 380 feet on Market street and 372 feet on Hayes street, occupying almost an entire block, and is one of the model hotels of the world. One hundred suites with private bath and toilet adjoining; hot and cold water night and day in every room; baths free to guests in the house. Halls and public rooms heated by steam. Every room is large, light and airy and easy of access from broad, light parlors. Five hundred feet of fire hose on each floor, in different sections, insuring every precaution in case of fire. The cafe and dining rooms are the finest in the city. Elegant reception parlor, ladies' parlor, ball-room, billiard-room, reading, writing and smoking rooms—all of which are on the first floor of the magnificent hotel. Conducted on the American and European plan.

Terms: American plan, $1.50 to $3.50 per day. European plan, $1.00 to $2.50 per day.

N. B.—Six lines of cars direct to the Midwinter Fair Grounds pass the door of this house.

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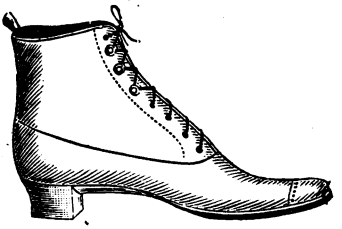
THE HOTEL MIRABEAU, at the corner of Ellis and Leavenworth streets, is a family hotel of high repute, and occupies an enviable location, convenient to numerous street car lines and the more prominent business streets. Visitors to the Exposition will be pleased with this fine house and the reasonable rates, by the day or week. Mme. Borel-Snyders, the proprietress, is highly praised as a hostess.

LE RECAMIER, at 632 Post street, is a finely furnished new house, with sunny rooms, single or en suito. A table, conducted in French style, is run in connection with the house. French, English and Spanish spoken. Mme. Fleury, proprietress.

See Display of my Work in the Manufacturers' Building, East Gallery, Cal. Midwinter Exposition, 1894.



JAMES CLULOW,

CUSTOM

Boot and Shoe Store.

NO. 528 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Bet. Clay and Commercial, Opp. "Morning Call" Office, - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BOSTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

The originators of painless dentistry. Dentistry in all branches performed. Offices, 661 Market St., Nucleus Building.

GRAY'S DINING ROOM,

636 MARKET STREET, - - Opposite Palace Hotel.

PARTIES desiring a neat and comfortable place to take their meals will find it to their advantage to call at the above-named place, where all the delicacies of the season may be obtained at moderate rates, and an excellent cuisine is the rule. Families will do well to visit the place where accommodations suited to their tastes may be found. Do not fail to visit us.

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A First-Class Hat Store.

TO our numerous visitors to the Midwinter Fair we earnestly recommend the firm of GROOM & NASH, hatters, 942 Market Street, under Baldwin Hotel. Our San Francisco people need no introduction to this enterprising and reliable firm. J. J. Groom, senior member of the firm, earned the confidence of the public by an honorable discharge of his responsible office of Court-room Clerk in the Superior Court, for many years. Mr. J. F. Nash has devoted his life to a study of the hat business. We of San Francisco have learned by experience that the firm of Groom & Nash carry the best stock, the latest styles, and sell closer than any of their competitors. It is a particular pleasure to trade with a firm the members of which are courteous at all times and go to extremes to please their customers.

The hatters of this city have fallen into a rut and profound slumber, and have been imposing old styles on a confiding people. The firm of Groom & Nash, full of dash and enterprise, have inaugurated the laudable custom of introducing in San Francisco the styles at the same time they are produced in New York. If you want a first-class hat at reasonable prices, go to Groom & Nash, our leading hatters, at 942 Market Street, under the Baldwin Hotel.

EGYPTIAN HALL.

Rolstair's New Illusion of

Pharaoh's Daughter.

The transformation of a marble statue into a beautiful living girl.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

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The Grandest on Earth!

DON'T FAIL TO SEE

THE GREATEST ATTRACTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE

YOSEMITE VALLEY

Panorama.

The most realistic and greatest painting in the world.

Look into its awful depths.

See the rainbow-crowned waterfalls, 2,000 feet high.

View the great rock masses wreathed in storm cloud and mist.

See the mighty snow-mantled Sierra Nevada Mountains, over 50 miles away.

ALL FOR 25 CENTS.

At Corner Tenth and Market Streets.

The most artistic attraction ever shown in America.

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Concessions received Too Late for Classification.

Public Comfort Restaurant.—Situated on South Drive directly south of Boone's Wild Animal Arena. This building is an attractive one devoted to the purpose indicated by its suggestive name. Visitors to the Fair will find here a good lunch tastefully prepared and neatly served. Mr. Meyer, the proprietor, prides himself particularly on his coffee, tea and milk. He is the inventor of a patent coffee urn, which he truthfully claims produces coffee of unsurpassed flavor and aroma. In addition to the articles mentioned, meals of all sorts with wines and mineral waters may be ordered at moderate prices.

German Resturant.—Facing the Grand Court, between the Administration building and Taber's Photograph building. This is one of the most attractive resorts of the Exposition, the structure being particularly handsome and equipped with all the modern conveniences. There are two floors, the lower being devoted to a large dining-room, where the delicacies of the season are to be had at reasonable prices. Imported wines, liquors and cigars and the freshest and most delicious specimens of the bakers' art are served. The upper floor, with its wide verandas, affords a fine view of the Exposition grounds, and especially of the Grand Court. Here, also, may refreshment and meals be enjoyed. Mr. P. Nicolini, the proprietor, enjoys a high reputation as a caterer.

The Automatic Race Course.—Situated near the Recreation Grounds. This is a novel device, consisting of a large number of automatic horses and chariots, so arranged as to start at a signal, and by having their rates of speed varied, producing for the riders all the exciting effects of a race.

The Arizona Museum.—This is an interesting exhibition gathered from all parts of that strange land, Arizona. The collection comprises specimens of beasts, birds, reptiles, flowers and plants, as well as many curiosities manufactured by the Indian tribes. It is situated on the South Drive, near the Alameda County building.

Oregon Hydraulic Mining Exhibit.—Situated in the southern part of the grounds, opposite the "Scenic Railway." This is an interesting and instructive object lesson in hydraulic mining. Few people have any idea of the tremendous power of water as applied to mining, and the wonderful ease with which improved mechanical appliances control it. The "pay dirt" used in this practical demonstration was brought direct from Oregon.

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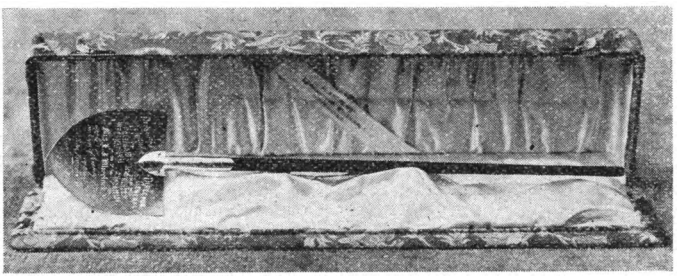
Souvenir Shovels—MRS. L. J. WHEELOCK'S OFFICIAL SOUVENIR OF THE FAIR.—In the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts building, on the balcony near the band stand, is a pretty little booth decorated in red and gold; in the Agriculture and Horticulture building, at the northwest corner of the ground floor, is another, decorated in red and silver; in the Mechanical Arts building, on the balcony in the northwest corner, is still a third booth, decorated in red and silver; these are Mrs. Wheelock's space concessions for the sale of the Souvenir Shovel. They can also be had at La Verite Toilet Bazaar, 1120 Market street. The history of the



shovel is briefly this: When the project of the Midwinter Fair had successfully survived the troubles of its early days and its existence became assured, it was determined to celebrate the dedication of the grounds at Golden Gate Park with joyful and imposing ceremonies. It was then that Mrs. Wheelock, a resident of San Francisco, had the happy thought that the shovel which broke the ground for the beginning of the great work should not be of common steel but of silver. Accordingly she had a shovel made, the blade being of silver appropriately engraved and the handle of California redwood, and this she presented to the Director-General, and with it was turned the first shovel full of earth for the Midwinter Exposition, in the presence of the greatest concourse of people ever gathered together in California.

It is a replica of this famous shovel in miniature that the lady, inspired by another happy thought, offers to visitors as a memento. Surely it would be hard to find one more appropriate, in addition to which it is quite a pretty little ornament. One size takes the shape of a scarf pin; while larger ones, adorned with engravings of the State seal, and the Administration building, might be put to a more practical use for coffee or ice cream shovels. The prices vary from 50 cents to $2.50.

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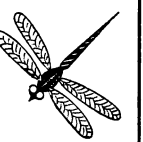

Union Square

Dining Parlors,

227 Geary Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

MRS. GEORGIA POWELL,
PROPRIETOR.

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