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WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN

PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION
TO BE HELD IN ST. LOUIS.
1903.



NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Vol. 2.

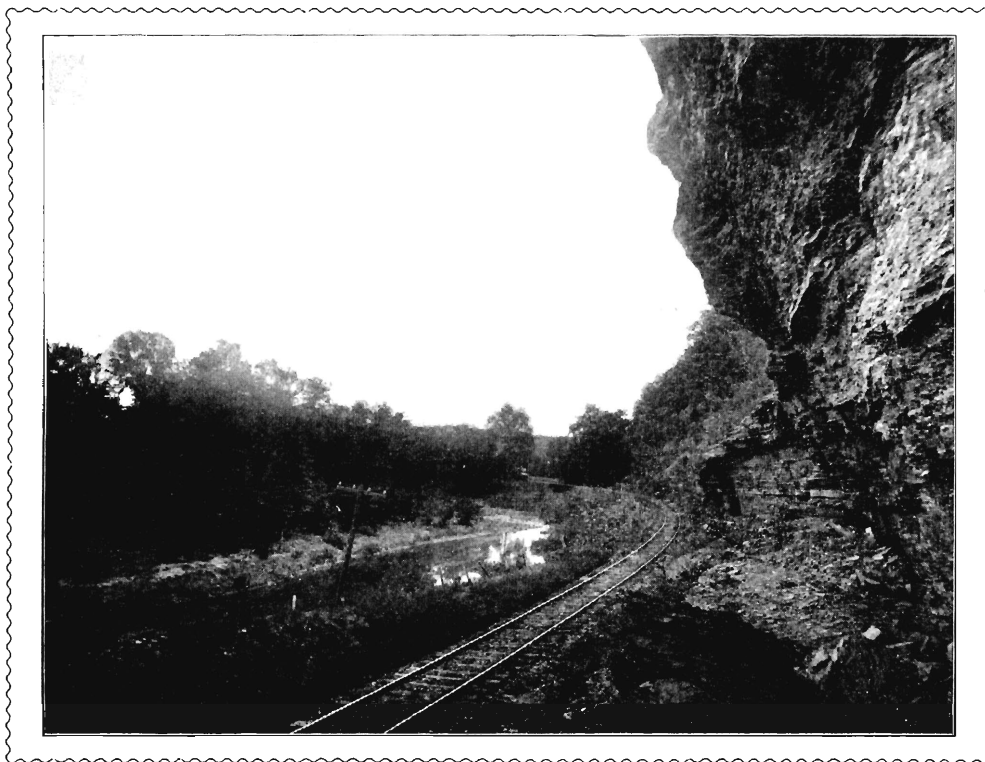
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A., AUGUST, 1901.

No. 10.

Published Monthly by World's Fair Publishing Co.

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Is quite an inducement to a Texas-bound traveler during the Summer months. The lack of dust is a feature of the ride.



YOU can enjoy a ride of five hundred miles through the Ozarks, provided your tickets are arranged for

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World's Fair Bulletin.

ESTABLISHED 1899.

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COLIN M. SELPH, EDITOR AND MANAGER.

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The Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be opened on April 30, 1903, just one hundred years after Napoleon signed the Louisiana Territory treaty.

Mr. John Schroers, Chairman of the Committee on Education, is in correspondence with gentlemen relative to the establishment of a department of social economy at the World's Fair.

Mr. James A. Reardon, President of the Reardon Manufacturing Company, suggests that an international commercial congress be held in St. Louis during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The mail of President Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, is growing every day. Letters on all subjects and from all parts of the globe have been received since the company was organized.

The World's Fair Committee on Fine Arts, recently appointed, consists of Isaac W. Morton, Chairman; S. M. Dodd, Vice-Chairman, and Messrs. J. E. Smith, Geo. A. Madill, Adolphus Busch and Thos. H. McKittrick.

When Dr. Frank Ring started for Europe the other day he kindly took with him quite a load of World's Fair literature, which he expects to distribute

in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and several other countries of Europe.

Mr. Stuyvesant Fish resigned from the directory of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company because of other duties, the gentleman being President of the Illinois Central Railroad. His successor on the Exposition Board is Mr. Isaac W. Morton, advisory director of the Simmons Hardware Co.

Mr. J. C. Strauss, the photographer, is taking great interest in the World's Fair and particularly the projected display of photographs. He has had some correspondence with President Francis in regard to the latter, and is now getting the views of many other photographers. The National Association of Photographers will probably have a good deal to say on the subject at the coming convention.

Robert S. McCormick, American Minister to Austria, was entertained while in St. Louis recently by the World's Fair Committee on Foreign Relations. The gentleman represented the Columbian Exposition in England, and before that, from 1889 to 1891, was secretary of the American Legation at London. He formerly resided in St. Louis, and can be counted on to do a great deal for it when he reaches Vienna.

The Department of Manufactures and Machinery for the World's Fair has been divided into two departments. One, called the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Department, will be in charge of a committee composed of Geo. W. Parker, Chairman; Goodman King, Vice-Chairman, and Messrs. W. H. Woodward, Jas. F. Coyle, Geo. Warren Brown, Jonathan Rice and C. F. G. Meyer. The Machinery Department will be organized shortly.

Mr. Colyer Meriwether, secretary and treasurer of the Southern Historical Association, at Washington, D. C., has writ-

ten to President Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, calling attention to a publication now being issued by that society about Louisiana Territory, and in which the question of the boundaries of the territory is exhaustively treated. The author of the work is Prof. J. R. Fichlon, of Tulane University, New Orleans.

Prof. Alcee Fortier, of Tulane University, New Orleans, La., visited St. Louis recently and was the guest of Mr. Pierre Chouteau, Chairman of the Historical Committee of the World's Fair. The professor is President of the Historical Society of the State of Louisiana, and is considered an authority on the history of the Territory of Louisiana. During his stay in St. Louis a reception was tendered the gentleman by the Missouri Historical Society. He reports that his State will be well represented at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Much interest is being taken in Italy in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. A leading Florentine journal recently devoted the first page of an issue to St. Louis and the Exposition of 1903. Since then other Italian journals have had considerable to say about the Fair. Mr. F. Lenci, of Milan, who represents in that city the Commercial Cable Co. of New York, has written to Fair headquarters giving valuable suggestions as to the work of promoting the interests of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in Italy.

Mr. W. S. Ward, who represented the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company at the International Mining Congress, at Boise City, Idaho, last month, resides in Denver, Colo. He was director in chief of Colorado's mining exhibit at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. Before that he had been commissioner from Colorado to the Paris Exposition of 1889. He represented his State at the Paris Exposition last year and at Omaha in 1898. Years ago he was editor of the *Technologist*, of New York City, and also scientific editor of *Appleton's Journal*.

PLAN AND SCOPE.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR AT ST. LOUIS IN 1903.

The plan and the scope of the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1903, celebrating the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase, have been adopted by the Board of Directors. The official announcement follows:

PLAN.

The foundation plan of the St. Louis World's Fair will be that of an exposition both national and international in its character, so that the people of not only the Louisiana Purchase Territory, but of our Union, and of all of the nations as well, can participate. It will be so projected and developed as to ensure the active interest of all the peoples of the world, and induce their participation upon a scale without parallel in any previous exposition.

It will present in a special degree, and in the most comprehensive manner, the history, the resources, and the development of the States and Territories lying within the boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase, showing what it was and what it is; what it contained and produced in 1803; what it contains and produces in 1903.

It will make it plain that the prophecy of 1803 has been more than fulfilled, and shows that a veritable empire lies now between the Gulf of Mexico and Puget Sound, within the limits of the territory Jefferson obtained by the Louisiana Purchase.

It will show the history, resources, and development of the colonies and possessions of the United States, including Porto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii, Samoa, Guam, and the Philippines. It will embrace in a similar portrayal Cuba and any other country which may enjoy the special and exceptional protection and guardianship of the United States.

It will depart from the plan of all past expositions and make life and movement its distinguishing and marked characteristics. To this end it will aim definitely at an exhibition of man as well as the works of man; at the presentation of manufacturing industries in actual conduct as well as of the machines out of action; at the exhibition of processes as well as of completed products.

It will carefully plan in the location, the construction, and arrangement of all buildings and works so as to assure the highest degree of convenience, ease and comfort for visitors who come to inspect the wonders contained within its enclosure. It will make it both easy and comfortable to get to the Exposition Grounds from every quarter of the city, and from every railway terminating in St. Louis. It will in like manner make it easy and comfortable to move about the Exposition Grounds, and to pass from building to building and from point to point within every building of large area. In short, it will make the transportation of visitors the subject of special study, and spare no expense in the solving of this vital problem, so that the St. Louis World's Fair

may go down in history as the first great international exhibition which a visitor could inspect without enduring serious fatigue and hardship.

Finally, it will embody and illustrate the latest and most advanced progress in the employment of the energies of nature. It will be up to date in the use of all new motive forces, and be fully abreast with science in the utilization of every novel invention or discovery that has practical value.

SCOPE.

In order that the general plan outlined for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition may be fulfilled in its actual accomplishments, the Fair will exhibit the arts and industries, the methods and processes of manufacture of the whole world; it will gather the products of the soil, mine, forest, and sea from the whole earth.

It will comprehend man in his full twentieth century development, exhibiting not alone his material, but his social, advancement. It will show humanity at rest as well as at work, presenting man in his hours of recreation, his exercises, his games and his sports. It will illustrate the modern home with the infinity of comforts and conveniences that have been brought into common use within the century the St. Louis World's Fair will commemorate.

It will embrace in its scope a comprehensive anthropological exhibition, constituting a Congress of Races, and exhibiting particularly the barbarous and semi-barbarous peoples of the world as nearly as possible in their ordinary and native environments.

It will bring together the wild life of the forests, plains, and waters, showing visitors a zoological collection of untrained and untamed animals as nearly as practicable with the surroundings of their native state.

The progressiveness of the Exposition will be most especially manifest in the manner and extent of its use of artificial light, both for purposes of illumination and as a means of decoration. Electric lighting in the latest, most striking, and most effective form, as well as all other new and efficient modes of illuminating, will be so liberally employed that the Exposition grounds and buildings will blaze with light at night, and their beauties successfully rival the attractions of daylight.

For the development of the Exposition to the full scope outlined, provision will be made for the housing and care of exhibits divided into a number of grand sections, each of which will be again divided into departments and sub-departments. The principal sections into which the Exposition will be divided are as follows:

Agriculture.
Anthropology and Ethnology.

Athletic and Outdoor Sports and Games.
Chemical Industries.
Civil Engineering.
Colonization.
Decoration, Furniture, etc.
Diversified Industries.
Education and Instruction.
Electricity.
Fine Arts.
Food Stuffs.
Forestry.
History.
Horticulture and Arboriculture.
Liberal Arts.
Manufactures and Machinery.
Military and Naval.
Mining and Metallurgy.
Social Economy.
Textiles.
Transportation.
Wild Animals.

DAVID R. FRANCIS,
President.

WALTER B. STEVENS,
Secretary.

NATIONAL COMMISSION.

Selection of the Forest Park Site Approved.

The selection of the Forest Park site by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company received the hearty approval of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission. There was no dissenting voice, and all the members were present, except Commissioner McBride, of Oregon. Action was not taken until the park had been visited, and the legal questions raised by an objector had been thoroughly considered.

The National Commission consists of Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, Chairman; Martin H. Glynn, of New York, Vice-Chairman; Joseph Flory, of Missouri, Secretary; J. M. Thurston, Nebraska; William Lindsay, Kentucky; G. W. McBride, Oregon; F. A. Betts, Connecticut, and J. M. Allen, Mississippi. Five of the gentlemen — Allen, Carter, Glynn, Lindsay, and Thurston—are lawyers, and all attended the meetings held by the Commission in the last week of June. The legal questions referred to were as to the right of the Municipal Assembly to grant the use of Forest Park, or any part of it, for World's Fair Purposes. Mr. James L. Blair, general counsel for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, had decided that the Municipal Assembly had such authority, and the five lawyers on the Commission, after thoroughly examining the State Constitution and City Charter, reached the same conclusion.

This matter settled, the Commission had no difficulty in approving the Louisiana Purchase Company's choice of Forest Park as a site for the World's Fair. In fact, the Commissioners present all seemed to be of the opinion that it was an ideal site. And it must also be said, to their credit, that they not only carefully considered all matters brought before them, but were enthusiastic in their interest for the World's Fair. The Commissioners are determined to do their part toward making this the greatest of all expositions.

Following is a copy of the Commission's resolution, accepting the Forest Park site:

Resolved, That the site for the Exposition, generally designated as the "Forest Park Site," and containing six hundred and sixty-eight (668) acres, described by metes and bounds (here follows the surveyor's description of the land), selected and offered by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, is hereby accepted for the purpose of the Exposition, with the understanding, assented to by said company, that such additional and contiguous lands will be hereafter acquired by said company as may be necessary to fully carry into effect the general plan and scope of said exposition as herein after determined upon.

HAWAII APPROPRIATES \$15,000.

Interest Taken by Our Insular Possessions in the World's Fair.

The Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company recently received the following telegram from Edwin S. Gill, who was then in San Francisco: "Hawaiian Legislature appropriated \$15,000 for exhibit at World's Fair. I return to Honolulu August 1st."

Mr. Gill is a well-known newspaper man. Some years ago he was the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune*. Later he traveled extensively in Mexico, and early during President McKinley's first administration he was appointed to some public office in Arizona. From Arizona he went to Hawaii, and is now editor of the Honolulu *Republican*. Mr. Gill has been a good friend of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Some time ago he wrote a letter in which he expressed the opinion that Hawaii should and would be represented at the Exposition. He favored a still larger appropriation than was made, but there is strong probability that it will be increased.

The news contained in Mr. Gill's telegram gave much satisfaction to the directors of the Exposition. The appropriation was the first made by any of Uncle Sam's new possessions. It may also be said in this connection that the members of President McKinley's cabinet, whose official duties bring them into close relations with the new territorial acquisitions of the government, are pleased with the interest shown by the inhabitants of them in the United States.

A shipment of World's Fair literature was recently made to the Philippines, and more is to follow. In fact, a great deal of such literature will be sent to all of our new insular possessions.

The Bureau of Publicity has a communication from Senor Angelo del Nero, Rome, Italy, asking for information concerning the World's Fair. Senor del Nero was Vice-President of the Commission of Fine Arts at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Ill., in 1893. He also served as Italy's representative to the Paris Exposition of Fine Arts, for which service special honors were conferred on him by King Humbert and President Loubert. The gentleman expresses great interest in everything pertaining to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

National and international associations that are to hold meetings in 1903, are being urged to select St. Louis as the place of meeting and some have already done so.

BOARD OF ARCHITECTS.

THE MEN WHO WILL PLAN AND BUILD THE INTERNATIONAL CITY OF 1903.

The Board of Architects, which will plan the principal buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and supervise their erection, is made up of the following architects and architectural firms:

Isaac S. Taylor, St. Louis, who is to be president of the board and director of works.
Eames & Young, St. Louis.
Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, St. Louis.
Widmann, Walsh & Boisselier, St. Louis.
Theo. C. Link, St. Louis.
Cass Gilbert, St. Paul and New York.
Carrere & Hastings, New York.
Van Brunt & Howe, Kansas City, Mo.
Walker & Kimball, Omaha and Boston.
D. H. Burnham & Co., Chicago.

Advisory to the Board of Architects:

Julius Pitzman, St. Louis, landscape engineer.

George E. Kessler, Kansas City, landscape architect.

Frederick W. Ruckstuhl, New York, sculptor.

The St. Louis members of the board are all well-known locally, and some of them have won national distinction. Union Station, the Planters, Southern and Lindell Hotels, the big office buildings down town and the palatial residences in the West End testify to their architectural skill. The firm of Eames & Young consists of William S. Eames and Thos. R. Young. Two other St. Louis firms have three members each, Messrs. George D. and Thomas Barnett and J. I. Haynes, constituting one, and Messrs. Fred Widmann, Robert W. Walsh and Caspar Boisselier the other. Director Taylor has no partner and that is likewise the case with Mr. Link.

D. H. Burnham, of Chicago, was the chief architect and "director of works" of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. His present partner, Mr. E. R. Graham, was assistant director of works in the planning and building of the White City. This gentleman is representing the firm at the meetings of the board at present, and will continue to do so until Mr. Burnham returns from Europe, where he is on a tour of inspection for the United States Government. Mr. Burnham is a member of the Commission of Architects and Landscape Gardeners who are at work on a plan for the improvement of the national capital.

John M. Carrere, of the firm of Carrere & Hastings, New York, is chairman of the board which prepared the plans for the Pan-American Exposition.

Cass Gilbert, who has offices in both New York City and St. Paul, was a member of the National Jury of Fine Arts for the Columbian Exposition, and a member of the Jury of Fine Arts for the Department of Agriculture at the Paris Exposition in 1890.

He designed and built the Agricultural Building at the Omaha Exposition last year, the Minnesota State Capitol and the United States Custom House in New York City.

Henry Van Brunt and Frank M. Howe, of Kansas City, assisted in the building of the Columbian Exposition city at Chicago. The famous Electricity Building was the firm's special work. The Medical School Building and Memorial Hall at Harvard University were planned by Van Brunt & Howe, and built under their supervision, and the same may be said of some twenty railway stations in the country, including the union stations at Portland, Me., and Portland, Ore.

The firm of Walker & Kimball was prominent in the construction of buildings at the Omaha Exposition last year. Charles Howard Walker, the senior member of the firm, resides in Boston and holds a professorship in Harvard University.

The Board of Architects will be assisted in the great work ahead by an advisory committee or commission, consisting of Julius Pitzman, landscape engineer; Geo. E. Kessler, landscape architect, and Frederick W. Ruckstuhl, sculptor.

Mr. Pitzman has been prominent in his line of business in St. Louis many years.

Mr. Kessler has been a resident of Kansas City about twenty years. He is the landscape architect of the Park Board of that city, and his advice was largely followed in the planning of the city's present park and boulevard system.

Mr. Ruckstuhl is secretary of the National Association of Sculptors. His home is in New York City, but he formerly resided in St. Louis, and it was here that he received his early training for his profession. He attended the School of Fine Arts of Washington University, and later studied in Europe.

The Board of Architects held its first meeting on July 9, the members of the Advisory Commission being present, as also six of the seven World's Fair directors, who form the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. The chairman of this very important committee is Mr. Wm. H. Thompson, treasurer of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, the other members being Messrs. S. M. Kennard, W. F. Nolker, John A. Holmes, P. A. O'Neil, H. W. Steinbiss, and W. B. Wells.

The gentlemen named have a gigantic task before them, but they have gone to work with a determination to accomplish it, and they will succeed. The prediction made by Ex-Gov. Francis to the Missouri Press Association on July 13 that ground for the principal buildings of the Exposition would be broken within sixty days, and that the Exposition would be opened April 30, 1903, will be fulfilled.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Howard J. Rogers to Be the Director— Strong Advisory Board.

The World's Fair Committee on Education—John Schroers, Chairman; R. B. Dula, Vice-Chairman; A. A. B. Woerheide, W. H. Woodward, A. L. Shapleigh, Geo. W. Parker and Geo. A. Madill—made good progress in July. Early in the month the committee asked the National Educational Association, then in session at Detroit, Mich., to cooperate with it in making the educational department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition a complete success from every aspect. The association was asked to appoint an "advisory board to the committee," and at the same time all State and city educational authorities were requested to "act as agents of their respective States and cities in the preparation of the representation of the systems, institutions and instrumentalities within the sphere and range of their official connection or authority."

The National Educational Association manifested great interest in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and particularly the following list of gentlemen—all men of national reputation in educational work—was named for the Advisory Board:

Dr. Wm. T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Chairman of the Advisory Board.

President Harper, Chicago University.

President Schurman, Cornell University.

President David Starr Jordan, Leland Stanford University.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University.

President James McAllister, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

Prof. C. M. Woodward, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Prof. Halsey C. Ives, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Supt. W. T. Carrington, of Missouri.

Supt. J. M. Greenwood, of Kansas City, Mo.

Supt. C. G. Pearse, of Omaha, Neb.

Supt. Aaron Gove, of Denver, Colo.

Supt. C. M. Jordan, of Minneapolis, Minn.

Supt. L. H. Jones, of Cleveland, O.

Supt. F. Louis Soldan, of St. Louis, Mo.

Daniel C. Gilman, Johns Hopkins University.

President A. S. Draper, University of Illinois.

Supt. Wm. H. Maxwell, New York City.

Supt. N. C. Dougherty, Peoria, Ill.

President Alderman, Tulane University.

The Committee on Education decided that the Educational Department needed a superintendent or director, and the Advisory Board was requested to recommend one or more persons for the position. In his letter to the Board, Chairman Schroers said: "Recognizing the mutuality of interests between us, the undersigned begs to suggest to the Advisory Board to consider the election of a qualified man for the position of Superintendent of the Educational Department and submit to the Committee on Education one or more names to select from. The Committee on Education will be largely guided by the recommendations of the Advisory Board, and I, the chairman of the

same, assure you that the success of the Educational Department of the World's Fair will be largely due to the co-operation rendered by the honorable Advisory Board. Furthermore, the undersigned begs to suggest that the Advisory Board submit to the Committee on Education an exposé upon the plan and scope of the Educational Department, which will be adopted by the Committee on Education as a working plan for the guidance of the superintendent and his co-workers."

The Advisory Board had but one recommendation for the position of superintendent—or director, the name subsequently decided on. The members were unanimously in favor of Howard J. Rogers, of Albany, N. Y., and so reported to Chairman Schroers, of the Committee on Education. Mr. Rogers was formerly State Superintendent of Schools of New York, and is well qualified for the responsible position to which he has been called.



JOHN SCHROERS.

Chairman Committee on Education.

Chairman Schroers recently addressed a circular letter to State Superintendents of Public Instruction, in which he suggested that the school teachers in the respective States be requested to consider the matter of school exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition along these lines:

1. A showing of the State organization of schools and the administration thereof, with the statistics of growth, school funds, etc.
2. The State university, other institutions and colleges, their organization, growth and present condition and specimens of work.
3. A complete showing of the normal school work, with history of the normal school; also the flora and fauna of the State.
4. A statement of normal institutes, with methods, courses of study, announcements, circulars, examinations and general character.
5. The work of the children of the State is of the highest importance and should occupy the most prominent place. The teachers of the State are especially requested to make this department more creditable.

Examinations, daily written work, map drawing, free-hand drawing, compositions, specimens of penmanship, which may be copies of several lines of prose or poetry, specimens of handwork, in or

out of school; in fact, anything that shows what the children are doing in an educational way.

Ungraded, graded and high school work will all be included in this department. The county superintendents, teachers and principals are earnestly requested to lend their assistance and are urged to co-operate in making this department all it should be.

All pupils' work should be upon paper of uniform size, 8½x11 inches, with a margin of 1 inch, written only on one side, and neatly bound for preservation.

6. A collection of kindergarten work, photographs and ground plans of our public and private school buildings, plans and specifications for the lighting, ventilation and construction of school houses; also a collection of school literature and periodicals published in this State, school books and educational addresses and woman's work in connection with the public schools.

7. Exhibits for technical work, industrial and other departments of schools for the deaf and dumb, the blind, the feeble-minded and of reform schools.

8. A department showing the plan, organization, curriculum, work and history of the denominational schools of the State.

Mr. Schroers has received replies to a number of his letters. Prof. J. J. Doyno, of Arkansas, writes: "Giving briefly my ideas as thus far considered, I shall endeavor to secure the co-operation of each county superintendent in the State, and have written to each one, asking whether or not I may depend upon him for his help. When I hear from a sufficient number I shall write, asking for a list of the leading teachers in each county. To them I shall address a circular letter, urging their co-operation in the work, and asking that during the next session they shall have the matter of school exhibits in view, and endeavor to secure for the same pictures of their school buildings, views of their classroom, pupils, etc.; written work on various subjects, properly arranged and classified; special work in map drawing, penmanship, designing and woodwork, etc.; work illustrative of new, but well-tested methods; in fact, work of every kind that shall illustrate faithfully what is being done in our public schools."

Prof. W. T. Carrington, writing from Jefferson City, says: "As the State Superintendent of Schools and member of the Advisory Committee of twenty-one appointed by the National Educational Association, and as a Missourian greatly interested in the educational work, I am willing to devote a great deal of my time and energies to the educational exhibits. I hope to meet you and your committee some time in the near future and talk this whole matter over with you. I have but two points in mind at present to urge:

"Let the St. Louis Fair be the first to provide a separate educational building, so located on the grounds as to attract as much attention as any other exhibit.

"Let as much life as possible be put into the exhibits. The world has seen quite enough of the commonplace. I should be glad to see models of school architecture, sanitation, decoration and equipment placed so as to show the best for the several grades of schools. By means of moving pictures we may possibly show the actual schoolroom work of many schools. I am quite anxious to have the general educational exhibit attract universal attention. If possible, Missouri must be first. When

you think I can be of any special service command me."

Prof. Delos Fall writes from Lansing, Mich: "There are several features in our educational work in Michigan which would make an intelligent showing as to educational progress and which could be furnished to you if sufficient encouragement is given. We are entering very heartily at the present time upon the development of manual training as a part of our high school work, and our State already contains several well-equipped plants for teaching this subject. From my standpoint, this is one of the most important factors in educational progress at the present time, and you could not do better than to make an exhibit of the work done in this direction in the various States of the Union.

"Another feature which has not yet received as much attention as it should is the training of the child in the years preceding his advent into the real work of the graded schools. I refer to the kindergarten, and if your committee could emphasize the value and necessity of this feature of our education it would do a good work.

"Of course, the regular work of the schools could be shown by exhibits of work done by pupils, or the condition of progress in the various States might be shown by pictures or cuts of buildings and grounds, accompanied by statistical tables."

The by-law creating the Committee on Education reads as follows: "The Committee on Education and Educational Congresses shall consist of seven members and shall have charge of all matters pertaining to elementary and higher instruction in schools and other institutions of learning, whether devoted to science, literature or art, and also of all educational congresses and conventions and all subjects directly connected therewith."

Chairman Schroers had this to say in regard to another important branch of the work under the Committee on Education: "We shall probably appoint a woman's auxiliary board, similar to that body of ladies at the Chicago World's Fair, of which Mrs. Potter Palmer was presiding officer, composed of one hundred active and most distinguished members of local club women, with a regular organization as president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, executive committee, etc. That body will appoint a chairman of a sub-committee of fifty ladies to be appointed by such chairman in all large cities of the country. All leading women educators of the country will be made members of an advisory board to the woman's auxiliary board proper.

"The Woman's Congress Auxiliary will embrace between fifteen and twenty main departments, such as literature, government, education, science, music, art, engineering, etc., in each of which will be sub-divisions. A programme will be arranged for congresses in each of these departments and divisions in which specialists and advanced thinkers may participate in discussing the vital and important questions, and presenting the latest and best achievements of the human mind in each."

LA EXPOSICIÓN UNIVERSAL DE ST. LOUIS PARA 1903.

De México debe esperarse que tome una parte activa en la Exposición de St. Louis, en 1903, que se inaugura por sus moradores; celebrando la compra de la Louisiana. Esta compra es uno de los sucesos más notables en la historia Americana, llevado acabo por su ilustre Estadista Thomas Jefferson, y merece ser conmemorado por los habitantes de St. Louis con dicha Exposición, la que, incontestablemente será una fuente que directamente derrame incalculables beneficios en la educacion, la cultura y todo aprovechamiento intelectual y material.

La Exposición debe establecer y establecerá, sin duda alguna, más firmes y estrechas relaciones entre todas las naciones del orbe y muy especialmente entre este país y él de México. Nuestra proximidad ofrece en favor de una y otra nacion, el engrande-



RAFAEL P. SERRANO,
Consul de Mexico.

cimiento de todas las ramificaciones de la actividad humana.

El comercio acrecerá notablemente despues de la feria, y St. Louis será mejor conocido, cual lo merece, en todos los diferentes centros del mundo. Todos y cada uno de los visitantes extranjeros, la inspeccion personal de las exhibiciones por los representantes respectivos de los Gobiernos de otras naciones, contribuirán para acentuar las doctrinas de paz, de armonia, encaminando a todos a mejor cordialidad, en virtud de nuevos conocimientos y experiencia, facilitando la conservación de buenas relaciones internacionales para dirimir cualquiera diferencia que pudiera sucltarse, por medio de la arbitracón y no de la guerra.

Las buenas asociaciones son las que traen las bendiciones sobre los países y son las que ejercen los mejores efectos y fines, tanto sobre las naciones como en los individuos. Las Exposiciones concluyen por completo con las malas ideas de localismo, ensanchan los sentimientos de fraternidad y educan al hombre en la verdadera practica social. El

aislamiento es la ignorancia y causa la inercia y caída de los pueblos.

Los beneficios mayores de este certamen serán sin duda, para St. Louis; sus calles estarán escrupulosamente limpias y renovadas; pronto se verán nuevas y hermosas construcciones que embellezcan sus boulevares; nuevas y cómodas casas comerciales vendrán a aumentar su magnificencia, y sus habitantes y visitantes tendrán una gran escuela donde estudiar el progreso del mundo entero.

México avanza rapidamente en todas las esferas del saber. Cortos años hace no era más que un niño en acción; ahora es ya un adulto valeroso que se apega á todo adelante. Mi país proyecta el gasto de 10 Millones de pesos para embellecer y adornar su Capital, la ciudad cosmopolita de México.

La bien reconocida progresista administracion del General Porfirio Diaz, con la importante colaboracion de sus distinguidos Secretarios de Estado, ha traído a nuestro país al presente concierto de paz y engrandecimiento. México es una potencia que se levanta, en inteligencia, poder, finanzas y comercio.

Las comunicaciones, el comercio, el estudio de las ciencias y artes, el conocimiento de las letras y de la civilizaci6n fortalecen las relaciones internacionales.

Nuestros plante—les de ensenanza incluyen hoy el estudio del idioma Ingles y los ultimos metodos de la instruccion practica. Todo esto lleva ya el sello del mejoramiento en las relaciones internacionales. El Yankee busca siempre el ensanche en las relaciones; por que no toma el ejemplo el Yankee de St. Louis, del hermano Mexicano? El Club Latino-Americano, cuyos miembros son todos hombres prominentes en negocios, puede prohiar esa idea llevandola á buen fin; pues seguro estoy que su progresista administrador, nuestro buen amigo el Sr. James Arbuckle, gustoso cooperar a ese efecto.

Conferencias se dan ya en ciudades rivales precisando la necesidad del conocimiento del idioma espanol en este país.

Otra de las necesidades para el fomento de las relaciones internacionales, es que el viajero comercial, se preocupe más de los metodos que el negociante extranjero acostumbre y los aprenda, par—á mejor establecer la amistad á la par que las buenas relaciones mercantiles entre uno y otro país. Otro camino de aconsejarse para ese objeto, es él de procurar que les empresas periodísticas y ferrocarrileras pongan de su parte cuantos medios sean posibles para hacer más frecuentes las excursiones a la Ciudad de México y otras importantes plazas de la Republica, en las cuales el excursionista encontrará cualquiera clima uqe sea de su gusto y mucho de agradable en atracciones y negocios.

Sinceramente deseo, que la Exposición de St. Louis celebrando la compra de la Louisiana tenga un éxito completo.

St. Louis, Mo., 30 de Julio de 1901.

RAFAEL P. SERRANO,
Consul de Mexico.

The busiest spot in St. Louis now is World's Fair headquarters, and it will continue to be the busiest for two years.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES INTERESTED.

Resident Consuls in St. Louis on Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* recently published letters from some of the resident consuls and vice-consuls of St. Louis in regard to the representation of their respective countries at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

"England will undoubtedly have a finer display at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be given in St. Louis in 1903 than she has had at any of its predecessors," said Mr. Western Bascome, Vice-Consul for Great Britain. "The close commercial relations and the brotherly feeling now existing between these two great countries assures St. Louis a better exhibit from my country in 1903 than was seen at either the Philadelphia, Chicago, or Paris Expositions. For some time the people of Great Britain have had their eyes turned upon commercial America, and the interest manifested by the English in the coming Fair is unusually large. I am daily receiving inquiries from all parts of the country in regard to the Fair. Some wish to know whether St. Louis will really have an Exposition. Others wish to be informed as to the time of the opening and the progress of the building, and many firms desire me to keep them posted as to the proper time to negotiate for space for exhibits. Among the signatures on these letters some of the most conspicuous advertisers of the former Exposition may be recognized."

Mr. L. Seguenot, representing both France and Belgium, said that those countries would undoubtedly manifest an interest in the Exposition as soon as officially notified that it was to be held, and he added: "If we may judge by the numerous requests for information coming from private sources, that is to say, from merchants, manufacturers, artists, etc., interested in the matter we may already feel certain that even aside from the official co-operation of governments, private interests will be largely represented."

Mr. Jose M. Trigo, Consul for Spain, said: "The largest manufacturers and producers of Spain are asking for information about the St. Louis World's Fair, and have been doing so for over a year, when the idea began to take tangible shape. Our chambers of commerce, responding to the demands of the manufacturers, are also asking for as much information as can be given them, and, finally, the Spanish authorities, while nothing has been done officially by them, they being more familiar with the necessities of the country than the individuals themselves, are much more interested than anyone else."

"Besides the well-known manufacturing enterprises of the Catalan province and other provinces of Spain, Spaniards with large capital at their command have returned during the last few years to the mother country, and have found profitable investments in different channels of commerce, imparting with their money new blood and modern ideas and activity to the already existing one. This has been amply shown at the late Paris World's Fair, and there is no doubt that it will be in evidence in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Officially nothing yet has

reached me, but everything indicates the fact my countrymen are awake to the possibilities open to them by taking part in the World's Fair, and they will not allow these great possibilities to escape. St. Louis, by itself, with its immense production of bottled goods of every description, gives to my country an excellent market for one of her export products, such as the first-class corks, the quality of which is superior in Spain to any other. Few people have an idea of the millions of corks used in St. Louis every year. A single brewery expends over \$150,000 a year in that commodity."

Mr. Domenico Ginocchio, Royal Consular Agent of Italy, said: "My government has been informed of all the steps in the progress of the plan to hold an Exposition in commemoration of the purchase of the great Louisiana territory. There is no more wideawake and progressive nation on earth than the Italian. The country is the garden spot of Europe, and supplies most of the good things of life to the greater portion of the world. The volume of trade between Italy and the United States is enormous. The relations between the two countries are most friendly, and it is but natural to suppose that Italy will make a splendid display of her choicest products at this great International Exhibition."

Mr. Ferdinand Diehm, Consul for the Austria-Hungarian empire, said: "As soon as it was definitely decided that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition would be held, I sent a report to the Austrian government. I gave them all of the details as to cost and scope, and wrote that I would continue to send reports from time to time. I have informed the government as to the location of the site and other details. I know that the Austrian government's policy is to be very liberal in its patronage of great expositions, such as this one will be. I have already been informed that a special commission will be sent to St. Louis to aid me in looking out for the interests of Austrian visitors."

Mr. B. B. Hagsma, Consul for Holland, expressed the opinion that Dutch art should have a prominent place in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and added: "In regard to the ethnological exhibition, Holland could collect from its 30,000,000 subjects in the East Indies a fair supply, say from Java, Sumatra, Borneo, etc., the last named said to be pretty low in the scale of civilization. At the Columbian Fair in Chicago, the Javanese made quite a show, and, I presume, if American representatives at The Hague would consult the colonial authorities, satisfactory results might be effected."

Mr. Alf. Essendrup, Vice-Consul for Norway and Sweden, is an enthusiastic friend of the Exposition enterprise. "I have not lost an opportunity," he said, "to advertise the Fair, and I have sent many letters to the papers in the kingdom, giving elaborate information of the scope of the enterprise and its status. Every mail brings inquiries from merchants in the kingdom about the character of exhibits that should be made. I answer all these inquiries, urging the merchants to make an elaborate exhibit, showing, as far as possible, the resources of the country. I have written long letters to every business organization in the kingdom, and all these

communications have been reproduced in the press, with the announcement that the organizations approve them, and urge the citizens to grasp the importance of the great Fair.

"In all these letters I suggested that the merchants and business organizations combine to secure the passage of a bill by the Storting, providing for a large appropriation by the government to be used in erecting a building here, and equipping it with products of the kingdom. So important do I regard an exhibit of this character, that I have been urging my government to continue it for at least five years after the Fair. I am pleased to say that this suggestion has been generally approved, and I believe it will be carried out.

"Many persons in the United States have little idea of the real greatness of Norway and Sweden. The great distance between that kingdom and this country makes it expensive for the manufacturer to distribute his goods here through the markets with any satisfactory success. The World's Fair will give him an opportunity to do this work with little expense, and to do it in a way that will insure him greater success than he could hope for under ordinary circumstances. He sees it, and both he and the government will be at the Fair with an exhibit that will do honor to him and it."

Mr. D. Jannopoulos, Vice-Consul for Greece, has written as follows to that country's Minister of Foreign Affairs:

I beg to inform Your Excellency that in 1903 a World's Exposition will be held in St. Louis. The company has \$16,000,000 to expend, this amount being appropriated by the United States Government, State of Missouri, and the City of St. Louis. The above amount of money being exclusive of the appropriations being made by the many States of the Union, which will be many millions more, and expect to have a grander Exposition than the World's Columbian Exposition of Chicago, in 1893, and expect to have all foreign nations to exhibit.

I hope Greece will be represented in this great event as one of the many enterprising nations. St. Louis is centrally located and is a great distributing center, therefore Greece can derive great benefits by introducing her products in this new and progressive world, also to exhibit casts of statuary which are very much appreciated here and many purchasers may be found among the various art museums in this country.

St. Louis also has the advantage of cheap freights. Shipments could be made from Europe directly to New Orleans and thence by steamer on the Mississippi River to St. Louis. At the Chicago Exposition, 1893, where I was one of the royal Commissioners of Greece, we had about 11,000 square feet of space in five different places—we ought to have more here. If we apply in time we may obtain all we want.

I pray you to notify me as soon as possible of the Government's decision.

Mr. J. Buff, Consul for Switzerland, reported that some of the Swiss exhibitors at the late Paris Exposition, had lost considerable money. They might not be represented at St. Louis in 1903, but, as yet, no effort had been made to induce them or others in Switzerland to exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Mr. Hutchins Inge, Consul for Liberia, said: "The Republic of Liberia owes much to St. Louis. It was founded largely through the efforts of St. Louisans. The question of having a Liberian exhibit at the World's Fair has already been taken up, and is being vig-

orously agitated. The details have been left in the hands of Charles Hall Adams, of Boston, the Liberian Consul-General to the United States. Mr. Adams has already promised that he will strongly urge his government to participate in the Exposition. Liberia, though an undeveloped country, has many interesting things to show. It is rich in natural products, such as ores, rare woods and tropical plants. Its people will see the value of showing to the world what the race can do. There are, as yet, few factories in Liberia, but such products as are available will, undoubtedly, be on exhibition in St. Louis in 1903."

Mr. A. de Figueiredo, Consul for Brazil, has taken a lively interest in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and expects the great Portuguese Republic of South America to be much better represented at St. Louis in 1903 than it was at Chicago in 1893. His letter to the Post-Dispatch concluded as follows: "The products of the Amazon Valley and Central Brazil, which in rubber and coffee find their largest markets in the United States, and the numberless varieties of valuable woods, such as mahogany, satin, 'jacaranda,' iron and snake wood, would be interesting. During the Centennial at Philadelphia, Brazil exhibited over thirty different varieties of coffee, and at Chicago that product represented plantations located from within a few degrees of the equator to twenty-five degrees south thereof. The diamond mines along the San Francisco River, and the gold mines of Ouro Preto could make interesting exhibits, not to mention the pottery work from Bahia, and the embroidery and lace making by former slaves."

One of the best reports was received from Mr. Gus V. Brecht, Consul for Argentina. "The Argentina Republic," said Mr. Brecht, "will make a notable display of its wonderful resources at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Her people will be anxious to show to all the world the results of the marvelous growth and progress of their country during the last few years."

"There will be no more interesting exhibit at the big Fair. It will run the gamut from the arts to agriculture, and will include displays of manufactures, minerals, and natural products the like of which is seen in few countries of the world. Argentine will be proud to show North Americans how she has followed their lead in the use of electricity. In the last decade, \$10,000,000 has been invested in electrical appliances. Great preparations are being made for the collection and formation of large and valuable displays of the natural products of the country in the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms. These exhibits will be systematically classified, and detailed information will be furnished concerning the exploitation of the different industries, and the facilities attending the marketing of the products. The animal products of the country will be represented by extensive and valuable exhibits of wool, skins, hides, etc. Argentine's display at the St. Louis World's Fair, therefore, promises to be a representative one, and also exceedingly appropriate as well as illustrative of the great natural wealth and wonderful latent resources of the republic."

Mr. L. D. Kingsland represents three Central American republics in St. Louis, namely, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Honduras, and all three, he says, are "in close touch with the United States." The concluding paragraphs of his interesting report were as follows:

"It is a well-known fact that St. Louis is very popular with all Latin-American countries, and is recognized as the leading export city of the United States excepting New York, and New York is beginning to feel she is a close competitor to her."

"The Mississippi River makes a direct connection to Mexico, Central and South America, to say nothing of the railroads now built and in contemplation of building. The people of Mexico, Central and South America realize that 95 per cent of all they purchase in the United States comes from the Mississippi Valley, and are beginning to feel that they are paying double freight by shipping by way of New York. The people of Latin-America are wideawake traders, and take advantage of every cent in the way of freight and quick transportation. It is evident, therefore, with these thoughts in view, that they are looking towards St. Louis as their export city, and necessarily will take greater interest in an Exposition held in St. Louis than any city in the United States."

The little republic of Costa Rica, represented in St. Louis by Mr. Eben Richards, will probably have an interesting exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. "I have not yet had any official communication with my government in regard to the World's Fair," said Mr. Richards, "but I know, from private advices, that Costa Rica will participate in the Exposition. It has been widely advertised, and the citizens of that country see in it a rare opportunity to show to advantage the resources of their land. While the government has not yet been notified of the Fair, the high officials regard it with favor, and will, I am sure, give it their hearty support. Ample appropriation will be made, and the country's exhibits will probably be displayed in an elegant building. Costa Rica is appreciating more and more every year the important part the United States plays in its life, and it will not lose any opportunity to increase its trade with this country, and cement the present friendly relations."

Mr. James Arbuckle, Consul for Colombia, can be counted on to do all in his power for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. "I duly notified the government of Colombia as early as last December of the probability of a grand Exposition being held here of all nations," said the gentleman, "and since the passage of the bill by Congress contributing \$5,000,000 to assist the enterprise, and giving the Fair international character, I have again brought the matter to the attention of the Secretary of the Foreign Relations at Bogota, Colombia, from whom I will doubtless hear in due course. Bogota is situated in the plateau of the Andes, and has no railroad approach. Hence it takes considerable time to reach the seat of government."

Mr. Herman Meinhard, Consul for Venezuela, said: "Venezuela made a good exhibit at Chicago. She can do even more at St.

Louis, for the experiences of Chicago have been helpful. She is not a manufacturing country at all, and must confine her exhibit to woods, minerals, agriculture, and native handiworks. She is richest of all countries in tropical woods, and her exhibit of these may be depended upon to be the finest at the Louisiana Purchase Fair. She is second of the world's coffee countries, is rich in minerals, and can make a display which will attract much attention to her natural and agricultural wealth."

Mexico can be depended on to do her part towards making a great success of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, reports Mr. R. P. Serrano, the Mexican Consul in St. Louis. In another part of this issue of the WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN will be found a statement on the subject from Mr. Serrano, written in Spanish.

SUCCESSION OF VIEWS.

Advantages of Forest Park for a Great Exposition City.

"The plan of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition," said President Francis in an interview recently published in the *St. Louis Republic*, "is that the present contour lines of the park shall be preserved, and that the scheme of the Exposition shall be devised so that the number of buildings and the features shall not be inflexible, but open to amplification as the work progresses."

"This means that the St. Louis Exposition will not, like the Buffalo Exposition, present one main picture, but that there will be a series of pictures pervading the grounds, one of which may be grander than the others, but all of which shall be equally beautiful, and shall merge into one another with perfect harmony. The size of the St. Louis Fair, ranging over 1,000 acres, and the rolling character of its site, would make the single-picture plan adopted in Buffalo impracticable. Buffalo has only 183 acres in its built-up ground, and one sweep of the eye suffices to cover the view along the main axis, where buildings do not intervene."

In another part of the same paper, President Francis is credited with this statement:

"St. Louis' Exposition will not be built on a plain. There will be grades and slopes and hills and valleys. All former expositions have been built on surfaces, showing slight, if any, variations in contour. Exposition visitors are tired of park grounds, laid out with a sole eye to the symmetry of the parts, so that one road, diverging in a curve at one side, shall be perfectly balanced by a road similarly diverging at the other side. You tire of Tower Grove Park. You never tire of Forest Park."

"As to the number of buildings, and the features, we want to keep the plan of our Exposition sufficiently elastic, so that we can at any time add a building or a feature without destroying the unity of the plan. We know in the rough, from former Expositions, what buildings we shall need, but we will not give the architects definitely and finally the number of buildings or the principal features to be embodied in the Exposition."

Views in Beautiful Forest Park Site,



LOOKING EAST FROM PICNIC GROUNDS NO. 7.



AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1903.



THE BRIDGE ON RIVER DES PERES.



THE WILDERNESS, FROM SKINKER ROAD.

NAPOLEON I AND THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

BY ALEX. D. ANDERSON,
Author of "THE MISSISSIPPI AND TRIBUTARIES."

[Reprinted by permission from *The Independent*, August 16, 1900.]

In the elaborate discussion, during the past two years, of the question of territorial expansion, the press and public have almost entirely overlooked one of the most interesting chapters of American history—the part played by the First Napoleon in that great international real estate deal, commonly known as the Louisiana Purchase.

Apparently nine out of every ten suppose that President Jefferson was the sole author of the transaction, and that he is the only one who should be honored with monuments and statues on

the approaching centenary of that event. The great World's Fair, to be held in St. Louis in 1903, in honor of the acquisition, in aid of which Congress has just appropriated five million dollars (\$5,000,000.00), naturally creates a new interest in the subject, and makes this an appropriate time to invite attention to a few overlooked facts.

Of course, Jefferson, as the great advocate of the treaty, through which the purchase was consummated, is clearly entitled to all the proposed and projected honors, for the acquisition is justly recorded in history as the crowning act of his administration. But it is the *author*, and not the *advocate* we are now seeking, and the facts are duly recorded in a rare old book, first published in France, and translated and republished in Philadelphia in 1830—a book to be found in but few American libraries. We refer to Barbé Marbois' "History of Louisiana," the work of a reliable historian, who was a participant in the negotiations, being the confidential and trusted representative of Napoleon in the conferences with the official representatives of the United States.

At that time (1803) Jefferson was President of the United States, Livingston our Minister to France, Monroe the special Ambassador sent by Jefferson, and Napoleon the First Consul of France. The sole object of the negotiation was the purchase from

France of the Island of Orleans, and the control of the mouth of the Mississippi, to satisfy the clamors of the people of the great valley against the then existing and aggravating restrictions upon American commerce. The purchase of the great Province of Louisiana was not a part of Monroe's mission, nor did he go expecting, or even prepared for, such an unexpected event. When he arrived at Paris Livingston had made but little progress in the matter he had in charge. But Napoleon and Marbois had been privately and earnestly conferring preparatory to Monroe's arrival.

Whatever Marbois says on the subject may be accepted as authentic history; for he was a man of high character and standing in France, had been Secretary of the French Legation in Washington, where he became well acquainted with Monroe, was for awhile Minister of the Public Treasury



UNDISPUTED LOUISIANA PURCHASE TERRITORY.

of France, and, what is more to the point, was an eye-witness to, as well as an active participant in, the various conferences, not only with Napoleon on one side, but with Monroe and Livingston on the other.

At that time Napoleon was desperately in need of money to defray the expenses of his military operations in Europe, and was anxious to avoid the impending conflict with England, which nation had become very jealous of his conquests. He, expecting war, and fearing that he could not hold Louisiana, decided to do the next best thing, dispose of it to one of England's rivals. In a private conference with Marbois, and a full and very animated discussion of the whole subject, Napoleon foreshadowed his action by the following impassioned remarks:

"To emancipate nations from the commercial tyranny of England it is necessary to balance her influence by a maritime power that may one day become her rival; that power is the United States. The English aspire to dispose of all the riches of the world. I shall be useful to the whole universe

if I can prevent their ruling America as they rule Asia."

In a subsequent conference, on the 10th of April, 1803, on the subject of the proposed cession, he exclaimed, in speaking of England:

"They shall not have the Mississippi, which they covet!"

After further consideration of the subject, Napoleon said:

"Irresolution and deliberation are no longer in season. I renounce Louisiana. It is not only New Orleans that I will cede, it is the whole colony without reservation. I know the price of what I abandon, and I have sufficiently proved the importance that I attach to this province, since my first diplomatic act with Spain had for its object the recovery of it. I renounce it with the greatest regret. To attempt obstinately to retain it would be folly. I direct you to negotiate this affair with the envoys of the United States. Do not even wait the arrival of Mr. Monroe; have an interview this very day with Mr. Livingston; but I require a great deal of money for this war, and I would

not like to commence it with new contributions."

"If I should regulate my terms, according to the value of these vast regions to the United States, the indemnity would have no limits. I will be moderate, in consideration of the necessity in which I am of making a sale. But keep this to yourself. I want fifty millions (francs), and for less than that sum I will not treat; I would rather make a desperate attempt to keep these fine countries."

Later, he said:

"Mr. Monroe is on the point of arriving. To this minister, going two thousand leagues from his constituents,

the President must have given, after defining the object of his mission, secret instructions, more extensive than the ostensible authorization of Congress, for the stipulation of the payments to be made. Neither this minister nor his colleague is prepared for a decision which goes infinitely beyond anything that they are about to ask of us. Begin by making them the overture, without any subterfuge. You will acquaint me, day by day, hour by hour, of your progress. The cabinet of London is informed of the measures adopted at Washington, but it can have no suspicion of those which I am now taking. Observe the greatest secrecy, and recommend it to the American ministers; they have not a less interest than yourself in conforming to this counsel."

Prior to the arrival of Monroe, whom President Jefferson had sent to France to take charge of the negotiations, Livingston had become somewhat skeptical in regard to the sincerity of the offer by France, and this naturally had its effect upon Monroe. In describing the situation, at that time, Marbois says:

"Mr. Monroe, still affected by the distrust of his colleague, did not hear without surprise the first

overtures that were frankly made by M. de Marbois. Instead of the cession of a town and its inconsiderable territory, a vast portion of America was in some sort offered to the United States. They only asked for the mere right of navigating the Mississippi, and their sovereignty was about to be extended over the largest rivers of the world. They passed over an interior frontier to carry their limits to the great Pacific Ocean.

"Deliberation succeeded to astonishment." . . . "The full powers of the American plenipotentiaries only extended to an arrangement respecting the left bank of the Mississippi, including New Orleans. It was impossible for them to have recourse to their Government for more ample instructions. Hostilities were on the eve of commencing. The American plenipotentiaries had not to reflect long to discover that the circumstances in which France was placed were the most fortunate for their country." . . .

"As soon as the negotiation was entered on the American ministers declared that they were ready to treat on the footing of the cession of the entire colony, and they did not hesitate to take on themselves the responsibility of augmenting the sum that they had been authorized to offer."

On the 30th of April, 1803, the sale was made to the United States for the sum of \$12,000,000, and the guaranty of claims amounting to about \$3,000,000 more, making a total of \$15,000,000. Napoleon, when informed that his instructions had been carried out, and the treaty signed, said:

"This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States, and I have just given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride."

Mr. Livingston, equally pleased, said:

"We have lived long, but this is the noblest work of our whole lives. The treaty which we have just signed has not been obtained by art or dictated by force; equally advantageous to the two contracting parties, it will change vast solitudes into flourishing districts. From this day the United States take their place among the powers of the first rank; the English lose all exclusive influence in the affairs of America. Thus one of the principal causes of European rivalries and animosities is about to cease. However, if wars are inevitable, France will hereafter have in the new world a natural friend, that must increase in strength from year to year, and one which cannot fail to become powerful and respected in every sea. The United States will re-establish the maritime rights of all the world, which are now usurped by a single nation. These treaties will thus be a guaranty of peace and concord among commercial states. The instruments which we have just signed will cause no tears to be shed; they prepare ages of happiness for innumerable generations of human creatures. The Mississippi and Missouri will see them succeed one another, and multiply, truly worthy of the regard and care of Providence, in the bosom of equality, under just laws, freed from the errors of superstition and the scourges of bad government."

Marbois, in his history of the memorable event, happily remarked that the United States "had only aspired to the enjoyment of a free navigation of the Mississippi, and the treaty gave it almost another world."

This was the first acquisition of territory by the United States, and it has ever been considered the crowning act of Jefferson's administration. It was an expansion which not only more than doubled the area of the United States, but gave to the people of the valley what they had so earnestly desired, the complete control of those great commercial waterways, the Mississippi and its tributaries.

The magnitude of the deal can best be appreciated by a glance at the accompanying map and the areas of the great States included within the purchase. Their total

area, in square miles, is 897,931, or greater than the combined areas of England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Austria.

As will be observed, it includes the whole western bank of the Mississippi, from its source to its mouth, also the whole length of the Missouri River to its headquarters in the Rocky Mountains. It may, therefore, appropriately be termed the acquisition of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

The wealth of its real and personal property at the time of the census of 1890 was, in round numbers, a little over thirteen billion dollars, or 866 times the purchase price paid, which was twelve millions in cash, and three millions in assumed claims, a total of fifteen millions.

Its present wealth in real and personal property will, in the forthcoming census of 1900, doubtless be double that of 1890, or a total of twenty-six billion, at least it will be if the percentage of increase for the decade, 1890-1900, is as great as that during the previous ten years, which was a little over 100 per cent.

In brief, the acquisition which cost but fifteen millions in 1803 is now worth twenty-six billions, or \$1,733 for \$1.

Surely this is an event which the nation can well afford to celebrate, and, judging from the recent and liberal action of Congress, and the elaborate preparations now under way in St. Louis, the one hundredth anniversary will, in 1903, be commemorated in a manner worthy of the importance, extensive area and colossal wealth of Uncle Sam's first and foremost expansion of territory.

But the celebration will be incomplete, and like the play of Hamlet without Hamlet, if due honors to the *author* of the transaction are overlooked.

The great Napoleon is clearly entitled to a statue, or monument, at the Exposition in 1903, or in one of the public parks of St. Louis, in honor, not only of the friendly and most valuable service rendered to the United States, but of his pointed tributes to, and prophetic remarks about, the great Republic.

A most appropriate inscription upon the pedestal of the statue would be his exclamation about England, above quoted:

"They shall not have the Mississippi, which they covet!"

Washington, D. C.

PERMANENT MUSEUM.

Commemorative of the Purchase of Louisiana Territory.

Prof. Sylvester Waterhouse, of Washington University, St. Louis, is of the opinion that the acquisition of Louisiana Territory by this country should be commemorated with a permanent monument in the form of a museum. In a letter addressed to the Executive Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company the Professor says that the museums of Naples, London and South Kensington are among the most interesting and instructive places in the world. "The Louisiana Purchase Exposition will present opportunities favorable," he says, "to the establishment of a public museum. The thousands of paintings and statues that

will be sent to our World's Fair will require an immense building for their exhibition. This structure should be built of durable fire-proof material and should have an architectural splendor and impressiveness that would befit its subsequent use as a public museum. It should be so that the extensions demanded by the larger needs of coming centuries will be symmetrical with the original edifice. The museum in New York Central Park will ultimately cover sixteen acres."

Further on in the letter Prof. Waterhouse says:

The press recently stated that Ecuador desired to give to Buffalo its whole exhibit in the Pan-American Exposition, but, as the city has no fit place in which to put it, this large and rich collection will be sent to the Philadelphia commercial museum. Doubtless the exhibitors at our World's Fair will give to St. Louis tens of thousands of dollars' worth of articles of artistic and historic value, provided our city will furnish a fireproof building for their preservation and display. Weapons, costumes and handwork illustrative of Indian life, relics of the French and Spanish colonial days, curiosities from Porto Rico and from the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands would be generously contributed to a museum that is safe and freely open to public inspection. But the gifts would not be restricted to the Louisiana Purchase and our insular possessions. The halls of our commemorative museum would be enriched by treasures from every land. Such an institution would be, from its very foundation, a powerful educational force, and would perhaps in later ages become as large and instructive as the great museums of the old world. But now is the time for action. Unless the managers of our Exposition utilize their present opportunities it is probable that a quarter of a century will elapse before St. Louis will possess a public museum. If our Exposition is permitted to pass without the founding of a museum it is idle to expect that our citizens, exhausted by their generous contributions to the Fair, will consent to raise additional funds for its establishment.

After pointing out the special fitness of Forest Park for a great museum, the Professor concludes as follows:

The directors of our Exposition will neglect a most important and effective means of public usefulness if they fail to establish a public museum. The gallery for the fine arts must be a large and magnificent structure. It would be easy to convert this edifice to the uses of a general museum. Such an institution would be one of the greatest attractions of St. Louis. A desire to see its curiosities would draw myriads of people to Forest Park. It has been officially stated that Central Park is annually visited by hundreds of thousands of persons whose primary motive is not a wish to see the beauties of the park, but to behold the wonders of its great museum.

It is my earnest hope, gentlemen of the Executive Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, that you will erect a museum whose architectural grandeur will render it a fit monument of the momentous event which it will celebrate, and that you will establish a great and constantly enlarging beneficence that will entertain and enlighten all coming generations.

THOMAS JEFFERSON MONUMENT.

The monument originally placed over the grave of Thomas Jefferson, but now at the Missouri State University, at Columbia, Mo., will be exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It is a plinth and truncated pyramid of granite, so weathered that the corners are rounded, and the inscription almost obliterated. The stone was received by the Missouri State University many years ago, United States Senator George G. Vest, delivering an oration on the occasion.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE BUILDING.

Dedicated on Missouri Day at Pan-American Exposition.

July 2, 1901, will be long remembered by all who attended the celebration of Missouri Day at the Pan-American Exposition, the chief feature of which was the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase Building. It was the biggest State event in point of attendance, as well as in historical interest, which the Buffalo Exposition has had. Nearly every State in the Union and many foreign countries were represented. The Missouri delegation included Lieut.-Gov. John A. Lee, Congressmen Chas. F. Cochran and W. W.

Lee, of Missouri; Winston Churchill, the St. Louis author; E. S. Garver, president of the Missouri Commission to the Pan-American Exposition; President John G. Milburn, of the Pan-American Exposition, and Wm. J. Buchanan, Director-General of the Pan-American Exposition. Some of these gentlemen enjoy a national reputation for oratory and they were at their best on this occasion. But perhaps the address that attracted most attention was that of the young novelist, whose "Richard Carvel" and "The Crisis" have made such a stir in the literary world. In introducing Winston Churchill, President Francis said: "When the mother of the Gracchi was asked where her jewels were, she pointed to her sons. In the same way

"Some of us on this side of the water make a great deal of fun of Emperors and Kings, but it is generally a fact to-day that these Emperors and Kings know the business which they were put into this world to do. They start out in life well equipped, especially with the history of their own country. And how many of us know our business? Or our history? And yet, by the Constitution of the United States, every citizen is a King. Our kingship and our inheritance should be instilled into us at the public schools. It is not sufficient to put the Stars and Stripes on a staff in front of the door—that kind of patriotism is benumbing.

But every American schoolboy should be taught the Constitution of the United States almost with his primer. It should be impressed upon him that he is to become a vital part of this mightiest engine of state, which is crushing through space. It is something to be an American in these days—something to make the weak falter. And besides



LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION BUILDING, PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, BUFFALO.

Rucker; the State's Commissioners for three expositions—Louisiana Purchase, Pan-American, and Charleston—West Indian; Hon. Rolla Wells, Mayor of St. Louis; John A. Ockerson, of the Mississippi River Commission; most of the officers and many of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company; several members of the General Assembly, and a number of other prominent residents of the State.

Ex-Gov. Francis, president of the Louisiana Purchase Company, presided at the exercises, which were held in front of the building. Addresses were delivered by Hon. C. P. Walbridge, ex-Mayor of St. Louis; ex-Senator Thos. H. Carter, president of the Louisiana Purchase Commission; Gov. Jefferson Davis, of Arkansas; Congressman Samuel T. Robertson, of Louisiana; Congressman C. F. Cochran, of Missouri; Lieut.-Gov. John A.

I present a son of Missouri, the gifted young author, Winston Churchill."

In the first half of his address, Mr. Churchill spoke of the wonderful growth of this country, not forgetting to recognize the possibility of moral defects and weaknesses among a people descended from such a mixture of races. The gentlemen's concluding remarks were as follows:

"The phrase, 'Know thyself,' applies to nations as well as to men. Now is the time when we should know ourselves, physically, mentally, and, above all, morally. We have made history so fast that few of us have had time to pay any attention to it. But a people must know what they have been in order to appreciate what they are, and to predict with any certainty what they will be. We who have given the morality of individual rights to the world, must see to it that we ourselves live up to those rights. I am not speaking now of colonies, or of territories, but of individual citizens of the United States to-day. It is here that the trouble seems to lie.

that, every American schoolboy should become familiar with those men who by their living and doing set their stamp upon this nation.

"If we study the living of those men we shall find that they all possessed one conspicuous trait. It was a habit of General Jackson—'Stonewall' Jackson—to turn his chair around every night after his supper and sit for two or three hours facing the wall, digesting what he had read during the day. The most characteristic story of that wonderful man, Abraham Lincoln, I think, was this: He was traveling on one occasion around a circuit with a certain Judge, who was a friend of his, and one night they occupied the same room in a country tavern. The two of them sat up during the small hours discussing those questions which troubled the hearts of all Americans in those days, and finally the Judge, out of sheer weariness, fell asleep. He awoke at dawn, and in the dim light he saw a long, lanky figure of a man seated upon the bed opposite, with his elbows on his knees and his head in his hands.

"The Judge said: 'Abe, what are you doing there?' And Mr. Lincoln said: 'Judge, any

amount of argument won't make me believe that this nation can exist half slave and half free.'

"He had been thinking about it all night long.

"And so this nation must stop and think. Now, at length that we have the leisure, we must know ourselves. And let us hope that in the midst of our prosperity just a little shame will come to us, and so, after awhile, we may get back some of the old traditions which we have lost.

"Expositions make us think. A nation is here to day embodied in this great Exposition. Perhaps some of us who see this power and this wealth may find ourselves looking back a scant 100 years. And what do we see? A little confederacy of thirteen States, spread along the Atlantic, that nobody thought much about then. There was Livingston neglected, and even insulted at the French court, forced to listen to the cynical jeers of Talleyrand. There was Jefferson paying tribute—tribute to the Barbary pirates, bribing them to let our infant trade alone. And there was the

MISSOURI PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Members all Enlisted in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Army.

The Missouri Press Association met in St. Louis the other day and enthusiastically indorsed the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Every member has been appointed a "special committee of one" to advertise the Fair. On the closing day of the convention the association was addressed by President Francis and other representatives of the Exposition. "I desire," said Mr. Francis, "to express, on behalf of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and also for the people of the city of St. Louis, our very

He then told the editors of the plans to send men abroad to represent the Exposition and to make it international in its scope. He emphasized the fact that the World's Fair in 1903 was not to be an exhibition of finished products, but one of processes. "People are tired of looking at long arrays of manufactured goods," he said. "We want to show the processes. We want to show them all the races of the earth in their homes. We want to make this Fair an object lesson of the new policy upon which this country has started. We have new possessions outside this country. We shall bring here entire communities from those possessions so that everybody can see what manner of men compose them,



INTERIOR OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION BUILDING,
Showing Main Reception Hall, Ladies' Parlor, Company's Office, Stairway and Balcony.

Dey of Algiers actually sending one of our American men-of-war on his errand. Truly, we have changed since then.

"But the greatest good of expositions is that they stimulate the national spirit, and, above all things, bring the ends of the nation to know each other. When I was in England I ran across the tombstone of a man who had lived to see five Kings. Five Kings is something of a miracle, even in these days. But I would rather have lived to see Fulton, and Morse, and Ericsson, and Dolbear, and Bell, and Edison! Those were the men who made this Union possible. Necessity is, indeed, the mother of invention. Those were the men who, coming after, riveted together this vast domain and laid California by the side of the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the Louisiana Purchase next to Yankee Maine."

The building dedicated on this occasion is a very pretty structure and well suited to the purposes for which it was erected. A portion of the building is used by the Missouri Commissioners to the Pan-American Exposition.

deep appreciation of the assistance that has been rendered this World's Fair movement by the press of the State of Missouri. If the constitutional amendments submitted to the people of the State at the election of last November had not been adopted this Exposition would have been abandoned. If it had not been for your assistance, so ably and so timely rendered, those amendments would not have passed. Therefore, we feel that we are under great obligations to the press of Missouri.

President Francis then reviewed the history of the Exposition movement from the first meeting in 1899 to the present.

"We believe that you are just as interested in this as we are," he declared. "We are here to account to you for our stewardship. At the same time we feel that you are also as responsible as we are."

and so that they, on their part, can see something of the character of the new institutions under which they have recently come.

"You probably have heard it said that we have not time enough to complete this Exposition. I want to tell you, and I wish you would tell the thousands of your readers, that this Exposition will be ready to open on April 30, 1903, the anniversary, to a day, of the signing of the treaty which made the Louisiana Purchase a part of the United States."

President Francis then referred to the work of the Commission of Architects, and assured the editors that within thirty days the complete plan for the Exposition would be reported, and within sixty days ground would be broken for the big buildings.

Mr. R. H. Stockton, chairman of the World's Fair Committee on Press and Publicity, and three other members of the committee—Mr. C. W. Knapp, of the *Republic*; Ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, of the *Star*, and Mr. Walter B. Stevens, secretary of the St. Louis Purchase Exposition—were present. Like Mr. Francis, Mr. Stockton asked the earnest co-operation of the Missouri Press Association, saying: "It does not make any difference how much of an Exposition we have here, what shape it is in. If it is not known to the world it will not do any good. There is a great deal of

Mr. Frank, the next speaker, said, in part: "What the Committee on Press and Publicity desires is your hearty, cordial co-operation in helping the Fair, which is going to be an international Fair, and the greatest the world has ever seen, because we feel that that co-operation of yours in the interest of the Fair is your own. Whatever helps St. Louis, helps Missouri; whatever helps Missouri, helps you."

After the addresses by the members of the Press and Publicity Committee, Mr. E. W. Stephens, of Columbia, moved that the association pledge itself to do everything in

"YANKEES OF SOUTH AMERICA."

Chilians Will Be Well Represented at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Mr. Jose de Olivares, who has charge of the Louisiana Purchase Company's building at Buffalo, reports that the gentlemen representing the countries of South America at the Pan-American Exposition are all taking great interest in the World's Fair, to be held in St. Louis in 1903. This seems to be particularly the case with the Commissioners from Chili, the great rival of Ar-



THE NATIONAL BUILDING OF CHILI AT PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, which, on an enlarged scale, promises to be a feature of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

difference between supporting an enterprise of this kind and giving it push and vim."

Mr. Stockton then introduced Mr. Knapp, who said: "If the Press and Publicity Committee does not serve you, if it does not send you news and what is worthy of your attention, what has not been sent out, what has not been printed before, it will certainly fail. If the committee does its duty, I know you will be glad, not only because it will be to your interest, but because you are Missourians, and are in the front ranks in the march of progress. I know that the Publicity Committee will have no cause to complain of the Missouri press."

its power to aid the committee in its work. The editors unanimously passed the motion, agreeing to publish all the matter regarding the Fair that was sent to them.

Most of the National Conventions held in the United States in 1903 will be held in the city of St. Louis, Mo.

The *WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN* will prove to be a valuable historical record of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Keep your copies for binding.

gentina for commercial and political supremacy in the Southern Hemisphere. Because of their enterprise and progressive spirit the people of Chili have been called the "Yankees of South America."

"I am pleased to report the most favorable attitude on the part of the entire Commission of Chili to the Pan-American Exposition in the matter of recommending its Government to not only eventually transfer its local exhibit to the St. Louis World's Fair, but to increase the same to proportions in keeping with the superior scope of the Exposition in 1903," says Mr. De Olivares, in a letter to Fair Headquarters. "Sr.

Don Enrique Budge, Commissioner-General of Chili, has assured me of his hearty sympathy with our enterprise and of his purpose to assist in interesting his Government in making a suitable exhibit.

"I have reason to feel much encouraged over these developments, for Sr. Budge is a man of exceptional intelligence and conservatism, and his favorable action will do much toward influencing the other Latin-American Commissioners at the Pan-American. On the subject of transferring the Chilian Building to St. Louis at the close of the Pan-American Exposition, the Commissioner-General's views were particularly interesting and practicable.

"In the event of our ultimately realizing this plan, he stated to me that he will also recommend that the size and plan of the building be materially improved upon. Mr. Budge's explanation of this point is entirely feasible, as the following facts will show. The architectural plan of the Chilian Building represents a unique dismountable frame work of ornamental steel, interset with panels of glass and surmounted with a low superstructure of open steel work, the whole resting upon a massive base of pressed brick. The present dimensions of the building are as follows: Length, 150 feet; breadth, 60 feet, and height, 32 feet. However, by raising the brick base and the steel superstructure to double their present heights, the building will not only be rendered distinctly more imposing in appearance, but its aërial proportions and interior capacity increased by nearly one-half.

"The fact that the above additions are contemplated upon the ultimate removal of the building to Chili, goes far toward strengthening the prospects of their being effected should the building be a made a part of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; in which event the structure as it stands at present will be entirely lost in the increased proportions it will then present.

"On the whole, the extent and character of the collective exhibit shown by Chili at the Pan-American, argues most encouragingly for the representation her Commissioner believes she will make at the World's Fair in 1903."

WOULD SAVE THE TREES.

The portion of Forest Park granted for World's Fair purposes contains 668 acres. Mr. Julius Pitzman, landscape engineer, and a member of the Advisory Board appointed to advise with the Louisiana Purchase Company's Board of Architects, would add between 200 and 300 acres of land contiguous to the park. "We will need about 900 acres in order to save the trees in Forest Park," said Mr. Pitzman. "Of the 680 acres in the Chicago Fair grounds, two-thirds was occupied by buildings and lakes. The people of St. Louis are opposed to the destruction of the forest region of the park and in this way they have the sympathy of the architects. The architects recognize that the park forests, in their natural state, are of too great beauty to permit of spoliation where it is unnecessary.

ILLINOIS COMMISSIONERS.

Permanent Organization Effected for Work

The Illinois commissioners to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were appointed last month by Gov. Yates, the gentlemen being I. L. Elwood, DeKalb; J. P. Mahoney, Chicago; P. T. Chapman, Vienna; Fred M. Blount, Chicago; H. M. Dunlap, Savoy; J. N. C. Shumway, Taylorville; James H. Farrell, Chicago; C. C. Craig, Galesburg; H. C. Beitler, Chicago; Duncan M. Funk, Bloomington; W. E. Trautmann, East St. Louis; John H. Miller, McLeansboro; C. F. Coleman, Vandalia; C. N. Travous, Edwardsville; Samuel L. Alschuler, Chicago.

The commission effected a permanent organization on the 20th of the month, as follows: President, Senator H. M. Dunlap; Vice-President, C. N. Travous; Second Vice-President, Senator J. P. Mahoney; Secretary, John J. Brown, of Vandalia; Assistant Secretary, J. H. Paddock, of Springfield; Treasurer, Senator P. T. Chapman; Attorney, John Lynch, of Olney.

At this meeting Gov. Yates addressed the commissioners briefly, stating that they were entering upon an undertaking of prominence and magnitude; that the people of the State undoubtedly desired Illinois' participation in the St. Louis Exposition to be adequate and creditable in every particular. He said that it must not be forgotten that Missouri was one of the greatest of the States, and that St. Louis had become one of the handsomest and most progressive cities in the Union; that the people of Illinois realized this when they authorized the expenditure of the princely sum of \$250,000 for the erection and maintenance of a suitable building and exhibit; that St. Louis was, in a sense, the metropolis of about fifty counties lying in the southern half of Illinois, and that without doubt a million or more people from Illinois would attend the exposition. He further said that, it being the province and duty of the Illinois commission to properly receive these visitors and make their stay upon the exposition grounds pleasant and profitable, the erection of a handsome, symmetrical and spacious building was a necessity, manned by an adequate force of absolutely competent and experienced officials.

The Governor advocated economy at all points, but insisted that in their efforts to avoid extravagance the commissioners must not detract from a dignified appearance and representation of Illinois. He said that the commissioners would undoubtedly have a great deal to do, as it would be their duty to interest the people of the whole State in the enterprise, and unquestionably men of all callings would at once institute an extended and important correspondence, and that a great many questions to be considered and adjusted by the officers of the Board would be continually before them. The Governor reminded the commissioners that in importance the Nashville, Atlanta, Omaha and Buffalo Expositions were not to be compared with the coming one at St. Louis, and, in closing, the executive expressed the hope that the Board would act together harmoniously, industriously and with a full conception of their responsibilities and obligations.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

World's Fair Resolutions Adopted at Cripple Creek Convention.

The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress has reaffirmed its indorsement of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held in St. Louis in 1903, and pledged itself to do everything in its power to make the Exposition "an unqualified success."

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Congress at its last annual meeting, held in Cripple Creek, Colo., during the third week of July.

WHEREAS, The centennial of the purchase by Thomas Jefferson of the Louisiana Territory is to be celebrated in the year 1903 by an international exposition to be held in the City of St. Louis; and,

WHEREAS, The sum of \$5,000,000 has been appropriated by the Congress of the United States in aid of the Exposition, and a further sum of \$10,000,000 secured by the citizens of St. Louis, one-half by popular subscription and the other half by a legally authorized issue of municipal bonds, thus placing a fund of \$15,000,000 at the disposal of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and insuring a World's Fair surpassing in magnitude any which have preceded it; and,

WHEREAS, The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress recognizes the benefit to which the entire Western country will derive from so fitting and appropriate a celebration of the greatest event in its history, and has given evidence of the earnestness of its support by action at its last sessions and by sending a strong delegation to Washington to urge immediate and favorable action on the then pending bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for the World's Fair, and authorizing the issuance of official invitations to all nations of the world to participate. Be it

Resolved, That this Congress reaffirm its indorsement of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held in St. Louis in the year 1903, and pledges itself to do everything in its power to make such exposition an unqualified success and a convincing demonstration of the greatness of a section unsurpassed in fertility and productiveness, capable of almost unlimited further development, and affording facilities for the safe and profitable investment of capital such as have never been previously presented;

That the attention of each State and Territory west of or contiguous to the Mississippi River be directed to the importance of taking immediate steps to a full and adequate representation at the Exposition, in order that its resources and products may be brought before the attention of the entire nation and of representative delegations from other countries and continents; and,

That while the actual boundary of the territory, the centennial of whose purchase is to be so fittingly celebrated, is a matter of some controversy, this Congress declares that as Thomas Jefferson's masterpiece in diplomacy and statesmanship laid the foundation for the great West, and made its development a possibility, the entire country west of the Mississippi has a proprietary interest in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, whether directly included in the transaction or not.

The committees in charge of departments of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition are all hard at work. Notwithstanding the hot weather of July, some of the Committees held sessions daily, the members neglecting their own private business in order to push the World's Fair work along. The work is not delayed by the absence of members of a committee from the city, a rule having been adopted empowering a majority of the members in St. Louis at the time of a meeting to act for the whole committee.

LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

President Francis Asks That the Boundaries Be Officially Determined.

President Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, has asked for an official settlement of the Louisiana Purchase boundary question. He wants a government decision as to the lines bounding the territory on the west, southwest and southeast. Was Texas, or any portion of Texas, included in the domain purchased by Jefferson from France in 1803? Did the Territory of Louisiana—that portion which lay north of Texas and north of Spain's undisputed possessions—extend west to the Pacific Ocean or only to the Rocky Mountains? Was any portion of the Gulf coast, which now belongs to the States of Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, embraced in Napoleon's Louisiana, or did the territory extend only a few miles east of the Mississippi River?

The Executive Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company would like to have these questions officially and definitely answered, for reasons set forth in the following letter of President Francis to Hon. Thomas H. Carter, President of the Louisiana Purchase National Commission:

Dear Sir—The Executive Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition requests an official definition of the boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase.

The information is desired to insure uniformity in the maps and historical accuracy in the literature pertaining to the World's Fair. We also desire it in order to perfect the Louisiana Purchase organization for co-operation in the Exposition.

In this connection I wish to call your attention to the differences in the maps issued by the Government within a few years, some of them projecting the Louisiana Purchase Territory through to the Pacific, others limiting it to the watershed line between the Mississippi and the Pacific.

Having been commissioner of the general land office and Representative and Senator from Montana, a Louisiana Territory State, you are undoubtedly familiar with the controverted question of boundary.

A report made to Congress several years ago by the Government commission seems to afford some basis for the claims of those who think the Louisiana Territory extended to the Pacific. An official expression on the weight to be given this report is considered desirable.

The Executive Committee will be pleased to receive all information the commission can afford us on the merits of this controversy with the decision which must guide us.

There appears to be another issue about the southeastern boundary of the purchase. The Executive Committee desires official information as to how that boundary should be defined on the map.

A third point of boundary dispute is regarding Texas. It is asserted with considerable force and seemingly strong evidence that Louisiana Territory, when the purchase was made, included Texas, or most of it extending to the Rio Grande; that the United States relinquished to Spain what was a valid claim on Texas when the treaty of 1819 securing the annexation of Florida was made, such relinquishment being part of the inducement to Spain.

Will the commission kindly furnish the committee for its guidance the fullest official information available on these three questions of boundary, and also a decision upon them by the government?

D. R. FRANCIS, *President*.

To Hon. Thomas H. Carter, Chairman National Commission.

These questions have been bothering not only the mapmakers, but many other people, including government officials, a long time.

According to Prof. C. M. Harvey, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, an acknowledged historical authority on Louisiana Territory, the correct answer is this: The Louisiana which Bonaparte sold to the United States in 1803, did not reach the Pacific. It comprised the watershed of the Mississippi, from the Canadian line to the Gulf of Mexico, supplemented by a large stretch of territory west of the Mississippi's watershed at the tract's Gulf of Mexico end. Broadly stated, the Louisiana of 1803 extended from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains and the Rio Grande. This answers the second query as well as the first, for, as it makes the Rio Grande the western boundary of Louisiana, on that region's southern end, it includes Texas. In the negotiations with Spain for Florida the United States, in the Florida annexation treaty of 1819, and as part of the price for Florida, gave up its claims to Texas, Florida at that time being deemed more valuable to the United States than Texas was, and the western boundary of the United States, at its southern end, was placed on the Sabine River. The eastern boundary of the Louisiana province of 1803 was a line drawn through the middle of the Mississippi from its source to the Iberville River, and thence through the middle of the Iberville and of Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the Gulf of Mexico. This small triangle, comprising the general New Orleans district, covers all of Bonaparte's Louisiana of 1803, which was east of the Mississippi."

According to an unofficial report from Washington, D. C., the Census Bureau is about to issue a statement defining the boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase, the findings being that of a commission composed of Andrew H. Allen, of the Department of State; Mr. O. H. Tittmann, Coast and Geodetic Survey; Mr. Harry King, General Land Office; Mr. Henry Gannett, Geological Survey; Mr. Walter F. Willcox, Census Office; Mr. P. Lee Philipps, Division of Maps and Charts in the Library of Congress.

This commission's findings were summarized as follows:

1. The region between the Mississippi River and Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the west and the Perdido River to the east should not be assigned either to the Louisiana Purchase or to the Florida Purchase, but marked with a legend indicating that title to it between 1803 and 1819 was in dispute.
2. The line between the Mississippi River and the Lake of the Woods, separating the territory of the United States prior to 1803 from the Louisiana Purchase, should be drawn from the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods to the nearest point on the Mississippi River, in Lake Bemidji.
3. The western boundary of the Louisiana Purchase between parallels 49 and 42 degrees north followed the watershed of the Rocky Mountains, thence it ran east along the parallel of 42 degrees north to a point due north of the source of the Arkansas River, and thence south to that source.
4. The northwestern boundary of Texas as annexed extended up to the principal stream of the Rio Grande to its source, and thence due north to the parallel of 42 north.
5. The southern boundary of the Mexican cession of 1848 should be drawn from a point on the Rio Grande eight miles north of Paso, instead of from one about thirty miles further north, as is the usual practice at present, west three degrees, and thence north to the first branch of the Gila River.

The summary was not clear on some points and an explanatory statement followed. It was to the effect that Louisiana Territory did not extend beyond the summit of the Rocky Mountains; that Texas was embraced in the domain purchased by Jefferson from France; that a strip of land along the Gulf of Mexico east of New Orleans to the Perdido River was disputed territory from 1803 until Spain ceded Florida to the United States in 1819; and that the northeastern boundary of Louisiana Territory included a line drawn from the most northwestern point of Lake of the Woods to the nearest point on the Mississippi River, in Lake Bemidji.

The National Commission for the World's Fair will probably act in the matter and report to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company in a short time.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS.

Standing Committees Perfect Elaborate Schedules for the Great Fair.

One of the most important steps taken during the month of July was upon the classification of exhibits. The Executive Committee submitted to the various standing committees a general classification scheme providing for twenty-three great sections of the Exposition. No attempt was made to present the classification in complete form. Much was left to the judgment of the several standing committees. The twenty-three great sections, with their sub-divisions, made sixty-five pages of printed matter. They were furnished to the committees as the basis upon which to perfect the classification for the World's Fair. It was explained that the schedules had been prepared from previous Exposition classifications, and that the purpose was to depart largely from these precedents and to create divisions which would improve upon all previous arrangements of exhibits.

The Executive Committee addressed to the several standing committees this explanation of the work desired:

It is the desire of the Executive Committee that your Committee be convened at the earliest practicable date for the purpose of making an immediate and thorough review of the particular sections in the classification scheme which are specially assigned to your committee. The classification schedules as sent out are submitted for your examination and criticism, and are not intended to represent the completed and final scheme, which will not be officially adopted until the various committees have the opportunity to submit comments and suggestions.

As already stated, the Executive Committee anticipate there will be necessity for material changes in the assignments made for some of the committees in view of a very clear conflict of jurisdiction in the cases of many of the sub-departments. It is hoped the committees will find it practicable to make suggestions which will assist in determining which committees shall take jurisdiction in the cases where this conflict arises.

In order that the committees may have all the assistance possible in the performance of their work, and in order that all the available talent of the city may be drawn upon to co-operate in our great enterprise, the standing committees are authorized to form sub-committees, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, which sub-committees can take charge of specified departments of the sections of which each general committee is put in charge. These sub-committees should be made up in part of members of the gen-

eral committee and in part of stockholders who are not members of the Board of Directors. Inasmuch as the stock of the Exposition Company is issued in shares of small denomination, the committees should find no difficulty in enlisting the active help of anyone in this community particularly fitted by knowledge or experience for special departments in any line of exhibits.

Accompanying this letter you will find a memorandum outlining changes in the way of additions or omissions which the Executive Committee recognize as obviously required to perfect the classification schedules as they have been printed. It has been thought best, however, to send the printed sheets as they are without delaying their transmission until these corrections could be made. The classification scheme submitted is based in part upon the Chicago schedules, but more particularly upon the schedules of the Exposition held in Paris last year, and because of the latter fact it will be noted that the various sections are particularly weak from an American standpoint. The scant elaboration of American products observable in the Agricultural and Electrical sections, notably illustrates the deficiencies referred to. It is not doubted, however, that the various committees, with the complete and comprehensive knowledge their members have of the lines of exhibits, included in the classification scheme, will give the Executive Committee the necessary data for making the most full and perfect classification arrangement any international exposition has ever had.

In further explanation of the work of classification, the Executive Committee addressed the several standing committees as follows:

In view of the fact that the jurisdiction of many committees will necessarily cover a wide and varied scope, and in order that the fullest knowledge and all available expert information may be brought to the assistance of the committees, both in the beginning and the prosecution of their work, it is suggested that they should divide into sub-committees, to be composed in part of members of the general committee and in part of stockholders who are not members of the board. It is believed this plan of action will lighten the work, strengthen the committees, and, by enlisting the active interest of a large number of influential and capable people outside the board, will not only bring to its assistance the best talent of the city in every line of activity, but will put an effective army of missionaries at work throughout the community to talk of the Fair and tell of its wonders.

The recommendations of the Executive Committee were placed in the hands of the chairman of the several standing committees on the 16th of July. Within a week all of the committees were at work on their schedules, several of them completing their allotments within ten days.

NOTIFYING THE NATIONS.

Plans to Induce Foreign Nations to Take an Interest in the St. Louis Fair.

A dispatch from Washington, D. C., says: "The State Department is ready and willing to notify the nations of the world of the scope and character of the St. Louis World's Fair as soon as representations are made to it, through the National Commission created for the Fair by Congress, which will give the Department the data on which to base such notifications."

This was the statement made to-day by one of the highest officials in the State Department. He also told some other interesting things in relation to the Department's attitude toward the St. Louis World's Fair.

"The government," he said, "stands in the

light of a partner in this big St. Louis enterprise. As such it is good policy on its part to make effective representations to foreign governments. The Department will make it clear that the Exposition is to be one of international importance. It will tell foreign governments of the big appropriation by Congress which has been made for the Fair, and that it is directly under the government patronage. It will be made clear that the Fair, to a great extent, is a government institution. We believe that this will be of benefit to the Fair. The Department will go as far in its representations as the facts warrant, and it is warranted to do under the law which lent government aid to the project. We take an official interest in the Fair, and, in addition to this, we take a keen personal interest as fellow-citizens, appreciating the gigantic task which the city of St. Louis has taken upon itself. You can rest assured that the department will leave no stone unturned to bring foreign governments to a realization of what a big show St. Louis expects to give."

The official quoted stated that, while he realized that the question of time was an essential one, because of the short period in which it was proposed to complete the Fair preparations and open it, yet there were reasons for not being too precipitate. The Department must have at its command facts and figures to show exactly what is contemplated, and upon this showing the instructions to our resident ambassadors and ministers abroad will be made. The department officials believe that within two days after the receipt of notification from the National Commission, letters can be drafted to all our representatives in foreign countries calling the attention of the governments to the Fair. The time required for transmission to the governments will depend upon the distance of their seats of government from Washington. All of the representations will be made under instructions that the governments be advised within two or three days after the receipt of the letters by ministers or ambassadors.

It was suggested to the Department to-day that the letters would not properly bring the matter before the governments, and that they would probably be considered as merely routine matters, which would be promptly pigeon-holed. This was promptly denied. It was explained that the plans of the Department were for such representations as would be presented in person by our ministers direct to the foreign offices of the governments. They will have the same effect and dignity of representations in grave international questions. The Department, after making its first formal representations to the Governments, will open to the management of the St. Louis Fair, through the National Commission, opportunities for communicating through dignified and official channels anything further which the Fair people desire to bring to the attention of the countries.

Some stress was laid on the desirability of putting the "best foot forward" in the original representations by Department officials. While they are ready and willing to put anything submitted by the commission in diplomatic and formal language, the information must come from St. Louis.

EXPOSITION OF PROCESSES.

How the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Will Differ From Other World's Fairs.

"The keynote to the scope of the Fair St. Louis is creating," said First Vice-President Corwin H. Spencer, in a recently published interview, "is that it will be an Exposition of processes instead of products. World's Fairs heretofore have given the greatest attention to the finished product. Therein will the Louisiana Purchase Exposition enter a new field, and create an exhibition surpassing in interest all that have preceded it. I think myself, and others engaged in the enterprise think, that the Fair we are planning should be very largely educational. That has been said of other enterprises of the same character, but it will be especially true of ours. Nor will that feature detract from its interest to the general public. The exhibits will be such that every man who studies, or travels, or works for a living in whatever capacity will find more to interest him than he has ever found gathered together in one place before. We shall endeavor, primarily, to show by practical demonstration, as far as possible, all the development of the Louisiana Purchase territory in the last one hundred years. Its industries will be represented, not in their results, but in their actual processes. Beyond that, exhibits of the same character will be gathered from all the nations of the world. The life of every nation, including the most remote, will be depicted, not in regard to their romance or picturesqueness alone, but in what they do for a living. There are few nations that are not specially capable in the creation of some fabric, or utensil, or ornament, or other things which are most familiar to us, and the process by which all these things are made will be transferred to the Exposition. Take the rope-making of Manila and the Philippines. Who cares about the rope? And yet who is there that would not like to see the natives engaged in making it. Peoples who have never been seen by the average American will be brought to the Exposition, and will be enabled to demonstrate practically how they live and what they do. The Mohammedan swordmaker of the Sulu Archipelago will have his forge and show us how he makes the weapon for his Sultan. So far as our means go every phase of activity all over the world will be transplanted in St. Louis.

"While in Chicago recently I had a talk with Mr. John Barrett, who was formerly Minister to Siam. He is a man with an intimate knowledge of the peoples of the Orient, an acquaintance with Aguinaldo which antedates the war with Spain, and understands the Eastern character as few people of the West ever get to. He tells me that the people of the other side of the world are interested as never before. The fact that the Government alone appropriated \$5,000,000, which is to them a fabulous sum, convinced them that the Exposition was to be something gigantic. In addition to this the prominence which the United States has assumed in the eyes of the nations who hardly knew us before the Spanish-American war, has awakened in them a desire to know us and to be known.

COMMISSION

LOUISIANA PURCHASE



Wm S. Games



John J. Haynes



Thos. G. Young



Cass Gilbert



Geo. D. Barnett



F. M. Howe



Henry Van Brunt



*Julius Pitzman
Landscape Engineer*

F ARCHITECTS

POSITION · ST · LOUIS · 1903



Theo. G. Link



Thos. Hastings



R. W. Walsh



Thos. P. Barnett



F. W. Ruckstuhl
Sculptor



Geo. E. Kessler
Landscape Architect



C. D. Boisselier



Fred. K. Wiemann

C. S.
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A DISTINGUISHED GUEST.

Director-General of Pan-American Exposition
Visits St. Louis.

Mr. Wm. I. Buchanan, Director-General of the Pan-American Exposition, and Mrs. Buchanan, visited St. Louis recently and were entertained by representatives of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. Upon arriving at Union Station they were met by Mr. and Mrs. John Schroers, who accompanied them to the Planters Hotel. Later the same day they were waited on by President David R. Francis, Vice-President Corwin H. Spencer and Directors John D. Davis, L. D. Dozier and John Schroers and taken in Mr. Spencer's private trolley car, "Electra," to the elegant home of the Country Club, stopping on the way at Forest Park long enough for a drive in carriages through the park. In an interview that day Mr. Buchanan said: "My views of the St. Louis Fair are highly optimistic. There is certainly an immense amount of work ahead, and I would like to say in this connection that the whole city should get behind President Francis and push. He is in the face of a heroic undertaking, and is tackling it nobly. He can't get any more encouragement than he needs and deserves."

In regard to his plans for the future, Mr. Buchanan expressed himself freely. "I have come to St. Louis, by invitation, to offer advice, in a humble capacity, relative to work here," said the gentleman. "No, I have no one in mind whom I would suggest for the Director-Generalship, if my advice were sought on the subject. The duties of Director-General of a big Exposition are more trying than can be realized by any one who has never undertaken them, and I am in need of a rest, and shall insist upon having one. The question becomes one of physical possibilities, and a man must judge his own capacity for continuous effort and strain. I expect to go to South America late this year, and while there it is possible that I may be able to serve the Exposition unofficially. I can not speak positively on that subject, as the matter has not been considered, nor is it in a position as yet to be thought of. My next duties will be those of one of five Pan-American representatives, who will meet in the City of Mexico on the 22d of October. After that my plans now embrace nothing but a rest, but, as I have said, I shall go to South America during the latter part of the year. I have large private interests in that part of the world."

Mr. Buchanan remained in St. Louis two or three days. He met nearly all of the Directors of the Louisiana Exposition Company in the city, and attended several com-

mittee meetings. A meeting of the Agricultural Committee with President Francis and Mr. Buchanan, concluded one day's work, and at the close of the meeting President Francis said, in an interview:

"We have been very fortunate in being able to confer with Mr. Buchanan on the subject of the work of the Agricultural Committee. As you remember, he was head of that department at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and made it one of the greatest successes in the history of expositions. That was where he established his reputation for fine work in connection with expositions, and his engagement by the Buffalo people followed. The committee talked especially on the subject of live stock,



HON. W. I. BUCHANAN,

Director-General Pan-American Exposition—A Distinguished Guest of Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

which we hope to make a special feature of here. The Chicago people beat all former records in this matter, and we expect to take precedence over them. We have been crowding work upon Mr. Buchanan since his arrival, and the result has certainly been beneficial to all our people who have conferred with him. The character of the work was all of a general kind, however, and such that very little can be said about it."

When asked if Mr. Buchanan would be selected for South American representative of the St. Louis Exposition, President Francis said that the company entertained the highest opinion of the Director-General of the Pan-American, but that he could not speak for the directors as to whether they

would choose him as their representative. "The only hindrance I can see," said the President, "is that we need the services of a man sooner than we can obtain those of Mr. Buchanan. You know the people of the South American Republics have their winter while we are having summer. Their Congresses convene from spring to the latter part of the summer. We should have a man there almost immediately, in order to present our case before their legislative bodies. Mr. Buchanan is bound by contract to the Buffalo people until the end of their Exposition, and, of course, will remain there until then. He is also scheduled for a meeting in the City of Mexico for the 22d of October. It may be that he will be unable to serve us."

President Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, has received many letters regarding the boundaries of Louisiana Territory. Congressman Walter I. Smith, of Council Bluffs, Ia., writes as follows: "I notice by the press dispatches that you have addressed a letter to the Hon. Thomas H. Carter, President of the National Commission, requesting an official definition of the boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase. I also notice that this request calls for information as to the northwest boundary. At the time of the annexation of Florida the United States ceded to Spain so much of the present State of Texas as was contained in the Louisiana Purchase, but I have never been able to find either a map or a description of the southwest boundary of the Louisiana Purchase. You will probably remember that the Democratic national platform of 1844 declared for the reoccupation of Oregon, and the reannexation of Texas, referring to the fact that Texas, in whole or in part, was a part of the Louisiana Purchase. While I am aware that the boundaries of these early grants were extremely indefinite. I would be glad, as a matter of history, to know where the Government claims that this southwest boundary was."

Wm. C. Dyer has named his emblem for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition the "Arch of Progress." It represents the development of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, illustrating the topography of the country in a threefold division, namely, the Atlantic slope, the great central plane and the Pacific slope. The Eastern pillar represents factories in bas-relief and is named the vulcan column. The western column represents the Pacific coast, showing Pluto, significant of mining. The Louisiana Territory purchased by Jefferson, is made the keystone of the arch.

THE HISTORICAL COMMITTEE.

Obtains a Collection of Mastodons for the World's Fair.

Several representatives of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company recently paid a visit to the ancient bone deposits of Mr. C. W. Beeler, near Montesano, Mo., about thirty miles south of St. Louis, Mo. The trip to Montesano was made on a steamboat, the party consisting of Pierre Chouteau, Chairman of the Historical Committee; A. N. De Menil, the Vice-Chairman; A. B. Hart, one of the members of the same committee; F. W. Lehmann, Chairman of the Committee on Ethnology and Anthropology, and representatives of the press. Mr. Beeler has the



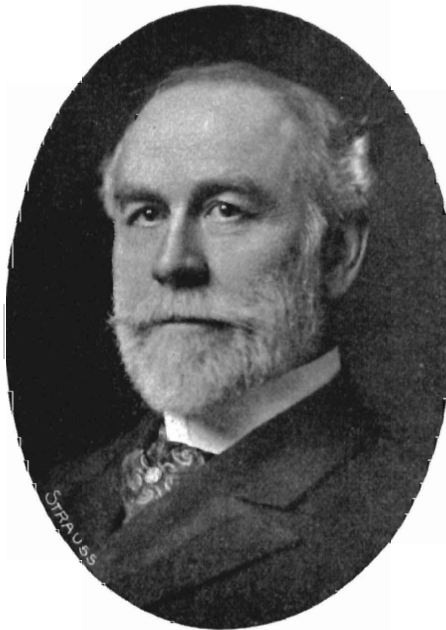
PIERRE CHOUTEAU.
Chairman Historical Committee.

largest collection of mastodon bones ever discovered in one place, and he expects to supply the two committees represented on this visit with at least one complete skeleton of a monster mastodon that lived some two thousand years ago only a few miles from the site of the present City of St. Louis. In all probability he and some of his fellow-mastodons roamed over the hills on which the Exposition City is to be built. Some of Mr. Beeler's mastodon bones are now on exhibition at the Pan-American Exposition, and others are in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C. A larger number are still imbedded in the limestone rock near Montesano, only portions of the skeletons showing above the surface.

World's Fair news is furnished the press of St. Louis daily, and arrangements are now being made for advertising the Fair through the press of the whole world. The bureau's force of workers is still small, but it will be increased as the work grows. Only recently Messrs. William M. Smith, Edw. W. Hooker, and W. A. Kelsoe, all men of long experience in newspaper work, were added to the force.

NAMES FOR WORLD'S FAIR CITY.

The World's Fair City at Chicago, Ill., in 1893 was called the "White City," and the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., has been called the "Phantom City." What name shall be given to the city of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1903? Here are some of the names suggested in letters recently received at Fair Headquarters: "Forest Lake City," "Memorial Purchase City," "Memorial Forest City," "Columbian Banner City," "Columbian Triumph City," "World's Garden City," "Starry Banner and Tri-Color City," "Triumph City," "Peerless City," "Imperial City," "Purple City," "Red, White and Blue City," "Emerald City," "Venus City," "Ancient City."



GEORGE W. PARKER.
Chairman Committee on Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

WISE MR. KOBAYASHI.

Mr. T. Kobayashi, of Tokio, Japan, now in St. Louis on business for the mercantile house of which he is the head, is a shrewd and practical man of affairs who instantly perceives the great value of the World's Fair of 1903 as a factor in increasing trade between his country and the United States.

For this reason, Mr. Kobayashi intends to personally advertise the World's Fair upon his return to Japan, being determined that his clever countrymen shall profit to the utmost from its correct appreciation. He realizes that close trade relations between the two peoples are certain, and that every year will witness a material growth in this international trade. And he knows that the first Japanese and the first American merchants to act intelligently upon this truth will be the greatest gainers.

Mr. Kobayashi's prompt perception of the advantages to be secured by means of the World's Fair of 1903 will be shared by similarly strong and shrewd merchants of other countries trading largely with the United States.—*St. Louis Republic.*

MR. D. M. HOUSER.

One of the Vice-Presidents of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

Mr. Daniel M. Houser, Third Vice-President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, is Chairman of the Company's Committee on Legislation, and a member of its Committee on Press and Publicity. He has been at the head of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, one of the leading daily newspapers of the United States, many years, and is financially interested in a number of other great enterprises. He is a director of the *St. Louis Trust Company*, and one of the original stockholders of the *National Bank of Commerce* in St. Louis, the largest bank in the United States outside of New York City.



DANIEL M. HOUSER.
Chairman Committee on Legislation.

Mr. Houser was born in Washington County, Maryland, December 23, 1834. He removed to Northeast Missouri in 1838, with his parents, and to St. Louis in 1846. His newspaper career began in 1851 on the *St. Louis Union*, which was absorbed a few years later by the *Missouri Democrat*, young Houser going then to the *Democrat*. In time he became bookkeeper for the paper, and later still its business manager. He was one of the founders of the *St. Louis Globe*, in 1872, the new paper, later buying the *Democrat*. The two papers became the *Globe-Democrat*. In 1879, Mr. Houser was made President of the *Globe Printing Company*, the corporation that publishes the *Globe-Democrat*, and since then he has personally directed the management of both the company and the paper.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

At the suggestion of Chairman Stockton, of the Committee on Press and Publicity, the universities, colleges, academies, and other educational institutions of St. Louis and vicinity have been requested to announce in their catalogues that a World's Fair will be held in St. Louis in 1903.

AMONG THE NEWSGATHERERS.

Scenes in the Press Room at World's Fair Headquarters.

One of the interesting places at World's Fair headquarters is the press room. The Committee on Publicity has set apart accommodations for the representatives of the daily newspapers. There, at all hours of the day, and often far into the night, some of these representatives are on duty.

Across one end of the room, at a convenient height is suspended a rack to which is attached a long row of copy hooks. Each paper has its own hook, with the title of

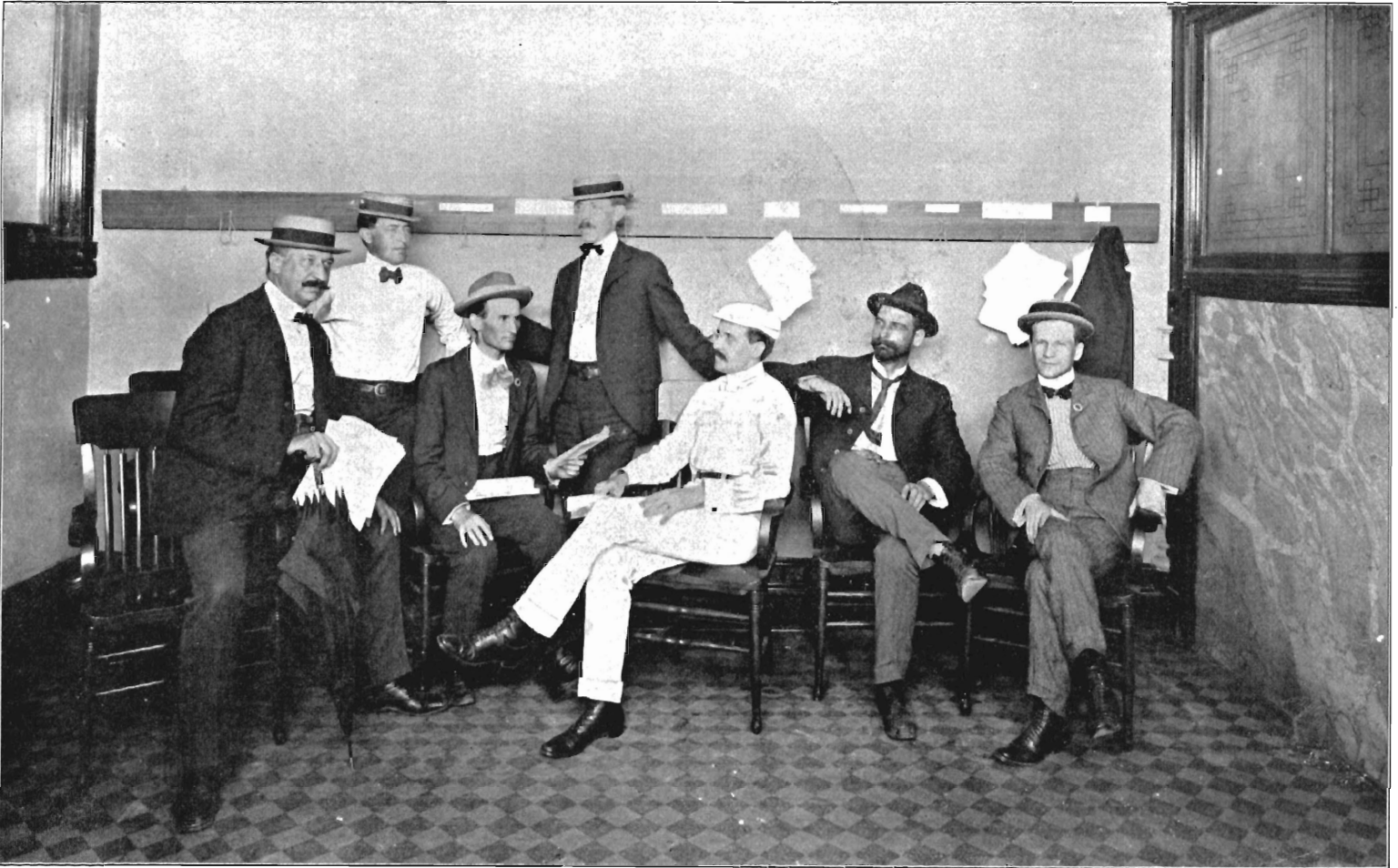
the hooks by interviews and by frequent trips to the various offices, and the Committee rooms.

Some days the matter on the hook accumulates rapidly, and then the gentlemen of the daily papers may be seen in repose. They sit about in attitudes suggestive of elegant leisure, take the "dope," as they are pleased to call the copy furnished them, and comment on its news value in more or less complimentary expressions. There are other days when the committee meetings and conferences are few, and when the mail fails to bring its usual proportion of news matter. On such days, these gentlemen of the press forsake their comfortable chairs in front of

newspaper men, and answer questions fired at him with the rapidity of a Gatling gun discharge.

The newspaper men are as regular in their attendance at the World's Fair headquarters as the officers, and remain on duty almost as many hours.

They are after news, and that means pictures as well as printed matter. Occasionally a single photograph of some person or of some scene is all that is available. Then there is a lively scene among these newspaper men for precedence in the use of the picture. Lots are drawn to determine which paper shall have first use of the picture, and then an order is adopted by which



Photograph by George Starke.

A GROUP OF NEWSGATHERERS AT WORLD'S FAIR HEADQUARTERS.

Reading from right to left: VION J. PAPIN, St. Louis Republic; LOUIS DODGE, St. Louis Globe-Democrat; CHARLES E. CUTTER, The Associated Press; JOHN C. LEBENS, St. Louis Republic; GEORGE W. EADS, St. Louis Star; STEVE A. MARTIN, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; E. T. HARKRADER, St. Louis Chronicle.

the paper printed above. The Associated Press, and the other news agencies have their separate hooks. As fast as news develops in the office of the President, of the Secretary, of any of the Committees, each item is put in the hands of typewriters, and the matter is run off on manifold paper. A copy is placed on each hook.

The news grind begins at an early hour of the day, and goes on during the day and into the night.

As the newspaper men drop into headquarters, the first thing they do is to examine the hook and take off the accumulation. Then they go on duty, keeping the run of visitors, of conferences, and of committee meetings. They supplement the matter from

the electric fans, and hustle about the various offices, presenting and trying to confirm theories of their own as to what ought to be going on in the way of news.

At the end of an unusually dull day, these representatives of the papers will assemble and send a message to President Francis informing him that something must be done to appease the public appetite for information, not forgetting to add that there are city editors who will have unpleasant things to say to them if nothing is forthcoming for the papers. They ask the favor of an interview. The request is granted. At the end of a long session of a committee, or of a conference with the various committees, President Francis will receive the delegation of

the photograph is passed from paper to paper in time for the evening or morning publication. The relations between the local press and the Publicity Bureau are of the closest and most effective possible character.

Thus far the work of publicity, in so far as it relates to the newspapers of St. Louis, has been a matter of much satisfaction to the World's Fair management.

At its recent annual convention, the National Afro-American Council indorsed the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and pledged its members to work for it. The Council will hold a convention in St. Louis during the Exposition.

BUREAU OF PUBLICITY.

How the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Is Being Advertised.

The Louisiana Exposition Company's Bureau of Publicity has done a great deal in the matter of advertising the World's Fair of 1903. Mr. R. H. Sexton, who has charge of one branch of the business, reports that he recently gave an order for 500,000 labels, the first order of 300,000 having been exhausted. The first lot were 7x10 inches in size, and the

shipped to this country. Applications for World's Fair labels are made daily of Mr. Sexton by manufacturers, jobbers, commission merchants, and shippers generally. Only recently 10,000 labels were furnished the Pacific Express Company on application, and a like number each to the American and Wells-Fargo Express Companies.

Thousands of World's Fair badges have been furnished to delegates to national conventions. Here is a partial list of the conventions, and when and where they were held:

The bureau has distributed about 10,000 World's Fair buttons, 5,000 of which were



given out at the Pan-American Exposition, at



A SCENE IN COMMITTEE OF PUBLICITY ROOMS.

second will be 2 1/4 x 5 inches. Each label contains this announcement:



The large labels were used mostly on dry goods boxes, barrels, and large packages, and the small ones are intended specially for express packages. The small ones will be gummed on the back. Labels of both kinds are for trunks and baggage generally. The bureau has already supplied about 100,000 of these World's Fair labels to the baggage department at Union Station. Arrangements are now being made to have labels printed in several languages, and sent to foreign countries, where they will be pasted on packages

- Freight Agents, at Denver, Col., June 9.
- Credit Men, at Cleveland, O., June 11.
- Shriners, at Kansas City, Mo., June 12.
- Pressmen, at Washington City, D. C., June 16.
- United Singing Societies, at Buffalo, N. Y., June 22.
- Civil Engineers, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 22.
- Lithographers' International Protective Association, at New York City, July 8.
- National Union, at Buffalo, N. Y., July 16.
- Knights and Ladies of Maccabees, at Buffalo, N. Y., July 16.
- Associated Fraternities, at Buffalo, N. Y., July 16.
- Endowment Rank, Knights of Pythias, at Chicago, Ill., July 9.
- United Order of Foresters, at Milwaukee, July 8.

More recently badges have been supplied to the Elks, at Milwaukee, Wis.; the National Afro-American Council, at Philadelphia; the International Typographical Union, at Birmingham, Ala.; and the National Dental Association, at Milwaukee.

Buffalo, N. Y., by Mr. Jose de Olivares, the gentleman in charge of the building named.

The picture of Thomas Jefferson will be recognized by most readers of the WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN.

World's Fair banners were added later to the list of advertising matter furnished by



the Bureau of Publicity. The St. Louis delegates to the national convention of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, held at Milwaukee, Wis., last month, were supplied with one of these banners, and the St. Louis delegates to the coming encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Cleveland, O., are to have one.

The bureau is now getting bids on a stamp design to take the place of the government revenue stamps prior to July 1. The World's Fair stamps will be placed on patent medicine, and other drug bottles, as also on bills of lading, express receipts, correspondence, etc. On each stamp will be asked these questions: "What? Where? When?" The answers will follow: "World's Fair, 1903, St. Louis, U. S. A., Louisiana Purchase Centennial."

At the suggestion of the Bureau of Publicity, some of the box manufacturers of St. Louis have agreed to burn labels into the boxes they manufacture. Here is a reproduction of the World's Fair advertisement which the Fehlig Bros.' Box Manufacturing Company burn into every box turned out by them:



"Inserts" are being printed for the bureau. They will contain information about the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and are to be supplied to merchants, manufacturers and business men generally. Thousands and thousands of these "inserts" will be inserted in envelopes containing letters and circulars of these business men, and in this way reach many people who would otherwise not receive the information.

Similar "inserts" are to be placed in the pockets of clothing sold in St. Louis. Clothing manufacturers, jobbers, and retail merchants are taking an interest in this matter.

World's Fair literature is to be placed in the reading rooms, and writing rooms of hotels in the United States, Mexico and Canada.

SECRETARY ROBERT AULL.

Robert Aull, acting Secretary of the Committee on Agriculture, is a native of Missouri and has been a resident of St. Louis for thirty years or more. For many years he was officially connected with the St.



COL. ROBT. AULL,

Acting Secretary Committee of Agriculture.

Louis Fair Association, occupying the offices of secretary, general manager, vice-president, and president, serving as president for four years and until a short time ago. Previous to his official connection with the St. Louis Fair, he acted as a member of various committees having the Fair work in charge. Under his direction the Fair Association took on new life, as it were, and for the first time in its history enjoyed financial prosperity. With reference to his experience in the live stock industry, it may be said that he has acted as an expert judge of harness and racing horses all over America, and is fully competent for the position he occupies.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company will be officially represented during the next two years in every part of the globe.

INTERNATIONAL FIRE TOURNAMENT.

The chief fire fighters of the world will attend the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The National Association of Fire Chiefs is to hold one of its annual meetings here and the chiefs of the fire departments of many



CHIEF GEORGE HALE,

Kansas City Fire Dept.

foreign cities will be invited. Some 800 chiefs in this country alone have expressed a desire to attend and it is safe to say that nearly every American city with an organized fire department will be represented.

In connection with the convention, a tournament will be held, and it is said on the authority of Chief Hale, of the Kansas City Fire Department, that entries for the tournament have already been received from London, Paris, Glasgow, Berlin, and cities in Norway, Italy, Russia, Austria, Switzerland, Canada and Australia. Chief Hale has begun to drill some of his men and horses for the tournament. Chief Hale's Kansas City team captured the prize at Paris

The French residents of St. Louis are taking great interest in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Every Frenchman is working for the Fair.

WILL WORK FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Maj. T. W. Park, assistant to Secretary Stevens, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, is a native of Madison County, Ky., and has lived in Missouri since 1857, except during the Civil War, when he served



MAJ. T. W. PARK,

Assistant to Secretary Stevens.

in the Confederate Army. He received a classical education, and also completed the law course at the University of Louisville, Ky.

In 1866 Maj. Park became editor of the *Landmark*, published at Platte City, Mo. He continued to edit that paper until 1889, when he entered the office of Missouri's Secretary of State, A. A. Lesueur. For twelve years he was assistant to Mr. Lesueur, keeping up his journalistic work, in a way, by writing for newspapers and other publications. At the last Democratic State Convention of Missouri he was a candidate for Railroad Commissioner, and was beaten for the nomination by only a few votes.

Maj. Park is married and has two sons. Mrs. Park is well known in the State as a literary writer and for her work in the field of music. She is also President of Gaylord Institute, at Platte City, one of the oldest colleges for young ladies in Missouri.

MR. CUTTER'S PLAN.

Suggestions for An Ethnological and Anthropological Display.

A suggestion that is attracting considerable attention is that made by Mr. Charles E. Cutter, of the St. Louis office of the Associated Press, for an ethnological and anthropological congress and exhibition of the Indians of the United States and Alaska and the natives of our new insular possessions—Porto Rico, Samoa, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines. The purpose of this congress and exhibition is not only to show the peoples mentioned, but to illustrate their manner of living, dress, customs, etc., in a way that would be both interesting and instructive.

The suggestion, which was filed last January, is accompanied by a plan of an inclosure in which to hold the congress and exhibition. Following is a key and explanation of the same:

- A—Entrances and exits.
- B—Amthitheater or coliseum.
- C—Arena in which to hold exhibitions of the games, dances, modes of warfare, etc., of the various tribes of the possessions.
- D—Lake on which the Indians may hold boat races, etc., and illustrate the sailing of their various crafts.
- E—Booths for bazaars in which may be sold curios and articles manufactured by the Indians and natives; for restaurants, for a museum, in which may be exhibited an archeological and anthropological collection of the American Indians and island natives, with products of their industry; objects of historical interest, implements of husbandry, warfare and the chase.
- F—Space reserved for

the representative tribes of American Indians, to be used as follows: (1) For the building of the fac-simile of one or more of the Indian mounds found in St. Louis at an early date. (2) For the erection of dwellings such as are occupied by the civilized Indians and wicklups, pueblos, lodges and tepees inhabited by the half-civilized and uncivilized or "blanket" Indians. (3) For the fitting up of a representative government school, to be carried on for the purpose of showing the methods used in educating Indian children. (4) For a trading post and agency headquarters, to show how the Indians do their trading and the methods used in issuing rations and caring for Indians on a reservation. (5) For the erection of a fac-simile of the cliff dwellings.

G and H—Space reserved for Eskimo and Alaskan Indians in which to erect their dwellings, totem poles, etc.

I—Space reserved for the various races and tribes of the Philippine Islands, for the erection of representative dwellings of the town and country Filipinos and the huts of the wild tribes, with churches, schools and certain historical buildings.

J—Space reserved for the Guam Islanders.

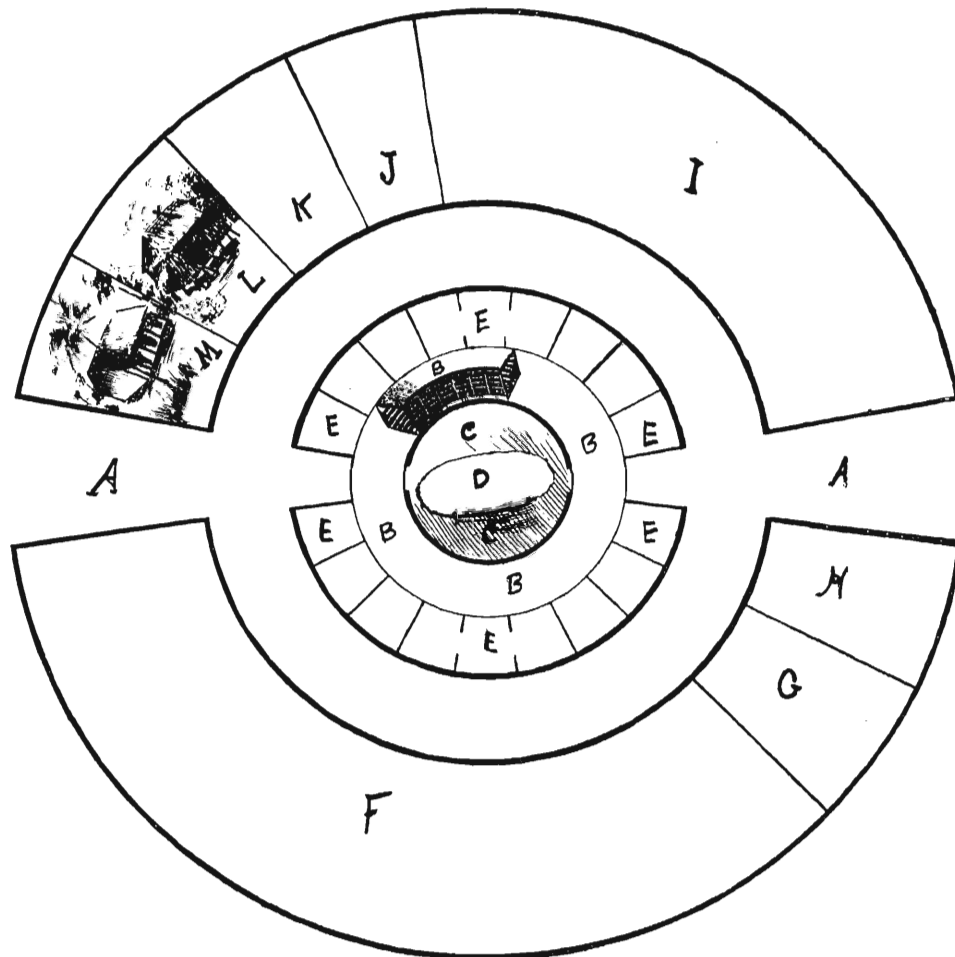
K—Space reserved for the Porto Ricans, showing their town residences and country houses, huts, etc.

L—Space reserved for the Samoans.

M—Space reserved for the Hawaiians.

Government, and feel confident that our plans will meet with satisfactory success. It is too early to state exactly in what the exhibits will consist or to announce a general plan of arrangement. The interest of the islands must be first secured and correspondence set under way. But we are sure the displays will be interesting."

The San Francisco Bulletin indorses this statement of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "To Bonaparte more than to any other one man who has ever lived is the United States indebted, not only for the fact that it possesses the Louisiana territory, but that it has Texas, Oregon, California, Alaska, and all the rest of the territory which has come to us since 1803. The Louisiana expansion made all these acquisitions inevitable. Without the Louisiana expansion none of this other territory would ever have been gained by the United States." The Bulletin says that if Louisiana had been in England's hands we would have had to buy it from her or attempt to wrest it from her if she refused to sell. "The United States," it declares, "shut in on the east side of the Mississippi, would have been shut out of the Pacific and the territory lying between the river and the Pacific. If England had been left in undisturbed possession of Louisiana she would have pushed her way across the continent to the Pacific. That would have changed the map of North America. Instead of being an American State California would be a British province."



Plan designed by Charles E. Cutter for enclosure in which to hold proposed ethnological and anthropological Congress and exhibition of the North American Indians and the natives of the Island possessions of the United States.

OUR INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

The World's Fair Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits will have something of more than ordinary interest to show the Louisiana Purchase Exposition visitors. Special attention is to be given Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, Samoa and the Philippines.

"We intend to make the exhibits of our insular possessions one of the most important and interesting features of the Fair," said Mr. C. H. Huttig, Chairman of the committee. "The people of America are anxious to know just what we have acquired, and, so far as it is possible, we propose to show them without making necessary a trip to the islands in the Pacific. We expect to receive the co-operation of the United States

The ode writers have been heard from. Several odes have been received for the formal opening of the Louisiana Exposition in the spring of 1903. Here is a stanza from an ode written by Mr. E. Waddell Martin, of Ash Grove, Mo.:

What is this sprung into life?
As if to the lute of Amphion:
Pinnacled, towered and domed
In the light of the rising day,
Whose flag with the breezes at strife,
The sun's early rays glitter high on?
This is the world's own city,
A century blossom of May.

Mr. John D. Davis, the attorney, is devoting most of his time now to the mines and mining department of the World's Fair. The work of the Fair gets more attention from him than his profession does.

AMERICA'S DEBT TO BONAPARTE.

The Portland Oregonian favors the project for the erection of a monument to Bonaparte on the St. Louis World's Fair grounds in 1903. It says that, in view of the opposition which the proposed transfer aroused in his country, "a weaker man would have been afraid of wounding the pride of the French people by selling so fine a territory for a song, but Bonaparte, with invincible common sense," passed it over to the United States. As the Oregonian well says, this was Bonaparte's "most splendid stroke of statesmanship," and but for this act "Great Britain would have Louisiana to-day, even as she has Canada, and we should not be the first power of the new world. To Bonaparte's splendid statesmanship or enlightened selfishness the United States is indebted.

This is, of course, the correct view. The transfer of Louisiana to the United States was Bonaparte's "most splendid stroke of statesmanship." It kept Louisiana out of England's hands, in which it might have become another Canada, to bar the Americans' march to the westward, just as Canada has barred their march to the northward. Louisiana in England's hands, indeed, would have had immeasurably more disastrous consequences for the United States than Canada's possession has inflicted, for Louisiana is of vastly more importance to us than Canada could be under any conditions. American expansion was naturally west instead of north. Our interest lay in moving toward the Pacific rather than toward Hudson's Bay and the Arctic Ocean. The United States cared little in 1803, and cares little in 1901, about possessing the territory comprised in the Dominion of Canada, but the life of the United States as a great power of the world depended on our acquisition of the empire between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, which Napoleon gave us, and our winning of the region between the mountains and the Pacific, which Napoleon's gift rendered inevitable.

To Bonaparte, therefore, are the American people indebted not only for the dozen and more States between Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota on the east, and Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma on the west, but also for the more than half a score States and territories west of the Sabine and the mountains. Without Louisiana the other accessions which came to us at different times and in different ways, and which advanced our boundaries to the Pacific, never would have been made. It was Bonaparte, therefore, who virtually gave us Texas, California, Oregon and Washington, as well as the States comprised in the tract which came to us in 1803. Bonaparte's act, which placed the Mississippi east of the central line of the United States instead of being its western boundary, expanded the country's area from 900,000 square miles to 3,000,000, not including Alaska and the acquisitions of 1898, all of which, also, are a consequence of the acquisition of 1803. As a friend of America, Bonaparte deserves the recognition which the American people will give him in the centennial of the year in which he gave a continent to American liberty.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

COL. MATTHEW KIELY.

St. Louis Chief of Police Formulating Plans for Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Col. Matthew Kiely, the present Chief of Police of St. Louis, and who will occupy that position during the World's Fair, is obviously the man for the place. The wisdom of the Police Board in selecting him is acknowledged. While he is a man of courteous and affable manners, he is a strict disciplinarian, and uncompromising in his warfare against the criminal element. There is no part of the Police Department with which Col. Kiely is not familiar. He has passed through every stage from probationary officer to Chief, and was a good man in each position. Despite Col. Kiely's adherence to strict rules, he is very popular among his men.

After attending the convention of the National Chiefs of Police of the United States held in New York City, he visited Buffalo,



COL. MATTHEW KIELY.

St. Louis Chief of Police, Formulating Plans for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

and spent five days enjoying the Pan-American Exposition. Here he met Col. John Byrne, Commandant of the Pan-American Police, and President D. R. Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The visitors were shown through the Pan-American Police Headquarters by Col. Byrne. Here Col. Kiely and President Francis acquired much valuable information as to policing and protecting a city during a great Exposition. This all will be considered when the plans for organizing the police force of St. Louis during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition are made.

Col. Kiely has devoted much time to studying Police Service in connection with Expositions of great magnitude. He has already nearly completed the outline of a plan to be offered for consideration.

Although the number of uniformed and ununiformed men in St. Louis will be greatly increased during the World's Fair, possibly 1,000, the regular force will find the duties exacting. The police will have to care for

immense crowds, protecting them to and from the trains and boats, preventing the congestion of the thoroughfares, and keeping out the large numbers of professional criminals that will be attracted here. Col. Kiely's experience in handling crowds will be of particular value then.

On his recent visit to New York, Col. Kiely succeeded in establishing close and pleasant relations with the police force of that city. This is an immense advantage in the handling of criminals, and puts the St. Louis force in a better position than ever before.

THE FRISCO'S NEW CITY OFFICES.

The new city offices of the Frisco line southeast corner of Eighth and Olive streets, were opened, July 22d, and, in spite of the intense heat, there was a throng of visitors from 11 o'clock until late in the afternoon. The invitations had been issued by Zack Mulhall, General Live Stock Agent; A. D. Leighton, General Agent, Freight Department; and F. J. Deicke, City Passenger and Ticket Agent.

The architects, Mariner & Clark, adopted a free rendering of the Italian renaissance for the treatment of the ticket office. In the use of mahogany they also selected a unique plan of staining the wood green instead of the customary red. The green is used in a variety of shades, and the effect is exceedingly rich. For wall paintings, a departure from the conventional was also adopted. Views along the Frisco line—a territory rich in landscape material—were transferred to canvas by F. L. Van Ness, of Chicago. He was engaged for three months in executing the work, and he presents scenes on the Gasconade River, Lancaster Bluff in Arkansas, the Big Piney River, and the Ozark Mountains. The four cover the entire length of the east wall, and are marvels of design and color. The woodwork is of the finest character. The high lights of the carving are touched with gold leaf, and all of the carving is hand-work in elaborate designs. Counter, desks, racks, seats, and every detail is in conformity to the Italian renaissance specially designed.

The floor is of Italian marble, mosaic design. There are two richly furnished offices at the south end, one for the General Live Stock Agent, and the other for the General Agent of the freight department. On the upper floor is a conveniently arranged record room.

General Passenger Agent Bryan Snyder dispensed the hospitality of the company in the basement, and he did it in a regal manner. He was ably assisted by Advertising Manager Heed, General Live Stock Agent Mulhall, General Agent Lightner, of the freight department; City Passenger and Ticket Agent Deicke, and the following visiting officials of the Frisco; John C. Lovrien, District Passenger Agent, Joplin; L. W. Price, Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City; B. P. Dunn, District Passenger Agent, Wichita; W. C. Melville, Assistant Passenger Agent, Omaha; W. A. Tuley, General Agent, Dallas; K. M. Wishart, City Passenger Agent, Chicago; James Donohue, Assistant Freight Agent, Kansas City; E. F. Serviss, City Agent, Omaha.

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Daniel M. Houser, Third Vice-President.
Cyrus P. Walbridge, Fourth Vice-President.

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JAMES L. BLAIR, GENERAL COUNSEL.

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Charles H. Huttig, Sixth Vice-President.
August Gehner, Seventh Vice-President.
Pierre Chouteau, Eighth Vice-President.

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Boyle, Priest & Lehmann.
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President, The Brown Shoe Co.
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Carleton Dry Goods Co.
- Chouteau, Pierre,
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Cobb & Gardner.
- Coyle, James F.,
Coyle & Sargent.
- Cram, George T.,
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- Davis, John D.,
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- Dozier, L. D.,
National Biscuit Co.
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Joseph Meibergen, Enid, O. T.

Otto A. Shuttee, El Reno, O. T.

Fred L. Wenner, Guthrie, O. T.

A GRAND SHOWING.

The Semi-Annual Report of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co.

The Mississippi Valley Trust Company makes a grand showing in its semi-annual report of condition, printed in this number of the *WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN*. This company has barely passed its tenth birthday, having been incorporated Oct. 3, 1890, and having commenced business on April 1, 1891. At its organization its paid-up capital was only \$750,000. On July 1, 1893, its paid-up capital was increased to \$1,300,000, and five years thereafter, on July 1, 1898, still further increased to \$1,500,000. On December 31, 1899, the capital stock was paid up, in the full sum authorized, \$3,000,000, at which figure it still stands. The surplus of the company is now \$3,500,000, and the undivided profits in excess of \$500,000, so that the company's actual cash working capital is now more than \$7,000,000. Quarterly dividends have been regularly paid to its shareholders, in good times and bad, from the first year in which it commenced business until this date. The rate paid was 6 per cent per annum from December 31, 1891, to December 31 1899. The dividends were then increased to 10 per cent per annum and have been easily earned, hand in hand with a constantly growing surplus.

The statement of condition reveals the following increase in the past six months:

In footings, \$5,000,000; in deposits, \$5,000,000, and in undivided profits, \$100,000. The number of estates and persons doing business with the various departments is 23,557. The present executive officers of the company have been in control since its organization, and the accounting they now make is very interesting reading for patrons as well as shareholders.

Prof. H. W. Poepping has composed especially for the St. Louis World's Fair a beautiful march and two-step, entitled "1903." Prof. Poepping is a director and composer of music, well known to St. Louisans.

IRISH BUILDING PROPOSED.

Plans of the Irish World's Fair Association.

The project of having Ireland and the sons and daughters of Ireland the world over fittingly represented at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, promises success. Among the projectors are some of the most enterprising, progressive residents of St. Louis. At a meeting of the Irish World's Fair Association the other night Mr. James A. Reardon expressed the opinion that the \$600,000 proposed to be raised would surely be forthcoming; in fact, he thought \$1,500,000 could be raised if necessary. He advised the members to take a broad view of the enterprise, putting aside politics, religion and all other personal feelings, and to work for the welfare of Ireland and the World's Fair. Mr. Reardon is of the belief that a comprehensive exhibit showing Ireland of old and Ireland of to-day, will do more to effect the political freedom of that country than all of the organizations having that object in view combined.

The gentlemen selected at this meeting for directors of the Irish World's Fair Association were Joseph Boyce, John L. Boland, M. J. Byrnes, James Campbell, Dr. P. T. Cunningham, P. J. Cunningham, Samuel Cupples, Edward Devoy, Judge Dan Dillon, F. A. Drew, P. R. Fitzgibbon, James Franklin, Jeremiah Fruin, A. H. Handlan, Joseph M. Hayes, T. M. Jenkins, R. C. Kerens, Chief of Police Matthew Kiely, E. F. Kerwin, William J. Kinsella, John P. Leahy, Dr. D. D. O'Gorman, Julius S. Walsh, Joseph P. Whyte, Patrick Shehan, C. C. Murphy, Judge Thomas Morris, D. C. Nugent, John O'Brien, Peter A. O'Neil, John J. O'Connor, James Quirke, William M. Reedy, Judge O'Neill Ryan, Phillip Scanlan, John Scullin, M. J. Shaughnessy, Councilman Jeremiah Sheehan, Patrick Short, John S. Sullivan, William H. Swift, James A. Reardon, George J. Tansey, Festus J. Wade, James F. Brady, Joseph P. Hartnett, Peter Burns, M. P. Mackin, Richard Hanlon, Joseph S. Leahy, Eugene B. Devine, John B. Hogan, Peter Walsh, A. Hoolan, P. J. Moynihan, Dr. W. R. Faulkner,

John Hines, Rev. D. S. Phelan, Rev. Timothy Dempsey, Rev. Francis Gilfillan, Rev. Patrick Dooley, Rev. Dr. W. W. Boyd, Thomas Hanifan, P. B. Cusack, James J. McGlynn, James P. Newell, P. P. Connor, J. P. O'Driscoll.

IDEAL PLACE FOR WORLD'S FAIR.

El Boletín, a journal published in the Spanish language, under the auspices of the Latin-American Club, of St. Louis, and the Foreign Trade Association, says:

"No more appropriate site for the World's Fair than Forest Park and the surrounding ground could have been chosen. The picturesqueness of the park, with its lakes, streams, beautiful beds of flowers and plants is an ideal place for the erection of palatial edifices, dedicated to the arts and sciences, to manufactures and transportation, and to the various industries that will be represented at the exposition. The walks and grounds are really a dream of beauty and they can hardly fail to delight our visitors.

"The effect will be much more pleasing than was produced by the flat grounds at Chicago, and there was nothing at Paris to break the monotony of the great level expanse, except the Palace of the Trocadero, with its enchanting cascades.

"The chiefs of the various departments have begun work in a way to assure the success of the enterprise. It is clearly their intention to make this the grandest exposition ever held and with \$16,000,000 at their disposal, the result is not and will not at any time be in doubt. We hope and believe that their expectations will be realized to the fullest extent."

NEW BILLIARD HALL.

Hauser's Billiard Hall, occupying the entire second floor at the southeast corner of Eighth and Olive streets, will be thrown open to the public. Electric fans at each table insure coolness and comfort. The finest cues, tables, and ivories to be secured will be found at this thoroughly up-to-date billiard and pool parlor.

Subscribe now for *WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN* and keep posted. \$1.00 per year.

CANADA AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Our Neighbor on the North Taking Great Interest in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Mr. José D. Olivares, representative of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company at the Pan-American Exposition, writes as follows concerning the part the Dominion of Canada will take in the World's Fair of 1903:

"The Dominion of Canada will not have to be coaxed into taking part in the St. Louis World's Fair. This is the encouraging assurance vouchsafed in behalf of the Canadian commission to the Pan-American Exposition by its secretary, Mr. William A. Burns, of Ottawa. The significance of the statement, moreover, was not a little emphasized by the utter absence in Mr. Burns' demeanor of any affectation of merely neighborly interest in our undertaking.

"Whatever the extent to which Canada may be represented," explained Mr. Burns, "it will not be at all influenced by any disposition toward sociability. The Canadian government will take part in the St. Louis World's Fair for the same reason it did in the Paris Exposition, and for the same motives that influenced its participation in the present Pan-American and Glasgow Expositions, namely, the development of its interests, commercially and otherwise, by demonstrating its natural advantages to the world.

"For such reasons Canada is a believer in expositions and makes it a point in particular that at each new world's fair her representation must in every way excel the last. Hence, my reason for affirming that the Dominion will contribute her very best to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903."

"The foregoing statements made to-day by Secretary Burns is not the first manifestation of interest on the part of the Canadian commission in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. One of the first official visits I had after the formal dedication of the building was from two of its members, Mr. William Hutchison and Mr. Burns, on which occasion both gentlemen betrayed, by their desire for information, an intense interest in the scope and progress of our undertaking.

"The enterprise displayed by the Canadian government in the matter of its exhibit here at the Pan-American has resulted in by far one of the most extensive and creditable sections of the Exposition. This circumstance is the more notable from the fact that the government is maintaining an exact counterpart of its local exhibit at the great Exposition now in progress in Glasgow. In the course of my interview with Mr. Burns to-day I was informed that the Hon. Sydney Arthur Fisher, Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada, was now on his way home from a sojourn at the Glasgow Exposition, and would visit the Pan-American early in August. As Mr. Fisher has a great deal of influence with his government relative to the extent in which it should be represented at the various expositions, I have arranged with Secretary Burns, of the commission, to meet that distinguished

official, on the occasion of his contemplated visit to the Pan-American Exposition during the latter part of this month.

"On the subject of the Exposition at Glasgow, to which I have already referred, I have taken considerable pains to gather some data relative to its general scope and importance. As a result I am surprised to find the event of such real magnitude as statistics are proving it to be. The Canadian commissioners declare it to be of far greater relative importance, from an exhibitory and educational view point, than the Pan-American Exposition, while the bureau of admissions and collections of the latter is forced to concede that Glasgow's Fair is far in the lead in the matter of daily attendance. I am attaching hereto a report copied from the *Glasgow Evening Times* of June 18, showing the daily attendance up to that date. According to this, the average daily attendance for the first month and a half was over 65,000, and the Canadians claim that since that time there has been a marked increase. In reading up on the Glasgow Exposition, I find that it represents an area of sixty-seven acres, compactly built. As an example of the immensity of its buildings, its industrial hall measures 700 feet in length by 400 in breadth. In addition to its presenting the largest collective exhibit ever displayed by the British Empire, such countries as the following are extensively represented at the event: Russia, France, Austria, Denmark, Japan, India, Persia, Morocco, Mexico and South Africa. Russia's appropriation for her exhibit was \$150,000, and she has erected four special pavilions for her display.

"In the course of my work at the Paris Exposition, I recall that many of the largest participants in that event had arranged to transfer their exhibits to Glasgow.

"The Exposition was formally opened by Edward VII, on the 1st of May, and will continue until November.

"I have made this somewhat extended reference to the Glasgow Exposition for the reason that I am convinced a great deal of effective work in the way of general exploitation could be accomplished there in the interest of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition."

APPLICATION OF COLOR.

World's Fair Suggestions From Joseph Lauber, a New York Artist.

Mr. Joseph Lauber, of New York City, Chairman of the National Society of Mural Painters, writes to World's Fair Headquarters as follows:

"In view of the statement which has appeared in the New York press that you have called a convocation of the architects selected to design the buildings of the Exposition, I would like to make some suggestions to you, and through you to the Board of Architects, in regard to the artistic embellishment of the buildings to be erected.

"The World's Fair at Chicago dazzled by its whiteness; the arts of architecture and sculpture had a magnificent opportunity to unfold themselves; the art of mural painting

was considered only as an afterthought, and as the buildings were in most instances designed without reference to the mural figure painter's art, much work in most instances seemed ill-placed.

"Buffalo, on the other hand, started out to vary from Chicago and give her fair a festive and joyous appearance; one full of color and richness; therefore, it was expected that the art of the mural painter would be requisitioned to enhance the buildings by historical and allegorical treatment. But this art, in which America is beginning to excel, is about as absent from that fair as though it had never existed, if we except the application of tints by house painters under the direction of an artist. The reason of this omission as given us was twofold. First, that mural figure painting had not been considered in the first place, and that in consequence the buildings were not designed to receive such treatment; secondly, that in consequence of such omission in the original scheme, no appropriation had been made for it, although something like \$350,000 was appropriated for sculpture.

"You will therefore see that neither of our recent expositions has made any adequate use of this great art and the opportunity is all your own, especially as the event to be commemorated is replete with historical incidents. In order to do this, however, it must be taken into consideration when the buildings are designed, and should be considered as an integral part of the design. Color decoration of this sort need not be restricted to the interior of buildings, but can be used on the exterior as well. It need not be expensive, but can be treated in simple masses, painted right on the plaster, with backgrounds of glass mosaic set in the plaster or laquerial aluminum leaf, by way of variety, or paint entirely. Painted friezes under overhanging eaves, in combination with sculptural relief in a single color, can be made a delight to the eye. A rich color note in the shape of a figure decoration in the vestibule or entrance hall of a building will leave a decided impression, even if the rest of the building must go without such decoration.

"You will see from the foregoing that if mural figure painting is to be considered at all, the subject matter of such decorations and the selection of artists can be attended to later, but when your committee and the Board of Architects have decided to make such decorations one of the chief features of the Exposition, the buildings will, of course, be designed with that fact well considered, and your Finance Committee will also have the opportunity to consider an appropriation for that purpose before it is too late."

The army of workers employed by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is growing constantly. Every day new names are added to the roster.

HARDIN COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY FOR LADIES.

Twenty-ninth year. Unprecedented prosperity. Twenty-two professors from eight universities and five European conservatories. German-American Conservatory. Wm. H. Barber, Musical Examiner, present during May. Largest. Cheapest. Best. Address JOHN W. MILLION, President, No. 6 College Place, Mexico, Mo.

THE FRIEDE AERIAL GLOBE.

To Be Built by the Friede-Blanke Aerial Globe Co.

A complete and detailed description of a gigantic steel structure which, when completed, will be one of the central attractions of the St. Louis World's Fair, 1903.

Designed by Samuel M. Friede, of St. Louis; architect and inventor.

Albert Borden, chief structural engineer.

The object for designing this gigantic and novel steel structure was that of furnishing the St. Louis World's Fair, 1903, with an ear mark in the shape of a central attraction on a larger and grander scale than had ever before been erected and that it shall remain a permanent great attraction for the City of St. Louis thereafter, being an assured fact that when completed it will become world famous.

First and foremost, great pains have been taken to carefully design the Friede Aerial Globe along entirely new and altogether novel lines of construction, and amusement features different in every way from similar structures heretofore erected for like purposes.

This structure will be the most gigantic in the world and notwithstanding this fact, which is absolutely proven by statistics, its manner of construction is that of absolute strength combined with simplicity.

The largest and most costly of these structures heretofore has been the Eiffel Tower, which was erected in 1889 at a cost of \$1,300,000. The Ferris Wheel, the next largest, was erected at the Columbian Exposition of Chicago, and cost \$500,000.

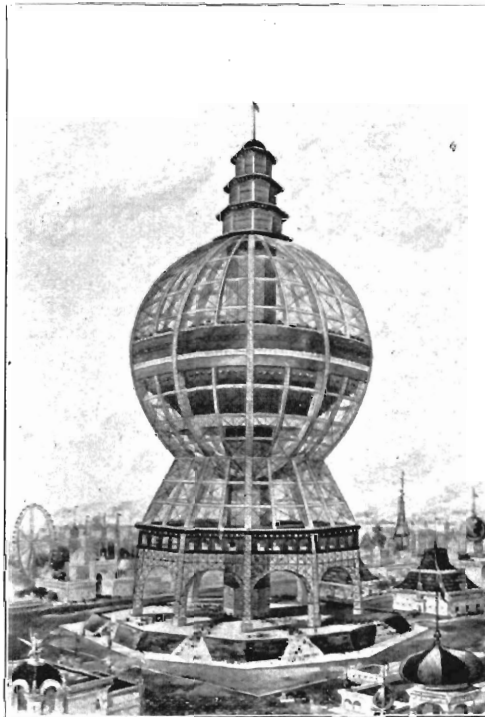
The Friede Aerial Globe will cost \$1,500,000, and will accommodate 25,000 to 30,000 people easily at one time, being a capacity of about six times greater than the Eiffel Tower, and ten times that of the Ferris Wheel.

The imagination of man cannot begin to realize the gigantic proportions and magnitude of this novel structure until same shall have been completed, and even then will marvel at the sight, the grandest and most unique the world has ever seen.

The extreme height of the Friede Aerial Globe will be 700 feet above the ground and will be surmounted with a steel flag staff 50 feet high. The base will cover an area of about 1,200 feet in circumference. This base acts as a giant pedestal which rises to a distance of about 250 feet in height, directly upon which is built the gigantic Globe, which measures 350 feet in diameter, or about 1,000 feet in circumference. Above the Globe are located the Observatory Towers which are about 100 feet high, making this entire structure a total of about 700 feet. The pedestal is formed of eight gigantic legs, slightly inclined inward, and upholds the first large floor space, which is called the Aerial Suspended Roof Gardens, at a distance of 110 feet above the ground. This Roof Garden will be octagonal in shape and will be divided into four spaces—two for restaurants, and two for theaters. One restaurant will serve American and the other German style foods and cooking. In one theater it is intended to reproduce a grand musical

extravaganza called "1803," reproducing in beautiful stage pictures, in acting, singing and music, the many incidents connected with the History of the Louisiana Purchase of one hundred years ago. The other theater will be used for light vaudeville or concert performances on the continued show plan. There will be no charge to visitors to ascend to this Roof Garden or into the restaurants of same, but there will be regular and popular prices for admission to the theaters before described. This entire space will easily accommodate from 8,000 to 10,000 people. Directly in the center of this entire structure and running from the base to the extreme top, there will be located sixteen gigantic elevators, with a capacity of sixty people each. This elevator shaft is designed and built in the form of a tower that would stand alone, and as such it doubly increases the strength of the entire structure.

Besides these sixteen elevators there will be a Grand Winding Staircase running the



THE FRIEDE AERIAL GLOBE.

entire distance from bottom to top of this structure in the center of these elevators, with entrances and exits at each landing.

The next place of entertainment of this structure is the Aerial Coliseum, in the lower part of the great Globe, 295 feet above the ground, which will contain seating capacity for 6,000 people, with a promenade around the top of the seats 1,000 feet in circumference. Around this promenade will be located windows equipped with telescopes, where visitors will be enabled to look down and around all parts of the Exposition grounds and displays, and by means of the magnifying power of the telescopes bring the views up close.

In the Coliseum proper will be constructed a large circular floor space about 600 feet in circumference and about 80 feet in width, with a racing track around the extreme end, and two circus rings, one on each side of the elevator shafts, large enough to accommodate the largest circus performances ever

given. Under the Coliseum seats with many open doors leading to same, there will be a space 800 feet in circumference, and 50 feet wide, which will be used for the exhibition of caged animals, elephants, camels, horses, etc., at a height of about 250 feet above the ground, all together forming a monster Aerial Circus.

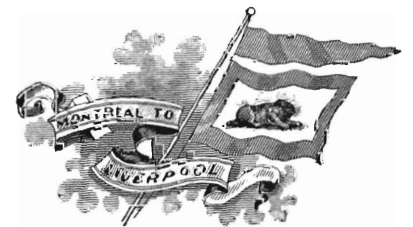
The seats and promenade of this Coliseum will be reached by overhanging iron-railed walks radiating from a circular iron platform built around the elevator shaft 45 feet above the ring.

An attraction of this kind will certainly become at once decidedly popular with the masses. The next upward trip by elevators or staircase brings the visitors to the very center of the Globe itself at a height of 395 feet above the ground, where is built the largest music hall in the world, measuring 1,000 feet in circumference, 350 feet in diameter and 35 feet from floor to ceiling. The extreme 10 or 15 feet of its floor space will be movable on the same principle of a moving sidewalk, but will be equipped with tables and chairs and refreshment counters, where all kinds of eatables and drinkables will be served, and is called the Aerial Movable Cafe. This entire hall is enclosed with plate glass through which visitors on the Movable Cafe will enjoy the rare experience of an al-vista, panoramic view of the entire Exposition grounds, city and surrounding country for twenty-five to thirty miles distance, at a height of 395 feet above the grounds, while being thoroughly rested and refreshing. Around the upper portion of the elevator shaft in this hall will be installed a grand automatic pipe organ, which will be performed on at stated intervals, and where Sunday services may be held free of charge for the masses, with the prohibition of the sale of intoxicants.

The Friede-Blanke Aerial Globe Co. are now negotiating with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. to erect this gigantic structure for the St. Louis World's Fair, 1903. Mr. Cyrus F. Blanke is the President and Samuel M. Friede, is General Manager of the company. Mr. Albert Borden has been appointed chief structural engineer of the company.

The Missouri State University ask for \$30,000 with which to make a display at the World's Fair in 1903. This display will attract attention from educators.

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VISIT FROM MAJ. BRACKETT.

A Gentleman Who Has Had Much Experience
in Exposition Work.

Among the July visitors at Fair Headquarters was Maj. Frederick Brackett, of Baltimore, Md., Chief of the Division of Appointments of the United States Treasury Department, and more recently appointed Secretary of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition. The Major has had considerable experience in exposition work. In 1883 he had charge of the preparation of the Government exhibits at the Minneapolis (Minn.) Exposition:

Under Secretary W. H. Windom, Maj. Brackett served as chief clerk of the Treasury Department of the United States. He arranged the systems of accounts and vouchers at the time of the appropriation of the Government for the Chicago Exposition of 1893, and was sent to Europe to exploit the plans of the Fair and furnish information to European nations regarding the customs duties on exhibits sent to this country. Eight months were spent in Europe in 1891 and 1892, during which time he visited France, Portugal and Spain. While in the last-named kingdom, he organized the Spanish commission to the World's Columbian Exposition. Maj. Brackett was detailed to attend to the admission of foreign exhibits at the Chicago Fair. He left the Treasury Department in 1893, but returned a few years later to become Chief of the Division of Appointments.

Maj. Brackett thinks Forest Park a splendid site for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and he advises that several of the Exposition buildings be made permanent. He has no fear that the Exposition will not be opened on time. "If the committees are active and prompt, the Exposition," said the Major, "may easily be built in the time which is remaining for preparation. The site chosen offers great opportunities, because it is not all level, as most exposition grounds."

Maj. Brackett is of the opinion that very effective work among foreign nations may be done through the consular service. "The heads of foreign nations must be interested," he said. "If Kaiser Wilhelm tells the Germans to make an exhibit they will exhibit, and the same is true of other nations."

CULTURE OF GINSENG.

Mr. Thomas Millard, the war correspondent, recently paid a visit to the World's Fair headquarters, on behalf of Mr. G. F. Millard, his uncle, who desires to make an exhibit of ginseng at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Mr. Millard began the culture of ginseng about fifteen years ago, and it is said that he now produces more than half the entire product of the United States. His sales last year—the first year that he entered the ginseng market as a seller—amounted to \$20,000, the roots sold being all taken from only a small portion, about one-fifth of an acre, of his one acre patch at Houston, Texas County, Mo.

Most of the ginseng root on the market in this country is bought by commission merchants and shipped to China, the Chinese being the principal users of ginseng. The plant is grown in large quantities in Man-

Mississippi Valley Trust Co.

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churia, China, and also in Korea, the Korean product being exported to China.

Mr. Thos. Millard made a study of the trade in ginseng while in China last year.

If the plans of his uncle are carried out, the ginseng display at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will attract the attention of all visitors to the Agricultural Department.

Mr. Millard, Sr., desires to exhibit a bed of growing ginseng, and show how the roots must be cultivated to produce the best results.

Vandalia, Ill., has two representatives on the Illinois Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition—Commissioner C. F. Coleman, and Secretary John J. Brown.



HIGH-GRADE WORK

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OF SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
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ADMISSION, Including Grand Stand, \$1.00.

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THE MISSOURI COMMISSION.

Winning Many Friends for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at Buffalo.

Special Correspondence, World's Fair Bulletin.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 24.—A well-known newspaper man of St. Louis sat in front of the great electric tower at the Pan-American Exposition, the other night, and watched the electric illumination come slowly into view. He had been rather indifferent during the day to the stories told to him by the Missouri Commissioners concerning the beauties of the electrical effects. But as the soft glow of lights became discernible, his interest was suddenly aroused. There was a great crowd of people on the esplanade watching, like the editor, the coming on of the illumination. Deep silence fell, as usual, on the vast audience. Almost imperceptibly the sea of light increased, till suddenly there was a brilliant

outburst from the myriads of incandescents, and the soft twilight was transformed into a whitened and glowing glitter that has never been equaled anywhere in scenic and electrical effect.

Every band on the esplanade at the same instant began playing the "Star Spangled Banner," and the audience arose of its own motion and clapped hands. The scene was as dramatic as it was beautiful.

"I have seen no adequate description of this," said the St. Louis editor. "It surpasses in beauty anything I ever saw. I didn't know that the whole Pan-American Exposition bursts nightly into such a vast and splendid illumination. The electric tower is only a feature, when I had thought it the whole of the electric show. This scene alone is worth coming across a continent to witness."

The editor was Mr. Geo. S. Johns, who is not given to heroics or superlatives on any subject. But his testimony is that of everybody else who visits the Pan-American Exposition. Such an electrical illumination has never before been seen in any country, and it will test the ingenuity and wealth of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company to surpass it. But that St. Louis intends to surpass it is shown by the fact that the World's Fair people are now endeavoring to obtain the services of the electrician who accomplished such wonders for the Pan-American.

I suppose you have heard of the triumph of Missouri in the recent dairy competition here. The Missouri Commissioners, with the co-operation of the producers, have cleverly swept the Western field, and were only beaten by New York State, and that by only one-fourth of a point. The Missouri people should appreciate this victory, as well for its commercial as for its sentimental value. Immediately following the announcement of awards, the commission merchants of Buffalo filed large and continuous orders with the State Commissioners for Missouri butter. The prize winners, in most instances, were compelled to decline the orders because unprepared for them, and because they said the trade at home was all they could supply now. Nevertheless the State's reputation for fine butter has been extended throughout the East, and the industry in Missouri will have a great impetus.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition building excites the admiration of all visitors to

the Pan-American. It is declared to be the coolest and most inviting spot on the grounds. Its broad verandahs, its great porticoes, its large and airy rooms, are comfortably occupied all day long, and the names on its register are those of well-known people from every State in the Union, who go away grateful to St. Louis and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. José de Olivares, who represents the Company at Buffalo, has interested the Central and South American representatives in the World's Fair, and is doing good work.

Robt. M. Yost, Secretary and Superintendent for the Missouri Commissioners, went to St. Louis this week to make some additions to the display from this State. He has been indefatigable in his work for Missouri, and a large share of the success of his commission may be properly attributed to his energetic and intelligent labors.

It was the general belief and hope in Buffalo that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company would be able to secure the services of William I. Buchanan as Director-General, but that gentleman declared, just before leaving for St. Louis last Saturday, that under no circumstances would he consider the proposition. He has certainly been successful in his work at the Pan-American. The rumor is again revived here that a St. Louis railroad man will eventually be chosen.

The Pacific Express Company and the United States Express Company have agreed to paste on all the packages handled by them brilliant colored labels marked "World's Fair, St. Louis, 1903."



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HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

Judge Wm. Jeff Pollard, Justice of the Peace, Fourth District, Appointed by Mayor Wells Acting Judge, Second District Police Court, Believes in Common Sense, Comfort and the World's Fair.

"Common sense and comfort! that is my motto.

"Because of this I have held court, for the past week, clad in a white shirtwaist.

"Usually I am a great sufferer from the heat.

"I am not a shirtwaist crank. I have not doffed my coat because the popular cry was for the coatless man.

"I took off my coat and held my court in my shirtsleeves simply because it was comfortable to do so.

"It is one's acts and official conduct, not the clothes he wears, on which the people of St. Louis sit in judgment.

"Your conduct, not your apparel, is the standard of their measurement.

"A judge should have no enemies to punish, no friends to reward. He is as strong as the law, as weak as the law, and the strict enforcement of the law is the measure of his strength.

"And if a judge fits this standard, the people care not whether he holds court clad in a shirtwaist or a dress suit.

"Some sticklers for 'good form' say that a coatless judge cannot be dignified.

"I say, any official who aids Mayor Wells in giving St. Louis a clean, business administration dignifies the office he holds, no matter what garb he wears.

"The most beautiful and dignified woman I know often greets her friends, dressed simply in calico.

"Former Gov. Charles P. Johnson, or Judge Sam Priest would appear as dignified in a shirtwaist as they would dressed in purple and fine linen. Stonewall Jackson, dressed in the butternut gray of the Confederacy, was the peer of Gen. John C. Fremont, the Beau Brummel of the Federal Army. Cronje, clad in cloth of his wife's spinning, was the equal of Lord Roberts, resplendent in gold lace.

"A judge of a police court should not only be humane, he should be human. He should judge every case by the golden rule standard.

"What would I have done in this special instance? That is the mental question that the just magistrate should ask himself while the prisoner gives his testimony. And a judge who is dressed comfortably is able to sink his own identity, and follow the prisoner's reasons to a final judgment.

"A final reason for my coatless condition in court is this—I believe that a police court is a business establishment, same as a grocery store. Why not run it after business methods?

"The business men of St. Louis are working in their shirtsleeves to make St. Louis the World's Fair city, great.

"Why, then, should I not hold court in my coatless fashion, and say to all the world that St. Louis is as honest and as clean in her administration of justice as she is in her peerless mercantile enterprises."

Judge Pollard's vigorous enforcement of the law has attracted general attention.



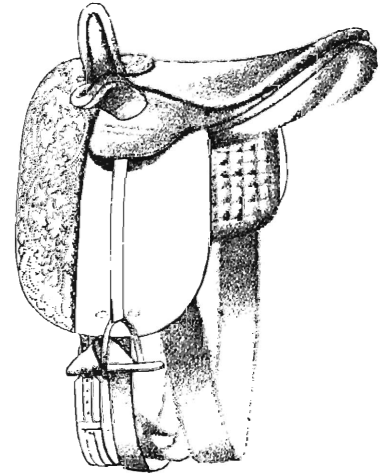
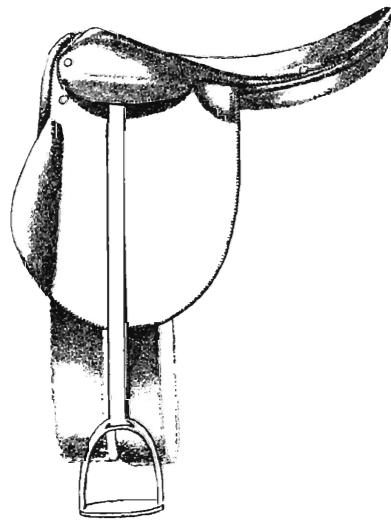
Fulton Market

412 and 414 ELM STREET.

Oysters, Fish, Game
and
Imported and Domestic Delicacies.

RESTAURANT AND CAFE, BROADWAY AND ELM.
RESTAURANT, DELMAR GARDEN.

J. B. Sickles Saddlery Co.



Announcement. We have temporary Offices and Stores at 2106 Olive and Southeast Corner Seventh and Market Streets, and are ready for business. * * * *

WE BEG YOUR CONTINUED PATRONAGE.

Our new building at the old stand, Washington Avenue and Twenty-first Street, we will occupy October 12th.

J. B. SICKLES SADDLERY CO.

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

THE AMERICAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,

UNION TRUST BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Largest and Strongest Sick, Accident and Death Benefit Association In America.

... NO DIE TO WIN ...

Policies issued, over 30,000; claims paid, \$100,000; assets and surplus, over \$80,000; pays benefits from \$20 to \$100 per month according to occupation on account of accident, and from \$30 to \$60 per month on account of sickness; besides a death benefit from \$25 to \$600; no restriction as to travel.

Cost only \$1 per Month—A trifle over three cents per day. Good Agents Wanted. Call or write for plans, terms, etc.

ALBERT H. MARSHALL, Manager.

L. A. CUNNINGHAM, President.

The Third National Bank

OF ST. LOUIS.

CAPITAL - - - - - \$2,000,000.00
 SURPLUS, - - - - - 1,000,000.00

OFFICERS.

C. H. HUTTIG, President. G. W. GALBREATH, Cashier.
 W. B. WELLS, Vice-President. J. R. COOKE, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

GEO. T. CRAM. JOHN N. DRUMMOND.
 H. F. KNIGHT. EDWARD S. ORR.
 THOMAS WRIGHT. W. B. WELLS.
 J. B. M. KEHLOR. JOHN S. DUNHAM.
 C. H. HUTTIG. G. W. GALBREATH.

Condensed Statement at the close of business, July 15th, 1901.

RESOURCES.		
Loans / Time	.....	\$5,906,368.63
Loans / Demand	.....	3,541,963.77
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	.....	2,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. deposits	.....	696,000.00
U. S. Bonds owned by bank	.....	1,300.00
Premium on U. S. Bonds	.....	100,000.00
Stocks and Bonds	.....	1,027,856.85
Banking House	.....	200,000.00
Other real estate	.....	10,500.00
Cash and slight exchange	.....	6,684,450.85
		\$20,167,389.10
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock	.....	\$2,000,000.00
Surplus	.....	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	.....	68,228.13
Circulation	.....	1,992,000.00
Reserve for taxes, etc.	.....	21,300.00
Individual	.....	6,546,411.79
Deposits / Banks and Trust Companies	.....	7,880,884.18
Deposits / United States	.....	668,500.00
		\$20,167,389.10

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
 — OF THE —
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY

At the close of business, Saturday,
 June 29th, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Demand loans on col-		
lateral	\$7,968,156.63	
Time loans on collat-		
eral	4,645,918.34	
Loans on real estate	1,118,226.48	\$13,132,301.45
St. Louis city bonds, at par		719,000.00
New York city corporate stock, at par		950,000.00
Other bonds and stocks at net over par		5,547,173.02
Real estate		320,137.00
Cash and exchange		5,598,576.94
Overdrafts		985.78
Individual debits on general books		3,817.05
Accrued interest on demand loans		15,247.22
Safe deposit vault		72,000.00
		\$26,359,240.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	\$3,000,000.00
Surplus	3,500,000.00
Undivided profits	513,624.83
Reserve for reinsurance of liability as surety for outstanding bonds	35,966.31
Reserve for interest on savings deposits, payable December 10, 1901.	15,000.00
Reserve for taxes	51,000.00
Reserve, account subscription to stock of St. Louis World's Fair Association	11,500.00
Dividends unpaid	76,550.00
Time deposits	\$10,673,873.10
Demand deposits	8,481,726.63
	\$26,359,240.27

Dividends amounting to \$150,000 paid to shareholders out of the profits of the past six months.
 JULIUS S. WALSH, President.
 DeLACY CHANDLER, Secretary.



Blanke's Faust Blend Coffee

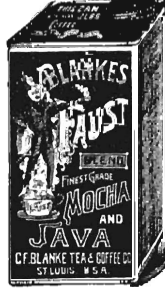
Is recognized as the LEADING HIGH-GRADE COFFEE on the market. The best hostleries in the United States use it BECAUSE it is THE BEST. The private family table looking for the best of everything always has

Blanke's Faust Blend Coffee.

It costs more than any other, because it is worth more. . . .

C.F. Blanke Tea and Coffee Co.
 ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

BRANCHES:
 New York. Chicago. Kansas City.



Beauty and the Camera

GO HAND IN HAND
 THESE SUMMER
 MONTHS.

We invite an inspection of our magnificent stock of
**Cameras,
 Kodaks
 and
 Supplies**




PRICES THE LOWEST IN ST. LOUIS.
 Write for Catalogue.

WE ARE ALSO OPTICIANS.
 Prescriptions and orders given careful and prompt attention in all details.

ERKER BROS. OPTICAL CO.
 608 Olive Street, St. Louis, U. S. A.

WHITE ROCK WATER



ALL FIRST CLASS PLACES SERVE IT.

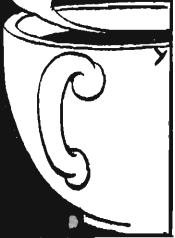
FROM PLANTATION TO CUP

H&K COFFEE

This is absolutely genuine Java and Mocha Coffee, and when we say "genuine" we mean it and can prove it.

3 POUND AIR TIGHT CAN. \$1.00

SOLD BY ALL LIVE GROCERS



The EXPOSITION,

A Monthly Magazine,
Published at Charleston, S. C., in the interest of the

SOUTH
AND OF THE
South Carolina Interstate
AND
West Indian Exposition,
TO BE HELD AT

Charleston, S.C.
— U. S. A., —
DEC. 1st, 1901, to JUNE 1st, 1902

WM. H. RICHARDSON, Manager,
130 East Bay, CHARLESTON, S. C.
\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

A leading feature of the World's Fair in 1903 will probably be a series of International athletic tournaments. The champion runners, jumpers, and wrestlers of the different countries of the world will take part, and so will the champions in other fields of athletics.

Greater St. Louis will have a representative on the Illinois, as well as on the Missouri Commission, to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Mr. L. F. Parker, of the Missouri Commission, resides in St. Louis, and Mr. W. E. Trautman, of the Illinois Commission, in East St. Louis.

DESK FACTS

WE HAVE THE

Best Quality, Largest Stock, Lowest Prices,

ALSO

...Tables, Chairs, Cases...



Scarritt Comstock Furniture Co.

Largest Furniture House in Louisiana Purchase Territory. Broadway and Locust, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

J. E. CRAWFORD & SON,
BOND AND STOCK BROKERS,
Rooms 202 and 203
National Bank of Commerce Building,
ST. LOUIS.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION



AND
NIAGARA FALLS



The Wabash

Has its own tracks and is the
shortest line to

BUFFALO AND THE FALLS

Stop-overs given at both points
on all tickets.

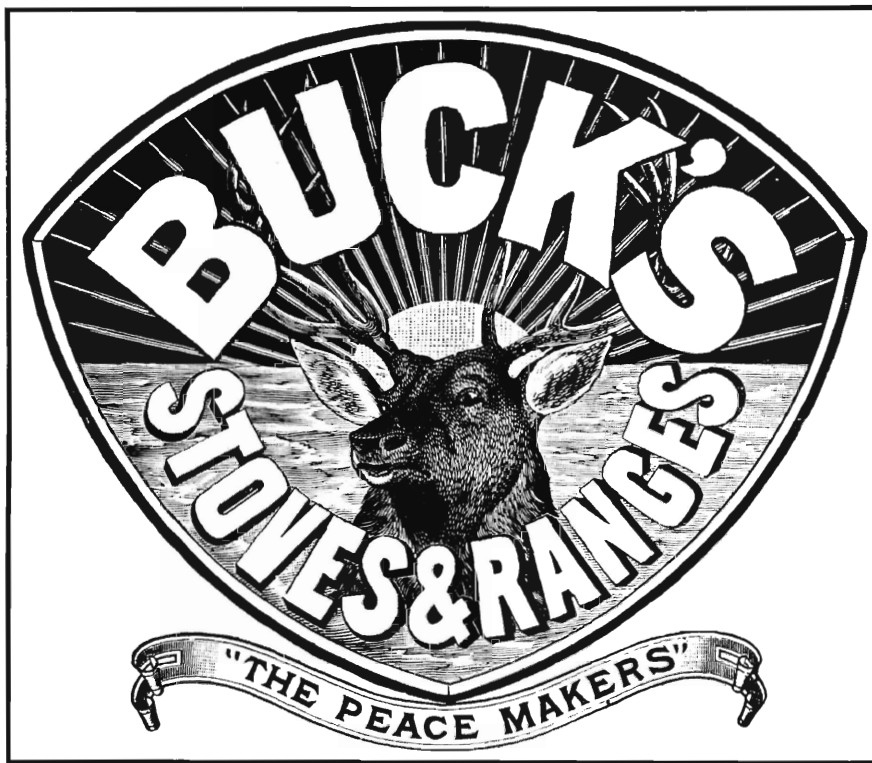
For Descriptive Matter, Rates, etc., call on
nearest Ticket Agent, or address

C. S. CRANE,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.
ST. LOUIS.



The World's Fair

Women prefer these Stoves and Ranges because they bake such lovely bread, are so easy to handle and a shovelful of fuel will cook a meal. ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪



The **BREAD-WINNER** *says:*

That he prefers them, too, for they never get out of order. and when once purchased the stove question is settled for all time. ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪

Buck's Stoves and Ranges

Are made in St. Louis and sold all over the world by stove merchants, who are as proud of them as we are.

BUCK'S STOVE AND RANGE CO., ♪ ♪ ♪ **ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.**