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WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN

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



JAMES MONROE.

Engraved by A. B. Durand from a painting by J. Vanderlyn in the City Hall, New York.

Vol. 2. ST. LOUIS, U. S. A., SEPTEMBER, 1901. No. 11.

Published Monthly by World's Fair Publishing Co.

THE SHORT LINE TO THE CREEK COUNTRY

Those interested in the opening of Indian lands would do well to investigate the Creek Nation, where millions of acres of "the best land that ever lay out of doors" can be had at very reasonable figures. This country is reached from three directions by the



The land is well worth investigating. It is rich, and can be had cheap by those who are on the ground first.

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WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN.

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Vol. 2.

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

No. 11

World's Fair Bulletin.

ESTABLISHED 1899.

Entered at the Post Office in St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter in March, 1900.

COLIN M. SELPH, EDITOR AND MANAGER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
WORLD'S FAIR PUBLISHING COMPANY,
317 North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
In the interest of the
LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION
to be held in St. Louis in 1903.

Subscription, \$1.00 per year, in the United States and Territories; \$1.50 per year in Foreign Countries, postpaid: payable in advance. Advertising rates furnished on application. Advertising matter must be of the most legitimate character to insure publication.

Address all communications to
WORLD'S FAIR PUBLISHING COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

In the educational exhibit it is quite safe to say that Missouri will not be found in the rear rank.

Kansas City proposes to expend a million dollars for an exhibit at the World's Fair. A community that was able to rebuild the largest convention hall in America before the ashes were cold, can be depended upon to exploit itself magnificently on any proper occasion.

Pertinent to all matters pertaining to the Louisiana Purchase, it should not be forgotten that the State of Kansas will, on September 29th, hold a notable celebration to unveil a monument commemorating the occasion and the spot where Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike, on September 29, 1806, at the Pawnee Village, lowered the Spanish ensign and raised the United States flag. This historic spot is in Section 3, Township 2 south, range 5 west, in Republic County, Kan.

If we may form an opinion based on the correspondence of the Secretary's office of the World's Fair, the foreign countries taking the greatest interest in the exposition are Germany, France, Italy, Mexico, China, Japan, and the Dominion of Canada. These countries are not waiting to be officially invited, but are already making preparations for active participation. The South American

States are also quite active, and many of them will store their Pan-American Exposition exhibits for use at the World's Fair.

Hundreds of designs and suggestions for a World's Fair emblem have been submitted to the Sub-Committee on Emblems. Some have excellent features, and embody, in a general way, the dominant requirements; some are commonplace, and some are worthless. Nothing yet has come up to the ideals of the committee, though the interest in the matter is growing, and many of the best designers in the country are exercising their ingenuities. The essential requirement must, of course, be observed: the design must be symbolic of the history and incidents of the Purchase.

The most significant and encouraging thing in the management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company is the absolute harmony among the members of the Board of Directors—ninety-three in number. They pull together as one man. There is no balking, no shirking, no jealousy, no bickering, no fault-finding, no obstruction. They are animated by one purpose—to make the World's Fair the greatest in all respects in the history of the world, and thereby to make the City of St. Louis known to the ends of the earth. Nothing can divert them: nothing can deter them, and there is nothing they cannot and will not accomplish.

In all previous international exhibitions in the United States, a very small percentage of exhibits has been from foreign countries. A special effort will be made to raise this percentage at the St. Louis World's Fair. The Foreign Relations Committee is making special efforts to interest other nations, and even in this early stage of proceedings is meeting with the greatest encouragement. The committee finds splendid coadjutors in our import and export merchants, who are flooding all countries with World's Fair literature. They never send a letter to a foreign correspondent without

enclosing a message about the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and the effect is most gratifying.

The physical comfort of the visitor to the St. Louis World's Fair is an important study of the management. The lack of conveniences contributing to comfort has been notable at all former exhibitions of an international character. The physical discomfort and exhaustion incident to a day's sightseeing at the Chicago Fair, for instance, deterred thousands from undertaking the ordeal a second time. The long walks and tiresome standing necessary to obtain even a cursory sight of attractive exhibits are not readily forgotten. The St. Louis World's Fair people are addressing themselves to the problem of bettering conditions in this respect, particularly, and no doubt they will succeed in obtaining devices to relieve that "tired feeling," and make a day at the Fair one of perfect comfort, and a delightful remembrance.

The Transportation Committee will have very important work allotted to it, but it will be made easy by the sympathy and active co-operation of the transportation companies. There will be thousands of visitors from other countries and states, who, after they have seen the exposition, will want to make excursions to adjacent points of interest; such as the great lead mines of Southeast Missouri; the wonderful zinc deposits of Southwest Missouri; the iron mountain; the Hot Springs of Arkansas, the greatest sanitarium of America; the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, one of the wonders of the world; the Garden of the Gods and the Royal Gorge in Colorado; the Mormon Temple and Great Salt Lake of Utah; the Yellowstone National Park, with its thousands of geysers and wonderful waterfalls in Wyoming; the Ancient Cliff Dwellings in New Mexico; the historic battlefields of the Civil War, and a thousand other places of interest to the people of the world. These will all be provided for with special regard to comfort and economy.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE TREATY.

TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE SIGNERS.

Treaty and Conventions between the United States and the French Republic—

Treaty between the French Republic and the United States, concerning the cession of Louisiana, signed at Paris the 30th of April, 1803.

The President of the United States of America, and the first Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, desiring to remove all source of misunderstanding relative to objects of discussion, mentioned in the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendemiaire an 9 (30th of September, 1800), relative to the rights claimed by the United States, in vir-

public and His Catholic Majesty, it was agreed as follows: "His Catholic Majesty promises and engages on his part, to retrocede to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations herein relative to his Royal Highness the Duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it, and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other States." And, whereas, in pursuance of the treaty and particularly of the third article, the French Republic has

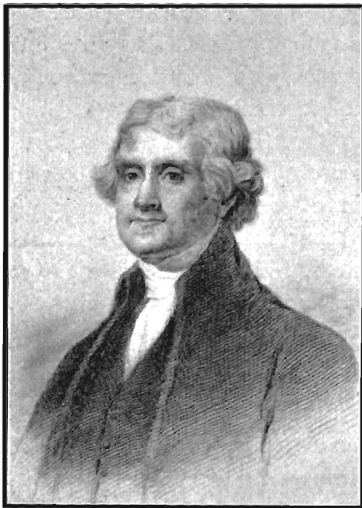
pal officers of such of the said papers and documents as may be necessary to them.

ART. 3d. The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal constitution, to the enjoyments of the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess.

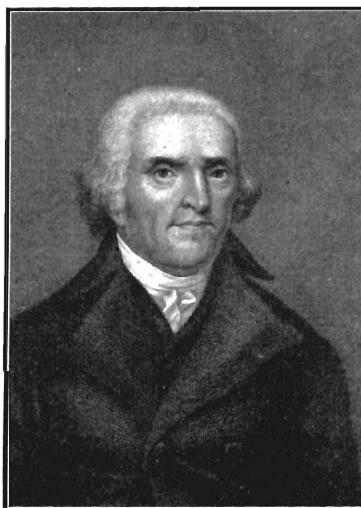
ART. 4th. There shall be sent by the government of France, a commissary to Louisiana, to the end that he do every act necessary, as well as to receive from the officers of His Catholic Majesty the said country and its dependencies, in the name of the French Republic, if it has not been already done, as to transmit it in the name of the French Republic to the commissary or agent of the United States.

SOME FAMOUS PORTRAITS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

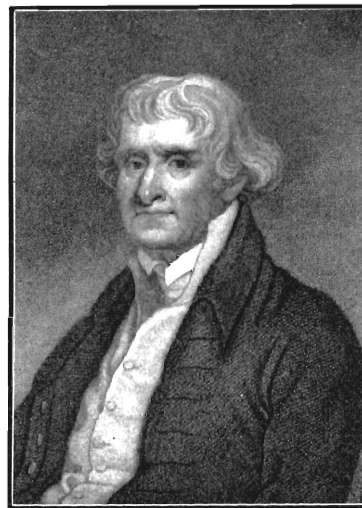
LOANED FROM PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MR. FRED. W. LEHMANN OF ST. LOUIS.



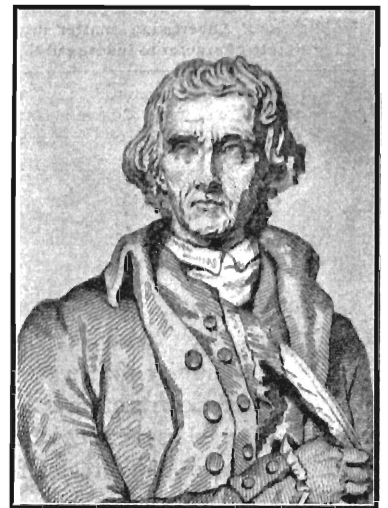
After G. Stuart, by H. B. Hall.



Stahlstich von Carl Mayer.



After Otis, by T. Kelly, Sc.



P. S. David, Sculptor, by Leroux.

tue of the treaty concluded at Madrid the 27th of October, 1795, between His Catholic Majesty and the said United States, and willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of the said convention was happily re-established between the two nations, have respectively named their plenipotentiaries, to-wit: the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States; Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary of the United States; and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said States, near the government of the French Republic; and the first consul, in the name of the French people; the French citizen Barbe Marbois, Minister of the Public Treasury, who, after having respectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

ART. 1st. Whereas, by the article the third of the treaty concluded at St. Ildephonso, the 9th Vendemiaire, an 9 (1st of October, 1800), between the first consul of the French Re-

an incontestible title to the domain, and to the possessions of the said territory; the first consul of the French Republic, desiring to give to the said United States a strong proof of his friendship, doth hereby cede to the said United States, in the name of the French Republic, forever and in full sovereignty, the said territory, with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they had been acquired by the French Republic in virtue of the above-mentioned treaty concluded with His Catholic Majesty.

ART. 2d. In the cession made by the preceding article are included the adjacent islands belonging to Louisiana, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, and all public buildings, fortifications, barracks, and other edifices which are not private property. The archives, papers, and documents relative to the domain and sovereignty of Louisiana and its dependencies will be left in the possession of the commissaries of the United States, and copies will be afterwards given in due form to the magistrates and munici-

ART. 5th. Immediately after the ratification of the present treaty by the President of the United States, and in case that of the first consul shall have been previously obtained, the commissary of the French Republic shall remit all the military posts of New Orleans and other parts of the ceded territory, to the commissary or commissaries named by the President to take possession; the troops, whether of France or Spain, who may be there, shall cease to occupy any military post from the time of taking possession, and shall be embarked as soon as possible, in the course of three months after the ratification of this treaty.

ART. 6th. The United States promise to execute such treaties and articles as may have been agreed upon between Spain and the tribes and nations of Indians until, by mutual consent of the United States and the said tribes or nations, other suitable articles shall have been agreed upon.

ART. 7th. As it is reciprocally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United States to encourage the communication

of both nations for a limited time in the country ceded by the present treaty, until general arrangements relative to the commerce of both nations may be agreed on, it has been agreed between the contracting parties, that the French ships coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of France or her said colonies, and the ships of Spain coming directly from Spain or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her colonies, shall be admitted during the space of twelve years in the port of New Orleans, and in all other legal ports of entry within the ceded territory, in the same manner as the ships of the United States coming directly from France or Spain or any of their colonies, without being subject to any other or greater duty on merchandise, or other or greater tonnage than those paid by the citizens of the United States.

During the space of time above-mentioned,



Engraving by H. B. Hall. Loaned by Mr. Fred. W. Lehmann, St. Louis

ROBT. R. LIVINGSTON,

U. S. Minister to France at the Time of the Purchase.

no other nation shall have a right to the same privileges in the ports of the ceded territory; the twelve years shall commence three months after the exchange of ratifications, if it shall take place in France, or three months after it shall have been notified at Paris to the French government, if it shall take place in the United States; it is, however, well understood that the object of the above article is to favour the manufactures, commerce, freight, and navigation of France and of Spain, so far as relates to the importations that the French and Spanish shall make into the said ports of the United States, without in any sort affecting the regulations that the United States may make concerning the exportation of the produce and merchandise of the United States, or any right they may have to make such regulations.

ART. 8th. In future, and forever after the expiration of the twelve years, the ships of France shall be treated upon the footing of

the most favoured nations in the ports above mentioned.

ART. 9th. The particular convention, signed this day by the respective ministers, having for its object to provide for the pay-



Portrait by J. B. George. From an engraving loaned by Wm. Vincent Byars.

NAPOLEON AS FIRST CONSUL.

(1799—1804.)

ment of debts due the citizens of the United States by the French Republic, prior to the 30th of September, 1800, (8th Vendemiaire, an 9) is approved, and to have its execution in the same manner as if it had been inserted in the present treaty; and it shall be



From a painting by Greuze. In possession of M. Chaix d'Est-Ange.

PRINCE DE TALLEYRAND,

Minister of Foreign Affairs of France at Time of Purchase.

ratified in the same form, and in the same time, so that the one shall not be ratified distinct from the other.

Another particular convention, signed at the same date as the present treaty, rela-

tive to the definite rule between the contracting parties, is in the like manner approved, and will be ratified in the same form, and in the same time, and jointly.

ART. 10th. The present treaty shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of six months after the date of the signature by the ministers plenipotentiary, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed these articles in the French and English languages, declaring, nevertheless, that the present treaty was originally agreed to in the French language; and have thereunto put their seals.

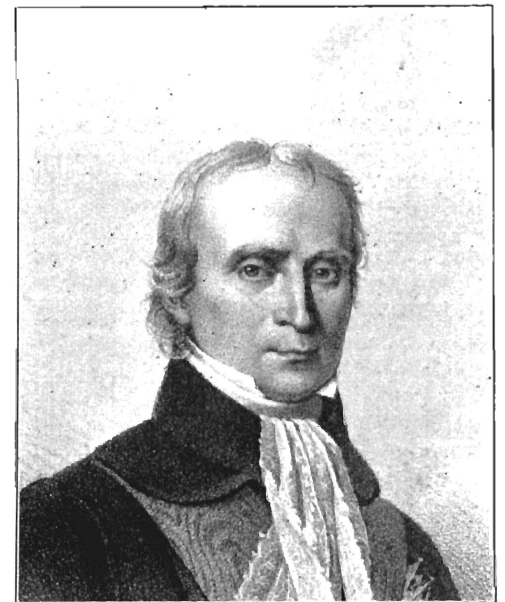
Done at Paris, the tenth of Floreal, in the eleventh year of the French Republic, and the 30th of April, 1803.

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.

JAMES MONROE.

BARBE MARBOIS.

A second treaty signed the same day



After G. Lith de Delpech. Loaned by Mr. Fred. W. Lehmann, St. Louis.

MARQUIS DE MARBOIS,

Minister of the Public Treasury of France at the Time of the Purchase.

(April 30, 1803,) by Livingston, Monroe and Marbois, contained these three articles:

ART. 1st. The government of the United States engages to pay to the French government, in the manner specified in the following articles, the sum of sixty millions of francs, independent of the sum which shall be fixed by another convention for the payment of debts due by France to citizens of the United States.

ART. 2d. For the payment of the sum of sixty millions of francs, mentioned in the preceding article, the United States shall create a stock of eleven millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly in London, Amsterdam, or Paris, amounting by the half year to three hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, according to the proportion which shall be determined by the French government, to be paid at either place, the principal of the said stock to be reimbursed

at the treasury of the United States, in annual payments of not less than three millions of dollars each; of which the first payment shall commence fifteen years after the date of the exchange of ratifications; this stock shall be transferred to the government of France, or to such person or persons as shall be authorized to receive it, in three months at most after the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, and after Louisiana shall be taken possession of in the name of the government of the United States.

It is further agreed that if the French government should be desirous of disposing of the said stock to receive the capital in Europe, at shorter terms, that its measures for that purpose shall be taken so as to favour, in the greatest degree possible, the credit of the United States, and to raise to the highest price the said stock.

ART. 3d. It is agreed that the dollar of the United States specified in the present convention, shall be fixed at five francs 3333-10000 or five livres eight sous tournois. The present convention shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of six months to date from this day, or sooner if possible.

Still another treaty was made by the same parties that day, No. 3, covering the so-called spoliation claims of citizens against France, the aggregate of which, with interest, was not to exceed 20,000,000 francs.

Daniel C. Gilman says in the opening paragraph of his "Life of James Monroe:" "The name of James Monroe, fifth president of the United States, is associated with the chief political events in the history of this country during a period of somewhat more than fifty years. He served with gallantry in the army of the Revolution and was high in office during the progress of the second contest with Great Britain, and during the Seminole war; he was a delegate and a senator in Congress; he was called to the chief legislative and executive stations in Virginia; he represented the United States in France, Spain and England; he was a prominent agent in the purchase of Louisiana and Florida; he was a member of Madison's cabinet and directed (for a while simultaneously) the departments of State and War; he was twice chosen president, the second time by an almost unanimous vote of the electoral college; and his name is given to a political doctrine of fundamental importance." The "Monroe Doctrine" is, of course, here meant.

James Monroe was born in Westmoreland County, Va., April 28, 1758, and died in New York, July 4, 1831, just five years after the death of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. Monroe left college—William and Mary's—in 1776 to join the American army. He was wounded early in the war, but continued in the army for several years, taking part in many battles, including those at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. While a soldier he formed the acquaintance of Thomas Jefferson, and it ripened into a warm personal and permanent friendship. Like Jefferson, he was interested in the vast country west of the Alleghenies, and as

early as 1786 he wrote a memoir to prove the rights of the people of this country to the free navigation of the Mississippi River. In 1790 he was elected to the United States Senate, and four years later was sent as minister to France. In 1799 he was elected Governor of Virginia and early in 1803 was sent as special ambassador to France. The result of this mission was the acquisition by the United States of the Louisiana Territory. This accomplished, Monroe went on special missions to England and Spain, and then returned to this country. He was elected Governor of Virginia a second time in 1811, but a few months later was called to the head of President Madison's cabinet, where he remained Secretary of State until elected President of the United States. After filling the highest office in the country eight years, President Monroe retired to private life, and refused to again take an active part in national politics, although he consented once or twice to serve the public in a local or state position.

Robert R. Livingston, American minister to France when Louisiana Territory was ceded to the United States, was born in New York City, November 27, 1746, and died in Clermont, N. Y., February 26, 1813. He was graduated from King's (now Columbia) College in 1765 and then studied law. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress of 1776, and was appointed a member of the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence. Soon afterwards he was called back to the Provincial Assembly of New York, which had sent him to the Continental Congress, and was thus deprived of the opportunity of signing the Declaration of Independence. He was the first chancellor of New York State, and held the office until sent as Minister to France in 1801. It was Chancellor Robert R. Livingston that administered the oath of office to President Washington when the latter was first inaugurated. From 1781 to 1783 he was Secretary of Foreign Affairs for the United States. Thomas Jefferson offered him a place in his cabinet as Secretary of the Navy, but he declined it. Livingston was American Minister to France from 1801 to 1805, enjoying the personal friendship of Napoleon Bonaparte all the while. When he left France for the United States, Napoleon presented him with an elegant snuff-box containing a miniature likeness of himself, painted by Isobey. He stood so closely to Bonaparte that it was said of him: "He was the favorite foreign envoy."

Not only was Robert J. Livingston a great lawyer and diplomat but in later years he achieved distinction in science and as a patron of fine arts. In Paris he met Robert Fulton and together they successfully developed a plan of steam navigation. On returning to this country he obtained the exclusive privilege from the New York legislature to navigate the waters of that state by steam power for twenty years. With a boat of thirty tons burden he succeeded in making a speed of three miles an hour, but his concession called for four miles. He made numerous experiments with Fulton in this country and France, and finally their boat "Clermont" was propelled at the rate of

five miles an hour. After his retirement from public service, Livingston devoted considerable time and attention to the subject of agriculture, and it was through his efforts that the use of gypsum for fertilizing purposes became general. He was the first to introduce the merino sheep into the farming communities west of the Hudson River. He was the principal founder of the American Academy of Fine Arts in New York in 1801, and its first president. He was president of the New York Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts, and was made a trustee of the New York Society Library on its reorganization in 1788. Benjamin Franklin called Livingston the Cicero of America. His statue stands in the capitol building in Washington City.

It is not generally known that Barbe-Marbois, or Marbois as he is usually called, resided at one time in the United States, and married an American girl. The "American Cyclopaedia" says of him:

"Francois de Barbe-Marbois, count and marquis, a French statesman, born at Metz, January 31, 1745, died January 14, 1837. After filling diplomatic offices in several German courts, he was sent to the new government of the United States of America as Consul-General of France. He organized all the French consulates in this country, and during his residence here married the daughter of William Moore, Governor of Pennsylvania. In 1785 he was appointed by Louis XVI, Intendant of St. Domingo, and introduced many reforms in the administration of justice and of finance. He returned to France in 1790, and, having vindicated himself from various accusations, was again employed in German diplomacy. In 1795 he was elected a member of the Council of Elders, but was soon charged with a variety of offences, and, though he defended himself with spirit, was in 1797 exiled to Guiana as a friend of royalty. He was recalled in 1801, and made Director of the Treasury, a title which he soon changed for that of Minister of Finance. In 1803 he was authorized to cede Louisiana to the United States for 50,000,000 francs, but had the skill to obtain 75,000,000 francs, a piece of diplomacy for which he was liberally rewarded by Napoleon. He was soon made Count of the Empire and Chief Officer of the Legion of Honor. In 1806 a sudden decline in the funds caused by a blunder in his administration brought about his disgrace, which was, however, speedily ended by Napoleon, who recognized and needed his ability. In 1813 he entered the Senate, and the next year voted for the deposition of the Emperor and the re-establishment of the Bourbon dynasty. He was well received by Louis XVIII, appointed a peer of France, and Honorary Counsellor of the University, and confirmed in the office of First President of the Court of Accounts, which he had formerly held. Napoleon, after his return from Elba, ordered him to leave Paris. He resumed his offices on the return of the Bourbons. After the revolution of July, he took the oath of fidelity to Louis Philippe."

Marbois was the author of many works, one being a history of the Territory of

Louisiana, and its cession by France to the United States.

Charles Maurice Talleyrand-Perigord, usually called simply Talleyrand, Prime Minister of France at the time of the cession of Louisiana to the United States, resided in this country two or three years. The "American Cyclopaedia" states that he accumulated a fortune here through speculation, and carefully studied American institutions and commerce. This was during the second administration of George Washington. He had been educated for the priesthood, and rose to the position of Bishop, but was later excommunicated on account of his political activity. After the fall of the Bastille, he retired to England, and while there a warrant for his arrest was issued in Paris. He was ordered by the ministry of England to leave that country within 24 hours, and it was then (in January, 1794) that he came to the United States. In less than four years he was back in France, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position he held with but one short interruption, for over ten years. For several years longer he exercised great power in the politics of France, but in 1814 he became completely estranged from Napoleon. When the Bourbons were restored to the throne, he was again appointed Prime Minister. Louis XVIII made him a peer of France, and after Talleyrand had negotiated the first treaty of Paris, May 30, 1816, he was sent by the King as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Congress of Vienna. After Napoleon's return from Elba, and his defeat at Waterloo, Talleyrand went back to Paris to resume his old place of Prime Minister, but did not hold it very long. Following the French revolution of 1830, he was sent to England as ambassador, where he remained until 1835, retiring then to private life. He died May, 1838, at the age of 84 years.

As Prime Minister in 1803, Talleyrand played an important part in the cession of Louisiana to the United States and the negotiation of the treaties bearing on the payments. Napoleon consulted him frequently during the negotiations, particularly as to the details of the treaties.

Prof. Henning W. Prentis, Principal of the Hodgen School, urges the erection of a mammoth coliseum as a part of the St. Louis World's Fair. He would have it elliptical in form like the celebrated Roman coliseum, but larger. The St. Louis structure, if built as planned, will be 900x700 feet, with 60,000 seats and standing room for 15,000 more people. The arena inside will be 600x400 feet. The outer wall will be about 80 feet in height, consisting of three stories of 25 feet each, in the three orders of classic architecture—Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. The main entrances will be reproductions of two great ancient structures, the Arches of Constantine and of Septimus Severus. Below the seats will be 1,500 feet of exhibit space, besides a great natatorium, or Roman bath. A striking feature of this gigantic edifice, as proposed, is the covered promenade, 20 feet in width between the exterior and interior rows of Corinthian columns.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

By H. C. McDUGAL,

Of Kansas City, Member of the World's Fair Commission for the State of Missouri.

Judge H. C. McDugal, of Kansas City, Mo., one of Missouri's World's Fair Commissioners, has contributed to Louisiana Purchase literature an interesting pamphlet entitled, "Historical Sketch of Kansas City, Missouri." Incidental to the purely local chronicle, the writer gives a valuable compendium of the history of the Louisiana Purchase, which, extracted from his sketch, is as follows:

"On May 23, 1609, the second charter of Virginia (7th James I) granted to 'The Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the City of London, for the first Colony of Virginia,' 'all those lands, countries and territories, situate, lying and being



H. C. McDUGAL,

Member of the World's Fair Commission for the State of Missouri.

in that part of America called Virginia,' from Cape or Point Comfort to the northward 200 miles and to the southward 200 miles and 'up into the land throughout from sea to sea.'

"This grant made this territory English and a part of the Colony of Virginia, as (Old) Point Comfort is on the 37th degree of latitude, and Kansas City is located on latitude 39° 30'—within the 'northward 200 miles,' and on the strip of land 'throughout from sea to sea.'

"FRANCE CLAIMS AND OCCUPIES.—On April 9, 1682, however, formal possession of the mouth of the Mississippi was ceremoniously taken for the King of France; all that country on the banks and west of that river was claimed for, and then received the name of Louisiana in honor of Louis XIV, then on the French throne. The French thereafter claimed and occupied various points on and north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi. Although France claimed the entire province of Louisiana from 1682, yet undisputed possession was not taken, nor was there a per-

manent settlement made until 1699. The French Governor, Bienville, founded New Orleans in 1718, and the colonial seat of government was there established in 1722. In 1712, Louis XIV granted the province to Anthony Crozat, and in this charter ordained that the 'edicts, ordinances, customs, etc., of Paris are to be observed for laws in said country of Louisiana.' Crozat's scheme failed, as did John Law's 'Mississippi scheme' under a similar charter granted in 1717, and both were surrendered, and the province reverted to the crown of France in 1732. Local laws were enacted, and with the laws of France were enforced by the 'Superior Council' of which the Governor was the head. Negro slavery was early introduced into the province, and in 1724 this council enacted the 'Black Code,' one article of which forbade the freeing of a slave without 'reason shown to the council and by it deemed good.'

"CEDED BY FRANCE TO SPAIN.—The efforts of England and France to possess American territory claimed by both, culminated in the French and Indian wars, in the settlement of which, along with other disputes, by the treaty of Fontainebleau, November 2, 1762—ratified by the Treaty of Peace at Paris, February 10, 1763, entered into between the Kings of France, England and Spain—all French claims and possessions in North America, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi River, from its source to the Gulf of Mexico (except the city and island of New Orleans), were ceded to England, while all that vast empire west of the Mississippi River, covered by the general designation and description of 'The Colony or Province of Louisiana,' including New Orleans, was ceded to Spain, thus making this territory the property of Spain.

"Prior to 1762, the French exercised practically no authority over the territory west of the Mississippi. In 1765, Louis St. Ange de Bellerive, either by consent of the people or at will, assumed the reins of government at St. Louis, which had been laid off, founded and named for Louis XV in 1764. M. de Bellerive was the head of the government until Count Don Alexandro O'Reilly, under authority of the King of Spain, landed at New Orleans with an armed force, and formally took possession for his King on August 18, 1769. During Spanish occupation, from 1769 to 1804, this territory was under Lieutenant Governors of Upper Louisiana, their seat of government being St. Louis.

"The French laws remained in force until Count O'Reilly took actual possession as Captain-General for the King of Spain in 1769. He swept the 'Superior Council' out of existence; established the Cabildo, the laws of Spain for the government of the province, and the use of the Spanish tongue in all courts and by all officers. During the beneficent administration of Don Bernardo Galvez as Governor, 1776 to 1781, wise laws were passed. Under his brilliant leadership Spanish and Creole soldiers alike rendered to the Colonies valuable services during the Revolution. He delivered from British conquest the mouth of the Mississippi, and to him is due the credit for having kept open for the United States the path to the Gulf of Mexico and to the Pacific Ocean.

"RETROCEDED TO FRANCE.—On October 1, 1800, by the definitive treaty of St. Ildefonso, between Napoleon, the First Consul of the French Republic, and the King of Spain, this territory was retroceded to and again became a part of the domain of France under this description: 'The Colony or Province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it; and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other States.' This gave to France the undisputed title to all this territory. 'This retrocession does not seem to have made any change in the general laws—those of the two countries being much alike.

"THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.—The United States acquired its title to all its public lands not owned by the original Colonies, and east of the Mississippi, by the treaty of peace with England in 1783. On April 30, 1803, by the 'Treaty of Cession' between Thomas Jefferson, as President of the United States, and Napoleon, as First Consul of the French Republic, France ceded to the United States, for the consideration of \$15,000,000, all that territory which in 1800 had been retroceded to France by Spain, comprising 1,160,577 square miles, and thereafter known in history as 'The Louisiana Purchase.' Napoleon then 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.' And in his message transmitting this treaty to Congress, in noting the vast possibilities of the purchase, Jefferson spoke like a prophet and seer of old when he said: 'The fertility of the country, its climate and extent, promise in due season important aids to our treasury, an ample provision for our posterity, and a wide spread for the blessings of freedom and equal laws.' The scope of this purchase included all that country west of the Mississippi, not occupied by Spain, from the Gulf of Mexico to the British possessions on the north, and comprised almost the whole of the now States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Indian Territory, Kansas, the Dakotas, Idaho, Montana, Washington and Wyoming. By the act of October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was 'authorized to take possession of, and occupy, the territory ceded by France to the United States by the treaty concluded at Paris, on the 30th day of April last, between the two nations,' and on the 20th of the following December, formal possession was delivered to W. C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson, Commissioners of the United States, by Laussat, the Colonial Prefect of the French Republic at New Orleans.

"LOUISIANA PURCHASE DIVIDED.—IN 'DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.'—All of this country, after its purchase, was known as the 'Territory of Louisiana' until the Act of Congress of March 26, 1804, when it was divided into two governments called respectively the 'Territory of Orleans' and the 'District of Louisiana'—the former embracing what is now the State of Louisiana and a portion of Mississippi, while the latter included all the remainder of the Louisiana Purchase, with an

area of 1,122,975 square miles. This Act provided that 'the executive power now vested in the Governor of Indiana Territory, shall extend to, and be exercised in the said District of Louisiana. The Governor and Judges of the Indiana Territory shall have power to establish in said District of Louisiana, inferior courts, and prescribe their jurisdiction and duties, and to make all laws which they may deem conducive to the good government of the inhabitants thereof.' And 'the Judges of the Indiana Territory, or any two of them, shall hold annually two courts in said district,' etc.

"The actual transfer from Spain to France had been so delayed that the tri-color floated over New Orleans but for twenty days, and over St. Louis but one. On March 9, 1804, as the representative of the Republic of France, Major Henry Stoddard, of the United States Army, formally received from the Spanish Lieutenant-Governor at St. Louis, the public property, papers, keys, etc., of the Province of Upper Louisiana, and on the next day went through the formality of delivering such possession from France to himself as the representative of the United States, and raised the stars and stripes. The authority of the United States on Missouri soil, therefore, dates from March 10, 1804.

"LAWS GOVERNING THIS TERRITORY.—The definitive treaty of cession of April 30, 1803, by which France ceded the Province of Louisiana to the United States, makes no mention of the laws that shall here govern; but the then existing laws within the ceded territory are recognized by the Act of 1803 directing the President to take possession of the purchase, and such laws were continued in force by the express language of the Act of 1804 dividing the country so ceded into the Territory of Orleans and the District of Louisiana. The Act of 1805, changing the name from the District to the Territory of Louisiana continued in force, until amended or repealed, all 'laws and regulations in force in said District'; the Act of 1812 changing the name of the Territory to Missouri contains the same provision with respect to then existing laws, as does also the first Constitution of this State as to that part of the Louisiana Purchase embraced within the boundaries of the State of Missouri.

"While the Missouri Compromise Act of 1820 prohibited slavery north of the south line of Missouri (except as to this State) yet as the laws of France and Spain, as well as District and Territorial laws, above mentioned, not inconsistent with existing laws, were from time to time continued in force, it follows not only that slavery was lawful throughout the entire Louisiana Purchase up to 1820, but that the laws and customs of France and Spain, the District and Territorial laws cited, the laws of the United States, and (as to a part) the laws of Michigan, not repealed nor inconsistent with later laws, were then in force throughout the then unorganized portion of the Louisiana Purchase and that jurisdiction to enforce such laws was lodged with the U. S. District Court of Missouri. Hence it follows that all the laws, applicable and not repealed, the common law of England, imprisonment for debt, the whipping post and the pillory—in all the

remainder of the Louisiana Purchase, from Missouri westward to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, and northward to the British possessions, remained substantially in force in all the then 'Indian Country' and until amended or repealed after the 'Indian Country' was carved up into Territories, beginning with the Territory of Wisconsin in 1836 which had jurisdiction over the northern portion of the Purchase, that of Iowa in 1838, that of Minnesota in 1849, Kansas and Nebraska in 1854, etc.

"Briefly restated, the history of the claim and title to the land upon which Kansas City now stands is: That the Indians were the original proprietors, it was first discovered by Coronado in 1542, first claimed as a part of the Colony of Virginia, in 1609, next by the crown of France in 1682, granted by France to the commercial dominion of Crozat in 1712 and again to the Mississippi Company in 1717, both surrendered to France in 1732, ceded by France to Spain in 1762, retroceded by Spain to France in 1800, sold by France to the United States and became a part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; that as a part of that purchase the government of the United States took possession of this land in 1803, it became a part of the District of Louisiana in 1804, was governed by the Governor and Judges of Indiana Territory in 1804 and 1805, was made part of the Territory of Louisiana in 1805, of the Territory of Missouri in 1812 and finally became a part of the State of Missouri in 1821; that the Indian title was extinguished in 1825 and that the first land entry and permanent settlement were here made in 1828; that the first plat of the now city was filed in 1839, the name officially designated as the Town of Kansas in 1850, the City of Kansas in 1853, and Kansas City in 1889."

Roger Riordan, Assistant Superintendent of Manufacturers at the Pan-American Exposition, was recently in St. Louis conferring with President Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, Chairman Morton, of the Committee on Fine Arts, and Professor Ives, Chief of the Fine Arts Department, to bring about the classification of utilitarian works which have excelling artistic merit with the fine arts, instead of the industrial arts. "I have recently received letters from European officials, artists and manufacturers," said Mr. Riordan, "which show them to be in accord with the idea that abstract art has had its day. One of these is M. Lucien Magne, Inspector General of Historical Monuments for France, and Professor at the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, who was President of my section of the International Jury of Awards at the recent Paris Exposition. Mr. Magne writes: 'I think that the idea of an abstract art has had its day, and that the intervention of art in human work may as justly and necessarily take place in a piece of locksmith's work, or in an earthen vase as in a statue. It is, in fact, its perfection which determines the artistic character of a work, and that perfection is no more the privilege of one trade than of another.'"

THE GIGANTIC QUESTION

At the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century.

BY ANNA SNEED CAIRNS,
President Forest Park University.Reprinted by permission from *The Commonwealth*, St. Louis, August, 1901.

There are tremendous problems which confront nations, as well as individuals, which lie across the path with threatening import and wrap themselves in clouds and darkness as Pike's Peak and Cheyenne Mountain and their kindred brethren of the Rockies wrap themselves in rolling mysterious masses of threatening portent, and cast themselves across the pathway of the traveler as if to form an impenetrable barrier, and the mountain says to the traveler: "Solve my mystery, find Ute Pass or perish on the plains." And so there was thrown across the beginning of our century one of the most gigantic problems that ever confronted the statesmanship of a young nation.

Should our country possess itself of the wilderness beyond it, one and one-half times as large as itself, or should it be left to others?

How Jefferson solved this problem, and how the first Democrat became the first Expansionist, we all know. But let us look for a moment also at what might have happened if the statesmanship of Jefferson had not added Louisiana Territory to the United States. I think some of us may plead guilty to hitherto undervaluing this great acquisition. I believe that twenty-five years ago, before the Centennial set forward this great wave of historic feeling, if you had asked a person of average intelligence, "What did Jefferson purchase from Napoleon?" he would have replied, "The State of Louisiana, of course." Not knowing that the territory of Louisiana was bounded by the Mississippi river on the East, the Rio Grande river, the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean on the West, and frosting its head in the snows of British America, it bathed its feet in the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Did you ever think that if Jefferson or some succeeding statesman had not made this purchase there would have been no Minnesota, no Iowa, no Arkansas, no Louisiana, no Texas, no Indian Territory, no Oklahoma, no Kansas, no Nebraska, no North Dakota, no South Dakota, no Montana, no Idaho, no Colorado, no Washington, no Oregon, no Wyoming, and more than all, nothing of our own beloved Missouri, Queen of the Rivers and the heart of the Continent.

Does not that almost take your breath away? Draw a map of the United States and let a child come with a sponge and wipe out all west of the Mississippi, and flirt the sponge over east of the Mississippi near its mouth so as to wipe off New Orleans, what have you lost? Just imagine for a moment that your children of to-day were saying, the United States is bounded on the north by British America, east by the Atlantic Ocean, south by the Floridas, and west by Louisiana and the Mississippi River. Do you not feel cabined, cribbed, confined and longing for breathing space and elbow room?

It was even worse than I have pictured it, for the United States were organized only fourteen years before with but thirteen little seaboard states, that had hardly yet scaled their own Alleghenies. Five millions people only were scattered on the lowlands, and a few of the uplands of the Atlantic slope. Boston was only a little city, where the cows had not yet stopped making their paths; New York, reached at least to Canal street; Philadelphia was grouped around seven or eight streets, and Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Paul, and St. Louis were not, save as frontier trading posts. Wipe out all of these from your brain, wipe out the teeming railways, wipe out the telegraph, and leave yourself nothing but the Alleghenies, "fixed," as one anti-expansionist said, "by God Himself, as the natural limit of the United States." Can you realize it? Do you not feel something like the genie in the Arabian Nights who had been let out of his

ANNA SNEED CAIRNS,
President Forest Park University.

casket, and had expanded to his natural size, when it was attempted to tug and push and pull and squeeze and strain him back in again? Would you not be glad in your excursions round the world, if you could somewhere stumble upon the baby that was once yourself, and compare your well-developed figure with that little mite? So may the United States of to-day look back upon the blessed little baby United States, which, like another Hercules, in its very cradle could strangle the serpent of tyranny. It was indeed a promising child, and already it was stretching over the mountains, floating down the Ohio in flat boats, coming with elastic step and with only a flint-lock over its shoulder, and a hunter's pack on its back, and deer-skin clothing, to take possession of the glorious forests and prairies of the West. Oh, the manhood of our hardy pioneers, and the womanhood of our grandmothers, for, unless the man were very young, he brought wife and children with him into the perilous wilderness, and sanctified its glades with a home. This is why the Anglo-Saxon takes a permanent hold

where his feet have trodden, and the smoke curling up from the hearth-stone of his log-cabin is the pillar of cloud by day, and of fire by night, that shows that God's people, in loving families, are again inheriting the earth. The French were here before us, why is not this land theirs? I think the first answer is, the Frenchman did not bring wife and child with him into the wilderness. He did not keep up the purity of his race, but, forming ties lightly made and lightly broken, with any Indian maiden whom he might cheaply buy from her father, or corrupt by bright presents, he founded no true homes, for his steps were marked by the degradation of the women whom for a few years he allied himself with. Their children, deserted by the father and reared only by the squaw, inherited the vices of two races, and no great nation ever rose on such a corner-stone. And so the Frenchman could not build a mighty nation, though he left his foot-prints from the St. Lawrence, all down the Mississippi to the Gulf; foot-prints of a civilization as incapable of a colony as it still is, of the sacred word home, and the right administration of justice. So it was not in the nature of things, that we should have stayed French, for there were not the sturdy, loyal sons of honest, honored mothers with whom to lay the foundations of a French nation here in the wilderness. He would not hew the tree, and build the log-cabin, and clear the stumps of the forest, and plant the seed, and *possess the land*, but, when hunting and trapping lost its charm, he drifted southward and left the great West for the Anglo-Saxon home-lovers and home-builders.

Then came the days when Spain held in her irresolute hand all this fair land. Did you ever reflect what a tremendous "if" it was, if Spain had held our Western world for a hundred and thirty years, instead of only the appointed thirty? Suppose Spain had held us, not simply from 1772 to 1802, but clear up to 1903? Her cruel, grasping hand wringing the life-blood out of every enterprise and industry. Suppose we had all been eating tamales, sitting on the floor, talking Spanish, enjoying cock-fights, and bull-fights; one in ten able to read, your daughters behind iron barred windows in front of which stands the lover in fantastic suit, doing the bear act? Imagine, if you can, that the red and yellow flag of Spain, the abomination of desolation, was rolling its cruel folds above us; imagine that Spanish America reached from Terra del Fuego, clear up through Mexico and our Great West, from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, and do you think life would be worth living? Ask the reconcentrados of Cuba how they liked it? Never did I realize, till I looked at Cuba, what it meant that this fair Western land of ours was once Spain, and the horror that went through me at the thought, made me feel what a gracious Providence it was that took off from us that cold, cruel, greedy hand, so weak in doing right and so savage in doing wrong.

The Spaniards only held us for thirty years, and instead of welcoming us, and taking a rich toll for themselves, they began a policy of obstruction, not allowing our pro-

ducts, that were floated down the Mississippi River, to be deposited in their warehouses. A flame of indignation swept over the whole land; Congress burst into passionate speeches and appropriated five millions of money, and eighty thousand men were to be called out by the President on our Western waters; but Jefferson, lover of peace, and in his heart of hearts a farmer, with a love for land, had already for months been urging upon Bonaparte the cession of the whole territory to us. Napoleon, having in the meantime obtained it from the Spanish monarch, who really seemed not to have intelligence enough to know what he owned; so was our beautiful Western land tossed from one despot to another. Napoleon was now having that short breathing space of peace in 1802-3, which showed what that wondrous mind would have done for trade, commerce, manufactures and colonies, could it have been left free. He realized as no other European had, the glory of this western domain; the dream of colonization stirred him and all its details were being arranged on a magnificent scale. The French eagles were to hover here instead of the American, and thousands of French soldiers were to pour in through New Orleans. Our ambassador, Livingston, was snubbed by Talleyrand, and here was the greatest danger that this western land had yet met. Quebec and the Alleghenies had been the center of the old French and Indian and English wars, in the last century, and were these scenes to be re-enacted throughout the broad Mississippi Valley, the tomahawk and the scalping knife to be let loose upon the pioneer, his wife and his children? Was the tremendous contest which convulsed all Europe for the next twelve years, when Napoleon and England kept up their gigantic death struggle with each other, which wet every acre of Europe with blood, was this to be transferred to America? And we to have our infant civilization stamped out in those long and bloody wars? England stretched along our northern frontier, France had our southern and western frontier; and we lay in the track of these two contending powers. I wish that I could put before you in adequate language the peril that threatened us. The conqueror that had transported an army to Egypt and Syria, might have made this his battleground; campaign after campaign might have been fought, and Waterloo itself might have been on American soil, but for one thing; Napoleon's genius did not extend to his navy. The charmed power stopped at the water, and Napoleon, even at the beginning of his greatness, suspected it. In the first half of his career, no man was more clear-sighted than was he as to his own powers and limitations, and preparing to strip for the deadly conflict with England, he flung Louisiana from him as only inviting danger from the navies of England, and now we turn to what would have been the last and greatest of our perils.

Had Napoleon, with what would have been childish obstinacy, clenched his grip upon Louisiana, a British fleet was even then preparing to sail to New Orleans. England's overpowering naval supremacy would have seized the mouth of the Mississippi, and with Great Britain on the north of us, Great

Britain on the west of us, and Great Britain on the south of us, what would have become of the United States with a powerful and unscrupulous neighbor hemming us in on every side? "Westward the Star of Empire takes its Way" sang Bishop Berkeley in the century preceding, but the star of empire for us would have sunk in hopeless night, had Great Britain been firmly intrenched in all the western shore of the Mississippi, and her power reaching from Canada through St. Louis to New Orleans. Imagine, two great rival English-speaking nations, glowering at each other across the Mississippi, and its bluffs and ramparts bristling with Krupp guns throughout its whole two thousand miles. Border warfare worse than that which England and Scotland waged for centuries would have been the history of our land.

Suppose that we had stood, face to face with Great Britain, with her tremendous genius for colonization for the last one hundred years, with war constantly raging between us, where would have been the resources and happiness of America?

But God was ready to set before us an open door, the open door of the great West, and when He sets the open door before a nation, no man can shut it. With what ease the door swung on its hinges when God's good time had come, and how the hand that wrote the Declaration of Independence signed the treaty that added 1,171,931 square miles to a country that was then only 827,844 square miles, I need not pause to say. No wonder that Napoleon said, as he flung down the pen, "I am signing away an empire!" for he was signing away a country six times as great as France; twelve times as great as Britain; to a country already four times the extent of France. Let us remember that Jefferson and Napoleon in 1803 made our country ten times the extent of France; and that, without firing a gun or shedding a drop of blood; silently as the day follows the night, Uncle Sam came into his own. Napoleon ravaged all Europe, shed the blood of thousands upon thousands, and at the end France was no larger, but even smaller than at the beginning. What Napoleon could not do, with all his genius and his armies, Jefferson, the statesman of the people, did with a stroke of his pen, when God's good time had come. Instead of saying, "Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than war," we would rather say, "Peace hath her victories far more renowned than war," and let us with happy hearts gather our resources to celebrate this great event by the Louisiana Purchase Fair. Let us commemorate it in a manner befitting its importance, for 1803 was a great crisis in our affairs, and one of the great fateful years of destiny.

At its recent meeting in Birmingham, Ala., the International Typographical Union unanimously adopted resolutions endorsing the St. Louis World's Fair.

Mr. Williams C. Fox, one of the members of the Government Department Board for the St. Louis World's Fair, is a native of St. Louis. He is Secretary and Acting Director of the Bureau of American Republics.

CONGRESS OF LAWYERS.

American Bar Association Committee to Arrange for International Convention.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company was represented at the last annual convention of the American Bar Association, held at Denver recently, by Mr. H. Clafin Allen, of St. Louis. At the request of Mr. John Schroers, Chairman of the Company's Committee on Education, Mr. Allen presented to the convention a memorial address, citing some of the purposes of the World's Fair to be held in St. Louis in 1903, and concluding as follows:

"There will be held in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, during the Centennial Exposition of the Louisiana Purchase, a Universal Congress of Lawyers. This Congress will be composed as follows:

"1. Lawyers and jurists from every nation in the world.

"2. Teachers of law, and persons learned in special branches of jurisprudence.

"3. Persons learned in ancient law, including teachers of the history of law, and students of the laws of peoples and nations now extinct.

"The foregoing summary is an outline of the underlying idea of the plan. The character, constitution and management of the Congress itself will be developed hereafter, and chiefly, it is hoped, by the American Bar Association. The Committee on Education of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, upon whom falls the duty of preparing for this Congress, adopt the definition of Justinian: 'Jurisprudence is the knowledge of things divine and human; the science of the right and the wrong.' The one great object is to make the Congress of Lawyers as universal in scope as that definition. Therefore, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, acting through its Committee on Education, extends to the American Bar Association, as the great body of representative lawyers and jurists from all parts of the United States, an invitation to unite with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company in securing a universal Congress of Lawyers to meet at St. Louis, Missouri, during the Exposition of 1903.

"To that end, the American Bar Association is requested to appoint a committee of one hundred or more representative lawyers from different States and Territories of the United States, and from foreign countries, if desired, whose duty it shall be to plan, and, subject to the supervision of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, arrange for the holding of such universal Congress of Lawyers."

The address was well received by the convention and provision made for the appointment of the committee in the following resolutions, unanimously adopted by the convention:

"Resolved, That a committee composed of one member from each State and Territory of the Union be appointed by the President of this Association to co-operate with the authorities of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company and the United States Commission, having in charge the celebration of the centennial of the purchase by the United States from France of the Louisiana Territory, in bringing about the holding of a universal Congress of Lawyers and jurists at St. Louis in 1903, on the lines proposed in the memorial of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company presented at this meeting to this association:

"Resolved, further, That the President and the Executive Committee of this association be requested to take all necessary steps to promote and carry out the plan of holding such universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists."

Director C. F. Blanke has tendered his resignation as a member of the Committee on Concessions.

THE CABILDO.

**Should Be Second Only to Liberty Hall in
the Affections of Liberty-Loving
Americans.**

Special Correspondence WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN.

The Cabildo of New Orleans was built in 1794 by Don Andreas Almonaster y Roxas, an Andalusian of noble birth, who came to Louisiana at the beginning of the Spanish domination. Don Andreas, after amassing a fortune, spent it in erecting public buildings in the city of his old age. A

that vast domain from France to the United States.

Probably never again will be witnessed the spectacle of a people, peacefully and without the loss of life, owing their allegiance to three great powers in a period of twenty days, an event which occurred in the Louisiana Territory at the end of 1803, and which seemed an auspicious entree of the new citizens and their country into the Union. From that peaceful beginning in the old Cabildo at New Orleans, the Louisiana Territory has grown in beauty and power, until to-day, its citizens and its wealth, its boundless, smil-

mild and beneficial one, yet France still remained as the mother country in the hearts of the brave Frenchmen who first settled the territory. That the well matured ideas of a wider political freedom inspired them, history has recorded in the attempts ending in 1768 of the Creoles of Louisiana to establish a Republic. That they were overpowered by numbers, condemned as rebels, and publicly executed takes not from the purity of their motives, nor the dignity of their patriotism. Within sight of the Cabildo the blood of Nicholas Chauvin de Lafreniere, Jean Baptiste de Noyon, Joseph Villere, Pierre Car-



The Cabildo.

The Old Cathedral.
Photo through kindness Prof. Alcee Fortier, New Orleans.

THE FAMOUS CABILDO AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Where the Final Acts of the Transfer of the Louisiana Purchase Territory from France to the United States were Consummated.

school, a parish church, a charity hospital, convent and chapel, and finally the Cabildo attested his beneficence and liberality. Today the old Cabildo remains as one of the most interesting, historic, and picturesque structures in New Orleans, eloquent of the times, a century ago, when Louisiana belonged to the Crown of Spain. Within its walls the most important legal formalities have been transacted, and it was at the Cabildo that were consummated the final acts of the retrocession of the Louisiana Territory from Spain to France, and the delivery of

ing lands, and its infinite resources, make it indeed the Queen Prize of Peace offered by Napoleon, and claimed by Jefferson to signalize the ultimate grandeur of fourteen States and Territories of the Union.

The inhabitants of Louisiana Territory, almost entirely Southern by nature and birth, were impulsive and patriotic, and though acquiescing in the ceding of their country from one nation to another, were not indifferent to their political and religious liberties. The Spanish domination, lasting over thirty years, and only terminating in 1803, was a

esse, Pierre Marquis, Joseph and Jean Millet, Joseph Petit, Balthasar de Masan, Julian Jerome Doucet, Pierre Poupet, and Hardy de Boisblanc consecrated the American soil to freedom. It is well to remember the names of these twelve resolute and undaunted leaders worthy of the country of their adoption, and of their more successful brothers of the East, who eight years later, in 1776, laid the foundation of our Union, and in honoring them, tribute must also be paid to the noble-hearted Negro slave, Jeannot, who, rather than aid in their executions, seized an axe, and struck off his own right arm.

Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic, well knew the sacrifice he was making in parting with this vast empire, and subsequent events have verified his predictions. That he was not unmindful of the welfare of the colonists is amply borne out by Article 3 of the Treaty of Paris, said to have been penned by his own hand, in which occurs the following unmistakable sentence:

"That the inhabitants of the ceded territories shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and admitted, as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and that in the meantime, they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberties and property, and in the unrestrained exercise of the religion they profess."



Engraved by J. B. Longacre. From a miniature by A. Duval.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE,

One of the Commissioners Who Received the Louisiana Territory for the United States at the Cabildo.

The Cabildo must stand only second to Liberty Hall in Philadelphia in the affections of all liberty-loving Americans, and in 1903, when the acts of cession and transfer will be commemorated and re-enacted in its halls, the gratitude of the American people will render just tribute to those who made our liberty possible.

The Executive Board of the State Progressive Spiritualist Association of Missouri has issued a call for an international convention of Spiritualists in St. Louis during the World's Fair in 1903.

A meeting of representatives of various stock breeders' associations in the United States, was held in St. Louis, August 30th, to consider plans for a live stock exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The exhibit promises to be better than any ever made heretofore at any exposition.

THE COMMISSIONERS

Who Took Possession of the Louisiana Territory at the Cabildo.

The following biographical sketches of Gov. Claiborne and Gen. Wilkinson are taken from Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography:

William Charles Cole Claiborne, brother of Gen. F. L. Claiborne and of Nathaniel Herbert Claiborne, who served twelve years in Congress, was born in Sussex County, Virginia, in 1775, and died in New Orleans, November, 23, 1817. He received a liberal education and studied law. After being admitted to the bar, he settled in Nashville, Tenn., where he followed his profession. He soon received the appointment of Territorial Judge, and assisted in framing the State Constitution in 1796. During the following year he was elected as a Democrat to Congress. In 1802 he was appointed Governor of Mississippi, and in 1803 became a Commissioner with Gen. James Wilkinson, to take possession of Louisiana, when it was purchased from France. After the establishment of the new government, in 1804, he was made Governor, and when that province became a State, he was elected by the people to the same office. He was chosen as a Democrat to be United States Senator from the new State, but died before he was able to take his seat.

Gen. James Wilkinson, who with Gen. Claiborne represented the United States in the transfer of the Louisiana Territory from France to this country, was born in Benedict, Maryland, in 1757, and died near the City of Mexico on December 28, 1825. He studied medicine, and joined the American army before beginning to practice. He soon received a captain's commission, and before many months had been promoted to the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. He resigned his brevet commission, retaining the rank of Colonel. A little later he retired from the army, but entered it again, remaining to the end of the war. After the war he moved to Lexington, Ky., and a little later engaged in commerce on the Mississippi River. In December, 1791, he was appointed a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and served in the Western Department under Gen. Anthony Wayne. He performed good service in the Northwest against the Indians. He was promoted to Brigadier-General in 1792, and to supreme command of the army on the death of Gen. Wayne in 1796. As stated, Gen. Wilkinson was one of the Commissioners who received the transfer of Louisiana Territory at the Cabildo building, New Orleans, in December, 1803. He was made Governor of Louisiana in 1805, and in the autumn of that year he disclosed to the government the plan of Aaron Burr to erect the Southwest empire. Wilkinson was charged with complicity with Burr, but was acquitted. In 1813 he was made Major-General of the army, and in 1815 he resigned and moved to Mexico where he died ten years later. He was the author of several works.

The present wigwag of Pontiac, the great Indian chief and friend of the white man, is the Southern Hotel, St. Louis.

JEFFERSON'S MONUMENT.

Removed from His Grave at Monticello, Va., to the Missouri State University.

The original monument, designed by Thomas Jefferson, and erected over his grave at Monticello, now stands upon the campus of the University of Missouri at Columbia. It is a simple obelisk of granite, eight feet in height, and without the slightest attempt at adornment. The monument will form the center of the Missouri University exhibit at St. Louis in 1903. Two miles from the spot where Thomas Jefferson was born, near the junction of the Rivanna and James Rivers, in Albemarle County, Virginia, on the lands which he inherited from his father, rises Monticello, or the Little Mount, 505 feet high, the home for more than sixty years, and the



From a rare engraving. Loaned by Mr. Fred. W. Lehmann of St. Louis.

JAMES WILKINSON,

One of the Commissioners Who Received the Louisiana Territory for the United States at the Cabildo.

final resting place of the patriot and statesman.

During the long summer days of the year 1763, on a rustic bench near its summit, beneath the branches of a majestic oak, could be seen two young men in the early bloom of manhood, students of the law and devoted friends. The one was Thomas Jefferson, and the other Dabney Carr. Senator Vest thus described the scene: "Lifting their eyes from the pages of Coke on Littleton, they rested upon a landscape of enchanting beauty; on the right the lowlands of Virginia, stretched away in an unbroken plain to the ocean, with the Rivanna and James like threads of silver, whilst on their left the Blue Ridge, robed in azure hue, looked down upon the billowy hills that nestled at their feet. It was here that the two friends made solemn compact, mutually pledging their sacred honor, that beneath this oak should be their burial place, and here their ashes rest."

Dabney Carr died first. He married Martha, sister of Thomas Jefferson and eight

years later, at the very commencement of what promised to be a most brilliant career, died, leaving to the care of his distinguished brother-in-law, a widow and six children. Fifty-three years later, after forty-four years in public service, Thomas Jefferson died and was buried beside his boyhood friend under the great oak. Among his papers after death was found a rough sketch in ink of an obelisk, together with this inscription for a marble tablet:

Here was Buried
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Author of the

Declaration of American Independence.
of

The Statute of Virginia for
Religious Freedom

and

Father of the University of Virginia.

The marble tablet which formerly was attached to and formed part of the granite obelisk, was badly broken when the University buildings were destroyed by fire on January 9, 1892. It now, for safe keeping, rests under glass in the fireproof vault of the Proctor of the University.

The epitaph is a significant one, Thomas Jefferson had been a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses and of the Continental Congress, Governor of Virginia, Minister to France, negotiator of the Louisiana Purchase, Secretary of State, Vice-President and President of the United States, but none of these honors did he wish inscribed upon his tombstone. The stern old Democrat preferred instead as passports to immortality, remembrance of his advocacy of the rights of man, religious liberty and universal education.

Thomas Jefferson died a bankrupt. Beautiful Monticello passed into the hands of strangers, and the simple gravestone was neglected and mutilated. On April 18, 1882, in the birth month of Jefferson, Congress appropriated \$10,000 "for the erection of a suitable monument, and to make other suitable improvements over the grave of Thomas Jefferson, at Monticello, Virginia." When this new monument was erected, the original shaft was presented by the Misses Randolph, the residuary legatee of Thomas Jefferson, through Dr. S. S. Laws, President, and Dr. A. F. Fleet, Professor of Greek in the University of Missouri, to that institution. It was shipped from Monticello by Dr. Fleet on the 4th of July, 1883, and unveiled on the 4th of June, 1885, upon the Missouri University campus, with ceremonies in which Senator Vest, Thomas F. Bayard, then Secretary of State, Senator Stephen B. Elkins, and other eminent Americans participated.

Aside from this tablet, the only inscription upon the obelisk is the sunken figures, showing the date of the birth and of the death of Jefferson. The shaft proper is five and one-half feet high, and rests upon a base three feet square. It had been chipped somewhat by relic hunters before its removal from Virginia. The tablet is two feet by eighteen inches in size, and of highly polished marble. The monument stands in a beautiful grass

plot on the east side of the quadrangle of the University campus. Not far from it is the original monument from the tomb of David Barton, the first United States Senator from Missouri, replaced at Boonville by a handsomer shaft erected at State expense.

Dr. E. A. Allen, head of the Department of English in the University of Missouri, himself a Virginian, wrote these verses at the time of the removal of the monument of Jefferson from Virginia to Missouri:

The granite of his native hill,
Mother of monumental men,
Virginia gave, whose page her Plutarch fills,
With undiminished deeds of sword and pen.

More fitting far than molten bronze,
Or polished marble carved by art,
This monument of him who broke the bonds
That bound in fetters every human heart.

The column rises in all lands,
When sinks the soldier to his rest;
This cenotaph of rustic plainness stands
To him who gave an empire to the West.



Jefferson Monument at Columbia, Mo.

Not with the blood of thousands slain,
With children's cry and mother's tears
The statesman's wisdom won this vast domain
With gain of honest toil through peaceful years.

The highest honor of his state,
And of his country came unsought;
It was not this, O men, that made him great,
Of this is nothing on the tablet wrought.

His pen declared his country free,
Equal and free his fellow man,
Freedom in church and state, the right to be,
If nature wills, the first American.

'Tis well the shaft himself devised
Rests here in learnings classic shade;
To be her patron was by him more prized
Than all the honors that the nation paid.

O, may his spirit linger near,
As by old Monticello's slope!
Inspire Missouri's sons who gather here
With all the scholar's love and patriot's hope

And he who holds the Nation's fate
Within the hollow of his hand
Preserve the Union ever strong and great,
And guide the statesmen of our native land.

Columbia, Mo.

- Walter Williams.

STATUE TO BONAPARTE.

Alex. D. Anderson on the Proposed Tribute
to the First Napoleon.

More than a year ago, Mr. Alexander D. Anderson, of Washington City, D. C., suggested, in an article published in the *Independent*, of New York City, that a monument be erected in St. Louis in 1903 to the memory of Napoleon Bonaparte, in recognition of the leading part he played as the principal author of the sale to the United States by France of the Louisiana Territory. In a letter recently written by Mr. Anderson, reference is made to that article and to the comments it elicited from various papers, the writer then discussing the subject more fully than he had treated it before. This portion of the letter is here given, and is as follows:

In one of the Eastern papers, opposing the suggestion, the question is asked, "Is there any good reason for the erection of a statue of Napoleon Bonaparte in St. Louis, as a feature of the Exposition to be held in that city in 1903?"

The reasons were stated in the magazine article above referred to, and which I am pleased to see reproduced in the August number of the *WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN*. They are, in substance, as follows:

"1. The part played by Napoleon as the principal author, eloquent advocate and leading spirit of a transaction of which all Americans are justly proud.

"2. The valuable service he rendered in selling, for a mere song, an immense territory, the value of which he knew full well, and which, to-day, is, in real and personal property, worth over twenty-six billion dollars (\$26,000,000,000).

"3. His pointed tributes to and prophetic remarks about the United States as a future great maritime power.

"4. His eloquent and historical exclamation about the Mississippi River."

The statue was not suggested to honor him, either as a saint or conqueror, an emperor or consul, a general or statesman, but simply to recognize the valuable services rendered, and the tributes paid to what he foresaw would be, and what now is, a world-power republic.

The editorial opposition to the statue, on account of his alleged immoral career in Europe, is as much, or more, unreasonable than it would be to exclude the works of Lord Byron from the public libraries of St. Louis because of his immoral character.

The idea of the statue is similar to that of the statue of Thomas Benton, in one of the public parks of St. Louis, upon the pedestal of which is inscribed his great historical exclamation, "There is the East! There is India!" in advocating the construction of a transcontinental railway to connect St. Louis with the Pacific Ocean and the valuable foreign markets of the Orient.

The Father of Waters, and the control of its navigation, is as dear to the hearts of the people of St. Louis and the Mississippi Valley as a Pacific Railway, and what could be more appropriate, as a companion piece to the statue of Benton, than one of Napoleon, with his historical exclamation about England inscribed on the pedestal, "They shall not have the Mississippi, which they covet!"

The opponents of the statue seem to forget that, as 'charity covereth a multitude of sins,' in like manner, Napoleon's memorable tributes, during his last days, in exile, at St. Helena, to the character and divinity of Christ, should cover a multitude of early European errors. These eloquent tributes, which are not generally known, but which were translated from a rare old French book, and recently published in London, so deeply impressed Lacordaire, one of the great

LOUISIANA BOUNDARY.

Rev. J. M. Lucey's Contribution to Colonial History in America.

Rev. J. M. Lucey, Editor of the Pine Bluff (Arkansas) *Colored Catholic*, and a student of colonial history in North America, has sent the following statement regarding Louisiana Territory to World's Fair headquarters:

"It is well to state here that, except as to Oregon in the Northwest, the United States possesses transmitted, not original rights. In 1762, on the fall of Quebec, France, having secretly arranged the matter October 31, 1761, ceded Louisiana to Spain, the territory containing about ten thousand people, white and black. By the secret treaty of St. Ildefonso, October 10, 1800, Spain ceded back the Louisiana territory to France. In 1803, France ceded the territory to the United States, acquiring by the retrocession of Spain, under the treaty of St. Ildefonso, by which Spain had transferred it to France with the same extent it then had in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France previously possessed it, and such as it should be with treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and the United States. As Mr. Blaine, in his 'Thirty Years in Congress,' states: 'This was simply giving to us what Spain had given to France, and that was only what France had given to Spain, complicated with such treaties as Spain may have made during the thirty-seven years of her ownership.'

"Under the general name of New France, the French possessions in North America were divided into three provinces—Canada, Illinois and Louisiana. The boundary line of Canada and the British possessions on the north remained unsettled down to 1763, but was considered in the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and it was stipulated in the 10th article that commissioners should be appointed to determine the line of separation. Though this was not carried out, the statements of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Utrecht indicate that the line would have been from a point on the coast of Labrador to a point on the 49th degree, not far north of Lake Superior, whence it was to run indefinitely westward on that parallel.

"The Illinois province, which was annexed to Louisiana in 1717, extended west of Canada and as far north as most northerly limit of the French possessions. The famous 'Northwest Territory' did not include all the Illinois province. The Ohio River was probably the southern boundary of the Illinois country or province, and the Mississippi its western. All the region west of the Mississippi River and north of the 42d degree latitude was classed as belonging to new France, and was rather an appendage of Canada than Illinois.

"The northern boundary of the Louisiana territory can scarcely be considered farther north than the Ohio River, and a line in prolongation of the Allegheny mountains, the eastern line, would run along the Allegheny mountains southward to East Tennessee, thence by natural boundaries to a point

preachers of France, that, from the pulpit of Notre Dame, he suggested the erection of a tomb by the French people, in honor of Napoleon, with the first paragraph of his tribute to Christ inscribed upon it. Those words, and the many other following tributes, spoken in the presence of a few of his companions in exile, were, in part, as follows:

"I know men, general, and I can tell you that Jesus Christ is not a man. Superficial minds see a resemblance between Christ and the founders of empires, the conquerors and the gods of other religions. The resemblance does not exist; the difference between Christianity and any other religion whatever is infinite.

* * * * *

"In Lycurgus, Numa, Confucius, and Mahomet, I see lawgivers, but nothing which reveals the Deity. They surpassed others in their times, as I have done in mine. There is nothing about them which announces Divine beings. On the contrary, I see much likeness between them and myself. I can testify to common resemblances, weaknesses and errors, which bring them near to me and to human nature.

"It is not so with Christ. Everything in Him amazes me, and His will confounds me. There is no possible term of comparison between Him and anything of this world. He is a being apart. His birth, His life, His death, the profundity of His doctrine, which reaches the heights of difficulty, and which is yet its most admirable solution, the singularity of this mysterious being, His empire, His course across ages and kingdoms—all is a prodigy, a mystery too deep, too sacred, and which plunges me into reveries from which I can find no escape.

* * * * *

"You speak of Caesar and of Alexander, of their conquests, and of the enthusiasm which they were able to awaken in the hearts of their soldiers, and thus draw them with them on adventurous expeditions; but this only shows us the price of the soldiers' affection, the ascendancy of the genius of victory, the natural effect of military discipline, and the result of able commandship. But how many years did the empire of Caesar endure? How long was the enthusiasm of the soldiers of Alexander maintained? Their prestige lasted a day, an hour, the time of their command, and followed the chances of war.

* * * * *

"Christ speaks, and from that time generations are His by ties more strict, more intimate than those of blood; by a union more sacred, more imperative than any other could be. All those who sincerely believe in Him feel that superior love of which time, the great destroyer, can neither exhaust the strength nor limit the duration.

"I, Napoleon, admire this the more that I have so often thought of it, and it proves to me absolutely the divinity of Christ."

Lacordaire, in a very eloquent sermon reviewing these tributes, said of the first paragraph, "The day will come when, upon the tomb of her great captain, France will grave these words, and they will shine with more immortal lustre than the sun of the Pyramids and Austerlitz."

In the official announcement of the plan and scope of the coming Exposition, the following paragraph attracts my attention:

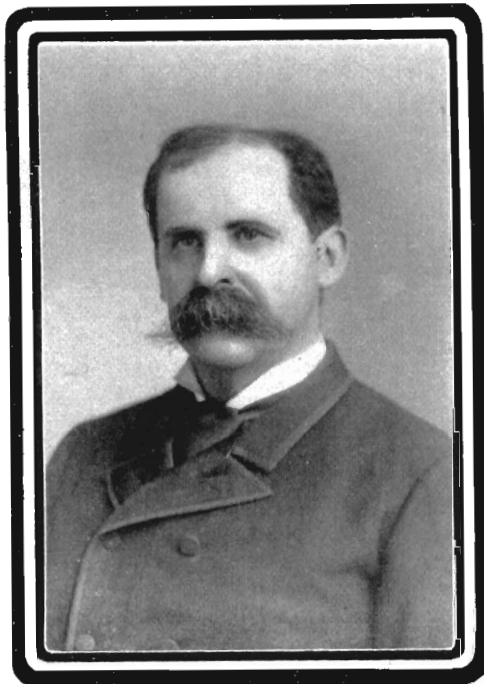
"It will comprehend man in his full twentieth century development, exhibiting not only his material, but his social advancement."

The words "twentieth century" mean, of course, the twentieth century of the Christian era, and of Christian civilization. It will be the magnificent mission of the Exposition to help inaugurate the new century with the expansion of commerce, and the arts of peace, and by the promotion of the Christian doctrine of 'on earth peace, good will toward men.'

What, then, could be more appropriate than to follow the idea of Lacordaire, by having a beautifully engrossed copy of all

of Napoleon's tribute to the Prince of Peace framed and hung upon the wall of the proposed hall of fame at the Exposition?

In conclusion, there is one other suggestion to submit, and that is one made by Rev. William H. Ward, for many years past one of the editors of the *Independent*. When, a year ago, in New York, I submitted to him the manuscript of the article proposing a statue of Napoleon, he supplemented the suggestion by remarking that the conference between Napoleon and Marbois on one side, and Livingstone and Monroe on the other, at the time of the Louisiana purchase, would make a fine subject for a great historical painting. It is a magnificent idea for some celebrated artist of America, or France, to put on canvas. As a centerpiece for the painting, there might be spread upon the table a map of the United States, around which the four great historical characters were conferring. This would be a most appropriate painting for the permanent art gallery which, I understand, is to be erected in the Exposition park.



ALEX D. ANDERSON.

Very respectfully,

ALEX. D. ANDERSON.

Dr. David T. Day, Director of the Department of Mines and Mining, recommends that the Mines and Mining Building contain an interior space of 700x350 feet. He says: "I would suggest that a large main entrance be erected at each end and a large portico. On this portico I would place some highly decorative effects to demonstrate what may be done with (a) tiling, (b) ornamental brick work, and (c) ornamental terra cotta. At least one of the porticos should be devoted to the clay products, such as tiling, and, more particularly, ornamental bricks, terra cotta, etc., obtained from the immediate vicinity of the city of St. Louis, through the united efforts of your brick companies and manufacturing. The building should have a floor space capable of holding a weight of an average of 800 pounds to the square foot. This floor should be about seven feet from the ground surface underneath in order to admit of working under the floor to the greatest advantages in the installation of electric fixtures, motors, etc."

on the gulf half-way between Mobile and Pensacola.

"John Fiske, the historian, draws the 'eastern line of French Louisiana from Lake Champlain, slanting through Central New York to where Pittsburg now stands, then following the Alleghenies down to Eastern Tennessee, and slanting again in a somewhat arbitrary line to Mobile bay.'

"On the west, the line seems to me to be along the Sabine and Red Rivers, to the 23d degree longitude west from Washington, thence due north to the Arkansas River, and along its southern bank to the 42d degree latitude, and thence westward by the parallel to the Rocky Mountains.

"The Louisiana territory and the Louisiana Purchase are evidently different things. In 1763, after the King of France had given Louisiana to the King of Spain, France ceded to Great Britain a portion of the territory that she had already ceded to Spain, to-wit: 'All east of the center of the Mississippi River, down to the mouth of the River Iberville, thence along the middle of that stream to Lakes Maupas and Ponchartrain to the sea, which came into the hands of the United States in 1783.

"The Louisiana Purchase includes practically little beyond New Orleans, east of the Mississippi—on the west the line as above given. The northern line is not fairly above the 42d degree of latitude.

"Historical reasons may restrict the limits of the Louisiana Purchase somewhat, but Exposition reasons should open wide the gates to all who may claim affiliation and desire to aid in the glorification of American enterprise.

"For more than a century after the discovery of America, little was said by any nation about definite boundary lines. Until 1763 there can scarcely be said to have been any definite lines dividing the North American possessions of France, Spain and Great Britain. Nor was it worth while to have made them. The French census of the North American continent in 1688 gave only 11,250 whites in all New France. In 1640, there were not over 50,000 Europeans in the original thirteen states, though the number grew by the year 1700 to 200,000. Early treaties are not of much value in regard to boundary lines, as a treaty could not define the unknown. In making the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, 1748, the ablest statesmen of Europe were among the commissioners, and, finding it impossible to agree upon definite lines, they could only leave the lines as they were before.

"Maps are not considered very valuable aids in work of this kind. In respect to the older maps, Trottingham, in his 'Rise of the Republic,' states that the French and English Commissioners, 1748, at the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, 'collected, consulted and criticized as many as fifty different maps without being able to arrive at satisfactory conclusions.'

"There are many good maps of sections of country 200 years ago, but no excellent general maps. Parkman (Discovery of the Great West) discusses the early maps at some length.

"The principle that large boundaries as large mountains, ranges and mighty rivers

should be accepted as legal lines of separation where none had been made by treaty, seems to have been tacitly acknowledged until the eighteenth century by the nations of Europe engaged in colonizing America. Then arose the principle of contiguity of settlement. The principle of natural boundary, by which France claimed an extension of Louisiana to the Rio Grande and to Story or Rocky Mountains, possessed some force down to the eighteenth century, but after that date it became secondary to the more tangible rights of exploration and settlement. Both France and Spain claimed Texas, with conditions rather favorable to Spain. Franciscans from Mexico entered Texas toward the end of the seventeenth century, and, though the Spanish governor did not establish himself farther east than San Antonio, the missionaries approached the present western boundary of Louisiana. Father Margill erected, January, 1717, near the Sabine River, the mission Dolores. In March, 1717, he entered the present limits of Louisiana, and established the mission of San Miguel de Louiases. Hearing that the French at Natchitoches had never been visited by a priest, Father Margill made the journey from Dolores, fifty miles, on foot, said mass at Natchitoches, preached and administered the usual sacraments."

A PERMANENT MUSEUM

Should Be Established in Connection with the World's Fair.

Prof. J. L. Van Ornum, of Washington University, St. Louis, endorses the suggestion for a permanent museum in Forest Park.

The Professor says:

"A general museum of sciences and the arts, founded on a broad basis, having its inception and the nucleus of its collections in the great Exposition of 1903, and housed in buildings, the beginnings of which were a part of the same Exposition, would be a tremendous educational power of wide influence for all time. Such a museum would of necessity include as its principal subdivisions, galleries of zoology, botany, geology and paleontology, painting and sculpture, ethnology and anthropology, engineering and architecture, transportation and commerce (the "commercial museum"), the physical and chemical sciences, and similar departments; such an aggregation, in fact, as is illustrated most impressively by the splendid growing museums at South Kensington, London. Here is the great natural history museum of inestimable educational value in its field, the general interest in which can be judged from the annual attendance of more than a million. The near-by India museum is the type of commercial museums from which much can be learned in the way of scope and completeness, and the South Kensington museum is a factor of profound importance in its educational influence upon the masses, the student and the investigator, who can enjoy its privileges. It combines in its two general divisions the art museum and the science museum, all the wide range of collections which are not included in the two previously mentioned, and its importance for both investi-

gation and recreation may be inferred from the annual attendance exceeding one million.

"Paris offers remarkable museums for both study and observation, some of them surpassing those of London. It is only necessary to mention the art treasures of the Louvre, the ethnographic and antiquarian riches of the Trocadero, Musee Guimet and others, the architectural models of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and other Paris collections that attract those interested from all the world, the unparalleled collection of engineering models of the Ecole des Ponts et Chausees, the most extensive and varied collections of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, and the splendid scientific museum of the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers of far-reaching educational value, and more remarkable to me as I have watched some of the Bourgeois visitors examining and discussing exhibits that appealed to them, exerting a real influence upon the mind and thought of all the citizens of that favored metropolis.

"Other cities, both in our own country and abroad, have established museums of more or less extended scope and value. The influence, both upon the community and outside, is great in its educational value, in promoting civic importance and renown, in fostering a general public interest, and in establishing a center of investigation and thought which pervades an ever-widening field, and commanding the attention and interest of thousands to a project that would be (in this instance) the notable pioneers of its kind in this part of the world. Added to these considerations are those of present moment—the perpetuation of some of the architectural and exhibition features of the Exposition as a permanent heritage, and the general feeling that an Exposition best serves its objects when it is built, not for one season only, but so as to furnish a nucleus of permanent museums capable of indefinite extension, as opportunity offers. Whether such a museum would best be planned to comprise all subdivisions of science and the arts, or only a portion of them, is a matter not so essential; if the former, it would closely resemble the London museums, mainly collected in one portion of the city; if the latter, it would be more like those of Paris, which are widely scattered and under diverse control. It is true that certain institutions of St. Louis might well relieve such a central museum of some of its departments, the Missouri Botanical Garden being fitted to build up an extensive botanical museum; Washington University, perhaps, taking the architectural and engineering museums; the Missouri Historical Society might well adopt the antiquarian museum; perhaps the Commercial museum would be of greater value in the business portion of the city, etc. But, however much or little such a central museum might divest itself of control of certain departments, enough would remain to form a noble and permanent heritage from the Exposition of 1903; and, with a greater or less co-operation with local institutions already established, an Exposition of tremendous import would be transformed from an event of transitory significance to an institution of permanent and increasing value to St. Louis and the world."

AT PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S HOME.

Memorable Visit of Ex-Governor Francis and Ex-Senator Carter.

David R. Francis and Thomas H. Carter, respectively the President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company and the Chairman of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, traveled together last month to Canton, O., to visit President McKinley at his home. The Act of Congress authorizing the Louisiana Purchase Exposition required that the National Commission should notify the President when provision for grounds and buildings had been made, and also that he be furnished with a copy of the regulations for foreign exhibits, before issuing a proclamation, notifying foreign nations of the exposition, and inviting them to be represented in the attendance and the exhibits.

It was for the purpose of presenting this notice and these resolutions, in addition to a handsome album filled with views of portions of the World's Fair site, that the call on the President was made. He received the callers most cordially, accepting the album with warmest thanks. The President manifested much interest in the coming exposition, and assured them that he would soon issue the much desired proclamation.

The interview over, President McKinley called his carriage and took the visitors for a drive about the city. He insisted also in accompanying them to the railway station, where they boarded a train for Washington, D. C., the President returning to his Canton home. A few days later the proclamation was issued as published elsewhere in this issue of the WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN.

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

Mr. D. R. Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, paid this tribute to William McKinley, President of the United States, after the visit which he and Mr. Thos. Carter, Chairman of the National Commission for the World's Fair paid the President last month at his home, in Canton, Ohio:

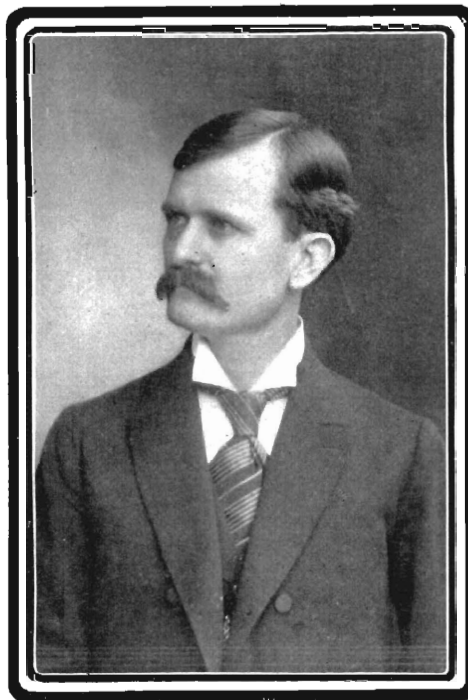
"We talked with the President about many things in connection with the exposition which I cannot give to the public at present. I cannot, however, refrain from expressing what I felt yesterday. That is, my admiration for a man who, wielding the power of chief magistrate of this great nation, lives in an unpretending way in a cottage, in an interior town, wholly without guards, driving into the country, stopping to talk to the farmers, and living as simply as a private citizen. As we left his home, the President insisted that he should drive us to the station, and on the way he was saluted respectfully by every person we met. It is remarkable, and an admirable trait of the President."

The Franklin County (Mo.) Teachers' Institute on the last day of its yearly meeting, at Washington, Mo., passed resolutions strongly endorsing the St. Louis World's Fair, and pledging the support of the teachers.

WORLD'S FAIR VICTORY.

Demurrer to Injunction Suit Sustained by Judge Zachritz.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company won a great victory in the St. Louis Circuit Court when Judge William Zachritz sustained the demurrer filed by Mr. James L. Blair to the petition of Henry H. Werdes and John F. Bergherm for an order restraining the company from using any portion of Forest Park for Exposition purposes. Judge Zachritz decided that the petitioners had no standing in court as plaintiffs in such a suit. The opinion was very long, covering over twenty-eight pages of typewritten matter, and treating exhaustively of every essential question involved. Judge Zachritz said:



JUDGE WILLIAM ZACHRITZ,

St. Louis Circuit Court.

"Nowhere does it appear in the petition that these two plaintiffs had any interest in the subject matter of the complaint other than that of all other citizens and taxpayers of said city. It does not appear from the pleading that they are property holders, either abutting or otherwise, and that by the threatened action of the defendant their property rights will be invaded, nor does it clearly appear from the pleading in what respect, if at all, their rights, either of property or person, will be violated, except by a vague and indefinite allegation that they will not be permitted for the time being to exercise their right of ingress into the said portion of Forest Park.

"Nor does the petition set out their place of residence so that the court can determine whether it is contiguous or in the vicinity of the park, nor that they have been in the habit of visiting said portion of said park, or any part thereof in the past, or intend to visit the same in the future.

"No rule is better established in equity jurisprudence than that in cases where the injury to be abated is public merely—that

is, where no citizen suffers a personal injury. It is a public matter, and a representative of the State is alone empowered to bring the action, for it has been repeatedly held, both by the text writers, and in a great majority of cases, including those cited by the respective counsel in this case, that where there is no private injury there can be no private right of action.

"This rule is applied to public nuisance where private property is not affected; and, indeed, in this latter class of cases, it has been almost universally held that as to such violation of property rights by means of a public nuisance the plaintiff can not be afforded equitable relief by injunction unless the aggrieved party first shows that some special and peculiar injury, personal to himself, is likely to result from the act complained of, aside from the general injury to the public.

"As far as it appears in the petition, no substantial right of the plaintiffs has been violated. Indeed, they appear very much in the role of volunteers seeking to take charge of the public interest without ever having been intrusted by the public with the performance of such a duty. This the law will not tolerate, because it has made provision for the selection, by the public, of duly constituted officials, with full authority to represent the public generally, and with full power to institute such proceedings as are necessary to preserve the rights of the public generally."

After quoting a number of authorities showing that private citizens have no right of redress in law or equity for a public wrong, unless special injury is alleged, and that a public action must be brought and by a public officer, the court continued:

"In support of the contention that these plaintiffs are proper parties to invoke the relief sought for, plaintiffs' counsel cites many cases and authorities. These cases are, with few exceptions, suits instituted by taxpaying citizens against municipal officers to restrain them from official misconduct in levying and assessing taxes. But these cases furnish no exception to the rule above cited, for the distinction is that the taxpaying citizen is an interested party because, by reason of the misconduct of the official, the burdens of the taxpayers are increased. And even in such cases it must clearly appear that the property rights of the plaintiff are being violated, for equity will not restrain an act the doing of which will work no substantial injury to the plaintiff."

Judge Zachritz then took up some of the citations made by the counsel for the plaintiffs, and after disposing of them, concluded as follows:

"So it appears, from a close scrutiny of all the cases and authorities cited by the respective parties, and herein fully discussed, that the one great weight of authority on the point made in the second ground assigned in the demurrer is in favor of the position contended for by the defendant in this action. And it not appearing in this case, that the injury complained of, if any, which is threatened them, is greater than or different from that which might or would accrue to any other citizen; and it not ap-

pearing, from the petition, that their property or personal rights are about to be invaded, or any substantial injury of any kind threatened them, the court is of the opinion that they are not in a position to maintain this action under their present pleading; and, hence, that the defendants' demurrer, as based upon the second ground assigned therein, ought to and should be sustained. It is so ordered."

WORLD'S FAIR ATTRACTIONS.

Suggestions for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903.

Mr. Frank P. Pease, of Buffalo, N. Y., who has visited nearly all of the international expositions held within the last thirty years, including the Paris Exposition of 1872, offers the following suggestion for the managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition:

"One important oversight that I have noticed at large fairs, both in this country and Europe, one that is predominant at the Pan-American at Buffalo, is the surrounding of the grounds with board fences, which destroy all beauty of approach, and give a circus effect to that which should be the important first view. I would surround an exposition with the ancient wall effect—make it a 'walled city.' This wall of the reverted V shape, with huge Egyptian entrance gates, would surround the exposition with grandeur and add 100 per cent to everything enclosed. Upon the top of the wall, electric cars could be run for view of the grounds, only the upper half of the cars showing from the outside.

"The Columbian Exposition has been described as a 'whitewashed city'; that of the late Paris Exposition as a 'patchwork quilt' (regarding color), and the Pan-American as 'the strawberry of Sidney Smith' is the best that has been produced so far by the use of color. St. Louis must do better if she uses color at all.

"The Pan-American is not a triumph of color, as one would expect when the best supposed available talent in all directions was employed that America could produce. Color is not handled in all its glory. It is not the most magnificent color scheme that the mind can conceive. The continuous rainbow becomes tiresome with the thunder-storm. The Pan-American is artistic—'tis artistic for this age of commerce which demands the colossal, educational and practical, as well.

"The buildings at the Pan-American, outside of the electric tower and the triumphant bridge, are not drawing cards. Suppose that one of the buildings was the restoration of the Great Egyptian temple of Karnak at Thebes (the noblest effort of architectural magnificence ever produced by the hand of man), another the Parthenon, another the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, etc.; in fact, suppose that our Exposition was filled with the world's famous historical architecture, it seems to me that these buildings alone would prove strong attractions. The Tower of Babel would be a novel restoration, with its seven towers, one above the other, and ascent to the top by a wide path winding around the tower on the outside.

This path would give a fine view of the grounds. Inside of the path could be one continuous series of booths of the bazaar concessioners, built into the tower wall. This by day would form a winding circle of decoration, color and people. At night electric lights could line the outside wall of the circular path, and that, with the illumination of the bazaars, would form a circular column of colors and life from the bottom to the top—a tower of novelty and beauty. The illuminated flower beds is another idea that I have in mind—all flower beds by day are turned into beds of sparkling jewels by night. Nothing of this order has been produced."

TO ALL NATIONS.

President McKinley Issues a Proclamation Inviting the Governments of the World to Attend the Great St. Louis World's Fair.

A photo-engraving of the World's Fair proclamation of President McKinley is given in this number of the WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN. The original document will be of great historic value some day, and next in importance will come the first fac simile copies. This number of the WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN should, therefore, be held doubly dear by our patrons.

The proclamation is exactly what was desired by the friends of the World's Fair. It fills the bill in every particular. The Act of Congress providing for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana territory by the United States is cited, as is also the manner of the celebration—the holding of an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, forest and sea, in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri. The President then proclaims that the international exhibition will be opened not later than May 1, 1903, and closed not later than December 1, 1903. Invitation in the name of the government and the people of the United States is extended to all the nations of the earth to take part in the celebration by "appointing representatives, and sending such delegates to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries, and their progress in civilization."

The World's Fair enterprise now has the backing of the United States government more than it ever had before. In officially inviting foreign nations to attend the exposition, the government has undertaken to be their host on the occasion, and to see that they are received, cared for, and entertained in a manner befitting the occasion—in other words, that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition shall be greater and grander than any World's Fair ever held heretofore.

Mr. Harry B. Wandell, has issued another edition of his very valuable compendium, "A Story of a Great City in a Nutshell," which he revised and compiled especially for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. It comprises 500 valuable facts about St. Louis, is handsomely illustrated, and tells about the progress and advancement of the Great St. Louis World's Fair up-to-date. Every business man should have a copy.

THE GOVERNMENT BOARD.

United States Building and Exhibits at Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Mr. J. Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury Department, will plan and supervise the construction of the United States building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. In a recent interview, printed in the St. Louis Republic, Architect Taylor said: "With the appropriation for \$250,000, I think we can provide a building that will be in every way creditable to this great exposition. It is too early to outline what the building will be. I can only say in a general way that it will probably have at least 100,000 feet of floor space, or some 20,000 more than the Buffalo building. We shall also try to avoid the use of any columns whatever in the building, thus making it superior to all that have been heretofore used for exhibit purposes. At Buffalo we have found even the few columns used quite a detriment, and this will be obviated at St. Louis. We are anxious to get the plan under way as soon as possible. We shall submit preliminary drawings to the local corporation for approval, and the plans also must be approved by the Government Board before the work is actually begun. The drawing of the plans will require several weeks, but we will expedite the work all we can, and, as stated, we hope to have the building finished by January 1, 1903. We shall spare no pains to make it such a structure as will be commended by artistic people everywhere."

The Government Board which must approve the plans will be composed of representatives of twelve government departments. Nine of the appointments have already been made, as follows:

Department of Agriculture—J. H. Brigham, appointed Chairman of the Board.

Department of Justice—Major Frank Strong.

Department of Interior—Edward M. Dawson.

Treasury Department—Wallace H. Hills.

Post Office Department—J. B. Brownlow.

Department of Labor—G. W. W. Hanger.

Fish Commission—Prof. W. de C. Ravenel.

Bureau of American Republics—William C. Fox.

Department of State—W. H. Michael.

The Board will also have charge of the government exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair. Every department named, as also a number of others, will make a display at the exposition.

Colorado's World's Fair Commission consists of Capt. George W. Thatcher, of Aspen, who is commissioner-in-chief; Thos. J. O'Donnell, of Denver, and Van E. Rouse and I. N. Stevens, of Colorado Springs.

The appropriation of \$250,000 made by the Illinois Legislature for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition may be supplemented with a volunteer fund of \$500,000. The Commissioners of that State are of the opinion that Illinois should be about as well represented at the exposition as Missouri, and better than any other State.

DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS.

Prof. Halsey C. Ives, of St. Louis, unanimously Elected Director.

Prof. Halsey C. Ives, Director of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts, has been elected Director of the Fine Arts Department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He was the unanimous choice of the Committee on Fine Arts, the selection being made soon after Mr. Isaac W. Morton had been made Chairman of the Committee. The other members of this committee are Mr. S. M. Dodd, who is Vice-Chairman, Judge Geo. A. Mardill, and Messrs. J. E. Smith, Adolphus Busch, and Thos. H. McKittrick. It will be remembered that Prof. Ives was Director of the Department of Fine Arts at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, eight years ago. He accomplished wonders at Chicago, and expects to do still better at St. Louis in 1903.

Prof. Halsey C. Ives is a native of Montour Falls, New York, where he was born in 1847. At the age of seventeen he entered the government service as draughtsman and was soon afterward assigned to duty at Nashville, Tenn. Later, and for several years, he was a student in art, studying in different cities, one of his teachers being Piatowski. Mr. Ives has been an extensive traveler. In 1875 he came to St. Louis from Mexico, and became an instructor in the Polytechnic Department of Washington University, some time later being made a member of the Faculty of the University. Through his instrumentality the St. Louis School of Fine Arts was established. Later this school became the Art Department of Washington University, and Prof. Ives was made Director of it. In 1881, the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts was founded by the late Wayman Crow, and Mr. Ives has had charge of it ever since.

For many years Prof. Ives has been in touch with the leading artists and art officials of Europe. He has been connected in an advisory or executive capacity with five international expositions, having had charge, as already stated, of the Art Department of the Columbian Exposition. For his services in promoting art, Prof. Ives has been decorated by two European sovereigns, receiving the "Order of the Vasa" from King Oscar, of Sweden and Norway, and the "Order of Dannebrog" from King Christian, of Denmark. He has also received marks of commendation from the governments of Germany, France and Japan. In 1897, the Professor was elected a member of the St. Louis City Coun-

cil, his term expiring in April last. In 1887 he was married to Miss Margaret Lackland, daughter of Mr. Rufus J. Lackland, President of the Boatmen's Bank, of St. Louis. They have two children, a girl and a boy.

Every effort will be made to surpass the art exhibit at the Columbian Exposition, eight years ago. "We want all that is best," said Mr. Morton, Chairman of the Committee on Fine Arts, in an interview published in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* shortly after Mr. Ives' appointment, "and I will not say that our collection will not be smaller than that at Chicago. One's energies were tried by looking through that collection, and, per-

ways on the alert for everything that threatened the safety of the collection. I am told that its value was somewhere near twenty-six million dollars. The first requirement of the art building here will be that it shall be fireproof. We shall take every measure to render the exhibition of the pictures absolutely safe. The art building at Chicago was 1100 feet long. Our committee has given some consideration to the question of size for the building here, with these figures as a basis. Other matters which we shall decide upon will be the general plan of the interior of the building, and the amount of space which we expect to need."

Prof. Ives is credited by the St. Louis *Republic* with the following statement:

"We have every facility for realizing our ambition to totally eclipse the Chicago fine arts exhibit. Our ambition is to make the St. Louis fine arts exhibit the best that has up to the present been gathered. We shall set the standard for admission of works of art very high, and, therefore, expect to have a display smaller in quantity, but inestimably better in quality than that at Chicago. We shall make efforts to obtain famous paintings and works of art from all over the earth. Private collectors and owners of world-famed paintings and sculptures will be approached. We shall not even balk at the task of bringing the famous Gainsborough *Duchess*, now the property of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, to our galleries. We shall try to get the loan of the famous treasures of American and foreign galleries, like "The Horse Fair" of Rosa Bonheur, in the Metropolitan Art Museum at New York. Our building and wall space probably will be smaller in extent than that at Chicago, but every inch will be made to count. There will be no padding. We shall have to make our art gallery so absolutely fireproof and police it so effectively that owners will feel no apprehension over the safety of their treasures."



PROF. HALSEY C. IVES,
Director Fine Arts, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

haps, better results could be obtained by restricting the number of paintings somewhat. Not only will we endeavor to secure the best from different national galleries, but, so far as practicable, we shall invade private collections. No man who possesses a fine picture will refuse the use of it in the interests of art, if we can give a sufficient guarantee of its safety. That will be one of our chief aims. Few people know that the art building at Chicago, while isolated to a certain extent from other inflammable buildings, was also guarded by a special corps of men, al-

Prof. Prentiss' coliseum would be just the place in which to show off Chairman Lehmann's anthropological and ethnological exhibits. If Mr. Lehmann's plans are carried out, the proposed "Congress of Uncivilized Tribes" will have groups of people representative of nearly 100 tribes brought from as many different parts of the globe. The matter is now before the Executive Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. If the structure is built, the St. Louis Coliseum will be the greatest show house in the world.

PUEBLO INDIAN EXHIBITS.

Mathilde Cox Stevenson Offers Her Services to World's Fair Association.

A Washington (D. C.) lady, Mathilde Cox Stevenson, desires to make a Pueblo Indian exhibit. She writes to Chairman Lehmann as follows:

"I beg the privilege of placing before you an outline of my plan for an exhibit of the Pueblo Indians at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Secretary Stevens has, perhaps, already brought my name before you, by request of President Francis and Vice-President Cobb, these gentlemen having kindly said they would be pleased to bring my wish to your notice. Mr. Walker Evans, of St. Louis, has seen you in my behalf, I believe. The enclosed letters from my friends, Professors Holmes and Clarke, will give you a clearer understanding of my knowledge of Pueblo life, and my ability to successfully carry out my plans. I have been long associated with Prof. Holmes, and Prof. Clarke, although Chief Chemist of the Geological Survey, is also acquainted with my ethnological work. Prof. Putnam, of Harvard College, and Dr. Dorsey, of the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, are also friends of mine, and are acquainted with my investigations among the Pueblos. Though a few Pueblos appeared with some unknown showman at the World's Fair at Chicago, there has never been an exhibit of these Indians from a scientific, or even an intelligent standpoint, and I have long desired to bring them before the world. My plan would be to secure typical families, and have the Pueblos erect their buildings, which could be made at comparatively small cost, under my supervision. I would rather have in addition to the dwellings, showing the mills for grinding the wheat and corn, several kinds of fireplaces and ovens for cooking the food, a silversmith's shop, a Wiwitsi (a room dedicated to the anthropomorphic gods), with a fire altar, and a ceremonial chamber of the esoteric fraternities. All this could be done without consuming any great amount of space.

"I would make a full display of their arts and crafts, including pottery making, weaving and silver work. I would have games, and hold exhibitions of their wonderful sacred rites, with the full regalia belonging to them, including masks, altars, artistic costumes and other objects. My intimate connection with these people for many years

has placed me in a position to understand their domestic and religious life most thoroughly, and their attachment for me would enable me to have such an exhibit as no amount of money could secure, owing to their superstitious dread of offending their god, by selling their religion.

"Biograph pictures of such ceremonies as could not be performed at the Fair for want of space would be of great ethnological value, and extremely interesting to the general spectator. It would be wise to secure these the coming autumn. I would have the Indians prepare their food for daily consumption, and also preserve the various foods for winter use. I will be pleased to enter into further detail concerning the plan I here present, if it should be your pleasure. I earnestly hope that your committee will decide to make as full an exposition of Pueblo life as possible, for it will be entirely original, and will be one of the features of the Fair."

"The plans of the different buildings for the exposition were discussed, and some new suggestions were adopted. A general idea of the ground plan, which has practically been completed by Isaac S. Taylor, was reached. There will be no court of honor at the exposition, but there will be cascades of the real water, lakes, geysers, and other features. It is said that about \$12,000,000 will be spent on the buildings before they are completed and \$25,000,000 on the entire exposition, instead of the \$16,000,000 now said to be available. The architecture of the buildings will be a free treatment of the renaissance style. There will be fourteen main buildings, besides a number of minor buildings. In a few days the buildings will be apportioned, and then all will be comparatively plain sailing."

Mr. George E. Kessler, of Kansas City, a landscape architect and member of the Board appointed to advise with the World's Fair

Commission of Architects, suggests that the principal parks of St. Louis be connected by a system of boulevards.

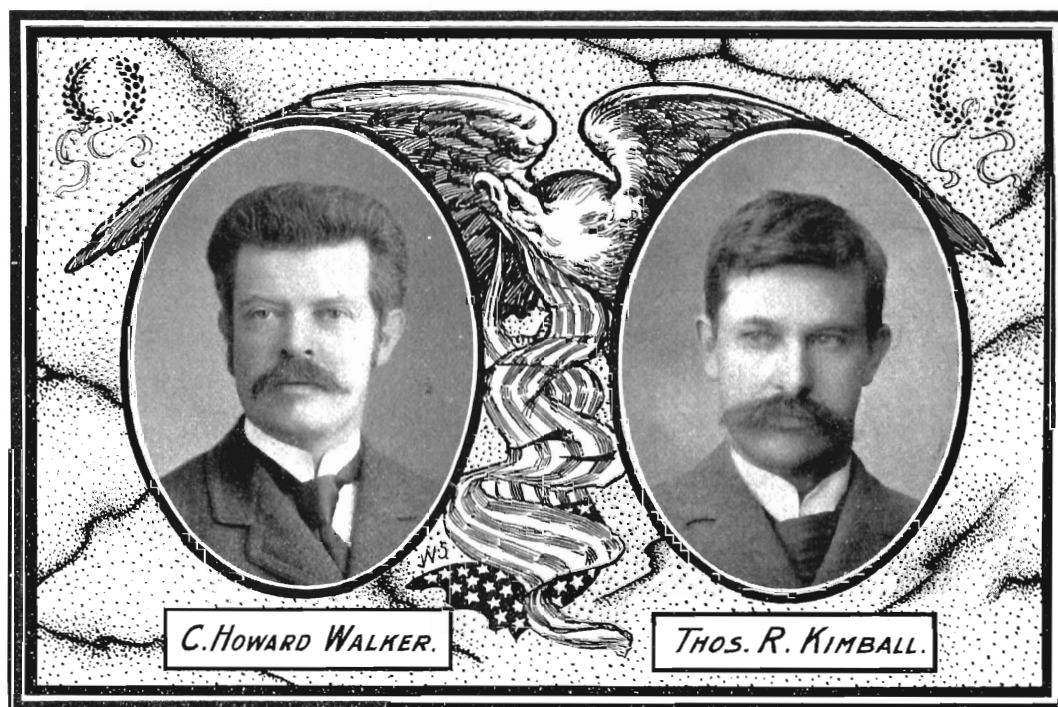
"My plan would be to connect all of the principal parks of St. Louis by boulevards," said Mr. Kessler. "They should join O'Fallon, Forest, Tower Grove, and Carondelet parks in one unbroken driveway. St. Louis is a great city, but the streets are not keeping pace with the magnificent office buildings and other evidences of greatness. By beautifying the streets, and keeping them beautiful, you will make St. Louis a better city to live in. The value of property on streets so im-

proved will also be greatly increased."

Kansas City's boulevard system was planned by Mr. Kessler, and constructed under his supervision. His recommendation for a system of boulevards is warmly endorsed by Mr. F. W. Ruckstuhl, the New York sculptor, formerly a resident of St. Louis, and who, like Mr. Kessler, is one of the advisers of the World's Fair architects. He says that the great beauty of Paris is due largely to her wide streets and boulevards.

The United States Government building for the Fair will be designed after the Treasury Building at Washington, D. C., and will be very different, therefore, from the government buildings at expositions of the past.

Wednesday, September 11th, will be World's Fair Day at the Missouri State Fair, to be held at Sedalia, Mo., the second week of September.



PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

Important Meeting of Architects in New York City.

A meeting of some of the architects entrusted with the work of planning and constructing the principal buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was held a few days ago in New York City. There were present, Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, Chairman of the World's Fair Commission of Architects; Mr. Cass Gilbert, of New York City; Mr. Walker, of Kimball & Walker, Boston; Mr. John M. Carrere, of Carrere & Hastings, New York; and Mr. J. Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury, who will have the planning of the National Government Buildings at the World's Fair. After the meeting this statement is reported to have been unofficially given out:

MINES AND MINING DEPARTMENT.

**Dr. David T. Day to be Chief Director, and
Dr. W. S. Ward, Field Director.**

The Mines and Mining Department of the St. Louis World's Fair is in good hands. Its display of minerals and metals will in all probability be larger and finer than any similar exhibit ever before made. The Mines and Mining Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, which will have charge of this department, consists of Mr. W. J. Kinsella, Chairman; Mr. John D. Davis, Vice-Chairman; and Messrs. David Ranken, Jr., C. F. G. Meyer, and Isaac Schwab. All have taken hold of the work with enthusiasm, and are determined to make the best possible use of their opportunities. They picked out Dr. David T. Day some time ago for director of the department, and the gentleman has consented to serve. The committee was also very fortunate in securing the services of a first-class man for Field Director, Dr. W. S. Ward having been engaged for this work.

Dr. David T. Day, who is to be Director of the Mines and Mining Department, is connected with the United States Geological Survey, having had charge of the work of the Survey in mines for 15 years. The Survey's exhibit at the Columbian Exposition in 1893 was arranged by him, and so were its displays at the Nashville Exposition, the Philadelphia Commercial Exposition of 1899, and the Paris Exposition of 1900. The Doctor was Secretary of the jury on awards at the Nashville Exposition. He was Director of the Mining Department of the Omaha Exposition, and holds a similar position at the Pan-American Exposition.

Dr. W. S. Ward, the gentleman elected Field Director for the Mines and Mining Department, is a resident of Denver, Col., and, like Dr. Day, has been connected for years with the United States Geological Survey. He formerly lived in the East, and was then Editor of the *Technologist*, of New York City, and also scientific Editor of *Appleton's Journal*. He was Director-in-Chief of Colorado's mining exhibit at the Columbian Exposition in 1893, and represented his State at the Paris Expositions of 1889 and 1900, and at the Omaha Exposition in 1898. At the Paris Exposition of 1900, he held the very important position of Assistant Director of Mining and Metallurgy.

Both Dr. Day and Dr. Ward are well pleased with the outlook. "In the preparation for no past exposition has so much enterprise been manifested as in the preparation now being made in St. Louis," said Dr. Day recently. "More disinterested devotion to the work is being shown than I have ever seen. There is more of a general spirit manifest to make the Fair a great exposition of resources, rather than a huge bazaar. The Philadelphia Centennial combined both features. As an exposition exhibiting resources, arts and industries, the Chicago Fair was a success. The expositions since held have had a tendency to overdo the bazaar feature. The feature of resources has been more or less undervalued. The worst in this respect was the last Paris expo-

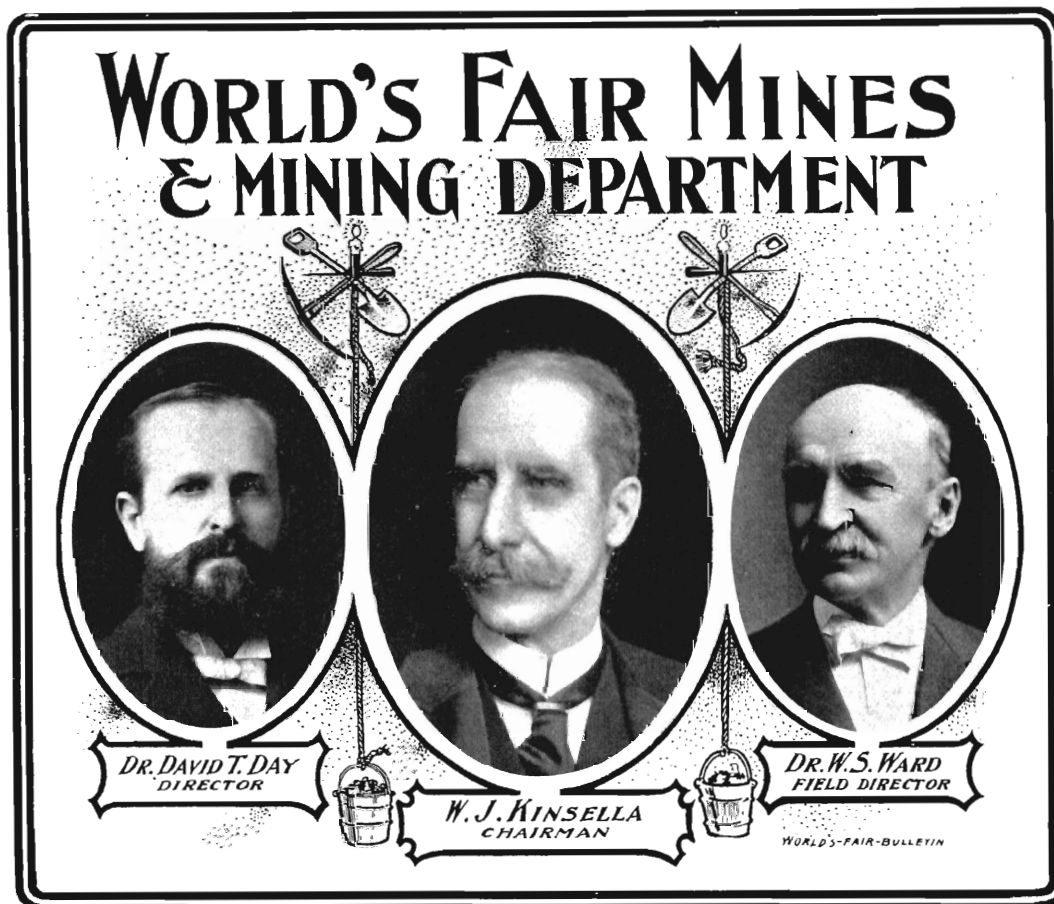
and best ever made anywhere. People of the mining States are evincing unusual interest in this enterprise, because they believe it belongs to them.

"The mining exhibit at the World's Fair should have one central attractive feature. The display should be in keeping with an industry which is dignified and legitimate, but it should not pander to lovers of the sensational. However, the public demands to be entertained as well as instructed. The exhibit, while making no sacrifice in staple things, should also be arranged to attract. Thus there should be a display of real gold and real silver. Modes of operation of mechanical appliances, such as an exhibit of the methods of concentration in ore, would be instructive and at the same time would be interesting and attractive because they

would be a revelation to the average sightseer. To these various methods, most of which are of but recent adoption, the present great activity in the mining industry is largely due to various individual feature displays might be proposed for the one central feature which I have suggested. There is a man in Colorado who has \$40,000 or \$50,000 in gold in one mass. People would be glad to see this.

"Such an exhibit as it is proposed to make in the mining department will open the eyes of the world to the wonderful extent of the industry in the Western States. Colorado alone last year produced more than twenty-five million of dollars' worth of gold. This is one-third more than the Louisiana Territory, whose purchase we are going to celebrate, cost. The Cripple Creek gold fields, but seven or eight miles in length, yield in nine months gold of greater value than the amount paid for the territory. Colorado last year produced \$29,000,000 worth of silver. In the two metals, gold and silver, she yields every year three times as much as was paid for the Louisiana territory. Those are figures which astound, but which are accurate."

A telegram from Denver, Colo., states that one of the most unique exhibits seen at any exposition will be made by Thomas Walsh, at St. Louis, if plans now under discussion are matured. Details of the exhibit have only been crudely outlined as yet, but it is understood that the Ouray millionaire intends to display a miniature Western mining camp of the kind made famous by Bret Harte and other writers of Western fiction.



sition. It was a huge bazaar. The plan to make the Louisiana Purchase Exposition an exposition which will show the resources of the world, and especially of the purchase territory is extremely encouraging. It should be a great exposition, without having the bazaar feature overweigh the others. Nothing should be done here which has been done elsewhere. The secret of an exposition's success is to make it absolutely new. It must be made popular with the general public. The World's Fair is starting out on the right principle. St. Louis certainly has the right kind of men in charge of the enterprise."

"Very great interest in the World's Fair is being manifested throughout the mining States of the West," said Mr. Ward. "Judging from what I have seen and heard I predict that within three months the whole West will be thoroughly alive to the necessity for preparation for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. I am willing to guarantee that the mining exhibit will be the largest

THE PRESS ON THE WORLD'S FAIR.

ALL OF THEM ENTHUSIASTICALLY ENDORSE THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

The proceedings to oust the Louisiana Purchase Exposition from the occupancy of Forest Park were probably brought in a friendly spirit. At any rate, the court's refusal to grant the injunction sought throws that beautiful site open to our next World's Fair.

Within the last ten days, many important matters connected with the great undertaking for which St. Louis has assumed responsibility have taken tangible shape. The settlement of the site question is by no means the least important of these, but of more moment, perhaps, to the outside world is the completion of the classification of exhibits demanded by the Act of Congress. Within a few days, under the provisions of that Act, and with the assurance that St. Louis has complied with the essential preliminaries, the President will issue his proclamation inviting all nations to participate in a universal Exposition to be opened in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, United States of North America, under the auspices and protection of this government.

Thenceforth the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will cease to be a local and become a national affair, and it will be the duty of all American citizens to contribute in every way possible toward making it a success. In anticipation of the President's proclamation, some of the States, and several foreign nations have already officially declared their intention of taking part in the Exposition. Illinois has appropriated \$250,000 to cover the cost of its building and exhibit.

Whatever may be the feeling in St. Louis with regard to Chicago sentiment, the sympathy of this city is with the enterprise. Aside from the prominent part Illinois is certain to play, Chicago will contribute generously to it, both in exhibits and attendance. The one wish here is that St. Louis shall not only acquit itself creditably, but in a manner that will leave room for no comparisons disagreeable to its citizens, even though they may be flattering to us.

On May 1, 1903, ten years will have elapsed since the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The world has been moving since then. Magnificent as the display in Jackson Park was, there is no reason why the display in Forest Park should not eclipse it in many respects. In magnitude, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition may not excel ours, and it is not desirable from any point of view that it should, but it can excel it in other ways.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

The projectors of the World's Fair, to be held in St. Louis in 1903, have been working hard and effectively, and it will not be long before the public will awaken to the fact that a colossal enterprise is under way. That this has not been realized before is, perhaps, partly due to the general interest in the Pan-

American Exposition now open in Buffalo, and partly to the number of local enterprises of a similar character which have been held within the last few years in different parts of the country. But the Fair to be held in St. Louis is to be broader in its scope than any of these. It is to be thoroughly international in its purpose, and is expected to be conducted on a vast scale.

The nation is directly interested, and may be, in fact, regarded as an active partner in the enterprise, for Congress has appropriated a vast sum of money towards the furtherance of its success, and it is said that within a few days a Presidential proclamation will be issued, inviting all the nations of the world to participate in displaying their natural and manufactured products. According to the plans and declarations, the World's Fair in St. Louis is to be of the same type as the Centennial Exposition, in this city, and the Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, only on a larger and grander scale. This appears incredible; but a reference to the statistics of such events indicates substantial ground for the claim. The Centennial Exposition covered but sixty acres, and the Columbian Exposition 666, while the projected World's Fair in St. Louis is to occupy nearly 1,000 acres of land. The cost of construction also, it is said, will exceed that of the Fair in Chicago. The chief fear that has been expressed is that the buildings and grounds will not be ready by the time named; but the vigorous course of the present managers indicates otherwise. One praiseworthy characteristic of those in charge of the enterprise is shown in their declaration that financial returns are secondary to the success of the Fair. This augurs well for the fulfilment of all the plans and promises made, and for its taking a place among the finest of the world's international Expositions.

[From the Denver (Colo.) News.]

The proposition of a St. Louis paper that representatives of all the surviving Indian tribes whose homes were west of the Mississippi should be gathered at the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition is to be approved. It naturally leads to another suggestion in the same line, and of not less interest. An effort should be made to bring to the Exposition the old-time scouts, hunters, and plainsmen, who were the videttes of civilization. The older ones, like Bridges, Baker, Worthen, Williams and Bickworth, have passed away, but a few of the younger crowd may be living, and if they can be found, their presence at this coming Exposition would lend it rare historical interest. Then there should be pictures or models of the more prominent frontier posts, like Laramie, Bridger, St. Vrain and Bents. The old stage coaches of the Platte and Santa Fe trails would form suggestive contrasts with the splendid vestibuled trains which now speed along the old-time pathways of the

plains. Indeed, there should be an effort to collect all the relics of the early days on the plains, as illustrative of the progress that a century of civilization and progress has wrought. It would constitute an instructive lesson, and one that would interest no small proportion of the visitors to the Exposition. It would form an historical museum, to which additional interest would be lent by adding a collection of the early maps and books relating to plains and mountain history.

[From the Duluth Herald.]

It is evident that excellent judgment has been displayed in selecting a site, and if equally good judgment be shown in the other arrangements, St. Louis will have the greatest World's Fair in the history of the world. Not only because of the great scope of the Fair, but because Minnesota is part of the territory whose purchase from France it is designed to commemorate, this State should be well represented at the St. Louis Exposition, and *The Herald* trusts that the legislature, at the special session next winter, will make an appropriation sufficiently large to ensure a creditable display of Minnesota's products and resources.

[From the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat-Chronicle.]

With plenty of money available, and with brains and energy back of the Exposition, there is a prospect that the policy of "pushing things" will be consistently carried out. And unless all signs fail, the Fair will be one of the most magnificent exhibitions of art and industry ever given in this or any other country.

[From the New York Herald.]

There is promise for the complete excellence of the exposition which St. Louis is to hold in 1903 in the high standard which the promoters are setting in matters of early detail. For instance, the Press and Publicity Committee has just set aside a whole batch of 500 designs for the emblem of the great enterprise, holding that no one of them was of sufficient artistic value.

The emblem to be finally selected will be no mere incidental decoration. It is determined that it shall be a piece of work which, amply symbolic of the occasion, shall yet have the merit to stand by itself as an impressive offering of American genius.

There ought to be an inspiration in working for the approval of so critical and high-looking a committee as that at St. Louis. It ought to be beneath the professional dignity of no artist to strive for the prize which an approval of design in this instance is sure to be.

[From the Memphis Commercial-Appeal.]

The press of St. Louis is crowded these days with suggestions concerning various features of the coming Exposition, many of

which will be noted by those having the matter in charge. One thing occurs to us that has not been put forward, as far as we have seen, and that is to provide for an international naval display. Warships cannot reach St. Louis—warships of the larger kind. Nor is it necessary that they should. Every nation has light draft gunboats of the class of our Concord and Nashville, and these during high water can safely reach St. Louis, and show the flag of their respective countries. There are plenty of pilots available who can see the boats safely in and out of the river during high water, and the sight of gunboats, as might be seen up and down the river from the bridge would be something new and imposing to thousands. The mingling of flags on a festive occasion would go far toward bringing about good feeling between all nations.

[From the Pittsburg Times.]

From all accounts the World's Exposition at St. Louis, to be held in 1903, in celebration of the Purchase of Louisiana from France, promises to eclipse all former efforts in that line. The people of St. Louis are going ahead with characteristic American enterprise to make it a world beater, both in the extent and in the magnificence of the exhibition. They have already planned that it shall occupy 1,000 acres of ground, which is nearly 400 more than was occupied by the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and they have more money at their command than had the managers of the Chicago Fair. It is presumed, also, that by reason of the added experience that has been gained in such matters, the money will be made to produce much more, dollar for dollar, in the way of results than was the case at Chicago in 1893. There is some evidence that the public interest in World's Expositions is waning. The last one in Paris was not a conspicuous success, and there is considerable doubt as to whether the one now in progress in Buffalo will meet the expectations of its promoters, but in spite of this, St. Louis is evidently bound to go ahead and deserve success, and to present attractions to which the public cannot afford to be indifferent. Perhaps, next to the achievement of the independence of the colonies, the greatest event in our history was the annexation of the vast domain known by the name of Louisiana, and it is a pleasure to know that the centenary of the event is to be celebrated in a manner befitting its importance.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

No one doubts that the St. Louis World's Fair will be a magnificent display, but, wholly apart from its merits as an exposition, it is likely to render this country an important service. Hitherto our centennials have, generally speaking, commemorated military or political events. The first Congress met in 1774, our independence was declared in 1776, Yorktown was taken in 1781, the Constitution was adopted in 1787, Washington was inaugurated in 1789, and each of these landmarks was recognized a hundred years later. Undoubtedly this was proper

and patriotic, and none of these great chapters in our history should be forgotten.

The coming exposition, however, marks the great feature wherein the nineteenth century surpassed the eighteenth. New things began to challenge the old order of war and politics. The vast Louisiana territory was peaceably acquired, not won by force of arms. In 1903 the St. Louis World's Fair will observe the hundredth anniversary of a peaceful transfer. This may lead to appropriate commemorations of Fulton's steamboat, of Stephenson's locomotive, of the early public school experiments, of gas, electricity, anesthesia, and the many triumphs of the century that have run their course. We know the nineteenth century well enough to grumble over its faults, but it was a vast improvement upon its predecessor.

Every act of military prowess in the eighteenth century can be matched in the nineteenth. Trafalgar and Waterloo, Buena Vista and Sebastopol, Gettysburg and Gravelotte, Manila and Santiago, prove that there was good fighting at the beginning, middle, and end. But war was not the prominent feature of the age. Many swords were beaten into ploughshares. Industrial improvements, schools, hospitals, a general advance along the line, cheer the student as he looks back on the hundred years between the death of George Washington and the close of the nineteenth century.

CHICAGO INTERESTED.

Correspondent of the "Daily News" on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The Chicago papers are taking a great deal of interest in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The *Daily News*, of that city, recently published on its editorial page a World's Fair letter from Mr. Malcolm McDonald, then in St. Louis, in which the writer said:

"St. Louis intends to show visitors who come to her Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903 how things are made. 'Live exhibits' is the cry of the management. Industrial animation, moving machinery, whirring wheels, and constructive life are demanded of exhibitors.

"'What we want is an exhibition which will take your crude material and turn it out into finished product before the eyes of the people,' said Secretary Stevens to a Chicago man, who wanted space.

"This policy shows that the men who are managing the Exposition affairs have learned a lesson from the World's Columbian Exposition, the Paris Exposition, and the Pan-American Exposition. They have observed that Exposition visitors crowded the aisles before anything which moved, and jammed the neighborhood of an exhibit which made something.

"It will be remembered that one of the most popular displays of Chicago's White City was that section of Machinery Hall where cotton and woolen cloth and carpets were made. Men, women and children from the West packed every square foot of aisle

space around the looms. The working sawmill, the train of delicate machinery which turned out the dainty mechanism for watches, the noisy printing presses—in fact, anything which moved, revolved, or made a noise was a center of attraction for the crowds which passed heedlessly by magnificent displays of silent machines and 'dead' motors.

"The management of the St. Louis Exposition seems to have struck a responsive chord in demanding live exhibits, for manufacturers all over the world have sent their hearty approval of the scheme, and are preparing their exhibits for the purpose of displaying processes, and showing the sequence of operations which begin with the raw material and end with the merchantable out-put.

"The realization of this idea will add a unique feature to the St. Louis show, for it follows that one building, such as a machinery hall or a manufacturers' building, will be inadequate to the space demands. So the management is planning to place individual live process exhibits in individual buildings. These buildings will not be grouped in one place, but will be scattered over the grounds, so that the visitor will run into a building where the whole process of preparing porterhouse steaks and three-ribbed roasts will be shown, from the killing of the steer to the freezing of the carcass; he will unexpectedly find himself in front of a full-fledged buzzing sawmill or a clanging machine shop. A big, artificial ice plant is to be installed on the ground. There will be shown, life-size and working, the processes which turn out bottles, newspapers, books, iron, steel, glass, window sashes and doors, paper, straw-board, cotton cloth, chewing tobacco, and thirteen-inch guns."

MANY THANKS.

A Compliment from the Astor Library, New York City.

Miss Frank E. Buttolph, in charge of one of the Departments of the Astor Library, New York City, writes: "Your August *WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN* surpasses, if possible, the previous issues. That picture of Napoleon is the same as a photo I bought a few years ago on the top of the Lion Mount that marks the field of Waterloo. Every time I turn these pages of polished paper, so beautifully illustrated, I am doubly impressed by the fact that in these Fair preparations, St. Louis is as reckless of energy as a college athlete. At this rate you will all be dead before 1903, and there will be no Fair.

"I was amused at the sentimental, long-winded, irrelevant names that different people propose for your Exposition Grounds. How can any one read the *WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN* and find any other name more fitting than 'The Magic City?'"

There are no doubting Thomases now. The proclamation of the President of the United States inviting the nations of the world to participate in the St. Louis World's Fair, removes any doubt that the exposition will be held at the time stated.

THE WORLD'S FAIR ABROAD.

Diplomatic Commissioners for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The intention of the Directors of the World's Fair, which is to be held in St. Louis, in 1903, is to make it the greatest International Exposition ever opened. It will surpass Chicago in this respect as well as Paris. For this reason an extraordinary effort will be made to induce foreign nations to participate on a large scale.

In order to take such steps as are necessary to develop the World's Fair along these international lines, the management, after conference with the President, the Secretary of State, and the Government Commissioners, has invited men of national and international reputation and extended experience in the diplomatic service to act as the representatives of the Government and the exposition in negotiations with foreign countries.

John Barrett, formerly United States Minister to Siam, and now one of the five plenipotentiary delegates of the United States to the International Congress of American States, has been selected as Commissioner-General to Asia, Australia, and Hawaii.

Mr. Barrett is acknowledged to be the leading American authority on the countries and peoples of the Pacific and Far East.

An extraordinary effort will be made to have at St. Louis, in 1903, the most comprehensive and representative exhibit from Asiatic, Australasian and Pacific countries that the world has even seen. The American people are anxious to see China, Japan, the Philippines, Siam, Korea, Australia, Hawaii, and the other countries just as they are, and become well acquainted with them. There is more interest throughout the United States in all things pertaining to the Pacific than there ever was before. This interest will reach its climax about 1903. The great percentage of attendance at the fair will care more to see exhibits of the Philippines, China, and other Asiatic countries than they will those of Europe and South America, therefore it is desired to make the exposition novel in this respect.

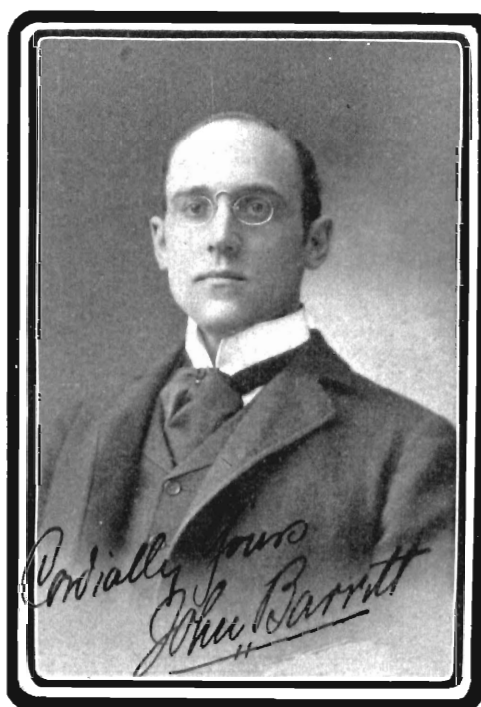
A few years ago there was little interest, either on the part of America in the Far East and Australia, and Hawaii, or on their part in America, but now the situation is entirely changed. America is looking across the Pacific as never before, while the Pacific countries are looking to the United States as a friendly and sister nation with the expectation of closer relations.

The Philippine exhibit might seem in a general way to be associated with the special Government display, but it is now planned to have the Philippines participate by themselves to such an extent that their exhibit will be one of the great features of the exposition. It is hoped that Governor Taft and his associate Commissioners will see fit to vote a large appropriation for the construction of a suitable Philippine building, and for the expenses necessary to an exhibit that will be comprehensive, instructive and satisfactory. In 1903, the people of the United States will be anxious to learn what

has been done in the Philippines, and what is their real permanent value.

At the World's Fair the opportunity will be afforded to make known to the world not only what the present Philippine Government has done to evolve order out of chaos, but to show in a practical way the peoples, possibilities and resources of the islands. At the present time there is such a divergence of reports, and such a difference of opinion about all matters connected with the Philippines, that an exhibit on a grand scale will be welcome and popular.

When the exposition is opened, China should be able to show to America, through means of extensive exhibits and its own building, the progress it is making under the new order of affairs, and the extent of its limitless material resources and possibilities as well as the capabilities of its peoples. The exposition should be used by the Chinese Government as a means of educating the people



of the United States about that country in such a way that there will be greater interest in its national welfare and future development. To-day the ignorance in regard to China is profound. No exhibit of any other country would be more popular and interesting than that of China if she makes a display in proportion to her importance, size, population and area among the nations of the world.

There is little doubt that Japan will participate in the exposition more liberally than she did in those of Chicago and Paris. She has so advanced since the Chicago Fair, and she is so much more interested in the United States than she is in France, that she should erect a building, and provide exhibits that will be commensurate with her importance as a new world power. She has made such rapid strides in material progress, in education, in government, in military and naval matters, that great curiosity prevails throughout the United States in regard to her real possibilities and her people as they actually live. The relations between Japan and

the United States are so friendly that it is hoped there will be no hesitation on the part of the Japanese Government to appropriate a large sum for the Japanese building, and to encourage the manufacturers, merchants and other representative men of the country, both native and foreign, to make extensive and praiseworthy exhibits at the exposition.

Siam, largely as a result of Mr. Barrett's writings and speeches, has become known in general terms throughout the United States almost as well as any other Asiatic country, and there is great desire to become better acquainted with it through the exposition. It will be a serious disappointment if Siam does not participate in a way to rival the efforts of other Asiatic and European countries. In addition to having her own building, it is desired that there may be a worthy exhibit of her industries, possibilities and peoples. The King of Siam is generally recognized throughout America now as one of the ablest statesmen of Asia, and the wish is generally expressed that he may see fit to visit the United States in 1903. If he does, he will receive a more genuine and cordial reception than he met in Europe. Siam has been regarded in the past as one of the unknown nations of the world. As a result of the St. Louis exposition, it should be as familiar to Americans as the lesser countries of Europe. Its nearness, moreover, to the Philippines adds to the general interest in it as a growing Asiatic nation.

Korea is a country where American missionaries and American capitalists have done much to bring it into a greater degree of prosperity than it has experienced before. The King of Korea is known to be favorably disposed to the United States, and it is expected that he will issue a decree in favor of Korea's worthy representation at the St. Louis Fair. His kingdom has much to show that will be of interest to Americans. Its important position in the north, like that of Siam in the south, is all the greater reason for its participation along with the neighboring countries of China and Japan.

Eastern Siberia, although belonging to Russia, may have its own special building and exhibit. The Russian officials will be approached with the plan of having their possessions in Asia represented along with other Asiatic countries. So much has been written and said about Siberia, the trans-Siberian Railway, and the possibilities of that part of the world, that a particular and comprehensive exhibit, as well as an individual building, would make an interesting feature of the exposition.

Other Asiatic countries, like British India, Burmah, Straits Settlements, will probably take part. If their displays are in proportion to their importance, not only as parts of the British empire, but also as sections of Asia, they will provide buildings and exhibits that will equal those of Japan and Siam. Persia and Turkey will co-operate more fully, it is hoped, than they did at Chicago. They will probably be approached through the European Commissioner General.

Australasia, comprising Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Samoa and Tahiti, will have at the St. Louis exposition an opportunity of making themselves known to the

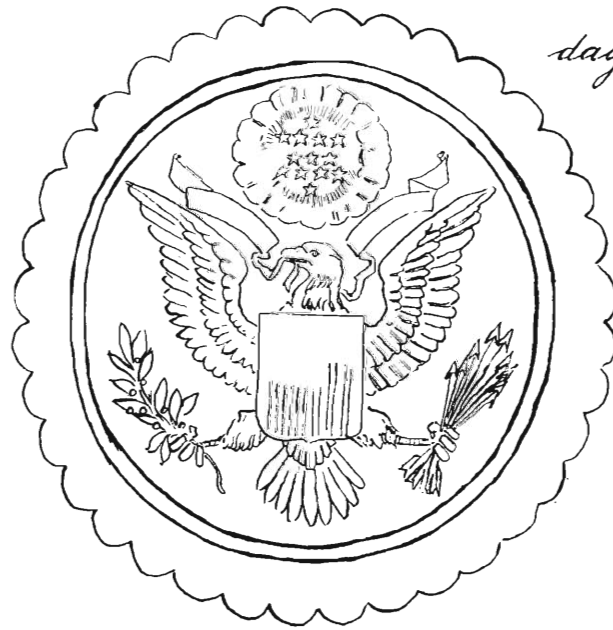
By the President of the United States of America.
A Proclamation.

Whereas notice has been given me by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, in accordance with the provisions of Section 9 of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1901, entitled "An Act To provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana territory by the United States by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, forest, and sea in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri," that provision has been made for grounds and buildings for the uses provided for in the said Act of Congress:

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said Act, do hereby declare and proclaim that such International Exhibition will be opened in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, not later than the first day of May, nineteen hundred and three, and will be closed not later than the first day of December thereafter. And in the name of the Government and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of the Purchase of the Louisiana Territory, an event of great interest to the United

and sending such exhibits to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries, and their progress in civilization.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.



Done at the City of Washington, this twentieth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

William H. Taft

By the President:

Phil S. Fay
Secretary of State.

world, and especially to America, as never before. It is the expressed wish of Commissioner General Barrett, voicing the sentiments of the World's Fair managers as well as the United States Government Commissioners, that these countries of the South Pacific should participate on a great scale, both in buildings and in exhibits. This will be Australia's first invitation since her federation to show the new Australia. Our commerce is developing so rapidly with the countries of the South Pacific, and it is in turn so closely allied with our interest in the Far East, that thousands of people will go to the World's Fair to see their exhibits alone. The numerous articles in the American magazines and newspapers about Australia and neighboring lands are an indisputable evidence of American interest in those countries. There is, moreover, a sympathy of feeling between the United States and Australia that should encourage the latter's extensive participation in the exposition. If the Federal Government of that new continent should see fit to appropriate a large sum of money to be worthily represented at the St. Louis Fair in 1903, there will be a responsive expression of pleasure and good-will through all the United States.

The Hawaiian Islands, as a part of the United States, are sure to be well represented, but they cannot make too elaborate an exhibit. The interest in those new possessions is second only to that taken in the Philippines. The capabilities and resources of the islands as well as their peoples and possibilities will be shown in comprehensive displays. The Hawaiian Government may appropriate money for a building, as will most of the States, and provide for extensive exhibits along various lines.

An individual characteristic of the St. Louis World's Fair will be the exhibit of real life, as it were. A special effort will be made to show the peoples of all nations as they actually live, so that there may be a series of living pictures of different nationalities and races. Heretofore such exhibits have been confined to the so-called "Midway," and it has been necessary for an extra admission fee to be paid in order to see them. This influence has also tended to make such collections of people merely a popular show, and to allow the exhibit to degenerate into a money-making scheme. While the "Midway" may have among its attractions exhibits of peoples, they will have nothing to do with the main arrangement of the exposition. In this way it is expected that the World's Fair will bring not only the natives of America's new possessions, but of surrounding countries into America as a highly educational and interesting feature.

The colossal nature of the St. Louis World's Fair can be best appreciated when it is realized that nearly \$25,000,000 will have been expended upon it when it will open its doors to the world on April 30, 1903. Already \$16,000,000 are available, of which the United States Government's share is \$5,000,000. This amount was appropriated by the last Congress. The City of St. Louis has subscribed by bonds and company, \$10,000,000; the State of Missouri, \$1,000,000. In addition to this total of \$16,000,000, State appropriations have already been made to the extent

of \$3,000,000. If what is expended by foreign governments and other States is added to this total, the unprecedented sum mentioned above will represent the value of this great international undertaking.

Inasmuch as the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, as it is technically called, or the St. Louis World's Fair, as it is generally termed, is to be thoroughly international in its scope, it is expected that the European interests located in the Far East will assist as much as the Americans there in urging the Asiatic nations to participate creditably by the erection of buildings, and the sending of comprehensive exhibits. It is already known that most of the countries of Europe will make more elaborate displays than they did at Chicago in 1893.

The United States Ministers and Consuls in the various Asiatic and Pacific countries will do all in their power to facilitate the participation in the World's Fair of the countries to which they are accredited. They will act under special instructions which will come from the State Department when the proclamation of the President is issued in the near future, inviting the nations of the world to take part. As the American Ministers and Consuls in these countries are all men of experience and ability, there is general confidence that they will be successful in advancing America's interests in this connection.

Acting upon the particular suggestion of President McKinley, Commissioner General Barrett will not proceed on his high mission until after the meeting of the International Congress of American States to be held in Mexico in the latter part of October. As a delegate to that Congress, he has been hard at work in preparing special reports on arbitration, an International Court of Claims, and Reciprocal Tariffs, which he must present to the Congress before beginning the journey across the Pacific. According to present plans he will proceed early in November to Honolulu, then to Tokio, Seoul, and Peking. From there he will proceed south via Shanghai, and Hong Kong, to Manila, and then to Bangkok, Singapore and Calcutta. After this he will go to Australia and New Zealand, returning to America by the way of Samoa, Tahiti and Honolulu. While acting as Commissioner General of the United States and of the Exposition to those countries, he will commission others now on the ground to assist in the work. He will cooperate, moreover, with the United States Ministers and Consuls, for he believes that their active help is absolutely necessary in so important an undertaking.

In view of Mr. Barrett's responsible work, it may be interesting to note some facts in connection with his personality.

Mr. Barrett was born in Grafton, Vermont, in 1866. He graduated at Dartmouth College with honors, and then entered journalism. He became, moreover, an extensive traveler, and as early as 1890 recognized the importance of America's interests in the Far East. He soon became identified with the progressive interests of the Pacific Coast, and was appointed United States Minister to Siam in 1894. He conducted his administration in that country so successfully, and devoted so much time to the study of the commercial

and political possibilities of other Asiatic countries, like China and Japan and the Philippines, that he soon became a recognized authority on Asia. After settling grave international questions in Siam, he resigned at the outbreak of the Spanish war, and went to the Philippines, where he remained over a year as special war correspondent of the leading European and American papers, performing this responsible work with the particular approval of the State, War and Navy Departments. He traveled again extensively in China and other countries, and then returned to the United States. On his way to America he was invited to address the London Chamber of Commerce, and other important European societies.

Upon his arrival in America, he was everywhere invited to discuss America's interests in the Philippines and the Far East. He has written numerous articles for the leading magazines and reviews which have attracted widespread attention, and is now at work on an elaborate book on the Far East, which will be published next year. Mr. Barrett is thirty-four years of age, and a man who has been successful in both business and diplomacy. He was the only man considered for the position of Commissioner General to Asia, and it is fortunate that he has consented to undertake this great work.

EUROPE AND WORLD'S FAIR.

Congressman Richard Bartholdt Offers Some Friendly Advice.

The following interesting letter from Congressman Richard Bartholdt, written in Berlin, relating to the promotion of the World's Fair in Europe, has been received:

MY DEAR SIR:

I postponed writing you on World's Fair matters until I was practically through visiting the three countries I had set out to visit, namely, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Germany. Now let me give you some of my observations. Every St. Louisian abroad this year is a "man with a mission," and those I met told me they found it, like myself, entirely feasible to connect the useful with the agreeable, and to boom, while getting some needed rest and recreation, our World's Fair. But they also agreed with me that such missionary work was extremely necessary.

At the superb capital of Hungary, at Budapest, while visiting the House of Parliament, I was introduced by Count Apponyi, one of the liberal leaders, to another magnate who contemplates a business trip to Rio de Janeiro in 1903, and was evidently under the impression he could visit that city and St. Louis the same week. In fact, you meet people by the hundred who constantly confound North and South America, even among the better classes. But their ignorance of geography is not so much our concern as their lack of information as regards the next World's Fair. Soon after my arrival in Italy I came to the conclusion that we must do systematic work through the newspapers.

Through the influence of our Ambassador and Consul-General in Rome I succeeded in having some pertinent information inserted in the influential Italian newspapers. At Vienna I encountered up-hill work, because in some official circles the foolish idea of an economic combination against the United States has actually taken root. But the *Neue Freie Presse*, the leading Liberal newspaper of Austria, published, under date of

July 25th, a two column contribution from my pen, which is now working the rounds through most of the leading newspapers printed in the German language.

At Berlin I am now pursuing the same tactics. It will not be sufficient to advise our ambassadors and ministers, and through them the foreign governments. Every one of our consuls should also be communicated with directly by our State Department, and, besides, authorized agents should be constantly at work furnishing news on the progress of the Fair to the press. Heretofore the subject has been entirely ignored by the European newspapers for the reason that nobody has personally requested them to take an interest. When a World's Fair is planned in any of the European cities, the American newspapers usually print as much information as the press on this side of the Atlantic, because it is a matter of news. Not so here. European journalism does not recognize the element of news as half so important a consideration as we do. Here a matter of the nature of our great undertaking must be first properly presented to the editors, and the presentation must come from the proper source before such material is given space in the papers. By proper source I mean representative men, of course. But right here let me suggest that the selection of the proper men is a matter of great importance. We must not send emissaries to France, for instance, who cannot speak French, or agents to Germany, Austria, or Switzerland, who are unable to present their case in the German language. It might be suggested that our consuls could attend to a proper propaganda through the press, but I do not subscribe to this view. Our consular representatives are, as a rule, busy men, and their time is taken up by performing their legitimate duties. They will, of course, courteously answer all questions of manufacturers and business men as to details, and volunteer, in the routine of their work, to call attention of interested parties to the Fair, but they can hardly be expected to go beyond that, and with all due respect to them, I am afraid additional work placed on them would be but indifferently performed. No, the Fair management must send its own representatives, not only one for the whole of Europe, but at least one for each country.

Since it is contemplated to invite not only the people of the different countries through their governments, but also the rulers themselves, I repeat my former suggestion that a delegation of three representative men be sent to each of the greater countries to present to the ruler, with the co-operation of our ambassadors, the invitation on behalf of both President McKinley and the Board of Directors. I would send Anglo-Americans to England, German-Americans to Germany, Austro-Americans to Austria, and so forth, and the appointment of these men I would leave to the President himself.

While attending to their official mission, these men could also call upon the editors of the most influential journals in the different European capitals, and, by explaining to them the character and magnitude of the enterprise, arouse their interest in it sufficiently to elicit editorials on the subject.

When I mentioned the above suggestions at the State Department at Washington, they were warmly approved, and the item of expenses was the only objection raised against it. But this is no valid objection, for the reason that all the men thus honored would, I am sure, be willing to serve gratuitously, even to the extent of paying their own fares. No time should be lost in presenting those invitations for the crowned heads of Europe; it is said they usually make their dispositions for travel more than a year ahead.

In conclusion, let me mention an incident which put me to thinking. When at Marienbad, seventy-two American ladies and gentlemen sat down to a banquet to celebrate the

first Fourth of the new century, I invited them, in the course of a few remarks, to come to St. Louis in 1903. I discovered then and there that the lack of information regarding our Fair was not confined to Europe. Much missionary work remains to be done at home as well as abroad.

One thing is certain, however, wherever the great object of the Exposition is being mentioned or properly explained, it is greeted with evidences of genuine gratification and enthusiasm.

Yours very truly,

RICHARD BARTHOLOME.

OUR INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

They Will Be Well Represented at the World's Fair in 1903.

The Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits is hard at work, being determined to interest every State of the Union, and also every Territory in the St. Louis World's Fair. The Federal Government has been asked to have the country's insular possessions well represented at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, as will be seen from the following letter addressed to Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, by Mr. C. H. Huttig, Chairman of the Committee, a short time ago:

"SIR.—It is the earnest desire of this committee that the exhibits from our insular possessions at the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1903 shall be as comprehensive as possible, and to that end we respectfully solicit your co-operation and assistance.

"Greater interest naturally centers in Cuba, the Philippines and the other islands under control of the War Department now than ever before. It is the desire of this committee to be able to show to sight seers at the Exposition attractive specimens of the natural resources of these islands, together with exhibits by the natives, including any historical features they may present, as well as to arouse a general interest in our new possessions, and, at the same time, give to these people a comprehensive idea of the relative merits of their products and methods, viewed side by side with those of other countries.

"As the time is so short between now and the opening of the Exposition, we urge that the matter be taken up officially at the earliest possible opportunity, and that commissions be appointed to proceed with the work of securing the very best there is in the islands, in order that truly great exhibits may be the result.

"From anthropological and ethnological standpoints, perhaps no other part of the earth could furnish a more interesting and unique display than our islands in the Southeast Pacific. It would be interesting, indeed, to have the representatives of each of the various tribes of the Philippines included in one great ethnological congress. These tribes are more interesting, perhaps, in this respect than any others on earth, and with the assistance and co-operation of the War Department, we could make this one of the great educational features of the Fair.

"Without going into detail as to the possibilities of such an undertaking, it will, perhaps, suffice to say that almost everything

pertaining to the natural resources of the islands and their picturesque inhabitants would prove new and entertaining to the great majority of the people of America and Europe, and the rest of the civilized world.

"Already great ore discoveries are being made, which promise rich rewards to the people of the Philippines, as well as to our manufacturers at home. A display of the mineral wealth of the islands certainly would prove a handsome investment, if viewed solely from a commercial standpoint.

"A unique feature would be an exhibit showing the progress made by these people in agriculture, manufacturing, etc., since they came under the uplifting and moralizing influence of our flag.

"The same is true of Cuba. Comparatively little is known by citizens of this country of the habits and customs of the Cubans, or of their development in manufacturing, mining, agricultural and liberal arts. The agricultural and horticultural exhibits from all these islands could be made extremely interesting with no great effort, so rich are they in tropical verdure.

"You, Mr. Secretary, having so recently visited the Pearl of the Antilles, need little by way of suggestion to direct your attention to the possibilities of such an exhibit. I am satisfied that I voice the sentiment of this committee when I say that if we are assured of your co-operation in the matter, success will crown our efforts."

Chairman Huttig's plan of interesting the people of different States in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition through St. Louisans who formerly resided in those States promises to be successful. Many of the States are represented in St. Louis by local organizations—Illinois Society, Tennessee Society, Virginia Society, Mississippi Society, etc.—the members of which are natives of, or at least formerly resided in, the respective States, and in every case the members have entered into Chairman Huttig's arrangement with enthusiasm. One of the earliest responses was from the Virginia Society, and was made by W. Scott Hancock, the Secretary. Mr. Hancock says in his letter to Secretary Reeves: "It is the idea of Mr. Henry T. Kent, whom you probably know, that the Auxiliary Committee should request the Virginia Legislature to reproduce Jefferson's home at Monticello, as the Virginia State building, and to include historical relics at Monticello in its exhibits."

Mr. Charles M. Reeves, the Secretary of the Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits, was born at Terre Haute, Ind., January 6, 1868. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the High School at the age of seventeen years, second in his class. During vacations he studied telegraphy, and was one of the first "code" operators in the country. He worked in railroad offices, and for the Western Union Telegraph Company. After graduation he went on the Terre Haute Gazette as a reporter, and a year later became city editor of the Terre Haute News. He was with the News a year and a half, and then became a staff correspondent of the Philadelphia Record, a position he filled until August, 1891, when he went to Evansville.

Ind., and took charge of the local department of the *Evansville Standard*.

Mr. Reeves has been a resident of St. Louis since 1892. His first work in this city was on the local department of the *Globe-Democrat*. Not long afterwards he was made night city editor of the paper, reporting directly to Mr. McCullagh, the editor-in-chief. In March, 1895, he accepted the position of political editor of the *Post-Dispatch*, under Col. C. H. Jones. During the political campaign of 1896, Mr. Reeves represented the St. Louis *Republic* on the stump-speaking travels of William J. Bryan, candidate of the Democratic party for President of the United States. After the campaign, he served as night city editor of the *Republic*, and later was acting city editor. The strain on his eyes rendered a rest necessary, and Mr. Reeves gave up newspaper work.

In 1899 he accepted the position of Deputy Assessor under Mr. A. H. Frederick, President of the Board of Assessors, and was made Secretary of that Board after Mr. Frederick was succeeded by Mr. John J. O'Brien. Mr. Reeves' last change, made only recently, was from the Secretaryship of the Board of Assessors to the Secretaryship of two World's Fair committees, the Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits, and the Committee on Legislation.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

Work of Securing More State and Territorial Appropriations.

The World's Fair Committee on Legislation has made a good record so far. The Governors of the different States and Territories of this country have been requested to assist in the work of promotion. A letter from the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Daniel M. Houser, to each of the Governors, contains these questions:

1. What amount of money, in your opinion, can the Legislature be counted upon to appropriate for an exhibit?
2. Will your State (or Territory) make its exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition greater than its exhibit at Chicago in 1893?
3. What, in your opinion, would be the earliest date upon which the commission, to be appointed by you, could meet with a representative of this committee to take up the matter of your State's (or Territory's) exhibit?
4. In what branch of manufacturing industry or art does your State excel? Will particular prominence likely be given such branch?

To the Secretary of State of every such State or Territory, a letter has been addressed, asking for a roster of the members of its Legislature, when the Legislature will next convene, and for any information that would tend to aid in securing a liberal appropriation for a State (or Territorial) exhibit or in advertising the Fair.

The members of the Legislation Committee, besides Chairman Houser, are Vice-Chairman, Wm. C. Steigers, and Messrs. Nicholas M. Bell, Geo. W. Parker, F. G. Niedringhaus, James Campbell, and Seth W.

Cobb. The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. Charles M. Reeves, who is also Secretary of the Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits.

THE UNCIVILIZED RACES

Will be Better Represented at St. Louis World's Fair than Ever Heretofore.

Mr. Fred W. Lehmann, Chairman of World's Fair Committee on Anthropology and Ethnology, spent several days recently in Washington City in the interest of his department. He had several conferences with Prof. WJ McGee, Acting Director of the Government Bureau of Ethnology, and Mr. W. H. Holmes, Chief Curator of the National Museum, and more recently these two gentlemen have visited Mr. Lehmann in St. Louis, and appeared before the committee of which he is Chairman. "The different native races of America we shall display quite fully," said Mr. Lehmann, in speaking to a representative of the *Republic* in regard to the result of his Washington visit. To these we have, of course, added largely through our possessions in the Pacific Islands—the Philippines, the Ladrões, and the Hawaiian Islands, and by our quasi protectorate over Samoa. There are many different people in all these places, representing every possible stage of development, and so we have in them the prospect of quite a comprehensive exhibit, without going beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. But we want to go far beyond that—to South and Central America; and to get the people away up north—the Eastern and Western Eskimos. Then, also, we shall send to Africa and get there the representatives of various tribes—the industrial negroes, and the fighting negroes—the Zulus, the Matabeles, the Australians and all the native races, and still others from British and Dutch India.

"Our general aim will be to make our display cover the uncivilized world. We estimate that it will take seventy-five groups to make such an exhibit. In order to display each group fully, so that they may be seen in their dwellings, in their mode of cooking and eating, in their industries, if they have any, in their games and their religious ceremonies, we will want an average of twenty-five people to a group—men, women and children. We want them to put up their houses, to bring their domestic utensils, their weapons, and to live on the St. Louis Exposition grounds, just as they do at home.

"In this way we can put in a space of 100 or 200 acres all these different groups, and we can say truthfully that, so far as observing the manners and customs of the barbarous people of the earth, a man can effectually 'go around the world' in the St. Louis Exposition grounds. Heretofore such exhibits have been merely a midway feature, and have been given only in a limited way. Our display will be comprehensive, so that we shall show the whole of the nether part of the world to visitors at the St. Louis Exposition. The scientists tell us that the mode and habits of uncivilized life are largely determined by geographic considerations—that the climate, soil and productions determine how these people live. We can,

therefore, take a representative group from each geographical area and cover the world practically with seventy-five groups, at the same time giving full representation to the North American Indian."

Mr. Lehmann has had some interesting correspondence with Prof. McGee and others connected with the Smithsonian Institution. Here is a letter written by the Professor before Mr. Lehmann's visit to Washington, D. C.:

"DEAR SIR: It is a pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your note of August 5th, indicating your ideas with respect to the ethnological display at your exposition in 1903.

"I fully agree with you that the great exposition in commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase will afford an unprecedented occasion for displaying typical races and tribes, together with the habits and customs of representative people from all parts of the globe; for the motive of the exposition grows out of a movement of our infant nation involving one of the most important problems in practical ethnology ever solved; while our national progress during the last two or three years has multiplied knowledge of, and interest in, ethnic questions.

"I fully concur, also, in your judgment that the ethnologic display at St. Louis should constitute an integral (and important) portion of the exposition proper, and that it should by no means be relegated to the place of a midway feature. The occasion demands an unprecedented ethnological display; the opportunity for making a better display of this character than has been attempted hitherto is golden; and, so far as I am able to judge, the introduction of this feature as a primary one in the plans for the exposition, would give your Fair a new hold on the sympathy and interest, not only of our own 77,000,000, but of the world—it would be practically a new departure along the most promising line of possible exposition work.

"Having thus expressed myself in general terms concerning the occasion and the opportunity, I turn regretfully to the special question as to detail suggestions—regretfully because of the apprehension (based on previous experience) that no directorate, not even including your own excellent one, will so appreciate the difficult conditions attending ethnologic display as to make adequate provision in time, money, and brains. You will, I feel sure, pardon the expression of this apprehension when I say that in four different cases (all of the first magnitude in the history of expositions), I have responded to requests for practical suggestions or for more definite plans, only to see the promising buds wither or, at the best, mature in utterly disappointing fruit. I need not specify examples. My first practical suggestion is one that relates wholly to the internal workings of the World's Fair organization, and of the general policy as well as the detail plans of that organization. Be assured of the place the ethnologic feature is to hold in the exposition, of adequate financial provision for this feature of the work, of the making of this provision in time, and of a disposition to secure the best available brain power to shape this feature—then the rest will be easy. Hitherto the shaping of ethnologic exhibits

has been a process of cheese-paring; and no directorate has ever thought of making an ethnological cheese."

Mr. R. Rathbun, Acting Secretary of the Bureau of Ethnology, writes from Washington, D. C., as follows:

"DEAR SIR: Referring to your favor of July 20, already briefly acknowledged, I take the liberty of offering certain suggestions regarding plans for an anthropological exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903. These suggestions are based on plans already adopted by the museum for its own purposes—plans partially worked out by our head curator of anthropology for the Pan-American Exposition. The difference between these museum-Pan-American exhibits and those that should be built for your exposition is that, while the former consist of clay figure groups, the latter should consist of groups of living peoples.

"The civilized peoples of the earth take part themselves in the exposition, and are sufficiently represented, but the vast body of primitive and savage tribes of America and her dependencies, to all of which great popular and scientific interest attaches, can only be shown by an especial effort on the part of the exposition, which must assemble them at its own expense, and under the general head of anthropology. It is clear that, in presenting the primitive races of the world, the most important and striking unit fitted for exposition purposes is the family or communal group, embodying men, women and children, in proper costumes, together, with all that pertains to the group in its original setting—its domestic life, its arts and industries, its rites and ceremonies, and whatever can be transported and displayed of its immediate environment. Your problem is to secure such materials as will adequately and comprehensively place these peoples before the world at your exposition. The first step is a survey of the whole field of primitive man by competent anthropologists, and the selection of a limited number of ethnic groups fitted to stand as types of the whole. Viewing this field, it is recognized that distinct groups of primitive people occupy different geographic areas, and that the culture of these groups of peoples is distinctive, and largely dependent upon the climate, resources and geographical position of the particular area. Within each of these specialization areas a single tripe may well serve to stand for the entire area, and the properly elaborated family group of this type may stand at the exposition for the tribe, and thus for the whole group of tribes of that area.

"Let us then say in a rough way that there are thirty distinctive ethnic provinces in the American field, and that we set out to select thirty tribes from which as many families are to be brought to St. Louis. The following may be given as a tentative line to the family units best calculated to convey to the public mind a complete idea and knowledge of the primitive nucleus within American territory: (1) The Eastern Eskimo; (2) the Western Eskimo; (3) the Northwest coast Indians; (4) the Labrador Indians; (5) the Indians of the great lakes; (6) the Great Plains tribes; (7) the California tribes; (8) the Pueblo tribes; (9) the

Lower Colorado tribes; (10) tribes of Florida; (11) tribes of Northern Mexico; (12) tribes of the valley of Mexico; (13) tribes of Oaxaca, Mex.; (14) the Maya tribes of Yucatan; (15) the Maya-Quiche tribes of Guatemala; (16) the natives of Colombia; (17) the tribes of Venezuela; (18) tribes of the Orinoco; (19) tribes of the Upper Amazon; (20) tribes of the southern branches of the Amazon; (21) tribes of the Gran Chaco; (22) tribes of Paraguay; (23) tribes of Tierra del Fuego; (24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30) tribes of the Philippines and other island dependencies of the United States. The list may extend to other primitive peoples, as, for example, to those of Africa and the Pacific Islands, but the undertaking is a colossal one, and the cost would probably be greater than the exposition could stand.

"If the programme thus outlined is adopted the work should be put under way at once, and the country should be ransacked for men of experience in dealing with primitive peoples—men resourceful, energetic and willing to take charge of expeditions into distant regions. Under proper direction such persons as those who have brought to the Buffalo Exposition the group of Indian tribes, the Eskimo, and the Africans, are the material needed. If it is your desire that the native peoples, ancient and modern, included within the Louisiana Purchase shall alone be represented, a splendid show can be made by concentrating your energies upon a dozen tribes of the Purchase area. Each could be elaborated to a high degree, and enough families could be brought from each to illustrate in full the native manners and customs, to perform ceremonies, dances, and even such important and elaborate ceremonies as the snake dance of the Hopi of Arizona could be produced. I am inclined to favor this more localized exhibit, although the scope of your exposition is, I believe, intended to be international rather than local. The whole question is one of your financial resources, and of the discovery of men capable of carrying out the work. Beside illustrations of the living peoples, each ethnological province should have a supplementary exhibit of archaeological material, showing something of the earlier culture of the area. To recapitulate:

"(1) The family group of living peoples, with all that pertains to the family, is the proper anthropological unit for exposition purposes.

"(2) A group of families from a single tribe is desirable in some cases, in order that the activities of the community, as games and ceremonies, may be illustrated.

"(3) Each group should serve as a type of a great ethnic unit or area.

"(4) Archaeological material should supplement the ethnological in each area.

"(5) The work should be planned and supervised by an anthropologist of highest attainments, and carried out by men of energy and ability.

"(6) Money should be allotted and parties put in the field at once."

Mr. Lehmann's colleagues on the Committee on Anthropology and Ethnology are Vice-Chairman Goodman King and Messrs. Walker Hill, Isaac Schwab, Edwards Whitaker, A. A. B. Woerheide, and C. F. Blanke.

PORTO RICO IN LINE.

The Island Will Be Well Represented at the St. Louis World's Fair.

Mr. Fred. L. Cornwell, of Mayaguez, Porto Rico, and a member of the Porto Rico Legislature, was in St. Louis recently, and reported that Porto Rico could be counted on for an appropriation for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

"Porto Rico will try to outdo herself at the St. Louis World's Fair," he said. "We have made exhibits at all the other expositions held heretofore, but we will try to make the largest and best of them all at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. I am a member of the Finance Committee of the Porto Rican Legislature, and the bill to appropriate money for the St. Louis Fair will be in charge of that committee. You can rest assured that I will look after the interests of St. Louis, as I was born and raised here, and, as a consequence, have a heartfelt interest in anything that will tend to benefit my native city.

"What we propose to do is to erect a handsome building after the Porto Rican style of architecture, and make an extensive and exhaustive display of the numerous natural and manufactured products of the island, tobacco growing and manufacture, coffee growing and preparation for the market, sugar growing and making, cocoa growing and manufacture of its various products, the process and manufacture of Panama hats, tortoise shell ornaments, canes, etc., and a thousand little things too numerous to mention.

"We will have a coffee booth, where we will give away to every one a sample cup of our highest grade coffee, which we think is the finest on earth. I am going back to the island in about two weeks, and am going to devote a great deal of my time to the advancement of the Exposition. Great interest is already being manifested by the people of Porto Rico in the World's Fair, and I have no doubt that the Porto Rican exhibit will open the eyes of the world to the possibilities of the most fertile of the West Indian islands and to what is already being done there."

Mr. Cornwell is a native of St. Louis, and was practicing law in this city when the Spanish-American war broke out. He enlisted in the artillery, and was sent with Battery A, of St. Louis, to Porto Rico. At the close of the war, the battery was mustered out, and Mr. Cornwell then returned to Porto Rico to reside there permanently.

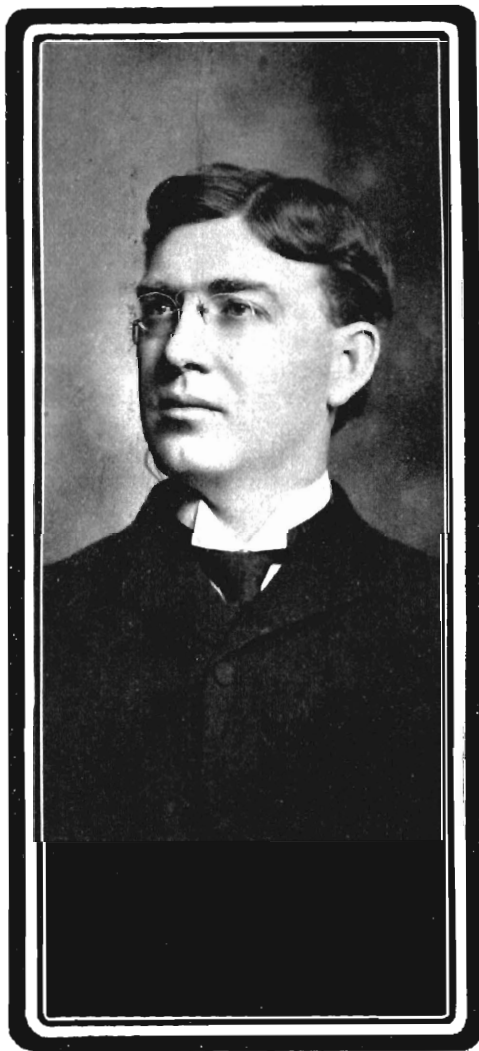
Mr. George L. Edwards represented the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company at the Colorado silver jubilee celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the state's admission to the Union. Mr. Edwards is a director of the company, and Chairman of the Committee on Concessions.

At a meeting of the Texas Cotton-seed Crushers' Association, held in Dallas, Tex., August 14th, it was decided to make a large exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The association will also hold its annual meeting in St. Louis in 1903.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

**Prof. J. Howard Rogers Unanimously
Elected Director of It.**

Prof. J. Howard Rogers, formerly superintendent of public instruction of New York State, who has been elected director of the Department of Education for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was the unanimous choice of the Committee on Education and of the advisory board appointed by the National Educational Association at the request of the committee. He was first chosen by the advisory board and the selection was promptly approved by the Committee on Education and still later by the Executive



J. HOWARD ROGERS,

Director Educational Department, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

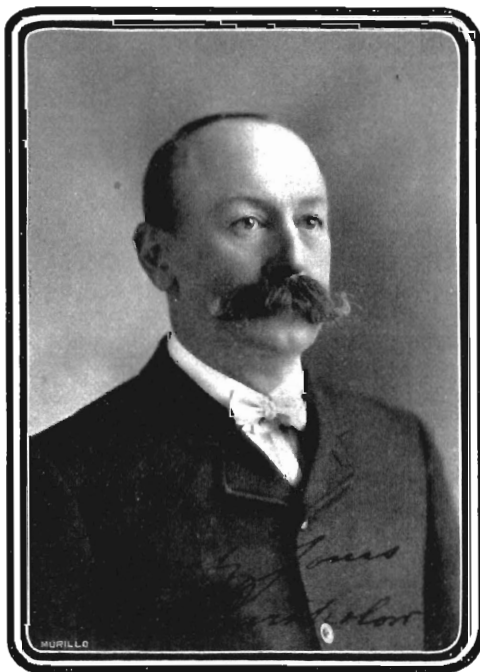
Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

When the position was tendered to Professor Rogers, he replied as follows: "I beg to state that if the international features of the Exposition are assured, and there is a disposition on the part of the executive committee to give to education the degree of prominence in the Exposition which it deserves, I am inclined to accept. I am further influenced in this respect by your statement that you have to follow your own initiative in every step to be taken, and can rely only upon the assistance of our commit-

tee as far as supervision of your work is concerned.' I should not desire the position if anything were allowed to hinder the successful collection of, for the first time in this country, the finest possible scientific and comprehensible exhibit of our educational resources. In expectation of this result the active support of the advisory committee was given and its recommendations made."

CAPT. PERRY BARTHOLOW.

Capt. Perry Bartholow, Assistant to Mr. Stevens, Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, was born in Glasgow, Mo., December 1, 1854. His father was the late Gen. Thomas J. Bartholow, the founder of the St. Louis banking house of Bartholow, Lewis & Co., which later became the Laclede Bank, now the Merchants-Laclede National Bank. Young Bartholow left Glasgow at the age of ten, and during the next three years he attended school in Washington, D. C. From 1868 to 1873 he was a student at Stuttgart,



CAPT. PERRY BARTHOLOW,

Assistant to Secretary Stevens.

the capital of Wurtemberg, Germany. Then he returned to the United States, and entered the St. Louis banking house of Bartholow, Lewis & Co. He was with that house when it was changed to the Laclede Bank, and continued with the latter until shortly before it absorbed the Valley National Bank. When Mr. Socrates Newman was appointed Receiver of the St. Louis Gas Light Co., Capt. Bartholow became his Cashier and Secretary, and he held the position during the entire continuance of the receivership under Mr. Newman. For several years Capt. Bartholow managed a large sheep ranch in Texas, and still later was the financial representative of a big mining corporation in Mexico.

Upon returning to St. Louis, Capt. Bartholow accepted a responsible position in a St. Louis bank, and remained there until sent to Mayence, Germany, as United States Consul for that section of Germany, during President Cleveland's second term. He received his

title of Captain from his connection with the National Guard of Missouri, having served in the State Militia from 1875 until 1883, and again more recently. He carries an elegant gold watch which was presented him by the last company he commanded. Mrs. Bartholow, to whom the Captain was married, in 1878, was Miss Ella Fletcher, a daughter of the late Hon. Thomas C. Fletcher, Governor of Missouri some thirty years ago.

WILSON LITTLE.

**The St. Louis World's Fair Messenger at the
Pan-American Exposition.**

One of the most enthusiastic *attachés* of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Com-



MESSENGER WILSON LITTLE,

Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

pany's exploitation force at the Pan-American Exposition, is Messenger Wilson Little. This bright boy has been in the service of the Company ever since the arrival of its representatives at Buffalo, and the untiring interest he has from the beginning manifested in his duties has rendered him indispensable to his superiors. There is probably not a more familiar figure about the entire Pan-American Exposition than Messenger Little, who, attired in his neat blue uniform, is daily to be seen, briskly making his daily rounds of the various buildings, exhibits, and Midway concessions, always with an armful of WORLD'S FAIR BULLETINS, and

other literature, which he generously but systematically distributes as he goes.

His duties, however, are by no means limited to this one task, for besides the many office errands that devolve upon him, it is he who folds all the circulars and pamphlets, places them in the thousands of envelopes and wrappers the stenographers are engaged in addressing to all parts of the hemisphere, and carries the same to the Post Office in the Exposition Grounds.

In addition to such employment, Master Little has his own special hobby, which consists in keeping every "spieler" and kindred functionary on the Midway decorated with a World's Fair button, which he moreover sees is given due precedence over any other emblem of a corresponding character.

GLASS HOUSE FOR WORLD'S FAIR.

Suggestion for the Display of an Electrical and a Therapeutic Exhibit.

A novel and interesting suggestion for a building of glass, with steel framing, in which to display electrical exhibits, is before the Committee on Electricity and Electrical Appliances of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, more commonly known as the World's Fair Association.

The idea has been elaborated by Mr. Edson Brace, a man of scientific attainments, formerly connected with the Patent Office, at Washington. Mr. Brace writes as follows:

"I beg to suggest, for consideration in due order by the appropriate committee, the construction of a building for the display and illustration of an electrical and a therapeutic exhibit to be composed wholly of glass with steel framing. The prime idea would be complete insulation electrically from the earth, which would make possible many novel and curious results due to the atmosphere of captive electricity purely stationary in quality, and thus not productive of the violent action of currents with a circuit or earth connection. The fact of such a building (as I think), the only 'glass house' in the world, would of itself constitute a novelty that would class well up in the attractions of the Fair, while those so disposed might draw the bow of sentiment to the extent of evolving therefrom the idea of peaceful enlightenment as one mission of the Exposition based upon the familiar truism that people in glass houses would not and usually do not throw stones.

"It is a fact already well known in electro-therapeutical science, though not developed beyond the stage of experiment, owing to the difficulty of establishing the required physical conditions, that simple saturation of the human body with magnetism, produced by the ordinary electric method exerts upon the subject an influence of singular buoyancy and felicity, which is believed by progressive investigators in this new field to embody possibilities in the treatment of human maladies of the most startling character. Practical electricians will assert almost without exception, that the movement of the magnetic element is an essential to the saturation of

any object therewith, as by a current with the earth or a metallic circuit connection; but such people in the light of successful experiment, have yet something to learn in their own special field.

"It is possible to introduce electro-magnetism into an insulated chamber, and, as I believe, into a building of large proportions, by single pole projection or conduct, and thereby to completely saturate such chamber or building and every object therein, living or inanimate, with this subtle and vivifying element of nature, which no man is wise enough to define (though some have sought to classify its variations) and which is believed by sagacious investigators to be laden with such noble possibilities in the alleviation of human ills.

"At one time, in course of my service of some years in the United States Patent Office, I witnessed an experiment in this line under charge of Prof. Charles Hedrick, one of the examiners. A cat was subjected to a moderately strong current from an electro-magnetic battery, and from the instant of contact, the animal exhibited the effects of pain and fear in a most active and distressing manner. The cat was then transferred to a large glass jar, which had been brought from the Fish Commissioner's equipment at the Smithsonian Institution by Prof. Spencer F. Baird (who was also present and aided in Prof. Hedrick's experiment), and the jar was subjected to the one pole induction of the same battery, precisely as the Leyden jar is primed, or as the motor of an automobile is charged. The animal was now completely at ease. Every hair on its body seemed to stand out as the quills on the porcupine; its tail was enormously enlarged by the same means, its eyes alternately expanded and contracted with the varying sensations of the electrical inflow, and when touched, it purred contentedly, and gave evidence of apparently the greatest felicity of which its species is capable. At first the animal had been shocked by a flowing current; in the second instance it had been saturated by the magnetic element in suspension, restricted in movement by the jar's insulation.

All present were impressed with the sense that there was an object lesson that some day would be utilized for the practical benefit of humanity; but the evolution of great ideas is ever sluggish, and people are sometimes indifferent to even their most precious interests until the shadows are overcome by some startling iridescence; until a chance lightning bolt from the Infinite rends the fabric of accustomed thought, of settled habit.

"To develop this idea for the Fair, a glass foundation is essential. The superstructure is immaterial, but it would be most appropriate to carry out the glass plan throughout. It is wholly feasible; the expense would be but little, if any, in excess of that of an ordinary modern building of its size. The glass should be made permanent. It would practically illustrate glass as a building material—and there are even now many geniuses not classed with poets and fools who believe that this has a future of no inconsiderable importance. We have known for years that men who work about power houses are soon freed from

rheumatic and nervous ailments; that in New York there is authentic record of surprising curative results due to this association. These things are full of prescience.

"The big glass house, with its infinite possibilities of art in decoration and illumination, with its foundation of massive glass block, its glass portals and exits, with its vivifying magnetic sensations, its electric walk, and the treasures of electric and medical science that should be made its incidental if not the main attraction, would be both a startling and a charming novelty for the Fair, startling to the more thoughtful as a revelation of the beneficent possibilities of magnetic saturation by insulation; charming to all as an exemplification of the Novel and Beautiful, born of such a union of Science and Art, as a whilom exuberant, demonstrating a passing experience, the inspiring influence of captive magnetism upon the human mind and body, as, comprehensively, the proponent of an era of glass as the handmaid of magnetism for the weal and felicity of human kind.

"Let me beg of you and your committee to think twice before you reject the idea of the glass house and the electric walk."

EDWARD HOOKER.

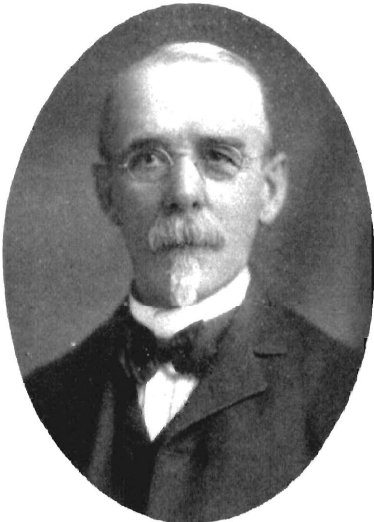
Mr. Edward Hooker, Secretary of the Committee on Press and Publicity, is a native of Missouri. He is 28 years old, and his home is at Lebanon, Mo. Ten years ago he was connected with the Press and Publicity Department of the Columbian Exposition, and later worked as a reporter for the *Chicago Times*, covering the World's Fair assignment. Before going to Chicago, Mr. Hooker had done considerable work on St. Louis papers, and since then has been connected in various capacities with the *Herald*, *Journal*, *Sun*, and *World*, of New York City. During the Spanish-American war he was on the staff of the *Sun*, serving the paper as war correspondent, and in the political campaign last fall he did political work for the *New York Herald*. For a number of years the gentleman has taken an active interest in politics, both state and national. During the last session of the General Assembly of Missouri he was secretary of two committees of the House—the Committee on Insurance and the Committee on Banks and Banking.

Mr. Samuel Spencer, of New York City, President of the Southern Railway Company, has been added to the World's Fair Committee on Fine Arts. He has a national reputation as a patron of art, and has frequently visited St. Louis, the home of his son, Mr. H. B. Spencer, who is assistant general manager of the Southern Railway Company. The new member of the Fine Arts Committee is a personal and close business associate of J. Pierpont Morgan, the possessor of many great paintings, including the famous "Gainsborough Duchess," stolen in 1873, and recovered only a few months ago: It is expected that Mr. Spencer's extensive acquaintance among the capitalists of this country and Europe will result in bringing many famous works to the St. Louis World's Fair that would not otherwise come.

ON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

The Way the World's Fair Supply Department is Conducted.

One of the most important of the World's Fair Committees is the Committee on Sup-



Genelli Photo.

MARSHALL D. LYLE,

Secretary Committee on Supplies.

plies. Everything purchased by or in the name of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company passes through this department. Other departments obtain their supplies from it, a regularly signed requisition being required in every instance. This may seem to some like too much red tape, but the department is being run on strictly business principles. The members are all representative St. Louis business men. The Chairman is Mr. Norris B. Gregg, President of the Mound

As already indicated, economy will be exercised in the purchase of supplies, and strict business principles applied. All merchants are invited to compete, and the character of the committee is a guarantee that no favoritism will be shown.

The Secretary of the Committee on Supplies is Mr. Marshall D. Lyle, who was connected with the Collier White Lead Co., now merged into the National Lead Co. Mr. Lyle was born in St. Louis, November 25, 1840, where he still resides. The late William Hyde's "Encyclopedia of St. Louis" has this to say of the Secretary of the World's Fair Committee on Supplies: "After receiving a good education in the public schools of St. Louis, he became connected with the Collier White Lead Co., in which his father was interested, and for thirty-five years thereafter was identified with the business carried on by that widely known corporation. Having been born and reared in St. Louis, and having had a business career in this city, which covers the life of a generation, he has been well known to the public, and has enjoyed the esteem of the people



MARK BENNITT,

Bureau Press and Publicity.

among whom he has spent his entire life. A man of cultivated tastes, he has traveled extensively, and having been a close observer of what he saw in his travels, he is at all times an exceedingly entertaining and companionable man. May 12, 1869, he married Miss Alice Warren, of St. Louis. Their children are Charles H. and Edith Lyle."

ROBERT H. SEXTON.

Mr. Robert H. Sexton, the gentleman in charge of the advertising branch of the Publicity Department of the World's Fair, was born in Ft. Worth, Tex., in 1871. Eight years of his boyhood were spent in Southwest Missouri, near Springfield. Later he returned with his parents to Ft. Worth, and remained there until 1894, when he removed to St. Louis, Mo. For twelve years, and up to two years ago, he was with the Union News Co., being the company's auditor and line accountant during the last half of the period. Then he went into business for himself. Mr. Sexton is the manufacturer of the Sexton art poster, which is sold in every part of the

country. The gentleman's family consists of a wife and three children.

MARK BENNITT.

Mr. Mark Bennitt, Superintendent of the Press Department of the Pan-American Exposition, has accepted the position tendered him by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition



Genelli Photo.

CHAS. M. REEVES,

Secretary Committees on States and Territories, and Legislation.

Company's Committee on Press and Publicity, and for the next two years will be working as hard for the St. Louis World's Fair as he has been for the Pan-American Exposition during the last two years. Mr. Bennitt has been a newspaper man about twenty years, or nearly half his life. He has served in all capacities in a newspaper office, from compositor to business manager and proprietor, and from the lowest reportorial position to that of managing editor. He was manager of the Buffalo Times for several years, and



Genelli Photo.

R. H. SEXTON,

Advertising Department, Press and Publicity Bureau.

City Paint & Color Co., and the Vice-Chairman is Mr. James F. Coyle, of the firm of Coyle & Sargent. The other members are Messrs. Julius J. Schotten, Chas. A. Stix, R. M. Scruggs, and J. W. McDonald, all men of national reputation in business.



Genelli Photo.

EDWARD HOOKER,

Secretary Press and Publicity Bureau.

before that was on the Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette, owned by the Hon. David B. Hill. Mr. Bennitt's family consists of a wife and two children. He formerly resided in Joliet, Ill., which is still the home of his brother, Col. Fred Bennitt, an attorney.

ST. LOUIS WOMAN'S EXCHANGE.

Organization Effected for Erection of a
World's Fair Building.

The St. Louis Woman's Exchange has decided to take a very active part in World's



MRS. J. F. ALLEN,
First Vice-President.

Fair work. If the plans of the members are carried out, the exchange will erect a building on the grounds of the World's Fair Association, and make one of the most attractive displays of the exposition. At a recent meeting of the organization the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The purchase of the Louisiana Territory is to be celebrated in St. Louis in 1903, by the holding of a World's Fair or International Exhibition to be known as the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and that it is most fitting that



MRS. A. A. GILLIAM,
Treasurer.

the Woman's Exchange should lend such aid to this enterprise as will make woman and her work known to the world; therefore, it is hereby

Resolved, That a Woman's Exchange World's Fair Association be and is hereby formed for the following purposes: (1) To erect a building on the site of the proposed Louisiana Purchase Exposition for the purpose of exhibiting the creations of the women who are consignors of the "Women's Exchanges" of the world. (2) To en-

tertain and interest the women of the world who will visit St. Louis in 1903, and in a general manner to assist in making the Louisiana Purchase Exposition a magnificent success in every respect. Be it further

Resolved, That the Women's Exchanges of the United States be extended and are hereby extended an invitation to become members of the Woman's Exchange World's Fair Association, and we do hereby extend an invitation to the women of the entire world to visit St. Louis in 1903, on the occasion of the celebration of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory. Be it further

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of five members of the St. Louis Woman's Exchange is hereby created, said committee to be appointed by the President of this Exchange, and to include the President, who shall be known and is hereby appointed Chairman of the Woman's Exchange World's Fair Association, and shall serve as such until her successor is elected. Be it further

Resolved, That the "Woman's Exchange" represented shall be entitled to one member on such board. Be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, Mr. W. B. Stevens, be furnished with a copy of these resolutions, and



MRS. MARIE BROWNELL-DAY,
President.

that he be requested to give such information and data as will enable us to successfully pursue the purposes of this organization. Be it further

Resolved, That the President be empowered to enter into such correspondence as will successfully carry out the ideas proposed, to assist in making the Louisiana Purchase Exposition a magnificent success in every respect.

Mrs. Marie Brownell-Day contemplates an early trip abroad, and will enlist the interest of the Woman's Exchanges of Europe, known there, however, as "Woman's Bazaars," and expects that her work will be productive of much good. Letters will be sent all over the United States inviting the women of the exchanges to co-operate with the organization in St. Louis. In fact, nothing will be left undone to make the project a success in every particular.

The St. Louis Woman's Exchange has been in existence sixteen years. One of its chief purposes is to sell the handiwork of worthy women, charging a small commission for the sale. A free employment bureau is also conducted by the ladies. The officers of the exchange are: Mrs. Marie Brownell-Day, Presi-

dent; Mrs. J. F. Allen, First Vice-President; Mrs. O. E. Forster, Second Vice-President; Mrs. E. H. Long, Recording Secretary; Mrs. C. R. Siddy, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. A. A. Gilliam, Treasurer.

Among the other members noted for the interest they have taken in the work of the exchange are Mesdames A. C. Cassidy, P. G.



MRS. OTTO E. FORSTER,
Second Vice-President.

Robert, W. B. Homer, Peter Ritner, Dr. Grant, Adlai Dodge, Amadee Cole, A. D. Hopkins, W. B. Anderson, A. S. Aloe, J. D. Lawnin, Henry Meier, B. K. Maud, W. R. Norman, D. H. King, John Whitaker, J. P. Broderick, and the Misses Anna Allen and Mary Lionberger.

The committee which drafted the World's Fair resolutions consisted of President Brownell-Day and Mesdames W. B. Homer, J. F. Allen and P. G. Robert.



MRS. C. R. SIDDY,
Corresponding Secretary.

Chevalier Trentanove was at World's Fair headquarters as he passed through St. Louis after the unveiling of his statue to the Confederate soldiers at Springfield. He is much interested in the Fair, and intends to spread information concerning it in the art centers of Italy.

ORGANIZED FOR WORK.

The World's Fair Fraternal Building Association Will Erect a Magnificent Building for Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

With this issue we give the portraits of the Executive Committee of the Missouri Fraternal Congress, who have been elected as the first Board of Directors of the World's Fair Fraternal Building Association, an organization created for the purpose of erecting a Fraternal Building on the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1903.

The Congress has presented the enterprise to all the Fraternities in the United States and Canada, and has received the most cordial endorsements from all the Grand and Supreme Lodges before which it has come, and from the Grand and Supreme Officers of Orders which have not yet held their meetings, and have thus received the endorsement of about seventy Orders, and also from the Associated Fraternities of America, which embraces in its membership about forty different societies, altogether aggregating a membership of over three millions.

The incorporation places the organization in a business light before the world, and will inspire confidence in the members of the various organizations that the movement is to be conducted on proper business principles. Section 5 of the Articles of Agreement, which are given below, sets forth the purposes of the building. By issuing certificates of membership in this building association, to all members throughout the country, individual, or Lodges of the various bodies, the World's Fair will be greatly advertised, as it is proposed to give a handsome lithographed document that will be suitable for framing; and if one or more of these could be hung upon the wall of every Lodge room in the country, there is nothing that would advertise the World's Fair as this would do.

The Missouri Fraternal Congress, through its Executive Board, is doing more towards advertising the World's Fair, in all parts of the United States, than any other organized body of people, outside of the World's Fair Press and Publicity Committee. They have free access to the columns of over 150 fraternal publications, with a circulation of over four millions, reaching almost every known part of the United States. Space in these papers cannot be bought, yet the editors have signified their willingness to open

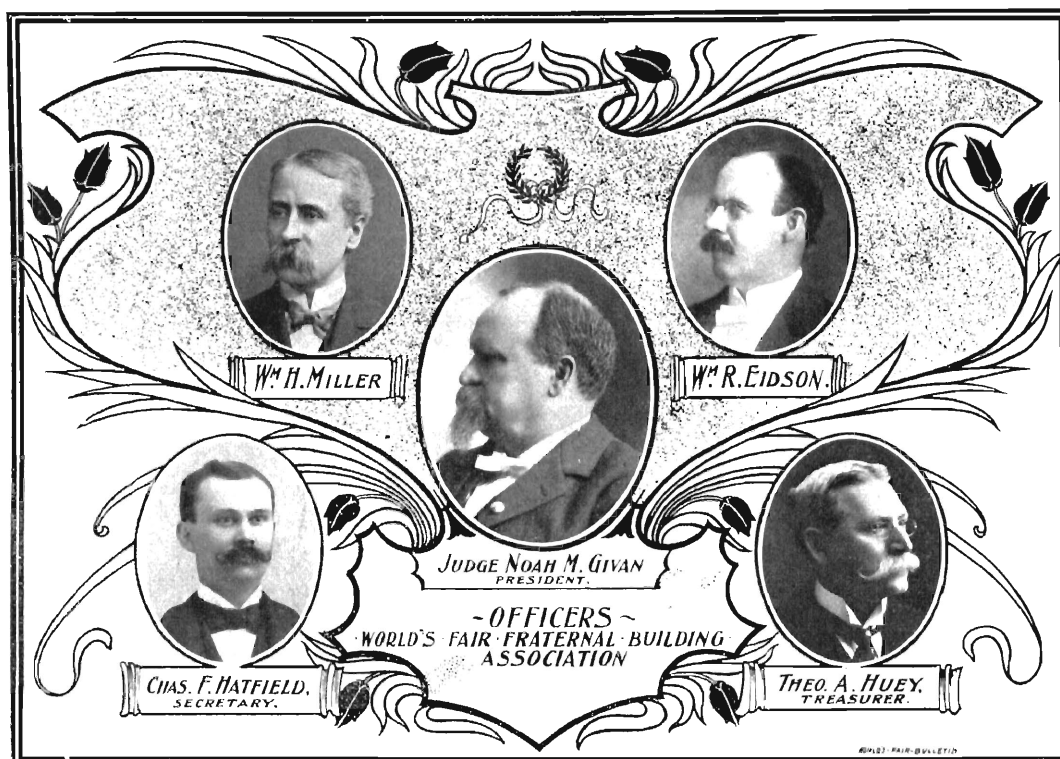
the columns of their papers, free of charge, to the Executive Committee of the Missouri Fraternal Congress. The Board of Directors of the World's Fair Fraternal Building Association is at this time arranging for a Committee on Press and Publicity, to furnish and publish matter in regard to the World's Fair, and to this Fraternal Building in particular, in these papers every month from now until the time of the World's Fair.

Article 11 of the By-Laws provides for the following committees and officers:

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, a First Vice-President, a Second Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such other officers and assistants as the Board of Directors may from time to time appoint.

SEC. 2. The standing committees shall be:

1. A Committee on Ways and Means.
2. A Finance Committee.
3. A Building Committee.
4. A Press and Publicity Committee.
5. A Committee on Grounds and Building.



6. A Committee on Reception and Entertainment.

7. A Committee on Insurance.

8. A Committee on Ceremonies.

And such other committees as the Board of Directors may create. The duties and powers of all committees, as well as the number of members constituting them, shall be determined by the Board by resolution.

SEC. 3. There shall be such special committees as the Board of Directors may create, and for such purposes as may be designated by the Board. All standing and special committees shall be appointed by the President, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, and the first member named shall be the Chairman of the Committee, unless otherwise stated.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under the laws of the State of Missouri, and more particularly under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri, 1899, Chapter 12, Article XI,

and amendments thereto, and hereby agree to and adopt the following articles of incorporation:

FIRST. The corporate name of this corporation shall be World's Fair Fraternal Building Association.

SECOND. This Association is not organized for profit, and no profit shall accrue to the Association or to any member of it.

THIRD. The business of this Association shall be managed by a Board of Directors, composed of five Directors. The following named persons shall constitute the first Board of Directors: William H. Miller, Theodore A. Huey, Noah M. Givan, William R. Eidson, Charles F. Hatfield.

FOURTH. The first meeting of the members of the Association shall be held in the City of St. Louis on the 9th day of August, 1901, at the office of the Association. The members shall adopt by-laws for the management of the Association, regulations governing the admission of members, for the election of Directors, and for the general conduct and management of the affairs of said Association.

FIFTH. The purposes for which this corporation is formed are to erect, own, furnish, equip and maintain a building to be located on the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition

Company, in the year 1903, or such other time as said Louisiana Purchase Exposition may be held, which said building shall be maintained to furnish shelter, comfort and rest to members of various fraternal societies who may be visitors to said Exposition, and in which rooms will be provided in which the members of the various fraternal societies may hold social intercourse; to provide an infirmary room, where such of said persons as may become sick or disabled, may find temporary rest and temporary free medical and surgical treatment; to provide a reading room and library in said building for the instruction of said persons and for their intellectual advancement; to provide concerts of instrumental and vocal character; and to do all other things incident to such objects. No charge shall be made for any of the above things, but

the said purposes and objects above set forth shall be carried out in the interest of the public welfare, and without profit to the Association.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 12th day of July, 1901.

Theodore A. Huey,
William H. Miller,
Noah M. Givan,
W. R. Eidson,
Charles F. Hatfield,
Joseph Desberger,
Wm. F. Bohn,
Henry W. Meyer,
R. B. Anderson,
H. W. Belding,
Jones H. Parker,
Wm. Wilson,
John I. Martin,
William H. Hughes,
Thomas J. Prosser,
W. H. Hofmeister,
E. M. Sloan,

John R. Parson,
Geo. E. Stuckey,
Louis C. Hehl,
R. P. Dodd,
Benj. Klene,
Frank Thoma,
Carl Moller,
William A. Rein,
C. W. Parker,
T. M. McCorkell,
Jere Haldemann,
Thomas H. Hervey,
Frederick H. Bacon,
John F. Shepley,
Will B. Webber,
E. P. Ward,
John N. Denny.

The Royal Clan of the Order of Scottish Clans met last month in Pittsburg, Pa. Its next meeting will be in St. Louis during the World's Fair in 1903.

TWO FAMOUS ST. LOUISANS.

C. F. Blanke, the Great Coffee Expert, and
A. E. Faust, the Great Caterer.

C. F. Blanke is now recognized as the greatest coffee expert in the United States. He mixes coffees with the view of producing the



C. F. BLANKE,
(Originator of the Faust Blend.)

best results in the cup—not on an inflexible formula of so much of “this” and so much of “that” brand. The Faust Blend Coffee is his greatest achievement. The story of the blend is told by Mr. Faust. The blend is not only used exclusively in the Faust Cafe, but by a hundred other principal hotels, cafes, dining car systems and steamship companies on this and the other side of the Atlantic. Its popularity has made the Blanke Tea & Coffee Co. the

THE MUSICAL DIRECTOR.

A Correspondent of the World's Fair Bulletin
Speaks Highly of Conductor Innes.

Special Correspondence WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN.
ST. LOUIS, August 30, 1901.

There is, perhaps, no place among those to be filled by the World's Fair Boards, except that of Director-General, of more importance than that of Musical Director. This is evident at first thought. The Musical Director has charge of the entertainment of the vast throngs that visit the grounds. The buildings please the sight, and the exhibits interest the mind, and out of the hordes, those who go, notebook in hand, to cover the whole, are satisfied, perhaps, with these alone. But it must be admitted, after all, that the World's Fair is to the vast majority a gigantic spectacle of color, motion, light and wonder. They who are absorbed in its greatness, and lost in admiration of its beauty, but seldom, however, examine into the details.

To make the picture, the *ensemble*, complete, to this vast majority, there must be something to soothe, to please, and to entertain, and music is that something. There is no part of the Exposition of more importance than the music of it, and at the coming greatest of World's Fairs, this will be especially looked after. Out under the trees in the “Forest City” the bands will play, and in the Temple of Music, all that is greatest will have its home of harmony.

largest producers of high grade coffees in the world.

Mr. A. E. Faust, known the world over as “Tony” Faust, is proprietor and originator of the Celebrated Tony Faust Cafe and Restaurant, in St. Louis, which is in all probability the best known Restaurant in the world.

No item has contributed more to the fame of this popular establishment than the delicious cup of Coffee



MR. C. F. BLANKE,
and his horse, “Village Boy.”

always found on the Faust table. Mr. Faust explains his success with this Coffee in the following letter:

ST. LOUIS, June 28, 1901.

MESSRS. C. F. BLANKE TEA & COFFEE CO.

Dear Sirs: City.

In regard to the Coffee question, will say that since you have been furnishing us with our coffee for the past five years or more, under the brand of “Faust Blend,”

we have had best of satisfaction with results. Previous to that time, we had quite a little trouble in getting our Coffee at all times uniform. We believe that your Faust Blend Coffee is unequaled.

Yours truly,

FAUST & SONS, O. & R. CO.

Per A. E. FAUST, Treas.

Mr. Blanke is always glad to correspond with his customers on the subject of coffee, how to make it, etc., etc. If you agree or do not agree



A. E. FAUST.
(The original Tony Faust.)

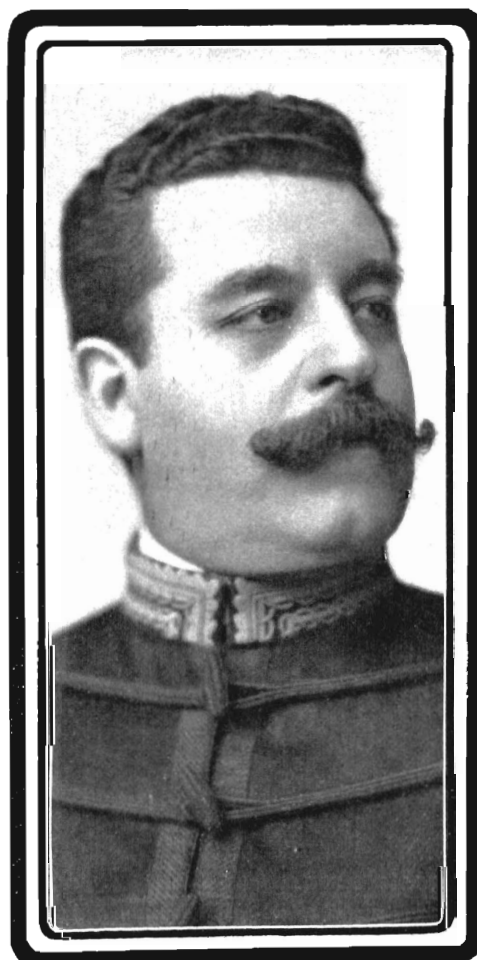
with his belief that this is the best coffee that can be produced, write him. Address C. F. Blanke, President, C. F. Blanke Tea and Coffee Co., St. Louis.

Mr. Blanke is one of the most public spirited men in St. Louis. He is a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company and a member of many clubs and organizations.

How important, then, to select the man who is to be in charge of all this, the really entertaining feature of the World's Fair. He should be of international fame, a thorough genius, a writer, composer, director, player—all these he must be. Where shall such a man be found?

There are few to whom all these attributes will apply. In this country, of the thousands of musicians, few are great enough to combine these various features. One thinks of Sousa and of Innes, both wonderful leaders, and then—of whom else? Are they not almost the only ones who combine in themselves all that is desired? Both are famous all over the world as musicians, writers, players—especially Innes in the latter class—and leaders and directors of great things. Either man would bring ripe faculties and a world-wide reputation, and there could be no doubt of the popularity of the selection of either one. Both have played at the St. Louis Exposition here, and both have won thousands of new admirers every time. The especial ability of Innes as an organizer was made evident at his last season here, where special festivals were of frequent occurrence.

Of course, it would be hard to secure either of these men. Sousa has his band as a fixture at the Manhattan Beach every summer, and it is doubtful if he would care for the post, anyhow. He has a good income from his musical productions, and has a steady demand for his great band. So has Innes, for the matter of that, but as the Innes band accepts no outdoor engagements, it leaves Innes freer for other things. Innes is a ripe



DIRECTOR F. N. INNES.

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scholar in a musical line, he composes exquisite pieces, and especially has he had vast experience in Exposition work, as his seasons at Nashville, Chicago, Omaha, and elsewhere have demonstrated. He would be an ideal man for this work, if he could be secured.

But would it not be well to take some steps in this direction before all the leading men of the profession are tied up for the World's Fair year? Men like Innes, Sousa, or our own Kunkel, are often planning five years ahead. This is a subject for thought. If we want Innes, for instance, isn't it time to be "up and doing?"

W. H. C.

KENTUCKY EDITORS ENTERTAINED.

About 100 members of the Kentucky Press Association were entertained in St. Louis on their way to Salt Lake City by representatives of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, including President Francis, Director Breckinridge Jones, Capt. Perry Bartholow, and Editor Will. M. Smith, and Mr. R. H. Sexton, of the Bureau of Publicity. The excursionists were met at Union Station and taken in trolley cars to the "Cottage" in Forest Park, and the World's Fair site, where breakfast was served, and considerable oratory indulged in, the speakers being President Francis and Mr. Jones, for the Fair Association, and Mr. R. W. Brown and Judge John E. Kelly for the visitors. Mr. Brown is President of the Kentucky Press Association, and managing editor of the Louisville Times. Judge Kelly is editor of the Bardstown Record. The St. Louis speakers, and particularly Mr. Jones, represented not only St. Louis and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, but also the State of Kentucky, both gentlemen being natives of that State, and Mr. Jones being President of the Kentucky Society of St. Louis. At the close of the speech-making, the visitors unanimously pledged themselves to strongly urge the Legislature of Kentucky to make an adequate appropriation for the St. Louis World's Fair. Upon returning to Union Station, the excursionists were met by Mr. R. H. Stockton, Chairman of the World's Fair Committee on Press and Publicity, who had been unable to accompany them to Forest Park.

One of the most attractive features of the great exposition is promised in the exhibit of the Congressional Library. It is the purpose of the government officials to display its wonderful treasures to the general public, something that has never been done before.

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CHAS. H. HUTTIG.
BRECKINRIDGE JONES.
WM. F. NOLKER.
WM. D. ORTHWEIN.
AUGUST GEHNER.

J. RAMSEY, JR.
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ROLLA WELLS.
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THE WORLD IS OUR STOREHOUSE.
ALL MANKIND ARE OUR CUSTOMERS.



	<p>HERBERT C. CHIVERS ARCHITECT</p> <p>ILLINOIS STATE LICENSED ARCHITECT</p> <p>SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS BUILDINGS OF A MONUMENTAL AND ORNAMENTAL CHARACTER FINELY EXECUTED IN DESIGN AND DETAIL</p> <p>320-321-322 WAINWRIGHT BUILDING ST. LOUIS</p>
<p>HIGH-GRADE WORK</p>	

GROWTH OF PHOTOGRAPHY

Can Be Best Shown in a Special Pavilion at
St. Louis World's Fair.

The leading photographers favor the erection of a special pavilion for the photographic display at the St. Louis World's Fair. Commodore M. J. Steffens, of Chicago, believes that a committee should pass upon the productions which are to appear in the pavilion, and that the committee which has this work in charge should discriminate between the purely mechanical production of the camera and the pictures which are worthy of being classed with the art works of the Twentieth Century.

"In former Expositions," said the gentleman, "the photographic displays have been thrown into some building and given an aisle or a nave into which visitors might penetrate or pass by unnoticed. In with the pictures were displays of photographers' materials, such as dry plates, tripods, patent flashlights, set-up backgrounds made of papier mache, and flour pastes. The entire exhibit presented the appearance of a conglomerate industrial display, and the artistic features were placed entirely in the background. My idea is to have a pavilion in connection with the art building in which photographers can display their pictures. Keep out family groups, and other specimens of homely picture-taking, and put into the exhibit the choicest specimens of photographic art. Anything which is artistic and is the product of the camera should be given space in the pavilion. Photography during the last few years has made wonderful strides toward the artistic. In the large cities the studios of leading photographers are equal in beauty to the ateliers of painters and sculptors. The works which they produce possess all the artistic finish and beauty of painted portraits.

"The first photographers of the leading cities of the world have signified their intention of exhibiting at the St. Louis World's Fair, providing they are given a fair chance of displaying their works. We do not wish to be mixed up in an indiscriminate show of materials. This is no more just or proper than would be the showing of paint tubes and pigments in the French salon or your gallery of fine arts. The photographers of America and Europe devote as much study and time to-day in producing their best pieces as do the men who exhibit in the French salon.



A delicate rosy cheek and a soft, beautiful complexion are cherished by all ladies. You can have both by using the Purest,

Pizzoni's
MEDICATED
COMPLEXION POWDER

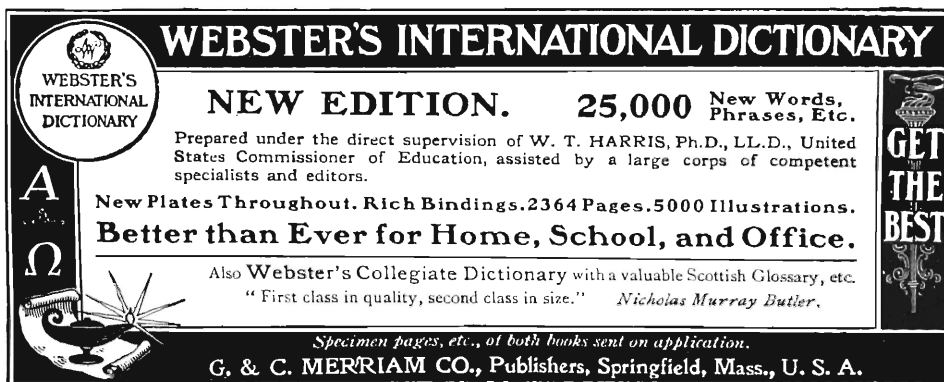
Absolutely harmless. Sample and Booklet of 36 actresses free.

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NEW YORK
ST. LOUIS

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BLEES MILITARY ACADEMY

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COLONEL F. W. BLEES, Superintendent, 6000 Blees Place, Macon, Missouri.



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2200 St. Louis Avenue, ST. LOUIS.
SOUTHWEST BRANCH, COR. OF GRAND AND CLEVELAND AVES.
Most Complete and Best Music School in the West. Established 1886.
OPEN ALL YEAR, 30 Competent Teachers in all its Branches. DIPLOMAS
DAY AND NIGHT. CATALOGUES FREE. AWARDED.
Deportment and Dancing Academy reopens September 25th at 2200 St. Louis Avenue.

"This exhibit will not require a big or expensive building. On the contrary, we want simply a plain building, put up, of course, on classic and artistic lines, which shall be in connection with the main art building. One large room could be devoted to the showing of what progress has been made in photography from the time of Daguerre up to the present. I believe, however, that the rest of the building should be devoted to the showing of really artistic attainments in the art of photography."

The World's Fair Committee on Ceremonies has extended an invitation to the International Association of Fire Engineers and the National Fireman's Association to attend the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and to take part in an international fire tournament. Mr. Chas. E. Swingley, Chief of the St. Louis Fire Department, and Mr. Geo. C. Hale, Chief of the Kansas City Fire Department, represented the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company at the recent convention of the International Fireman's Association, held in Indianapolis.

It is proposed by the citizens of the State of Tennessee to contribute to the World's Fair a reproduction of the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson, and his tomb, and relics; also the monument, or a reproduction thereof, of Meriwether Lewis, the first Governor of the Louisiana Purchase, and famous in connection with the Lewis and Clark expedition.

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.
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Kirkwood, Mo.

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Thorough Courses in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Touch Typewriting and English branches. Instruction individual. This school furnishes a first-class preparation for business, and secures positions for its graduates. 50-page illustrated catalogue free.

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A Boarding School for Young Ladies. Best advantages at lowest rates. Mathematics, Language, Science, Music, Art and Elocution.
Board and Tuition, Literary Course, \$160. Healthfulness unsurpassed. Climate salubrious.
For Catalogue, apply to
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Dewar's Detective Agency.

Experienced and reliable operatives furnished, and will undertake all proper Detective business entrusted to them by Railroads or other corporations, Banks, Mercantile Houses, Attorneys or private individuals. Guides, Guards and Messengers furnished for WORLD'S FAIR, 1903.

FIVE GOOD REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE RED HORSE SHOE BRAND STRICTLY PURE PREPARED PAINT.

(THERE ARE MANY MORE REASONS WHY, BUT WE GIVE BUT FIVE.)

FIRST. —It is absolutely Pure

SECOND. —It is Handsomer in Appearance

THIRD. —It covers more surface

FOURTH. —It lasts longer

FIFTH. —It is Cheaper to Use

—**BECAUSE** it is proven so by chemical analysis.

—**BECAUSE**, being composed only of zinc and lead, ground in Strictly Pure Linseed Oil, it has a finer finish than a paint made of lead and oil alone, or a paint containing other ingredients than those mentioned.

—**BECAUSE**, being mixed and ground by machinery, the pigments and liquids are more fully incorporated, each with the other, giving it a greater covering capacity.

—**BECAUSE** it has been demonstrated, time beyond mention, by practical tests, that a paint made as the Red Horse Shoe Brand is made will outlast a paint made of lead and oil alone, or a paint that is cheapened by the use of Barytes, China Clay, Whiting, or goods of that nature.

—**BECAUSE**, the covering capacity being greater per gallon, it takes fewer gallons to do the work, and because it will wear better than a paint made of any other materials.

—MADE ONLY BY—

MOUND CITY PAINT AND COLOR CO., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

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A CIVIC EXHIBITION.

A Magnificent Idea for the St. Louis World's Fair.

A magnificent idea for St. Louis was announced at the meeting of the American League of Improvement Associations at the Pan-American exhibition. If adopted—and the St. Louis management should jump at the chance of making such a feature—it will give that occasion pre-eminence among affairs of the kind in promoting a movement of vital consequence to the well-being of civilization. A resolution, presented by the prominent young architect, Mr. Albert Kelsey, of Philadelphia, was adopted, petitioning the management of the St. Louis exhibition to make provision for an exhibit that should represent municipal art and the science of modern city making. The step is urged particularly for the reason that the improvement of towns and cities is a subject of such widely recognized importance to the people of the United States; civic improvements of a public character being destined soon to transform many communities, reflecting—in the words of the St. Louis programme—"man in his full twentieth century development, exhibiting not alone his material, but his social, advancement," in a most conspicuous manner.

Such an idea, if developed to its full and easily practicable possibilities would create at St. Louis an exhibition within an exhibition, a sort of civic midway plaisance upon a scale large enough to illustrate modern city

making in all countries, and in all its phases. A large section of the ground would have to be set aside for the purpose if the idea is to be adequately carried out. There would be a civic arts building for exhibiting representations of notable municipal improvements, including models, plans, maps, and photographs—the models to show in plaster, or similar material, such things as public buildings, bridges, and artistic street equipments. The out-door section should be devoted to representation of ideal city streets and public places, with opportunities for street pageantry, for showing street lighting methods, with types of the best designs for lamp posts as employed in European cities; systems of sanitation; the treatment of various kinds of formal areas in congested centers, including the intelligent grouping of public utilities; commendably legitimate and inoffensive ways of providing public advertising, both for daylight and night-time purposes; and a showing of the proper architectural and decorative accessories for parks and other departments of municipal organization. There should also be a civic bureau of information, and a library for all manner of statistics, reports and other data made easy of access.

Such a feature at St. Louis would not only be one of the most attractive features of the exhibition, but would furnish object lessons for civic progress whose influence for good would be inestimable.—*Boston Herald.*

The Board of Directors has issued a call on the subscribers of stock in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company for an additional payment of 20 per cent. The first call,

which was for 10 per cent, was issued over six months ago, and the payment completed April 23, when the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company was incorporated. "The remaining 90 per cent shall be payable upon call of the Board of Directors in sums not to exceed 20 per cent during any six months subsequent to the payment of the 10 per cent call."

THE MISSOURI STATE FAIR.

Wednesday, September 11, Made Louisiana Purchase Exposition Day.

The Directors of the Missouri State Fair have set aside Wednesday, September 11th, the third day of their first annual exhibition, as World's Fair Day, complimentary to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held at St. Louis in 1903.

Among the prominent gentlemen officially connected with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, who will be present at the State Fair on World's Fair Day, and deliver addresses, are Governor A. M. Dockery, Ex-Governor David R. Francis, and Cyrus P. Walbridge, Ex-Mayor of St. Louis.

The people of Missouri are interested in the success of both fairs, and thousands will, no doubt, take advantage of the cheap rates offered by the railroads to attend the State Fair at Sedalia on World's Fair Day, and by their presence encourage the great exposition, which will bring to the grand old State of Missouri people from every country of the civilized world.

THE FRIEDE GLOBE.

Will be Exhibited at St. Louis Exposition.

The Friede-Blanke Aerial Globe Co. will make a display of their entire plans and specifications of the Friede Aerial Globe, the gigantic steel structure which will be built as the central attraction of the St. Louis World's Fair, 1903. This display will be made at the St. Louis Exposition Hall Opening, September 9th. The largest blue print in the world, 10x5 feet, has been prepared, showing the actual steel construction, together with other numerous prints and photographs, colored hangars, and electrical illuminated pictures of the entire structure. This entire display will occupy a space of 10x28 feet. Small photographs of the Friede Aerial Globe will be given away to the public.

At the request of Mr. W. B. Stevens, Secretary, Louisiana Purchase Co., the Friede-Blanke Aerial Globe Co. has expressed a handsome framed enlarged photo of the Friede Aerial Globe to Mr. Jose de Olivares, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Building, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., and same will be hung in the reception room of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Building, and the picture will be forwarded to the Mid-Winter Exposition at Charleston, after the close of the Buffalo Fair.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company finds the teachers' institutes, teachers' associations and teachers in their individual capacities the most active and enthusiastic friends of the great exposition. They realize that the St. Louis World's Fair will be the greatest educational help of this generation.



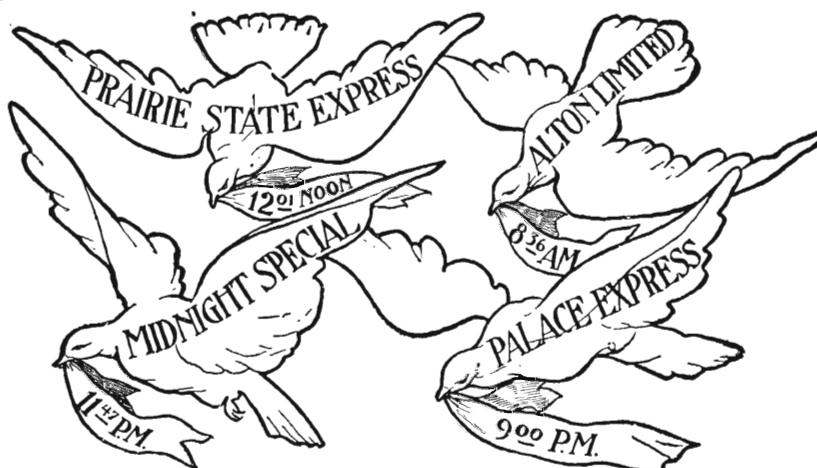
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Oysters, Fish, Game
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**MISSOURI
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Tourist Tickets now on sale.

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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.

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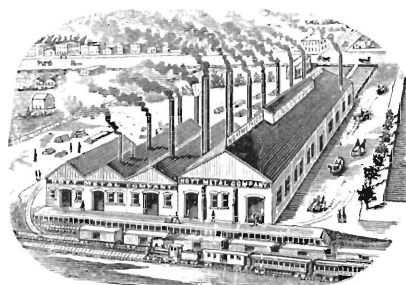


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MOCHA & JAVA

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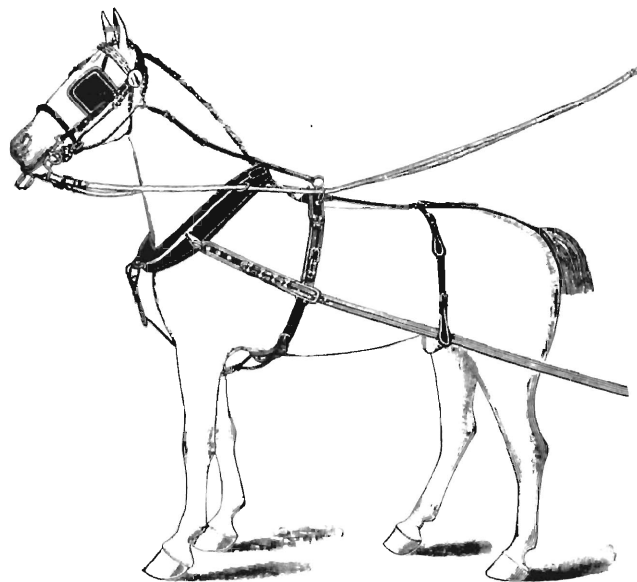
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A Correct SICKLES Long Tug Coach Harness.

Our magnificent permanent building, corner Twenty-first Street and Washington Avenue, now in course of erection and will be ready for occupancy October 15th, 1901. Greatest stock of **Horse Goods** in Louisiana Territory. Write us for particulars.

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\$19.25—On Sale Every Day—Limit 15 Days.
\$15.00—Limit 15 Days.
\$16.45—Limit 20 Days.
\$18.40—Limit Oct. 8th.

On Sale September 8,
9, 10, 11 and 12.

TICKETS **NEW YORK** CITY and Return.

\$37.25—On Sale Good to BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS,
\$38.50—Every Stop WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE,
\$39.75—Day. Over at PHILADELPHIA.

TICKETS **CLEVELAND** and Return.

\$10.75—On Sale September 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.
Good Returning till October 8.

...BIG FOUR...

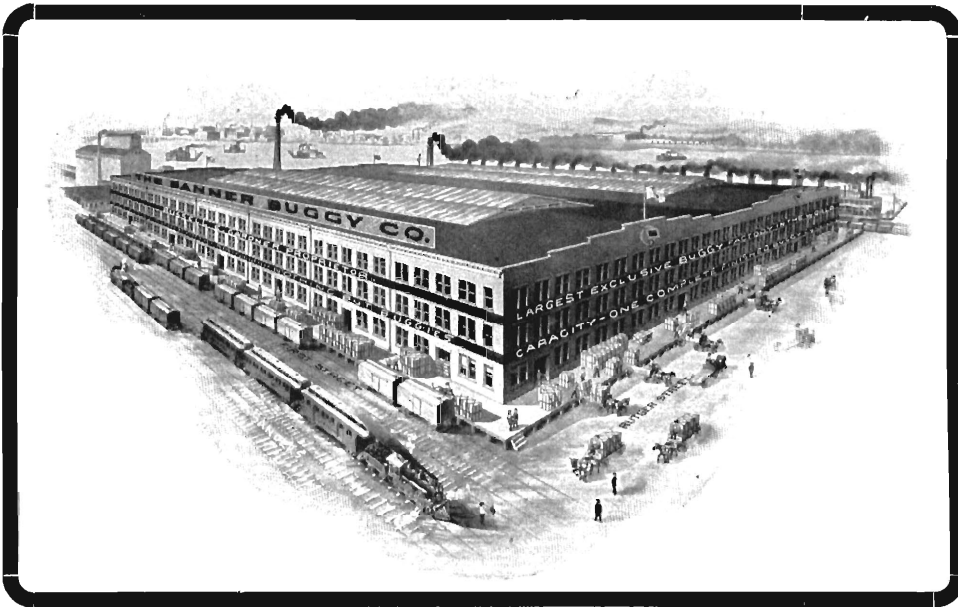
LOOK AT THE SCHEDULE.

Lv. St. Louis	8.30 a. m.	12.00 noon.	8.06 p. m.
Lv. Cleveland	10.25 p. m.	1.35 a. m.	2.30 p. m.
Ar. Buffalo	2.55 a. m.	6.18 a. m.	7.30 p. m.
Ar. New York	2.55 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	8.00 a. m.
Ar. Boston	4.55 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	11.25 a. m.

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BEGS to announce its removal on September 1st to its new factory, foot of Rutger Street, and takes pleasure in informing the public that it will have *one of the most complete vehicle institutions in the United States*, and will, during 1902, manufacture 50,000 top buggies, the largest number of similar vehicles ever manufactured by one concern in the history of the vehicle trade. *****

Ten years of successful buggy manufacturing places us in a position to out-distance all competition. We buy, manufacture and sell for cash; never credit; never owe; a free lance in the carriage industry; promise prompt and satisfactory attention to all business entrusted to our care. *****

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FAST MAIL ROUTE
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SERVICE
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ALL FIRST CLASS PLACES SERVE IT.

The EXPOSITION,

A Monthly Magazine,

Published at Charleston, S. C., in the interest of the

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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.

The architecture of the larger buildings at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be of a modified Italian renaissance style, which will admit of elaborate designs of statuary, and the embellishments and colors of modern architecture. Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, the chief architect, says that in general appearance, depth, immensity, and grandeur, the St. Louis World's Fair will surpass all previous expositions. The general plans of the architects contemplate a cascade with a fall of 60 feet, and electric and other lights will be used in adding, at times, to the natural beauty of the waterfall. The buildings can all be set inside Forest Park.

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WE HAVE THE

Best Quality,
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Lowest Prices,

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

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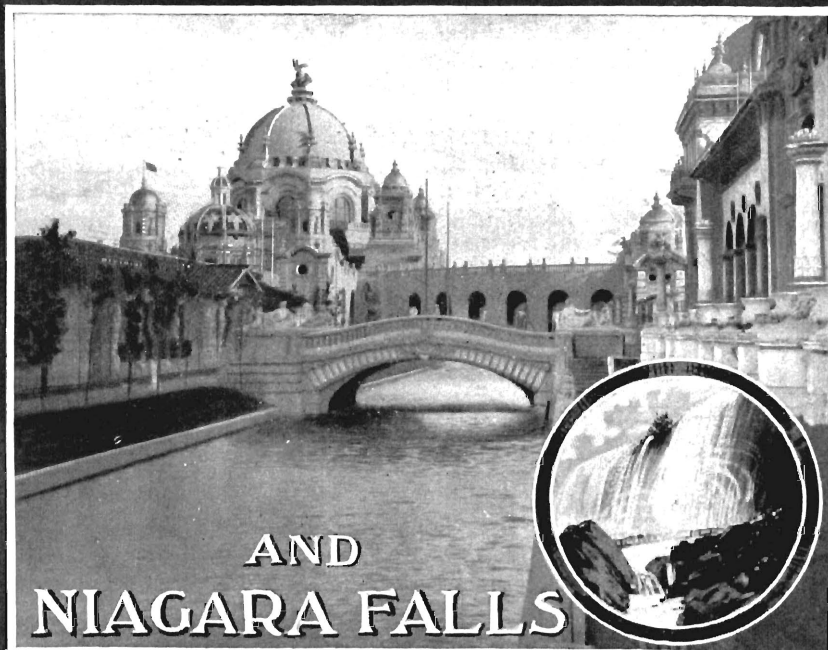
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Plan and Scope of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition,

Celebrating the Centennial of the Louisiana Purchase by a World's Fair in St. Louis in 1903.

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 not only the people of the Louisiana Purchase Territory, but of our Union, and all the nations as well, can participate. It will be so projected and developed as to insure 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 show that a veritable empire now lies 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 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 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, it will exhibit the arts and industries, the methods and processes of manufacturing 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 forest, 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 illuminating 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, it will provide 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 will be as follows: Agriculture, Anthropology and Ethnology, Athletics 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, Machinery, Military and Naval, Mining and Metallurgy, Social Economy, Textiles, Transportation, Wild Animals.

Adopted by the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

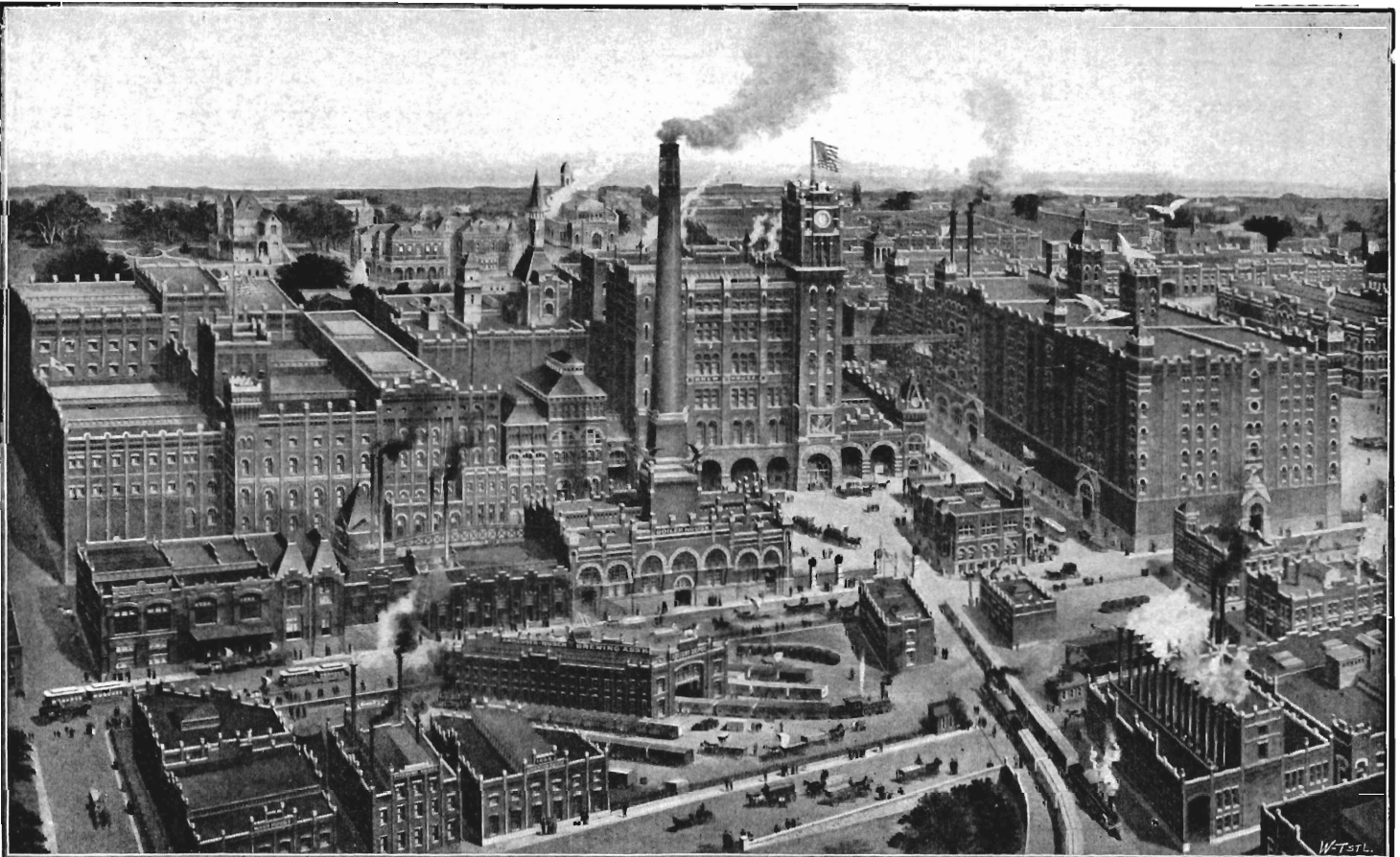
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NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

The tax bills for 1901 have been delivered to me for collection by the City Comptroller, and may be paid at my office in the City Hall on and after *September 3d, 1901.*

A rebate at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the date of payment to the 31st day of December, 1901, will be allowed on the *City Taxes* on all bills paid to me on or before the *first day of October* next.

L. F. HAMMER, JR.,

Collector of the Revenue.

ST. LOUIS, August 29th, 1901.