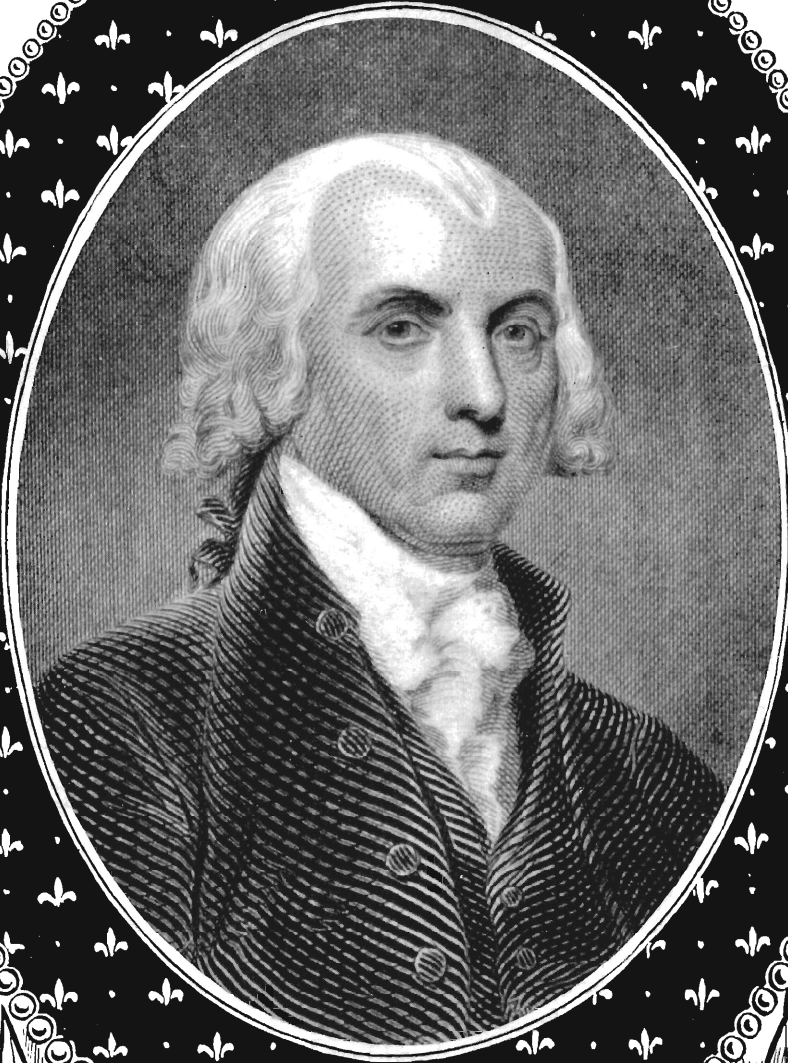


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WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN

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



JAMES MADISON.

After an engraving by Hall from painting in United States Capitol.

Vol. 2.

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

No. 12.

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.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BRYAN SNYDER,
Passenger Traffic Manager,

ALEX. HILTON,
General Passenger Agent.

SAINT LOUIS.

WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN.

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No. 12

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

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317 North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.,

In the interest of the

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

to be held in St. Louis in 1903.

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PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

Owing to the demand on the part of the public and the very keen interest taken in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the publishers of the WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN find it necessary to increase the size of the publication, both as to pages of reading matter and the numbers of high-class illustrations, and therefore, commencing with Number 1, Volume 3, the price of the WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN for single copies will be 15c each, or \$1.50 per annum for twelve numbers.

President Roosevelt is himself a staunch friend of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and there will be no abatement of the favor it has enjoyed from the National authorities.

"Expositions are the time-keepers of progress." These words of President McKinley, spoken, as they were, on the occasion of his last public utterances, will go down into history as one of the greatest epigrams of the twentieth century.

Those who have had glimpses of the tentative sketches of Chief Designer Masqueray for the World's Fair structures say that he has already done enough to satisfy them that his finished work will make the site memorable for its scenic beauty.

Mr. Orton B. Brown, of Berlin, N. H., one of New Hampshire's Commissioners for the World's Fair, at St. Louis, was married last month at Atlanta, Ga., to

Miss Caroline Lewis Gordon, the brilliant and beautiful daughter of Gen. John B. Gordon. No other young lady in the south has been the idol of so many reunions of Confederate veterans. Who says now that the north and south are not thoroughly re-united?

Several states desire to erect permanent buildings on the World's Fair grounds and establish permanent museums in them, commemorative of their history and achievements. This laudable desire may yet result in the erection of a great cluster of such monuments about a National Historic Museum which would be the best possible monument to the Louisiana Purchase and to the great President who made the purchase.

The tone of the World's Fair editorials now appearing in the leading journals throughout the Union shows that the feeling in every locality is one of intense interest and great expectations. There seems to be no doubt anywhere that the management will provide an Exposition far surpassing all former efforts in that line, and that the crowds in attendance will be the grandest representation of the great American people ever assembled.

The World's Fair managers cannot be expected, with the means at their disposal, to do everything they would like to do, but they certainly will not be backward in showing their grateful appreciation of President McKinley's friendly interest in their work. Any organized movement to erect a permanent McKinley memorial structure on the Fair site will be hailed with pleasure by them and may count with certainty on their earnest co-operation.

The whole country understands how the Pan-American Exposition was injured by the assassination of President McKinley. The whole country at the same time admires the pluck and public spirit which enabled Buffalo, single-handed, to create such a grand exhibition.

In her effort to recover from the effects of that terrible disaster, and make the remaining six weeks of the exposition more successful than the preceding ones, Buffalo will have the sympathy and best wishes of every American.

Unfortunately the Legislature of North Carolina does not begin its next regular session till the winter of 1902-3, but if the large and influential body of St. Louisans and Missourians born in North Carolina should organize, and take up the matter in earnest, they could assuredly awaken their native State to the importance of having in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition a display worthy of her great resources, her grand mountain scenery, and her old historic renown. Many westerners of the present day trace their ancestry back to the old revolutionary battle-fields, and about no objects in the exposition would people cluster more reverently than around relics and mementos of King's Mountain and Guilford Court House.

One educational effect of the St. Louis World's Fair will be the entirely new conception of the West as it is, which will be impressed on the minds of those who then make their first visit to a region regarded by them as a semi-wilderness, far behind the older States in all the appliances of civilization. They will find that the first thought of the Westerner in everything he does is to outdo everything that has been done in the same line farther east—that he demands finer street cars for his cities than can be found in New York, Philadelphia or Boston; that he demands and is accustomed to more sumptuously equipped railroad trains than he has ever seen on the other side of the Alleghenies; that he is not only bent on keeping up with the procession, but is convinced that it is the destiny of his section to lead the procession. When that great Exposition is over, the people of all sections will know each other better and appreciate each other better, and a new era of more rapid progress for the West will date from April, 1903.

WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

COMMISSION OF ARCHITECTS NOW AT WORK ON THE PLANS.

The most important meeting so far held by the World's Fair Commission of Architects took place on September 21st. It was attended by Isaac S. Taylor, Chairman of the Commission; Franklin M. Howe, of the firm of Van Brunt & Howe, Kansas City; John Rachac, Jr., representing Cass Gilbert, of New York and St. Paul; C. Howard Walker, of Boston; and Thos. R. Kimball, of Omaha, of Walker & Kimball; Thomas Hastings, of the firm of Carrere & Hastings, of New York; Theodore C. Link, of St. Louis; William S. Eames and Thomas C. Young, of Eames & Young, of St. Louis; Thomas P. Barnett, John I. Haynes and George D. Barnett, of Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, of St. Louis; Frederick K. Widmann, R. W. Walsh

Building, 600x550 feet, Walker & Kimball; Government Building, 100,000 square feet, J. Knox Taylor.

The total cost of these buildings has been estimated by Mr. Isaac S. Taylor at \$7,000,000. Most of them will be larger than those constructed for similar purposes at Chicago in 1893. The largest structure at the Columbian Exposition was the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, covering an area of about thirty acres, the dimensions being 787x1687 feet. The Agricultural Building of the St. Louis World's Fair will be 700x2000 feet, covering nearly thirty-two acres. The Agricultural Department of the Columbian Exposition had what was called an annex to the main building, the dimensions of the two

in each group of the classification from each of the art-producing countries of the world. The space devoted to such exhibits is less than has been provided on some former occasions, for the very reason that it is desired to show not a larger, but a better selection of art works than ever before has been presented at an International Exposition in this country."

Later a second building for manufactures and a second one for liberal arts were assigned, the former to Carrere & Hastings, and the latter to Eames & Young. Each of these extra buildings is to be 525x750 feet.

Several other buildings, not yet assigned, are to be erected. The dimensions of these principal structures show that the preparations for housing the most gigantic exposition the world ever saw are conceived on a grand scale.

A CITY'S EXPOSITION GARB.

The people of St. Louis are keenly aware of the fact that in the hurry of building new streets, new residence districts, and new sky-scrapers, they have permitted some older sections of the city to become just such shabby and dismal haunts as Dickens used to depict so graphically in London, fifty years ago. They are also keenly alive to the fact that the opening of the World's Fair will bring many "a chiel amang them takin' notes," and they want the city presented to the visitors in decent holiday garb.

A great improvement in this respect can be accomplished in one year, but there is much to be done, and Mayor Wells has the sympathy of the whole population in his protest against delays. The Municipal authorities can and ought to do a great part of the work of preparing the city for the reception of the very cream of the whole civilized world's population as visitors to the exposition. But the initiative of even that part of the work must come from the people, and a more important part must be taken in hand by the people themselves, as individuals, or as formed into voluntary local organizations.

Probably the impetus of building, beautifying and improving generally, in preparation for 1903, will henceforth increase in force rapidly, and once in vigorous operation, it will soon acquire momentum sufficient to overcome all obstacles. At one time a "Sprinkling Ring" was supposed to have the Municipal Assembly so "fixed" that a bill providing for municipal sprinkling, paid for by assessing the cost upon each front foot, could never be passed. But the women of the city took the matter in hand, and, on the presentation of petitions signed by nearly every housewife in St. Louis, opposition vanished into thin air.

Voluntary local organizations, with the women behind them, and animated by local interest and pride, could soon enlist the residents of each locality in co-operative and individual efforts that would speedily put the whole city in condition to invite inspection. If every voting precinct would begin to act on the principle of "keeping your own doorstep clean," the result would far outdo any possible accomplishment of the municipal authority. This does not mean, however, that the latter should be permitted to delay or shirk its full duty.

FIFTEEN BUILDINGS OF THE ST. LOUIS FAIR AND THEIR ARCHITECTS; ESTIMATED COST OVER \$7,000,000.

NAME OF BUILDING.	DIMENSIONS.	ARCHITECTS.
Art Building	300 x 600 ft.	
With two Pavilions	200 x 300 ft.	Cass Gilbert.
Liberal Arts Building	600 x 600 ft.	Eames & Young.
Liberal Arts Building, No. 2	525 x 750 ft.	Eames & Young.
Manufactures Building	600 x 1200 ft.	Carrere & Hastings.
Manufactures Building, No. 2	525 x 750 ft.	Carrere & Hastings.
Electricity Building	600 x 550 ft.	Walker & Kimball.
Mining & Metallurgy Building	600 x 1300 ft.	Van Brunt & Howe.
Education Building	550 x 700 ft.	Theo. C. Link.
Social Economy Building	550 x 700 ft.	Barnett, Haynes & Barnett.
Transportation Building	600 x 1200 ft.	Widmann, Walsh & Boisselier.
Agriculture Building	700 x 2000 ft.	Isaac S. Taylor.
Service Building	300 x 300 ft.	Isaac S. Taylor.
Government Building	100,000 sq. ft.	J. Knox Taylor.

To this list four other great exhibit buildings will be added, whose use has been decided on in a general way, and which will be designed by Chairman Taylor, or under his direct supervision.

and C. D. Boisselier, of Widmann, Walsh & Boisselier, of St. Louis; J. Knox Taylor, of Washington, D. C., Government architect; Emmanuel L. Masqueray, Chief Designer; and Samuel M. Kennard, Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

After a four hours' session, during which the ground plans, as developed by Mr. Masqueray, under Chief Architect Taylor's directions were gone over, and the needs of the different departments of the exposition relative to style of buildings, space, etc., were thoroughly considered, an assignment of the principal buildings of the World's Fair was made, as follows:

Agricultural Building, 700x2000 feet, Isaac S. Taylor; Manufactures Building, 600x1200 feet, Carrere & Hastings; Liberal Arts Building, 600x600 feet, Eames & Young; Social Economy Building, 550x700 feet, Barnett, Haynes & Barnett; Transportation Building, 600x1200 feet, Widman, Walsh & Boisselier; Education Building, 550x700 feet, Theodore C. Link; Art Building, main division, 300x600 feet, two wings each 200x300 feet, Cass Gilbert; Mines and Metallurgy Building, 600x1200 feet, Van Brunt & Howe; Electricity

being respectively 556x314 feet, and 800x500 feet. The cost of the two was \$699,316.75.

The Mines and Metallurgy Building will cover 720,000 square feet. The one at Chicago covered only 245,000 square feet, and its total cost was \$265,000. The Electricity Building will have 330,000 square feet of ground floor space. Chicago's had 237,650 square feet. The Educational Building, with an area of 400,000 square feet, and its annex, the Social Economy Building, covering 400,000 square feet more, will give the Educational Department 800,000 square feet of ground floor. The Educational Building at the Columbian Exposition covered only 105,850 square feet, and cost \$120,000. The Transportation Building will cover 720,000 square feet, against the Columbian's 245,760 square feet. The Fine Arts Building here will be somewhat smaller than the Columbian's. Prof. Ives, Director of the Art Department, announces that he will have fewer but better works of art than he had at the Chicago World's Fair. In a circular letter to artists, Director Ives says:

"It is the desire of the authorities of this department that there be shown at the Exposition a representation of the best works

DIRECTORS IN CHIEF.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS SELECTED FOR TWO OF THE FOUR GRAND DIVISIONS OF WORLD'S FAIR WORK.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held in St. Louis in 1903, will have no "Director General," such as former expositions have had, an officer to be the executive head of all departments, and to have the direct supervision. It will have four direc-

3d. The direction and supervision of all departments of exhibits.

4th. The direction of concessions and admissions, and kindred lines of exposition business.

The organization into these four divisions is foreshadowed by the work so far as it has progressed in St. Louis.

The precise titles of the four heads of grand divisions will be determined by the Board of Directors, in an amendment to the by-laws, which were made at a time when it was thought the duties would be consolidated in the hands of a "Director General." The titles may be "Director General of Construction and Maintenance," "Director General of Exploitation," "Director General of Exhibits," and "Director General of Concessions and Admissions." It may be thought preferable to use "Director in Chief of Construction and Maintenance," "Director in Chief of Exploitation," etc.

As already stated, two of the four heads have been decided upon, and the formal appointments will be recommended to the Board of Directors. The selections are Isaac S. Taylor, who takes the position of Director General or Director in Chief of Construction and Maintenance, and Frederick J. V. Skiff, who takes the position of Director General or Director in Chief of Exhibits. Messrs. Taylor and Skiff have entered upon their duties.

Mr. Isaac S. Taylor is a native of Nashville, Tenn., where he was born in 1851. He attended St. Louis University, and, in 1868, was graduated from that institution with class honors. He then entered the office of the late Geo. I. Barnett, one of the leading architects of St. Louis. Six years later he was taken into partnership, and the business was then conducted under the firm name of Barnett & Taylor. The Southern Hotel, the first fireproof hotel in St. Louis, and still one of the finest hotels in the city, was erected by this firm. In 1879, Mr. Taylor severed his connection with Mr. Barnett, and since then has been in business for himself in St. Louis. He has erected some of the biggest and best buildings in the city, and has done much work in Illinois and Texas.

An enumeration of a few of the leading structures which he designed shows the extent and character of the work he has made on architectural St. Louis. He built Liggett & Myers' block, on Washington avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets; the Drummond tobacco factory, Fourth and Spruce streets; the group of factory buildings at Tower Grove of the Liggett & Myers' Tobacco Company, since acquired by the Continental Tobacco Company; the Rialto Building, a steel frame office building at Fourth and Olive streets; the Columbia building, at Eighth and Locust streets; the Mercantile Club Building, at Seventh and Locust streets; the *Globe-Democrat* and *Republic* buildings;

the Public Library building at Ninth and Locust streets; the Planters Hotel, on Fourth street; and the National Bank of Commerce building, at Broadway and Olive street.

The late William Hyde's "History of St. Louis" has this to say of Mr. Taylor: "While planning and erecting public buildings and residences which have added to the beauty and attractiveness of the city, and to its metropolitan aspect, he has done much to elevate and improve public taste. The strictest professional rectitude has been one of the distinguishing features of his career in St. Louis, and nothing is better understood by those who come within the sphere of his operations than that every obligation which



Murillo Photo.

FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF,
Director of Exhibits.

tors general, or directors in chief. That plan of organization has been practically determined upon. Two of the four have been selected, so far as the Organization and Executive Committees are concerned, and formal action approving the selections will probably be made at the next meeting of the Board of Directors. The four men will divide the duties assigned in expositions heretofore to the "Director General," and with co-ordinate powers will be responsible directly to the President and Executive Committee of the company.

The making of the exposition divides itself into four branches. These are:

- 1st. Construction and maintenance.
- 2d. Exploitation at home and abroad.



Murillo Photo.

ISAAC S. TAYLOR,
Director of Works.

he takes upon himself will be faithfully executed, and that no laxity will be tolerated upon the part of anyone who becomes accountable to him in connection with building operations."

Mr. Frederick J. V. Skiff was born in Chicopee, Mass., in 1851. He lived in his earlier years also in Springfield, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y. He adopted journalism as a profession, and moved to Kansas in 1870. He was engaged in newspaper work at Lawrence, Kan., until 1877, when he moved to Colorado. Here he was employed upon, and finally became manager of, the *Denver Tribune*.

In 1889-90, he was State Commissioner of Immigration for Colorado, supervising the

State exhibits at expositions in Chicago and St. Louis during that time.

In 1890, President Harrison appointed him one of the National Commissioners to the World's Columbian Exposition. Subsequently he resigned this responsibility to become chief of the Department of Mines and Mining of that exposition, and later was appointed Deputy Director General. At the close of the Columbian Exposition he was appointed Director in Chief of the Field Columbian Museum, which position he still holds. He was in charge of the organizing, equipment and installation of the museum which, with the munificent endowment of Marshall Field, was opened in June, 1894, as a Museum of Natural Science and Anthropology. Mr. H. H. Higginbotham, who was the President of the Columbian Exposition, is President of this Institution, which has already become one of the foremost scientific museums of the world.

By consent of the Field Museum trustees, Mr. Skiff accepted the important position of Director in Chief of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900. In recognition of his services at Paris, he was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor by the French Government. Mr. Skiff has also received a bronze medal from France (1893), and a gold medal from Germany, in recognition of merit in exposition work. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Institute of Mining Engineers, International Museums Association (England), National Geographical Society, etc. In 1897 he assisted in organizing, and was a member of the jury at the Nashville Exposition.

JEFFERSON GOOD ROAD MONUMENT.

In line with the centennial celebration of the Louisiana Purchase by the great exposition at St. Louis, Lieutenant C. P. Shaw has published an appeal to the American people to build a Jefferson Memorial Road from Charlottesville, Va., to the tomb of the great patriot who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and made the purchase of Louisiana. A rough road, two and a half miles long, with grades of fifteen feet in the hundred, is now used by the thousands from all parts of the Union who stop at Charlottesville merely to visit Monticello and the tomb of Jefferson. A survey has shown that a new road, only half a mile longer, can be made, with grades so light that teams can trot all the way, up or down. Lieutenant Shaw believes that the few thousand dollars needed to make this road can easily be raised by popular contribution, and that, if entrusted to the Road Inquiry Office of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, will give us not only an object lesson in modern road making, but the most fitting commemoration of that practical side of Jefferson's character which made him such a strenuous advocate of good roads. If the Jefferson Clubs of the country will take concerted action on this suggestion, they can raise, at a single stated meeting, an ample fund for the purpose, and thus facilitate their pilgrimages to the shrine of their political faith, and at the same time create a fitting monument to its founder.

EUROPE AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Report of Mr. D. C. Nugent on His Recent Trip Abroad.

During a two-month tour through Belgium, France, Holland, Switzerland and Germany, Mr. D. C. Nugent paid particular attention to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition's foreign prospects and to the work now being done in its behalf abroad. Of course, he talked "Fair" to everybody he met, and especially to foreign officials, merchants, manufacturers and our own foreign representatives.

"If we can get one foreign country to make a good, strong exhibit, there will be no trouble in getting the rest of them to fall into line," said Mr. Nugent upon his return. "Those countries are great competitors for American patronage. They look forward to the business to be done with them with anxiety. If one country concludes to be represented, the others, in self-defense, will take the matter up. I do not believe it will be difficult to get any of them interested. France is anxious to make a good showing.

"At Paris I met Henry Vignaud, first assistant secretary of the American Embassy. Vignaud is a native of New Orleans, and he knows what this Western country can do. He will take a great interest in the Fair, and has promised to help in every way. I talked with officials in France, and they all expressed themselves as gratified at the opportunity they would have to show what they think is the superiority of French goods. At Aix-les-Bains I met Rudini, who was Prime Minister of Italy under King Humbert. Rudini expressed great interest in the Fair, and declared that Italy could not afford to refuse to participate. In Holland and Belgium the people are very much awake to the good of an exhibit in St. Louis, and I believe they will show up with a strong representation in all their various lines.

"While in Germany I called upon our fellow citizen, Adolphus Busch. He lives like a prince, not far from Wiesbaden. He controls an estate of about 27,000 acres. Mr. Busch and I talked World's Fair matters for several hours. He has been doing a great work. He has visited personally three of the kingdoms in Germany. He went right down and told the manufacturers about the Fair and urged upon them the importance of being represented. Mr. Busch is satisfied that Germany will participate in the Fair."

The Southern Railroad is making preparations to install an exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair, and to that end solicits specimens of ores, grain, fruits, manufactured products, and, in fact, anything and everything which would prove of interest. This road has made exhibits at all of the principal expositions and fairs held in this and other countries, and desires to make the St. Louis exhibit larger and finer than any that have preceded it.

Fifty years ago there was not a railroad in all the vast territory of the Louisiana Purchase.

CANADA INTERESTED.

Report of Secretary Aull, of the Agricultural Committee.

Mr. Robert Aull, Secretary of the World's Fair Department of Agriculture, visited Canada last month in the interest of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He attended the Toronto Industrial Exhibition and made the acquaintance of the leading exhibitors. Mr. Aull reports that he met Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario, and Mr. F. W. Hodson, livestock commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, both officially representing Hon. S. A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada. They stated that they would go before Parliament next winter and ask for an appropriation for an exhibit at the St. Louis Fair.

"The leading feature of the Canadian exhibits will undoubtedly be live-stock, in which Canada excels," reports Secretary Aull, "but there will also be other noteworthy features. Canada might also be called the originator of the 'exposition of processes' feature of expositions, and at the Toronto fair there are many exhibits of this character. For instance, in one of the departments there is a demonstration of the making of woolen goods. It shows the wool in the rough, and in every other condition, up to the finest quality of suitings.

"One of the features of the Toronto show is a daily banquet, to which a hundred or more visitors are invited. I was present at two of these, where I addressed the guests on the subject of our Exposition. I found that the greatest interest was being taken. It is safe to say that Canada, which has been famous for its exhibits at former expositions, will outdo itself in 1903. The Canadians are specially pleased that the matter has been brought to their attention at what they consider an early date. They say that much less time was allowed them to prepare for the Columbian Exposition."

Mr. J. R. Chenn, of St. Louis, who was born and brought up under the sound of the old parish church bell which was presented by King Louis XV of France to his far-off subjects in old Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1741, obtained in 1893 permission from the parish priest and citizens to take the old bell it had been his privilege to ring in his boyhood to the Columbian Exposition, he giving bond for its safe return. Mr. Chenn proposes now to bring the old bell to St. Louis in 1903, and hopes to bring with it a number of other interesting relics, including bricks brought from Pittsburg in a keelboat for the first brick building in Kaskaskia, the house in which the Legislature of Illinois held its meetings before the capital of the State was removed to Vandalia, Ill.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company is sending out 10,000 picture postal cards, the picture being a view of the scene at Forest Park when Director William H. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, was driving the first stake.

JAMES MADISON.

Secretary of State when the Louisiana Treaty was Negotiated.

Next after Jefferson, James Madison, the "Father of the Constitution," as he was called by his contemporaries, is entitled to the credit of acquiring for the United States the vast territory we ultimately secured through the Louisiana Purchase.

He was throughout Jefferson's public life his most intimate friend his adviser, and ablest political lieutenant. He sympathized with Jefferson's anxiety for the extension of our western boundaries, and at the beginning of the agitation of the Mississippi river question he had written an able and exhaustive treatise on the right of our western settlers to the free navigation of that river. Though a Jefferson partisan in the opposition to Washington's administration, he was naturally so mild and conciliatory in his bearing, and so fair in controversy, that he never lost the personal confidence and regard of his political opponents, and President Washington consulted him often. As Jefferson's Secretary of State for eight years, and then his chosen successor in the Presidential office for eight years more, he wrote the instructions which guided Livingston, Monroe, and other diplomatic representatives in all steps leading up to and pending the negotiation of the treaty, and was earnest in promoting the subsequent measures taken to secure possession of the utmost limits of the ceded territory.

James Madison, the son of a planter in Orange County, Va., was born in King George County, while his mother was away from home on a visit, March 16, 1751, and he died June 28, 1836, the last surviving member of the convention that made our present Constitution. After graduating as B. A., in 1771, he remained at Princeton College, studying under its President until he became very delicate from over-study, and he remained so for a long time. His participation in the revolutionary movements of the day, including the famous Williamsburg Convention, in May, 1776, which adopted a declaration of right, and a plan of independent government for Virginia, his service in the Virginia Council of State for two years, and his continuous service in the Continental Congress from 1777 to 1783, gave a new direction to his studies, making him painfully aware of all the defects of the government under the old Articles of Confederation and in the end he made himself more profoundly acquainted than any other man of his day with the features, merits, defects, and tendencies of all the governments that had ever existed. He did more than any other man to call the Convention of 1787 into being; more than any other man to give our Constitution its form and substance; more than any other man to secure its adoption by Virginia and the other states.

Retiring from the Presidency in 1817, he devoted the last twenty years of his life to agricultural pursuits on his Montpelier estate, but never lost his interest in litera-

ture and politics, continuing to be consulted to the last by statesmen as an oracle on all Constitutional questions.

During the time she presided over the White House, Mrs. Madison became scarcely less famous, and even more popular than her husband. She gave the Mansion a social *eclat* it never had before, and has never attained since, excepting, perhaps, during the four years of Mrs. James K. Polk's residence there. As a gracious and charming hostess, the latter was often classed as the peer of Mrs. Madison, but the retired statesmen who no longer spent their winters in Washington would shake their heads, as if to intimate that the admirers of Mrs. Polk did not know Mrs. Madison. Both long survived their husbands, and were held in veneration by the whole country as long as they lived.

Rufus Wilmot Griswold's "Republican Court, or American Society in the Days of Washington" says of Mrs. James Madison: "Dolly Payne, born in North Carolina, had been educated according to the strictest rules



Drawn by J. Herring, after J. Wood Prudhomme engraving. Private Collection Fred. W. Lehmann.

MRS. JAMES MADISON.

Famous for hospitality.

of the Quakers, in Philadelphia, where at an early age she married a young lawyer of this sect, named Todd; but becoming a widow, she threw off drab silks and plain laces, and was for several years one of the gayest and most fascinating women of the city. She had many lovers, but she gave the preference to Mr. Madison, and became his wife in 1794."

Hon. Webster Davis, ex-Assistant Secretary of State under President McKinley, and ex-Mayor of Kansas City, has been lecturing all over the Union, and he says, "Wherever I have been throughout the Republic, I have heard persons talking about what a great fair St. Louis is going to have, and I feel sure that the exposition will be the greatest success of its kind in history. I am quite sure Kansas City will do her part in the matter."

ETHNOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Realistic Exhibits of Race—Life and Movement for the World's Fair.

A letter from Prof. F. W. Putnam, of Harvard University, commends Chairman Lehmann's plan of making "life and movement" the leading feature of the Ethnological display at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. In this letter Prof. Putnam says of his experience as Chief of the Department of Ethnology in Chicago's Columbian Exposition:

"I endeavored to bring about such a representation of the various people of America, but time and money were wanting for the proper execution of the plan, in addition to the development of the other sections of the department, as shown in the anthropological building and on the grounds adjoining. I succeeded, however, in obtaining representatives of several tribes, notably the Kwakiutls of British Columbia, who were living in their native habitations, and practicing their aboriginal customs, ceremonies and arts. From the crowds of visitors always about these native peoples, and the great interest evinced in their doings, it was evident to all that had the plan of representing all the American types been carried out, there would not have been a more taking or interesting exhibit on the grounds. I may add that the famous midway was also an illustration of the exceeding interest that all persons take in the life of man in its different phases."

Referring to the lack of time for preparing such a display as would include all the races of the world, Prof. Putnam says: "Still, something could be done in getting the several types represented, as, for instance, the African, Asiatic, Polynesian and Australian, and some groups of Europeans. But, after all, now that our dominion covers so many native peoples, would it not be better to limit the plan to the native peoples of North and South America, the West Indies, Hawaiian Islands, Samoa, Sulu, and the Philippines? A thorough exhibit of all types of man in these regions would be in many ways most instructive, and would be an object lesson of the greatest importance to us all. The several types of people of the Philippines and of our Pacific Islands would be a grand display, if the native houses, utensils, weapons, manufactures, etc., were brought with the people, and no makeshift imitations allowed, as was the case on the midway of Chicago; while our North and South American tribes and representatives from the West Indies would present about all phases of man, from the lowest savagery of the natives of Tierra del Fuego through several stages to the town-building.

"If carried out in the proper scientific spirit, with a strict adherence to truthful presentation, and no humbuggery allowed from the very start, even in the slightest modification of exact conditions, such an exhibit would not only give a distinctive character to the exposition, but would also be one that could never be repeated, owing to the rapid changes that are taking place among all peoples, and particularly among those on the American continent."

THE CEREMONIAL STAKE.

PHYSICAL WORK OF THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR AUSPICIOUSLY
BEGUN ON SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.

The pivotal stake of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has been driven. This important ceremony was performed in the presence of nearly 2,000 enthusiastic peo-

ple of St. Louis, at noon, on Tuesday, September 3d, just four months and one day after the organization of the Exposition Company. President D. R. Francis placed the three-foot polished oak stake in the ground at the point indicated by the surveyors, and Treasurer W. H. Thompson, with a new axe, drove the stake firmly into the ground. In order that the directors present might participate in the ceremony, a large silver nail had been provided, which was driven into the top of the stake, each of the twenty directors who were there striking the nail a

history of this enterprise, but in the history of the Mississippi Valley, and of our entire country. We are entering upon a work which will not only broaden and elevate this community, but whose beneficent influences will be felt from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes to the gulf. The first stake will now be driven by our Chairman on Grounds and Buildings, a man who has from the beginning of this work borne a laboring oar, and who has done more than any other one man, or any set of men, toward raising the money requisite for carrying to



MR. W. H. THOMPSON DRIVING THE CEREMONIAL STAKE, FOREST PARK, SEPT. 3, 1901.

Photo by George Stark.

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hatchets have been preserved, and will eventually be deposited with the Missouri Historical Society.

Before the driving of the stake, President Francis called the interested company to order, and addressed them briefly as follows:

"Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and friends—We have met here this morning in an informal manner, and without notice, to take the first step in the physical work of the great undertaking which was inaugurated in this city three years ago. The stake which will now be driven will mark an epoch, not only in the

successful completion the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Mr. Thompson, you will drive the stake."

When the stake had been driven, and the silver nail had been struck by each of the directors present, Chief Architect Isaac W. Taylor spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen, the stake has been driven, and I wish to say that from this point will radiate every line to form the physical development of the Fair. Gentlemen, there are a great many men who think that they will get in their work if you give them a chance to talk, but to-day, the less talking the archi-

fects do, and the more work they do, the greater will be the results, I know, that will redound to the benefit of this great undertaking. This stake represents the architectural center of the entire grounds that are going to be laid out to develop this Fair. From it is to be formed the center of every avenue, of every passage, of every cascade, and of every waterfall that has been designed upon what we call the 'lay-out' plan.' On the sides of these avenues will be placed the main buildings, and I am sure that the designing of these buildings, exclusive of my-

mittee on Ceremonies, who spoke as follows: "Mr. President—Those who have been inclined to complain of the slowness of the work of creating the exposition for the year past should remember that only four months ago the World's Fair was only in embryo, in the hands of a volunteer committee of promoters. That since that time a great corporation has been formed, with a capital of \$15,000,000, its various departments have been organized, a site has been selected amid the keenest competition of numerous eligible sites, the general plan and scope have been

the iron will and the quick perception of Mr. Thompson, this stake would never have been driven. Now, my fellow-directors, as we have a share in the work, let us stand united, and aid the men to deliver this work in its splendid completeness on the day appointed."

President Francis, at the conclusion of the ceremony, added a closing word: "Gentlemen," he said, "that ends the simple ceremonies of this historic occasion. I only desire to repeat the closing injunction of Mr. Walbridge, and ask not only the directors



Photo by George Stark.

PRESIDENT DAVID R. FRANCIS DELIVERING THE ADDRESS ON OCCASION OF DRIVING OF CEREMONIAL STAKE.

self, has been placed in the hands of as able men as there are in the United States, and in a few words I can say that on the 30th day of April, 1903, if the Lord gives me the present health that I have, and the sustaining power of the gentlemen that are before me, I will turn over to you the grandest, most magnificent exposition in the way of buildings, architectural effects and landscape gardening that the world has ever seen."

President Francis next introduced Mr. Cyrus P. Walbridge, representing the Com-

made and approved, and now we have met to drive the first stake in the practical work of constructing the exposition, and I ask those who have complained to cite an instance where similar work has not required double that time. This is not a time, perhaps, to praise individuals, but it is only fitting that this stake should be driven by one who has been the hitching post of the movement from the time of his connection with it. I do not detract from the masterly work of President Francis and other men when I say, had it not been for the steady hand,

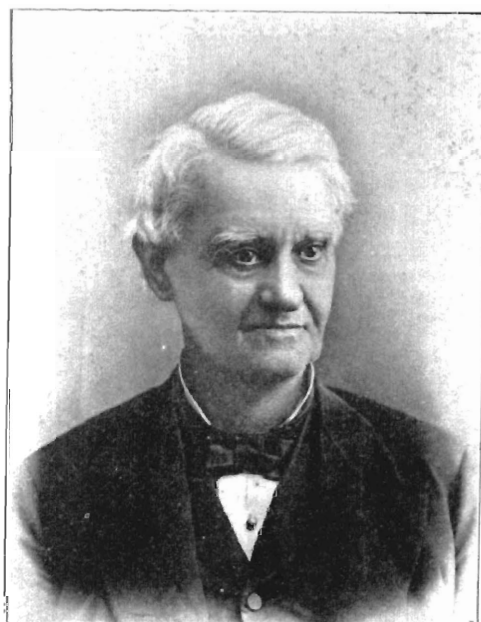
of this company, but every man, every woman, and every child in this community, to put their shoulders to the wheel, and to work earnestly and in harmony for the success of this great undertaking."

The day was a beautiful one, and the crowd thoroughly enthusiastic, and in full sympathy with the spirit of those who were active in the events of the day. The following named directors were present: President D. R. Francis, Cyrus P. Walbridge, Wm. H. Thompson, C. H. Huttig, Nathan Frank, Murray Carleton, Chas. F. Wenneker, R. H.

Stockton, J. J. Wertheimer, Walter B. Stevens, John Schroers, James F. Coyle, Alex. DeMenil, Julius J. Schotten, C. F. Blanke, H. W. Steinbiss, John Scullin, George L. Edwards, J. C. Van Blarcom, J. W. McDonald, James Campbell.

Aside from the officers of the exposition and the spectators who came out of curiosity, there were other interested onlookers. These were the corps of surveyors working under Richard H. Phillips. The corps consisted of Curtis Hill, instrument man; T. G. Drayer, chainman; E. T. Gillespie, rodman; C. Cochran, axman; S. B. Gover, axman; M. T. Bain, axman; James O'Neill, chainman; W. Foutz, flagman; Paul Phillips, flagman. Mr. R. P. Garrett was also present with his transit. Particular interest was also taken in the work by Overseer Wm. S. Lamar and Keeper Phil Kophlin, of the Forest Park employees.

Many of the participants in the day's work accepted an invitation of Mr. Charles Schweickardt to take lunch at the Cottage.



HON. RICHARD W. THOMPSON,
Who Knew All the Presidents of the United States,
Except Two.

Elaborate preparations had been made, and those who found it possible to accept the invitation, passed a pleasant half hour. Among informal speeches, a notable one was made by Mr. C. P. Walbridge, who took occasion to pay a compliment to the work of the local press relative to the exposition. They had regarded it as an enterprise in which they were all specially interested, he said, recognizing all that had to be overcome, and indulging in no criticism when progress was not of the kind to be readily seen.

The World's Fair Committee on Manufactures and Liberal Arts has chosen Frank Gaiennie, now President of the St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall Association, to be chief of its department, with Arnold Shanklin, of Carrollton, Mo., as assistant, and J. C. Thompson, of St. Louis, as Secretary. The appointments are subject to the approval of the Executive Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

HE KNEW JEFFERSON.

Recollections of the late Col. R. W. Thompson, President Hayes' Secretary of the Navy.

The accompanying half-tone of Jefferson is, perhaps, the best likeness that was ever made of the author of the Declaration of Independence, and the President of the United States under whose administration the Louisiana territory was acquired. This picture was a favorite with the late Colonel Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, who was Secretary of the Navy during President Hayes' administration, and an accepted authority on American history.

Mr. Chas. M. Reeves, Secretary of the Joint Committee on Legislation and State and Territorial Exhibits, was intimately acquainted with Colonel Thompson, and during his career as a staff correspondent for metropolitan newspapers, frequently had occasion to visit the "silver tongued orator" at his home in Terre Haute.

"At the time of the downfall of Ferdinand de Lesseps, of Suez Canal fame," said Mr. Reeves, "I was sent to interview Colonel Thompson concerning the great Panama Canal scandal. The 'Old Man Eloquent' was at that time President of the American branch of the Panama Company, and had known De Lesseps and his family intimately for many years. He was heartbroken over the great engineer's downfall, and was loath to discuss the subject.

"At the first opportunity he turned the conversation into his favorite topic, his recollections of the Presidents, and I remember so well what he said about Jefferson. I asked him particularly about the Jefferson-Hamilton controversy, which occurred while both were members of Washington's cabinet. The question was, perhaps, a little direct, but he evaded it nicely, saying that both were eminently great men, but so essentially different in their make-up that it would be impossible to draw a comparison.

"He was then engaged in writing his 'Recollections of the Presidents,' and he called my attention to what he had written about Jefferson.

"When it is known that Colonel Thompson saw every President of the United States except Washington and the elder Adams, weight must be given to what he says. His published volume contains the following, and, if my memory serves me right, it is exactly as it was put in the manuscript which he handed me:

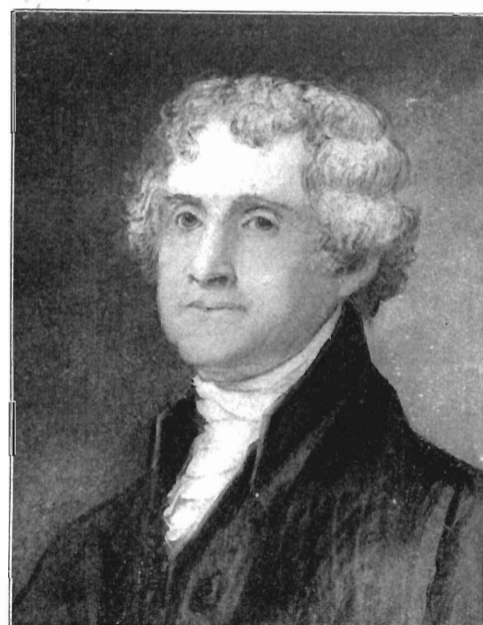
"In the spring of 1825 I visited Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, where the State University is located, and then had an opportunity to observe Jefferson somewhat closely, but for a much shorter time than I desired. He had come to town from Monticello—where he is now by—in a light-covered carriage, drawn by two horses and driven by an old negro man. The object of his visit seemed to be the purchase of goods, as I found him in a store thus engaged.

"I was scarcely old enough to form intelligent conclusions regarding him from observation so casual, especially as he was engaged in such commonplace business as purchasing domestic supplies, yet to a youth like me it appeared something more than a mere privilege that I should be permitted to look upon the author of the Declaration of Independence, who was one of the foremost men in the country and who had reflected honor

upon his and my own native State, as well as upon the nation. I scrutinized him so closely that the scene was photographed upon my mind, and memory, every now and then, has summoned him again before me.

"He was then two years younger than I am as I now write, but bore the marks of decrepitude—the wearing away of the vigorous energies of manhood. Notwithstanding the thoughts that crowded my youthful mind, I could not avoid observing the plainness and almost simple rusticity of his dress. His clothing was evidently home-made—probably woven upon a domestic loom—and there was nothing about either its cut or make-up to indicate that it had passed through the hands of a fashionable tailor.

"In fact, he belonged to that class of men who, disregarding the frivolities of society, devote their best faculties to other and greater objects. His shoulders were considerably stooped. He did not remove his hat, and I could observe only the face below it. I obtained a position, however, which enabled me to see his eyes with tolerable distinctness; and while they had undoubtedly lost somewhat of their brilliancy, they were still clear, penetrating and bright. His voice was feeble and slightly tremulous, but not sufficiently so to leave the impression that it was not susceptible of distinct and clear enunciation when there was occasion for it.



THOMAS JEFFERSON,
As Hon. Richard W. Thompson Remembered Him.

"It appeared to me that he was careful in selecting his purchases, but he did not higgie about the prices. The merchant with whom he dealt exhibited the most marked deference to him, and when his purchases closed, took him by the arm and conducted him to his carriage, which he slowly entered with his assistance and that of the driver. The carriage then drove in the direction of Monticello."

The picture of Jefferson which Colonel Thompson published in his chapter on the third President, is taken from the famous portrait after G. Stuart by H. B. Hall.

The reception room and parlors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Building at the Pan-American Exposition were thrown open one evening recently to the Mexican colony there for a reception to Mr. Jose de Olivares, who represents the St. Louis World's Fair in Buffalo. The affair was informal and unofficial. The South and Central American Commissioners to the Pan-American Exposition were present with their ladies, as were also the commissioners from many of the states of the American Union.

THE ART DEPARTMENT.

Progress of the Work Under Director Halsey C. Ives—Rules and Regulations.

Prof. Halsey C. Ives, Director of the Art Department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, has opened offices for the Art Department in the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts. Two large rooms on the ground floor of the Museum have been appropriated to the use of the department. He thought it best to have his offices at the Museum because all the records of his services at the Chicago World's Fair are kept there.

"The Art Department is already fully organized, even to matters of detail," said Professor Ives recently. "Extensive correspondence is already under way. Mr. Charles Kurtz, my assistant, worked in New York in the interest of the department before he came to St. Louis. Owing to the fact that I have kept my exhibition records of the Chicago work complete, we are immeasurably in advance of the point possible under different conditions, and this advantage I am determined to maintain. We are way ahead of the work done for the Columbian Exposition twenty months before the opening of the fair there. Although the methods employed there for gathering the art display were reduced to extreme simplicity, the ways and means of this collection will be much simpler and more expeditious. The department here is already fully organized, even to matters of detail. The force in this office will not number more than five persons up to the time when the outside representatives are called in from their field work, which will not be until well along toward the Exposition year. Remember that the scope of this art display goes far beyond the classification at the Columbian Exposition. Not only will the creations of the painter and sculptor have places in the general exhibit, but the worker in glass, in metal, in wood, and other native material who has developed a praiseworthy degree of perfection. Art in its broadest spirit will receive recognition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition."

Director Ives is now in communication with the heads of Art Museums and schools in Europe in regard to securing exhibits for the St. Louis World's Fair.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The following are the Rules and Regulations which are to govern the Department of Art at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition:

SECTION 1.

CLASSIFICATION.

The Department of Art of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be open to such works of American (United States) and foreign artists, whether previously exhibited or not, as may be classed under the head of Art, in accordance with the following—

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION.

Department B.

Paintings, cartoons, drawings, architecture, sculpture, decoration and original objects of art workmanship.

Group 1.

Paintings on canvas, wood, metal, enamel, porcelain, faience, and on various preparations, by all direct methods in oil, wax and tempera (fresco painting on walls). Drawings and cartoons in

water color, pastel, chalk, charcoal, pencil and other media.

Group 2.

Engravings and lithographs, etchings and engravings in one or more colors. Auto-lithographs with pencil or brush.

Group 3.

Sculpture, medals, engravings on gems. Sculpture and bas-reliefs of figures and groups in marble, bronze, terra cotta, plaster and ivory. Models in plaster and terra cotta. Cameos and intaglios.

Group 4.

Architecture.

Drawings and models of completed buildings. Designs and projects for buildings, *i. e.*, designs other than of architectural or constructive engineering.

Group 5.

Selections from private collections.

Group 6.

Examples of art work in glass, pottery, metals, and other materials.



CHAS. M. KURTZ,
Assistant Chief of the Art Department.

SECTION 2.

The following will not be admitted:

1. Copies, even though they may be reproduced in a class different from that of the original. For example, engravings obtained by industrial processes.
2. Pictures, drawings or engravings not framed.
3. Works of sculpture in unbaked clay.

SECTION 3.

The Department of Art shall consist of:

1. An American (United States) section.
2. A section for each foreign country which is represented by a Government Commission, or by a National Committee.
3. A section comprising exhibits from private collections, and the works of artists of non-represented foreign countries, whose works may be admitted under the provisions of Section 8.

SECTION 4.

American (United States) artists must deposit, or cause to be deposited, with the Chief of the Department of Art before July 1, 1902, a list signed by them of such works as they desire to exhibit. A separate list should be made for each group and class, strictly following the schedule in Section 11.

Artists will be duly notified when their works must be sent in for examination by a jury to be appointed in the future.

SECTION 5.

Works of American (United States) artists intended for the contemporaneous division, which have been produced since 1892, and which have passed the examination of juries of exhibitions of acknowledged standing, will be admitted "on list," should the jury of this department so determine. An examination of lists will be made at an early date after November 1, 1902. Artists whose works may be admitted under these conditions will be informed at once by the Chief of the Department of Art. Works accepted must be delivered at the receiving gate of the building of the Department of Art on or before March 1, 1903.

SECTION 6.

Foreign The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, or its representatives, will be responsible for simple interior decoration of the galleries of the Art Building. Special decoration or arrangements in lighting, etc., differing from those provided, will be executed at the expense of the Commission or Committee of the country asking it, and under the joint direction of the foreign representative and the Chief of the Department of Art and the Architect of the Art Building.

SECTION 7.

The Chief of the Department of Art will not correspond with artists of countries represented by a Government Commission, or a National Committee. The works of these artists will be admitted only through the Government Commission or National Committee having in charge their reception and return.

SECTION 8.

Foreign artists, natives of countries not represented by a Government Commission or a National Committee should address their requests to the Chief of the Department of Art before July 1, 1902. They should notify him of the number of works they desire to exhibit, the subjects, and dimensions including frame. They will then be informed where to send their works for examination by a special jury, which will pass upon their admission. In the case of works that have already passed the juries of exhibitions of acknowledged standing, and which have been exhibited, action will be taken by the jury at an early date after July 1, 1902. A notice of the action of the jury will be sent to the artists at once. Works accepted must be delivered at the receiving gate of the Art Building on or before March 1, 1903.

SECTION 9.

General.

Packing and transportation of all works will be at the expense of the exhibitors, unless special arrangements are made through private enterprise or public effort. A special rule for the guidance of those sending works, giving information in regard to packing, marking and shipping, will be furnished on application.

SECTION 10.

The custodian of the Art Building will have the care and protection of the works of art. Guardians of the gallery will be subject to his direction. He will exercise all due vigilance to insure the safety and protection of the works of art against theft or damage.

Information as to special insurance, etc., will be given on application.

SECTION 11.

Works of art will not be sketched, photographed, or reproduced except with the written permission of the exhibitor, countersigned by the Chief of the Department of Art.

SECTION 12.

The number and character of the honors to be conferred will be announced later; also, the appointment of the Jury of Awards.

SECTION 13.

Works of art must remain in the Exposition until its close, unless removed by special permit, signed by the Chief of the Department of Art, the Commissioner of the section to which they belong, and the Chief Executive of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

SECTION 14.

All works exhibited must be removed within a reasonable time after the close of the Exposition. They will be delivered only on presentation of the original receipt.

SECTION 15.

The building for the art exhibits is a bonded warehouse, and all works of art will be received within its walls subject to the inspection of the Custom officials, but without payment of duty. They will be received and sent out in bond, in accordance with the regulations of the Customs Department of the United States Treasury.

In cases where pictures or other works of art are sold, to remain in the United States in the possession of private individuals, duty will be paid in accordance with the customs laws governing such cases.

SECTION 16.

It is understood that artists, either native or foreign, becoming exhibitors, thereby accept the conditions stated above, and agree to comply in every respect with the above requirements.

HALSEY C. IVES,

Chief of the Department of Art.

Approved:

THOS. H. CARTER,

Chairman, Government Commission.

Approved:

DAVID R. FRANCIS,

President, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

NOTE.—In the Department of Art there will be two general divisions of exhibits, contemporaneous and retrospective. Works in the contemporaneous division will be such as have been produced since 1892—the close of the period covered by the contemporaneous exhibit of the Chicago Exposition of 1893. The retrospective division will include works produced between 1803 and 1892—or the production of artists who lived within this period whose works influenced the development of the art of the past century.

In the United States section, there will also be a division devoted to especially interesting works borrowed from institutions or private owners which may cover periods other than the above.

Hon. Bellamy Storer, U. S. Minister at Madrid, has written to President Francis urging the importance of separating the products of "art industry" from the exhibits of the purely useful. "The trades of Europe, with which we are competing, are more and more doing this," he says, "and only in sporadic instances have we attempted thus far in competition with them to exploit this application of the decorative and ornamental to the practical and useful. Whenever Americans have tried to do this, they have met with success that is a matter of pride to our countrymen who have noticed it, but heretofore, in expositions of American exhibits, this kind of industry for decoration and embellishment has been scattered and exhibited without any unity of effect."

The material used in the construction work of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will, in the main, be of the commercial standard makes and sizes. The sizes of lumber used for joists, studding, floor beams, rafters, etc., will, as a rule, be such as mills ordinarily turn out, and lumber dealers carry in stock. The sections of structural steel to be used in the bigger buildings will generally be of the kind mills can supply in the shortest time, and with the least work. The World's Fair buildings will have to be done in a comparatively short time, and for that reason the materials used should be of the stock ordinarily carried by dealers. This will hasten the delivery and reduce the cost of the materials.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Director Rogers Establishes Headquarters and Begins Work.

Prof. J. Howard Rogers, Director of the Educational Department of the fair, is entering upon his work with a feeling that he can make his part of the fair surpass anything that was done or attempted at Paris or any former exposition. Collecting all educational exhibits in one building will enable him to achieve the completeness and effectiveness that were prevented at other expositions by arbitrary classifications and collections. He knows that hard work will be required to get up such a collection as he is ambitious to arrange, but he begins the work hopefully, and with an energy elated with the opportunity to carry out plans that were balked by the obstacles he encountered elsewhere.

Director Rogers has opened offices in the Third National Bank Building. Upon his arrival in St. Louis he was met at Union Station by Chairman John Schroers, of the Committee on Education, and Mr. Schroers has since devoted much of his time to him.

"Placing all the educational exhibits in a Department Building will be something new," says Prof. Rogers. "I like the idea very much. The fact that the educational exhibit here is to be so well ordered is one of the reasons why I was glad to accept the direction of the department. Education was classed among the liberal arts at the Paris Exposition. The governments that made exhibits divided the space allowed them for liberal arts exhibits and educational exhibits in any manner that pleased them. For that reason, Germany paid very little attention to educational matters, devoting the space to such things as instruments of precision, in which she excels. If the St. Louis Exposition is to be the best on record, as we intend to make it, it must include an exhibit of the educational systems of other countries. Of course, this means a great deal of hard work. It will be an easy matter to get buildings constructed, but the time is short for exhibit work. St. Louis has plenty of money, and must make money count against time."

Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, writes to Chairman Schroers as follows:

"I congratulate you upon your success in securing Mr. Rogers as Director of the Educational Department. It seems to me that this is a most important step toward the complete success of the department under the charge of your committee.

"Mr. Rogers, as Director of the Educational Exhibit in Paris, showed great ability in using the limited amount of money which was placed at his disposal to the advantage of the whole country. Mr. Rogers possesses that first requisite, a 'savoir faire,' and knows how to present his wishes in such a way that it seems an act of gracious courtesy on his part to give one an opportunity to further his schemes. In dealing with the members of the bureau of awards and with other foreign officials, Mr. Rogers showed great tact, and for the first time in the his-

tory of world's fairs he made it apparent to European observers that the United States had a national system of education. Hitherto it was supposed that the lack of central control was an insurmountable obstacle to the development of a national system of education, but, under Mr. Rogers' management, the skilled experts of Europe had their attention directed to the fact that there really exists in the United States a national system of education. Cities as far apart as Boston, New Orleans, St. Louis, San Francisco and St. Paul have substantially the same ideas in regard to education, and their exhibits resembled one another almost as much as two fruits growing on the same tree.

"A piece of an American exhibit, if placed anywhere in Paris, could not be mistaken for that of any other nation. The national characteristic was so strong in the methods of instruction, and the individuality of the pupils who wrote the exercises was so apparent, that there could be no difficulty in recognizing the country from which the exhibit had come. This was a great revelation, not only to the people of Paris, but to Germany, England, and other countries that participated in the Paris Exposition. It was something that had never been observed and recorded before. To Mr. Rogers, more than to anybody else, this result was due, and the prizes awarded to the American educational exhibit proved the influence of his leadership. I take the liberty to mention these things as well known to me through personal observation made during my tour to Europe in 1900, and confirmed by very numerous channels of information since."

One of the most interesting parts of the Louisiana Purchase is the "Platte Purchase." Prior to 1837 the northwestern boundary of Missouri was the northern extension of the line from the mouth of the Kaw River, at Kansas City, to the southern boundary of Iowa. The triangular strip of country between this western line of Missouri and the Missouri River belonged to various Indian tribes. By an Act of Congress, in 1836, this territory was purchased and the Indian title extinguished, and in 1837 it was thrown open to settlement and became a part of Missouri. The country was and is yet known as the "Platte Purchase," and embraced the present counties of Platt, Buchanan, Andrew, Holt, Atkinson and Nodaway. It cannot be excelled in the United States for the fertility and productiveness of its soil and the prosperous condition of its inhabitants.

Besides the fourteen principal buildings, to which ground space has already been allotted, there are to be pavilions connected with some of them by colonnades. In short, the architectural features of the exposition are planned on a scale of spaciousness not hitherto attempted at any International Fair.

With its million dollar appropriation, and its magnificent and varied resources, Missouri can, and doubtless will, present the grandest state exhibit ever seen at an exposition.

STATES AND TERRITORIAL EXHIBITS.

EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY WILL BE REPRESENTED
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

September has been a busy month with the joint Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits and Legislation. Three State Legislatures will meet between now and the first of the year, and in January eleven others will be in session.

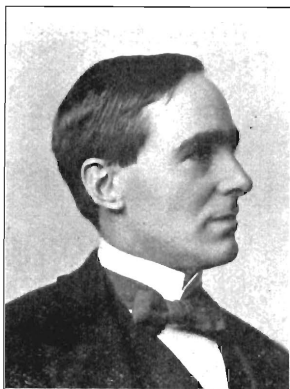
The Georgia Legislature will convene on the 24th of this month, and a great effort has been made to have everything in readiness by the opening of the session. Several hundred letters have been addressed to newspaper editors throughout the state. Every state official, including circuit judges, sheriffs, and county clerks in every county have been asked to interest the people of their community, and letters have been sent to

NEW HAMPSHIRE IN LINE.

Old Home Week and Winston Churchill's
Concord Address.

"Old Home Week" in New Hampshire was celebrated this year in over 100 cities and towns. Every such celebration was attended by hundreds of people who had moved away years before, and were now at the old home again to enjoy the annual reunion. One of the speakers at the celebration at Concord was Mr. Winston Churchill, the author, a former resident of St. Louis, who was recently appointed a member of the New

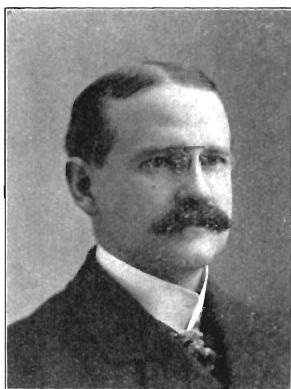
After telling how Jefferson asked Napoleon Bonaparte for an outlet for American commerce to the Gulf of Mexico and received the whole of Louisiana Territory, Mr. Churchill continued: "This was less than 100 years ago, and only a few stray settlements intervened in the 3,000 miles of wilderness between eastern New York and Georgia and the western ocean. The story of the conquest of that 3,000 miles of wilderness is the most absorbing story in the history of the world. It is not merely a tale of battle and murder, of starvation and hardship of every kind. Other peoples have been able to conquer wildernesses. But it remained for the American to conquer this vast wilderness scientifically. The most remarkable feature of that remarkable march which Sherman made to the sea, and northward again was American ingenuity. There were men in his army who could do anything from re-making a locomotive out of a shapeless mass of iron to shoeing a horse so that he would go on three legs. Alexander conquered an empire which embraced a large



WINSTON CHURCHILL.



ORTON B. BROWN.



FRANK E. KALEY.



ADAM GRAFF.



SAMUEL C. EASTMAN.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COMMISSIONERS, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

members of the Legislature, calling their attention to the importance of having the state fully represented at the coming exposition.

Chairman Huttig, of the State and Territorial Exhibits Committee, returned recently from a ten days' trip in the east, where he rendered valuable services in getting World's Fair matters prominently before the people of New York and the New England States.

Chairman Houser, of the Committee on Legislation, returned several days ago from his summer home at Wequetonsing, and at once took up the work in hand.

The results achieved in the states where the work has been actively undertaken have been most gratifying.

A meeting of the joint committee will be held in a few days, when plans will be outlined for active work before the Legislatures that meet this fall and winter.

Chief Porter, of the Creek Nation, is chairman of a delegation from the Indian Territory which has charge of World's Fair matters in that section of the country. The gentlemen recently notified President Francis that they would soon visit St. Louis and have a conference with him and the Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits.

Hampshire Commission for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. A considerable portion of his address was devoted to the Buffalo and St. Louis expositions. "Last month," said Mr. Churchill, "I went out to the Buffalo exposition to make a speech at the dedication of the building which is devoted to the interests of the Louisiana Purchase. While there I was struck irresistibly with a fact that had indeed occurred to me before, but never with such force. Just 100 years ago, the site of that magnificent exposition was one of many Indian battle grounds, and the city of Buffalo itself a collection of log cabins. To-day that exposition represents the power and wealth of a nation which is now unsurpassed in wealth and power. And this has all been done in the space of a single century—as short a space in the life of a nation as is a decade in the life of a man. In that time the United States has grown up from the small confederation that stretched along the seaboard, and that nobody thought much about, to the country which we know and honor to-day. The acquisition of the territory of Louisiana was the most momentous thing that ever happened to this nation. It was then that we began to grow."

part of Europe and Asia, and even Africa. But Alexander's successors were not able to hold it, for the simple reason that Macedonians were not Americans. The empire of the Cæsars fell largely because Roman roads, good as they were, could not take the place of railroads and steamboats and telegraph wires. These were the instruments by which this nation was amalgamated, and as much honor is due to Fulton and Morse as to Clarke and Daniel Boone.

"The truth is that we have been making history so fast, that few of us have had time to read it. And a people must know what they have been in order to appreciate what they are, and to predict with any certainty what they will be.

"It is unnecessary to linger upon the role which the people of New England played in the conquest of the wilderness. For the most part—I do not say, by any means, entirely—but for the most part, the early pioneers came from the southern states. They pushed their way across the Blue Ridge mountains into Kentucky and Tennessee, fighting as they went, and finally reached the French settlements on the Mississippi. The New England emigration came somewhat later, and their pioneers covered what was then

known as the Northwest Territory, the plain States of Ohio and Illinois. But the wonderful history of this conquest has been made within fifty years."

The New Hampshire Commission for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition consists of Hon. Frank E. Kaley, of Milford; Winston Churchill, Cornish; Hon. Samuel C. Eastman, Concord; J. Adam Graff, Manchester, and Orton B. Brown, Berlin, N. H. Two of the gentlemen appointed by Gov. Jordan are well known in St. Louis. Mr. Edward N. Pearson, Secretary of State of New Hampshire, says in a letter to the Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company: "In making Mr. Churchill a member of the commission, we are loaning to you what we have taken from you. Mr. Eastman's prominence as a lawyer, and his connection with the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, should make him a very valuable member." Mr. Eastman is a director of the railroad named. Mr. Kaley is a member of the New Hampshire State Senate, and prominent in the state as a manufacturer. Messrs. Graff and Brown also are manufacturers. In his letter to Secretary Stevens, Mr. Pearson says of the appointees: "I am sure these gentlemen will assist your committee in every way possible to secure a fitting representation of our state's varied resources."

COLORADO'S MINERAL WEALTH.

It Will Be Represented at the St. Louis World's Fair.

If Colorado can obtain a concession of the requisite space, she proposes that her exhibit at the World's Fair shall include a miniature of her industrial life in the shape of a miniature of one of her mineral bearing mountains, with streams of water pouring down the canyons, and irrigating the level, and cultivated tracts at its base. Placer mining will be shown in progress in the canyons, while mines in the mountain slopes will illustrate the processes of shaft-mining at the various levels. Members of the Colorado Commission say that at least \$10,000 can be realized by the sale of this concession.

It is reported that Colorado's State Building at the St. Louis Exposition will be of Colorado stone, granite and marble, and made to resemble the Colorado State House. It has also been reported that the chief feature of the mineral display will be a metal pyramid, a little over nine feet high, and containing \$1,500,000 worth of precious metals, \$1,000,000 of which will be gold, about the weekly output of Colorado mines. Should the form be that of a column, six feet of it will be gold, standing on a silver base, resting on a foundation of iron copper, lead and tin blocks.

Mr. W. A. Hobbs, of St. Louis, recently returned from Colorado, reports that that State may be safely counted on for a grand display at St. Louis in 1903. "While in Denver," said Mr. Hobbs, "I was present at a conference between Governor J. B. Orman, of Col-

orado, and Captain Geo. W. Thatcher, chairman of the Colorado Commission to the World's Fair. Captain Thatcher is authority for the statement that Colorado will spend \$300,000 for its exhibit in St. Louis. The Legislature of the State has appropriated \$50,000 for an exhibit. The Commissioners will raise the balance of the \$300,000 in thirty-two counties of the State. Captain Thatcher told me that one smelting company had guaranteed to put up \$25,000 for the State exhibit. Other mining and mineral companies have offered amounts from \$100 to \$10,000. It has been estimated that the output of gold from Cripple Creek alone, in one month, would amount to more than what was paid the French Government for the purchase of the Louisiana Territory. Gold miners throughout Colorado have guaranteed enough gold to mold into a column, which will be placed in the center of the Colorado exhibit.

"The base of the column will be formed of native copper, iron, steel and zinc of Colorado. The exhibit will be enclosed with a chain supported by metal posts. The chain and posts will be formed of refined silver taken from Colorado mines, and smelted in the furnaces of the State. On his own account, Captain Thatcher intends to have as a feature at the exposition a typical mine of Colorado. The exhibit will be 150 feet underground, and will be a perfect counterfeit of one of the leading gold mines of Colorado. The tunnel will be stocked with ore from Colorado, and a force of miners will be placed inside to go through the operations of blasting, drilling, and the routine of mine work. This display Captain Thatcher intends to have open to the public. Elevators will run down from the surface every few minutes, and, in place of cars, the ordinary cages of western mines will be used to handle the visitors. It is the intention of the Colorado Commission to bring to St. Louis an entire week's output from the mines of the State, in crude ore, and exhibit it in the mining display."

IOWA'S PROSPERITY.

In view of the fact that Iowa will have \$1,300,000 or more in her treasury before the Legislature meets, the State Register, of Des Moines, Iowa, urges an appropriation of at least \$200,000, or \$75,000 more than the State spent at the Chicago World's Fair, for an Iowa exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Iowa's wealth has increased so rapidly in the last ten years, she has been so exceptionally favored with showers and crops in this year of widely extended drouth, she is so prominent and famous among the states carved out of the Louisiana Purchase, is so near the site of the exposition, and has such easy access to it by a score of railways, and by the Mississippi river from her eastern and the Missouri from her western border, that her people will scarcely be satisfied with an appropriation compelling her to take a back seat among her sister states at this great collection of state and national displays.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Five Nations Will Be Well Represented at the World's Fair.

There will be, perhaps, no more interesting exhibit at the exposition than that from the Indian Territory. At the outset it was considered unfortunate that there was no territorial legislature there to appropriate money, and that there was no public fund that could be used for a comprehensive display of the vast natural resources of the territory, but the people living there were quick to realize the importance of having a proper exhibit at the fair, and have taken hold of the matter with characteristic enterprise and intelligence. Every dollar of the cost of the Indian Territory exhibit will be raised by the people themselves from direct subscriptions, and not through the medium of appropriations of legislative bodies, as will be the case in nearly every other state and territory.

A convention was called at Okmulgee, August 27th, to devise ways and means for securing an exhibit. The alacrity with which the business men seized upon this opportunity would have been considered remarkable even in the New England States. As a result of the convention, an Executive Committee of sixteen was elected. Governor Porter, of the Creek Nation, is chairman of the committee, and associated with him are three representative men from each of the five tribes, as follows:

In the Creek Nation—George McLagan, of Okmulgee; J. M. Hall, Tulsa; and Dr. Hamilton, Holdenville.

In the Chickasaw Nation—Governor D. H. Johnson, Tishomingo; Sidney Suggs, Ardmore; and Calvin Krant, Paul's Valley.

In the Seminole Nation—Governor Brown, C. L. Long, and M. F. Manville, all of Wewoka.

Choctaw Nation—Governor Dukes and J. J. McAlester, of McAlester; and Mr. Poole, Durant.

Cherokee Nation—Gov. T. M. Buffington and J. S. Stapler, of Tahlequah; and J. W. McWilliams, of Miami.

The members of the press of the Indian Territory were constituted a Committee of Promotion and Publicity, and invited to be present at the meeting of the Executive Committee, and participate in the discussion of World's Fair matters. It is expected that as a result of the preliminary steps that have been taken, each of the five tribes will make a liberal appropriation out of its treasury.

In a letter to Secretary Chas. M. Reeves, of the State and Territorial Committee, Governor G. W. Dukes, of the Choctaw Nation, says: "I hope that the undertaking started at the Okmulgee convention will be a success, and I shall endeavor to have the Choctaw Nation come up with its part."

Governor Dukes is one of the most progressive men in the Territory, and fully realizes the importance of proper representation at the fair in 1903. Governor Porter, of the Creek Nation, who is Chairman of the Okmulgee convention, announced in his opening address, that regardless of the action taken by the convention, the Creek Nation

would have an exhibit at the exposition, and added that he sincerely hoped that the Council of every other Nation might be depended upon to provide for comprehensive exhibits.

All of the Councils will be in session this fall, and from the interest already manifested, it is probable that favorable action will be taken. A peculiar condition of affairs obtains in the territory. The Indians are the only citizens there. The white people doing business among them are merely there by sufferance, and are commonly spoken of as non-citizens. Their interests are closely allied to those of the Indians, and they are, perhaps, more interested in the success of the undertaking than the Indians.

Treaties have been made between the Indians and the United States Government which will admit of the sale of their lands by the Indians at an early date. As matters now stand, all lands within the borders of each nation are held in common by the members of that nation. After all of the formalities surrounding these treaties have been complied with, the land will be parceled out, and each Indian will receive a certain number of acres, ranging from 160 in the Creek Nation to 550 in the Chickasaw Nation. The provisions of these treaties vary slightly. In general terms, the Indians are permitted to sell a certain part of their land outright, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, but must retain a portion of the land for a homestead. In anticipation of this, white men are flocking to the nations from all the surrounding states and territories, and there is already a population of over half a million souls in the Indian Territory.

Chief Porter, in his address at Okmulgee, said that perhaps no two states in the Union would be able to make such an exhibit as the Indian Territory if sufficient funds could be provided. He said that wheat, corn, oats, and the products of the Northern states were being raised in the Indian Territory, and that, in addition, the territory raised cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, and most of the staples of the south. He pointed with pride to the fact that two crops of potatoes and two crops of hay were raised annually by the more progressive farmers, and gave it as his opinion that as a result of the movement inaugurated at Okmulgee, sufficient money would be raised to defray the expense of one of the finest exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

GEORGIA'S AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

The assistance of the Atlanta newspapers is promised to the State and Territorial and the Legislative Committees of the Exposition in their effort to procure an appropriation from the Legislature of Georgia.

The Constitution of Georgia forbids appropriations for exposition purposes, except for agricultural exhibits, but she has one of the finest permanent exhibits of this character, and it won the first award at the Omaha Exposition. An effort will be made to induce the Legislature to appropriate money for a large addition to this exhibit, and it will have the support of many influential Georgians.

INTERESTING COMPARISON.

An Old-Time Montana Miner Indulges in Reminiscences.

The wonderful progress of the western and mountain regions of the Louisiana Purchase in recent years was recently illustrated in a casual talk among citizens of Helena, Mont., about how much it would cost to visit the St. Louis World's Fair and stay a month. Some computed that \$200 would carry them through the trip in fine style; others that a man would need at least \$500 to make such a trip a thoroughly enjoyable one. An old-timer, listening to these estimates, broke in with a few reminiscences, and is thus reported in the *Independent*, of Helena:

"It is a good thing you were not in this country before railroads, because if you had been, you would not have gotten far from this town. You fellows think a trip to St. Louis is something awful. To-day you can get on a train at Helena, get in a Pullman, and for not to exceed \$50 for everything, in two days you will be in St. Louis. What would you think if you had to pay \$700 for the trip, and then consume several weeks in making it? I made it several times, and for my straight legitimate expenses I never got off for less than \$700. I went from Helena to Virginia City by stage, and that cost me \$25. From Virginia City to Salt Lake the stage fare was \$250, and it took nine days. Then from Salt Lake to Denver it was another \$250. From Denver we took another stage to Atchison, Kan., and that cost \$150. There I would take the railroad and go to St. Louis. Every meal on the trip cost \$1, no matter what you had, and you traveled night and day. You might start in a coach, ride some distance in it, and then take a sleigh; then you might be transferred to a wagon, and after awhile back again to a stage coach. You certainly got the worth of your money on such a trip, if time and discomfort cut any figure. But we old-timers lived through it.

"The interest with which many people in Montana are looking to a visit to St. Louis in 1903 during the Exposition," continued the old-timer, "recalls to me the way we people in those days looked forward to the same sort of a trip. St. Louis was the only city in the world. To some of us, as compared with it, London was a village, while New York was not to be mentioned in the same breath. That was our goal if we struck it rich, and the weeks of staging, the fact that there were marauding bands of Indians on the route, and that the trip would eat up the larger part of \$1,000 did not deter us when things came our way."

Chairman Charles H. Huttig, of the Committee on State and Territorial exhibit, during a recent vacation in the east, found that the people in some localities were not so well informed as they should be in regard to the work done, and to be done, for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The newspapers generally, however, are beginning to give more space to this work than they did for any former exposition.

NEW MEXICO'S EXHIBIT

Will Include Rare Old Paintings Over 600 Years Old.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, in a letter to Secretary Chas. M. Reeves, of the Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits, says that the New Mexico exhibit will be one of the most attractive at the Fair, and far superior to the one at the Chicago World's Fair. A meeting of the Commission was held at Albuquerque recently and preparations made for collecting an exhibit. The shipment to St. Louis will be begun immediately after. This exhibit will include a magnificent ornithological collection and a number of rare old paintings, some of which are known to be over 600 years old. The mineral exhibit will be especially instructive. It is the intention to have specimens from every mine in the Territory.

The World's Fair Commissioners for New Mexico are: R. J. Palen, Chairman, Santa Fe; A. M. Blackwell, East Las Vegas; J. J. Hagerman, Roswell; W. B. Walton, Silver City; Thomas Hughes, Secretary, Albuquerque; T. S. Hubbell, Albuquerque.

ILLINOIS ON TIME.

Preparing to Make a Grand Display of Her Resources.

The Illinois Farmers' Institute will hold a meeting this month at Springfield, Ill., which will be attended by the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, State Horticultural Society, Illinois Stock Breeders' Association, Illinois Dairymen's Association, Illinois Corn Growers' Association, Illinois Agricultural Press Association, Illinois Bee Keepers' Association, Illinois Tilemakers' Association, Illinois College of Agriculture, Illinois Poultry and Stock Association, and the Illinois Beet Sugar Association.

The object is to take measures for a great exhibition of the resources of Illinois at the St. Louis World's Fair. It is expected that the Illinois State appropriation of \$250,000 will be supplemented with a fund of \$500,000, raised by private subscription.

PICTURE GALLERY OF ALASKA.

Mr. Portus Baxter, of Seattle, in a letter to the Committee on States and Territories, suggests that a sum should be set apart from the U. S. Government exhibit fund for an Alaskan display, to include a picture gallery of Alaska's scenic wonders, and specimens of the remarkable handicraft of the Northern Indians. "The Indians of southeastern Alaska," he says, "do wonderful work. The people of the United States are going wild over Indian baskets. I should think that a large basket collection designated as coming from southeastern Alaska and contiguous territory would prove a big attraction."

OKLAHOMA TO THE FRONT.

May Be Counted On For a Fine Display at the World's Fair.

There is perhaps no more active Commission in any State or Territory than that of Oklahoma. The members were appointed by former Governor Barnes some time ago, and have been actively engaged for several weeks in almost every county in the Territory collecting material for the exhibit. Wheat that tests 67 pounds to the bushel, one pound heavier than the world's record, will be a feature. The Commissioners are now planning their building, and at a meeting held at Guthrie a few days ago it was decided that the building should be constructed entirely of native material.

Governor Jenkins, the new Executive, who succeeded Governor Barnes, is taking an active interest in the work, and is lending his personal assistance to the Commissioners. In a letter to Secretary Reeves, of the Committee on Legislation, Governor Jenkins says that "the Territorial Legislature at its last session made an appropriation of \$20,000 to cover the cost of an Oklahoma building on the Exposition grounds." Continuing, the Governor says: "The exhibit made by Oklahoma at the St. Louis Exposition will undoubtedly be greater and better than its exhibit at either Chicago, in 1893, or in Omaha, in 1898. Several plans are being discussed at this time for creating a general interest in the work throughout the Territory, and we would be pleased to confer further with your Committee and would be very glad to have a representative of the Exposition Company meet the members of our Commission. The exhibit will consist largely of agricultural and horticultural products, and a showing of the varied natural resources of the Territory. The people of Oklahoma are deeply interested in the success of the Exposition, and you can count on the Territory doing its humble part in making it a success."

THE BON MARCHÉ MAY EXHIBIT.

A. D. Brown, president of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., of St. Louis, one of the Directors of the World's Fair, has written a letter to President Francis stating that he has been in conference with representatives

of the Bon Marché, with reference to making an exhibit at St. Louis. The proprietors seem very favorably inclined. The Bon Marché does a business of \$36,000,000 a year and is the largest department store in the world. It has 400 shareholders. This store had an exhibit at Chicago and a larger one at the last Paris Exposition. Whatever it does at St. Louis will be done in the most finished manner.

FISHING AND HUNTING EXHIBIT.

The State of Maine to Be Shown as a Pleasure Resort.

Maine promises to have one of the most interesting exhibits at the Fair. Louis B. Goodall, Chairman of the Commission appointed by Governor Hill, in a letter to Secretary Chas. M. Reeves, of the Committee on Legislation, says: "The Maine Commission-

have seen, and he says that he is most thoroughly in favor of letting the manufacturing interests in Maine take a back seat at that exhibit, and devoting about the whole attention of the Commission, together with all the funds at their command and all they can raise, to showing the world what Maine has in the shape of fishing and shooting facilities—in fact, to show up Maine as a pleasure resort. He is aware that Maine has over 20,000 square miles of forest, getting to be well stocked with game, and within this vast forest over 2,000 lakes and ponds, connected with great waterways, all well stocked with game fish. In the upper Penobscot region, for instance, and including the Allagash upper region, there are nearly 1,000 of these lakes and ponds, some of them almost unknown to sportsmen, and virgin trout waters. He would make this vast interest of the State known to the sportsmen of the world through an exhibit that could not fail of being a great attraction. He is

sure that the other members of the Commission, especially the railroad manager, are with him, and that it will be better to make the sporting facilities of Maine the leading feature. The rest of the country, he believes, does not know what Maine has to offer to the lover of rod and reel, rifle and shotgun, canoeing and camping. Not more than one-half of it has yet begun to be developed, and still it is of far greater value to the



ers are a body of men who will do everything in their power to have the State creditably represented in 1903. My idea is to boom Maine as a sporting State, and with that end in view it will make a special effort to have a sportsmen's show at St. Louis, which is always very attractive to the masses. I have broached this matter to a writer on the *Boston Herald*, who is an enthusiastic sportsman and believes Maine to be the greatest State in the Union for such pleasure. He fell into the idea at once, and said he would write an article for the *Forest and Stream*, urging the State to have this idea carried out."

The following is taken from the *Forest and Stream*, which accompanied Chairman Goodall's letter: "A Commission was appointed last winter in Maine, under an act of the Legislature, providing for the same, to arrange for a Maine exhibit at the World's Fair, to be held in St. Louis in 1903. On this Commission are a railroad general manager, a manufacturer, etc. The manufacturer I

State than manufacturing—bringing in more money. Even the great timber industry is small compared with what sportsmen and vacationists bring into the State, and this should be doubled—yes, quadrupled." He is right. The love of fishing and hunting, of forest life, is making rapid growth; veritable strides, in fact, and Maine, having the natural opportunity, should draw her share of the benefits.

Mr. M. L. Seguenot, resident French Consul in St. Louis, has received instructions from the French Ambassador at Washington, D. C., to send him all available information relative to the World's Fair, and to make weekly reports of the progress of the work.

At the instance of Insurance Commissioner Wagner, of Missouri, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, recently in session at Buffalo, voted to hold its convention of 1903 in St. Louis.

ANTICIPATING LEGISLATION.**Wealthy Citizens of Montana Advancing Money for a State Exhibit.**

Gov. Toole, of Montana, knowing that the next regular session of the Legislature would assemble too late to provide for a display at the exposition, and being loath to call an extra session for that purpose alone, suggested that the \$50,000 needed might be raised by subscription among the people, with the understanding that the Legislature reimburse them. This suggestion has brought Gov. Toole an avalanche of letters from the people, all anxious to promote a proper representation of Montana's resources at St. Louis. Among these letters is one from United States Senator William A. Clark, "The Copper King," approving the suggestion, and offering to advance half the amount stated, provided a number of prominent citizens agree to advance the remainder of whatever may be necessary for a creditable exhibit, thus making it reasonably sure that the next Legislature will reimburse the contributors. By having a number of persons in different parts of the state committed to the project, with approving action by trade and labor organizations, to give reasonable assurance of favorable legislative action in future, Senator Clark thinks there will be no difficulty in getting the requisite money.

State Senator Paris Gibson also approves this plan of raising the means, and says: "I do not think the next Legislature would hesitate a moment in acting favorably." Secretary of State Geo. M. Hays, of Montana, in a letter to Secretary Reeves, of the State and Territorial Committee, expresses his confidence that, with such a nice start from Mr. Clark, at least \$50,000 can be raised.

KANSAS COMMISSION NAMED.

After a personal inspection of the World's Fair work in St. Louis, Governor Stanley, of Kansas, declared himself satisfied that St. Louis was going to break the World's Fair record. He also expressed the hope that the next legislature would increase the Kansas appropriation of \$75,000, and thus insure a display worthy of her great growth and resources. On his return home he appointed Kansas Commissioners for the St. Louis Exposition, as follows: State Senator John C. Carpenter, Neosho County; State Senator R. T. Simmons, Sumner County; State Senator J. C. Morrow, Washington County; Representative Charles H. Luling, Sedgewick County; William H. Waggener, Atchison County. The latter is the Democratic member of the Commission, and is the son of B. P. Waggener, General Attorney of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The Commission has \$75,000 to start with, and is composed of men who will make the most of the means at their disposal to present a splendid exhibit. Kansas is not likely to be at all backward in producing evidence to convince the world that she is what she claims to be, "the garden spot of the Louisiana Purchase."

COTTAGE-BORN GREATNESS.**Movement to Exhibit Historic Buildings at World's Fair.**

The Tennessee Society of St. Louis has set an example which, if followed by the other State Societies of St. Louis, should enrich our World's Fair with a most interesting collection of mementos of the early struggles of the men who have distinguished themselves by their contributions to the growth and glory of the country.

At the suggestion of this society, Secretary Reeves of the Committee on States and Territorial Exhibits, has opened a correspondence with the authorities of Tennessee and South Carolina, with reference to the transfer of Andrew Johnson's tailor shop from Greenville, Tenn., and the cottage in which Andrew Jackson lived, from Florence, S. C., to the exposition grounds. These illustrations of the humble origin of two of the three Presidents Tennessee has given to the Union, would speak volumes to the crowds at the fair. The backwoods hero, who, with raw levies of militia drove back Packenham's veterans of the Peninsula war from New Orleans, and another Tennessee President, James K. Polk, who recovered Texas for us, should both be remembered in celebrating the acquisition of our great Trans-Mississippi empire. And if Tennessee looms up at the World's Fair with her three Presidents, why not Illinois, with Lincoln and Grant, while Virginia and other states complete the galaxy?

There is not one of the older states that cannot contribute to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition's "Temple of Fame" some illustrious example of American manhood and achievement worthy to share with Presidents the world's admiration. Personal examples in which can be read the evolution of the Republic, and the character of its people, cannot be made too conspicuous among the educational features of the fair. And, besides the men whose deeds won for them applause and leadership while they lived, there was many a pioneer in our wonderful fields of invention, as well as in our trackless forests, who died unknown to fame, but whose achievements have since crowned their memories with chaplets of unfading honor.

GOOD NEWS FROM MISSISSIPPI.

"Private John Allen," the distinguished Ex-Congressman, who is one of the World's Fair Commissioners for the National Government, feels assured that his State, Mississippi, will make a more liberal appropriation, and be better represented in attendance and exhibits at St. Louis than it was at any former World's Fair. The state, he says, is developing her resources, and increasing in population more rapidly of late, and that her people are becoming aware of the importance of advertising her wealth of cheap land and timber. Being so near to St. Louis, and having the advantage of both rail and river routes, more than half of her white people, and many of the colored will be sure to attend the Fair, and, in order that they may not be humiliated, will insist on a creditable exhibit of Mississippi's resources as the best possible investment of her money.

A WONDERFUL CAVE.**Suggestion for a Special Attraction at the St. Louis World's Fair.**

Mr. J. W. Marsteller, Secretary of the Missouri Bureau of Mines, suggests that the general appearance of a wonderful cave near Cole Camp, Mo., be reproduced at the St. Louis World's Fair. He writes as follows:

"There is a cave near Cole Camp, lately brought to notice by the sinking of a shaft in a hunt after zinc ore, which I regard as one of the most beautiful works of nature in all cave formations. The cave is 20 feet high from floor to roof, circular in shape, with a diameter of 28 feet. The roof, floor and sides are lined with a fine grade of baryte (tuff, they call it in the county), white as snow, and on this white background iron pyrites has seemingly been sprinkled in small particles, as though put on with a pepper box. Continual contact with the water in the cave gives the pyrite the appearance of burnished gold. From the roof hang great long calcite stalactites, with highly polished surfaces, and colored to perfection. From the floor have grown stalagmites of the same character, color and appearance, but with this wonderful difference—each one of the stalagmites is tipped with a beautiful cube of lead, as clean and bright as if just made. This cube of lead, placed as it is, so bright and fresh to mind, is the strongest proof of the present growth of lead that I have ever seen, and I imagine it would be highly interesting to scientific men. On the sides of this cave there are panels of lead that are 18 inches square, inserted, as it were, in the baryte. How thick or how far back the lead extends has not yet been determined. The calcite formations on the sides resemble in appearance the stalactite, with this difference—that they are pressed against the sides, very much after the manner one has of crossing the arms on the breast.

"The roof of the cave is 36 feet from the surface, and is one of the most gorgeous sights I have ever seen under a bright light. The owners of the property are to pump the water out next week, and with some geologists that I have invited, will examine it during the fair week at Sedalia. For an attraction I know of nothing more beautiful, and could it be arranged to take the lining of this cave out and reproduce it at the World's Fair in St. Louis, I am sure it would be very attractive to all, including the scientific and the lover of art in nature."

ARIZONA INCLUDED.

Arizona, the home of many strange and wonderful things, is coming to the front, not only with rich mines of copper and the precious metals, but with evidences of agricultural and grazing resources far more opulent and extensive than she was credited with some years ago. Her Commissioners for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition are: T. E. Dalton, of Phoenix; W. H. Barnes, Tucson; W. C. Bashford, Prescott; and Chas. E. Taylor, Globe. They start with an appropriation of \$30,000.

THE MAKING OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Barbe-Marbois on the Boundaries of Louisiana and the Effects of the Cession on the United States.

While the reports of Napoleon's conversations given by Barbe-Marbois in his "History of Louisiana" are the most important feature of the work written by him as the representative of Napoleon in making the Louisiana treaty that the attitude of France might be authentically recorded, it is scarcely less interesting to follow his reports of the discussions of the boundaries of the territory ceded, and to note his acute though subtle suggestions of the reasons of State policy which, on the part both of France and the United States, governed the final decision to leave the boundary clause indefinite.

In this connection, the map of "The Additions to the United States Made by the Treaty and its Results," given by Marbois



After Chas. Steube
by E. Scriven.

From the Collection of
Fred. W. Lehmann, St. Louis.

Napoleon

IN 1815.

in the first edition of his work (*Histoire de la Louisiane*, Paris, Didot, 1829), is, perhaps, the most important single document of the period in American history with which it deals. It is printed in white, green and light yellow. In white, he gives the United States east of the Mississippi, and on the south, cut off from the Gulf at what is now the north line of Florida. Florida, he prints in yellow to suggest the important fact, now generally overlooked, that though no part of it was included in the treaty, its cession to the United States was a direct result of "negotiations" which began immediately after the cession of Louisiana, and ended in 1821 by the King of Spain's reluctant ratification of the treaty of cession which had been agreed on in 1819. As a result of the Louisiana treaty, the United States were at once involved with Spain, both on the east and west, and the troops of both countries

were kept in readiness near the disputed boundaries.

Texas and all the territory afterwards ceded by Mexico up to the north line of California, Marbois prints in white, and labels it "Mexico, Old and New," to illustrate his view that it was not included even by implication in the indefinite boundaries of Louisiana territory. The northwest Pacific states, formed from what was once Oregon territory, he prints in green of the same shade which he extends from the Gulf of Mexico at the mouth of the Mississippi to the Pacific, which he calls the "Grand Ocean."

It was specially in this direction that the indefiniteness of the boundary was expected to be advantageous, both to the United States and to France—to the United States, which by exploration could press a claim of right by discovery and occupation, supported if necessary by a claim based on the Louisiana cession; and to France (then about to be attacked by England in violation of the treaty of Amiens), because the claims of England to the territory of the northwest Pacific would tend to force the United States and England into a hostile attitude.

Marbois makes it clear that this idea was fully defined in Napoleon's mind while the treaty was still under discussion. As the French plenipotentiary and Napoleon's confidential adviser, he reported to the First Consul what had been said of the uncertainties of the boundaries. In giving an account to the First Consul of the proceedings of the conference, he writes, "The French negotiator (Marbois himself) pointed out to him the obscurity of this article, and the inconvenience of a stipulation so uncertain." In answer to this observation, he had this response: "If the obscurity was not there already, perhaps it would be good politics to put it there."

The meaning of Napoleon's idea of "good politics" Marbois illustrates in the sentence preceding this: "The coast of the Pacific was certainly not comprised in the cession. But already the United States are established there."

The color scheme of his map which illustrates this idea by giving the same tint to the territory west of the Rocky mountains, as to that on the east, he defines carefully by the labelling of the map. West of the Rockies, the country of which the Columbia river is the northern boundary (now the State of Oregon), he labels as "Territories and countries occupied by the United States in consequence of the treaty of cession of Louisiana," while that part of the old "Oregon territory," which is now the state of Washington, he labels as in dispute between England and the United States—a dispute which illustrated Napoleonic "good politics" by continuing until it had its climax in the famous "Fifty-four Forty, or Fight," which the alliterative eloquence of William Allen in 1844 made the "slogan" of a presidential campaign.

At the time of the negotiations with Monroe and Livingston which Marbois is reporting, the Lewis and Clark expedition was already preparing to explore the country from St. Louis to the Pacific—undoubtedly with a view of its ultimate occupation—a

fact which lends an added interest to what Marbois says of the boundary. "There had been historical and diplomatic researches concerning first occupation, and first acts of sovereignty over it," he writes, "but as often happens in such cases, the result was that travelers and historians had left nothing but vague and general ideas on the subject. They had related only the accidents of navigations, or the acts of occupation to which contradictory acts could be opposed. According to the ancient records, the bishopric of New Orleans extended to the Pacific, and it was incontestable that the diocesan boundaries were thus expressed. But this was based on little besides hope, and the savages of the country had never even suspected the spiritual jurisdiction which was supposedly exercised over them. Moreover, they had nothing in common with dominion and proprietorship. An important point was ren-



After a picture
by Garvart.

From Private Collection
Fred. W. Lehmann.

FRANCOIS DE BARBÉ, MARQUIS DE
MARBOIS.

dered undebatable by the fact that according to treaties then existing, the course of the Mississippi in its descent to the thirty-first parallel, the city of New Orleans formed the line of separation, leaving to the United States all on the left of the river. To the right, on the contrary, were vast regions without recognized frontiers, although France had hitherto occupied a great part of them in what was called Upper Louisiana. This was more particularly the country south of the Missouri.

"The boundaries of Louisiana and Florida, south of the thirty-first degree gave some room for dispute. They had some importance because of the proximity of the sea and the mouth of the river; nevertheless, this tract, disdained by the European powers, which had successively possessed it, was hardly mentioned in the conferences. France had had the lesser interest in it. The single word

'Florida' could not have been inserted in the treaty without opening the way for great difficulties.

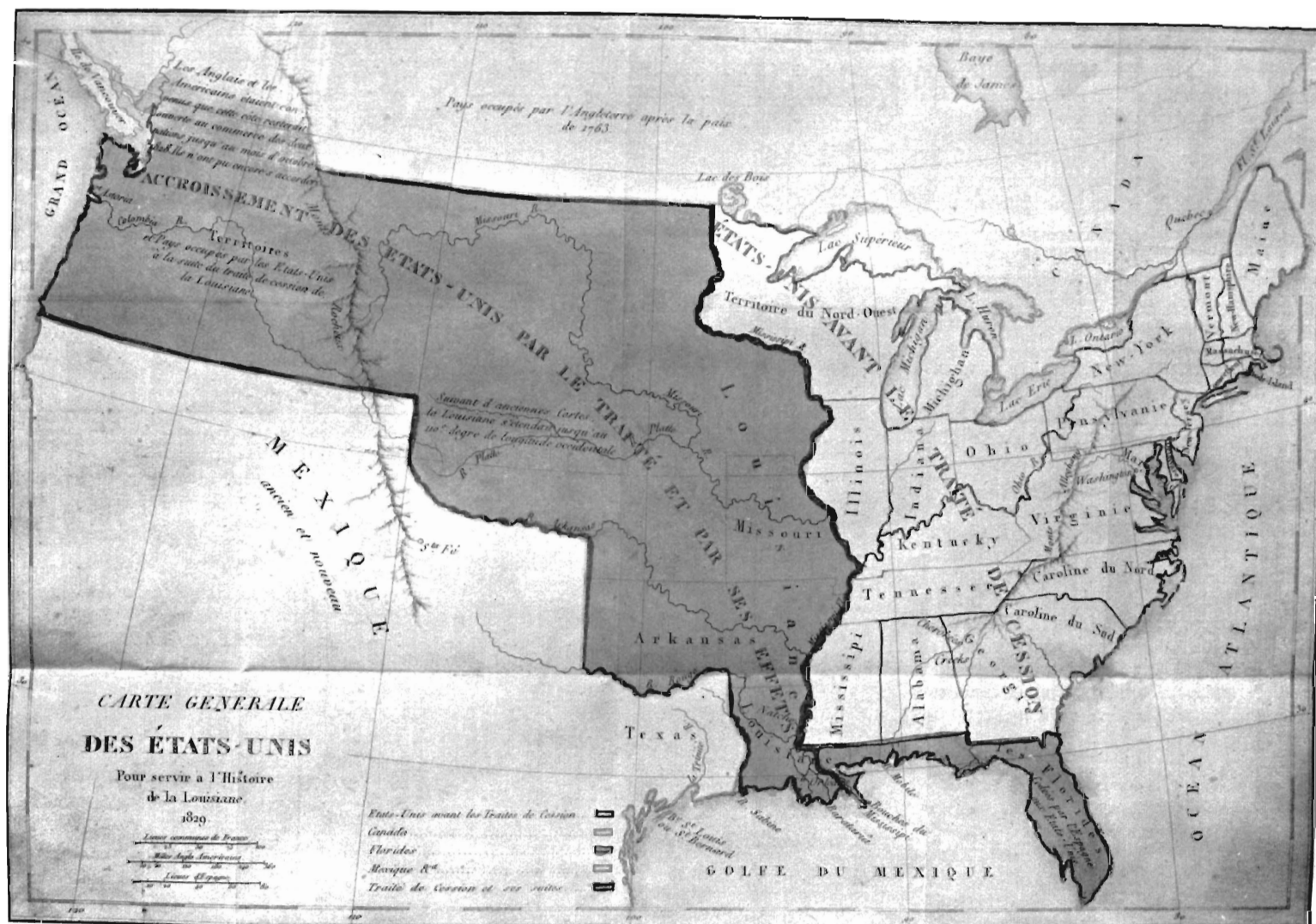
"The boundaries on the north and north-west were then less easy to describe. Even the course of the Mississippi could give room for dispute, because this great river, beyond the forty-third degree, received several affluents, then looked upon as its sources. A geographical chart was under the eyes of the plenipotentiaries. They negotiated in entire good faith, frankly agreeing that the matter was full of uncertainty. But they had no means of removing it. The French

Spain. In ceding Canada to the English at the peace of 1763, we have not extended the cession to a country we did not possess. It is in consequence of the treaty, nevertheless, that England has carried its occupation of territory westward to the Arctic ocean.'

"It may be that the American plenipotentiaries had themselves desired what was thus proposed to them. It may be that these words were a ray of light for them. They declared that they held to the indefinite terms of Article III of the treaty of San Ildefonso, which was inserted entire in the first article of the treaty of cession. M. de

United States are established there. In giving account to the First Consul of the proceedings of the conference, the French negotiator pointed out to him the obscurity of the article, and the inconveniences of a stipulation so uncertain. In answer to his observation, he had this response: 'If the obscurity was not there already, perhaps it would be good politics to put it there.'

This is a full and sufficient explanation of the dispute over the boundaries of the original Louisiana cession, which is carried on almost as vigorously at the beginning of the twentieth century as it was at the beginning



MAP PUBLISHED WITH BARBE-MARBOIS' HISTORY OF LOUISIANA IN 1829.

"Showing the Ceded Territory and Some of the Effects of the Cession.

negotiator (Marbois) said: 'Even the chart warns us that much of this country is little better known to-day than when Columbus landed. It belongs to no one. The English themselves have not penetrated it. Circumstances are too pressing to allow concert in this respect with the courts of Madrid. It would require a long time to complete it, and perhaps it would be thought advisable to consult with the Viceroy of Mexico. Would it not be better for the United States to accept a general stipulation, and since these countries are now for the most part in the possession of savages, to postpone for the future arrangements or treaties which the United States will make with them and with

Marbois, who proposed the project, said on several occasions: 'The first article may give rise to difficulties; they are insurmountable to-day. But if they do not stop you, I wish to know at least that you have not committed yourself to them without warning.'

"He referred to the exclusion of ambiguous clauses from the treaty. The American plenipotentiaries, however, made no further objection, and if appearing to resign themselves to general terms as to a necessity, they found them really preferable to more precise stipulations. It is well to recall that the result justified their foresight. The shores of the Pacific were certainly not comprised in the cession, but already the

of the nineteenth. If what Marbois says with such guarded diplomacy were reduced to a single blunt sentence, it would be, perhaps, that he first pointed out to Monroe and Livingston that as England had claimed the whole country north of the United States under the treaty of 1763, though France ceded nothing it did not own, so the United States under the treaty of 1803 with the obscurity left there or "put there" could claim everything which the treaty left indefinite as belonging to no one in particular. Having suggested that his view of the advantages and disadvantages of indefiniteness may have been a "ray of light" to the two American diplomats, Marbois condemns in-

definiteness in general as wrong and reflects with some asperity on the United States for having applied them against Spain, when it seems to have been his idea that they were rightly applicable only against England.

"The negotiations with Spain which followed several years later in relation to the boundaries of Louisiana were long and difficult," he says. "The Government of the United States, instead of frankly recognizing that there was ground for reasonable doubt, undertook to establish incontestable rights.

* * *

"The cession of the Floridas, in blending the territories, put an end to a discussion of the eastern limits of Louisiana which until then had been inextricable in its difficulties. As for the boundaries of the west, it was rendered easier to settle them by the fact that Spain found itself under the necessity of getting rid of all complications in America, and the treaty of February, 1819, put an end to the embarrassment in which that power found itself involved. It was agreed that the Sabine river should be the boundary between the two countries."

Publishing his map in 1829, Marbois accepts the Sabine as the boundary fixed for the territory added to the United States, "by the treaty and its results." He ignores the claim to Texas which had been set up under the treaty by the United States, and it is evident here as elsewhere that to his mind the indefiniteness of the treaty—to which he was a party—was a good ground for claims against England as the enemy of France, and not against "His Catholic Majesty." "This same treaty," he continues, referring now to the treaty of 1819 with Spain, "determined their line of separation from the sources of the Arkansas to the Pacific. It is traced along these sources to the forty-second parallel, which it follows to the ocean. A ukase of the Emperor Alexander (September, 1821), asserts that the rights of Russia on the northwest coast of America extend from the northern extremity of the continent to the fifty-first degree of latitude on the south. This is also the limit which the United States, starting from the forty-second parallel, set to their claims on the north. They have even shown a disposition to stop at the forty-ninth degree. England and the United States have not been able to agree on their occupation of this territory. A convention entered into October 20, 1818, declares that the territory claimed by each shall be opened to the trade of each for a period of ten years. This term is about to expire, and it may be that the agreement has already expired. Fourteen days before the signature of the treaty of Ghent, the settlement of the Columbia had been restored to the United States. The cession of Louisiana was an assured guarantee of the future greatness of the United States, and it opposed an insurmountable obstacle to the design formed by England of dominating in America. They concluded at once that the negotiations for peace, opened at Ghent, gave them an opportunity to recover their lost advantages. Their ministers renewed their claims to the free navigation of the Mississippi. They demanded as an absolute condi-

tion that there should be a neutral belt of Indian territory bordering that of the United States, for the purpose of separating the contracting powers by limits between which all acquisitions of Indian territory should be forbidden, and their declarations on this subject were announced as irrevocable. It is even reported (letters of Monroe) that they wished to have Louisiana surrendered to Spain. But no mention was made in the conferences of so strange a pretention. The chart given by Louis XIV to Crozat comprehended all the country drained by the rivers which discharge themselves directly or indirectly into the Mississippi. The Missouri is embraced in that description, and the river has sources and several of its affluents in the vicinity of the Rocky mountains.

"The first article of the treaty of cession to the United States signifies nothing more, but the occupation of the interior which has resulted, and that which has taken place on the Pacific Coast, have mutually fortified each other. The acquisition of Louisiana, that of the Floridas, and the extinction of some aboriginal concessions or titles which have followed, have cost the United States about 160,000,000 francs; the territory acquired embraces 300,000,000 acres. There have been sales of about 18,000,000. That which remains when it comes to be sold in less than a century, will be worth several billions to the United States. What the value of the same lands will be in the hands of individual owners is beyond calculation. The cession was followed by the explorations of scientists and adventurers, and others were attempted by voyageurs and merchants. They reached the western coast by crossing a country which was at that day unknown to the civilized world. They found the Indian tribes hospitable and peaceful, and they were opposed only by the obstacles of nature. These regions are vaster than the territory of the original United States. They afford room for numerous republics, and centuries may pass before population and civilization have fully developed them. It would be hazardous to ask what will be their final form of government, or what bonds will unite them, perhaps with each other, and, perhaps, with a metropolis. It is enough to foresee that they will form themselves on the model of the United States, and that they will certainly be fortunate, and that the new world will see what the old has seen—societies founded for the advantage of all their individual inhabitants and not for that of their founders, or to increase their riches, enlarge their power, or to feed them with empty glory. Even in disuniting themselves from the confederation, they will remain united by laws which will preserve the peace, and be everything which will ensure their general happiness."

Thus Marbois closes his review of the question of the boundaries of the territory, and of the effects of the cession. Perhaps no other writer before or since has said so much, and said it so conclusively in an equal number of words.

Mr. Clair Kenamore, formerly connected with the World's Fair Press Bureau, has been made Secretary to Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Works.

WORLD'S FAIR DAY AT SEDALIA, MO.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company was represented at Sedalia, Mo., on World's Fair Day in that city by President Francis, Vice-President Walbridge, and Directors Bell, Blanke, Brown, Coyle, Davis, DeMenil, Frederick, McDonald, Schotten and Volker, as also by Maj. Park and Mr. J. C. Thompson, of Secretary Stevens' office. The visitors were the guests of the Missouri State Fair Association, and were formally welcomed to the State Fair, then being held, and to Sedalia by Ex-Gov. Norman J. Colman, President of the Association. World's Fair speeches were made by the present Governor of Missouri, Hon. A. M. Dockery, President Francis (an Ex-Governor of the State), and Vice-President Walbridge, all of which were enthusiastically received by the large crowd in attendance.

"There comes a time in the life of a community and of a country," said Mr. Francis in his address, "as in the life of an individual, when responsibility arises and must be discharged, when duties must be performed, and a right-minded, high-thinking individual will discharge that responsibility without regard to its cost. So should a community, state or country act. And when the one hundredth anniversary of the acquisition of the Louisiana territory was about to arrive, it seemed to be incumbent upon the inhabitants thereof to fittingly celebrate this great event, and a convention was called, with representatives from all the states and territories included in it, to determine how it should be commemorated. All eyes turned toward Missouri as the greatest state in the Louisiana territory, and the state whose duty it was to celebrate in a fitting manner, in connection with the United States government. Naturally, it fell to the lot of the city of St. Louis, as the largest city in Missouri and the Louisiana territory, to be the scene of this celebration.

"The people of that city, mindful of so great an undertaking, and realizing that it was their duty to commemorate this great event, said to the federal government, 'If you will aid this exposition in the sum of \$5,000,000, the city of St. Louis will provide \$10,000,000, so that we can commemorate in a fitting manner the anniversary of the greatest event, not only of the United States, but of the world.'

"The federal government responded to that appeal. The city of St. Louis has performed its duty. An appeal was made to the State of Missouri asking the people of this commonwealth to do their share, and they responded by voting \$1,000,000 with which to prepare a creditable exhibit of the resources of this great commonwealth." Gov. Francis spoke of the almost unanimous interest of the people of Missouri in the success of the exposition, and assured them that less than two years remained for the accomplishment of so great an undertaking, that no effort would be spared to make the exposition a credit to Missouri and the United States.

In the evening a banquet was held at the Huckins Hotel, which was attended by the leading residents of Sedalia, all enthusiastic for the St. Louis World's Fair.

CHIEF DESIGNER MASQUERAY.

The selection of E. L. Masqueray as Chief Designer, or chief of the staff of draughtsmen who will prepare the working plans for the World's Fair buildings, was suggested by the Commission of Architects in New York and Boston. Mr. Masqueray, while yet a minor, won distinction in the Ecole des Beaux Artes at Paris, and one of the prizes he won entitled him to be sent by the French Academy to take a two years' course in architecture in Italy. Afterwards the Paris Salon awarded a gold medal to his drawings for the restoration of a ducal palace, and his designs for the restoration of the Cathedral of Amiens, and the Castle of Pierrefonds gave him such renown that he was attached to the "Commission des Monuments Historiques." To accept the engagement offered by Architect Taylor, he relinquished his place as conductor of an atelier established in New York City for the introduction of French architectural education into America.



Murillo Photo.

E. L. MASQUERAY,
Chief Designer Commission of Architects.

The St. Louis Baptist Association, at its regular annual session, September 19th, adopted resolutions approving the suggestion of Dr. J. T. M. Johnston, for the erection of a building on the World's Fair site, to include facilities for a Baptist display, such building to be a permanent structure. The Association also resolved that Dr. Johnston's sermon be published in the form of a tract, and distributed throughout the Louisiana Purchase, and that the Chairman of the Association appoint a committee of fifteen to consider and act upon the said suggestions.

The Old Company "A" Association, of St. Louis, wants the trees that must be cut down on the Exposition site used in the construction of an immense stockade and log cabin fort, such as the early settlers of the Louisiana Purchase were wont to resort to in times of war or Indian outbreaks. The idea is that an historic memento of this kind may be made not only a picturesque ornament, but a rendezvous for Spanish-American war veterans and other military organizations visiting the exposition.

KANSAS CITY IN THE VAN.

Kansas City is alive to the importance of being well represented at the World's Fair. To plan and promote her business campaigns, she has a "live" commercial club, comprising 850 wide-awake firms. This club is always on sentinel duty, seizing every opportunity to arouse the energies and further the interests of the city and surrounding country. When anything is to be done with these ends in view, this club immediately takes hold, and does it. Nearly every achievement to which Kansas City points with pride is credited to this club. Last



CHARLES J. SCHMELZER,
President, Commercial Club, Kansas City.

year it gained a national reputation by building the great national convention hall, and rebuilding it in less than ninety days after it had been destroyed by fire. The President of the Schmelzer Arms Co. is President of this club, and he and committees appointed by him are at work, with the assistance of the entire membership, to make Kansas City "the belle of the ball" at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. They have decided that their city shall cut a figure in the exhibits second only to that of St. Louis, if not surpassing even hers. When these men say that not less than \$1,000,000 will be expended on a Kansas City exhibit, we may accept this as a very conservative estimate of the amount they will raise and dispose of. Their teeming brains are now evolving many striking features, among them a packing

house in full operation at the fair, showing how that great Kansas City feature supplies meat shops all over the world.

GEORGE F. PARKER

Will Represent Louisiana Purchase Exposition in United Kingdom.

Mr. George F. Parker has been appointed representative in the United Kingdom for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, with headquarters in London. He spent several days recently at World's Fair headquarters, and then left for England.

Mr. George F. Parker was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, December 30, 1847, and removed with his parents to Iowa in 1854. He was educated in the common schools of Iowa, and in the Iowa State University at Iowa City. He began newspaper work in Warren County in 1875, and three years later became editor of the *Iowa State*



Genelli Photo.

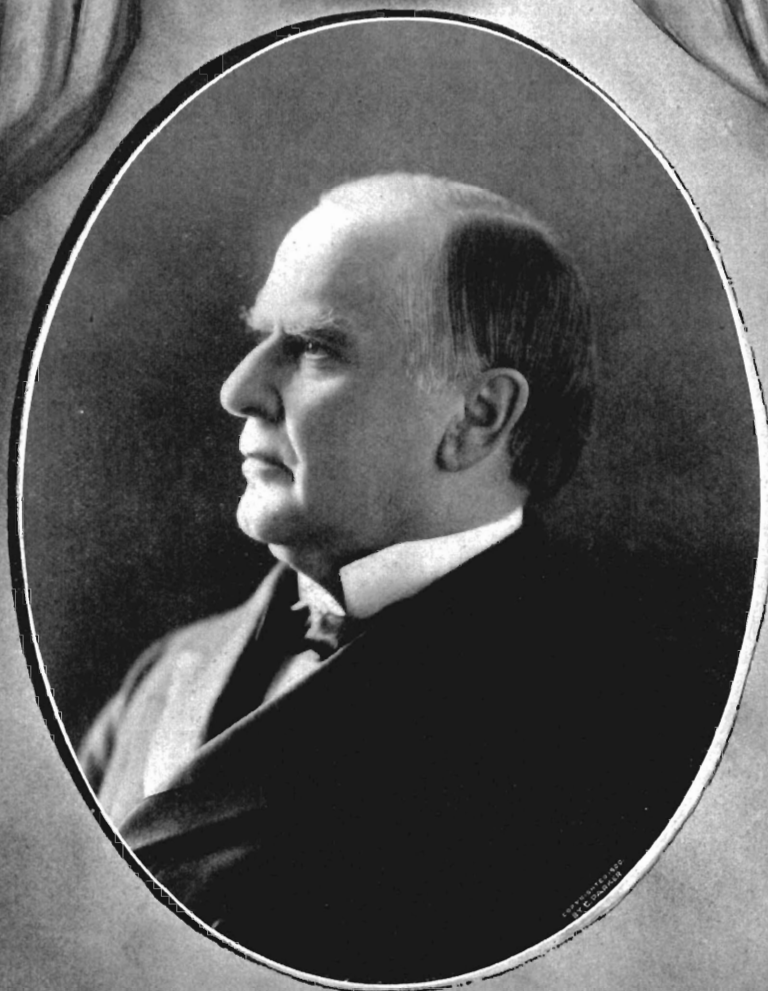
GEO. F. PARKER.

Leader, published at Des Moines. In 1880 he returned to his native state, and for the next two years was connected with the press of Indianapolis.

Mr. Parker went to Philadelphia in 1882, and for the following three years was an editorial writer on the *Philadelphia Times* under Alexander K. McClure. From 1885 to 1887 he was Assistant Postmaster at Philadelphia under Postmaster Wm. F. Harrity, afterwards Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. Mr. Parker then went to New York with the late Frank Hatton, who had been Postmaster-General, to become managing editor of the *New York Press*. In the National political campaigns of 1880, 1884, 1888, and 1892, he was connected with the National Democratic Committee, in the last year editing the writings and speeches of President Cleveland, and compiling the campaign life of the candidate.

Mr. Parker served as American Consul at Birmingham, Eng., from April, 1893, to February, 1898—practically all of President Cleveland's second term, and the first year of President McKinley's first term. Mr. Parker has since resided in England, engaged in business with the United States.

IT IS GOD'S WAY: HIS WILL BE DONE



PROGRESS

PEACE

WILLIAM · MCKINLEY.

TWENTY-FIFTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

BORN JANUARY 29TH 1843

+

DIED SEPTEMBER 14TH 1901

THE NATION MOURNS THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT.

THE PEOPLE GRIEVE AT A BROTHER'S TOMB.

THE WORLD DEPLORES THE DEATH OF A FRIEND.

"TIMEKEEPERS OF PROGRESS."

MEMORABLE WORDS OF THE LATE PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ON EXPOSITIONS.

President McKinley's last public address was delivered at the Pan-American Exposition the day before he was shot down by assassin Czolgosz. In that address he uttered these memorable words in regard to international expositions:

"Expositions are the timekeepers of progress. They record the world's advancement. They stimulate the energy, enterprise and intellect of the people, and quicken human genius. They go into the home. They broaden and brighten the daily life of the people. They open mighty storehouses of information to the student. Every exposition, great or small, has helped to some onward step. Comparison of ideas is always educational, and as such instructs the brain and hand of man. Friendly rivalry follows, which is the spur to industrial improvement, the inspiration to useful invention and to high endeavor in all departments of human activity. It exacts a study of the wants, comforts, and even the whims of the people, and recognizes the efficacy of high quality and low prices to win their favor. The question of trade is an incentive to men of business to devise, invent, improve and economize in the cost of production.

"Business life, whether among ourselves or with other people, is ever a sharp struggle for success. It will be none the less so in the future. Without competition we would belong to the clumsy and antiquated processes of farming and manufacture, and the methods of business of long ago, and the twentieth century would be no farther advanced than the eighteenth century. But though commercial competitors, commercial enemies we must not be. The wisdom and energy of all the nations are none too great for the world's work. The success of art, science, industry and invention is an international asset, and a common glory."

On the morning after this memorable address, and several hours before Mr. McKinley was shot down by assassin Czolgosz, President Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, sent the following telegram to President McKinley's private secretary:

SEPTEMBER 6, 1901.

GEO. B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to President,
Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo.

Please convey my congratulations to the President on his masterly address of yesterday, and thank him on the part of our exposition for his very timely and potent words, which will give additional impetus to our international undertaking.

DAVID R. FRANCIS.

The life and character of William McKinley will do more to make anarchy forever infamous and odious than could be effected by any possible punishment of the assassin and his sympathizers.

ASSASSIN'S ACT CONDEMNED.

Strong Resolutions Adopted by World's Fair Board.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, on September 10th, the following resolutions, prepared and adopted by the Executive Committee, were read by Secretary Stevens:

The attempt upon the life of the President of the United States is viewed by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company with a sense of abhorrence which words fail to convey. In the universal sentiment of the nation upon the deplorable occurrence this Board of Directors shares.

From its inception the movement to celebrate the coming centennial of one of the greatest events in the national history, has had the good will—more than that, the active encouragement—of the President of the United States. That personal relationship has inspired a nearness of feeling which, if such is possible, intensifies the shock of sorrow to the members of this corporation. To the President in his heroic fight for life this Board of Directors, in representative capacity for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, sends a message of deepest sympathy.

The reports from the sick room have been received with thankfulness, and have been followed with growing hope for speedy recovery.

The Board of Directors furthermore feels that it would be recreant to duty as a body, representing the enlightened sentiment of the Louisiana territory and of the entire country, and untrue to convictions as individual citizens, if it did not give expression to condemnation of this despicable act of the would-be assassin and of the pernicious doctrines that instigated it.

The Board also desires to place upon record here its pledge to assist by all legitimate means the enactment of statutes that will effectually prevent the promulgation and advocacy of such principles, destructive as they are of the great institutions, the perpetuity of which the Louisiana Purchase Exposition proposes to celebrate.

The Board of Directors places formally upon the records of the corporation these expressions and instructs that a copy be forwarded to the secretary to the President.

The reading of these resolutions was the signal for a burst of applause. Mr. H. W. Steinbiss, National Secretary and Treasurer of the National Building Trades Council, the representative of Labor on the Board of Directors of the Exposition, moved its adoption. Mr. W. H. Woodward seconded the motion, and suggested a rising vote. When the motion was put by President Francis, every director rose to his feet.

The resolutions were sent on the same day to Mr. George B. Cortelyou, Secretary to President McKinley, prefaced with this statement: "The Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company feel, in a special sense, the sympathy that is manifest throughout the civilized world for the President. At a meeting of the Board held to-day, the following expression was ordered, by a unanimous and rising vote, spread upon the official records of the company." The resolutions given above follow in the letter to Secretary Cortelyou.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

McKinley's Successor Takes a Great Interest in the World's Fair.

During a recent visit to Washington, President Francis and Vice-President Spencer, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, left the White House in very cheerful mood after an hour's conference with President Roosevelt. They found him deeply interested in the exposition, and earnestly intent upon promoting its success. The President manifested great interest in all details, and said while he hoped to be the President of all the states, and to show no fear nor favor for any section of the country, he had, for many reasons, taken a peculiar interest in the West, and the great section which was so intimately and historically associated with the exposition project. He had taken an interest in the World's Fair from the time it was first proposed, and he would continue that interest, and hoped to be kept in touch with the exposition management. He volunteered the information that he would refer to the exposition in his message to Congress. He acquiesced with the St. Louis gentlemen in their position that Congress should make a liberal appropriation for the government exhibit. It was explained to him that the appropriation made at the last session did not include a provision for the government exhibit. After leaving the White House, President Francis said:

"President McKinley's death was a shock to people everywhere, and as it deterred active business, both abroad and in this country, it was for a time a hindrance to the work of the exposition management. In our call at the White House to-day, however, we were pleased to learn that President Roosevelt is in thorough sympathy with the great enterprise. He assured Mr. Spencer and myself that he would do all possible to aid. The President is thoroughly familiar with the history of the Louisiana Purchase, and has written on it and kindred subjects. He promised to refer to the exposition in his coming message, and to give strong credentials to our European representatives when appointed. I requested him to name representative men, so that we might appoint them for work abroad at once. He has not yet considered names, but said he would give the matter attention and might make suggestions to us. He realizes that Congress has not yet made an appropriation for a government exhibit, and when he was reminded that the act appropriating \$5,000,000 in aid of the fair, and \$250,000 for a government building specifies that it is not for a government exhibit, he said promptly that Congress should make an additional appropriation."

The Illinois Commission for the World's Fair is organized as follows: State Senator Dunlap, president; C. N. Travous, vice-president; Jno. J. Brown, of Vandalia, secretary; Jas. Paddock, of Springfield, asst. secretary; Jno. R. Lynch, of Olney, attorney. Vice-president Travous is attorney for the Wabash Railroad, and has offices in the Lincoln Trust Building, St. Louis.

TEXAS AND OREGON INCLUDED.

Both Held to Be Louisiana Territory by Jefferson, Benton and Other American Statesmen.

BY SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

No periodical publication can find room for the cartloads of official documents, correspondence and records which show how uniformly and tenaciously the Government of the United States and the representatives of our people have contended, since 1803, that the territory bought from France in that year was bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, from the mouth of the Perdido to the mouth of the Rio Grande; that the boundary further followed this river from its mouth to its source; thence due north to the parallel of 42 degrees; thence west along that parallel to the Pacific; and that the western boundary was the Pacific from 42 degrees to 54 degrees 40 minutes north.

France had occupied and explored but little of this territory. Conflicting claims to parts of it, based on discovery of coast lines, etc., had been asserted by other nations that had no more occupied and explored it than France had. It was necessary to strengthen the title we had obtained from France, and the work of exploring, occupying and possessing was promptly begun. So Mr. Jefferson sent out the Lewis and Clarke expedition in 1804, which made the first exploration of the Missouri river to its sources; then crossing over the "divide" discovered the Clearwater river, built boats on its banks, and navigated it to the Snake river, the latter to the Columbia river, and the Columbia to the Pacific, which they reached in December, 1805. This exploration completed the work of Captain Robert Gray, of Boston, the first discoverer of the mouth of the Columbia, who had sailed up it fifteen miles in 1792, and named the river after his ship. Captain Kendrick, an American navigator, had sailed through the Straits of Fuca, the Gulf of Georgia, and Queen Charlotte Sound to the Pacific in 1789, and was the first to make known the true character of those wonderful inland waters. All this was set forth as more than countervailing any claim to the basin of the Columbia which England might base on the prior discoveries of Drake, Cook and Vancouver.

The first house in all that country was built on the Columbia in 1810 by Captain Winship, a New Englander, and, in 1811, John Jacob Astor established his trading post at Astoria, fifteen miles from the ocean, his men getting there just ahead of the expedition sent out for the same purpose by the British Northwestern Fur Trading Company. In 1813, his agents sold out to this company on account of the war, and the name Astoria was changed to Fort George. Though the site was restored to the United States after the war, the fur company held the property till it sold out to the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1821. The operations of these fur companies not only afforded a basis for England's claim of occupancy, but were held responsible for the many Indian

outrages that warned back immigrants to Oregon from the United States.

England claimed the whole country, but offered to compromise on the line of the Columbia, giving us what is now the State of Oregon as our only outlet to the Pacific. This we steadily refused, but in 1818 entered into a convention for the joint occupancy of the whole country by English and Americans, leaving the claims of both nations for future settlement without prejudice to either. This joint occupation continued to be denounced by our western statesmen, till the cry of "Fifty-four Forty, or Fight," in 1844-5, brought us to the verge of war with England, a war which was averted mainly by our annexation of Texas, which meant war with Mexico, and not wishing to fight England and Mexico both at once on territorial questions, we compromised on the line of the 49th degree in 1846, and the backdown from "Fifty-four Forty, or Fight" had a great deal to do with the defeat of the democrats by the election of Taylor over Cass in 1848.

The late ex-Mayor and ex-Governor, R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, was running a store in a Kentucky village in 1845, and the writer remembers that the dry goods advertisements of Bishop were all headed "Fifty-four Forty, or Fight."

In 1819, the year after the joint occupancy convention with England, we were so eager to obtain Florida from Spain that we surrendered to her the whole of Texas. This surrender was denounced then and thereafter by Thomas H. Benton as "a parricidal act." But the swap did Spain no good. Mexico seceded from Spain, and gained her independence with Texas, settled by Americans, as one of her states. The autonomy of the Mexican states was abolished by the decree of a usurping dictatorship, and Texas, thereupon seceding from Mexico, gained her independence, and annexed herself to the United States.

A very few extracts from the messages of President Polk, the speeches of President Buchanan and Thomas H. Benton, will show the claims upon which our government has always stood with reference to these boundary and title questions.

THE GULF BOUNDARY.

In a speech for the annexation of Texas (U. S. Senate, June 10, 1844), Senator Benton is thus reported by himself in his abridgment:

"Texas and the country between the Red river and the Arkansas, had been dismembered from the United States in the year 1819, and had since remained under foreign dominion. He had denounced that parricidal act in the moment of its perpetration, and had sought to undo it ever since."

From President Polk's annual message, December, 1846:

"Texas constituted a portion of the ancient province of Louisiana ceded to the United States by France in 1803. In the year 1819, the United States, by the Florida treaty, ceded to Spain all that part of Louisiana within the present limits of Texas. * * * Texas, as ceded to the United States by France in 1803, had been always claimed as extending west to the Rio Grande or Rio Bravo. This fact is established by the au-

thority of our most eminent statesmen at a period when the question was as well if not better understood than it is at present. During Mr. Jefferson's administration, Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, who had been sent out on a special mission to Madrid, charged among other things with the adjustment of boundary between the two countries, in a note addressing the Spanish Ministers of Foreign Affairs, under date of the 28th of January, 1805, assert that the boundaries of Louisiana, as ceded to the United States by France, are the river Perdido on the east, and the river Bravo on the west; and they add that 'the facts and principles which justify this conclusion are so satisfactory to our government as to convince it that the United States have not a better right to the Island of New Orleans, under the cession referred to, than they have to the whole district of territory which is above described.'"

"Down to the conclusion of the Florida treaty in February, 1819, by which this territory was ceded, the United States asserted and maintained their territorial rights to this extent."

Instances of such assertion are then given in the message.

THE PACIFIC BOUNDARY.

(From Benton's abridgment of Senator Buchanan's speech on the resolution to give notice of the abrogation of the joint occupancy treaty of October 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain.)

"Mexico has an undisputed claim, and is in undisputed possession of the country up to latitude 42 degrees north. By a treaty between Russia and the United States, and afterwards between Russia and England, the dominions of Russia were limited to 54 degrees 40 minutes of north latitude, so that the territory in dispute between the two nations (England and the United States) embraced the whole northwest coast of America from 42 degrees to 54 degrees 40 minutes north, extending east to the Rocky mountains. Now to the whole of this territory, to every foot of it, from latitude 42 degrees north to latitude 54 degrees 40 minutes north, he believed most firmly we had a clear and conclusive title. Under the public law of Christendom, which had existed since the establishment of the continent of North America, he thought it could be demonstrated that we had this clear and conclusive title. He himself intended on a future occasion, when the bill should come before the Senate for establishing a territorial government, if no one else arose, to establish such a claim as no power on earth could gainsay. * * * From the time when Lewis and Clarke crossed the mountains, in 1805, until the present day, we have been always agitating this question. * * * We were in possession of this territory before the war, but in a fatal moment we agreed to this joint occupation treaty in 1818. * * * The useful and honorable life of the Senator (Linn, of Missouri), who sat so many years near him (Mr. Buchanan), was spent for the last five years in asserting our claims to this title."

Benton himself is thus quoted on the same resolution in June, 1844:

"When Louisiana was purchased, Mr. Jefferson recommended a free grant of land to the first 30,000 emigrants to the west of the Mississippi. Liberal principles were not sufficiently advanced then to sanction the grants proposed by Mr. Jefferson. * * * Let the emigrants go on and carry their rifles. We want 30,000 rifles in the valley of the Oregon. They will make all quiet there in the event of a war with Great Britain for the dominion of that country. * * * Thirty thousand rifles on the Oregon will annihilate the Hudson's Bay Company, drive them off our continent, quiet their Indians, and protect the American interests in the remote regions of the upper Missouri, the Platte, the Arkansas, and all the vast region of the Rocky mountains.

"Besides the recovery of what was lost or jeopardized by our diplomacy of 1818, the settlers in Oregon will also recover and open for us the North American road to India."

Note the expressions "our continent," "the North American road to India." Also President Polk's apology, in his message of December, 1845, for permitting boundary negotiations on a basis of compromise at a time when he already had the Mexican war bearing down on him:

"Though entertaining the settled conviction that the British pretensions of title could not be maintained to any portion of the Oregon territory upon any principle of public law recognized by nations, yet in deference to what had been done by my predecessors, and especially in consideration that propositions of compromise had been made by two preceding administrations to adjust the question on the parallel of 49 degrees, and in two of them yielding to Great Britain the free navigation of the Columbia, and that the pending negotiations had been commenced on the basis of compromise, I deemed it to be my duty not abruptly to break it off."

Representatives of the west in those days were always in arms against any proposition militating against our title to a Louisiana Purchase which included not only Louisiana and Texas, but everything else between the Mississippi and the Rio Grande and west to the Pacific ocean between the forty-second parallel and Russian America. The plains, the mountains and the Pacific coast were lands of mystery, romance and promise to the youths of the west. Every Missouri boy's dreams were of future adventure in that region. Their fathers looked upon it as ours because we needed it for our children and for the millions of emigrants coming across the Atlantic—ours because we alone could soon make it an empire of civilization and production—ours by the highest of titles, a title bearing the sign manual of "Manifest Destiny."

The National Association of Letter Carriers, in Convention at Chattanooga, Tenn., strongly approved the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and resolved to hold its 1903 Convention in St. Louis.

The last words of John Adams were: "Thomas Jefferson still lives." Both of these statesmen died on the same day—July 4, 1826.

MUNICIPAL ECONOMY.

Plans for a Model City at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Director John Schroers, Chairman of the Committee on Education, has formulated general plans for an exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of municipal art and the science of modern city-making, such as was suggested by resolution at the recent convention at Buffalo of the National League of Improvement Association, and commented on approvingly by a large number of Eastern newspapers. The Rochester (N. Y.) *Post and Express* suggests a large enclosure so distinct from the rest of the Fair as not to clash with the architectural harmonies of the latter, and that in this enclosure a model community be illustrated. There would be, for instance, the public buildings of the town, the city hall, the postoffice and the courthouse, grouped upon a plaza that should be the official center and whence model streets should radiate. There should be also the public library, the art gallery and the model school. Each of these buildings would in itself house a municipal exhibit. In the town hall there might be collected, for instance, city reports and statistics; in the public library there would be an exhibit of literature on civic betterment; in the town's art gallery a collection of casts and photographs of civic art. The streets would be laid out as model streets, exhibiting the merits of various kinds of pavements, of improved tree-planting and "parking," and of street lighting. The school would be surrounded by a model school yard. The town would contain a playground, with an exhibit of outdoor gymnasium apparatus. Civic monuments, statues and fountains would be shown; sociological features would be illustrated.

"This subject falls naturally into the province of the social economy section of the Committee for Education," says Director Schroers. "One section of the social economic classification designated by the committee relates to municipal reform movement. The plan the committee proposes is to have two Advisory Boards, one from the National Municipal League, to make recommendations with regard to municipal departments and reform, and one from the National League and Improvement Association, to make recommendations with regard to a newspaper art exhibit. This plan has been recommended to the Executive Committee."

President H. S. Pritchett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Boston, has completed the classification work which he undertook some weeks ago at the request of President Francis.

In the way of enlisting capital in the development of her mineral and other industrial resources, and attracting immigrants to her vacant lands, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition offers to Arkansas such an opportunity as she has never had heretofore, and may never have again.

WORLD'S FAIR CLUB IN TROY, N. Y.

Already the "Fire Laddies" of the Read Steamer, in Troy, N. Y., have formed a St. Louis Club, the aim of which is to enable its members to visit the St. Louis World's Fair in 1903, in the most comfortable style and at reasonable expense. The plan is to admit, besides the firemen, honorary members, each member to pay an initiation fee of \$1, and dues of 75 cents a week, and the honorary members to enjoy all the privileges except participation in parades. When the time for starting comes, each member who finds he cannot make the trip will receive all his money back, except the initiation fee, and the others will depart on a two weeks' jaunt to St. Louis in a specially chartered and equipped train, in which they will sleep and have their meals till their return. Coupons for railroad fares, restaurant meals, and all the privileges, will be issued to all members, and these coupons will be cashed on presentation to the Treasurer of the club. All the money left in his hands at the end of the jaunt will be divided equally among the members, and it is expected that the club will visit St. Louis 250 strong.

POSTAL SERVICE FOR WORLD'S FAIR.

On his return from an investigation of the workings of the postal service at the Pan-American Exposition, Postmaster Baumhoff, of St. Louis, stopped over at Chicago, and informed himself thoroughly as to what had been the management and success of the postal service at the Columbian Exposition. He says he saw many openings for improving the Fair postal service for both visitors and the employes and officers of the Exposition. He expects soon to establish at the World's Fair site a postal station, in a tent, if no better covering can be provided, and will see that the office grows in facilities so as to keep pace with the demands on it. He anticipates that when the Fair opens he will need four times as many men as the service requires at the Pan-American Exposition, where there are eight carriers under one superintendent. He will employ a sufficient number of mail cars, have 100 mail boxes on the grounds, with an hourly delivery, a night service, and keep the general delivery open all night.

MUSIC AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Educational Department's Committee on Music will submit to the Executive Committee plans that include a grand Temple of Music, a giant organ, a chorus of 1,000 trained voices, a resident orchestra of 100 pieces, selected from the best soloists of St. Louis and musical centers, a resident band of sixty pieces, selected in the same manner, occasional appearances of the famous regimental bands of the Old World's armies, and a series of contests for awards between bands, orchestras and choruses from abroad. The committee suggests that the cost of the building, and of the proposed musical features can be reimbursed by charging admission fees on days when special programmes are given, such as the rendering of the works of the great masters by world famous orchestras.

JAMES KNOX TAYLOR.

Though not a member of the Government Board, J. Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury Department, will be one of the Government's representatives at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He is planning the Government buildings, and will superintend their construction. The style will be different from that of the Government buildings at expositions heretofore. The main building will have no grand dome, but will be modeled after the Treasury Building at Washington, D. C. Mr. Taylor was the Supervising Architect of the Government buildings at the Omaha and Buffalo Expositions, having held his present official position since 1895.



JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
United States Government Architect.

BUSINESS WITH PLEASURE.

Director John Schroers in the Middle and New England States.

Director John Schroers combined business with pleasure on his recent Eastern trip, judiciously advertising the St. Louis World's Fair in every city he visited. Interviews with him were published in many papers. The *New York World* reported that Mr. Schroers "showed even more than the average Western energy in his prediction of the success of the coming Exposition." That paper's report of its interview with him was as follows:

"The Chicago Exposition was the best of its kind," he said, "but in St. Louis we will undoubtedly dethrone it from its high place. We have the responsibility of making the first World's Fair of the twentieth century worthy of the century, and we feel equal to it. We have not only the successes but the failures of the Chicago Fair to educate us, and we have back of us not only the resources of the greatest city of the Mississippi Valley, but of all the States of the vast Louisiana Purchase.

"This purchase is the event our World's Fair will celebrate. It clearly appears as having made more history than any other single event in American history or in the history of the world during the nineteenth century. Statistics show that the States most immediately concerned in this Fair—

the States formed from the territory Jefferson bought for \$15,000,000 from France—are now so nearly the mainstay not only of our American industrial system in the manufacturing States, but of Great Britain as well, that if our supplies were cut off from England, the industrial system of the empire would collapse.

"There is not a corner of the world, however remote, which the thirteen States and Territories of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 do not reach with their products. Instead of making a Fair to exhibit our own energies, products and possibilities, we have set out to make a true World's Fair. This is a vast undertaking, but we have the money, the resources, and the energy to make it the greatest World's Fair on record. The limit Chicago set seemed high enough at the time, but in St. Louis we will work without limit."

When asked to define the idea which will be worked out to give the Louisiana Purchase Exposition distinction above the Columbian, Mr. Schroers said:

"We not only have an extraordinary supply of home-grown great ideas, but we have been getting them from all over the world. It is hard to select from among them the single master idea which will give the Fair an individuality above any Fair yet held, but if I were to attempt it I would say that it lies in this—that we intend to show not only the results of the world's activities as they appear in products of all kinds, but the activities through which these products are made possible. We intend to show the world's life as well as the results of it. We have set out to get together in St. Louis life in all its forms, from the beginnings in the lower animals, but, crowning the whole, man in all his races and nationalities as he lives and works, with his highest and best works to show his capacity to carry civilization forward in the twentieth century further than we have even imagined in the nineteenth.

"The Educational Committee, of which I am Chairman, will deal more especially with the education of America, and of the world in schools, colleges, and universities, but the whole Fair will show what education has meant for the human race from the invention of letters to the time when electricity and steam have almost abolished distance, and have made all the peoples of the world neighbors.

"We will draw on the whole United States for talent to surpass the beauty of the Chicago Exposition. Our buildings will harmonize into a design of beauty the most celebrated examples of architecture in the world. The site is greatly superior in natural beauty to that of the Chicago Exposition."

The interesting question as to the correct boundaries of the Louisiana Territory ceded to the United States by France is still being discussed. It may be remembered in this connection that Major Amos Stoddard, who represented the United States in the official transfer, in his "Sketches of Louisiana," published in 1812, contends that the purchase included what is now known as Texas. His argument, fortified by data and records, appears to be incontrovertible.

EDWARD I. PRICKETT.

Edward I. Prickett, U. S. Consul to Kehl, Germany, under President Cleveland, has been chosen Secretary of the Committee on World's Fair Police, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

Mr. Prickett was born at Edwardsville, Ill., in 1860, and was educated at Poughkeepsie Military Academy, the Northwestern University, and the University of Michigan. He graduated from the Law Department of the last named institution in 1882, and was licensed to practice in the courts of Michigan and Illinois, the same year. From 1887 to 1893 he was in the banking business with



Murillo Photo.

EDWARD I. PRICKETT,

Secretary, World's Fair Committee on Police.

his father at Edwardsville. After his return from Germany, he was admitted to the bar of the U. S. Supreme Court, but coming to St. Louis to look after the business interests of his father and himself, he has since resided in this city.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY EXHIBIT.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, promises to give the St. Louis World's Fair an attraction of a kind unknown to international expositions heretofore. Among the 2,500,000 volumes in the Congressional Library are some very rare books, and the library also contains many old manuscripts, drawings and paintings. Mr. Putnam expects to have the most valuable portion of this collection exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He will work out the details of the exhibit before Congress meets in December next and will be able then to tell about the amount of money which will be required.

The two additional buildings, each 750x525 feet, agreed on for the World's Fair Department of Manufactures and Liberal Arts, will increase the ground floor space of that department to 42.8 acres, 12.5 acres more than the same department had at Chicago.

Before returning to Washington, Prof. Holmes, of the National Museum, will inspect the unearthed specimens of gigantic animal remains at Kimmswick, Mo., with a view of making additions to the prehistoric exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

THE UNITED STATES BOARD.

THE MEN WHO HAVE CHARGE OF THE GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS.

The law provides that the United States Government Board, charged with the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, exhibition, safe-keeping, and return of the government exhibits, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, "shall be composed of one person to be named by the head of each Executive Department, one by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, one by the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, one by the Commissioner of Labor, and one by the Director of the Bureau of American Republics."

The law further provides that "the President shall name one of the persons so detailed as Chairman, and the Board itself shall appoint its Secretary, disbursing officer, and such other officers as it may deem necessary."

This Board must pass on the plans for the Government Building, and all smaller structures, such as the Fishery Building, to be erected by the National Government at the St. Louis Exposition. Eleven of the twelve men who are to constitute the Board have already been appointed, as follows: J. H. Brigham, named as Chairman by President McKinley, representing the Department of Agriculture; W. H. Michael, Department of State; W. H. Hills, Treasury Department; Edw. M. Dawson, Interior Department; J. B. Brownlow, Post Office Department; Maj. Frank Strong, Department of Justice; G. W. W. Hanger, Department of Labor; Prof. W. de C. Ravenal, Fish Commission; John C. Scofield, War Department; B. F. Peters, Navy Department; W. C. Fox, Bureau of American Republics.

Col. J. H. Brigham, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, is the tallest official in Washington, standing 6 feet 6 inches in his stockings. Born at Lodi, Ohio, in 1838, he served throughout the civil war, commanded a brigade in Sherman's march to the sea, was mustered out, with the rank of colonel, served three times as sheriff of Fulton County, one term in the Ohio State Senate, six years a member of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, and one year as President of same. He was appointed President of the Ohio State Board of Managers of the Penitentiary by Governor McKinley, was twice elected to the position of Master of the Ohio State Grange, and served nine years as Master of the National Grange, the largest agricultural organization in the world. In 1896, President McKinley appointed Col. Brigham Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. In 1898, the President appointed him Chairman of the Government Board of Managers of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, and in 1899 Chairman of the Government Board of Managers of the Pan-American Exposition. In 1899 he was sent to Paris to investigate agricultural conditions abroad.

William H. Michael, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, was born in Marysville,

Ohio, moved with his parents to Iowa, where he was educated in the public schools and in the State University. He enlisted in the army at sixteen years of age, was badly wounded in the battle of Shiloh, accepted a commission in the United States Navy, and served for three years, making four years of service at the front. He was promoted for gallantry in the battle of Clarendon, Ark., and when he tendered his resignation, an appointment at Annapolis was offered him, which he declined. He has been the owner and editor of several newspapers, and is a member of the Nebraska bar, where he practiced his profession for ten years. Upon the death of Maj. Ben. Perley Poore, Major Michael was appointed Clerk of "Printing the Records of the United States Senate," which position he filled for eight years. The duties of the position made him the editor of the "Congressional Directory," and the "Abridgment of Messages and Documents." When Secretary Sherman became Secretary of State, Major Michael was appointed Chief Clerk of the Department of State. He represented that department at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, at Omaha, Neb., and also in the U. S. Government Board at the Pan-American Exposition.

Major Frank Strong, a native of the State of New York, enlisted in the Federal Army, and served during the continuance of the war. At its close, he settled at Little Rock, Ark., where he practiced law, and became a close friend of Attorney-General Garland, who appointed him Chief Agent of the Department of Justice, a position he still holds. Major Strong has had charge of the exhibit of the Department of Justice at all expositions, and has served as representative of the Department of Justice on every Government Board since his installation in office.

W. de C. Ravenal, born in 1859, in Pineville, S. C., was educated in Charleston, S. C., and afterwards sent to Union College, New York. He entered the service of the United States Fish Commission in 1884. He was engaged in experimenting in oyster culture until 1886, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Havre de Grace (Maryland) Station. In 1888 he was appointed a Field Superintendent, and in 1891 was detailed as Chief Special Agent in connection with the United States Fish Commission exhibit at the Columbian Exposition. The office of Assistant in Charge of the Division of Fish Culture becoming vacant in 1894, he was promoted to that position. He has under his direction the work of all the fish cultural stations in the United States. In addition to these duties, he represented the Commission at the Cotton States and International Exposition, at Atlanta, Ga., in 1895; the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, at Nashville, in 1897; Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, Omaha, 1898, and on the Gov-

ernment Board at the Pan-American Exposition.

Mr. John C. Scofield, Chief Clerk of the War Department, appointed as its representative on the Government Board for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was born on his father's farm in Pittsfield, Vt., December 27, 1860, and graduated from Middleburg College in the class of 1880. He then became cashier and bookkeeper in his father's winter resort hotel at Eastman, Ga., subsequently accepting the position of Principal of the Eastman Academy. Having passed a U. S. Civil Service examination with the highest average in an exceptionally large class, he was installed as a thousand dollar clerk in the office of the Surgeon-General of the Army in June, 1884, and during Secretary Proctor's administration of the War Department, was placed in the correspondence division of the Secretary's office. He showed such ability that he was promoted through various grades until he was made Chief Clerk of the Department in March, 1898. While discharging his duties so successfully, he studied law, became a graduate from Columbia University, and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. His familiarity with every detail of the Department's business will enable him to draw from its almost limitless resources everything available for an instructive and interesting display, which the Government intends shall surpass any exhibit it has previously arranged.

Benjamin F. Peters, born October 16, 1853, in Harrisburg, Pa., is an alumnus of Columbia University Law School. He was appointed Chief Clerk of the Navy Department by Secretary Herbert, and before that had been a clerk in the Navy Department for sixteen years. He served as confidential clerk to Secretaries Whitney, Tracy and Herbert, having been retained by the last two, notwithstanding the fact that his position was not then under civil service rules. He was a member of the board to advise the business methods of the department, and prior to that time was one of a number of clerks designated to examine all the vouchers of the Navy Department for the twenty years immediately preceding President Cleveland's first administration. The promotion of Mr. Peters by Secretary Long was a well-merited reward for faithful service during four administrations.

The comprehensive exhibit of the Navy Department at the Pan-American Exposition was highly creditable to Mr. Peters' efforts as the representative of that Department in the U. S. Government Board.

Col. John Bell Brownlow, the son of the late Governor and Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee, is the namesake of the distinguished Hon. John Bell, the last Whig candidate for the Presidency, who was one of his father's most intimate friends. He was educated at Emory and Henry Colleges, Virginia, and was for several years associated with his distinguished father, Senator Brownlow, in the editorship of the Knoxville *Whig*. At the age of twenty-three he commanded the Ninth Regiment of Tennessee Cavalry, U. S. A., in the Department under Gen. George H. Thomas. The regiment under his

command was a part of the force that in September, 1864, surprised and routed the brigade of Gen. John H. Morgan, when Morgan was killed. Col. Brownlow represented the Post Office Department on the Government Board of Management at the Expositions of Nashville, Omaha and Buffalo. He has been collecting special objects for the

ment in the U. S. Government Board at the Pan-American Exposition, he was one of the most efficient members of that Board.

William C. Fox, a native of St. Louis, was educated at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and at the Military College, of Chester, Pa. He entered the consular service of the United States in his

representative on the Government Board of Management of the Pan-American Exposition.

G. Wallace W. Hanger was born in Augusta County, Virginia, in 1866, and is a member of the old and well-known Virginia family of that name. He attended the public schools in his native state, and in 1880



J. H. BRIGHAM,
Chairman of Government Board, representing
Agriculture Department.

Pan-American Exposition for the past year, and has secured handsome paintings of the most picturesque routes through which the postal mail trains go. He has also made a collection of stamps from Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Philippine Islands.

Wallace H. Hills, a native of Waterloo, N. Y., entered the army at sixteen years of age, and after the war received an appoint-



WM. C. FOX,
Representative Bureau American Republics.

twenty-first year. He served as Consul at Brunswick, Germany, for nearly thirteen years, and was then transferred to Teheran, Persia. At the latter post he was in charge of the American Legation, where, during the cholera epidemic of 1892, he organized and financed the American Missionary Hospital and Dispensary. He received the thanks of the Shah of Persia and of the American



W. H. HILLS,
Representative Treasury Department.

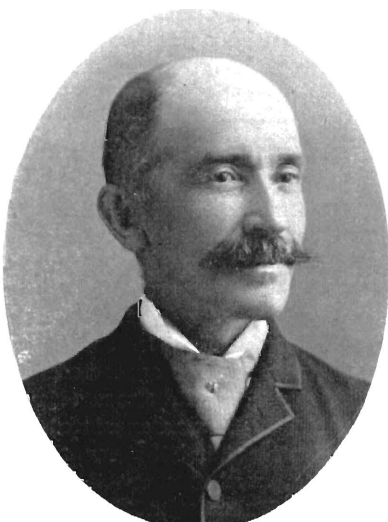
at the age of 14 years, entered Lebanon Valley College, near Lebanon, Pa. He graduated in 1884, with the honors of his class. This college afterwards conferred on him the degree of A. M. and still later, in 1896, the honorary degree of Ph. D., "in consideration of his merits as a scholar and his personal worth."

Immediately after graduation he under-



FRANK STRONG,
Representative Department of Justice.

ment to a position in the Treasury Department. He arose to be Assistant Superintendent, and has recently been appointed Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department. He has been sent on many important commissions for the Government, the most dangerous being the charge of \$12,000,000 coupon bonds for the Rothschilds in London in 1875-6. Representing the Treasury Depart-



EDWARD M. DAWSON,
Representing Interior Department.

Board of Foreign Missions for this work. Mr. Fox established and carried on for some time the only strictly diplomatic and consular journal ever attempted in the United States, and has been a frequent contributor to the magazines and press of this country and Europe. He is at present Secretary and Acting Director of the Bureau of the American Republics, Washington, and its



JOHN B. BROWNLOW,
Representative Post Office Department.

took educational work in the State of Mississippi, where he was most successful in building up a collegiate institute devoted largely to the education of the teachers of that state. In 1886 he accepted a professorship in the Maryland College for Young Women, at Lutherville, Maryland, resigning at the end of the year to accept an appointment in the Department of Labor at Wash-

ington, through the medium of a civil service examination.

He entered the department in the lowest clerical grade in December, 1886, and by successive promotions gained the position of statistical expert in less than four years thereafter. His promotion to the chief clerkship of the department occurred in

is a member of the bar of Maryland and of the District of Columbia. Mr. Dawson was appointed chief of the Patents and Miscellaneous Division of the Interior Department in 1883. When Gen. John W. Noble became Secretary of the Interior in President Harrison's administration he promoted Mr. Dawson to the chief clerkship of the department.

ville, Nashville, Omaha, and Buffalo, is reported in a Washington (D. C.) telegram to have been selected for the same position on the Government Board for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He was born in Middletown, Conn., July 8, 1858, graduated from the New York University in 1878, and entered the service of the United States Fish Com-



G. WALLACE W. HANGER,
Representing Department of Labor.

May, 1900. He has since occupied that position. His thorough training in, and knowledge of, statistical work in all its branches, his exceptional administrative ability, together with a pleasing and genial personality, have gained for him the esteem of all who have met him in an official way and have rendered his services to the Labor Department very valuable.



W. H. MICHAEL,
Representative Department of State.

Upon the change of administration in 1893, Mr. Dawson resigned his position and resumed the practice of law in Washington. Under President McKinley's first administration the chief clerkship of the Interior Department was tendered him by Secretary Bliss, without application. The appointment was accepted and Mr. Dawson was retained in the position by Secretary Hitchcock.



JOHN C. SCOFIELD,
Representing War Department.

mission the same year in connection with the Tenth Census. He had charge of the exhibits of the Fish Commission at the Berlin Fisheries Exhibition in 1880. Upon his return he was appointed Curator of Mammals in the U. S. National Museum, and later became Executive Curator. Upon the recent organization of the Museum, he was appointed Head Curator of the Department of Biology.



WM. DE C. RAVENEL,
Representing Fish Commission.

Mr. Hanger is a member of the American Statistical Association and of the American Economic Association.

Edward Matthews Dawson, representative of the Department of the Interior on the Government Board for the St. Louis World's Fair, was born in Easton, Md. Upon leaving school he engaged in business pursuits in Philadelphia, but later he studied law. He



B. F. PETERS,
Representing Navy Department.

The long connection of Mr. Dawson with the department in his present position will enable him to arrange for an interesting and comprehensive exhibit. He represented the Interior Department at the Chicago World's Fair.

Frederick William True, LL. D., who represented the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum at the expositions in Louis-



FREDERICK WM. TRUE,
Representing Smithsonian Institute.

He is the author of numerous scientific papers, and member of many societies, both at home and abroad, including the Zoological Society of London; Scientific Society of Norwich, Eng.; American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia; Academy of Natural Sciences, Washington; Academy of Sciences, etc. He is also a member of the society of the Sons of American Revolution.

A VETERAN JOURNALIST.

Mr. Samuel Williams, who recently joined the editorial staff of the World's Fair Press Bureau, was born in Paris, Ky., July 15, 1831. He began his newspaper career as amateur editor of the *Kentucky State Flag*, in Paris, in 1854. In 1866 he located in Louisville, Ky., and became a reporter on the *Courier* of that city. During his two years' connections with the paper, he held various editorial positions, acting as a sort of general aid much of the time for Mr. Walter N. Halderman, the founder and proprietor of the *Courier*. Mr. Williams gave up journalism temporarily in 1868, just before the consolidation of the *Courier* and *Journal*, to take the principalship of one of the public schools of Louisville. After two years of teaching, he returned to his regular profession, working on the *Courier-Journal*, and later on the *Louisville Ledger*. The Hon. John G. Carlisle, then Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, was at the head of the *Ledger*, and being too busy elsewhere to give much time to the



Murillo Photo.

COL. SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
Editorial Writer Press Bureau.

paper, he depended on Mr. Williams to take care of the editorial work in his absence.

Mr. Williams removed from Louisville to St. Louis early in 1872, and for the next two years had an editorial connection with the *Missouri Republican*, now called the *Republic*. Then he went to Kansas City to take editorial charge of the *Times* of that city. In August, 1878, he left the *Times*, and became part owner and manager of the *Kansas City Evening Mail*. At the close of 1881 he sold out to William Nelson, who consolidated the *Mail* with the *Star*. Mr. Williams then returned to St. Louis, and began work as an editorial writer on the *Post-Dispatch*. He remained with that paper until 1895, being the editor-in-chief part of the time.

Mr. Williams is called "Colonel Sam" by his friends and neighbors, but he says he never held a military position. As editor of the *Kansas City Times*, he succeeded three or four real colonels, and hailing from Kentucky himself, he found it impossible to make anybody in that vicinity understand he was not a colonel. All protests and explanations were in vain, and the title adhered like a postage stamp.

MINES AND METALLURGY.

Eminent Experts Working for the St. Louis World's Fair.

Dr. David T. Day, director of the World's Fair Department of Mines and Metallurgy, on his way to the Pacific coast in the interest of the department, stopped in the city long enough to have a conference with the Committee on Mines and Metallurgy, Mr. Frederick J. V. Skiff, Director of Exhibits, and Architect Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Works. The conference was mainly with regard to the mining and metallurgical exhibits for the World's Fair, the interior of the building for the display, and the funds to be allowed for the use of the department.

At the suggestion of Dr. Day, six distinguished experts were added to the working force of the department, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, as follows:

Prof. J. A. Holmes, State Geologist, of North Carolina, noted for unusual skill and experience in the installation of exhibits, to be special agent.

Geo. F. King, gem expert, with Tiffany & Co., New York, author of "The Precious Stones of America," special agent of the United States Government for the collection of precious stones statistics, and deciding questions in regard to the identity of such stones, and commissioner to all international expositions since the Centennial at Philadelphia.

John Binkbine, of Philadelphia, President of the Franklin Institute, Chairman of the Jury of Awards on Mines and Mining at the Pan-American Exposition, and compiler of reports of iron ore production for the United States Government.

E. W. Parker, editor of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, of New York City, statistician for the last eleven years for the United States Government, and a recognized authority on coal and coke manufacture, and the by-products thereof.

Jefferson Middleton, of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., clay expert of the United States Government, and member of the Jury of Awards on Mining and Metallurgy at the Pan-American Exposition.

Charles C. Yale, statistician for the Mineral Bureau, San Francisco, and for the State Mining Bureau of California, for many years editor of mining and scientific periodicals, and agent of the United States Geological Survey.

The last five named will be honorary special agents of the department.

The title "Art Department," instead of "Fine Arts Department," will henceforth designate the department over which Director Ives presides. He contends that the commonly accepted division of art into fine art and industrial art is a false one. "Art," says the Director, "should always be recognized as one element of world culture. It is unjust and misleading to differentiate between artists except by the measure of inspiration shown in their work, whether it be on canvas, in marble, plaster, wood, metal, glass, porcelain, or textile materials."

RUSSELL STANHOPE.

Secretary of the World's Fair Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Russell Stanhope, until recently President of the St. Louis Electrical Supply Co., has been elected Secretary of the World's Fair Committee on Foreign Relations. The gentleman is of English parentage, though born in Dublin, Ireland. He is a descendant of the Earl of Chesterfield, and consequently related to the present Earl of Chesterfield. One of his uncles, the Right Honorable Sergeant Hempill, is a Member of Parliament, representing an Irish borough. He was formerly Attorney-General for Ireland. His son, Stanhope Hempill, sits in Parliament as representative of an English borough.

Mr. Russell Stanhope is thirty-four years of age. His youth was spent largely on the continent of Europe. He lived in France and Germany, and traveled a great deal in other countries. He has crossed the Atlantic ocean



Strauss Photo.

RUSSELL STANHOPE,
Secretary Committee on Foreign Relations.

eighteen times. Since 1878 he has made his home in the United States. Before coming to St. Louis, five years ago, he resided in Paris, Tex., and still has property interests there.

Mr. Stanhope has taken hold of his new work in a way that shows his great interest and enthusiasm in the St. Louis World's Fair, and he can be counted on to do all in his power toward making it a record breaker in foreign exhibits and attendance.

Mr. A. L. Shapleigh has been appointed a member of the World's Fair Committee on Concessions. He takes the place of Mr. C. F. Blanke, who resigned on account of his financial interests in the Friede-Blanke Aerial Globe Co., which has applied to the Committee for a concession.

The Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company have been invited to the Fort Smith (Ark.) Street Fair and Carnival on World's Fair Day there, Monday, Oct. 14, and to the State Fair of Texas at Dallas during the preceding week.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE HISTORY.

Discovery of Hot Springs, Ark., by Jean Filhiol, in 1784.

Hernando DeSoto is reported to have visited the Hot Springs of Arkansas, but there is very little foundation for the report. The honor of the discovery of the springs has been claimed also for Jean Filhiol, a French merchant and Italian trader, living 120 years ago at Fortress Mero, now the town of Monroe, La., on the Ouachita river.

Though the territory of Louisiana had been originally settled by the French, it passed under the control of Spain, and remained there until the time when Napoleon was the arbiter of the destinies of Europe. During the Spanish dominion, the Captain-General had occasion, under orders from the home government, to make treaties with some of the Indian tribes, resident in what is now the State of Arkansas. Mr. Filhiol, of Fortress Mero, then the most northerly of the settlements in that portion of the territory which now forms the State of Louisiana, was selected, because of the fact that he was, as a great trader, on the best of terms with those Indian tribes to conduct the negotiations.

Every spring Mr. Filhiol, with barges loaded with goods suitable for the Indian traffic, went up the Ouachita river as high as the point known as Ecore Fabre, now the city of Camden, 210 miles by the river above Monroe. Sometimes, if the river was in the right condition, he went a hundred miles higher, to where the town of Arkadelphia is now situated, and occasionally still further to the place where the town of Rockport is built. At one of these places, Mr. Filhiol met the various tribes, supplying them with such things as they wanted, and buying their furs and skins.

At that time, 1785, whilst the uplands of Arkansas were heavily timbered, there was no undergrowth. Every year, in the autumn, the Indians put out fires which burned the dead leaves, and kept down the undergrowth. Vast herds of buffalo and deer roamed through these woods, and the beaver and other animals were found in abundance in all the streams. An old hunter named Campbell said after the beginning of this century he stood behind one rock in the Hot Springs Valley and killed sixteen buffalo before leaving. The nearest settlement north of Fortress Mero, and the only one on the Arkansas river, was Arkansas Post. North of this, Cape Girardeau, now Missouri, with a few farmers in the lowland bottoms on the west bank of the Mississippi, was next. South of Monroe, the nearest town was Natchitoches, on the Red River, and at that point there was an office where lands were located.

The Ouachita, the Quapaw, the Kansaw, the Osage, and some other kindred Indian tribes, roamed over this vast territory from the Mississippi river west to the great prairies, and from what is now the northern line of the State of Louisiana, north to the Missouri river, the habitation of the Ouachitas, Quapaws, and Kansaws being the country along the Arkansas river, and south of it. And it was with these Indians that Mr. Filhiol was in the habit of trading. The story is told by a citizen of Arkansas, eighty-five years old, as he heard it in his boyhood from his father.

In the winter of 1783, Mr. Filhiol was duly authorized by the Captain-General of the Territory of Louisiana resident at New Orleans, to treat with the Indians, and he

played the gorgeous presents sent by the Captain-General of the province. In due time the treaty was concluded, and the Indian chiefs then held a pow-wow. After its conclusion, they informed Mr. Filhiol, that, in consideration of their friendship for him, they had decided to take him to a place no white man had even seen, the Manitou Springs.

Mr. Filhiol readily consented, and leaving his boats and men, mounted an Indian pony, went across a low range of mountains, and on the second day they arrived at what is now known as "the Hot Springs." He remained there two days drinking of, and bathing in the waters. He found nearly a hundred springs of hot water, varying in temperature, on the side of a mountain, at various heights above the valley, and scattered over about one-third of a mile.

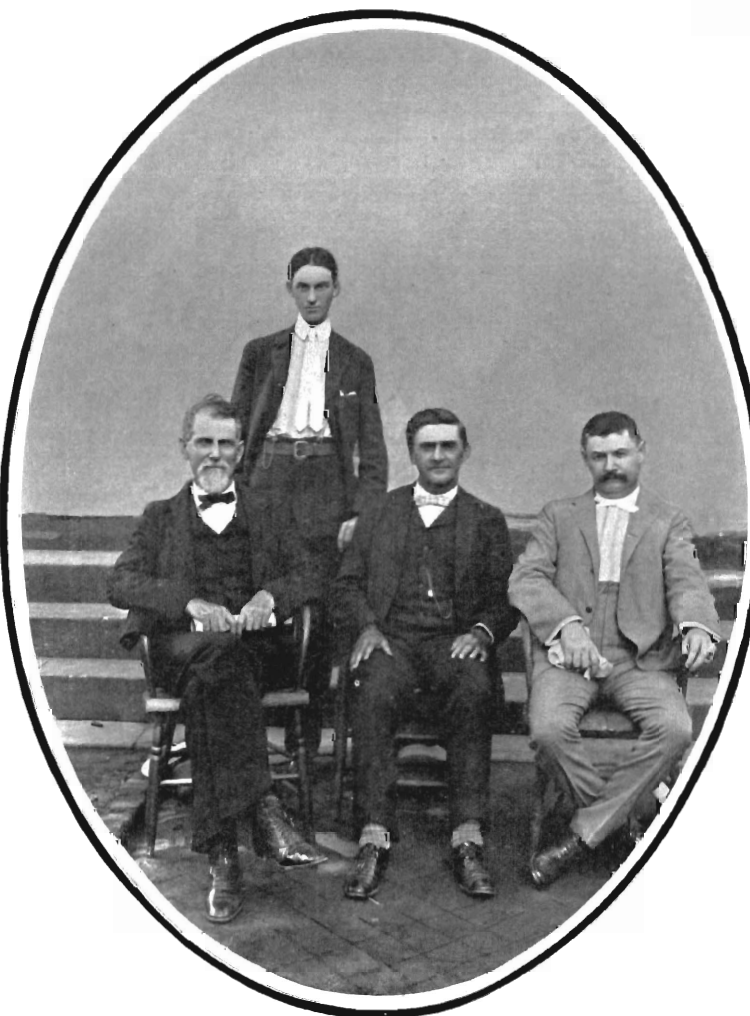
The Indians told Mr. Filhiol that by drinking this water and bathing in it, almost any disease could be cured, and that it was absolutely neutral ground, an Indian going to or returning from the springs being free from molestation, even if he passed through the grounds of a hostile tribe. After two days, Mr. Filhiol, accompanied by some of the Indians, returned to his boats, now laden and ready for their trip down the river to Fortress Mero, a distance of over 300 miles.

On his return, Mr. Filhiol made his report to the Captain-General of what he had accomplished, but, being a wise man, said nothing in that report, or to anyone else, of the wonderful "Manitou Springs." In due course the Captain-General made his reports to the Spanish Government, giving Mr. Filhiol great credit for his conduct of the treaties. Traveling was not so swift in those days as now, and it was more than a year after his return from this treaty-making excursion before Mr. Filhiol heard anything further from it.

Then he received a letter from the Captain-General, stating that he was instructed by the home government to inquire what reward would be acceptable for the services performed. Mr. Filhiol immediately answered that "he would like to have the grant of a mile square of land, the center of which should be certain hot springs on a branch

of the Ouachita river, in the Ouachita mountains." His request was granted, and the following year, that is in 1786, Mr. Filhiol filed his application in due form at the Spanish land office in Natchitoches, on Red River. The land was granted to him, as described, and there the matter rested until the territory of Louisiana was transferred to the United States by the treaty of Paris, ratified in 1803.

Filhiol had acquired a perfect title to this land under the laws of Spain, and that title was protected by the treaty of San Ildefonso, by which Spain transferred Louisiana to



WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION REPRESENTING STATE OF ARKANSAS.

J. J. Whitaker, President; Geo. Crump, Vice-President; Sam Cohn, Treasurer; Chas. Watkins, Secretary.

was provided with the usual presents to convey to them, and additional barges for their transportation. At the usual time in the spring of 1784, Mr. Filhiol left Monroe and proceeded up the river. The water was high, and he went above where Arkadelphia now stands, and sent out runners to notify the various tribes of his arrival. Large numbers of the Quapaws, Kansaws and Ouachitas were soon assembled, their ponies loaded with beaver, otter, buffalo and deer skins.

When the trading was finished, Mr. Filhiol opened up his treaty business, and dis-

France, as one of its clauses declared that "The contracting powers, that is Spain and France, guaranteed to the citizens of the territory of Louisiana all their rights in land and slaves now existing forever."

The third article of the Treaty of Paris, signed April 30, and proclaimed October 30, 1803, said, "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 enjoyment of all 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."

The United States acquired the territory which comprises the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Oklahoma, Texas, and parts of Minnesota, Colorado, Idaho and Montana. Commissioners were appointed to proceed to the territory, and define the "rights of the inhabitants as to lands claimed." They classified the grants under rules adopted by themselves, and declared more than three-quarters, in acres, of the grants vacant. One of these rules was that no grant should be considered perfected unless the boundaries were defined. Mr. Filhiol's claim for Hot Springs was not allowed.

In 1814, a pre-emption law was passed, and in 1830, a subsequent one was made. In 1811 and 1812, the valley of the Mississippi was visited by severe earthquakes, which caused a large body of land on the west bank of the Mississippi river, in New Madrid bend, to sink below the level of the river. This was the old French settlement extending down the river from Cape Girardeau, Mo., some distance below the present northern boundary of the State of Arkansas. A considerable quantity of this land was owned by private citizens, and the government passed a law, approved in February, 1815, giving to each person whose land was rendered worthless scrip for a similar amount, located on any of the public lands of the United States. The claimant for sunken land was required to establish, at the land office, the fact of his or her ownership of so many arpents of land, and when this was done, the certificate was issued.

Francois Langlois applied at the land office at St. Louis, November 26, 1818, for a certificate for 200 arpents (an arpent is not quite an acre) of land sunk by the earthquake. He proved his title, and Certificate No. 467 was issued to him the same day, authorizing its location by him, or his assigns, on any lands of the United States, not otherwise disposed of. This certificate was assigned to Hammond and Rector, and in January, 1819, these parties applied to James S. Conway, the United States Deputy Surveyor at Little Rock, to survey those 200 arpents of land at Hot Springs. On the 16th of July, 1820, Conway returned to the land office, at St. Louis, the description and plat of the survey.

In the meantime the "Hot Springs" had become noted for their curative powers, and

one John Perciful had settled there and built several cabins, which he rented out in the summer season to visitors who came to the Springs. Ludovicus Belding had also built cabins in another part of the valley for similar use. The Indian title was extinguished in the usual manner in 1818, so that these lands now belonged absolutely to the United States. In 1838, the lands were surveyed under the general law, and Henry M. Rector, the son of one of the purchasers of the Langlois certificate, had this original survey of 1820, made when the Langlois certificate was filed, re-affirmed.

The widow and son of John Perciful had applied for a pre-emption under the law of 1814, and General Wm. H. James, the son-in-law of Ludovicus Belding, applied for pre-emption in the right of Belding. In 1832, after Rector, James and Hale had each done all that could be done under existing laws to perfect the title, Congress passed an act reserving four sections of land at Hot Springs. As to all of these parties, this was an *ex post facto* law.

The waters of the Hot Springs had become famous for their curative powers. Nowhere in the world was there anything like them for diseases of the blood and skin. Gout, rheumatism, and other diseases of that class were cured. The valley became a great resort, not only for invalids, but for pleasure seekers, with the innumerable hosts who follow them.

There were two drawbacks, one of these was the question of transportation, the other that of title. Rector, Hale, and James each claimed ownership, and no high-class improvements were made. The hotels, bath-houses and boarding houses were of the most temporary character. To those who knew the character of the three claimants, there was another. It was this—nothing but the respect which is accorded to well-known courage kept these claimants from resorting to the law of force, and the slightest incident might have brought on a triangular duel much more bloody than that described by Captain Marryatt, in which Peter Simple was a party.

UNEQUALLED TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

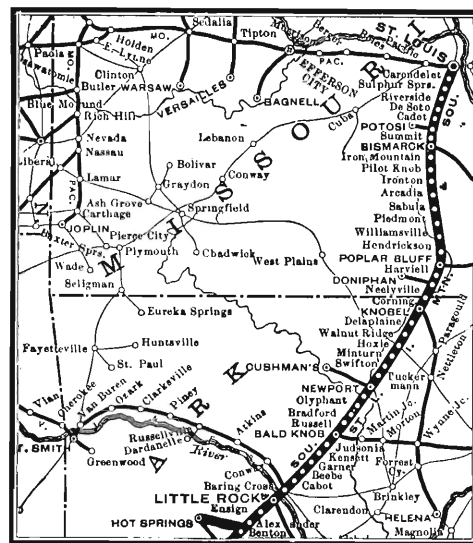
Between the World's Fair City and the Famous Hot Springs of Arkansas.

The Iron Mountain Route is the only line to the famous Hot Springs of Arkansas. Four daily trains, superbly equipped and sumptuously appointed, connect the World's Fair City with the Carlsbad of America, furnishing unsurpassed accommodations to the traveling public. These trains are so arranged that the traveler can enjoy to the fullest extent from the car windows the magnificent scenery along the route. The attention of the eye is first arrested only a little ways out of St. Louis, where the Iron Mountain Route skirts the white limestone bluffs along the bank of the Father of Waters, and then enters the beautiful Arcadia Valley, passing through the heart of this garden spot of the American continent and

emerging only to wind in and out through the Ozarks, one of the most picturesque mountain ranges in the country, thence through apparently endless fields of cotton, whose bursting bolls shed a pure white radiance that to the mind of the traveler is unrivaled by the appearance of the freshly snow-covered prairies of the North in the heart of winter, and finally threading its way, with utmost ease, through what was deemed for many years an impassable railroad route, to the city of Hot Springs, enclosed and nestling in a most romantically pine-clad wild mountain region.

To invalids the trip is one of ease and comfort. The roadbed is perfect; there is no dust, and the trains are all sumptuously appointed, the most minute attention being given to the smallest details.

The cuisine, the service, and the general accommodations at the hotels in Hot Springs cannot be surpassed by any other city in the country. Be the visitor rich or poor, reasonable accommodations can be found to suit the exigencies of a plethoric or a most



The World's Fair Route to Hot Springs, Ark., via St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railway.

exactly economical purse. A visit to Hot Springs is not nearly as expensive as is generally supposed. The fact that visitors to Hot Springs usually stay several weeks makes hotel life home-like. Amusements are many and varied and the lover of entertainment need have no idle moment at any time during his stay in Hot Springs.

Secretary Brown, of the Illinois Commission for the World's Fair, announces that the Commissioners will soon visit St. Louis to confer with the World's Fair authorities about space for exhibits, and choose a location for the Illinois Building. They will bring their architect with them.

Prof. W. H. Holmes, of the National Museum, at Washington, is on his way to the Indian Territory, to investigate an alleged discovery of human remains in connection with those of extinct animals. As an ethnologist and archaeologist he is greatly interested in the World's Fair, and in this investigation may find something important to add to the exhibits.

H. N. POEPPING.

A True Child of the Louisiana Purchase.

The historical portion of the following article is gleaned from the record of a public oration delivered February 17, 1847, on the occasion of the celebration of the eighty-third anniversary of the founding of St. Louis, also from that of a lecture on the history of the Catholic Church, delivered before the Missouri Historical Society, on September 7, 1867, both by the Hon. Wilson Primm, Judge of the St. Louis Criminal Court in the '70s, and grandfather of Mr. Poepping. Also from numerous notes in the judge's private scrap-book.

The subject of this article, Mr. H. N. Poepping, has given some interesting information regarding the early history of St. Louis. Mr. Poepping enjoys the distinction of being the great-great-grandson of the first white male child born in St. Louis. Away back in the very earliest days of the city's history, in the beginning of February, 1764, when Pierre Laclède Liguest was about to abandon the military post of Fort des Chartres, Auguste Chouteau, then but a lad, crossed over to the west bank of the Mississippi, followed by Laclède, for the purpose of beginning the new settlement of St. Louis. They brought with them a number of people from Kahokia, Kaskaskia, Ste. Genevieve, and Fort des Chartres. On the 15th of February, 1764, was founded what is now the fourth city of the Union.

Among those who came with them were Amable Guyon and his wife, and, in 1765, a son—the first white male child in the settlement—was born to them. He was named after his father, Amable, and was Mr. Poepping's great-great-grandfather.

Mr. Poepping has in his possession an oil painting, by Markham, of the mother of this child.

It was in the month of May, 1780, when little Amable was but a child of fifteen years, that his father fell a victim to the Indians and their allies in their attack upon the village. This attack was afterwards referred to

as "L'année du Coup" (the year of the blow). The elder Amable was sent to the woods to bring in a beautiful white mare, the pet of his wife, which had been left tied to a tree in the scramble to seek shelter in the enclosure, when the warning of the advance on the village was given, but he was overtaken by the Indians, and so mutilated that it necessitated the use of a sheet in which to



H. N. POEPPING.

remove his corpse to the enclosure.

In this connection it might be interesting to many to learn that the courier who had been dispatched with the news of the attack to the Governor-General of Louisiana, at New

Orleans, was also the bearer of several verses of poetry describing the events which had just occurred. This piece of versification was the product of "Maitre" Trudeau, the venerable schoolmaster of the village, and, tradition says, that when the courier returned, he carried with him a handsome present from the Governor-General, as a reward to "Maitre" Trudeau for his poetic efforts. These verses were set to the following music, and, until intermixture with the "Americans" became so pronounced as to cause them to lay aside or forget their old habits, customs, and reminiscences, were sung by all the inhabitants of the settlement with the same spirit and zest that a Frenchman sings the "Marseillaise."

The poem was written in dialogue form, representing the Governor-General as the questioner.

The music and one verse of the poem are here given:

TRANSLATION.

Governor.

"Courier, say, what is the news
That seems thy fancies to confuse?
What! Have we lost the Illinois?
The English, do they the land enjoy?
Down-hearted thus! Speak, Courier,
say,
What great misfortune has happened,
I pray?"

Courier.

"Oh, General, General, all is lost,
If not redeemed with speed and cost;
We've been by savages attacked—
They threaten us still, by others
backed;
Ever so many, alas, were killed;
Unable to aid them, with grief we're
filled."

Mr. Poepping studied music chiefly under the direction of his father, the late Bernard Poepping, lawyer, musician, and for a number of years Mayor of Carondelet. He is exceptionally talented and versatile; his experiences have extended over a wide field. He is equally at home in conducting oratorio, opera,

church choir, glee club, brass band, or orchestral concert. For the last five years he has supplied a long-felt want in the position of second bassoonist of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. He is also the only person west

Andante. "L'année du Coup."

Gouverneur: "Courier, qu'a-t-il de nouveau? Tu me paraissais troublé du cerveau? Les Illinois ont-ils conquis? L'Anglais a-t-il pris le pays? Tu me paraissais déconcer-té, Quel grand malheur est arrivé?"

of the Mississippi owning and playing that rarest of instruments, the contra-bassoon.

The musical efforts of this young man show him to be an indefatigable worker, a number of compositions having come from his pen, such as songs, quartettes, caprices, marches, etc. Among the last is "1903," now in its third thousand, written in honor of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which connoisseurs agree ranks with any. He has also contributed articles of merit to several periodicals upon musical subjects.

He has a number of strong endorsements for the position of Musical Director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, among which is that of the Missouri Division of the Travelers' Protective Association, representing more than 3,100 business men, who, together with several others, were instrumental in securing subscriptions to the extent of \$125,000 to the World's Fair Fund.

Mr. Poepping has many weighty ideas regarding the duties of Musical Director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and, owing to his manifold qualifications, ability, talent, unremitting enthusiasm, youth, vigor, gentlemanly manner and personal relationship to the Louisiana Purchase, is generally looked upon as the logical candidate for that position.

G. S. A.

THE NEGRO AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

It was negro labor that cleared the forests and canebrakes from most of the cotton fields of the south and southwest. The negro has been so important a factor in the development and cultivation of the Louisiana Purchase, and is now an element of such great importance in the industrial, political and social life of the Union that he cannot be omitted from the great exposition of 1903. How best to give a proper recognition of the negro's contribution to our progress from the beginning, and of his own progress in education and industrial skill in the last thirty years, is a question about which Chairman Huttig, of the Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits, is consulting with the leading representatives of the race. With their earnest co-operation, a very interesting and instructive display may be added to the attractions of the fair. It is proposed that the building for this purpose shall be planned by W. H. Williams, the negro architect of New Orleans, who designed the Custom House in that city. A committee of 100 colored citizens, of which W. M. Farmer, of St. Louis, is Chairman, will meet soon to devise ways and means of promoting the object, and it is probable that a conference of representative negro citizens, one from each State, will be called later.

A building to be used as temporary quarters for the working and executive forces of the Exposition Company will be the first one erected on the exposition site. It will be designated the Service Building, and work on it will be commenced this month. It will be three hundred (300) feet square, two stories high, located near the Lindell Avenue entrance to the site, and will contain rooms for press representatives, and for the World's Fair officers.

FOSSILS FOR WORLD'S FAIR.

Letter from Prof. Sternberg, the Eminent Scientist.

President David R. Francis has received the following letter upon the subject of exhibits of fossils at the World's Fair at St. Louis:

DEAR SIR:

I read recently with great interest an interview given by you to a representative of the Chicago *Record-Herald*, in which these words occur: "All living things indigenous to that region will be represented with examples of the prehistoric and extinct species, of which it has already yielded so much to science. Last winter I wrote to Washington University, St. Louis, and described some extremely fine specimens of extinct reptiles and fishes I had procured during my collecting expedition of 1900 in the chalk of Kansas. I proposed that they attempt to make arrangements with the Fair authorities for their purchase, to be placed eventually in the University Museum for permanent preservation, as such valuable scientific materials should be. I received no reply to my proposition. I believed then, as now, that no more wonderful exhibition could be made than a fine collection from the world's famous chalk of Kansas, from which some of the richest paleontological treasures have been taken.

The sea lizards range in size from ten feet to over forty-five feet in length. The fishes from an inch to twenty-five feet. The flying reptiles have an expanse of wings of over eighteen feet. I have in my workshop in Lawrence the broken skeleton of Cope's huge tortoise, measuring eight and one-half feet in length, and six feet across the central plates of the body. If time and skill can be bestowed on it, it will prove the most complete of any yet discovered.

Last May, Prof. Henry F. Osborn, U. S. Paleontologist, Professor of Columbia University, N. Y., and in charge of the Vertebrate Department of the American Museum of Natural History, came to my laboratory in Lawrence. He was so much pleased with my collection and the careful way in which I had prepared them, that he purchased two specimens for \$1,000.

One was a huge fish, Cope's *Porthicus Molassus*, sixteen feet three inches from end of lower jaw to point of tail fins, three feet eleven inches between the points of the tail fins. This he is now mounting in the American Museum, near his huge *Mosasaur*, forty-five feet long. He considers my fish the best ever collected, and worthy of being mounted for permanent exhibition.

I have among a host of Cretaceous reptiles and fishes, a splendid swimming reptile, Cope's *Platycarpus Coryphaeus*, twenty feet long. The skull is complete, no better one has ever been found, and most of the vertebral column is present, in slabs of native chalk, enclosed for support in plaster. This will make a fine panel specimen for exhibition. The professor was already supplied with this form. He gave a notice of my collection and work in science. If this letter interests you, I would be glad if you would correspond with him, as he carefully examined my *Mosasaurus*.

In May, 1900, Dr. A. Smith Woodward, Assistant Superintendent of Geology in the British Museum, came to my workshop in Lawrence, Kan., and was so much pleased with my material, that he purchased \$800 worth for that great museum.

In 1899 I sold to the University of Iowa a fine *Mosasaur*, eighteen feet long. Prof. MacBride, who made the purchase, wrote me, "The fossil is here, and thanks to your careful packing, in perfect condition. Such a specimen I never saw before. It is simply superb. I send you a check, fully realizing that it in no way expresses our appreciation

of your labor or the worth of this beautiful fossil."

For eight years I had charge of collecting expeditions for the late lamented L. D. Cope, the greatest naturalist this country has produced. The thousands of vertebrate fossils I collected for him in Kansas, Texas, Oregon, and Montana, are now owned by the American Museum. The Professor has given me full credit for my discoveries in his published works. He died in 1897, while at work on the material I was collecting for him in the Permian fossil beds of Texas. In 1896 he wrote me, "You fill an important place in the mechanism of the development of human knowledge. Very few men pursue a more useful life than yourself, and when the final account comes to be rendered, you will have no occasion to be ashamed of your record. I have personally the highest respect for your devotion to science."

For two years I had charge of expeditions for Agassiz Museum, besides selling them many choice treasures since. In 1882 I discovered, in Phillips County, Kansas, the largest deposit of extinct mammals ever found in any region. In 1884 I collected about 20,000 pounds of rhinoceros bones in this deposit for Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale.

For four seasons, including the present one, I have had charge of collection expeditions for the famous Paleontologist, Dr. H. Von Zittel, Director of the Munich Museum. He writes me that I have erected, in Munich, Bavaria, an immemorial monument to my name, and Prof. Osborn tells me my fossils are better mounted than any similar collection in the world. Dr. Zittel sends his chief assistant, Dr. Proill, a noted paleontologist, to join me in my Texas expedition, who will publish a report of the rocks and fossils I collect.

My contract ceases September 15th, and I am induced to write you this long letter in hopes you will approve the plan I have often thought of since the World's Fair was proposed, namely, that you purchase the valuable material I have from the Kansas chalk, and give me permanent employment, and the proper facilities for collecting and preparing a large collection from the Kansas chalk for exhibition at the World's Fair in 1903. I believe, with proper encouragement, I could make a collection that would astonish the scientific world, for though I have spent thirty years, nearly, collecting fossils, and am fifty-one years old, every year I make better collections. I can refer you, in addition to Prof. Osborn, to other institutions and scientists I have enriched. I hope you will honor me by a reply.

Yours,

CHARLES H. STERNBERG, A. A. A. S.

The Palace of Art, as designed, will have less ground floor space than was provided at Chicago, but less will be needed, because the plan of exhibits will be different, and, as stated elsewhere, quality, rather than quantity, is to be considered. The building will be so constructed as to enclose a court open to the sky, in which the sculptures will be grouped among plants, palms and flowers. Massive sculptures will be allotted special points of display on the grounds.

A meeting of the St. Louis Sunday School Union held at the Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church, adopted a resolution introduced by Mr. W. H. McClain, for the appointment of a committee of five members of the Union to co-operate with the committees appointed by the State Sunday School Association and the Ministerial Alliance, for the purpose of making a suitable exhibit along religious and bible educational lines at the World's Fair in 1903.

CHARLES KUNKEL.

A Prominent and Well-Known Musician of High Merit.

The sketch of Mr. Charles Kunkel presented here is taken from an article, "The Men Who Made the West," published in *Belford's Monthly* (New York and Chicago), in January, 1893.

Throughout the West there is, possibly, no better known musician than Mr. Charles Kunkel. Making his home in St. Louis in 1868, Mr. Kunkel has, since that time, been prominently connected with musical interests there. His local identity was early affirmed by his marriage with Miss Ella E. Weber, daughter of the brilliant William Weber, founder of the *Anzeiger des Westens*, and by his erection of a magnificent home in the fashionable quarters of West Pine Boulevard, a home which is considered the most superb occupied by any musician in this country, and known as the "Artists' Haven." Nearly every great artist visiting St. Louis has been lavishly entertained by Mr. Kunkel. He and his wife are known throughout the land for their hospitality.

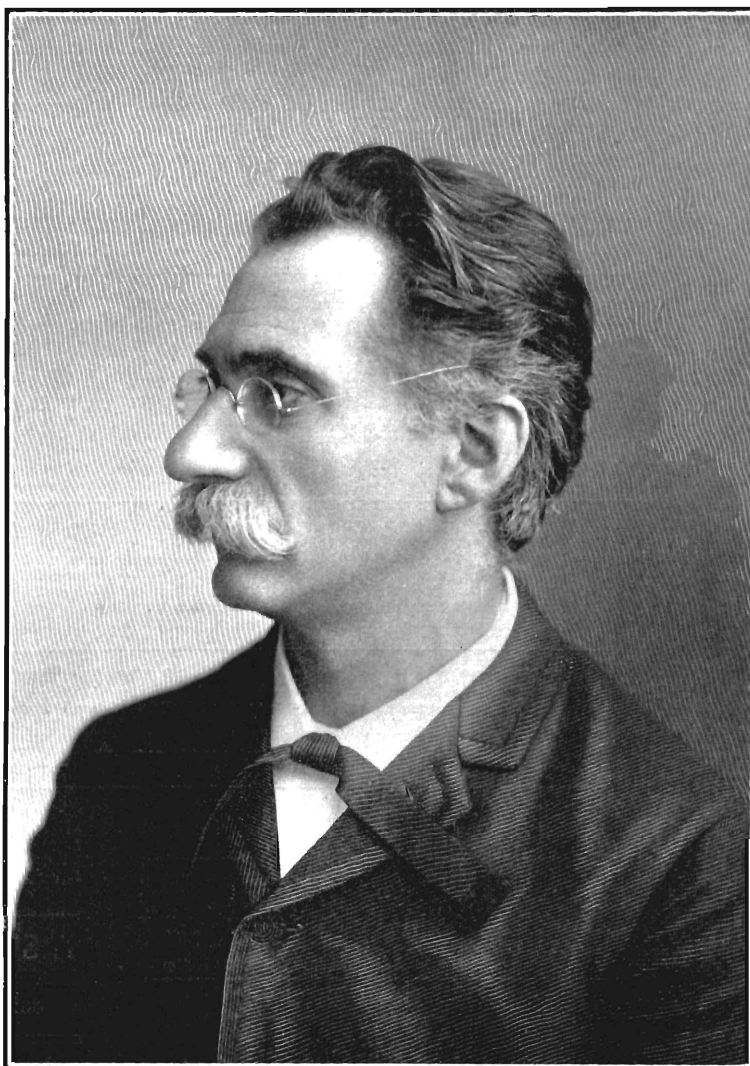
The memorial stairway in Mr. Kunkel's home is an interesting and unique feature possessed by no other residence in the world. In the wainscoting extending on either side of the broad hall, and all along the staircase, are set panels superbly carved, and bearing each an original musical subject as well as the monogram of the donor. These panels, of which there are seventy-eight, easily represent the sum of \$10,000. Among the donors we find Anton Rubinstein, Christine Nielsen, Franz Rummell, Steinway & Sons, Wm. Knabe & Co., P. S. Gilmore, Emil Liebling, Ernest R. Kroeger, Julia Rive King, William Mason, Dr. Louis Maas, etc. The panel of Mr. Gilmore represents a scene of Mr. Kunkel's "Alpine Storm," and cost \$400.

Mr. Charles Kunkel was born in Sippersfeld, in the Rheinpfalz, July 22, 1840, and came to this country when eight years old. His early musical studies were directed by his father, a thorough musician. Later he had the advantage of instruction under the great pianists and immortal composers, L. M. Gottschalk and Sigismund Thalberg. When Mr. Kunkel came to St. Louis, he gave, with his younger brother, the late Jacob Kunkel, a series of concerts for two pianos. The precision of ensemble attained by these artists was remarkable to a degree, and a never to be forgotten treat. The great Rubinstein, the artist among artists, said upon hearing them, that their duo playing on two pianos was unsurpassed, and the most wonderful he had ever heard. While Rubinstein was in

St. Louis, the Kunkel brothers had to play for him on three different occasions, and always at his earnest solicitation.

Mr. Kunkel has written hundreds of compositions, and the sale of many of them reach annually twenty-five thousand copies each. His "Alpine Storm," known throughout the world as the most popular piano solo written, has an annual sale of a hundred thousand copies.

At the death of Mr. Jacob Kunkel, the entire direction of the large publishing business of Kunkel Brothers, and of Kunkel's *Musical Review*, the most widely circulated musical journal in the United States, devolved upon Mr. Charles Kunkel. Having it in his power to do much for the advancement



PROF. CHARLES KUNKEL.

of music, Mr. Kunkel put forth his best endeavors, and has done more for the elevation of music in America than probably a dozen other musicians of recognized ability and talent.

Mr. Kunkel, in addition to his artistic qualification, that of being a great pianist, thorough musician, and prolific composer, possesses rare business tact. He has carried schemes of great magnitude to successful completion, assuring pecuniary as well as artistic success, which have won the plaudits of thousands and thousands. Mr. Kunkel's name with musical enterprises is synonymous with success. He has the repu-

tation of being the hardest working musician in America.

Mr. Kunkel has already given to the world what would mean the efforts of half a dozen lives, and still he is seemingly a young man of twenty-five years, and we have every reason to believe his greatest achievements are still to come.

The Editor of the *WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN* sees a prophetic assertion in the preceding paragraph. Are we to hear from Mr. Kunkel in the role of Supervisor of Music of the World's Fair of 1903?

THE NEW ST. LOUIS FAIR.

The new management of the St. Louis Fair Association is bending every energy to the task of making the great St. Louis Fair this year better and brighter, more instructive and more amusing for young and old than any of the previous expositions given on the historic grounds on Natural Bridge road and Grand avenue.

President C. A. Tilles and Secretary John H. Hachmeister and their associates have been hard at work for several months getting high-class attractions for the Fair. Particular attention is being given this year to free specialties. There will be a greater number of expensive attractions shown free in the arena than has ever been shown there before. Probably the principal of these in the point of general interest is the Lockhart troop of trained elephants. The pachyderms will be exhibited and put through all their wonderful tricks in the arena for an hour each day, and at other times they will be on exhibition in a large tent on the grounds.

The Faust family, Australian acrobats of international fame, are another extraordinary attraction that will be seen in the arena. The Faustus are seven in number, and are said to be the most remarkable group of athletes the world has ever seen. The flying Banvards will also be seen in the arena each day during the week, beginning October 7.

Of course, there will be the usual display of fine horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and other agricultural and bucolic products—in fact, the Fair this year promises

to be better than ever, from the standpoint of the farmer and stock-raiser, as well as from that of the city man, woman and child who hopes to be amused, as well as instructed, at this notable annual hebdomadal fete champetre.

The attractions that will appeal more generally to both city and country people than any others are the automobile contests, a large number of which have been arranged so as to bring out the diversified merits of the various kinds of horseless carriages that are now in use. During the week there will be high-class races for running horses on the mile track each day.

"VILLAGE BOY."

Presented to President Roosevelt by Mr. C. F. Blanke.

"Village Boy," the magnificent saddle horse, the property of Mr. C. F. Blanke, a Director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and president of the C. F. Blanke Tea and Coffee Co., also president of the Friede-Blanke Ariel Globe Co., being a warm admirer of President Roosevelt, has tendered the President his magnificent saddle horse, "Village Boy."



MR. C. F. BLANKE
on 'Village Boy.'

Mr. Blanke's letter to the President is given in full below:

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24, 1901.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. President—Having always been an admirer of your record in public affairs, it was with much pleasure that I met you in this city in the fall of 1900, when you were a candidate for Vice-President of the United States.

You will no doubt remember the animal "Village Boy," which you rode from Forest Park to the Country Club. I have always remembered with pleasure the remark that you made, "that this was the finest animal that you have ever ridden, or saw." The slight personal relations thus established gave me more than the interest of every citizen in the tact and delicacy with which you conducted yourself when our beloved President was assassinated. My regret at this terrible act was, I am sure, as keen as yours, and it is a great satisfaction to me, as well as every other citizen, to know of your determination to carry out the policy of the martyred President.

Now, that the arduous duties of the Presidency will not permit you taking the same amount of outing in which you have always taken such an interest, and found so much pleasure, you will more than likely wish to indulge in the most convenient outdoor pastime, which no doubt will be horseback riding. If you contemplate indulging in this favorite pastime, I will take great pleasure, and feel highly honored, if you will accept from me a token of my regard for you, in the shape of the saddle horse, which you admired.

I hope in considering this offer, you will appreciate how much of an honor I will consider it for you to accept the horse, and on receipt of the favorable answer I hope to receive, he will be shipped at once.

Yours truly,
(Signed) C. F. BLANKE.

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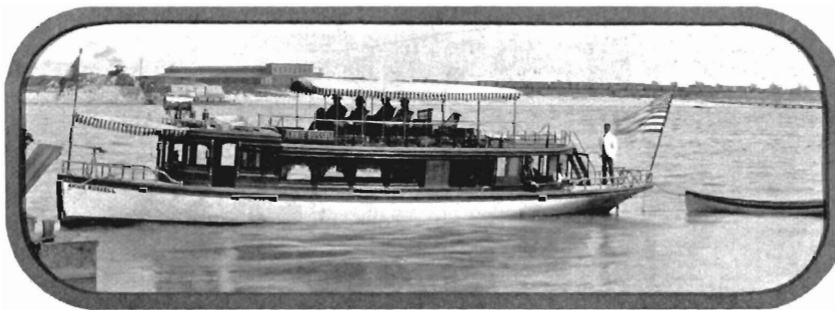
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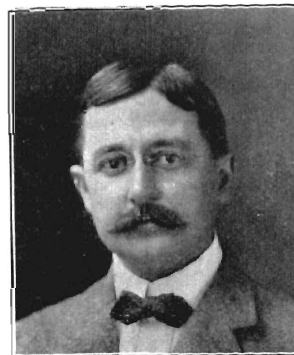
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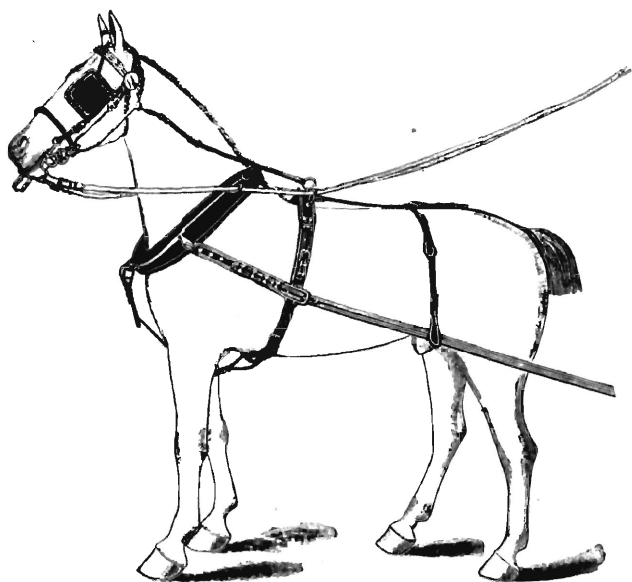
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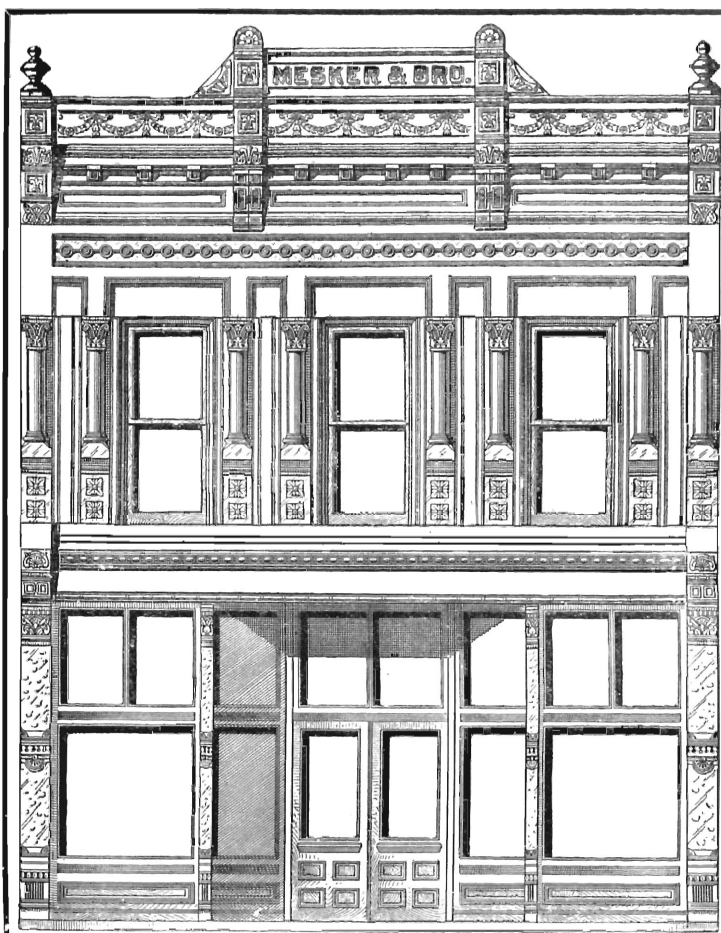
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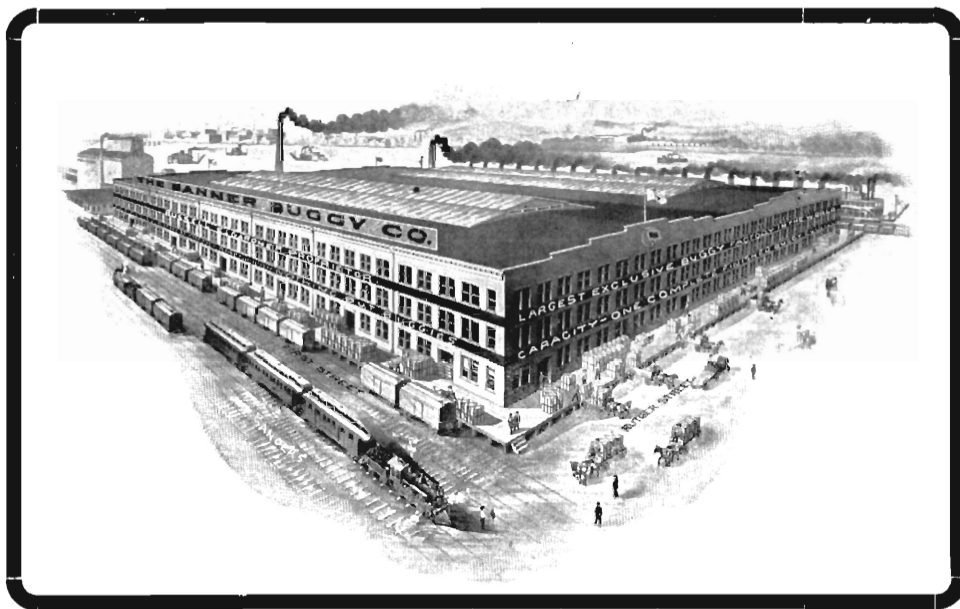
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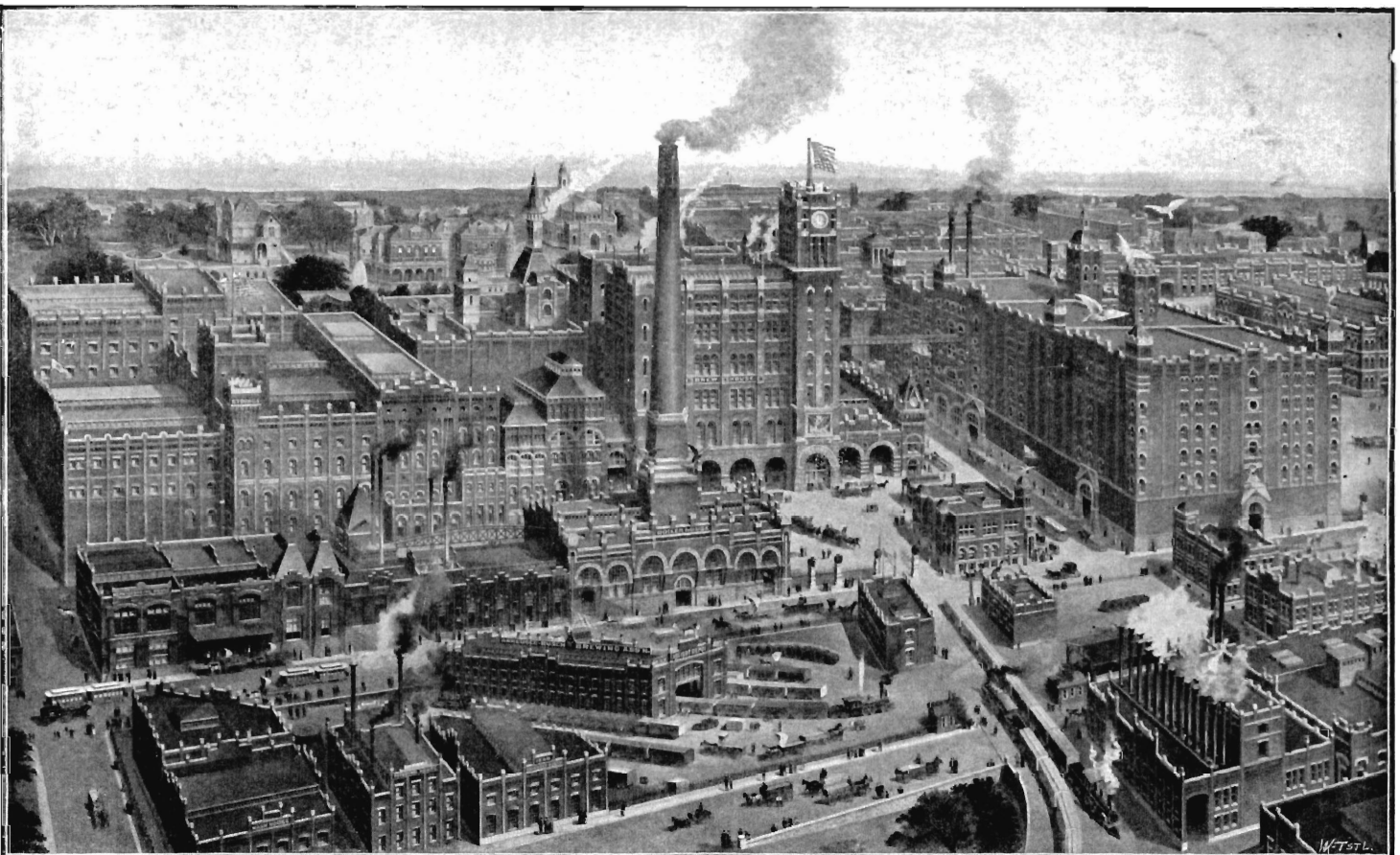
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