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WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN

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



CORWIN H. SPENCER,

First Vice-President and Chairman of Committee on Ceremonies in Charge of Programme for Breaking Ground, December 20, 1901.

Vol. 3. ST. LOUIS, U. S. A., DECEMBER, 1901. No. 2.

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. —

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Vol. 3.

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

No. 2.

World's Fair Bulletin.

ESTABLISHED 1899.

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COLIN M. SELPH, EDITOR AND MANAGER.

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The Frenchman who more than a hundred years ago made that old wooden shovel that was found in the lead region of St. Francois County, Mo., never thought of its lasting long enough to be used in the ceremony of breaking ground for a great World's Fair in the Twentieth Century.

It was fortunate for Washington University that its new building site of 110 acres adjoined the site chosen for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It was fortunate for the Exposition that it was located on the western half of Forest Park, adjoining the University grounds.

The University has great and imposing buildings nearing completion at a cost approximating \$2,000,000, the use of which for a couple of years by the Exposition Company would be nearly equivalent to an addition of \$2,000,000 to its capital. The company needed both the site and the buildings, and the University needed more buildings which could be erected by the company with a view to permanent use by the University after serving the temporary uses of the Exposition.

The fifteen trustees of the University whose munificent public spirit increased its endowment to more than \$5,000,000, had planned for it a system of buildings to be eventually unsurpassed by any university in the world, and recognizing the educational and historical significance

of the World's Fair, they were among its most zealous promoters. Five of them were members of the Exposition directory, and both bodies entered cordially into the plan of making Exposition and University reciprocally beneficial to each other.

The result was a lease of the University grounds for Exposition purposes, in return for which great acquisition the company is to build a permanent library and gymnasium, to belong to the University after serving the purposes of the Exposition. The company puts what it would pay for the lease of both grounds and buildings into other buildings and improvements, of which also it will have the use, and the University saves the cost of these additional improvements without incurring any delay in its own building operations. It only postpones for about a year the removal of the University to its new home, and really hastens the completion of its building plans.

Both sides and the people generally are much pleased with this mutually helpful arrangement between two institutions so near to the heart of every citizen. It insures the Exposition the grandest and most spacious site, and the largest and most imposing structures that were ever prepared for an assemblage of the nations. It also provides for the Exposition a noble and enduring monument of its high purpose in what is to be one of the world's most famous institutions of learning. On the other hand, it identifies the building of the University's magnificent Twentieth Century home with the centennial celebration of the great transaction that gave us an ocean-bound republic, and guaranteed local autonomy and the development of a peaceful and prosperous civilization to all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

There will be no postponement of the St. Louis World's Fair. Its buildings will be ready for dedication, as required by the act of Congress, "not later than the thirtieth day of April, nineteen hundred and three." Its gates will be thrown open as specified in the act of Congress and announced in President

McKinley's proclamation to all the world, "not later than the first day of May, nineteen hundred and three." Let there be no lagging in the preparation of exhibits on the theory that the Exposition managers will not have everything in readiness for them on the date fixed by law.

Such an excuse for tardiness has no basis but ignorance of the equipment of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and a mistaken estimate of the time required to prepare for a World's Fair of such gigantic scope and magnitude. People should remember that former World's Fairs were training schools for the equipment of the St. Louis enterprise; that the men at work upon it are not undertaking a new and complicated and strange business; that they are men whose familiarity with the minutest details of preceding World's Fair experiments has made them adepts. Moreover, it should be remembered that in the last ten years the business world has progressed wonderfully in methods of organization, in facilities and in ways and means generally. They had no electric motors, not even telephones to work with at the Philadelphia Centennial, and Chicago could now duplicate her Columbian Exposition in much less time than she required ten years ago.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company has at its disposal more money and more skilled specialists in all departments, and has the support of a stronger and more extended popular interest than were ever before enlisted in the work of a World's Fair. The company's ninety-three directors—all active business men—are pulling together with a harmonious energy and singleness of purpose hardly to be expected and rarely, if ever, seen in a body so large. If there be any among them who fear that unavoidable delays may prevent the installation of the exhibits by the advertised date, they are only all the more determined that it shall not be their fault. They know that the people of America, one and all, are watching their efforts with intense interest. They are unanimous in the determination that there shall be no such word as "fail" in the work before them.

DECEMBER 20, 1901.

DAY SET FOR BREAKING GROUND FOR THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

United States Soldiers, State Militia and Civic Bodies Will Act as Escorts to Governors of Louisiana Purchase States and Exposition Officials on December 20 —
Congressman Tawney and Senator Carter the Principal Speakers.

A BIG PROCESSION PLANNED FOR GROUND-BREAKING DAY.

Acting under the authority of the Executive Committee, the Committee on Ceremonies has decided that the breaking of ground for the World's Fair, December 20, shall be celebrated with a procession. This procession will form on Grand avenue and Lindell, and will march to the World's Fair site in Forest Park, where impressive ceremonies will take place.

All the organized bodies in the city are requested to march in the procession and to participate in the ceremonies. All such organized bodies willing to accept this invitation are requested to notify, at the earliest opportunity, the Committee on Ceremonies at the offices of the World's Fair, in the Laclede building.

CORWIN H. SPENCER,

Chairman Committee on Ceremonies, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.

The ceremony of breaking ground for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will take place on the 20th day of this month, December. The intention is to make it a fitting commemoration of one of the greatest days in the history of the American Union. It was on the 20th day of December, 1803, that Laussat, Colonial Prefect of the French Republic, acting under orders from the great First Consul, Napoleon Bonaparte, proclaimed the transfer of sovereignty to the United States. It was on that day that Gov. W. C. C. Claiborne, of Mississippi Territory, and Gen. James Wilkinson, of the United States Army, acting as Commissioners for the United States Government, formally received and took possession of Louisiana Territory at the old Cabildo in New Orleans. It was on that day that the tri-color of France was lowered, and the stars and stripes raised with appropriate salutes. A fitting recognition and commemoration of this great anniversary will very appropriately begin the ground work on the World's Fair which is to commemorate the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase treaty. That the date should be annually commemorated by raising the flag over every school house and every public building in the Union is warmly urged in the subjoined letter from Mr. W. C. Ferril, Curator of the Colorado Historical Society:

DENVER, COL., November 16, 1901.

Hon. David R. Francis, President, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

DEAR SIR—I would respectfully suggest that you request all the Governors of the Louisiana Purchase states and territories, that they issue proclamation, urging them to observe December 20th as Louisiana Purchase Flag Day, the same being the anniversary of the date of the actual transfer of title to the United States, in the City of New Orleans, 1803. This is the most historic date of the year in the Louisiana Purchase region. The American flag on that day should float from the buildings of all na-

tional, state, county, and municipal institutions, public schools, and others, in the entire Louisiana Purchase. A general display of the flag should be made by all citizens, together with public and commemorative meetings. December 20th, this year, will come on Friday, the last school day of the week. It would be befitting if all the Superintendents of Public Institutions, under the proposed proclamations of the Governors should instruct the superintendents, principals, and teachers, and make a like request of all private educational institutions, that the day be given to special exercises relating thereto, and what the anniversary means, not only to these states and territories, but to the entire nation. It should be made a great educational as well as historical day.

It is possible that other states and territories, not a part of the Purchase, but taking a deep interest in the coming World's Fair at St. Louis, may also be induced to carry out the same idea.

Be that as it may, the national government should be requested to assist in this matter. By letters to the President, cabinet officers, and others, Louisiana Purchase Day may be made historic the world over. As the government is spending millions of dollars at St. Louis to assist in the centennial of that purchase, from now until the close of this great World's Fair, on December 20th salutes should be fired from every American fort and warship on that day. Action in this respect should be taken at once, so that our navy may be duly advised thereof in all parts of the world. This should be especially appropriate in emphasizing the proclamation of President McKinley, notifying all nations of the coming World's Fair. If on the same day, our diplomatic representatives abroad should make the Louisiana Purchase Exposition a special feature, the attention of all countries and important foreign parts would be called thereto, the world over; it could truly be made a Louisiana Purchase Day, assisting your representatives now in

foreign countries, and breaking the ground for those whom you may yet send.

July 14, 1889, I published an article in the *Kansas City Journal*, suggesting that the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase be observed. Again, in the *Commonwealth Magazine*, Denver, Col., March, 1890, and still again in the *Rocky Mountain News*, Denver, Col., November 22, 1891 (the latter article also being duplicated to the *Republic*, St. Louis), I urged that a great fair be held in honor of that purchase. But it was December 20, 1894, I began an agitation that Louisiana Purchase Flag Day be established in the following article I wrote for the *Denver Times*. Possibly I may have written something earlier on the subject, but this is the first edition of which I can quote the date:

"This should be the Trans-Mississippi Flag Day. It should wave over the government, state, county and municipal buildings. It should be hoisted over the school houses.

"December 20th is one of the most historic days of the nation. Every school boy and school girl should be taught what it means, and learn anew the lessons of patriotism and love of country.

"It is the Trans-Mississippi day.

"It is the day when the West was christened to liberty and freedom.

"To-day is the ninety-first anniversary of the raising of the American flag at New Orleans, when the United States government took formal possession of the Louisiana Purchase—the Great West, from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada and the great Rocky Mountains.

"It was ninety-one years ago, that the site where Denver now stands became American. The West is getting old. It is now on the last decade of the first century of the republic, west of the Mississippi river.

"When the builders of the nation established the republic, it was predicted that it would not last 100 years. But the Trans-Mississippi will soon celebrate its first centennial under the American flag.

"It will only be nine years more, until it will be a century since Louisiana was purchased from France. In nine years more there will be the next great American centennial.

"Make December 20th the historic and flag day of the Trans-Mississippi, but not in a sectional sense, but as a part of the glorious history of a common country, that knows no East or West, North or South.

"It required years of preparation for the World's Fair at Chicago. It is none too soon to begin to prepare for the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase. What share will Denver and Colorado take in it?"

Three years ago I wrote the following letter to those in St. Louis then agitating the question of holding the World's Fair at St. Louis:

DENVER, COL., November 17, 1898.

To the Board of Directors, Louisiana Purchase Centennial, St. Louis, Mo.—

I would respectfully suggest to your honorable board, that it would be appropriate to urge the observance of some historic anniversary date, connected with the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United

States, preliminary to the grand celebration, which is to be held in your city in 1903.

It should be made patriotic, educational, instructive, and awaken historical research. The West has always, as it will always do, joined heartily in those patriotic observances that commemorate the early settlements in colonial days, the heroism shown in the wars of that period, and later in the founding of this republic. But the Louisiana Purchase centennial affords opportunities for the celebration of historic events in the West, thereby giving them a local coloring, both patriotic and educational in their influence, not in a sectional sense, but inspiring a loftier and broader national sentiment.

On December 20, 1803, the American flag was raised at New Orleans, in honor of the transfer that took place when the vast region of the Louisiana Purchase became a part of the Union.

Although the ceremonies of the exchange did not take place at St. Louis until a few weeks later, yet the raising of the flag at New Orleans represented the official transfer of the title to all of Louisiana. It became one of the most important dates in the history of the nation. Why not begin the observance of Louisiana Purchase Flag Day?

Even were no centennial celebration proposed, it would be especially appropriate this year, for such an observance next month. There have been flag raisings in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, and other islands of the sea, not only an emblem to them of a new civilization, with the blessings of peace and liberty, but an inspiration to us, for the old flag has been made more sacred by the blood shed in its defense, by our again united country. How appropriate then, at this time, to look back at the old flag raising at New Orleans at the beginning of the extension of the republic beyond the original boundaries.

Hence, I would respectfully suggest that you request the governors of all the states and territories that were established as a whole, or a considerable part thereof, from the Louisiana Purchase, that they issue proclamation for the observance of December 20, 1898, as Louisiana Flag Day, thus beginning in a preliminary way the celebration of the Louisiana Purchase, that will lead up to the centennial anniversary. Let the governor request that the American flag on that day be placed over all national, state, county, municipal and other public buildings, and the people decorate their homes and business houses.

I would still further respectfully suggest that your honorable board also request of all superintendents of public instruction in these same states and territories, that they issue addresses to all officials and teachers connected with the public schools, and other educational institutions, urging that December 20, 1898, be observed as Louisiana Purchase Flag Day, with appropriate exercises of historic interest.

This celebration should be observed each year, on December 20th, until the centennial in 1903, when it may be discontinued or made a permanent feature, as may be desirable.

The question as to the original boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase would involve the discussion of matters that would make this letter too lengthy, but one phase of it, to which I shall briefly refer, is of timely interest. A document has been recently issued by the U. S. Land Office, at Washington, in which it is claimed that the present map of the United States, which includes the old Oregon country, consisting of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and parts of Montana and Wyoming, in the Louisiana Purchase, is incorrect. This document recommends that the Oregon country be excluded from the Louisiana Purchase, and the Secretary of the Interior has given the proposed change his endorsement. Notwithstanding the claims made in this document, and the reasons that were urged in the agitation that preceded its publication, it would be an error to make the proposed change, in my humble opinion. I would emphasize this point for the reason that you should favorably consider the recommendation made, for the Louisiana Purchase Flag Day, that the same invitation be extended to the states of the old Oregon country, as to others, for as a matter of history, they were a part of that purchase, and in the coming centennial they should be permitted, should they so desire, to participate as Louisiana Purchase States. Texas and New Mexico should be invited, for all of the former and the eastern part of the latter formed part of old Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

W. C. FERRIL,

Curator State Historical and Natural History Society of Colorado.

About this time, I believe some effort was made at St. Louis, to observe Louisiana Purchase Flag Day, but with what success I am unable to advise you. But some comment being made on my letter of 1898, as quoted in this communication, led to some agitation in the City of Denver, and on December 20th, that year, a Louisiana Purchase meeting was held under the auspices of the Colorado Southern Club, and eloquent addresses delivered by the Hon. Alva Adams, Governor of Colorado, and the Hon. Charles J. Hughes, Jr.

At the time, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition movement was not as well organized, but at the present time, it would seem opportune to carry out the idea. With flags floating all over the Louisiana Purchase region, American forts, and the American navy, in all the seas, thundering their salutes, and in the diplomatic service from a consul to minister and ambassador, making it a special feature on that day, December 20, 1901, the whole world for twenty-four hours will be talking and discussing the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Very respectfully,

W. C. FERRIL,

Curator.

In line with these suggestions, the 20th of December was chosen as the date for breaking ground on the exposition site. Hon. James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, who had charge of the St. Louis World's Fair bill in Congress, and advocated its passage with

such distinguished ability and success, has been invited to participate as the orator of the day, and the Committee on Ceremonies has arranged a programme which will appropriately celebrate the historic significance of the anniversary.

Ex-Senator Carter, President of the National Commission, will be one of the speakers. The Governors of the Louisiana Purchase States are invited to attend, and will accompany the Exposition officials to the grounds, escorted by a great military and civic procession of soldiers, State militia and civil organizations of every description, all organized bodies being invited to join in the procession, from Grand avenue to the World's Fair site, when impressive ceremonies will take place.

COSTA RICA

Accepts Invitation to Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Department of Foreign Relations,
Office of the Secretary,
San Jose, Nov. 5, 1901.

To the President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.:

Sir—In regard to your communication of the 20th of September ultimo, in which you invite Costa Rica to participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, commemorating the purchase of the Territory of Louisiana by the United States, which Exposition will be held in 1903, I have the honor to inform you that the official invitation from the Government of the United States for that event was answered, stating that this Government would accept said invitation with greatest pleasure, if, as it is hoped, the economical condition of Costa Rica will improve.

In the same sense, I have the pleasure to reply to your communication, and with the highest consideration I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully,

RICARDO PACHECO,
President.

Chairman Carter, of the National Commission, has suggested the stationing of a regiment of United States soldiers on the grounds during the exposition, where they could be maintained at the same cost as at an army post. They could act as a guard to the government and foreign exhibits. By having different regiments succeed each other at intervals, an opportunity would be given a great many soldiers to see the fair, and a model encampment of regulars would be an interesting sight for visitors. The adoption of this suggestion would be apt to lead to a week of military parades, in which crack regiments of militia from all the states would participate.

There is a visible outcrop of wisdom in the decision of the National Commission to hold a free and informal conference with the Board of Lady Managers before undertaking to map out their work and prescribed duties.

WORLD'S FAIR SITE ENLARGED.

GROUND AND BUILDINGS OF WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY LEASED BY EXPOSITION COMPANY.

The World's Fair site has borne magnificent fruit in the annexation, by lease, of Washington University's adjoining 110 acres, with the improvements made or to be made thereon. A vast amount of work has already been done on these grounds, which have a frontage of about 1,600 feet along the west side of Forest Park. Of the university buildings now under contract, University Hall is near completion, and will be ready for use as the Administration Building of the Exposition Company as soon as the electrical and heating apparatus can be installed. The university is to continue the work on its other buildings till the time for the opening of the Fair.

The building so near completion is to cost \$600,000; the Cupples Building No. 2, \$175,000; and Busch Hall, \$160,000. It is estimated that this lease is equivalent to an addition of more than \$2,000,000 to the available capital of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. President Francis says of it: "The Exposition Company will give a liberal compensation to the university for the use of its grounds and buildings, but the entire consideration for such use will be put into the erection of additional buildings, and into embellishment of the grounds for the use of the Exposition, thus affording unparalleled advantages for an educational exhibit.

"The Administration Building of the university will be used for the Administration Building of the Fair. The Library Building and Gymnasium and other buildings to be erected with the rental paid the university and with other donated funds, will be used by the Exposition for congresses and educational exhibits and athletic sports until the end of the Fair, when they will be turned over to the university for the education of the youth of the country, and stand for generations to come as a monument to the liberality and energy of the men who erected them and a memorial to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

"The large exhibit buildings will be erected east of the university grounds and within the Forest Park portion of the site. The location of the State and Foreign Buildings has not yet been definitely fixed. The Art Building will be the center of the great exhibit structures, and will be elevated sixty feet higher than the plane of the latter, its peristyle looking down upon the cascades and lagoons and terraces and broad avenues, radiating in fan shape from the Art Building as a center.

"The immense size of the grounds, together with the rolling character of the site, make the single picture plan impracticable. There will be instead a series of pictures through the grounds. These will be composed of grades and slopes, hills and valleys, and just as the citizens of St. Louis have

never tired of the changing beauty of Forest Park, so it is believed that our visitors in 1903 will each day find new charms in the picturesque environment of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

"The endowment fund of Washington University is in excess of \$5,000,000. The president of the university, Mr. Robert S. Brookings, and his senior partner in business, Mr. Samuel Cupples, have been most generous in their benefactions, as have a number of other St. Louisans, including Mrs. John E. Liggett, Mrs. J. F. How and Messrs. Adolphus Busch and William McMillan.

"All plans had been made by the university to open the scholastic year of 1902-1903 in the new buildings, but the management of the institution, recognizing the educational benefits of an educational exposition and being imbued with that patriotic public spirit which characterizes men of broad view, gave favorable consideration to the proposition of the Exposition directory for the use of the university property.

"The ninety-three directors of the Exposition, and the fifteen trustees of the university, five of whom are members of both bodies, appreciating the magnitude of the trust they held, had little difficulty in agreeing upon united action which so clearly promoted the ends of both organizations."

The negotiations for this lease have been under way since Mr. John Schroers, Chairman of the World's Fair Committee on Education and Educational Congresses, first approached the Executive Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company and Mr. Brookings, President of Washington University, on the subject more than two months ago. The Educational Building of the Exposition will contain 600,000 square feet of exhibit space. A gymnasium, library, convention hall, temple of music and hall for religious congresses will also be located on the university land. Of these the library and gymnasium will probably be built for permanence, the cost coming out of the rent. A magnificent avenue 200 feet wide and bordered by shade trees and pieces of monumental sculptures will be opened from Delmar avenue south to the university tract, on which will be situated one of the main entrances to the Exposition. The laying out of the grounds and planning of the buildings will be taken up with the Director of Works by the Committee on Education.

President Francis says that all the university buildings now under construction will be completed in the next six months and will be used for World's Fair purposes.

The lease of the Washington University property was authorized by the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company at a meeting held on Novem-

ber 12, the Board adopting the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Washington University, a corporation, is the owner of a tract of land containing about 110 acres, situated in the city and county of St. Louis, adjacent to the site selected by this company for its exposition; and,

WHEREAS, The use of said lands and the buildings thereon and thereupon to be erected would be a valuable acquisition to this company in the holding of said exposition; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the president of the company be and he is hereby authorized to execute and deliver on behalf of the company a contract with said Washington University to secure for the company the use of said land and the improvements now thereon or hereafter to be erected upon the same, from the present time to the end of the period during which said exposition shall continue, upon such terms and conditions and to be in such form as shall be approved by the Executive Committee.

The vote on the resolutions was unanimous, and the announcement of the result was greeted with a round of applause. After the vote President Francis announced that the negotiations for the property required but the signing of the papers. The signing was done a few days later.

BY-LAWS AMENDED.

Several Important Changes in the Management of World's Fair Business.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors November 12, a printed copy of proposed amendments to the by-laws was submitted by President Francis with explanations. As such amendments must be submitted to the directors seven days before they can be formally adopted, a motion was made by Director John Schroers to adopt them informally, and the motion was carried. The first proposed amendment presented by the Committee on Organization, provided for the repeal of Section 10, Article V, and the substitution of a new Section 10, creating four executive divisions, each in charge of a director, who shall report to the President. It also defines the authority and duties respectively of the Director of Exhibits, the Director of Exploitation, the Director of Works and the Director of Concessions and Admissions, and provides for a Bureau of Transportation and a Police Department, to be called the Jefferson Guard, under a commandant, who shall report to the President, make rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the President, and recommend subordinates, to be appointed by the President. The second proposed amendment is to strike out part of Section 8, Article VII, and provide for the organization of a Committee on Supplies, consisting of seven members who shall purchase supplies for the use of the company, its officers and employees, under regulations therein minutely prescribed.

The Board then voted to confirm the appointment of F. J. V. Skiff as Director of Exhibits, and I. S. Taylor as Director of Works, under the form of organization set forth in the proposed by-law amendment.

At the Pan-American Exposition, Missouri received the gold medal for her collective exhibit of wool, and a special award was given to its exceptionally fine mohair. Certificates of honorable mention were also awarded to each of the sixteen wool growers who supplied the fleeces.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

INSTITUTION WHOSE NEW GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS WILL BE
A PART OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

(Prof. Sylvester Waterhouse, who has favored THE WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN with this sketch, has been a professor in that institution for 44 years. Severe illness for the last nine months forced a suspension of the work he had been doing for years previously in behalf of the movement to celebrate the Louisiana Purchase Centennial. But his zeal and enthusiasm are still unabated, and with returning health he will resume his earnest efforts for the Fair, and for the establishment of a Public Museum in Forest Park as a permanent and ever increasingly useful monument of the Louisiana Purchase. He has carefully studied five World's Fairs, and has served at three of them as United States or State Commissioner.)

On his return from the Columbian Exposition, in 1893, Prof. Waterhouse started an agitation for the erection of his proposed Public Museum. Two public meetings were called to inaugurate the movement. Members of the Merchants' Exchange, the Business Men's League, the University Club and other organizations were present with prominent representatives of all the professions. Speeches were made and newspaper articles appeared enthusiastically commending the proposal, and committees were appointed to raise the money and put the project on a basis of practical progress. But the panic and business depression of 1893 caused a postponement of the work.

As soon as the movement to celebrate the Louisiana Purchase Centennial began to show signs of life, in 1898, Prof. Waterhouse attended one of the earliest meetings at the rooms of the Missouri Historical Society, and renewed his former advocacy of a Memorial Museum. When public sentiment indicated a great World's Fair as the most popular form of commemorating the Centennial, Prof. Waterhouse became an active worker in the cause, hoping that a Historical Museum would be among the surviving memorials of the Fair. Until sickness interfered he served on many committees, made speeches at many meetings and wrote many articles for the press on the subject.—EDITOR.)

By Professor Sylvester Waterhouse.

In 1853, Hon. Wayman Crow was a member of our State Senate. The discharge of his official duties naturally led him to study the interests of his constituents. His reflections upon the educational needs of St. Louis suggested the establishment of an institution of higher learning. Without consultation or assistance, Mr. Crow drafted the charter of Washington University. These simple facts, received more than once from the lips of the founder, explain the origin of an institution that is now one of the most powerful factors of higher education in St. Louis. The charter which Mr. Crow framed is a signal proof of his sagacity, public spirit, and liberality of mind. There is, perhaps, no institution in the world whose foundations are broader than those of Washington University. It is absolutely unsectarian in creed, and unpartisan in politics. Its doors are open to every faith. The only passports to its halls are intelligence and morality. Every qualified member of the republic of letters is entitled to its privileges. In all the years of coming time, not only the sons, but also all the beneficiaries of Washington University should gratefully cherish the

memory of their generous and broad-minded benefactor.

The institution which Mr. Crow founded was at first scarcely more than a primary school. It opened with two teachers and a score of pupils. Originally named the Eliot Seminary and later the Washington Institute, it was finally christened Washington University. It was thought that the institution ought to bear a title that would distinctly indicate the high aims of its founder, and the intended breadth of its culture. Washington University was formally dedicated April 22, 1857. The distinguishing feature of the inauguration was a brilliantly eloquent address of Hon. Edward Everett.



MR. ROBERT S. BROOKINGS,
President Board of Directors, Washington University.

Foreign universities have generally been endowed by imperial wealth and enriched by princely patronage. Washington University was the creation of private philanthropy. It has never received one dollar from our municipal or state treasury. It has been maintained solely by the contributions of private benevolence. The embarrassments of poverty long retarded its growth. The beginning of a career which is destined to be eminent and greatly useful was humble. The first home of the newly inaugurated university was a small two-story building on the west side of Seventeenth street between St. Charles street and Washington avenue. With an added story, it now forms an L of the main edifice. With the exception of the Chemical Laboratory, which was not yet occupied, this little hall was the only structure that then stood on the college grounds. But its scanty rooms were large enough to accommodate all the pupils who first sought admission to its courses.

At the opening of the term in 1857, the total attendance of students was less than half of the present number of teachers in the university and its allied schools. The lack of means was a source of constant discouragement. Soon the derangement of business and the shrinkage of values caused by civil strife threatened the young university with extinction. The number of its students and the amount of its funds were reduced. Every year there was a large deficit which a few devoted friends with lessened resources generously met. In those days of poverty, struggle, and self-sacrifice, no one acquainted with the facts could imagine the perils which beset the university, or the bravery which averted them. But its friends were cheered by encouraging precedents. Oxford began its brilliant career in a single building that was hardly better than a log cabin, and many of its earliest students found free lodging in open hallways. In the first half century of its existence, there were several years in which Harvard had no Freshman class, and there were many more years in which the number of students in its classes ranged from one to half a dozen. Encouraged by such recollections, by the consciousness of a noble cause, and by the inspirations of duty, the supporters of the university never wavered in their determination to succeed. Their devotion was heroic. Men whose entire fortunes were less than the annual income of later millionaires, gave with a constant and disinterested liberality. The limited means of the university imposed heavy burdens on its teachers. Their self-denying acceptance of small salaries and weighty duties materially helped to win the ultimate success.

For many years the university was maintained by the almost exclusive generosity of its incorporators. No sketch of Washington University, however, brief, should fail to record their names and to recognize their titles to public gratitude. The first directors were Wayman Crow, William G. Eliot, Hudson E. Bridge, James Smith, Samuel Treat, George Partridge, Christopher Rhodes, William Glasgow, Jr., John M. Krum, Phocion R. McCreery, N. J. Eaton, John Cavender, Seth A. Ranlett, Mann Butler, Samuel Russell, George Pegram, and John How.

It was mainly the generosity of these benefactors that sustained their ward through long years of trial and privation, and enabled their worthy successors to create the present greatness of Washington University. Of the original Board of Directors, Mr. Crow and Dr. Eliot were the most active members. Though Mr. Crow was the founder, Dr. Eliot was the preserver of the university. From its organization to the day of his death, Dr. Eliot was its earnest, tireless, and efficient supporter. In those early years, the amount of the annual deficit was \$10,000 or \$15,000. It was chiefly through the efforts of Dr. Eliot that these debts were paid, and the solvency of the university maintained. From the inception of the institution till their deaths, Dr. Eliot and Mr. Crow were the president and vice-president of the Board of Directors.

Although the want of adequate endowment has seriously retarded the development of the university, yet twelve schools have been

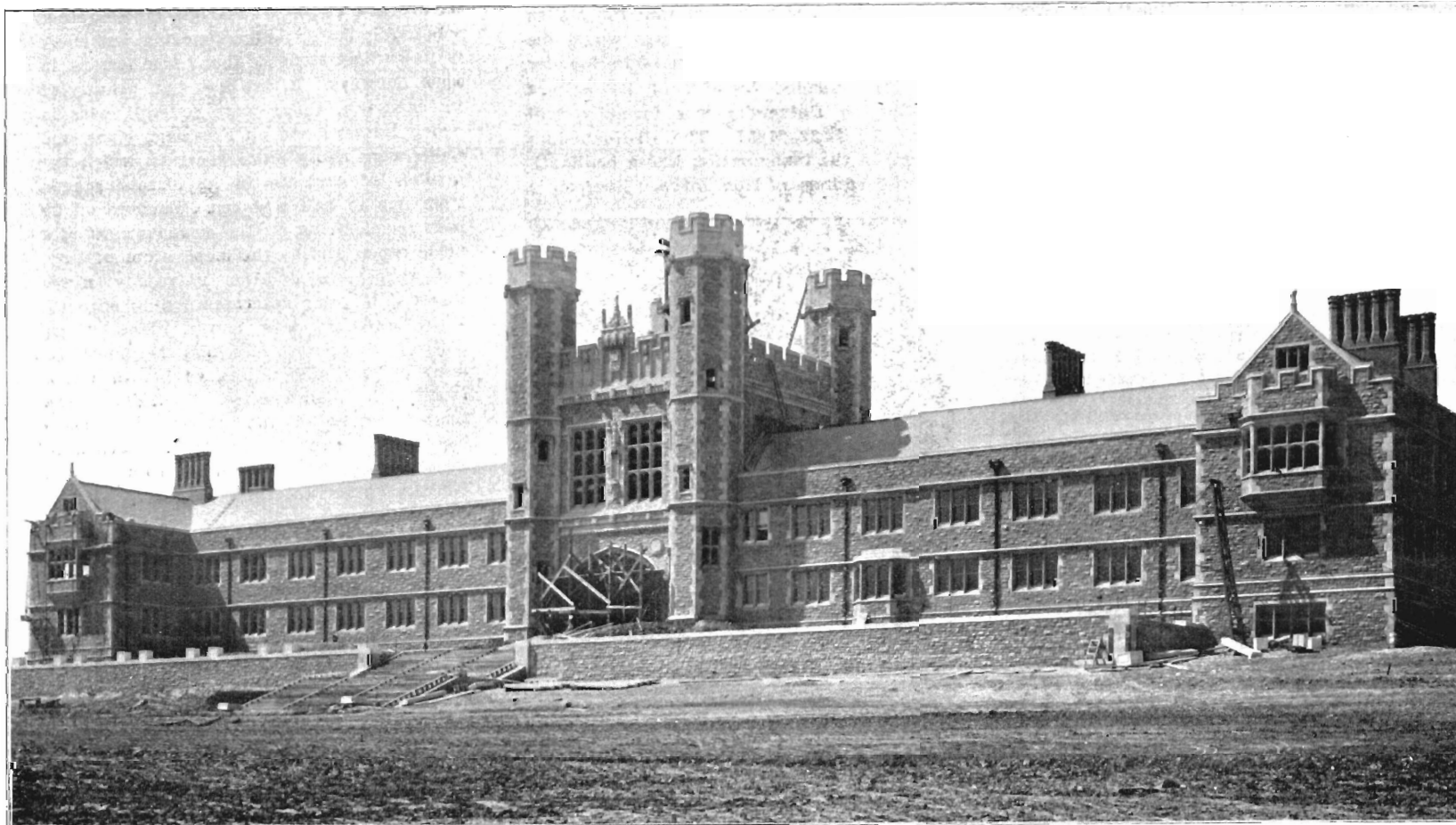
established under its charter. Their names and the dates of their organization are as follow:

The O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute in...	1854
The Preparatory School, now the Smith Academy, in	1856
The College, in	1857
The Female Seminary, now the Mary Institute, in	1859
The Law School, in	1867
The Polytechnic School, now the School of Engineering, in	1870
The School of Fine Arts, in	1879
The Manual Training School, in	1879
The School of Botany, in	1885
The St. Louis Medical College, in	1891
The Missouri Dental College, in	1892
The Medical Department, in	1899

Adolphus Busch, Samuel Cupples, and Robert S. Brookings. Several of these friends of the university were never members of its Governing Board, but all of them attested their devotion to its interests by liberal gifts and zealous services. The two largest donors were Robert Brookings and Samuel Cupples. Each of the gentlemen gave the princely sum of \$1,500,000. The brevity of this sketch will not permit the mention of all the benefactors whose names ought to be registered on the memorial tablets of the university. But the bounty of the first and successive members of the Board of Control, and the generous contributions of many other friends of higher learning, have rescued Washington University from its financial embarrassments and placed it on a solid, self-

gymnasium and field for athletic games will be unsurpassed in the United States.

The new site of Washington University at the northwest corner of Forest Park is high, healthful, and attractive. It comprises one hundred and eleven acres and cost \$268,000. Seven buildings are now approaching completion. Three of these structures form three sides of a large quadrangle whose fourth side will be occupied by a fine library building. The foundations of the library have not yet been laid. The total cost of the buildings now going up will be about \$650,000. The expense of the power house is defrayed by the university, but the Dormitory, Library, Chemical Laboratory, two buildings for Civil Engineering, and University Hall are the respective gifts of Mrs. John E. Liggett,



UNIVERSITY HALL, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY,
Will Be Administration Building, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The Missouri Medical College and the St. Louis Medical College, founded in 1840 and 1842, were formerly separate institutions, but in 1899 they united and became the Medical Department of Washington University. As the wealth of endowment increases, new schools will be established, until every field of letters, science, and art is fully covered, and every member of the community is here afforded the fullest opportunity to acquire whatever knowledge he seeks.

Immediately after the list of its first directors, Washington University ought to inscribe the following names on its roll of honor:

John P., Maurice D., William B., and Thomas F. Collier; Henry Hitchcock, Mrs. William G. Eliot, John T. Davis, John E. Liggett, Stephen Ridgely, William McMillan,

sustaining basis. The amount of all its properties and endowments is now about \$5,000,000, and its prospects of still greater resources and of larger usefulness are brilliant.

The courses of study in the several schools and colleges that constitute Washington University are broad and thorough. The culture taught in its halls is as comprehensive as the requirements of a liberal education. In all its departments, the university seeks not only to teach the latest advancements in science and the humanities, but also to extend the realm of knowledge by original research. Sympathizing with its students in their love of manly field sports and believing that a healthful body always increases the efficiency of the mind, the university will provide ample facilities for physical training. Its

Stephen Ridgely, Adolphus Busch, Samuel Cupples, and Robert S. Brookings.

The red granite of which these buildings are constructed is both handsome and durable. The severe simplicity of the Tudor style of architecture befits halls devoted to education. Seen from Lindell avenue or the quadrangle, these massive and tasteful edifices present a strikingly impressive appearance. It is claimed that there are no buildings in any land better adapted to the purposes of education than those which stand on University Heights. But this is only the beginning of the prosperity of the institution whose infancy was so lowly. Washington University will keep step with the advancement of the metropolis in which it is situated. When St. Louis has millions of citizens, Washington University will have thous-

ands of students. On its classic grounds, the scores of temples consecrated to knowledge will yet form a large village. Then Washington University will be one of the world's greatest seats of learning—an institution whose enlightening and beneficent influence will be felt in every sphere of human activity.

The new grounds and buildings of Washington University have been recently leased to the World's Fair Association. This transfer will postpone the removal of the university to its new home till the close of the Exposition. The proffered compensation was so liberal that it would have been an imprudence to decline it. The managers of both institutions are animated by a common motive—both are striving to promote public enlightenment. Besides a community of purpose, there are ties of official fellowship. Several graduates of the university are members of both boards. The president of the Directors of Washington University is Robert S. Brookings, and the president of the managers of the World's Fair is David R. Francis. It is fit that so important a transaction should be consummated by the greatest benefactor and the most eminent graduate of Washington University. An arrangement that will so greatly conduce to the enlargement and reputation of the institution over which he presides is doubtless very gratifying to Chancellor Chaplin.

The terms of agreement have not yet been published, but they are understood to be as generous as only high-minded men would offer or accept. The university will spend the large sums which it receives from the World's Fair Company in the erection of new buildings and the adornment of its grounds.

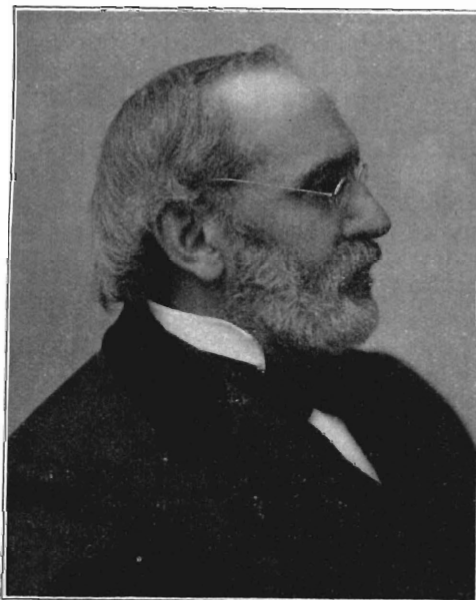
More than \$100,000 will be spent upon grading and landscape embellishments. A magnificent approach 200 feet wide will continue Lindell avenue to the very steps of University Hall.

A stately structure, which will ultimately be the Ridgley Library building, will be erected on the west side of the quadrangle. A fine hall for public meetings, a gymnasium and amphitheater for field sports, and two or possibly three additional edifices for educational exhibits will soon be built for the accommodation of the World's Fair. The new structures will adopt the same material and the same style of architecture as those now in process of erection. University Hall will be the Administration Building of the World's Fair.

The lease of the university property will greatly benefit both parties to the transaction. The Exposition will add more than 100 acres to its grounds, and be able to utilize for other needs the space which the buildings for an educational exhibit would occupy. Even if the Directors of the World's Fair pay to Washington University as large a sum as they would have expended upon the erection of their own buildings, still they will save a great deal of valuable time, and of costly supervision. In Forest Park, temporary and comparatively cheap structures would have been put up, but now the World's Fair will have better buildings than have ever yet been devoted to an educational exhibit—edifices whose magnificent solidity,

adaptation to the needs of the Exposition and beauty of environment will attract the attention and awaken the admiration of every visitor. The acquisition of the university premises will relieve the World's Fair Company of a vast amount of labor, and facilitate its preparations for the grand festival of 1903.

A full appreciation of the transcendent educational importance of a World's Fair, and a splendidly generous offer of remuneration have induced Washington University to relinquish its plan of an early removal to its new site, and to grant to the World's Fair Association the privilege of using its grounds and buildings during the Exposition. The embellishment of its lawns with all the charms of landscape art, and the erection of permanent and superb edifices are costly improvements which the unaided means of the university could not now afford. But such attractions and enlargements the funds of the World's Fair will furnish. At the end



PROFESSOR SYLVESTER WATERHOUSE,
Formerly in Washington University.

of the Exposition, all the structures which have been built on University Heights for the special use of the Fair will become the sole property of Washington University, and the entire group of halls will, perhaps, be the finest body of buildings that public spirit and a love of learning have ever dedicated to the service of liberal culture. Many millions of visitors will examine the educational exhibits of the Exposition, and all of these multitudes will be impressed with the greatness of Washington University. In all time, no other institution of learning has ever received so world-wide an advertisement.

Both of the beneficiaries ought to be satisfied with the great advantages which the loan of the new Washington University buildings to the World's Fair Association will mutually confer.

Some of the advantages of the Exposition antedate their cause. Prior even to its own existence, the World's Fair will complete local improvements which, without its influence, St. Louis would wait long to obtain. The better pavement, lighting, and sanitation of our city, the adornment of its streets and

public grounds, the erection of fine stores, hotels, theaters, and libraries, the embellishment of Forest Park with beautiful bridges and pagodas, fountains and statuary, the construction of a permanent art gallery and public museum, the development of municipal pride and a spirit of civic co-operation, the advertisement throughout the world of the resources of Missouri and the far West, the attraction of capital and immigration to the trans-Mississippi domain, the promotion of Western agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and mining, the innumerable and splendid proofs of the recent progress of mankind in skill and refinement, the expansion of foreign trade and the strengthening of international friendships, the representation of many of the less civilized races, their homes, and manner of living, the infinite variety of machinery in practical operation, the widely varied exhibits of the Smithsonian Institution and of the several departments of the United States Government, the colonial relics of the French and Spanish dominion, the rich products and curious handcraft of Porto Rico and Cuba, and of the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, the marvelous evidences of the rapid growth and diversified wealth of the Louisiana Purchase, the illustrations of improved methods in teaching and the instructive products of school work, the latest achievements of science in the detection and prevention of disease, examples of the best hospital service and systems of public charity, the newest wonders in invention and discovery, the æsthetic taste and higher appreciation of beauty which a study of the masterpieces of painting and sculpture cultivates, and the quickening and liberalization of mind which the sight of the highest excellence in every art and industry produces—this imperfect list of implied advantages and sources of information indicates the myriad ways in which a World's Fair will benefit the citizens of St. Louis, and the millions of visitors who avail themselves of its opportunities.

The influence of all the exhibits in the Exposition will be at least partly educational. Even the improvements which beautify our city and the displays whose main object is pecuniary gain will instruct the public mind. It is proper, therefore, that institutions, the one largely and the other wholly educational, should become strenuous allies. The richest revenues of a World's Fair are not financial dividends, but intellectual and moral profits. Spiritual forces are none the less real because they are unseen. They enter the life and form the character of the people. They inspire higher ideals, develop a better citizenship, and create the true greatness of nations. All the tendencies of a well-conducted Exposition are refining. With such an organization, Washington University can cordially co-operate. In their alliance, each member will confer dignity upon the other.

It was at an ancient Greek Fair that the narrative of Herodotus thrilled Thucydides with aspirations for historic distinction. So it is hoped that the inspirations of the illustrated pages of our Fair will awaken in youthful minds desires for learning that will seek fuller gratification in the halls of the university, and will inform mature intellects with a broader intelligence and a better ap-

preciation of the practical value of knowledge. A combination of energies is always more powerful than their separate action. The co-operation of Washington University and the World's Fair will strengthen their efficiency in the promotion of a free and enlightened civilization.

ROBERT S. BROOKINGS,

President of Board of Directors Washington University, St. Louis, U. S. A.

The arrangement made for the enlargement of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition site, to include the grounds of Washington University, with the use for Exposition purposes of the magnificent buildings nearly completed thereon, suggests a chapter of St. Louis biography from which the distant readers of THE WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN may get some idea of the business men at work on the Exposition of 1903, and of the standards of public spirit set up among them, for their emulation.

Mr. Robert S. Brookings, the President of Washington University, was born in Cecil County, Maryland, January 22, 1850, and was educated at West Nottingham Academy. He came to St. Louis a mere strippling in 1867, and found employment as a clerk in the house of Cupples & Marsten. In three years he was taken into the firm as a partner, the new style of the firm being "Samuel Cupples & Company." His energy and commercial aptitude expanded the business of the firm to new lines of manufactures. New appliances were introduced, new inventions utilized, and the new firm soon became known as the largest manufacturer and jobber in woodenware in the world, its volume of trade annually equaling that of all the other woodenware houses of the Union combined. In 1882 the business was incorporated as the Samuel Cupples Woodenware Company, with Mr. Brookings as Vice-President and general manager, a position which he has ever since held.

While managing the vast business of this great concern, he has reached out in many directions, and all his undertakings have been remarkably successful. His success in founding Cupples Station is justly regarded as a great business exploit, and is said to have been worth more to the commercial interests of St. Louis than any other business enterprise attempted by the men of this generation. A great district of spacious warehouses, with basements, traversed by switches connecting with all railroads, affords the merchants of St. Louis economical facilities for receiving and transshipping freights not enjoyed by any other merchants in the world. It was founded by "The St. Louis Terminal Cupples Station and Property Company," of which Mr. Brookings was President, every dollar of its stock being practically owned by him and his partner, Mr. Samuel Cupples. The purchases leading up to this operation made them, for a time, the largest real estate owners in St. Louis.

While managing these big business operations he has served also as Vice-President of the Union Trust Company, Vice-Presi-

dent of the St. Louis Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company, director and President of the Mercantile Library, and for 15 years has been President of the St. Louis Choral Symphony Society. He has also been one of the most active and influential promoters of the St. Louis Music Hall and Exposition Association, and is a member of the University Club, the Commercial Club and other clubs.

In 1895, to avail themselves at once of his business ability, his known activity in the cause of education and his lively interest in every movement for the improvement of social and moral conditions, the friends of Washington University induced him to accept its presidency. That institution at that time, with its severally endowed schools of law, medicine, engineering, art, manual training, its school of botany and its undergraduate department of various academies, was scattered over a large part of St. Louis, and lacked the means of bettering its condition.

Mr. Brookings went to work patiently and persistently on the University problem, and soon had about 140 of the leading citizens helping him with their means and influence. In the spring of 1899, after a little more than three years of work, he had bought the University tract on the western border of Forest Park for \$350,000, and was enabled to exhibit the following list of donations toward the refoundation and endowment of the University:

Popular subscription for site.....	\$ 200,000
Russell endowment fund	130,000
Endowment subscription.....	650,000
Administration Building fund, donated by Robert S. Brookings...	200,000
Engineering Building Fund, donated by Samuel Cupples.....	250,000
Chemical Building Fund, donated by Adolphus Busch.....	100,000
Dormitory Building Fund, donated by Mrs. Liggett.....	100,000
Total	\$1,630,000

The whole city was elated over this showing. But Mr. Brookings and his venerable partner, Mr. Samuel Cupples, had made up their minds that St. Louis should have the best equipped and the best endowed University in the Union. In June, 1900, it was announced that they had given their 30,000 shares (15,000 shares each) of stock in the Cupples Station property, par value, \$3,000,000, to Washington University.

It is estimated that the University is deriving a net annual revenue of about \$125,000 from this property. The University's new home tract could probably be sold now without the buildings for several millions, and independent of this real estate appreciation the institution is better off by \$5,000,000 than when Mr. Brookings became its President in 1895.

The talk of bringing Texas fuel oil to St. Louis for a World's Fair electric plant, because it is smokeless and both cheaper and more cleanly than coal, is a reminder that the Twentieth Century is here, and that we are only beginning to discover the hidden wealth of the Louisiana Purchase.

TRAVELS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Difficulties to Be Met by the World's Fair Commissioners to Andean Countries.

Ernest H. Wands, until recently assistant news editor of the New York *Tribune*, is about to start for South America as World's Fair Commissioner to Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela. His duties as Commissioner will take him to the several capitals to consult with the officials entrusted with the preparation of exhibits. Mr. Wands will go first to Peru. To reach that country requires a week's steamer trip to Colon. He will then cross the isthmus on a railroad to the city of Panama. Next follows a two weeks' trip by steamer to Callao, and after that comes a short trip by rail to Lima, the capital. The railroad is first-class—built by an American.

From Peru Mr. Wands will go to Guayaquil, the great seaport of Ecuador, 37 miles up the Guayas river. The trip from Guayaquil to Quito is chiefly on horseback, taking nine days, and includes some of the wildest trails of the Andes. For six months from November 1 they are well-nigh impassable. Several years ago an American named Archer Harmon secured a concession for the construction of a railroad from Guayaquil to Quito. His company is financed largely by American capitalists including ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, of New York. Work on the road was begun three years ago, and about 22 miles are completed. Only 30 miles remain to be built to reach the plateau, when the rest of the way will be easy. The distance from Guayaquil to Quito is about 200 miles, and Quito is 10,500 feet above sea level, being one of the highest large cities in the world.

From the Ecuadorian capital are three ways of reaching Bogota, the capital of Colombia. One is by a trail seldom used, and which consumes about three weeks of hard horseback riding. Another is by retracing the trail to Guayaquil up the Pacific coast to Buenaventura, then through the Cauca valley, the most beautiful part of Colombia, and crossing the Andes on horseback.

The third and most generally followed route is by returning to the city of Panama, recrossing the isthmus to Colon, and taking a steamer to either Cartagena or Sabanilla. From these places there is a journey of nine days up the Magdalena river, where, owing to the rapids, a railroad has been built for a distance of about 18 miles to the city of Honda. The remainder of the journey is made on horseback, or muleback, across the Andes to Facatativa. This is at an altitude of 8,700 feet. Facatativa is connected with Bogota by rail, a distance of about 18 miles. All of the rails and rolling stock of the road were made in sections and taken over the mountains on the backs of mules and bullocks.

Returning to the coast by the same route, Mr. Wands will go from Sabanilla to La Guayra by steamer. A railroad connects La Guayra and the Venezuelan capital, Caracas. It is about five hours' ride, due to the mountain grade rather than to the distance.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR WILL BE HELD IN 1903.

To put a quietus on rumors that the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition may be postponed to some later date than that specified in the Act of Congress, the National Commission, before adjourning, November 22d, adopted the following resolutions, instructing Secretary Flory to give notice to the public through the press that the law positively requires that the opening shall be "not later than the first day of May, nineteen hundred and three":

WHEREAS, Numerous inquiries have been directed to members of the Commission as to the probability of the postponement of the opening of the exposition from April 30, 1903, to a later date; and,

WHEREAS, It is desirable that no misunderstanding should exist in the public mind concerning the date at which the exposition is to be opened; and,

WHEREAS, The act of Congress, approved March 3, 1901, requires that the exposition shall be formally opened to the public on the thirtieth day of April, 1903, and

WHEREAS, The President of the Exposition Company has notified the Commission that no necessity exists, nor is any necessity anticipated for postponement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Commission be, and he is hereby directed to notify all persons who may inquire, and to give notice to the public at large, through the press, that the law requires that the exposition be formally opened to the public on the thirtieth day of April, 1903, and that no effort has been made nor is any contemplated, looking to a postponement of the opening of the exposition.

A prominent member of the directory recently said: "It is the intention of all the directors to complete the work by the first of May, 1903. There are many good reasons why we should be on time. The reputations of our business men are, in a large measure, at stake. The name of the west as the home of industry and capability, is also at stake. We are all on trial. There are no reasons why postponement should be considered. We can safely rely upon completing our part of the exposition work in the period of more than sixteen months that is left us. It is no compliment to any foreign nation to say that it can not perform its part in preparing an exhibit in the same time."

Director of Works Taylor and Engineer Markmann have found by borings that there is a firm clay foundation for the World's Fair buildings with the solid rock nowhere nearer than nineteen feet to the surface. Neither piling nor blasting will be required, and the great expenditure of time and money necessary to prepare foundations for the Columbian World's Fair buildings will be saved in erecting the structures for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

MISSOURI'S DISPLAY.

Plans for State Building to Cost \$300,000 Accepted.

Missouri's Commissioners for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, with an appropriation of \$1,000,000 at their command, have an opportunity of exhibiting the varied resources and industrial products of their State in a very effective manner, and they seem to be capable of making the most of their opportunity. They approved and accepted, without change, the plans prepared for their great state exhibit building, and adjourned, November 19th, leaving the further prosecution of the building work in the hands of Chairman M. T. Davis, with power to appoint one or two colleagues. This committee, in consultation with Governor Dockery, is authorized to go ahead with the building preparation without again calling the Board together, except to pass upon contracts.

The Missouri exhibit building is to be a grand and spacious one, placed on an elevated knoll, and constructed at a cost of \$300,000, of materials produced and prepared in Missouri, an object lesson showing the great variety and richness of the State's architectural resources. Granites, marbles, sandstones, various colored limestones, porphyry, onyx, brick, tile and terra cotta, metal work of many sorts, mottled pine, sweet gum, walnut, oak and other beautiful finishing woods will be tastefully and strikingly displayed in this magnificent structure.

"The Missouri Board of World's Fair Commissioners," said Mr. Davis, after the meeting, "had a very interesting session.

"Among the things done was the acceptance of a proposition from W. H. Marshall, Treasurer of the Board, in behalf of Southeast Missouri, asking the privilege of furnishing and finishing one of the rooms of the Missouri Exhibit Building free of charge, with the wood known as the sweet gum. This wood has recently come into great prominence and favor as a finishing material.

"It is the desire of the Commission to recognize as many sections of the State as may be practicable in the construction of the Missouri building; that is to say, they have already accepted, subject to the approval of the architect, the offer of Southeast Missouri to furnish one room with sweet gum, and it is understood that other sections of the state are ready to make similar offers. There is a well defined rumor that Northwest Missouri will ask to furnish one room with oak, and South Central Missouri is expected to come forward with a generous offer to furnish one or two of the rooms with yellow pine. The opportunity will be afforded every section of the State to be represented in this building by the furnishing of stone or

wood suitable for the building, and it is hoped all will avail themselves of the opportunity to exhibit their local products.

"The Missouri building will be in itself an exhibit of the building resources of the state. The Commissioners desire that Missouri granite, Missouri stone, Missouri onyx, Missouri woods, and all other materials that enter into the construction of buildings shall be represented in this structure. It is hoped that the generous offer of Southeast Missouri will be followed by other sections of the state.

"Time is running, and parties who desire to have their products represented in this building, which will be an advertisement to all the world, should make haste to avail themselves of the offer of the Missouri Board. All sections and industries desiring to be represented in this gorgeous building should communicate at once with the Board."

Gov. Dockery attended the meeting at which the plans for the building, designed by Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Works of Louisiana Purchase Exposition, were accepted.

INDIAN MOUNDS IN FOREST PARK.

Archaeologist D. I. Bushnell, Jr., of the Peabody Institute, Boston, having resided in St. Louis and discovered several Indian mounds in that part of Forest Park covered by the World's Fair site, called the attention of the Exposition Company authorities to them and asked that they should be opened with some care for the relics they might contain, before the destructive grading operations were commenced. He offered to supervise the opening of them, and a number of workmen were set at work under his direction. The mounds that were on land to be graded were carefully opened and the examination resulted in the finding of one almost complete skeleton, three skulls, fragments of pottery and numerous flint arrowheads, besides bones too much decomposed for preservation. Mr. Bushnell explained that these mounds were not the work of the Mound Builders, but were what was left of the earth-covered habitations and burial places of the Omaha Indians after the substructure of wood had rotted

FENCING THE WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

A contract was awarded R. H. Goodrich, of St. Louis, November 19th, for 15,000 running feet of wooden fence with gates. This is part of the 25,000 feet needed to enclose the Exposition site. The contract requires an immediate beginning of the work, and its completion within sixty days from the date of the contract. On the following day a contract was awarded to Mesker & Brother, of St. Louis, for 5,000 feet, more or less, of an open-work fence of steel pickets, eight feet high, separating the fair site from the reserved portion of Forest Park. A contract for the ornamental fencing to be used about the entrances was awarded the same day to the Louisiana Purchase Construction Company, an organization formed to do staff work for the exposition company. The design adopted embraces an effective cartouche carrying a monogram of the letters L. P. E. on each ten-foot section.

NOVEMBER RECORD.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The National Commission at its November session, added eight members to the Board of Lady Managers of the St. Louis World's Fair.

Mr. Ernest H. Wands, World's Fair Commissioner to Columbia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, left St. Louis a few days ago for South America.

A programme of ceremonies attending the breaking of ground on the World's Fair site December 20, was announced November 27, so far as relates to the great public procession and the principal orations.

The Southwest Miners' Association of Los Angeles, Cal., has already begun the preparation of an exhibit at the World's Fair, which is to contain many novel and cabinet specimens of gold, sapphire, ruby and onyx.

The Honorary World's Fair Commissioners of Van Buren County, Ark., adopted, on November 18, a resolution favoring an appropriation of \$150,000 by the Arkansas State Legislature for an exhibit at St. Louis in 1903.

A committee to arrange for athletic and other sporting tournaments at the St. Louis World's Fair has been appointed. The presidents of the leading athletic associations of the United States are represented on the committee.

The classification of exhibits for the World's Fair has been completed by Director of Exhibits Skiff and sent to the printer with the rules and regulations. The classification comprises fifteen departments, 144 groups and 807 classes.

Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Works, has decided to open bids for World's Fair contracts in public and to require each bidder to accompany his bid with a forfeit deposit, following the custom of the City of St. Louis in public lettings.

The official report of Governor John G. Brady, of Alaska, to the United States Government, was made public on November 28. The Governor recommends that Congress appropriate \$100,000 for an Alaskan exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair.

The ministerial associations of the Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Reformed Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Congregational and Baptist Churches, November 18, appointed committees to represent them in the World's Fair Evangelistic Committees.

Peter A. O'Neil, a member of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company's Board of Directors, died on November 27, at his residence in St. Louis. His death creates a vacancy also in the company's Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

The Missouri Society of New York City is to have its annual banquet, December 7th, and expects President Francis and Vice-President Corwin H. Spencer, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, to respond to World's Fair toasts.

Mr. Marshall D. Lyle, secretary of the World's Fair Committee on Supplies, and chief of the Supply Department, died on November 10 after an illness of several weeks. His successor is Mr. Eugene C. Rankin, of De Soto, Missouri.

The Directors of the St. Louis Public Library have asked the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company to establish a branch library in connection with the World's Fair, the building to be permanent and used for library purposes after the Fair.

The Southern Methodist preachers appointed on November 18 a committee to confer with a like committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church about arranging for a celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of Wesley at the World's Fair in 1903.

The Missouri State Conference of Charities and Corrections, in session at Columbia, November 19th, adopted a resolution approving and indorsing the establishment of a Hall of Philanthropy as the women's memorial at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903.

Thanksgiving Day was generally observed by the different departments and sub-departments of the World's Fair Association. A few were kept open for urgent business, but in most cases the doors were closed Wednesday evening and work suspended until Friday morning.

The Louisiana Society of St. Louis was organized on November 21st, with Frank Galennie as President; Hiram J. Grover, Vice-President; and M. Greenwood, Secretary and Treasurer. The society, which is composed of ex-residents of Louisiana, will work for the World's Fair.

President Francis has received a letter from President Pacheco, of Costa Rica, stating that the invitations of President McKinley and of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, had been received with pleas-

ure, and would be complied with to the extent of Costa Rica's ability.

José de Olivares, World's Fair Commissioner to five South American countries—Argentina, Bolivia, Chili, Paraguay and Uruguay—recently started for his field of operations, carrying with him credentials from the United States Government and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

Harry Weatherwax, who was Assistant Chief Draughtsman at the Chicago Exposition and Chief Draughtsman at both the Omaha and Buffalo Expositions, has been appointed Chief Draughtsman for the Department of Works of the St. Louis World's Fair.

Among the recent visitors at World's Fair Headquarters were two well-known Washington (D. C.) gentlemen—Mr. Alfred J. Stofer, a newspaper correspondent, and Major Richard Sylvester, Washington's Chief of Police. Both gentlemen were connected with the St. Louis press some twenty years ago.

Chairman Huttig, of the Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits, appointed November 5 ten more auxiliary committees, to represent California, Florida, Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, Louisiana, Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana. The list of auxiliary committees now numbers thirty-one.

Prof. J. Howard Rogers, Chief of the Educational Department, is to have temporary charge of the Social Economy Department, Prof. Wm. P. Willoughby, of Washington, D. C., being unable, on account of a government appointment, to accept the position. Prof. Willoughby is to be Treasurer of Porto Rico.

National Commissioner Lindsay, formerly of Kentucky, but now residing in New York, has appointed Mrs. Washington A. Roebbing, of Trenton, N. J., a member of the Board of Lady Managers for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Mrs. Roebbing is prominent in the Sorosis and the National Federation of Women's Clubs.

A full set of rules and regulations governing exhibits and awards at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, excepting only Section 6, of Article VII, which is reserved for possible amendments pending the arbitration of a question of construction, has been adopted, and was published for general information November 27.

The St. Louis Implement and Vehicle Board decided at a meeting on November 11 to withhold for the present its endorsement of any person for Director of the Agricultural Exhibit at the World's Fair, and to unite with the National Implement and Vehicle Board of Trade, soon to meet at Chicago, in future action on the subject.

The first money received by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, exclusive of subscriptions to stock, was a silver quarter from Mrs. Ida Schwetler, of St. Louis, for a stick of wood which she wanted to pay for, the stick being a souvenir of that portion of the "wilderness," cut down to make room for the Exposition buildings.

The Wisconsin teachers are taking a lively interest in the St. Louis World's Fair. It is proposed that the meeting of the State Teachers' Association in Milwaukee during the Christmas holidays shall arrange definitely for an educational exhibit, and ask the Legislature for a special appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose.

Chief Electrical Engineer Rustin, is at work with Director of Works Taylor on the arrangements for the electrical power plant of the World's Fair, which he says is to be of 30,000 horse-power, the largest in the world, exceeding the combined powers of the Laclede, the Missouri-Edison, the Imperial and the Transit plants in St. Louis.

National Commissioner Allen says that there will be an informal and unofficial meeting of the National Commission and the Board of Lady Managers at the Manhattan Hotel, New York City, December 5th, in order that the ladies may give the Commission their own views as to the labors and duties which should be prescribed for them.

Gov. Durbin, of Indiana, attended the third annual banquet of the Indiana Society of St. Louis. Among the invited guests were President Francis, and Directors Huttig and Lehmann, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and Secretary Flory, of the National Commission. The World's Fair was well attended to in the responses.

The State Superintendent of Public Schools in Kansas has announced that the State Teachers' Association will make all arrangements for a fine educational exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair. The teachers propose to show the work done in all grades, and to have on exhibition pictures of the many fine school buildings in the State.

The chess enthusiasts of St. Louis have organized for co-operation with the Missouri State Chess Association in promoting a World's Chess Congress at the St. Louis World's Fair. The general plan proposed includes three tournaments—one for the world's masters, one for American masters and one for high-class players of lower rank.

Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Works, has presented to President Francis a fine gavel made from black walnut wood, cut on the site of the World's Fair in Forest Park. "This gavel is the only souvenir made from the wood cut from the site," the letter accompanying the gift said. The gavel is about a foot long and is very highly polished.

President Francis, Chairman Huttig of the Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits,

and Chairman Houser of the Committee on Legislation, are arranging to meet all the New England Governors in Boston, for the purpose of considering the ways and means of securing the best possible co-operation of the New England States in the St. Louis World's Fair.

Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Works, has appointed Philip J. Markmann, of Chicago, Chief Building Engineer of the Exposition, with the approval of the Executive Committee. Mr. Markmann has a high reputation among structural engineers. Many of the most conspicuous buildings in Chicago and other cities have been built under his direction.

The first working drawings of the big exhibit buildings were received on November 19th from Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City, to whom the great Mines and Metallurgy Building has been assigned. The drawings received will equip Building Engineer Markmann for a beginning of his work in calculating stresses, and devising methods of caring for them.

Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, who has been connected with the United States Fish Commission since 1874, and with all the great fish exhibits since that date, has been appointed Chief of the Department of Fish and Fisheries for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Dr. Bean is the author of many books on Ichthyology, which are accepted as standards of scientific authority.

First Vice-President Corwin H. Spencer, returned from the east, states that eastern manufacturers are taking great interest in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and will be better represented at it than at any former World's Fair at home or abroad. Wherever he went, he found, he says, the interest of the kind which will be backed upon by action when the time comes.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers had intended to make Captain Lawson, who died recently in St. Louis, the recipient of much honor at the St. Louis World's Fair as the first locomotive engineer in America, and as the builder and "driver" of George Stephenson's first locomotive in England. Since his death a movement has been started to raise funds for a monument to him.

At the American Thanksgiving Charity Ball in the City of Mexico, Mr. John Barrett, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company's Commissioner to Asia and Australasia, received the personal thanks of President Diaz for his speech at the Thanksgiving dinner, and also the speech before the Pan-American Congress, in which he had referred to the St. Louis World's Fair.

Charles M. Reeves, Secretary of the Joint Committee on Legislation and State and Territorial Exhibits, spent three days at McAlester, Indian Territory, last month, attending a meeting of the World's Fair Com-

mission for that territory. The commission has undertaken to raise \$100,000 by popular subscription for an Indian Territory display at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The Wisconsin Board of Commissioners for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held its first meeting at Madison, November 18. Ex-Governor Hoard, the leader of the Wisconsin dairy industry, was elected President; William Gender, of Milwaukee, Vice-President; Senator J. H. Stout, of Menominee, Treasurer. Prof. W. A. Scott, of the Wisconsin State University, acted as Secretary.

As the Nebraska Legislature does not meet soon enough to provide money for the preparation of a State exhibit in time for the World's Fair, Governor Savage says he proposes to appoint a commission of five to have charge of the funds, for which he will appeal to the patriotism and liberality of citizens, promising at the same time to ask the Legislature to reimburse those who advance the money.

Water color sketches of plans for the Federal building at the St. Louis World's Fair have been approved and signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and are now awaiting the approving signatures of the Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Interior. The Supervising Architect of the Treasury says the work on the building will be urged forward as rapidly as possible, with a view of having it ready on time.

The Hot Springs World's Fair Commission has decided to call on the citizens of that city for \$25,000, and has appointed committees to raise that amount for a local exhibit. It was at first supposed that Hot Springs would erect a World's Fair building of her own, but since assurance of abundant space in the Arkansas State Building has been given, it has been decided that all the money raised shall be devoted to a local exhibit.

Governor Dockery, President Davis of the Missouri World's Fair Commission, and other members of the Commission, have examined the plans prepared by Director of Works Taylor for a Missouri exhibit building to cost \$300,000. They were greatly pleased with the plans, and think that the same will be formally approved at a meeting of the State Commission next Tuesday. This is only one of several buildings to be erected for Missouri.

The St. Louis Board of Public Improvements, having under consideration a letter of inquiry addressed by President Francis to Mayor Wells, has held that, under the ordinance granting the use of the park, the Exposition Company has the right to lay switches, etc., without asking permission from the city, and that the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Improvements now extends only to the buildings and sewers which may be constructed by the Exposition Company.

Chu Fong, a leading Chinese merchant of New York, as the agent of a syndicate of Chinese merchants in Hong Kong, has applied, through his St. Louis attorney, C. N. Bauer, for space at the St. Louis World's Fair for a Chinese exhibit which will, he says, surpass any representation China ever made at any world's fair. He offers to give a \$100,000 bond to the Exposition as a guarantee of the surpassing merit of the proposed display.

Sixty-five prominent business men of St. Louis left Union Station November 11 in Pullman palace cars to visit seventy-five towns and cities along the Illinois Central and the Mobile & Ohio Railroads. United States Commissioner John M. Allen, Robt. H. Kern and Seymour's First Regiment Band accompanied them, and they went well equipped for booming the World's Fair. The excursionists were royally received in every town and city visited.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the World's Fair Association on November 11, C. G. Warner, Vice-President of the Missouri Pacific Railroad; Breckenridge Jones, Vice-President of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, and J. C. Van Blarcom, Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce, all Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, were appointed a sub-committee to prepare for the company an auditing system.

Papers for the incorporation of a company to build a mammoth Travelers' Protective Association World's Fair Hotel on the high ground just south of the Exposition site, were filed on the 14th of November. The hotel is to be four stories high, contain 2,000 rooms and cost \$200,000. It is to be run on such a plan as will enable commercial travelers to assure their out-of-town friends comfortable quarters and good living during the World's Fair at reasonable prices.

The number of applications for positions in the Jefferson Guard has caused the announcement to be made that a few private watchmen and the metropolitan police will take care of the Exposition site for the present, and that the organization of the Jefferson Guard will not be begun before the first of January. The design is to make it the model police body of the world, and the applicants will have to stand the test of moral character, as well as a strict physical examination.

Texas is confident that she will have not less than \$500,000 to spend for World's Fair purposes. Governor Sayers' office is flooded with letters showing the widespread interest in the matter, and he will soon appoint thirty commissioners to canvass the State for subscriptions to the fund. It is expected that they will raise at least \$250,000 without difficulty, and the railroads have agreed to duplicate any amount thus raised. All commercial bodies in the towns and cities throughout the State are showing a lively interest in the movement.

Mr. C. D. Parker, Vice-President, and Mr. W. H. Clendenning, Secretary, of the Kansas City Commercial Club, visited St. Louis November 11 on business connected with the club's plans for booming the World's Fair, and invited President Francis and National Commissioner John M. Allen to attend the club's banquet on December 19. The club gives such a banquet every year in honor of the John Jay Treaty. The invitation was accepted.

The National Commission adjourned, November 22d, leaving to arbitration, as provided in the Act of Congress, a difference of opinion between it and the exposition company as to the construction of certain provisions of that act. The company concedes the authority of the Commission to intercede for foreign exhibitors appealing from awards made by the exposition judges, but contends that such intercession in behalf of domestic exhibitors would cause endless trouble, and is not contemplated by the act of Congress.

The World's Fair Transportation Committee held a meeting November 4, and prepared a report for immediate submission to the Executive Committee, solving the Terminal problem. It is understood that the report suggests a north yard and a south yard, both in close contact with the World's Fair grounds, with connecting tracks, distribution spurs and switches owned and controlled by the company. The idea is to give all railroads access to the site on equal terms, for the transportation of freight, thus making each responsible for its own delays in the delivery of material.

Ex-Governor Furnas, at present and for the last fifteen years Secretary of the Nebraska Board of Agriculture, proposes that the plan so successfully adopted for the representation of the State at the New Orleans Cotton Exposition, in 1885, shall be used now for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Then, as now, it was necessary to raise a fund before the Legislature could meet, and this was done by inducing leading citizens of each county to give their personal notes for such amounts as would be readily cashed, and held by their local banks till an appropriation could be made available for their payment.

The Committee on Press and Publicity has adopted a design for an official poster in colors, to be distributed in all sections of the world and printed in several languages. The poster will contain pictures of Thomas Jefferson, Napoleon Bonaparte, President Roosevelt, the late President McKinley, John Hay, who, as Secretary of State, represents the government in its relations to foreign countries, and David R. Francis, President of the World's Fair Association. It will also contain pictures symbolical of Music, Literature, Art, Agriculture, Electricity and Textiles, and a fac-simile reproduction of the late President McKinley's World's Fair proclamation.

The bill to provide for a Georgia exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has passed both Houses of the State Legislature unanimously. The Governor is to appoint one citizen, with whom the Commissioner of Agriculture and the State Geologist are to constitute a board of three State Commissioners to have charge of the exhibits. They are authorized to collect funds by contribution or otherwise, to erect a World's Fair building and to use the State Museum as part of the exhibits. The Governor is also to appoint two commissioners for each Congressional District to co-operate with the State Commission in securing local contributions and exhibits.

A shovel made in St. Louis to represent the highest development of the shovel maker's art, has been offered by Mr. A. L. Shapleigh to President Francis for use in breaking ground December 20, on the World's Fair site. It is a heavy steel, D-handled, "diamond-edge" shovel, with ebony handle fitting into a beautifully curved and finished steel socket, all the steel being silver plated and the whole implement gotten up regardless of expense, to be laid away as a memento, with an inscribed silver plate after the ground breaking. The old wooden shovel unearthed at Doe Run, and the old iron shovel of 1803 mentioned in the press some weeks ago, will also be used.

On the way to Washington, D. C., November 25th, Mr. Lee Bennett, United States Marshal for the northern part of the Indian Territory called on Secretary Reeves, of the World's Fair Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits, and gave an account of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Territory World's Fair Association, at which general plans were adopted. It was decided to erect on the World's Fair site, a building composed entirely of Indian Territory materials, the walls to be of coal, the roof, and also the walls surrounding the building of asphalt, the interior furnishings of Indian Territory wood, the main door-way to be surmounted by a granite arch, wainscoting to be of marble. The committee has set out to raise \$100,000 by subscription.

During November, eight additions were made to the Board of Lady Managers, leaving four still to be appointed. The membership now consists of: Miss Helen M. Gould, New York City; Mrs. Jas. L. Blair, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. L. D. Frost, Winona, Minn.; Mrs. John M. Holcombe, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Jno. A. McCall, New York City; Miss Anna L. Dawes, Pittsfield, Mass.; Mrs. Fannie L. Porter, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Frederick Hanger, Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. W. E. Andrews, Hastings, Neb.; Mrs. Helen Boice Hunsicker, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Emily Warren Roebling, Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. Jennie G. Knott, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Belle Everest, Atchison Kan.; Mrs. Wm. H. Coleman, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. M. H. De Young, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Margaret P. Daly, Anaconda, Mont.; Mrs. Fine P. Ernest, Denver, Col.

SOLDIERS AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Suggestions for a Grand Military Display in 1903.

The following letter received at World's Fair headquarters adds to the numerous evidences of a widely spread desire among soldiers and ex-soldiers to utilize the World's Fair of 1903 for national soldiers' re-unions and military pageants:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18th.

Secretary, Louisiana Purchase Exposition—

DEAR SIR—I desire that you inform the Board of Managers for the World's Fair of 1903 that the Spanish War Veterans wish a day set apart as Spanish War Veterans' Day, and that they consult with me as to arranging same. We expect to hold our National Assembly there in 1903, and want to arrange a day for us, to be known as Spanish War Veterans' day. We can have at least 100,000

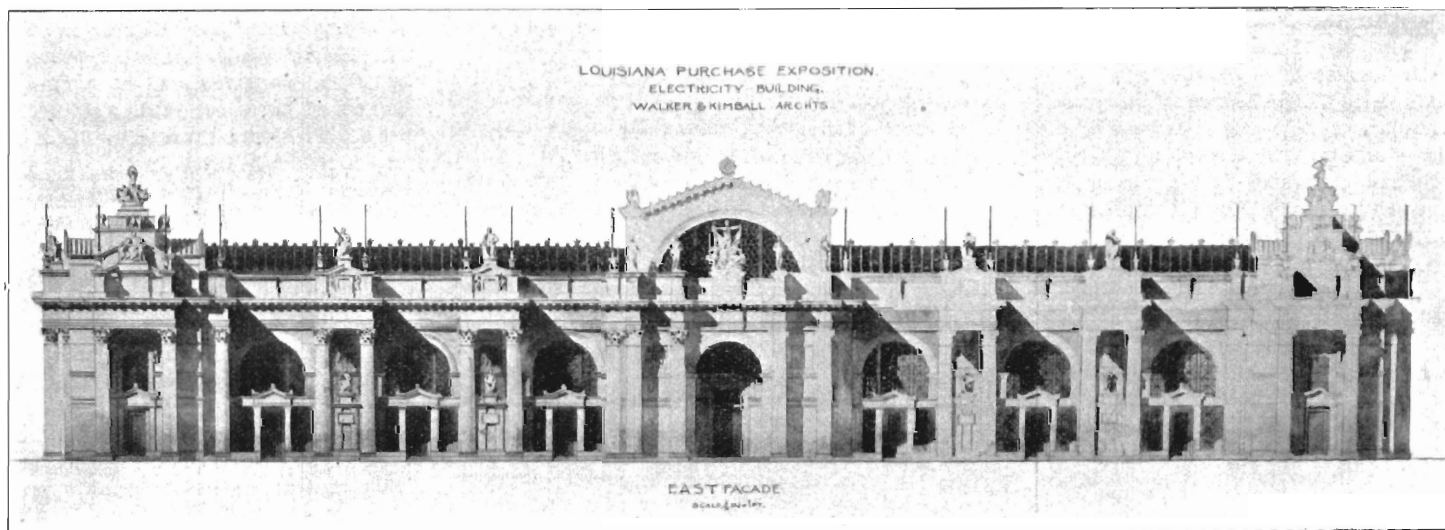
suggesting a congress of regiments from armies all over the world, as a drawing feature at the World's Fair. He proposes, that during the time fixed for this congress, the militia of all the states and territories shall be invited to come in uniform prepared for exhibition and other drills. Soldiers of the Mexican war, of the recent Spanish war, and of the Union and Confederate armies would all be eager to see this spectacle, and would probably choose the same time for their World's Fair reunions.

Chairman Carter, of the National Commission, has suggested the stationing of a regiment of United States soldiers on the grounds during the exposition, where they would be maintained at the same cost as at an army post. They could act as a guard to the government and foreign exhibits. By having different regiments to succeed each other at intervals, an opportunity would be given a great many soldiers to see the fair, and a model encampment of regulars would be an interesting sight for visitors. The

GLORIES OF IRISH ACHIEVEMENT

Will be Fittingly Represented at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

An English-speaking village or community without one or more Irishmen among its noted characters is as exceptional as a company of United States soldiers whose roll-call brings forth no specimens of "the rich Irish brogue." If any man supposes that the glories of Irish achievement are not going to be properly represented among the grand displays at the St. Louis World's Fair, he is mistaken. At a meeting of the Irish National World's Fair Association, on November 14th, it was decided that there should be a great Irish building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition filled with exhibits of Irish handiwork and the products of Irish genius in the whole range of industries and arts. The design is to install such a dis-



there for the occasion. We would also like to establish a Spanish War Veterans' building on the grounds, fill it with relics from the Cuban and Philippine wars. We will build same ourselves, make it a great place for the meeting of all Spanish war veterans, as well as an interesting place to all visitors. If the directors think well of this, please have them advise me as soon as possible, so we can go to work on the matter. Our organization has members in every state in the Union, and that served in every regiment, regular and volunteer, as well as the navy and marine corps. We can make this building a great place of interest, with the relics of the various wars, gathered there for that great fair. I shall be pleased to hear from you as soon as possible. I also desire that you know that the columns of the *Spanish War Journal* are open to you for the publication of matters of interest to the World's Fair.

I have the honor to be, my dear sir,

Very truly yours,

L. C. DYER,

Adjutant-General.

There has already been published the letter of Col. Upton M. Young, of St. Louis,

adoption of this suggestion would be apt to lead to a week of military parades, in which crack regiments of militia from all the states would participate.

Mr. Adolphus Busch, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the World's Fair Association, came home on the 4th ult. in the splendid private car presented to him by the stockholders of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, and received a truly royal welcome from the company's 3,000 employees and a crowd of relatives and other friends. The great brewery buildings and grounds were brilliant with fireworks and electric lights and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired as the car stopped at his private office. While in Europe Mr. Busch was very active in the interests of the World's Fair, particularly in Germany, France and England.

The 204 awards which Missouri won at the Pan-American Exposition in the exhibits of horticulture, agriculture, mines and mining, dairy products, schools and forestry, will be worth to the State many times the cost of the display.

play as will attract Irishmen to the World's Fair from every quarter of the globe, and make 1903 the date of the greatest national reunion of Irishmen that ever was convened. Captain P. Hector, of Dublin, having visited St. Louis as a representative of the interest taken in World's Fair opportunities by divers large manufacturing concerns in Ireland, attended this meeting, and, in response to calls, said he was sure all the big industries of Ireland would have exhibits at St. Louis in 1903. He thought that through the efforts of individuals in this country, who have friends in the old country, the latter could be aroused to take an interest in the World's Fair of 1903 such as has never before been taken by any foreign country in anything American.

Great enthusiasm was manifested in the meeting. It was resolved to start the work of raising a building fund at once. The officers of the association are J. A. Reardon, President; William J. Kinsella, First Vice-President; Judge Thomas Moore, Second Vice-President; P. R. Fitzgibbon, Third Vice-President; the Rev. W. W. Boyd, Fourth Vice-President; Joseph P. Hartnett, Fifth Vice-President; Joseph Franklin, Treasurer; and John J. O'Connor, Secretary.

TEXAS AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Dawn of a New Era of Progress for the Lone Star State.

That a new era of progress is dawning for Texas, and that her people are awakening to their opportunities, was made apparent by the banquet recently given at Houston to Mr. John H. Kirby, a young native of the state, who has distinguished himself by finding profitable investments for outside capital in Texas, by enlisting large amounts of it in the work of diversifying her industries, and developing her resources. The *Houston Post*, of November 13th, had twenty-five columns of speeches delivered and letters read at this banquet, all full of the idea of placing Texas where she belongs, in the van of industrial progress, all full of the thought that ovations should be given to the pioneers and leaders in that branch of patriotic effort.

Of course, any gathering animated by such a spirit at this time would naturally have a wistful eye on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and Mr. Henry T. Kent, of St. Louis, was present by invitation to respond for the aforesaid "Time-Keeper of Progress."

His speech was an eloquent tribute to the patriotic efforts of Mr. Kirby, and to the new industrial movement in the Southwest. It abounded in references to the capabilities of Texas, and in striking suggestions as to the opportunities offered to that state by the great World's Fair of 1903.

"Here," said Mr. Kent, "almost at your own door, in panoramic view, will pass before you the world's civilization brought down to date. Your wants from the world and the world's wants from you will be brought before your eyes. Here every comfort that contributes to life is studied, and every known and practicable invention considered, and clumsy and antiquated ones discarded. Every avenue of extending trade can be studied, and the civilization of all the earth will be kept before you. Perhaps that which will most interest you will be the displays from the Oriental countries, showing you their needs and wants, which can be better supplied by you than any other people.

"Long before this exposition will be held, we will be disappointed if the isthmian canal is not well under way. You have studied the problem, and know what its completion means to Texas; but you want to be ready for it in seeing, as you will, at this World's Fair what the Oriental countries want, and you are not wise if you do not seize the opportunity, and turn it to practical ends. If you do not do so, aggressive competitors will usurp the place which really belongs to you. I verily believe that the advantages following from the World's Fair at St. Louis will give an impulse to the development of the Southwest that would not be accomplished in twenty-five years of slow growth."

A glance at the speeches made by the other orators will dispel any fear that Mr. Kent's suggestions may pass unheeded. All were awake to the prophecy made by the illustrious Commodore Maury, fifty years ago, that the cutting of an isthmian canal

would center the world's commerce in the Gulf of Mexico; all were mindful of the unequalled capacity of Texas for producing rice, sugar, fruits, corn, wheat, cattle, horses, oil, minerals, and the great textiles: cotton and wool; and they were all full of the idea that, with local manufacturing establishments and capital to exploit these products, Texas would soon become the Empire State of the Union. The new patriotism which animates the young Texan of the twentieth century found expression in the banquet speech of Mr. Kirby when he said: "Some of the good people of Texas have been kind enough to mention my name in connection with high public offices. I want to tell you here and now that, in my judgment, my sphere of greatest usefulness to this people is in remaining in the column of industrial progress. * * * Men of Texas! It is the hour of Fate! Under the providence of God you are brought face to face with destiny! Will you buckle on your armor and go forward with strong hearts and resolute purpose to achievement and success, or will you stand helpless before the magnitude of the task?" * * *

"When Captain Lucas uncovered the limitless possibilities of Spindle Top, he presented to the world the greatest economic problem of modern times. He made East Texas a world power industrially, if she chooses to exercise it. Look for a moment upon a few opportunities: Texas produces one-third the cotton of this country, wool enough to clothe the nation, pine, oak and other woods to support great factories in all lines utilizing wood, has iron in almost limitless quantity, a region large as the State of Louisiana adapted to sugar raising, tobacco region larger than Connecticut, rice region larger than South Carolina, grain belt larger than the State of Illinois, and a stock raising area larger than any single state. Why should we not feel that this fuel oil, coming at a time when American commerce is taking the markets of the world, considered in connection with our vast resources, presents to us our destiny, and makes us feel it is in truth the hour of Fate! Let us rise to the importance and dignity of our matchless environment, and in our efforts to improve the opportunities which God has presented to us we shall have the hearty and earnest co-operation of the capital and the brains of all the world."

The former heroes of that great State were the brave men who fought for her independence, or protected her scattered settlements from savage massacre, or the orators and statesmen who laid the noble foundation of her statehood, and brought her into the Union with a more advantageous equipment for civic progress than any other state had to begin with. Their work is done. Texas is now in the undisturbed enjoyment of its fruits. And the sons of those former heroes are emulating the public service of their fathers in the only way that is left open to them. Their patriotism must be manifested in the erection of a splendid superstructure on the great foundation already laid. By developing the boundless resources of their country, and proving to the world that Texas can supply a population of ten or twenty millions with happy homes and profitable occu-

pation, they are at once carrying forward and aggrandizing the work begun by their fathers. It is "the men who can do things" in this line that will henceforth be the heroes of Texas.

The power of the Texas Legislature to appropriate money for a World's Fair exhibit being in doubt, there is a movement on foot to have Governor Sayres appoint a State Commission to perfect an organization extending into every county of the State for the purpose of raising \$200,000 by private subscription, and to use the money for a Texas exhibit at St. Louis. Former Lieutenant-Governor Gibbs, of Dallas, who is pushing this movement, has conferred with the general officers of all the railroads in the state, and says they will duplicate any amount raised by subscription, making the Texas exposition fund \$400,000 if \$200,000 shall be raised by other subscriptions.

GEORGIA AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

President Francis, First Vice-President Spencer and Director W. H. Lee, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, with Mayor Wells and other prominent St. Louisans, were received at a special joint session of the Georgia Legislature November 7. President Clark Howell, of the Senate, introduced Mayor Wells, who, in a brief speech, invited Georgia to join St. Louis in the proper celebration of a great event in the history of our common country. In introducing President Francis Mr. Howell spoke of him as one of the most prominent and distinguished men of the country. After Mr. Francis had explained the scope and magnitude of the Exposition and the importance of an exhibit worthy of the great Empire State of the South, a resolution thanking the St. Louis delegation, and promising that Georgia should be appropriately represented at the St. Louis World's Fair, was unanimously adopted by a rising vote. The St. Louisans were then escorted to an entertainment at the Capital City Club, and later attended a luncheon given in their honor by Mrs. Porter, of the Board of Lady Managers for the World's Fair. A day or two later the Georgia House unanimously adopted a resolution, requesting Governor Candler to appoint a State Commission for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the commission to include Georgia's Commissioner of Agriculture and State Geologist, and to have authority to use the State Museum as an exhibit, also to raise funds by contribution for a Georgia Building at the World's Fair.

Mr. Henry Rustin, the illuminating expert who achieved world-wide fame by his success in the electrical illuminations at the Omaha and Pan-American Expositions, has charge of the St. Louis World's Fair electrical work. He says the electrical features of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be the greatest yet attempted, more than twice as extensive as those of the Buffalo Exposition; that a 30,000 horse-power plant will be required, and that the fountain features for the water effects will require the pumping of about 40,000,000 gallons a day.

COMMISSION ORGANIZED.

The Gentlemen Who Will Represent Wisconsin at the World's Fair.

Wisconsin's State Commission for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held its first meeting in the Executive office, at Madison, November 18th. Governor La Follette called the meeting to order, and took an active part in the proceedings. A temporary organization was effected by electing ex-Governor Hoard, the leader of the dairy industry in the State, President; William Geuder, of Milwaukee, Vice-President; Senator J. H. Stout, of Menominee, Treasurer; and Prof. W. A. Scott, of the State University, Secretary. A salaried Secretary is to be employed when the organization is made permanent. It had been decided some time before that \$25,000 should be expended on a State building at the World's Fair, the same amount as at the Pan-American, but the Commission were of the opinion that a much larger sum should be appropriated.

None of the questions taken up at the first meeting were definitely acted upon, but the Commission seemed to think that the State should erect a commodious and artistic building on the exposition grounds somewhat similar to the one it had at Chicago. The following is a list of the Commissioners: Prof. W. A. Scott, La Crosse; Senator J. H. Stout, Menominee; W. H. Fleet, Merrill; ex-Governor Wm. D. Hoard, Fort Atkinson; and Wm. Geuder, Milwaukee.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Asks Cordial Support of Congress.

In his first message to Congress President Roosevelt says: "I bespeak the most cordial support from the Congress and the people for the St. Louis Exposition to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase. This purchase was the greatest instance of expansion in our history. It definitely decided that we were to become a great continental republic, by far the foremost power in the Western Hemisphere. It is one of the three or four landmarks in our history—the great turning point in our development." * * *

STATUE OF JEFFERSON

Recently Erected in Louisville, Kentucky.

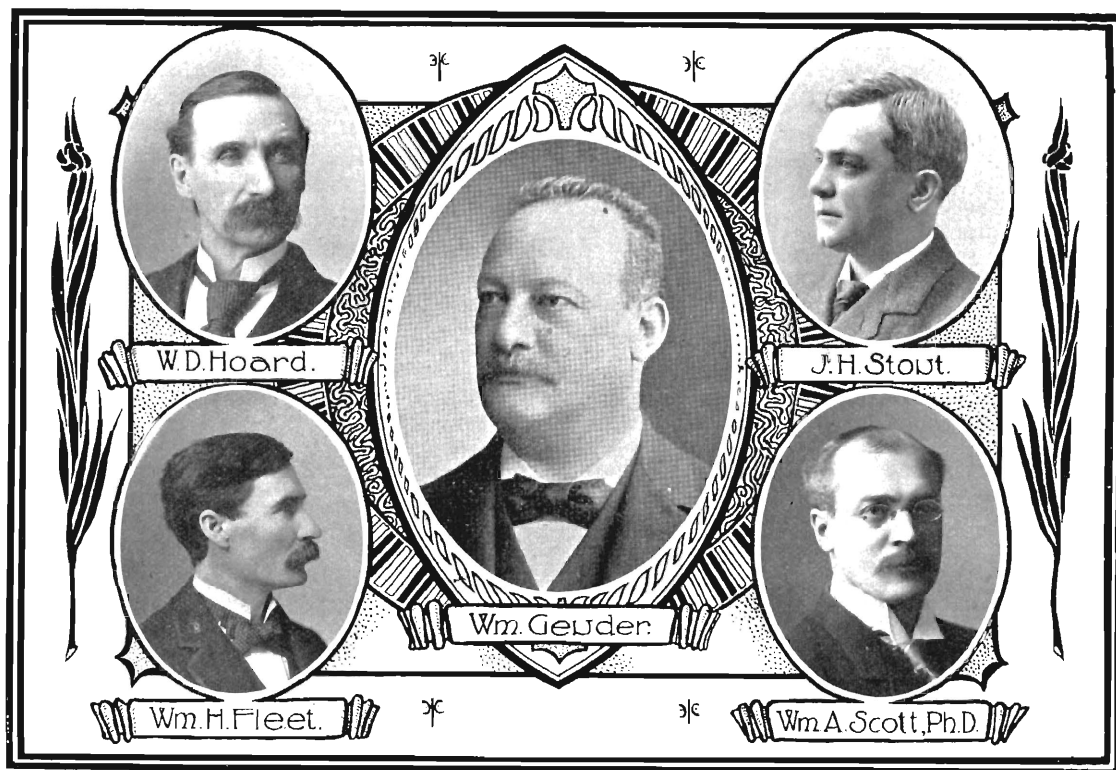
A noble bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson was unveiled to the gaze of a cheering multitude on the 9th ult., but not in the Louisiana Purchase. Mr. Blaine's friendly reproof, uttered in the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce years ago, might not be repeated now, when the people of Louisiana Territory are engaged on a far grander memorial of Jefferson's services, though Mr. Blaine, if still alive, would look in vain for a statue of Jefferson in the domain he purchased. Such a statue may be one of the permanent results of the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

It is on the banks of the Ohio, and many miles east of the Mississippi, that a statue to Thomas Jefferson was unveiled on the 9th

the grouping of the whole is masterly. Though unlike any other, it is beautiful and harmonious."

This bronze statue, itself nine feet high, and representing Jefferson at the age of 34, holding in his hand the Declaration of Independence, which he is about to present to the Congress, stands on a pedestal, also nine feet high, representing the Liberty Bell, on the sides of which are modeled symbolic figures of Liberty, Equality, Justice and the Brotherhood of Man. Below this is a massive block of polished American granite six feet high, making the height of the monument twenty-four feet. It is the work of Moses Ezekiel, a native of Richmond, Va., who, as one of the boy cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, distinguished himself in the battle of Newmarket and afterwards in Berlin and Rome as an artist.

For this noble work of art, Kentucky is indebted to the munificent patriotism of two naturalized citizens, Mr. Isaac W. Bernheim and his brother, Bernard Bernheim. In explaining the motive of their gift, Mr. I. W. Bernheim said to Gov. Bradley: "I at first thought it would be most appropriate to present a statue of Abraham Lincoln, but on reflection I was satisfied that, having been a Kentuckian, he would most certainly be fitly remembered at an early day. After deliberation, it occurred to me that as my brother and I were foreign born, had been naturalized in and protected by this Government, and under its benign rule had enjoyed



THE WISCONSIN COMMISSIONERS, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

ult. It stands on Jefferson street, Louisville, in front of the courthouse of Jefferson County, Kentucky. The Ambassador of the United States at Berlin, Hon. Andrew D. White, an eminent art critic, formerly President of Cornell University, wrote of this statue after inspecting it at the Berlin foundry: "I may be allowed to say that my experience in matters of this kind is somewhat large, it having begun forty years ago in Europe, and having been continued during various visits and official sojourns on the continent, as well as in Great Britain, since that time, and I know of no memorial statue or group superior to this which you are about to unveil in Louisville, and very few, indeed, which can claim anything like equality with it. It is really a masterpiece. The figure of Jefferson himself is wonderfully lifelike. The pedestal is also a work of genius, the originality of the figures being very marked, but with no sacrifice of artistic qualities, while

so many blessings it would be a fitting thing to present the statue of him who had done more than any other man to make this country free, and who had made our success and happiness possible by inspiring Americans with the truth and justice of that immortal declaration, 'All men are created equal.'"

The Iowa committee appointed to collect World's Fair information for the Iowa Legislature, which will soon be in session, met in St. Louis on November 13 to inspect the grounds and confer with officers of the Exposition. After viewing the site and being entertained at the St. Louis Club by President Francis, Chairman Huttig and Chairman Lehmann, they started on their homeward journey, declaring that they would make a strongly favorable report and ask for an appropriation of at least \$250,000. They said that at the World's Fair Iowa would stand second to no State except Missouri.

ILLINOIS AND WORLD'S FAIR.

THE COMMISSIONERS WHO WILL HAVE CHARGE OF THE PRAIRIE STATE'S DISPLAY.

The great State of Illinois, the leading State of the Mississippi valley in wealth and population, ranks third in the Union, coming next after Pennsylvania, which is also in part a Mississippi Valley State, a large portion of its area lying west of the Appalachian watershed. Her Columbian Exposition taught Illinois that State exhibits at such expositions are exceedingly profitable investments, and, therefore, she has made a larger appropriation than any other State except Missouri for an exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1903. Besides the \$250,000 appropriated by the State, her great associations of stockmen, agriculturists, horticulturists, orchardists, beekeepers, dairymen and manufacturers are raising large additional sums for special exhibits, and there is no doubt that the Illinois displays in all departments will be grand ones.

Illinois was a part of the old French province of Louisiana until the whole Northwest Territory was ceded to Great Britain as a result of "the old French war," out of which grew the troubles between Great Britain and her American colonies, resulting finally in their independence. Moreover, the State of Illinois has been intimately connected with the growth and development of the entire West. Her sons have been prominent among the pioneer settlers of the younger States, and she takes as much pride in the proofs of their progress as they do themselves. The following is a list of the members of the Illinois Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition: H. M. Dunlap, Savoy, President; C. N. Travous, Edwardsville, Vice-President; John J. Brown, Vandalia, Secretary; P. T. Chapman, Vienna, Treasurer; Joseph P. Mahoney, Chicago; Fred M. Blount, Chicago; James H. Farrell, Chicago; H. C. Beitler, Chicago; J. N. C. Shumway, Taylorville; C. C. Craig, Galesburg; D. M. Funk, Bloomington; Chas. S. Rannells, Jacksonville; John H. Miller, McLeansboro; C. F. Coleman, Vandalia, and I. L. Ellwood, DeKalb.

Henry M. Dunlap, President of the Illinois Commission to the World's Fair, is a farmer and fruit grower. He was born in Cook County, November 14, 1853, and four years later his parents moved to Savoy, Ill., which has since been his home. He graduated from the University of Illinois in the class of '75. For six years he was a member of the County Board of Champaign County. He has been Secretary, and is now President, of the Illinois State Horticultural Society. He is a Mason and Knight of Pythias. Mr. Dunlap takes great interest in all matters pertaining to agriculture and horticulture. Since his election as Senator in '92 he has served as chairman of several important committees, including the Committee on Appropriations, Committee on Revenue, and also the Republican Steering Committee. He represented

the United States Commission at the Paris Exposition in 1900 as an expert in horticulture, and served on the International Jury of Awards. He was returned to the Senate for a third term, having been elected in 1892, 1896 and 1900. Mr. Dunlap is married. On his farm is an apple orchard of 200 acres.

Mr. C. N. Travous, of Edwardsville, Ill., is Vice-President of the Illinois Commission. He is a lawyer by profession and one of the attorneys of the Wabash Railway Company. Years ago he was a law partner of the late Judge David Gillespie, of Edwardsville, and after the judge's death was associated for ten years or more with Mr. Cyrus Happy. The latter removed to Spokane, Washington, some years ago, and since then Mr. Travous has been practicing law with Mr. Wilbur M. Warnock. Mr. Travous is married.

Mr. H. C. Beitler, one of the Republican members of the Illinois Commission, is an attorney, and resides in Chicago. Hon. Fred M. Blount is also a resident of Chicago.

Mr. Walter Warder, of Cairo, Ill., recently appointed a member of the Illinois Commission for the World's Fair, in place of Senator P. T. Chapman, resigned, was formerly a member of the Illinois State Senate and President *pro tem.* of that body. Mr. Chapman was Treasurer of the Commission, and that office is now vacant.

Mr. Charles S. Rannells, of Jacksonville, succeeded Mr. W. E. Trautmann, of East St. Louis, on the World's Fair Commission for Illinois, the latter having resigned. Mr. Rannells was formerly chairman of the Illinois Republican Committee, and during the administration of Governor John R. Tanner, was a member of the Railway and Warehouse Commission of Illinois.

Duncan M. Funk, of Bloomington, Ill., is one of the Republican representatives on the Illinois Commission to the World's Fair. He was born in Funk's Grove, McLean County, Ill., June 1, 1832. In 1874 he was chosen President of the First National Bank of Bloomington, an office he still fills. He owns and operates 2,400 acres of McLean County land. In 1857 he married Elizabeth Richardson, who died in 1896, leaving one son and one daughter. This is Mr. Funk's third term in the Illinois House of Representatives. His father, Hon. Isaac Funk, was a State Senator in the sixties.

John H. Miller, one of the Illinois Commissioners to the World's Fair, was born on a farm near Enfield, Ill. He was graduated from the Lincoln (Illinois) University in

1871, after which he clerked in a general store for two years. For five years he taught school in Illinois and Indiana, and in 1879 opened a hardware and implement store in Enfield. In 1881 he moved to McLeansboro, continuing in the same line until 1893, when he sold out and opened the People's Private Bank, of which he is President. In 1883 he married Miss Elizabeth P. Townshen, and they have two sons and one daughter. Mr. Miller is a Mason. He was Chairman of the Republican County Committee for eight years, member of the State Committee for six years, and was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly of Illinois in 1900.

John N. S. Shumway is a member of the Illinois Senate, 51 years old and a native of Christian County, Ill. He received a collegiate education, studied law and practiced the profession for eight years, although never admitted to the bar. He abandoned law and engaged in real estate and the promotion of public enterprises, his present occupation. He is a Knight of Pythias, Red Man and Mason. He is a Democrat, and has engaged actively in politics since he became of age. He was justice of the peace for twelve consecutive years, the only office he ever asked for, until 1898, when he was nominated for and elected to the Senate. In 1877 he married Miss Lilly Rothchild, of Salem, Ill., and they have two daughters. Senator Shumway's father and one of his grandfathers—Dorice D. Shumway and Hiram Rountree—were members of the constitutional convention of 1847, and both served in each branch of the Illinois Legislature.

C. F. Coleman, of Vandalia, Ill., is a native of Missouri, having been born near St. Joseph, in that State, February 13, 1856. In 1859 he removed with his parents to Effingham, Ill. He received his education in the public schools of Effingham, and at Greencastle, Ind. When a young man he engaged in the newspaper business, and is at present the editor of the *Vandalia Leader*. He has held a number of public offices of minor importance, and in 1900 was elected State Senator from the Thirty-eighth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Bond, Fayette and Montgomery. He took an active part in the proceedings of the Legislature, which convened at Springfield in the following January, and was an ardent supporter of the appropriation to enable Illinois to be fittingly represented at the St. Louis World's Fair. On July 20, 1901, he was selected by Gov. Yates as one of the Democratic members of the Illinois Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Joseph P. Mahoney was born in Oswego, N. Y., November 1, 1863, and moved with his parents to Chicago in 1866, where he graduated from the West Side High School. He read law in the office of Hon. John N. Jewett, was admitted to the bar in 1884, and elected to the Illinois House of Representatives the same year, being 21 years of age the Saturday preceding the election day, the youngest member ever elected to the Illinois Legislature. He was re-elected in 1886 and 1888,

advanced to the Senate in 1890, and re-elected in 1894 and 1898. He has been a leader on the Democratic side since his first session. Three times he has been the choice of the Democratic Senators for President *pro tem*. Mayor Washburne appointed him a member of the Chicago Board of Education. Senator Mahoney has an extensive law practice, and is a member of the firm of Rogers & Mahoney. He was master in chancery of the Cook County Circuit Court for eight years. In January, 1899, he married Miss Nonie Boren, of Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Charles C. Craig, of the Illinois Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was born in Knoxville, Ill., June 16, 1865. He was educated at the public schools and at Knox College, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1888. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Galesburg, and has taken an active part in the political and business affairs of that locality. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he commanded Battery B, light artillery, of the Illinois National Guard. He was among the first to volunteer, but did not get into service on account of the sudden ending of active operations. The same year, 1898, while absent on duty with his command, he was nominated by the Democratic Convention of the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District for Representative to the Legislature, and was subsequently elected. In 1900 he was again nominated and elected by an increased vote, defeating an independent Democratic nominee. Capt. Craig served on several important committees at both sessions. He is a Knight Templar, member of the Mystic Shrine and Knights of Pythias.

James H. Farrell, one of Chicago's representatives on the Illinois Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was born on the Isle of Jersey, November 19, 1842. He landed in New York in 1851, and his first employment was as a clerk. When 18 years old he enlisted in Company H, Fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, and beginning with the battle of Big Bethel, the first general engagement of the war between the North and South, he was in nearly every important battle and skirmish of the Army of the Potomac during the war. After his discharge from the army he was with a New York wall-paper house for a time as salesman, and in 1868 moved to Chicago, which has since been his home. He has been in the real estate business for the past sixteen years. Capt. Farrell in 1888 organized and was elected commander of the Cook County Democracy, composed of a regiment of Chicago's best Democrats. He is the oldest member of the Illinois House of Representatives in unbroken service, and is now serving his eighth term. Capt. Farrell's first wife died in 1893, and four years later he was married to his present wife.

Isaac L. Ellwood was born at Salt Springville, Montgomery County, N. Y., August 3, 1833, a son of Abraham and Sarah (De Long) Ellwood. In the early seventies Mr. Ellwood became interested with Mr. J. F. Glidden in the manufacture and sale of barbed wire, and

in 1876 sold his interest to the Wasburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. Later the business was carried on under the firm name of I. L. Ellwood & Co., Mr. Ellwood being the managing partner. Later he became the exclusive owner of the large manufacturing establishments at DeKalb, doing business under the names of the I. L. Ellwood Manufacturing Company and the Ellwood Wire & Nail Company. Both of these plants were disposed of to the American Steel & Wire Company when it was organized in the spring of 1898, in the management of which Mr. Ellwood assumed a responsible position, that of director and chairman of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Ellwood was married at DeKalb, Ill., January 27, 1859, to Miss Harriet Miller. His family consists of Mrs. Ellwood, William L., Mrs. H. E. Mayo, Mrs. J. H. Lewis, Mrs. B. F. Ray and E. P. Ellwood.

John Joseph Brown was born in New York City on November 15, 1852. His father died when he was an infant, and his mother when he was only four years old. At the age of seven he was sent to the New York Juvenile Asylum. He was at the Reception House ten days and at the asylum fourteen, making in all twenty-four days. At that time a company of boys, twenty-seven in number, was being organized for a trip to Illinois, the intention being to obtain homes for them on Illinois farms. Mr. Brown was not among the number of boys selected, as he was too young to be of any practical use to farmers. His brother, William, had been chosen, and as soon as the Board of Directors learned that he had a smaller brother in the institution, it was arranged that John should be sent West with him. The twenty-eight boys arrived in Greenville, Ill., in the summer of 1859, and attracted a great deal of attention, particularly little John Brown, the youngest and smallest. John was indentured to William Henninger, a farmer living some twelve or fifteen miles east of Greenville. He soon became attached to the Henninger family, and they to him. As they were progressive farmers, he became interested in all that pertains to farm life and to his new surroundings generally.

At the age of sixteen his attention was especially turned to an active educational life, and he went to the Wesleyan University of Bloomington, Ill. He gave eleven years to school attainments, five in the university and six as teacher, being principal of Vandalia (Ill.) high schools. He then turned his attention to law, and was admitted to the bar in 1881.

Mr. Brown was elected to the State Senate in 1886, and two years before was his party's choice for Congress in Congressman Lane's district.

During Gov. Fifer's administration he was a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Southern Illinois penitentiary. He is one of the Supreme representatives of the Knights of Pythias from Illinois, and is also prominent in the Masonic, Odd Fellow and two or three other fraternal organizations.

The acquisition of Washington University puts the World's Fair in excellent shape.

DR. TARLETON H. BEAN

To be Chief of World's Fair Fish and Fisheries Department.

Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, an eminent ichthyologist, has been appointed Chief of the Department of Fish and Fisheries for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Dr. Bean is the author of a score of works on fishes, and is internationally recognized as the standard authority on that subject. He was born in Bainbridge, Pa., October 8, 1846, received the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy at the Millerville Normal School; the degree of M. D. at the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and the degree of M. G. at the Indiana University. He was Acting Professor of Natural Science in the State Normal School of Pennsylvania in 1866-67. In 1874, he was Assistant to the United States Fish Commission; in 1878, Curator of the Department of Fishery in the National Museum at Washington, and also editor of the Proceedings and Bulletins of the National Museum. In 1883, he was connected with the London Fisheries Exposition, and in 1886 with the New Orleans Exposition. In 1888 he was editor and Ichthyologist of the United States Fish Commission, and represented the latter on the Government Board for the Columbian Exposition, and was a juror in zoology for that exposition. He represented the United States Fish Commission at the Atlanta Exposition in 1894, and was director of the Aquarium in New York City in 1895. He was the Director of the Department of Forestry and Fisheries (group 9) for the Commissioner-General of the United States at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

It would have been impossible to find a man with more experience in exposition work. For his services at the Paris Exposition, he was decorated by the French Government with the Order of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He was elected an honorary correspondent of the Danish Fisheries Society. He is a member of the Cosmos Club, of the Arctic Club, and of the Essex Institute of Salem, Mass.

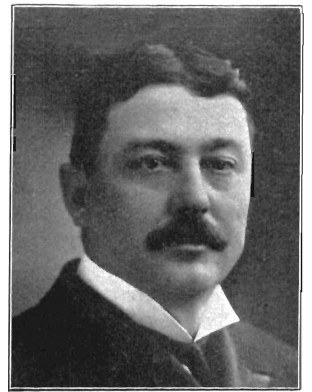
Dr. Bean's works on fishes include "The Shore Fisheries of Alaska," "The Cod Fisheries of Alaska and the Birds of Northern Alaska," "The Fishes of Cozumel," "The Fishes of Great Egg Harbor Bay, N. J.," "The Southern Mackerel Fisheries," "The Salmon and Salmon Fisheries of Alaska," "The Fishes of Pennsylvania," an illustrated work, "Ocean Ichthyology," collaborated with G. Brown Goode, a volume of 500 quarto pages, with 500 figures of deep-sea fishes, the first general work upon oceanic fishes, "The Fishes of Long Island," and "The Fishes of New York," now in preparation.

A meeting of the St. Louis Tennessee Society November 5 appointed the following committee to assist the World's Fair organization: City Comptroller James Y. Player, Chairman; Joseph W. Folk, W. R. Donaldson, H. B. Grubbs, L. T. True, Lawrence C. Branch, Charles B. Stark, Judge Henry W. Bond, Judge Frank M. Estes and Dorsey A. Johnson.



JOSEPH P. MAHONEY,
Chicago, Ill.

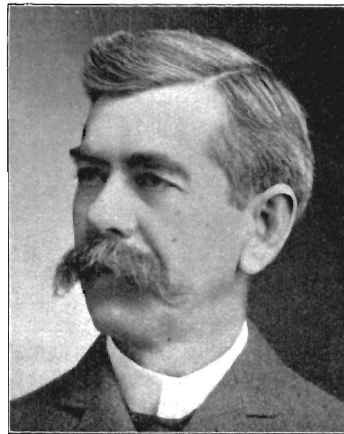
❖ ❖ ❖ Commissioners ❖ ❖ ❖
Representing Illinois,
Louisiana Purchase Exposition.



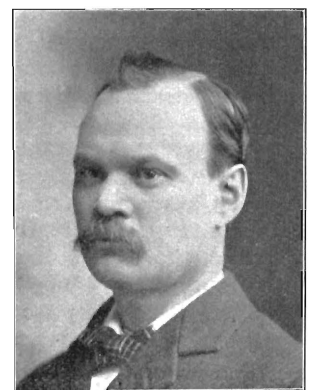
CHARLES S. RANNELLS,
Jacksonville, Ill.



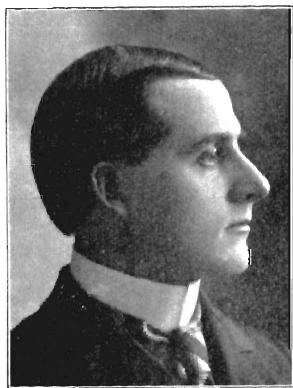
J. N. C. SHUMWAY,
Taylorville, Ill.



H. M. DUNLAP,
President,
Savoy, Ills.



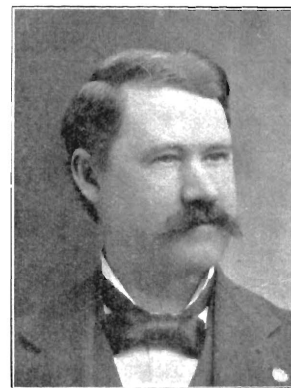
F. M. BLOUNT,
Chicago, Ill.



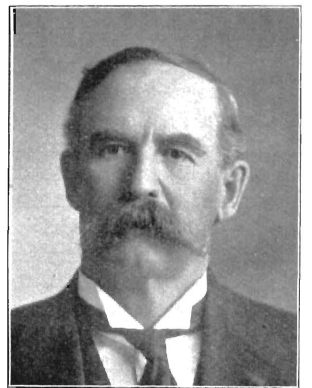
C. C. CRAIG,
Galesburg, Ill.



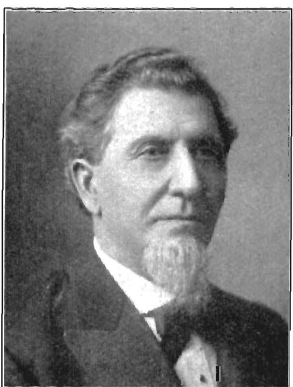
C. N. TRAVOUS,
Vice-President,
Edwardsville, Ill.



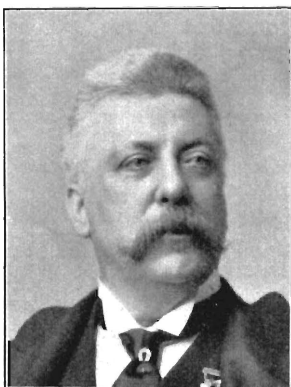
JOHN J. BROWN,
Secretary,
Vandalia, Ill.



I. L. ELLWOOD,
DeKalb, Ill.



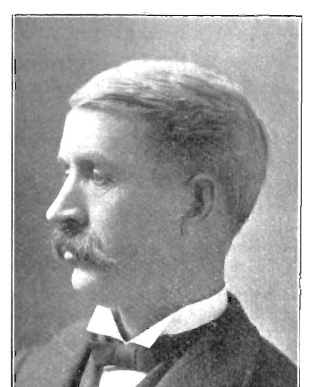
D. M. FUNK,
Bloomington, Ill.



JAMES H. FARRELL,
Chicago, Ill.



C. F. COLEMAN,
Vandalia, Ill.

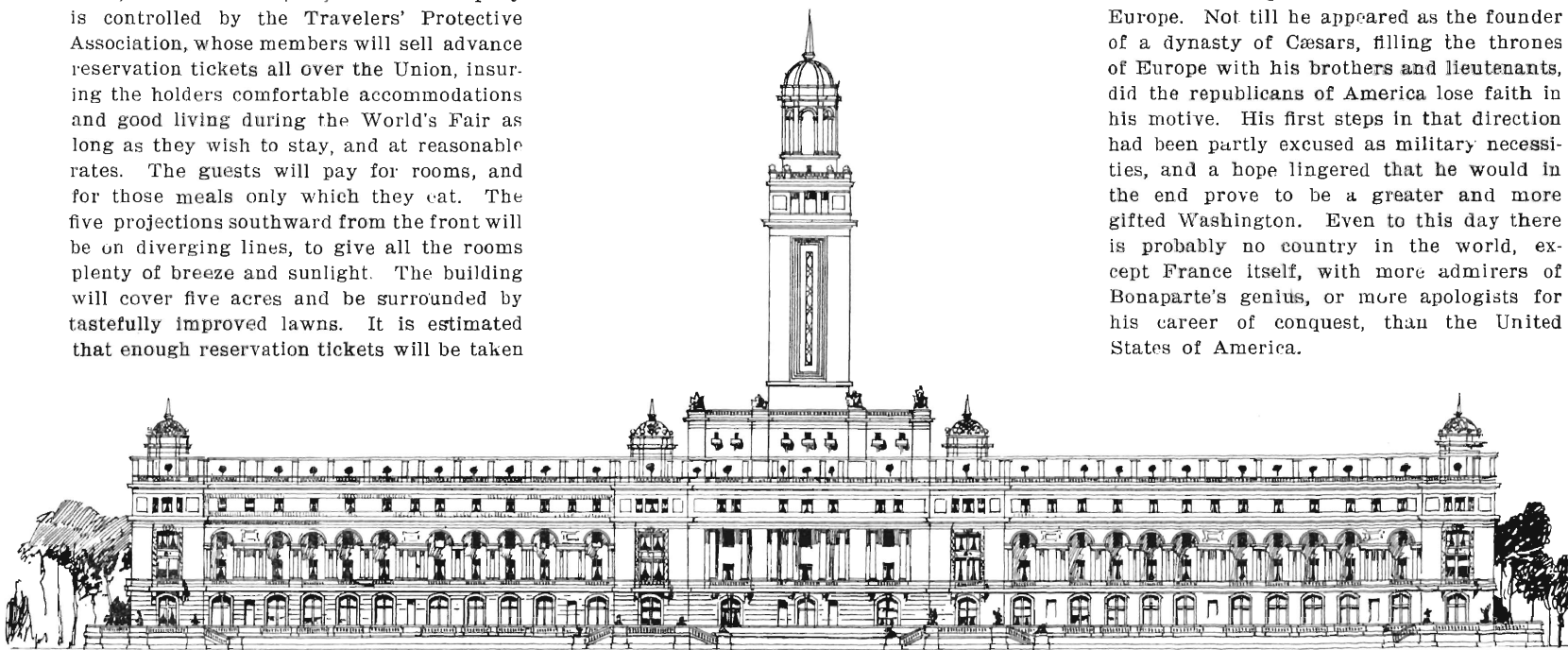


J. H. MILLER,
McLeansboro, Ill.

LARGEST HOTEL IN THE WORLD.

Designed for World's Fair by Travelers' Protective Association.

The WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN presents the facade of Eames & Young's plans for the T. P. A. World's Fair Hotel, which is to be erected on the high ground adjoining on the south side the World's Fair site. The hotel is to have a frontage of 400 feet. It will be four stories high and have a canvas-covered roof garden, fifty feet above ground, overlooking the World's Fair site. It is to contain 2,000 rooms, and have all the comforts and conveniences of a summer hotel, and is to cost \$200,000. The company is controlled by the Travelers' Protective Association, whose members will sell advance reservation tickets all over the Union, insuring the holders comfortable accommodations and good living during the World's Fair as long as they wish to stay, and at reasonable rates. The guests will pay for rooms, and for those meals only which they eat. The five projections southward from the front will be on diverging lines, to give all the rooms plenty of breeze and sunlight. The building will cover five acres and be surrounded by tastefully improved lawns. It is estimated that enough reservation tickets will be taken



T. P. A. WORLD'S FAIR HOTEL.
ST. LOUIS, 1903.

by commercial travelers and their out-of-town friends to pay for the building before it is occupied, when it will be under the management of men who know their business.

Mr. C. M. Hill, proprietor of the Hotel Monticello, St. Louis, will superintend the planning of all departments of the hotel, with the assistance of traveling men whose taste and knowledge of such matters are the result of years of life at hotels.

The incorporated company in charge of this co-operative enterprise is officered by some of the best-known traveling men in the world, most of them being officials or former officials of the National Travelers' Protective Association. They are Charles H. Wickard, of the Carleton Dry Goods Company, President; W. A. Kirchhoff, cigar broker, Vice-President; L. T. Le Baume, Treasurer; A. H. Bush, Secretary, with the following directors: Geo. W. Smith, Will B. Webber, W. C. Fritz, Jno. C. Wilkinson and Frank G. Crandall. L. C. Irvine will be general manager of the entire business of the company, which has handsome offices on the third floor of the Carleton building.

A NAPOLEONIC MUSEUM.

Many Documents Relating to Louisiana Purchase Might be Shown.

Mr. Charles Edward Lloyd, of Washington, D. C., in a communication on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, refers to the strong Bonapartist sentiment that prevailed in Canada, Louisiana, and wherever there were French settlers in America during the great Napoleon's life. The fact is recalled that a French citizen of New Orleans, a Monsieur Girod, built and elegantly fitted up a large and handsome mansion on the old street St. Louis, in

that city, and for a long time kept it in readiness to receive a distinguished occupant. Before M. Girod finished the house he bought a stanch ship, enlisted a number of soldiers and sailors, and drilled them to climb rocky escarpments. But only three days before the ship was ready to sail on some undisclosed mission, the news of Napoleon's death on the Island of St. Helena reached New Orleans. The voyage was then abandoned, and M. Girod became a victim of settled melancholy. It was the understanding among his cotemporaries, that the ship had been manned for the rescue of Napoleon from his island prison, with the intention of bringing him to a home already built and furnished for him in the capital of the great territory he had ceded to the United States.

Mr. Lloyd hints that there was probably a secret correspondence between the fallen conqueror and his American friends, and that a Napoleonic museum at the St. Louis World's Fair would bring to view documents, data and relics unknown even to the Bonapartists of France, including many poems and songs, some of which were gems, composed by the admirers of Napoleon in America. "What might have been"—what

changes in the map of America might have been wrought by such a man at the head of the French-Americans, is regarded by Mr. Lloyd as "one of the most interesting questions the world can ask."

Mr. Lloyd overlooks one fact that might have made the question still more interesting—that fact that during a large part of his career, Napoleon was nearly as much of a popular idol in America as he was in France. So long as he stood forth the child of a democratic revolution, the victorious defender of a French Republic, American admiration for his genius was magnified by reverence for his mission, and only a sense of national feebleness, combined with Washington's great influence, prevented our being involved on Napoleon's side in the wars of Europe. Not till he appeared as the founder of a dynasty of Caesars, filling the thrones of Europe with his brothers and lieutenants, did the republicans of America lose faith in his motive. His first steps in that direction had been partly excused as military necessities, and a hope lingered that he would in the end prove to be a greater and more gifted Washington. Even to this day there is probably no country in the world, except France itself, with more admirers of Bonaparte's genius, or more apologists for his career of conquest, than the United States of America.

A Napoleonic memorial appealing to this feeling would be one of the most popular features of the St. Louis World's Fair. No American denies that the aid we received from France, both in the Revolutionary War and in the Louisiana acquisition, is entitled to a hearty recognition, no matter what considerations of policy or necessity may have prompted her. It is enough that France materially assisted us in achieving our independence. It is enough that her First Consul, having to choose whether Spain or Great Britain or the United States should own the great Louisiana Territory, sold it to the young republic at a price we could well afford to pay. Put it on that ground alone, not asking us to canonize Napoleon as a republican saint, or as one of the fathers of our country, and we are ready to accord high honor to his preference for our government over those of Great Britain and Spain, and to the far-sightedness which enabled him to predict so truly that the cession of Louisiana would soon make us a power overshadowing his bitter enemy, Great Britain.

The electricity plant at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition grounds will be the largest ever constructed.

THE MISSOURI BUILDING.

Will be Built Entirely of the Products of Missouri.

(By Isaac S. Taylor, Architect.)

The Missouri Building at the World's Fair, of which a reproduction in perspective is herewith supplied, is the main building in the group of buildings to be erected by the Missouri World's Fair Commission on the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in Forest Park.

The site of the building was recommended by the Missouri World's Fair Commission after a careful survey of the ground. Ready accessibility and prominence among the buildings that surround it are both admirably subserved by the location. The building will be erected on the high ground south of the big main picture of the fair, The building nearest to it will be the United States Government building.

The Missouri building is to be almost in the geographical center of Forest Park, and is, therefore, near the eastern boundary of that part of the park to be used for the Fair. It will be easy of access from north, south and east. The grounds to the south are nearly level to the border of the park at Clayton Road. To the north the approach is precipitous, which adds beauties of perspective, while at the same time the declivity is not so great as to render it inaccessible for pedestrians. The Intramural Railway which will traverse the grounds of the fair has been laid out to pass in the immediate vicinity, and a handsome station will be located near the Missouri building.

All the sewer, water and electric service lines will be brought to the building. The site selected is now heavily wooded with oak, hickory, and other forest trees, and not a single tree will be molested except where the necessities of foundations and walks compel. The majestic old trees will be kept to serve as a background and a foil for the architectural beauties of the edifice.

The Missouri building will face the north, looking directly toward what will be the main entrance of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The Lindell pavilion, located near this point, is even now, and will be after the fair, the central gateway on the north side of the park.

The style of architecture of the building is a free treatment of the French renaissance, which is the characteristic style selected for the exposition. It is in the shape of a long parallelogram, with a center wing extending to the rear. It will be two stories in height, and will have a basement story also. The center is a symmetrical square design, with the two sides and rear wings joining same.

The two side wings of the three which branch from the main rotunda, will have a center corridor the full length of the wing, with rooms on either side—large and spacious, and capable of being used either as reception or exhibit rooms. The present intention is to divide the space into compartments for use during the fair. Afterward it can be thrown into compartments to serve such uses as the building will be put to after

the fair. The height of the stories allows the rooms to be thoroughly lighted and ventilated, and gives them a monumental appearance.

A great dome crowns the center, and the second story is formed into a balcony, opening the view from the level of the first floor to the ceiling of the dome. The visitor entering the building will be struck at once with the size of the rotunda, and the wide sweep of the dome.

Sixteen columns will carry the balcony of the second floor, and, following the plan of the dome, will carry the perspective from the floor line to the vault of the dome.

The ceiling of the great dome and the walls of the corridor will supply work for the mural painter in the representation of incidents in the history of Missouri, and in genre representation of incidents of the life and work of its citizens. These genre paintings will represent life and action of the present day in Missouri, and will in a short time come to be of great historical interest. It is the intention to have these paintings represent a court scene; a marriage scene, civil or church; a baptism scene, and other every day events of the present time.

Large, wide, easy flights of stairs lead to the second story. The sides of the main entrance are decorated with massive stone columns, and the entablature, broken into the shape of an arch, makes the front light in construction and graceful in appearance. This form also guarantees light and ventilation in the main rotunda at all times.

A magnificent carving in stone of the coat of arms of the State of Missouri will hold a place here over the main entrance of the building. This will stamp it through coming years as one of the possessions of the state, no matter to what use it is turned after the exposition.

In the rear wing is a large assembly hall on a level with the first story floor. This hall is twenty-five feet high in the clear, capable of seating 1,000 persons. At the sides are retiring rooms. The hall is designed not only for speech making, but also for such balls and entertainments as the Missouri Commission may give during the exposition. A large gallery crosses the hall at the northern end. Under the hall, in the basement, are toilet and storage rooms. This compartment also contains the heating and ventilating apparatus. Above the hall are two large rooms, which can be used advantageously for exhibit purposes.

Two flight of iron stairs lead from the basement to the second story. These are placed back of the rotunda, and afford easy access to all parts of the building.

None but Missouri materials will be used in the building. The Commission is satisfied that Missouri can supply everything needed for the erection and equipment of even so elaborate a structure as this.

The basement of the building is to be of Missouri granite.

Above this, to the top of the balustrade course, the material will be of cut stone. The kind to be used has not yet been determined, and it is hoped that friendly rivalry will arise among producers of building stone in Missouri to obtain the use of their material for the structure. This will not only

produce an attractive display, but should greatly lessen the cost of the structure, and be of great advantage to the producer fortunate enough to supply the material.

The exterior of the dome will be covered with Missouri lead or zinc. The rotunda is to be finished in the marble and onyx so abundant in Missouri. The most delicate materials can be used in this position, as there will be perfect protection from the weather. There will be no plastering in the rotunda. Walls, columns, and dome will show the original materials in their most highly finished condition. The purpose is to get a perfectly harmonious effect of color and texture, and at the same time give all the vast building resources of Missouri a show place in this structure for all time to come.

In the finish of the interior, the beautiful woods produced by Missouri will be exclusively used. The wood will be finished and polished, but in natural color. Oak, walnut, elm, sweet gum, yellow pine, maple, ash, and many others will be used.

The chandeliers will be of Missouri iron. The floor of the rotunda of Missouri marble.

The building will be fireproof throughout, and from foundation to dome will be a credit to the State, and what it is intended to be—an exhibit within itself of the building material resources of the state.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE.

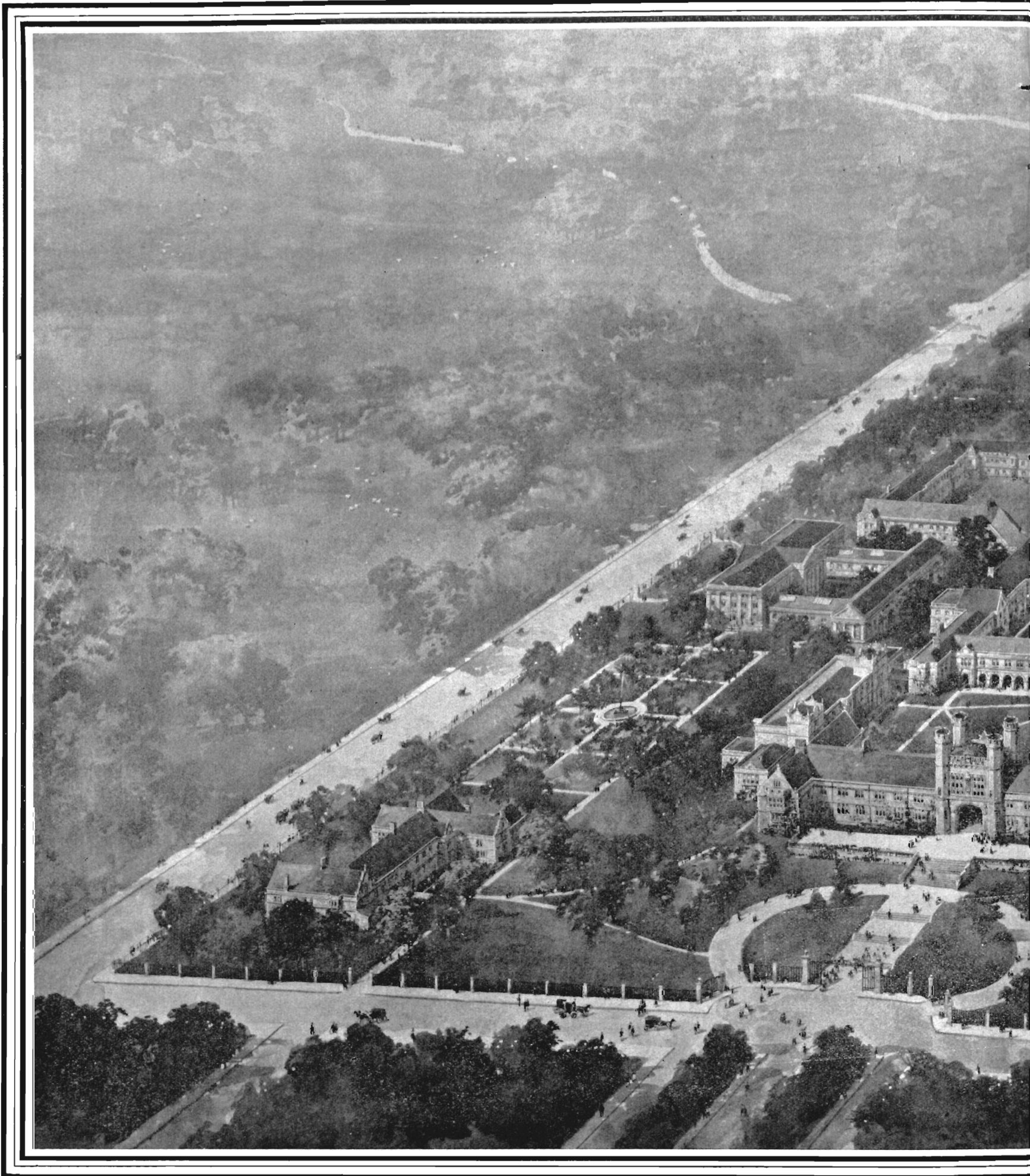
A meeting called by Mrs. Louis Marion McCall on November 14 took the initial steps towards the formation of a St. Louis chapter of the American League for Civic Improvement. A committee was appointed to propose a constitution and by-laws and to invite the Merchants' Exchange, the various organizations of architects and engineers and the social clubs to the next meeting for the organization of the proposed chapter. The members of this committee were Geo. B. Leighton, who presided at the called meeting; Albert Kelsey, President of the American League for Civic Improvement; G. F. A. Brueggeman, President of the Architectural Club; Julius Pitzman, of the Engineers' Club; Isaac W. Morton, Chairman of the World's Fair Committee on Fine Arts; and Wm. B. Ittner, Vice-President of the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. A society organized to promote the study of civic improvements with a view to the health, comfort and convenience of the people and also to the beauty of their environment, has long been needed in St. Louis. The movement to organize such a society has received a fresh impetus from the "Model City" proposal of the various municipal art associations in the Eastern cities, and from Mr. Kelsey's recent lecture at Memorial Hall on "Modern City Building."

The International Geographical Society has appointed a committee to co-operate with the St. Louis World's Fair Association in securing exhibits from foreign countries. President Jackson says that the society will endeavor to have every country on the globe represented, thus making the Louisiana Purchase Exposition the first complete World's Fair ever held.



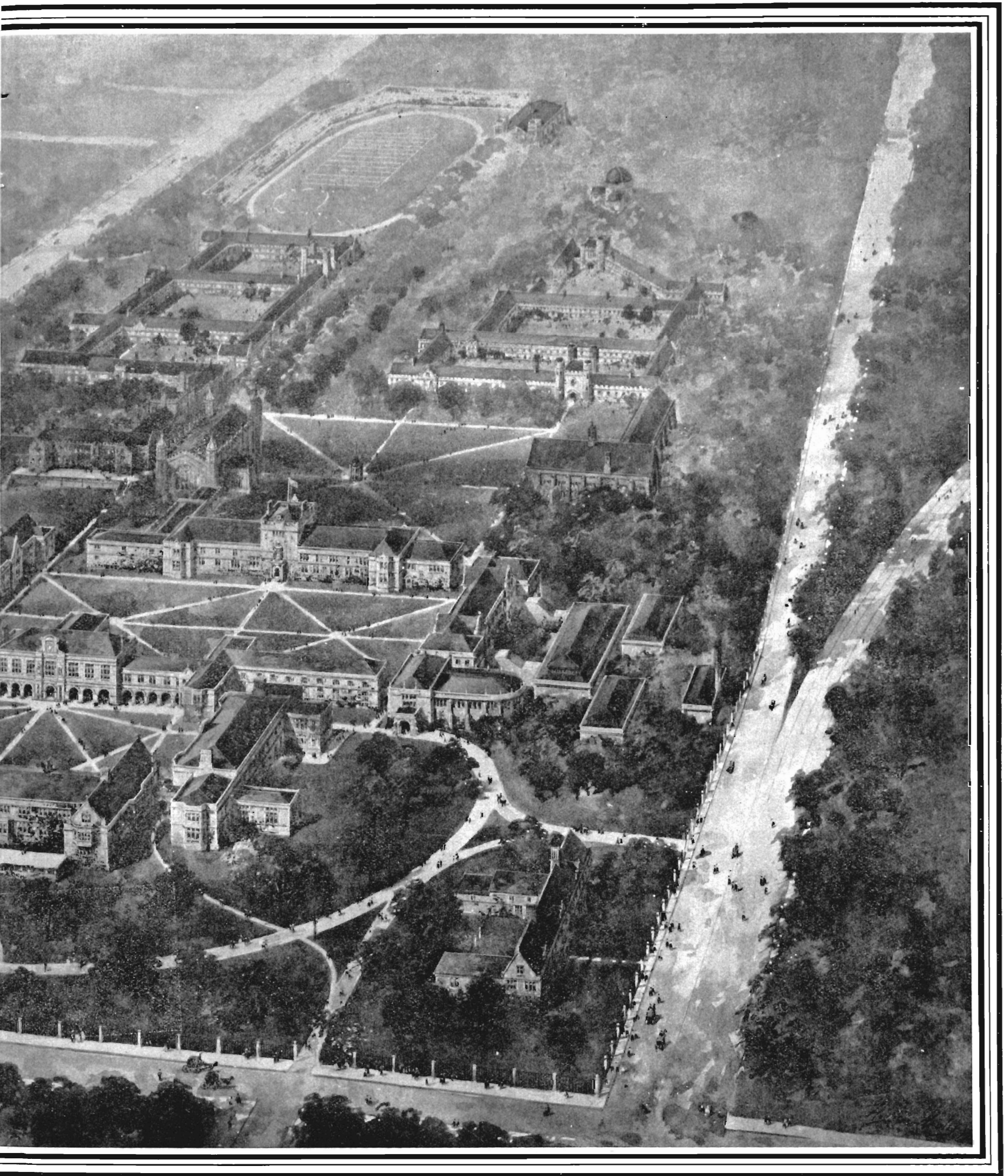
Isaac S. Taylor, Architect.

THE MISSOURI BUILDING, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, 1903.
Will be Constructed Entirely of Missouri Materials.



WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, A PART OF

This illustration represents the buildings and grounds of Washington University as they will be when completed. Many of these buildings are now complete and will present a most pleasing and harmonious composition. In the They will be so designed as to balance the architectural design of the site and will relieve the broad and beautiful



THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

ground between the University ground and Skinker road will be placed two of the main exposition buildings.
 avenue 200 feet wide so as to obtain a perfect view of the permanent Washington University Hall

LOUISIANA HISTORY.

CHRONOLOGICAL STATEMENT OF THE RULING EVENTS IN
THE EARLY LIFE OF THE TERRITORY.

BY SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

So far as priority of discovery and exploration can avail, to Spain has long been conceded the best title to the Mississippi and its valley. In the course of gulf-coast explorations early in the sixteenth century, Cabeza had discovered and crossed the mouths of that river without knowing that he had found the outlet of the rumored "Esperitu Santo" river, for which the Spaniards were looking.

1541. Fernando de Soto, leading an expedition from Florida, reached and crossed the Mississippi river at about the thirty-fifth parallel, proceeded up the west bank to the present site of New Madrid; thence over to the Ouachita and down that stream and Red river to the latter's mouth.

1541-1542. During these years Francisco Vazquez de Coronado, Governor of New Galicia, made his remarkable exploration at the head of an expedition from the Gulf of California to a point on the Missouri river about where the fortieth parallel crosses it. Going and returning, he crossed all the southwestern tributaries of the Mississippi, except Red river.

1673. Father James Marquette reached the Mississippi, in company with Louis Joliet, a fur trader, from Canada, and proceeded from the mouth of the Wisconsin to the mouth of the Arkansas, where the Indians told him he was within ten days' travel by river of the South Sea, or Gulf of Mexico.

1680. Hennepin explored the Mississippi river from the Illinois to the Falls of St. Anthony.

1682. The Sieur Robert LaSalle, serving the King of France in Canada, took an expedition down the Mississippi to its mouth, where he set up the French flag and formally claimed all the land drained by the river as the property of France, and named it Louisiana. To strengthen this claim he established on Peoria Lake a military post called St. Louis, under the command of his lieutenant, Tonti, and went to France for soldiers and colonists to establish a cordon of posts and colonies from Canada to the gulf.

1684. LaSalle sailed from France with four ships, 100 soldiers, 180 mechanics and laborers, some of them accompanied by their families, and seven missionary priests. One of the ships went astray and was captured by a Spanish pirate; another was wrecked at the entrance of Matagorda Bay, Texas, where the expedition landed, by accident or design, instead of at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Feb. 15, 1685. Here LaSalle took possession of the country in the name of the French King, and erected a fort called San Bernardo, near the head of Matagorda Bay. The Indians were very hostile and lost no opportunity to kill his people. The naval officer who commanded the largest of his ships, the Joliet, sailed away in the night with many of his stores and men, and a coast storm destroyed his last remaining vessel.

1686. LaSalle lost more of his men in conflicts with Indians in several desperate efforts to open communication with Tonti on the Illinois river, and was himself killed by one of his own men. Only six of them ever returned to civilization. All that were left at San Bernardo—men, women and children—were massacred by Indians or by the Spaniards, who destroyed the fort. In the effort to rescue LaSalle, Tonti established a post at the mouth of the Arkansas.

1695. Le Seuer went up the Mississippi, and established a fort on Blue Earth river in Minnesota.

1699. Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville planted colonies and built forts at Biloxi, opposite Ship Island, and on the river sixteen miles below the site of New Orleans.

1700. Cahokia and Kaskaskia began to be French villages about this time. French *couiers des bois* (forest rangers), hunters and trappers were living in many Indian villages as "squaw men," and Canadian French traders were establishing numerous trading posts between the lakes and the Ohio river.

1702. Vincennes, on the Wabash, established as a missionary and trading post.

1712. The authentic records of Kaskaskia as a French village go back to this date, and about this time Anthony Crozat obtained his extraordinary monopoly of trade in Louisiana, which he surrendered in 1717.

1716. Fort Rosalie at Natchez completed.

1718. This year Governor Bienville established Fort Chartres near Kaskaskia and founded New Orleans, named after the Duke of Orleans, regent during the minority of Louis XV. John Law had started an era of wild speculation in France with his West India Company, afterwards famous as the "Mississippi Scheme," or "South Sea Bubble," and, in return for privileges granted, his company was bound to send 6,000 white emigrants and 3,000 negro slaves to the Louisi-

ana colonies. This year Francis Renault brought 200 white miners from France and 500 slaves from St. Domingo to work in the St. Genevieve lead mines.

This year, also, Kaskaskia became the seat of government for upper Louisiana.

1721. Kaskaskia made the capital of the District of Illinois.

1722. Garrison at Fort Orleans, near Jefferson City's present site, massacred by Indians. There were now 2,100 Guinea negro slaves in Louisiana, and New Orleans was made the capital of Louisiana by Governor Bienville.

1732. The West India Company ceased to exist in 1732 and it was found that Louisiana had grown and prospered wonderfully.

1735. This year, according to local tradition, St. Genevieve was founded, but documentary evidence antedating 1754 is wanting.

1740. Trading post established at New Madrid. Colonists were now arriving every year and abundant crops for home consumption and export were raised, of cereals, indigo, sugar and tobacco. By this time, also, the struggle for the possession of the Ohio valley had begun between the English colonies east of the Alleghenies and the French in Canada. It was marked by Indian outrages and other collisions.

1749. This struggle now culminated in actual war between England and France, begun by the capture of the English fort at the mouth of the Allegheny by a French force.

1762. Control of the Missouri river fur trade granted to Maxent, Laclede & Co., of New Orleans.

1763. The war resulted in the English conquest of Canada with all of Louisiana east of a line drawn from the source of the Mississippi down the middle of that river to the Iberville, and thence through the middle of the Iberville and Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the sea, so as to include everything on the east side of the Mississippi, excepting only New Orleans and the island on which it stands. The navigation of the river was made free to both nations. France and Spain were both ruled by Bourbons, and a secret treaty between them in 1762 ceded to Spain all of Louisiana that was not ceded to England. By the treaty of 1763 the English restored Havana to Spain and obtained the cession of both East and West Florida.

Pierre Laclede Ligest, with his boats and followers, reached St. Genevieve Nov. 3, and wintered at Fort Chartres.

1764. Having selected the most eligible point below and near the mouth of the Missouri river, on which to establish a trading post, he named it St. Louis and told the Fort Chartres

commandant that the post might become one of the finest cities in America. News of the cession of the east side to England determined him to lay out a village about his trading post as a refuge for the French in Illinois who might wish to follow their old flag. The fact of the cession of the west side to Spain was then unknown, and the name of St. Louis was given to the proposed town. Feb. 15 Auguste Chouteau, with a party of thirty men sent by Laclede, cleared the first open space for the new town and put up a tool-house and some log huts. Young Chouteau was Laclede's stepson.

1765. The French Acadians, driven from their northern homes by the British, were welcomed in New Orleans to homes in Louisiana. This year Capt. St. Ange de Bellerive, commandant at Fort Chartres, carried out the treaty of cession by surrendering that post to Capt. Stirling of the British army, and retiring with his small force of twenty soldiers to St. Louis, preceded and followed by many inhabitants of the Illinois side.

1766. Announcement of the cession to Spain bred a spirit of revolt throughout Louisiana, and Spain was backward about taking possession. Not until March 5 of this year did Don Antonio d'Ulloa, the Spanish viceroy, enter New Orleans with troops to take possession.

1768. He was driven back to Havana by an armed insurrection.

1769. Rios, the officer sent to assert Spanish sovereignty in upper Louisiana, did not venture to do so when he arrived Aug. 11, 1768, and withdrew with his troops from St. Louis, July 17, 1769.

This year the great Pontiac paid one of his protracted visits to his old friend, Capt. St. Ange de Bellerive, and venturing to visit Kaskaskia one day, was murdered while in a drunken stupor by a Kaskaskia Indian. St. Ange had the body brought to St. Louis and buried with military honors.

During the long interval from the lapse of French sovereignty to the exercise of sovereignty by Spain, there was an interregnum of popular sovereignty. By common consent M. d'Abadie was obeyed as director-general of the province, at New Orleans, and Capt. St. Ange, as his subordinate, at St. Louis, assisted by Judge Labuscieri and Notary Lefebvre.

Before the close of 1769 Don Alexandro O'Reilly, with 2,600 troops and fifty pieces of artillery, reinstated Spanish authority in New Orleans and summarily executed some of the leaders of the revolt. Count Aranda warned the King that their aim was to found a republic, which would be fatal to Spanish control in any part of America.

1770. Don Pedro Pienas took possession of St. Louis, May 20, as Spanish governor of Upper Louisiana, and by a course of tactful conciliation allayed all opposition.

1778. During the Revolutionary War, when Spain and France were both encouraging or assisting the American rebels against England, Col. George Rogers Clarke was sent with an expedition by the governor of Virginia, which captured Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Vincennes and wrested the northwest territory from the British.

Expeditions led by the Spanish governor, Don Bernardo Galvez, from New Orleans, took Mobile, Pensacola and other British posts on the gulf coast.

1783. By the treaties of peace this year, Florida was ceded back to Spain, and the independence of the revolted English colonies was recognized, with the same western boundary as was defined by the French cession of the countries east of the Mississippi to England in 1763. Count Aranda warned the Spanish King that the new republic would speedily become a colossus, and absorb not only the Mississippi Valley, but in the end drive both Spain and France out of the American continent.

1785. As American settlers poured into the Ohio valley, the acquisition of New Orleans and control of Mississippi river navigation became the ruling passion of every community they founded. Out of this natural feeling sprang schemes for founding a new Mississippi valley power; schemes of forcible annexation to the United States, and a variety of dark intrigues were set on foot by both French and Spanish agents. Jefferson early saw that this western craving must be pacified in some way to perpetuate the Union. In 1785, while representing the Confederation at Paris, he fired Ledyard with a desire to reach the Pacific coast by way of Siberia and Kamtchatka, and explore the country from the Pacific eastward to the settlements. Ledyard, who had been with Capt. Cook and imbibed a passion for adventurous exploration, started for Behring's straits, but when within 200 miles of Kamtchatka was overtaken by the order of the Empress Catharine, of Russia, and carried back a prisoner to Poland. He was eventually released at the request of the French government, through Jefferson's intercession, as was supposed at the time.

1792. While Secretary of State under President Washington, Mr. Jefferson, an active member of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, induced that society to undertake a quiet exploration of the trans-Mississippi country, he pledging himself to raise 1,000 guineas of the expense money. Andre Michaud, a French scientist and author, being then in

America with a commission from his government to pursue botanical investigations, was selected to do the exploring for the society under special direction from Jefferson, and had proceeded as far as Kentucky when an order from the French Minister forbade him to go on with the undertaking. It was afterwards reported that Michaud's real mission to this country was to intrigue with the discontented elements with a view to detaching the Ohio valley from the Union rather than providing for its westward expansion.

During the remainder of the century Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio were in dread of a cession of Louisiana to France, or some other strong power. Spain's weakness gave them hope of ultimately acquiring New Orleans by force or purchase. As to the country west of the river, they were serenely satisfied that it would sooner or later fall into the hands that controlled its only outlet to the sea.

1795. A treaty with Spain made the Mississippi free to both nations, with New Orleans as a free port for American shippers for three years, or until another equally convenient harbor should be allotted.

1799. The population of St. Louis was found to be 925, and that of Upper Louisiana 6,028, including 883 slaves.

1800. Letters from men he trusted had fully warned Napoleon of the insecurity of Spain's grasp upon Louisiana, and by the treaty of San Ildefonso, dictated by him October 1, the territory ceded by France to Spain in 1763 was secretly ceded back to France, to be surrendered to the latter whenever she chose to take possession. A strong French army sent to suppress an insurrection in San Domingo was detained there, and the Ohio valley people, even before they heard of the actual cession, suspected that Louisiana was its ultimate destination, and began to talk of a war with France on their own account, whether supported by the United States Government or not. This feeling was strongly represented in Mr. Jefferson's circle of intimates by John Breckinridge, of Kentucky. Rumors of the cession soon spread over the country, and caused a ferment which alarmed Mr. Jefferson, and soon after his inauguration in 1801 tentative efforts towards acquiring control of the mouth of the Mississippi were begun through Minister Livingston at Paris.

1802. October 16 Morales, Spanish Intendente at New Orleans, increased the ferment in the west by arbitrarily suspending the right of deposit to all foreigners in that port.

1803. In compliance with the President's request, on the 11th of January Congress appropriated \$2,000,000 to be expended by him in "securing and enlarging our rights in the River Mis-

issippi and in the territory eastward thereof," which meant purchasing the island of New Orleans. James Monroe was sent to France as a special envoy to aid Livingston, and Pinckney was sent as special envoy to Madrid. Fearing opposition from the Eastern States, and for other diplomatic reasons, there was no proposition to buy and pay for the whole of Louisiana. It was well understood that purchasing the island of New Orleans was practically purchasing all Louisiana, which would then be worthless and untenable to any power but the United States. Mr. Jefferson's tact as a politician, and his experience as a diplomat at Paris, must be evident to all who take more than a superficial view of his management of this matter. The letters he took care to have read to the First Consul, supported, as they were, by the exigencies of Napoleon's situation, were conclusive, and the latter, of course, saw that the offer to buy New Orleans was in effect an offer for the whole of Louisiana, and so treated it.

The treaty of purchase was agreed to at Paris on April 30. It was signed May 2, and reached Mr. Jefferson July 14, the day of the French fete. By proclamation an extra session of Congress was summoned to meet October 17, and on the 19th of that month the Senate ratified the treaty by a vote of 27 to 7, the opposition being led by Pickering, of Massachusetts; Tracey, of Connecticut; Plumer, of New Hampshire, and White, of Delaware.

Mr. Jefferson prepared a constitutional amendment to be adopted as a sort of act of amnesty, to cover what he considered usurpations of power in the making of this purchase, but being dependent on the Senate for ratification and on both houses for the necessary appropriation (\$15,000,000) he wrote to his Attorney-General that as caution was necessary to secure the co-operation of Congress, "the less that is said about any constitutional difficulty, the better." Ratifications were exchanged October 21. Mr. Jefferson attached his signature November 10.

In the meantime the Spanish Minister had served notice that his government denied the right of France to sell under the treaty of San Ildefonso. This aroused Napoleon, and he ordered his representative to lose no time in demanding the surrender. On the 30th of November Salcedo, the Spanish Governor at New Orleans, peacefully, but under protest, surrendered Louisiana to Laussat, the Colonial Prefect of the French Republic. The French flag then floated over New Orleans till December 20, when the territory was surrendered to the United States Commissioners, Gov. Claiborne and Gen. Wilkinson. New Orleans at that time had 10,000 and St. Louis 1,000 inhabitants.

1804. On the 9th of March Delassus, the last Spanish Governor, surrendered Upper Louisiana at St. Louis to Capt. Amos Stoddard, U. S. A., who, by virtue of a commission from the First Consul of France, took possession in the name of France, and the next day delivered possession to the United States authorities, and Congress proceeded to establish governments in the Territory of Orleans and the District of Louisiana.

On the 14th of May, two months after the transfer, Capt. Merriwether Lewis and Capt. William Clarke set out from the Illinois shore, opposite St. Louis, in a keel boat and two pirogues, on their famous exploring expedition.

January 18, 1803, while "coaching" Monroe for the offer to buy New Orleans, President Jefferson, in a confidential message to Congress, obtained an appropriation of \$2,500 "for the purpose of extending the foreign commerce of the United States," and this prompt exploration was the outcome, suggesting that he had anticipated the acquisition of Louisiana as the result of Monroe's mission, and proposed to make the Pacific coast its western limit by securing possession of the Columbia Valley.

1805. How the expedition explored the Columbia, reaching its mouth, November 7, 1805, and was joyfully welcomed to St. Louis on its return, September 23, 1806, is an old story.

1809. St. Louis first incorporated as a town.

1812. Louisiana admitted as a State April 30, the rest of the purchase being organized as a territory, and its first territorial assembly met in St. Louis that year.

1815. January 8th, the most famous British army that was ever sent to America, 12,000 of the veterans who had driven Napoleon's armies out of Spain, made England's last desperate attempt to annex the Mississippi valley to Canada, and was overwhelmingly defeated at New Orleans by Gen. Jackson, with 5,000 hastily assembled militia.

1815. The first steamboat, the Pike, reached St. Louis August 2.

1818. The United States and Great Britain this year deferred the settlement of their rival claims to Oregon by ratifying a joint convention giving the people of both nations the right to enter and occupy that country without prejudice to the claims of either. This agreement referred to the area between the Pacific and the summit of the Pacific slope, from north latitude 42 degrees, to 54 degrees 40 minutes.

1819. Spain sold Florida to the United States for \$5,000,000, Spain, as part of the contract, relinquishing her claim to Oregon in favor of the United

States, and the latter relinquishing to Spain their right to Texas.

1820. Missouri admitted to the Union July 19th. Arkansas organized as a territory.

1836. Arkansas admitted.

1846. Iowa admitted December 28.

1858. Minnesota admitted May 11.

1859. Oregon admitted February 14.

1861. Kansas admitted in January.

1867. Nebraska admitted March 1.

All the rest is recent and familiar history.

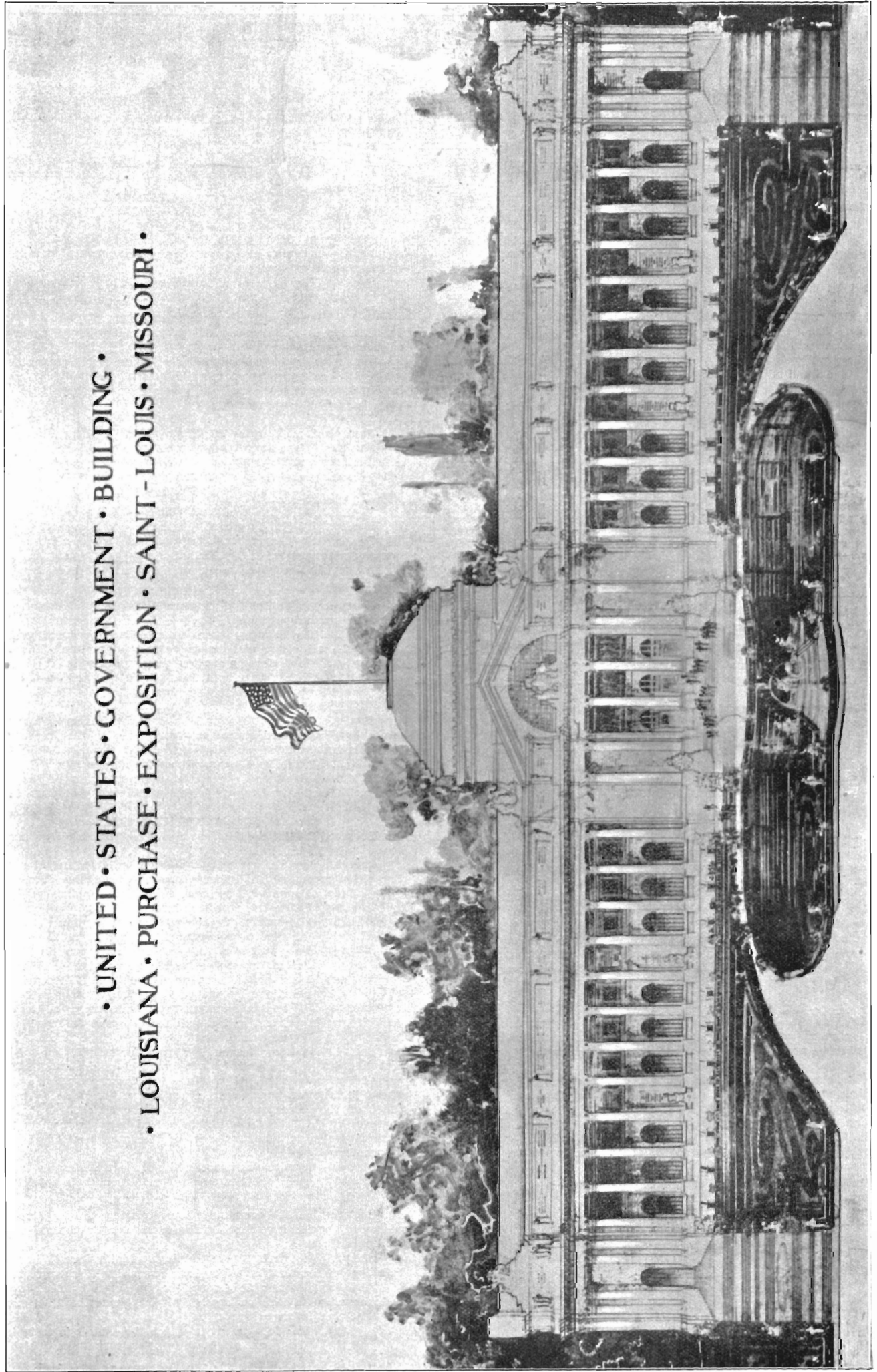
MARY HAMMOND-WASHINGTON,

Daughter of the First American Governor of Upper Louisiana.

Telegrams of the 9th ult. announced the death at Macon, Ga., of Mrs. Mary Washington, daughter of Colonel Samuel Hammond, who served with distinction throughout the war of the Revolution, and was appointed by President Jefferson the first civil Governor of Upper Louisiana in 1804. In the interval between the surrender of Cornwallis and this appointment, Colonel Hammond had settled in Savannah, and was elected a member of Congress from Georgia in 1801. He remained in St. Louis from 1804 till 1824, when he removed with his family to a plantation he owned in South Carolina, where he was made Secretary of State in 1831. His daughter, Mary, born May 12, 1816, in St. Louis when it was a mere frontier village, passed the days of her early life among the soldiers of the old French and Indian war and of the wars of the Revolution and of 1812, and she lived to see her kinsmen and friends march off to the Florida war, the Mexican war, the great war between the States and the late Spanish war. When the proclamation of the latter was announced to her by an enthusiastic young man, she said: "My child, it is sad news to me, for it seems that all my long life I have lived in an atmosphere of war, and I had hoped that I would not live to see any more of the blood of my people shed." She was married to Mr. J. H. R. Washington, of Milledgeville, Ga., in 1835, and resided there till they removed in 1844 to Macon, of which city Mr. Washington was long the Mayor, besides representing the county in the State Legislature. Mrs. Washington was a much beloved social leader in Georgia during the entire period of her residence there, and her home on College Hill was known to all the celebrities of the last generation for its delightful and generous hospitality.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company had hoped to receive Mrs. Washington with especial honor in 1903, as the daughter of Upper Louisiana's first American Governor, as one of the eldest born daughters of St. Louis, and as a venerable living link between the earlier State builders of the Nineteenth Century and the generation that is beginning the Twentieth with a grand national celebration of their glorious work. Mrs. Washington had heard with pleasure of the recognition that was to be accorded to her in her native city if she lived till the opening of the great exposition.

• UNITED • STATES • GOVERNMENT • BUILDING •
• LOUISIANA • PURCHASE • EXPOSITION • SAINT - LOUIS • MISSOURI •



J. Knox Taylor, Architect.

Murillo Photo.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION OF 1903.

Adopted under, and in pursuance of an Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled:

"An Act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine, forest and sea, in the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri."

Approved March 3, 1901, a copy of which said act is hereto attached.

As provided by law, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be held in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, U. S. A., and will be opened on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1903, and will be closed on the 1st day of December of that year. The Exposition will be closed on Sundays.

This Exposition will embrace an exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine, forest and sea. It will be held to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States from France.

The Exposition will be international in character, as contemplated by Section 9 of the Act of Congress, which reads as follows:

"That whenever the President of the United States shall be notified by the National Commission that provision has been made for grounds and buildings, for the uses herein provided for, he shall be authorized to make proclamation of the same, through the Department of State, setting forth the time at which said Exposition will be held, and the purposes thereof, and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations copies thereof, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the Commission, for publication in their respective countries, and he shall, in behalf of the government and the people, invite foreign nations to take part in the said Exposition, and to appoint representatives thereto."

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The following General Rules and Regulations are promulgated by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, having been approved by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission:

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. Under a proclamation of the President of the United States, signed August 20, 1901, all nations and peoples are invited, and may participate in this Exposition.

SEC. 2. The site of the Exposition will be the west portion of Forest Park, and adjacent territory, and will comprise, approximately, one thousand (1,000) acres.

SEC. 3. The Executive of the Exposition is the President of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. There are four principal executive divisions presided over by the following officers:

Director of Exhibits.
Director of Exploitation.
Director of Works.
Director of Concessions and Admissions.

Under these officers, subordinate departments for the supervision of exhibits, of construction and of maintenance may be created, each department having its individual chief.

SEC. 4. The Bureau of Transportation shall have entire charge of all matters relating to the transportation of passengers and freight, to and from the Exposition Grounds, from all parts of the world. It will quote rates and classification, remedy delays, and be constituted in such a manner as to extend practical assistance and information to all exhibitors and the public at large. This Bureau has for its chief officer a Traffic Manager, who will report direct to the President.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. For the development of the Exposition to the full extent of the general plan as outlined, provision will be made for the installation and care of exhibits, and for the construction of exhibition palaces ample and adequate to the theoretical and physical scope of the Exposition.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of installation and review of exhibits, a classification has been adopted. The classification heretofore adopted has been divided into a number of departments, each of which is again divided into groups and subdivided into classes. Under this scope and plan the Exposition will be constructed, the installation perfected and the system of awards conducted. In conformity therewith, the following exhibit departments are created:

Department A..... Education.
Department B..... Art.
Department C..... Liberal Arts.
Department D..... Manufactures.
Department E..... Machinery.
Department F..... Electricity.
Department G..... Transportation.
Department H..... Agriculture.
Department J..... Horticulture.
Department K..... Forestry.
Department L..... Mining and Metallurgy.
Department M..... Fish and Game.
Department N..... Anthropology.
Department O..... Social Economy.
Department P..... Physical Culture.

Exhibits shall be classified in fifteen (15) departments in 114 groups and in 807 classes.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The directors of the four executive divisions, and the chief of the different departments thereunder, may promulgate special rules and regulations governing the more minute and technical details of the operation of the respective departments.

SEC. 2. The Director of Exhibits shall have general charge of the installation of all exhibits, and the control and management of the same.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The general classification is hereby made a part of these rules and regulations.

SEC. 2. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company reserves the right, subject to the approval of the Commission, to amend or correct the classification at any time before the opening of the Exposition by giving thirty (30) days' public notice.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The price of admission will be fifty (50) cents.

SEC. 2. While the broadest construction will be placed upon the rights of exhibitors and their agents to free admission to the grounds for the purpose of caring for their respective exhibits, it is intended to restrict these courtesies within reasonable limits.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. No charge will be made for space allotted for exhibits.

SEC. 2. No charges will be made for space allotted for buildings for foreign governments, or the United States government, or of the State, Territorial or District governments of the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. Exhibitors of manufactured articles must be the manufacturers or producers thereof.

SEC. 2. The country where an exhibit is produced, and not the citizenship of the exhibitor, will determine the nationality of an exhibit.

SEC. 3. Each foreign nation participating in the Exposition will be accorded an official representative to be accredited to the President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, through the Secretary of State of the United States, or otherwise.

SEC. 4. Allotment of space to exhibitors from countries where governments have appointed official representatives to the Exposition will be made by or through such representatives.

SEC. 5. While it is expected, as far as possible, to confine negotiations in the United States to the official representatives of the respective States, Territories, and districts, the right is reserved to confer directly with individuals.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. All applications for space for buildings must be filed on or before July 1, 1902.

SEC. 2. Applications for space for exhibits in the buildings of the Exposition must be filed on or before the respective dates following, to-wit:

- For machinery and mechanical appliances, intended for exhibition in operation October 1, 1902.
- For machinery and mechanical appliances not intended for exhibition in operation November 1, 1902.
- For works of art, nature and manufactured products, not herein expressly classified, December 1, 1902.
- For special concessions to individuals, associations or corporations, December 1, 1902.

SEC. 3. All applications must be in writing, addressed to the President of the Exposition, and should be presented on forms which will be furnished by the Exposition Company.

SEC. 4. Each application for space for exhibits must be accompanied by a sketch, drawn to a scale of one-fourth of an inch to the foot, showing the ground floor plan, and, if possible, the front elevation and general outline. These installation plans and schemes must receive the indorsement of the Chief of the Department in which the exhibit is to be located, and the approval of the Director of Exhibits, and must conform to the general architectural design for the treatment of the interior of the building as prepared by the Director of Works.

SEC. 5. Permits for space will not be transferable, and exhibitors will be confined to such exhibits as are specified in their applications.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. All communications relating to the Exposition should be addressed to the President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, St. Louis, U. S. A.

SEC. 2. All packages containing exhibits must be addressed to the President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

SEC. 3. Direction labels will be furnished by the Exposition Company to be attached to each package. This label must be filled out so as to convey the following information:

- The department in which the exhibit is to be installed.
- The country, State or Territory from which the package is consigned.
- The name and address of the exhibitor, and the total number of packages sent by such exhibitor.

SEC. 4. In boxing or casing any material intended for exhibition, screws should be employed in preference to nails or steel hoops, and packages should be addressed on two or more sides. Each package should contain a list of the goods therein.

SEC. 5. Consignments intended for different buildings should be in separate packages, and not be included in the same box, crate or barrel.

SEC. 6. Freight and express charges, and all charges appertaining to the transportation of material belonging to individuals, such as exhibits, building material, concession material and supplies, etc., must be prepaid at the point of shipment, and the goods delivered at the Exposition clear of all charges of any description incident to the transportation.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. If no authorized person is at hand to take charge of an exhibit within reasonable time after its arrival at the Exposition buildings, said exhibit will be removed and stored at the cost and risk of whomsoever it may concern.

SEC. 2. The installation of heavy articles requiring foundation, may, by special agreement with the Director of Works, begin as soon as the progress of the construction of the buildings will permit.

SEC. 3. No exhibit shall be removed in whole or in part until the close of the Exposition.

SEC. 4. Immediately after the close of the Exposition exhibitors shall remove their exhibits and construction, and complete such removal before March 1, 1904. Any exhibit or material not removed on March 1, 1904, will be considered to have been abandoned by the exhibitor, and will be subject to removal at the cost of the exhibitor or to such disposition by the Exposition Company as may be deemed advisable.

ARTICLE XI.

SECTION 1. All show cases, cabinets, shelving, counters, etc., required in the installation of an exhibit, must be provided at the expense of the exhibitor, and all counter-shafts, steam pulleys, belting, etc., and all compressed air connections, and all water and sewerage connections, must be paid for by the person applying for the same.

SEC. 2. All decorations and designs to be constructed in connection with the installation, must conform to the rules and regulations promulgated by the Director of Exhibits, and receive the approval of the chief of the department.

SEC. 3. No exhibitor will be permitted to install an exhibit so as to obstruct the light or occasion any inconvenience to or disadvantageously effect the display of exhibitors.

SEC. 4. The flooring of an exposition building must not be cut or removed, or its foundation disturbed, and no part of a construction of a building shall be employed for installation purposes, except upon the recommendation of the Director of Exhibits, approved by the Director of Works.

SEC. 5. Special rules, regulating the height of platforms, partitions, rails, cases, cabinets, counters, and any special trophy or feature, will be issued by the Chiefs of the different departments, with the approval of the Director of Exhibits.

SEC. 6. All designs for the treatment of exhibition spaces must be in accordance with the foregoing limitations. The material used for covering counters, screens, partitions or floors, will be subject to the approval of the Director of Exhibits, upon the recommendation of the chief of the department, and must be in accordance with the general color scheme of the Director of Works.

SEC. 7. Special rules and regulations in addition to and not in conflict with the general rules and regulations of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company may be promulgated by the different departments.

ARTICLE XII.

SECTION 1. All articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff, or customs duty, will be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe under an Act of Congress providing for the Exposition.

SEC. 2. It will be lawful at any time during the Exposition to sell for delivery at the close thereof any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exposition buildings or on the grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue, and for the collection of import duty as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. Such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States will be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of the importation, and all penalties prescribed by the laws of the United States will be applied and enforced against such articles and against the person who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal.

SEC. 3. Such arrangements will be made with the government of the United States as will permit the transportation of foreign exhibits in bond direct to the Exposition Grounds, which will be designated as a United States Bonded Warehouse.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. While the Exposition Company will provide every possible protection for exhibits and for the property of exhibitors, it will not be responsible in any case for loss by fire, accident, vandalism or theft, through which objects placed upon exhibition may suffer, whatever may be the cause or the amount of the damage.

SEC. 2. Any object or article of a dangerous or detrimental character, or that is incompatible with the object or decorum of the Exposition or the comfort or safety of the public, will be refused admission to the grounds or removed from any building or any part of the grounds upon the recommendation of the Director of Exhibits, approved by the President.

SEC. 3. Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums and empirical preparations whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exposition. The Director of Exhibits, with the approval of the President, has the authority to order the removal

of any article he may consider dangerous, detrimental to or incompatible with the object or decorum of the Exposition or the comfort and safety of the public.

SEC. 4. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company will carry no insurance on exhibits, but favorable terms will be secured by the Exposition Company under which exhibitors may insure their own goods in responsible companies.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. Advertisement by means of posters, prints, hand-bills, etc., will not be permitted within the Exposition Grounds, except upon the recommendation of the proper authorities, approved by the President of the Exposition Company, and then to a restricted degree only.

SEC. 2. Exhibitors' business cards and brief descriptive circulars only may be conveniently placed within such exhibition space for distribution; but the right is reserved to the Chief of the Department, upon the approval of the Director of Exhibits, to restrict or discontinue this privilege whenever it is carried to excess or becomes an annoyance.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. Exhibitors will be held responsible for the cleanliness of their exhibits and the space surrounding the same.

SEC. 2. All exhibits must be in complete order each day at least thirty (30) minutes before the buildings are opened to the public. No work of this character will be permitted during the hours the buildings are open to the public. In case of failure on the part of any exhibitor to observe these rules, the Chief of the Department, with the approval of the Director of Exhibits, may adopt such means to enforce the same as circumstances may suggest.

ARTICLE XVI.

SECTION 1. No crates, barrels or packing cases will be permitted to remain upon the exhibition space after their contents have been removed, except upon the recommendation of the Chief of the department, where the exhibit is installed, approved by the Director of Exhibits.

SEC. 2. The Exposition Company will provide a storage warehouse for crates, barrels and packing cases, under a reasonable schedule of charges, based upon those levied by similar warehouses, which it will be optional for the exhibitors to use.

SEC. 3. Facilities for the conveyance of empty crates, barrels or packing cases to storage places will be provided at a moderate price.

ARTICLE XVII.

SECTION 1. No exhibit or object upon exhibition may be sketched, copied or reproduced in any way whatever without the permission of the exhibitor, approved by the Director of Exhibits, except that the President of the Company may give such permission.

ARTICLE XVIII.

SECTION 1. Exhibitors desiring to contract for service of electricity, steam, compressed air, power from shafting, gas or water, must make application to the Chief of the Department in which their exhibits are installed. No application for service will be entertained unless made upon a blank furnished by the Director of Works, which may be obtained from a Chief of a Department, and when an application for service has been approved by the Director of Exhibits, the contract will be executed on the part of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company by the Director of Works on terms and conditions that will be stated in such case.

The Director of Exhibits and the Director of Works in their discretion are authorized to furnish gratuitously to exhibitors a limited amount of power for the operation of machines and processes. The character of the exhibit requiring power for its operation will have much to do with determining the amount of power that will be furnished gratuitously.

ARTICLE XIX.

SECTION 1. Concessions may be granted for private exhibitions for which a charge for admission may be made; for restaurants, for places of amusement, for merchandising, and for other purposes not incompatible with the scope and dignity of the Exposition, under terms and conditions to be determined upon by the proper authorities in each case.

ARTICLE XX.

SECTION 1. An official catalogue of all exhibits will be published in English by the Exposition Company. Foreign governments, and the governments of the States, Territories and districts of the United States making a collective exhibit may publish separate catalogues of their own exhibits when recommended by the Director of Exhibits to the President and approved by him.

SEC. 2. The sale of catalogues is reserved exclusively by the Exposition Company.

ARTICLE XXI.

SECTION 1. The Exposition Company will organize, equip and maintain an efficient police system for the protection of property and the preservation of peace and good order.

SEC. 2. The Exposition will maintain a corps of janitors and scavengers, whose duty it will be to properly care for and clean the roadways, approaches, paths, etc., in general of the Exposition, and the aisles within the exhibit buildings; but their duties and responsibilities will not extend to exhibit spaces, to the subsidiary aisles or to the buildings of foreign or domestic governments or individuals.

SEC. 3. Exhibitors may employ watchmen and janitors of their choice to guard and care for their material during the hours the Exposition is open to the public. Such watchmen will be subject to the rules and regulations governing employees of the Exposition; but no exhibitor will be permitted to employ attendants for service of this character except upon the written consent of the Chief of the Department, approved by the Director of Exhibits.

SEC. 4. Each country, commission, organization, corporation, and individual, by becoming an exhibitor, agrees to conform to all the rules and regulations established for the government and conduct of the Exposition.

ARTICLE XXII.

AWARDS.

SECTION 1. The system of awards will be competitive. The merit of exhibits, as determined by the jury of awards, will be manifested by the issuance of diplomas, and will be divided into four (4) classes; a grand prize, a gold medal, a silver medal, and a bronze medal.

SEC. 2. No exhibit can be excluded from competition for award without the consent of the President of the Exposition Company, after a review of the reasons or motives by competent authorities hereafter to be provided.

SEC. 3. In a fixed ratio to the number of exhibits, but reserving to the citizens of the United States, approximately sixty (60%) per cent of the jury membership, the construction of the international jury will be based

upon a predetermined number of judges allotted to each group of the classifications, and upon the number and importance of the exhibits in such groups.

SEC. 4. A chairman of the group jury will be elected by his colleagues in each group, this chairman to become, by right of his position, a member of the Departmental Jury, which Departmental Jury shall in turn elect its chairman, who shall thereupon become a member of the Superior Jury.

SEC. 5. Special rules and regulations governing the system of making awards and determining the extent to which foreign countries may have representatives on the juries, will be hereafter promulgated.

SEC. 6. Allotment of space for exhibitors, the classification of exhibits, the appointment of all judges and examiners for the Exposition, and the awarding of premiums, if any, shall be done and performed by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, subject, however, to the approval of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission.

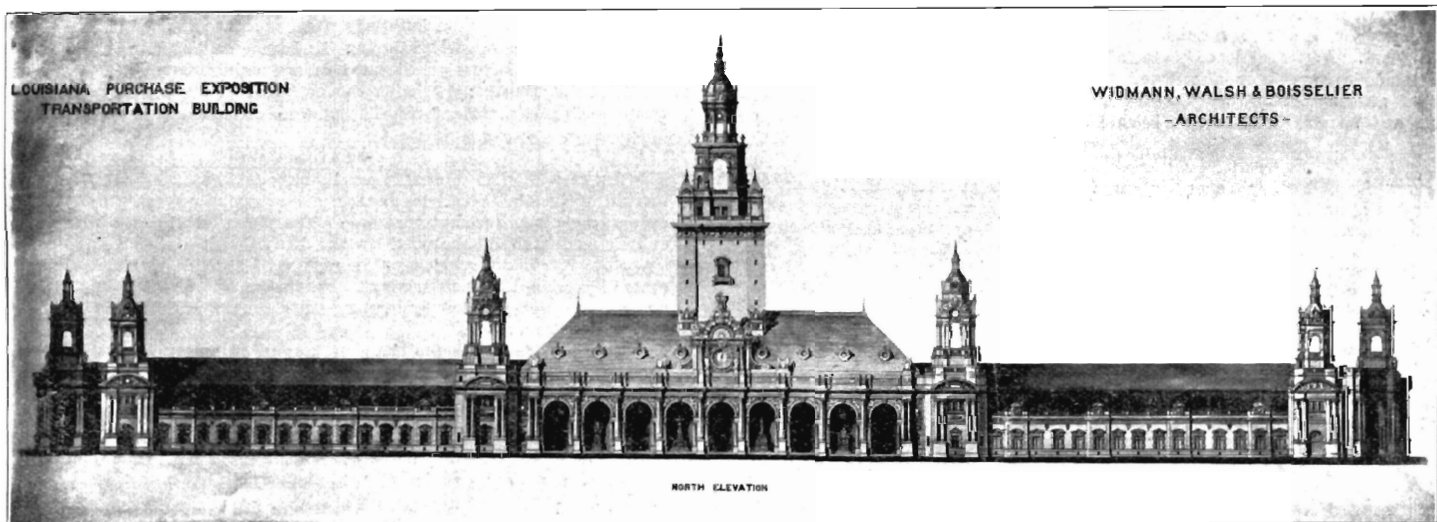
Attest.

WALTER B. STEVENS,

Secretary.

DAVID R. FRANCIS,

President.



PLAN AND SCOPE OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

CELEBRATING THE CENTENNIAL OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE BY A WORLD'S FAIR IN ST. LOUIS IN 1903.

PLAN.

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

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

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

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

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

It will carefully plan in the location, the construction and arrangement of all buildings and works so as to assure the highest degree of convenience, ease and comfort for visitors who come to inspect the wonders contained within its enclosure. It will make it both easy and comfortable to get to the Exposition Grounds from every quarter of the city, and from every railway terminating in St. Louis. It will in like manner make it easy and comfortable to move about the Exposition Grounds, and to pass from building to building, and from point to point within every building of large area. In short, it will make the transportation of visitors the subject of special study, and spare no expense in the solving of this vital problem, so that the St. Louis World's Fair may go down in history as the first great international exhibition which a visitor could inspect without enduring fatigue and hardship.

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

SCOPE.

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

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

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

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

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

For the development of the Exposition to the full scope outlined, it will provide for the housing and care of exhibits divided into a number of grand sections, each of which will be again divided into departments and sub-departments. The principal sections into which the Exposition will be divided will be as follows: Agriculture, Anthropology and Ethnology, Athletics and Outdoor Sports and Games, Chemical Industries, Civil Engineering, Colonization, Decoration, Furniture, etc.; Diversified Industries, Education and Instruction, Electricity, Fine Arts, Food Stuffs, Forestry, History, Horticulture and Arboriculture, Liberal Arts, Machinery, Military and Naval, Mining and Metallurgy, Social Economy, Textiles, Transportation, Wild Animals.

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

WALTER B. STEVENS,
Secretary.

DAVID R. FRANCIS,
President.

GLORY IN WORLD'S FAIRS.

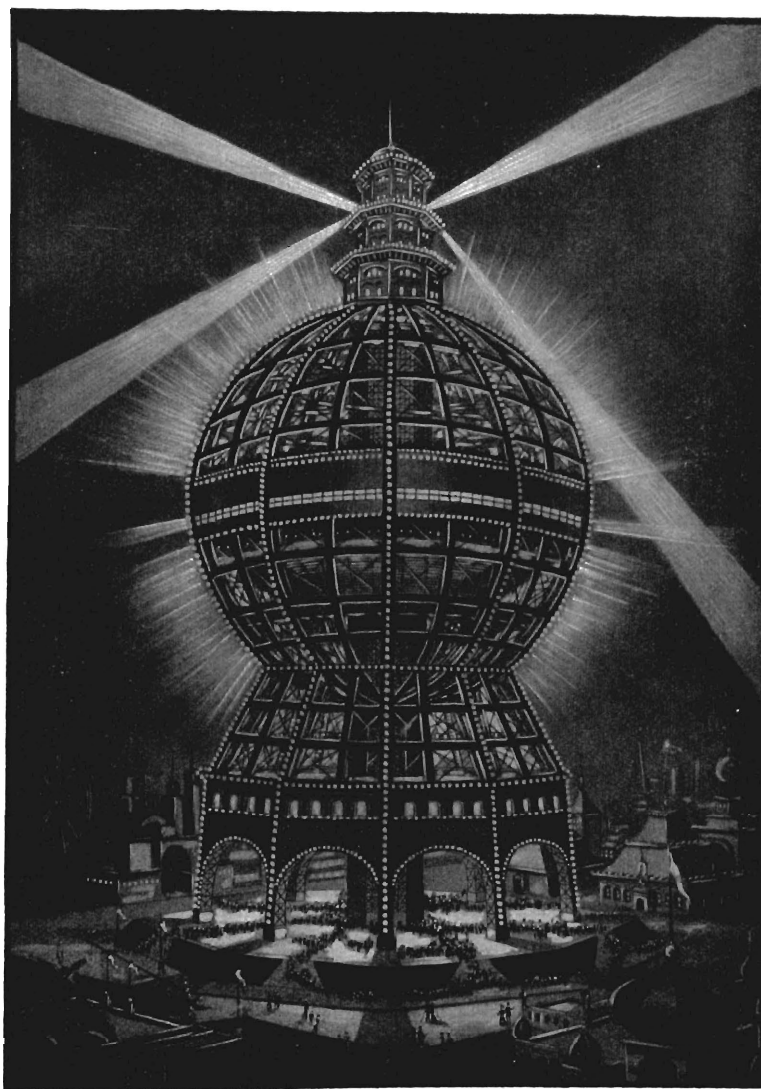
Effect of Rivalry of Nations on Evolution of Structural Wonders.

In every exposition of international note which has so far been held, the originators have with remarkable unanimity sought to develop as a central idea, some unconventional, or if you please, some freak structure, which by its height and massiveness should attract, and awe the multitude, affording gratification of that seemingly inborn desire of people to ascend to dizzy heights. In the first Paris exposition, in the early thirties, this feature was expressly advocated, as most desirable and necessary. In the Crystal Palace exposition, in London, the leading engineers of Europe recommended the creation of a giant structure as the central feature of curious interest for the people, and their recommendations were accepted, but failed to materialize, owing to the mechanical and financial difficulties encountered. Again in 1876, the prospectus put forth for the National Centennial recurred to this question, and set forth as an absolute necessity the creation of some such monument to the superior skill and constructive ingenuity of the American people. All these failures might have been taken to prove the impracticability of such creation. Nevertheless, when the World's Exposition of Paris was finally launched, in 1890, Mons. Eiffel took a different view of the situation, making past failures merely the spur to his people for the accomplishment of this end. In his prospectus, he quoted all of these failures as an absolute demonstration that other nations had proven themselves unequal to the task. He appealed, therefore, to the French nation to grapple with this problem and solve it, as a monument to French genius. From this appeal resulted the world-astonishing Eiffel Tower, representing in its majesty the pride of the French people in their superior ability, and to-day, wherever the name of Paris signifies anything, the Eiffel Tower is known as its crowning glory.

At the Chicago exposition, an effort was made to out-Eiffel Eiffel in a mammoth tower, but disaster early overtook the project. Then as an alternative, the Ferris wheel, which embodies probably greater engineering difficulties than any structure ever undertaken, was constructed and temporarily filled the world with wonder, and satisfied the desire of the visiting millions to experience the sensation of ascent to high elevations. But it was only a temporary affair of necessity, and therefore could not possibly give enduring fame to the city, and especially to the country of its origin.

It is fit and proper that the St. Louis World's Fair, now so rapidly becoming an

international feature in marking the progress of civilization, and which will undoubtedly attract more attention universally than any other exposition ever held, should contain a monumental structure embodying the very highest engineering genius that the world to-day affords, and that it should stand as a monument to the world, of the invincible superiority of new-world ideas. The American spirit is not content to rest under the verdict of failure. Superior in its creative processes, in its skilled application of individual genius to constructive work, paramount in the eyes of the world as a world-power in all material lines, it is incumbent upon us as a nation, to create a monumental



THE FRIEDE AERIAL GLOBE.

structure, which shall stand, perhaps, for a generation as the most distinguishing mark of our superior genius in this line.

Out of considerations of this character, the idea of the Friede Aerial Globe has evolved with the view of producing not a mere rigid tower, to be visited momentarily as any old-world wonder might be, but it seeks to comprise within itself the most wonderful and massive rigid structure which has ever been constructed, while embracing a world of interest to enhance its value as a monumental feature of the exposition. It, therefore, embraces within its various elevations, an empire of amusements which will hold the attention of at least

25,000 people at one time, or ten times the number that can be accommodated in the Eiffel tower. In addition to this, it affords continuous motion at an elevation of 50 per cent greater than that afforded by the Ferris wheel without the disappointment felt by the visitor to the latter, when at the dizzy climax of the revolution of the wheel, his pleasure ended.

The Aerial moving cafe will afford gentle continuous motion around its circumference of 1,000 feet at a point 400 feet above the earth, where the visitor may sit at his leisure and be served with the viands of his choice, while with or without glasses, he may observe the wonders of the World's

Fair city, and enjoy the prospect of a varying landscape for fifty miles on either side. The memorial rooms, 700 feet above the earth will contain records of all those participating in the construction of this, our country's master stroke of engineering genius.

The Friede Aerial Globe is to be to this country more than the Eiffel tower is to France. It is to be, above all, the embodiments of the principle that underlies our government, and symbolical of the power of the masses. It is not to be built by a private syndicate for private pride under the guise of public glory, but is to be constructed with the assistance of the people from every part of our country. Subscriptions to its capital stock are flowing in from laborers, school children, school teachers, employes of every class, professional men, speculators, and from all parts, even the remotest corners of this great country of ours, and especially from the agitation of the public press, both country and city, which are to be credited with a large share of the glory in the final victory when the globe shall be dedicated to the world.

The construction of this vast building is now ready to begin on a site embracing six acres of land, and adjoining the World's Fair site on the south, at a point higher than any elevation within the grounds. Some idea of its enormous proportions may be gained by the statement of the engineering firm which is in charge of the details of the work. It will require 14,000 cars to transport the steel, stone and cement to be used in it. The number of people employed continuously during the period of construction will hardly be less than 2,000. It is estimated that it will require fifteen months of continuous work to complete the structure ready to open to the public. Its cost will exceed a million and a half dollars, and the corporation formed to carry the purposes of its creation into effect, comprise many of the most prominent, substantial and responsible business men of the city of St. Louis, all of them stockholders, and some directors of the World's Fair.

PHILIP JOHN MARKMANN.

Chief Mechanical Engineer for the St. Louis World's Fair.

Philip John Markmann, mechanical engineer of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition



Murillo Photo.

PHILIP JOHN MARKMANN,
Chief Mechanical Engineer for the St. Louis World's Fair.

Company's Department of Works, who will plan the construction details of the company's big exhibit buildings, has exercised a lasting influence on the building construction of Chicago, in which city he has made his home for a decade or more. The Schiller Building, the Stock Exchange Building and the Montgomery Ward Building—all skyscrapers of the most approved modern fire-proof construction—were built on working diagrams made under his supervision.

Mr. Markmann was mechanical or structural engineer of a large number of other big



Murillo Photo.

E. C. RANKIN,
Secretary of the World's Fair Committee on Supplies.

skyscrapers which elevate the sky line of the big city on the lake, but these are named specifically because of special structural feats accomplished in their erection.

Philip John Markmann was born February 3, 1857, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany. He was graduated from the high school at Mannheim, on the Rhine, and completed a course of civil engineering at the

Polytechnic School of Stuttgart, the capital of Wurtemberg. In 1882 Mr. Markmann came to America and located in Chicago. He spent three years there as draftsman in an architect's office and as estimator for a big foundry. In 1885 he went to Louisville, Ky., as chief engineer for the Snead & Company Iron Works.

The World's Columbian Exposition took Mr. Markmann back to Chicago. He was for three years superintendent for Adler & Sullivan, architects, who built the Union Trust and Wainwright Buildings and the St. Nicholas Hotel in St. Louis.

In 1894 Mr. Markmann opened an office in Chicago as structural and mechanical engineer. In this capacity he designed the structural work of the new Bank of Commerce Building now in course of erection in St. Louis, of which Mr. Isaac S. Taylor is architect. It was this work which secured for Mr. Markmann his present engagement.

MR. FREDERICK W. TAYLOR.

Mr. Frederick W. Taylor, formerly Professor of Horticulture in the State Univer-



Murillo Photo.

LIEUT. GODFREY L. CARDEN,
Chief Government Ordnance.

sity of Nebraska, later Superintendent of Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry at the Omaha Exposition, and more recently at the Pan-American, is now in St. Louis, where he has taken up work in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company's Department of Agriculture. Mr. Taylor was the son of a pioneer horticulturist of Iowa, and was brought up to the business. Afterwards his prominence in the nursery business in Nebraska led to his call to a professorship in the State University. He was sent abroad several times by the government for scientific pomological study, and his duties at the Pan-American and in connection with the Paris Exposition have given him a very broad special training in Exposition details and features. He is still a comparatively young man, having been born in 1860.

The Commissioners appointed to represent the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in South America countries have departed for their fields of labor fully equipped for the work before them. José de Olivares, John Taylor Lewis and Ernest H. Wands are all en route to South America.

JOHN TAYLOR LEWIS

Appointed World's Fair Commissioner to Brazil.

Mr. John Taylor Lewis was selected to represent the Louisiana Purchase Exposition



Murillo Photo.

JOHN TAYLOR LEWIS,
Commissioner to Brazil.

in Brazil because he was especially fitted for that assignment. He was Vice and Deputy Consul General of the United States from 1896 to 1899 at Rio Janeiro. Owing to the delicate health of the Consul Mr. Lewis was practically in charge of the affairs of the Consulate during a revolution and civil war in Brazil, which called for the highest order of diplomatic prudence and skill upon the part of that officer. Mr. W. I. Buchanan, Director-General of the Pan-American Exposition, was, during that critical time, Minister of the United States at Buenos Ayres,



Murillo Photo.

P. L. BOWEN,
Resident Commercial Representative at Paris of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

and had both occasion and opportunity to become acquainted with the meritorious manner in which Mr. Lewis discharged the duties of his office, and it was through Mr. Buchanan's representations that the appointment was made.

Brazil is a country as large as the United States, excluding Alaska, and probably no equal area of the earth contains more mile-

age of grand navigable rivers, more valuable and inexhaustible forests, a greater breadth of fertile soil or richer mineral deposits, than Brazil. It ranks next to the United States among American countries in population and territorial importance. It is the greatest coffee-producing country in the world, and there is no product of the earth of any social or commercial importance that it can not produce. Many varieties of its flora and fauna are unique and wonderful, and no nation could make displays over which the student of nature would linger with more surprise and delight.

To obtain such an exhibit from Brazil, the Exposition Company needed a trained diplomat who knows the country, its language, its resources and its people, and Mr. Lewis' exceptional qualifications for the work are vouched for by one who understands the work and knows the man. Mr. Lewis has for some years past been a live stock breeder in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, where he was born in 1866.

E. C. RANKIN,

Secretary of the World's Fair Committee on Supplies.

Mr. Eugene C. Rankin, who has been appointed to succeed the late Marshall D. Lyle as Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Company's Committee on Supplies, was born in Hillsboro, the county seat of Jefferson county, Missouri, October 20, 1852. His mother was a sister of the late ex-Governor Thomas C. Fletcher, and his father was Col. L. J. Rankin, of De Soto, another city of Jefferson county, to which the family removed soon after the birth of Eugene, who was educated at Missouri University. He was in the big rush of 1877 to Deadwood, and in the rush to the Gunnison country in 1880. He has had abundant business training and experience, having been in mercantile business fifteen years, Inspector of Customs under Colonel Churchill four years, and in the real estate business four years. He is unmarried.

P. L. BOWEN

Will Represent the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in Paris.

Mr. P. L. Bowen, who goes to Paris, France, as resident commercial representative of the St. Louis World's Fair, was born in Marshalltown, Iowa, May 18, 1875, where he lived until sixteen years of age, when, on account of ill-health, he was obliged to go to the plains. He remained for three years as ranch foreman for a cattle outfit on the South Platte River, in Northwestern Colorado. He then returned to his home in Marshalltown, and commenced the study of law in the office of an old practitioner, at the same time mastering shorthand. In 1896 he moved to Chicago, where he entered the office of the Continental Fire Insurance Company of New York, as secretary to the general manager. He at this time entered the Chicago Law School, an institution holding its sessions at night, and continued his

studies for two years, at which time he received his degree, and immediately after passed the State bar examination, standing third in a class of seventy-nine candidates. Soon after he accepted a position with the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition, as secretary and chief clerk to Mr. F. J. V. Skiff, Director-in-Chief. When his work in this capacity was completed, he was assigned the task of recruiting and organizing a full company of young college men, speaking French, who were to be taken to Paris for the police and detective service in the American Sections at the Exposition. He remained in Paris since, until February of the present year, when he returned home to accept a position in Buffalo as secretary to the Director-General of the Pan-American Exposition, an office created by the Executive Committee for him.

MR. JAMES COX.

Mr. James Cox, who died at his home in St. Louis, December 2, after a protracted illness, was the Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition organization until its incorporation. He was born at Aulcastle, Lancashire, England, January 26, 1851, began a newspaper career when very young and served as Parliamentary reporter and field correspondent for the London Times. In the latter capacity he accompanied the British army to the Soudan and reported the bombardment of Alexandria. In 1885, hav-

ing married Miss Anna Jackson he found employment as a newspaper man, eventually acting as assistant managing editor and managing editor on St. Louis papers. After 1891 he was well known as secretary of the Smoke Abatement Association, of the Fall Festivities Association, of the Business Men's League, and of the organization out of which grew the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. All of these organizations found him a most industrious and capable worker, and an invaluable storehouse of information relating to St. Louis affairs. His published "History of Old and New St. Louis" is much prized by business men as a book of reference. He leaves a widow and an only son, Raymond Jackson Cox, about 10 years old. President Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, said, on hearing of Mr. Cox's death: "He came to St. Louis eighteen years ago wholly unknown. He made a wide reputation for ability and efficiency, and discharged faithfully the duties of every position he held. As secretary of the Business Men's League he gave eminent satisfaction to the president and the executive committee. He was identified with the World's Fair movement during its preliminary stage, and gave to that work intelligent and efficient attention. His circle of friends was co-extensive with his acquaintance. He succeeded, from a worldly standpoint, and by his economy and good judgment leaves his widow and child well provided for. Personally, I esteemed him very highly, and have never associated with a man who discharged the duties of life in a more faithful manner."

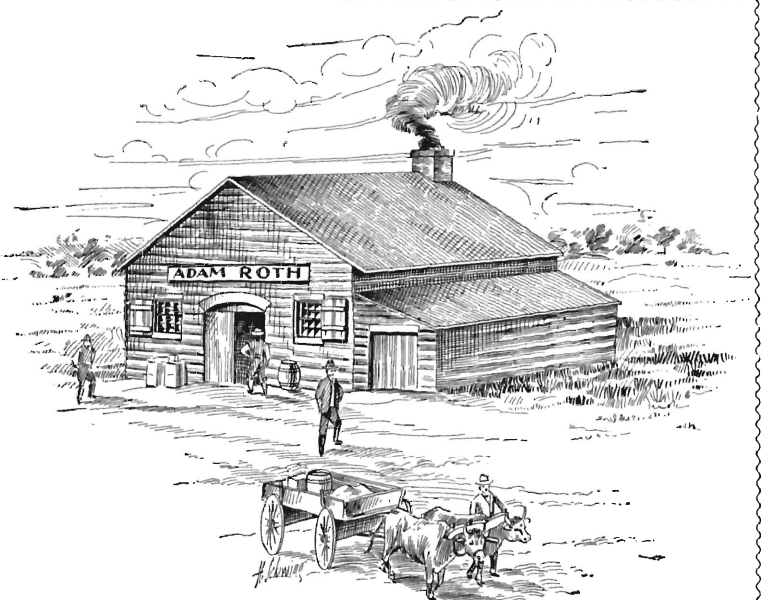
Mr. Cox was one of the incorporators of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

PRESENT PREMISES,
Area, 51,450 Sq. Ft.
1848 STORE,
Area, 480 Sq. Ft.

**Adam Roth
Grocery
Co.,**

53d YEAR.

**ST. LOUIS,
U. S. A.**



R. M. FRY, President and Treasurer.

WM. DINGS, Vice-President and Secretary.

R. M. FRY LUMBER CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWOOD AND YELLOW PINE

LUMBER

SHIPMENTS MADE DIRECT FROM MILL.

OFFICE:

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ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

THE FOUNTAIN OF MERCURY.

A Proposed World's Fair Wonder by a Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, Engineer.

Mr. F. C. Damm, a Guthrie, O. T., engineer, has conceived the idea of building a huge fountain and using mercury or liquid silver in place of water as an attraction at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It is impossible to picture and hard to imagine the brilliancy and grandeur of such a fountain as this, constructed on a huge scale and placed in an elevated position where an unobstructed view of its beauty may be had.

The system used in this fountain to produce the color effects is new and novel.

It consists of four hollow globes supported on pedestals and arranged to be revolved by means of a stream of mercury playing against their periphery. In the surface of these globes will be placed a number of search light lenses made of various colored glasses. In the center of the globes will be powerful electric lights. These lights will reflect their rays through the various colored lenses, each at a different angle and all trained on the fountain. The revolving of the globes will make a mixing and entwining of the various colored rays on the liquid silver of the fountain, producing an effect such as has heretofore not been seen.

To those who have seen the wonderful and entrancing beauties of the electric fountains in which water colored by electric lights has been the fluid used heretofore, an idea of what the proposed fountain of mercury will look like under the magic of the search light and colored glasses can be conceived, and even to them it holds the promise of something more absolutely novel and striking than spectacular conception of modern times has been. But to those who for the first time will look upon the effects obtained by the use of brilliant lights on the sparkling jewels of liquid rising from the heart of a fountain, there is indeed a surprise and delight in store.

In the accompanying illustration, the artist has done all that was possible to present a general view of the fountain, but the grandeur of the myriad changing streams, the liquid silver when intermingled with the bright rays of the search lights cannot be pictured with paper and ink.

The cost of this marvelous fountain has been estimated at \$100,000. It is to be fifty feet in diam-

eter at the base and seventy-five feet in height, and 150,000 pounds of mercury will be used to operate it.

Two powerful steam pumps will force the fluid silver through the veins of the fountain. The tallest stream of the mercury will rise to a height of 100 feet above the base, and this stream will keep suspended in the air an iron ball 32 inches in diameter and weighing 200 pounds.

In the basin of the fountain will be floating solid iron cannon balls—iron floating in mercury as wood does in water. It is possible for a man weighing 100 pounds to walk on this fluid silver and not sink in more than to his ankles, so that "walking on the water" will be one of the minor attractions of this wonderful display.

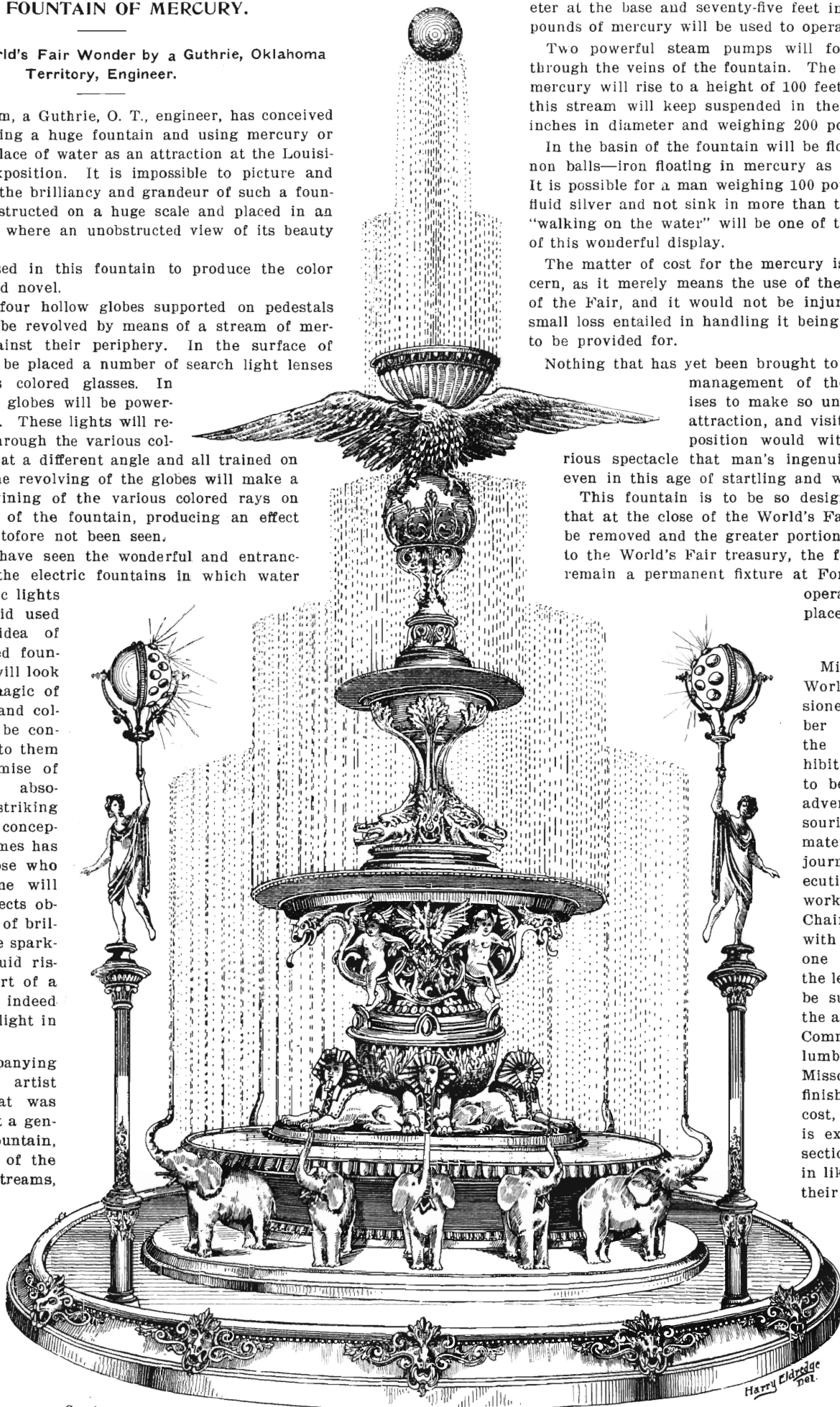
The matter of cost for the mercury is not of serious concern, as it merely means the use of the fluid for the period of the Fair, and it would not be injured in any way, the small loss entailed in handling it being all that would have to be provided for.

Nothing that has yet been brought to the attention of the management of the Exposition promises to make so unique and popular an attraction, and visitors to the great Exposition would witness the most glorious spectacle that man's ingenuity has yet devised, even in this age of startling and wonderful things.

This fountain is to be so designed and constructed that at the close of the World's Fair the mercury may be removed and the greater portion of its cost returned to the World's Fair treasury, the fountain, however, to remain a permanent fixture at Forest Park and to be operated with water in place of mercury.

Missouri's Board of World's Fair Commissioners accepted, November 19th, the plans for the \$300,000 State Exhibit building, which is to be, in itself, a great advertisement of Missouri's wealth of building materials. The Board adjourned, leaving the prosecution of the building work in the hands of Chairman M. T. Davis, with power to appoint one or two colleagues, the letting of contracts to be subject, of course, to the approval of the entire Commission. Already the lumbermen of Southeast Missouri have offered to finish one room, free of cost, with sweet gum. It is expected that various sections of the State will, in like manner, advertise their fine woods, building stone, minerals, etc.

The Governor of Idaho has appointed Mrs. Henrietta Mansfield, editor of the Nampa Leader, one of three Idaho Commissioners for the St. Louis World's Fair.



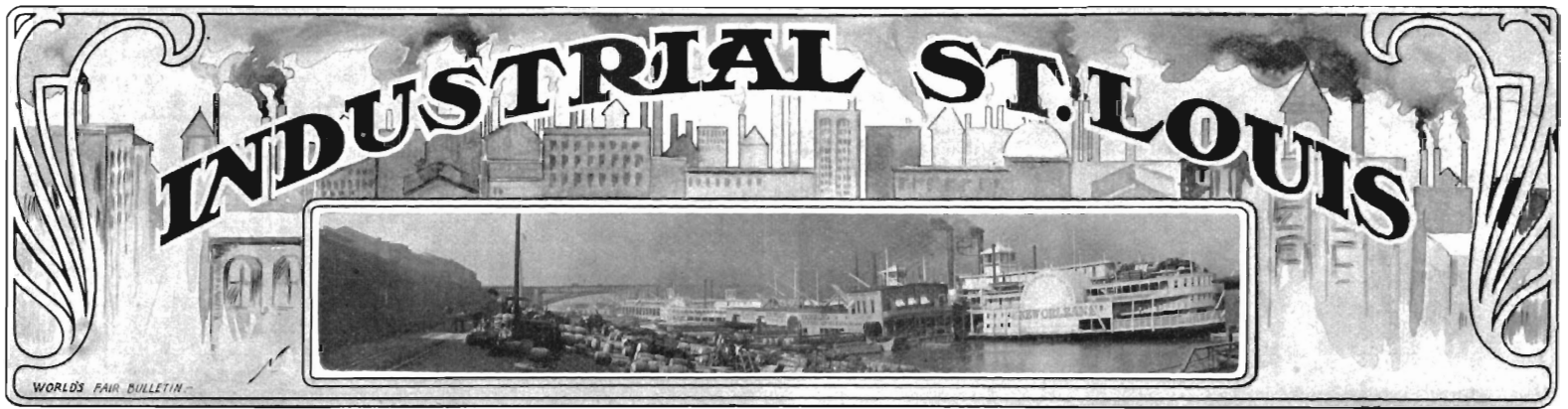
Courtesy,
The Progressive Printer,
St. Louis, Mo.

FOUNTAIN OF MERCURY

Copyrighted 1901

By F. C. DAMM

F. C. DAMM
Inventor.



~~~~~By TOM L. CANNON, Secretary St. Louis Manufacturers' Association.~~~~~

Twenty years ago, railroads considering the question of making St. Louis a basing point for shipments to and from the city, decided that the manufacturing industries of the city were not of sufficient importance to include that class of freight from this point as a point of distribution, and instead gave to New York, Boston and Philadelphia, advantageous freight rates on manufactured products over this city, and gave to this city advantageous rates over those cities for the distribution of agricultural products.

The growth of the manufacturing interests of the city of St. Louis since 1880 has been phenomenal, and has thrown St. Louis from the seventh rank to at least the third in point of manufacturing output.

This story is best told by figures in tabulated form, as follows:

|                                     | 1880.          | 1890.          | 1900.          |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Number of Factories .....           | 2,924          | 6,148          | 8,357          |
| Number of Employees.....            | 41,827         | 93,610         | 142,604        |
| Amount of Wages Paid .....          | \$ 17,743,532  | \$ 53,165,242  | \$ 87,033,054  |
| Value of Products at Factories..... | \$ 114,333,875 | \$ 228,714,317 | \$ 412,716,334 |

This shows a tremendous growth, marvelous in every particular, and profitable in every respect. These figures are made largely from statistics taken for national reports.

The city of St. Louis depends upon the territory surrounding it. That territory constitutes the Mississippi Valley. That territory is practically the garden spot of the world. Again some statistics are as follows:

In that section in 1850 the farms numbered 370,320; in 1900, 2,570,617. In 1850, the acreage of these farms was 90,013,000; in 1900 it was 370,164,321.

The improved acreage of these farms in 1850 was 26,404,000. In 1900 the improved acres had increased to 380,416,000.

In 1850 the value of these farms was \$789,482,000; in 1900, \$8,764,548,650.

In 1850 the railroad mileage was 344; in 1900, 78,648.

The manufacturing situation of this section cannot be estimated back of 1870. For that year the following table is given:

|                                  | 1870.          | 1900.            |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Number of Establishments.....    | 51,910         | 96,432           |
| Capital Invested .....           | \$ 281,126,900 | \$ 2,118,590,460 |
| Material Used .....              | \$ 356,161,000 | \$ 2,841,169,400 |
| Average Number of Employees..... | 280,943        | 864,910          |
| Wages Paid .....                 | \$ 96,822,000  | \$ 502,940,000   |
| Value of Products .....          | \$ 618,188,000 | \$ 3,024,076,000 |

The figures of the Mississippi Valley, the natural territory of St. Louis, has caused the substantial prosperity of St. Louis. Based upon the progress of that section, relying upon its resources, men have invested in the city of St. Louis with the same care that they would buy bank stocks or take mortgages upon land.

There are no tremendous fortunes that have been made in manufacturing. The percentage of failures has been less than any other city, and the margin of profit upon an average has been greater.

The majority of the concerns are practically out of debt. They not only own their machinery, but they own their buildings and their land, and few of them have bonds placed upon their institutions.

The commercial paper of St. Louis always

commands a premium in the market, and money at the lowest possible rate can be had upon St. Louis property.

The city is seldom convulsed by great strikes. Discontent among the workmen of the city is less in proportion to number than any other city.

There are a number of lines of industry in which St. Louis leads, not only the United States, but the world—steel ranges, chemical preparations, patent medicines, shoes, street cars, beer, and various other lines that need not be enumerated.

There are a number of lines of manufactures that would pay well in St. Louis that are in their infancy, or in some instances not represented—cotton mills, plows, reapers, binders, mowers, and other lines.

There is room here for several large hardware concerns, dry goods, millinery, clothing; nearly any line of manufactured products can be increased, and when more of any one line are established it is profitable to the new-comers because of the constant increase of trade.

There are discriminations in this city against manufacturers that should be removed and in time will be. There are some discriminations here that do not exist in any other city. There are also discriminations in other cities that do not exist here.

This market is growing greater every day as a distributing point. The territory surrounding it is becoming more accessible and the demands increasing. What was formerly the great American desert is now being populated by thrifty farmers. Small towns and small cities are growing up, all to be fed from this metropolis.

One dry goods house here will take the output of an ordinary print mill; the same house will take the output of an ordinary cotton mill for sheetings and domestics.

These illustrations are but given to indicate the advisability of seeking St. Louis as a place to establish manufacturing industries.

The St. Louis Paint, Oil and Drug Clerks' annual banquet proved to be a World's Fair meeting. Several of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company and other World's Fair workers were present by special invitation, and all were most cordially received. Most of the speeches were about the World's Fair.



TOM L. CANNON.

# Mississippi Valley Trust Company,

SAINT LOUIS, U. S. A.

Capital, Surplus and Profits, \$7,000,000.00

The business of this Company is conducted in five departments, as follows:

## FINANCIAL.

Receives deposits of money and pays interest thereon.  
Loans money on real estate and collateral security.  
Buys and sells domestic and foreign exchange.  
Issues Letters of Credit available everywhere.

## TRUST.

Executes all manner of Trusts.  
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver and Financial Agent for non-residents and others.

## BOND.

Buys and sells Investment Securities.  
Bond List mailed on application.

## REAL ESTATE.

Manages, Sells, Rents and Appraises city property.  
Pays Taxes, Places Insurance.

## SAFE DEPOSIT.

Rents Safe Deposit Boxes in Fire, Burglar and Mob-Proof Vault at \$5.00 per annum and upward.



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WILLIAMSON BACON.  
CHARLES CLARK.  
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AUGUSTE B. EWING.  
DAVID R. FRANCIS.  
AUGUST GEHNER.  
GEO. H. GODDARD.  
S. E. HOFFMAN.  
CHAS. H. HUTTIG.  
BRECKINRIDGE JONES.  
WM. F. NOLKER.  
WM. D. ORTHWEIN.  
H. CLAY PIERCE.  
JOS. RAMSEY, JR.  
MOSES RUMSEY.  
J. C. VAN BLARCOM.  
JULIUS S. WALSH.  
ROLLA WELLS.

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SAMUEL E. HOFFMAN, Second Vice-President.  
HUGH R. LYLE, Second Assistant Secretary.  
FRANK P. HAYS, Bond Officer.  
HENRY SEMPLE AMES, Assistant Trust Officer.  
W. G. LACKEY, Assistant Trust Officer.  
E. H. BENOIST, Real Estate Officer.  
JAMES E. BROCK, Assistant and Acting Secretary.  
FREDERICK VIERLING, Trust Officer.  
W. B. PRICE, Safe Deposit Officer.

## COL. JOHN I. MARTIN

### Pays Glowing Tribute to the World's Fair.

Colonel John I. Martin, of St. Louis, who was Chairman of the Committee on Credentials of the convention held at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis in 1899, composed of delegates chosen by the Governors of each state in the Louisiana Purchase Territory, recently delivered a patriotic and eloquent address in Bonne Terre, Missouri, in which he paid the following glowing tribute to the St. Louis World's Fair, its projectors and officers:

"I can testify that it was both patriotism and fraternity which guided its deliberation and influenced its actions, among which were: First to hold a World's Fair in the year 1903, within the Louisiana Territory to fittingly commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase, which I might say was the largest acquisition of the territory by purchase ever accomplished by any nation in the history of the world; and second, to hold this World's Fair in the City of St. Louis, the largest municipality within the territory of the purchase.

"St. Louis in a fraternal, patriotic spirit, with a keen appreciation of the high honor and the immense responsibility, accepted the stupendous task, brought every energy to bear that she might meet the expectations of those who placed their trust and confidence in her ability to succeed. Encouraged by the cordial endorsements of the public press throughout the world, and the earnest support of the executive officials of every state and territory within the Louisiana Pur-

chase they labored assiduously until every difficulty which confronted them was surmounted.

"Did your time permit to-day with profit and rejoicing we might review the scenes, incidents, trials and achievements of our own Francis, Spencer, Thompson, Cobb and their associates, who with patriotic zeal and heroic indomitable will-power raised by popular subscription and appropriation, \$11,000,000, and induced the Congress of the United States to appropriate \$5,000,000 more to carry on the work of this laudable undertaking, making a total of \$16,000,000, more than was paid for the entire Louisiana Territory by President Jefferson.

"A few weeks ago Ex-Governor David R. Francis and his patriotic, unselfish, industrious associates of the Board of World's Fair Directors, broke ground and drove the first stake in the picturesque Forest Park of St. Louis and commenced the work of building the world's greatest Fair, which in importance and magnitude was ever held, because of the almost incredible advancements made in the country and elsewhere during the last ten years, and hearts filled with patriotism with inexpressible exultant joy, and with feeling of fraternal affection all present observed these exercises.

"My fellow citizens, may we not pause and with reverential awe, acknowledge the aid given our World's Fair by President McKinley, our lamented chief executive, who by word and deed assisted our committee in securing from Congress the appropriation of \$5,000,000 and other legislation necessary for the success of the Fair, well recognizing the

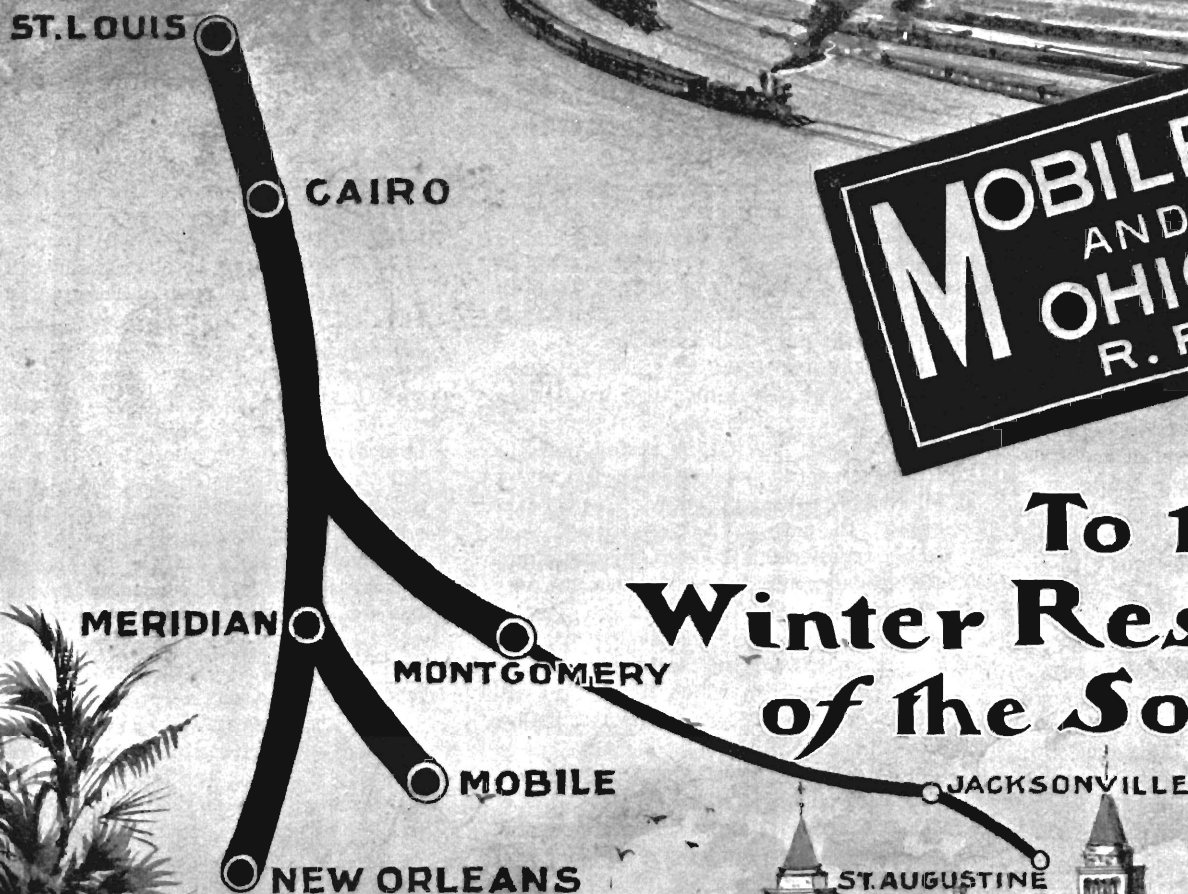
value of such institutions of our country President McKinley, in his last public expression at the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo, N. Y., said: 'Expositions are the Time Keepers of Progress.'

"The whole world admires the public spirit and enterprise manifested by the World's Fair Directors, and as soon as the fifteen or more buildings designed by their architects, costing over \$7,000,000, shall have been erected, the world's greatest skilled mechanics, inventive geniuses will vie with each other, making exhibits worthy of and in keeping with the progress of the Twentieth Century. The products of rich agricultural and mining regions as well as the products of Europe and American's educational institutions and manufacturing establishments will fill every available space in these magnificent, commodious structures, and when millions of inhabitants from every land will meet and mingle with our own people, to become acquainted, entertained, instructed and benefited, they will be welcomed by Western fraternal hospitality for which our state and nation has become famous, and many of them will determine to cast their lot with us and the World's Fair and Exhibition will demonstrate the benefits and advantages both we and our foreign guests and neighbors have derived from each other by uniting our common interests and agree with Colonel Patrick Donan that 'earth has no other land like ours among all the nationalities and realms of the globe.' Columbia, the gem of the ocean, is peerless, unrivalled and unrivalable, unapproached and unapproachable."

**Through Pullman Sleepers**  
 BETWEEN  
 ST. LOUIS AND JACKSONVILLE.  
 ST. LOUIS AND MOBILE.  
 ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS.



**To the  
 Winter Resorts  
 of the South**



*Woodward & Tiernan 1901  
 St. Louis.*



First  
Furniture House  
of the  
Louisiana  
Purchase.

# Scarritt Comstock Furniture Co.

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Broadway and  
Locust.

## THE DAVENPORT SOFA BED



A PERFECT Davenport Sofa. large and luxurious—opens as a bed—full length and double width, the seat cushion forming a regular mattress over a woven wire bed spring, absolutely no ridge centre and making a perfect bed. Prices,

**\$22.50  
TO  
\$45.00**

BOOKLET.

### THE LUMBER INTERESTS.

St. Louis the Largest Market in the World.

By G. E. WATSON, Secretary Lumber Exchange.

At various times during the past several months the question of the lumber supply for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has been up for discussion, and the world at large seems to question the ability of the St. Louis lumbermen to handle this vast amount of material among themselves. The impression has gained ground that the bulk of the lumber end of the proposition will, of necessity, have to be placed with dealers in other cities. As the lumbermen of St. Louis are a modest set of business men and have not let the world know of what big things they are capable, this view of the situation is no surprise to them, but it may be a surprise to the good people of St. Louis to know that her lumbermen are preparing to furnish every stick of lumber to be used, and that it will not even tax their capacity to do so—in fact, that they are capable of much bigger things.

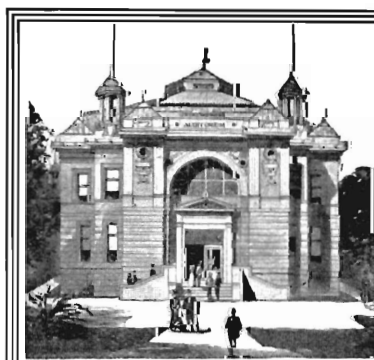
Through that same inherent modesty, the lumber statistics of our city have not been given as wide publicity as should have been the case. Few people realize that we have the largest lumber market in the world for Southern lumber, which, as the bulk of the lumber now comes from the Southern country, means that we have the largest lumber market in the world. St. Louis dealers do a wholesale business in all quarters of the globe and are making annual gains in the volume of their business exceeding 20 per cent. The figures of last year, which are the latest at hand, show that the rail receipts amounted to 102,576 cars, which, taken with the receipts by river, give an aggregate of

1,336,403,254 feet. And this is not all. For economic reasons it is gradually becoming the custom to handle the product of the mills controlled by St. Louis dealers direct from the mill to points of consumption, and this would give an aggregate materially in excess of two and a quarter billion feet handled by St. Louis dealers. Some idea of these figures can be obtained when it is stated that the entire yellow pine production of the states of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas amounted to only 2,663,631,149 feet, very little in excess of the St. Louis figures alone. There are a number of dealers in the city who could individually handle the whole World's Fair bill. In addition to this, St. Louis claims the largest lumber concern in the world, a concern which, this year, will handle in excess of 250,000,000 feet of yellow pine.

Some weeks ago a delegation of lumbermen visited Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Works of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and obtained his promise to use standard sizes and lengths of lumber wherever possible. The importance of this is scarcely appreciated by the layman. In heavy con-

struction work, such as this will be, it is the habit of the architect to call for special sizes which will have to be manufactured at some mill in the Southern country and then shipped to the point of consumption. In nearly all cases, if the architect sees it that way, it is possible to utilize standard sizes, millions of feet of which are available for immediate use at lower prices than special bill stock. Here in St. Louis the yards are all heavily supplied with standard sizes, while it would cause a delay of three weeks or longer to deliver timbers cut according to special sizes. Even conceding that special bill stock will be used on the whole job, it will be no trick at all to supply the lumber, and there need be no fear that the lumbermen will in any way delay the work.

That the lumbermen are interested in the World's Fair goes without saying, as they will all benefit by the building boom which is beginning to affect the city. The benefit to the hardwood people is more indirect than is that of the dealers in pine and other building lumbers, but they are interested, nevertheless. In addition to this, they are interested in showing to the world what they



HIGH-GRADE WORK.

## HERBERT C. CHIVERS ARCHITECT

ILLINOIS STATE LICENSED ARCHITECT

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO BUILDINGS  
OF SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS  
BUILDINGS OF A MONUMENTAL AND  
ORNAMENTAL CHARACTER FINELY EXECUTED  
IN DESIGN AND DETAIL

320-321-322 WAINWRIGHT BUILDING ST. LOUIS



can furnish in the way of building material, and are wondering what opportunities will be given for the exploiting of this industry. Investigation will show that lumbering and forestry combine into the most important industry in the Louisiana Purchase; with the single exception of agriculture and the capital employed, the value of the product and the number of men employed make the same showing. Further, the lumbermen claim that they have done more toward the development of the Louisiana Purchase than have any others, in that they have built railroads for the movement of the products of the country, cleared land for agricultural purposes and have generally been the pioneers in the wilderness which has been made to blossom because of their efforts. They are now doing more in this direction than ever before, as colonization and other schemes are being worked to populate the land which has been cleared of its timber, and vast sums of money are being spent in improving the country. Another point is that the four states of the Louisiana Purchase which can be classed as lumber-producing states turn out more lumber than do any other four states in the country. It is a question of considerable importance to the lumbermen what will be done in 1903 towards exploiting this important industry. The Department of Mines will have a tremendous display, but lumber, which is of more importance in the Louisiana Purchase, has not thus far been recognized. Other expositions have had a Department of Forestry, but this has not been made a feature such as it deserves, and it should be much more of a feature in St. Louis than ever before, as this is now the important lumber center of the country, and, for that matter, of the world.

The Charleston, S. C., and West Indian Exposition was formally opened December 2d amid great enthusiasm. Missouri is represented and so is the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.



THE  
WINTER  
RESORTS

..OF..

TEXAS,  
MEXICO AND  
CALIFORNIA

Best reached via the

IRON  
MOUNTAIN  
ROUTE.

Elegant Service. Excursion  
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For further information, write  
H. C. TOWNSEND,  
Gen'l Pass'r and Tkt. Agt., St. Louis.

any ship will be able to  
obtain a lower rate. That was  
by the railroads, and the position  
matter has been sustained by the court.

**Cost of O. & O. Improvements.**  
For the five years and eight months end-  
ing the 30th of last month between \$63,000-  
000 and \$85,000,000 have been expended by the  
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in  
improvements.  
This work was essential to the rehabilita-  
tion of the property. The reorganization of  
the company had for its foundation an al-  
most entire rebuilding of the road, and re-  
placement of the equipment. This has prac-  
tically been done.  
By the acquisition of the Ohio River Rail-  
road the B. & O.'s mileage is increased to  
about 8,700 miles.  
It is said that by the first of next year  
the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, C.  
and Ohio, Southwestern, C.  
and Yalco, and other roads will be  
absorbed and operated as one.

B. & O. S.W. Ticket Office  
Broadway & Locust  
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To remind you!

— Always go,  
New B. & O. —

Louisville - Cincinnati -

Only \$21<sup>00</sup> to New York,  
(stop over privileges.)

F. D. Gildersleeve  
Dist. Pass. agt.

Missouri's Board of World's Fair Commissioners accepted, November 19th, the plans for the \$300,000 State Exhibit building, which is to be, in itself, a great advertisement of Missouri's wealth of building materials. The Board adjourned, leaving the prosecution of the building work in the hands of Chairman M. T. Davis, with power to appoint one or two colleagues, the letting of contracts to be subject, of course, to the approval of the entire Commission. Already the lumbermen of Southeast Missouri have offered to finish one room, free of cost, with sweet gum. It is expected that various sec-

tions of the State will, in like manner, advertise their fine woods, building stone, etc.

The Executive Council of the Modern Woodmen in session at Rock Island, Ill., November 14th, decided to contribute \$30,000 to the erection of the World's Fair Temple of Fraternity, the amount to be raised by assessment of five cents on each one of the 650,000 members. This action was taken after conference with William H. Milles, C. F. Hatfield, and W. R. Edison, a committee representing the Fraternal Building Association of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.



**FAUST**

**Fulton Market**

412 and 414 ELM STREET,  
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

**Oysters, Fish, Game**  
and  
**Imported and Domestic Delicacies.**

RESTAURANT AND CAFE, BROADWAY AND ELM,  
Most Famous in Louisiana Purchase Territory.

**THE AMERICAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,**  
UNION TRUST BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.  
The Largest and Strongest Sick, Accident and Death Benefit Association In America.

**... NO DIE TO WIN ...**

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

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

ALBERT H. MARSHALL, Manager. L. A. CUNNINGHAM, President.


FROM PLANTATION TO CUP

# H&K COFFEE

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

**3 POUND AIR TIGHT CAN. \$1.00**

SOLD BY ALL LIVE GROCERS



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Olivia Building, 1023 North Grand Ave.

National Association subsidized by the French Government. Class and private lessons. Only place to learn French and Parisian customs.

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Vandeventer and  
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Private or class lessons at school or residence. Native teachers specialists. New improved natural method. Thorough instruction. Reasonable fee. Trial lesson free. Open from 9.00 a. m. to 9.00 p. m. A. HOLLWITZ, PRINCIPAL.

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Between Montreal and Liverpool and all European Ports.

Lowest Rates and Best Service on all classes. Regular Weekly Sailings.

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## The EXPOSITION,

A Monthly Magazine,

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

## SOUTH

AND OF THE

South Carolina Interstate

AND

West Indian Exposition,

TO BE HELD AT

## Charleston, S.C.

U. S. A.,

DEC. 1st, 1901, to JUNE 1st, 1902

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## THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY FILES

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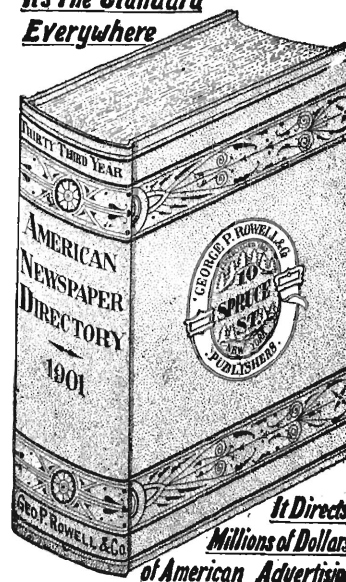
Classify and preserve literary notes, newspaper clippings, magazine articles, illustrations, and reading references on thousands of topics. Every item of information referred to as readily as a word in the dictionary. Stands on an ordinary book-shelf, table or desk. Resembles a set of fine imperial volumes. Attractive appearance. Extremely useful. Low in price. Indispensable. Send for illustrated circular. Agents wanted. The Educational Specialty Co., 184 Jefferson Ave. Detroit, Mich.

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ALL FIRST CLASS PLACES SERVE IT.

## It's The Standard Everywhere



It Directs Millions of Dollars of American Advertising

It tells the circulation of all the newspapers. It tells the circulations correctly. It is revised and reissued four times a year.

Price Five Dollars.  
Delivered Carriage Paid.

The Glasgow (Scotland) Exposition, which closed November 2, was a great success. The attendance was 11,496,622, and the net earnings amounted to nearly \$400,000. The Philadelphia Centennial registered 8,000,000 admissions; the Pan-American 8,300,000 and the Chicago Columbian 21,480,141, exclusive of "deadheads," who, including workmen, employes and exhibitors, were credited with 7,945,430 admissions.

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MOST BEAUTIFUL JEWELRY  
ESTABLISHMENT.**



HANDSOMEST AND FINEST  
ASSORTMENT OF

**Diamonds,  
Watches,  
Clocks and  
Silverware.**

HANDSOME  
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**A. Kurtzeborn & Sons,**  
310 North Sixth Street,  
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ST. LOUIS,  
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ONLY EXCLUSIVE  
ORIENTAL RUG HOUSE  
IN ST. LOUIS.

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*Imported from*

**PERSIA, TURKEY, INDIA.**

*Without a Doubt, Absolutely the  
Rarest and Most Beautiful Selec-  
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**SEE OUR LATEST IMPORTATIONS.**

**Everything for the Horse.**

HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
SADDLERY, BLANKETS, ROBES, WHIPS  
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ESTABLISHED  
1831.

INCORPORATED  
1881.

Largest Harness and Saddlery Establishment in the West.  
LOWEST PRICES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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Twenty-first St. and Washington Ave., ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

**For Appetite, Health  
and Vigor**

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S  
*Malt-Nutrine*  
TRADE MARK.

—THE—

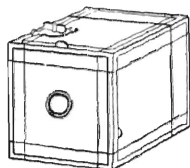
**"Greatest of Malt Tonics"**

IT IS INVALUABLE TO NURSING MOTHERS,  
FEEBLE CHILDREN, THE AGED, INFIRM  
AND CONVALESCENT. : : : :

**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.**

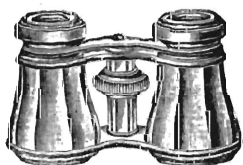
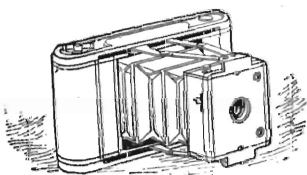
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**No more appropriate Christmas Gift  
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For the children, we can send you a Brownie Kodak for **80 cents.** (Regular price, \$1.00).

The Folding Pocket Kodaks, which have become so immensely popular, cost from **\$8.00 to \$75.00.** Ask for special list.



Fine French Opera Glasses, pearl or gold-plated, as low as **\$3.00.**

Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Magic Lanterns, etc., etc.

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**The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company,**

Manufacturers and Dealers in

**PINE LUMBER,  
LATH,  
SHINGLES, Etc.**

OFFICE AND YARDS:

SALISBURY STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,  
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**Five Gold Medals—Seven Highest Awards**

—TO—

**Belding Bros. & Co. New Process Wash Silks**

*From PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, Buffalo, U. S. A.*

Belding Bros. & Co.'s Spool Sewing Silk is universally used and recommended by all high class dress makers.

Belding Bros. & Co.'s Wash Crochet Knitting Silk is highly recommended by knitters and crocheters on account of its superior smoothness and brilliancy of dye. It washes beautifully.

Belding Bros. & Co.'s New Process Wash Silks in Filo, Royal, Rope, Wash Twist, etc., are unapproachable for Decorative Embroidery and Art Needle Work.

**Ask Your Merchant**

FOR

**Belding's High Class Art Linen**



Send 10c in stamps for "Needle and Hook," our handsomely colored illustrated book on silk embroidery and crocheting.

Belding Bros. & Co.'s Silks Received More Awards than all the other Silk exhibitors COMBINED.

Belding Bros. & Co.'s Silks are supreme in quality.

Belding Bros. & Co.'s New Process Art Silks are made in over 500 different shades:

Filo, Wash Silk.  
Royal Floss, Wash Twist, Rope Silk.  
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Have the highest recommendation  
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Send for Catalogue and  
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1821 North Broadway,  
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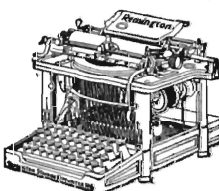
### POWER LAUNCHES

and pleasure boats of every  
description. Our

### Boat Building Materials

enable amateurs to build their  
own boats at a small cost.  
Write for catalogues.

**FRED. MEDART,**  
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## Typewriters.

Second-hand Typewriters  
of all makes

Rented, Sold, Exchanged.

We cannot be equalled in quality  
and will not be equalled in price.  
Write or call.

**The Typewriter Exchange,**  
208 North Ninth Street, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

ESTABLISHED 1854. INCORPORATED 1869.

## ... LACLEDE ... Fire Brick Manufacturing Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Gas Retorts, Fire Brick, Retort Settings,  
Water Gas Cupola Linings, Fire Clay, etc.

Proprietors for the United States,  
Coze System of Inclined Benches.

Estimates furnished on application for most successful  
style of construction.

Also for Free-Firing and Full and Half-Depth  
Regenerative Benches, for Burning either Coal or Coke  
in the Furnaces.

Office, 914, 915 and 916 Wainwright Building,  
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

## PLUMMER-BENEDICT LUMBER Co.

Hardwood Lumber,

Security Building, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

## Hauser's Billiard Hall,

Eighth and Olive Streets,

New Tables, New Balls, New Cues.

All accoutrements to please the most fastidious.

BUFFET IN CONNECTION.

## Dewar's Detective Agency,

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

## 4 CHICAGO FLYERS



**CHICAGO & ALTON.**

**"THE ONLY WAY"**

Souvenir Postal Cards

OF

**Beautiful St. Louis**

AND

## The Great World's Fair.

Handsomely illustrated in colors. A series  
of ten magnificent SOUVENIR POSTAL CARDS  
ready to mail, sent anywhere in the United  
States, postpaid, on receipt of 30 CENTS.  
We manufacture all kinds of Pictorial Postal  
Cards for business purposes.

**A. SELIGE SOUVENIR POSTAL CARD CO.,**

No. 20 N. Fourth St., ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

## The Enno Sander Mineral Water Company

Manufacture Mineral Spring Waters

And Aromatic Ginger Ale

Of their Own Composition  
Or from the Most Approved

### ANALYSIS OF THE SPRINGS

With Pure Chemicals and  
Pure Distilled Water.

Correspondence Solicited.

125-129 S. Eleventh Street,  
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.



## American Yacht and Motor Co.

BOATS, CANOES, PLEASURE LAUNCHES,  
YACHTS AND MARINE GASOLINE MOTORS.

Wood, Combination and Steel Hulls of all Dimensions.  
Knock Down Boats a Specialty.

Special attention given to repairs of Boats and Machinery.

Cherokee and DeKalb Streets, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

A FEW ARTICLES OF

## Bayle's Food Products

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS:

Salted Peanuts, Peanut Butter, Saratoga Chips,  
Potted Cheese, Horseradish Mustard, Tobasco Sauce,  
GEORGE A. BAYLE, St. Louis, U. S. A.

For sale by all Jobbing Grocers throughout the United States.

LATE OF EXAMINING CORPS, U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

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## PATENT CAUSES A SPECIALTY.

Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents.

907 Chemical Building, N. E. Corner Eighth and Olive Streets,  
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THE  
**New Century**  
CALIGRAPH

**"Highest  
Point in  
Typewriter Quality  
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**UNITED TYPEWRITER & SUPPLIES CO.**  
823 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.



## MOST RELIABLE BUSINESS CONCERNS IN LOUISIANA PURCHASE TERRITORY.



### ARTIST MATERIALS.

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414 and 416 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

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#### Continental National Bank, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

GEO. A. BAKER, President.  
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Capital, \$1,000,000 Surplus, \$500,000

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W. H. THOMPSON, President.  
B. F. EDWARDS, Cashier.

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C. H. HUTTIG, President.  
G. W. GALBREATH, Cashier.

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#### Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Largest Brewery in  
the World.

#### Wm. J. Lemp Brewing Co., ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Brewers of  
**ORIGINAL FALSTAFF BEER.**

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#### St. Louis Car Company,

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Members St Louis and  
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#### J. S. Merrell Drug Co.,

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POWER FURNISHED. ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

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Successor to Mansur & Tebbetts Implement Co.  
FARM MACHINERY, VEHICLES AND HARNESS,  
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE,  
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SUPPLIES THE WORLD.  
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#### AMERICAN CENTRAL INSURANCE CO.,

GEO. T. CRAM, President.  
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Naturally the Best  
And the Best Prepared in Illinois.

### IRON AND STEEL.

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Tenth and Spruce Streets, St. Louis, U. S. A.  
Iron, Steel, Heavy Hardware, Carriage  
Material, Hardwood Lumber.

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Belts of Every Description.  
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### PAINTS AND OILS.

#### Mound City Paint and Color Co.,

N. B. GREGG, President.  
811 North Sixth Street, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

### PULLEYS AND CRUSHERS.

#### THE WILLIAMS PATENT CRUSHER and PULVERIZER CO.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.  
Our Hinged Hammer Principle will Crush and Pulverize.  
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### RANGES.

#### Majestic Range Company,

"Majestic Ranges," Hotel Supplies,  
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### STEAM PUMPS.

#### The Hooker Steam Pump Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF  
THE HOOKER PATENT STEAM PUMPS,  
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### WIRE ROPE.

#### Leschen Wire Rope Co.,

920 North First Street,  
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

### WOODWORKING MACHINERY.

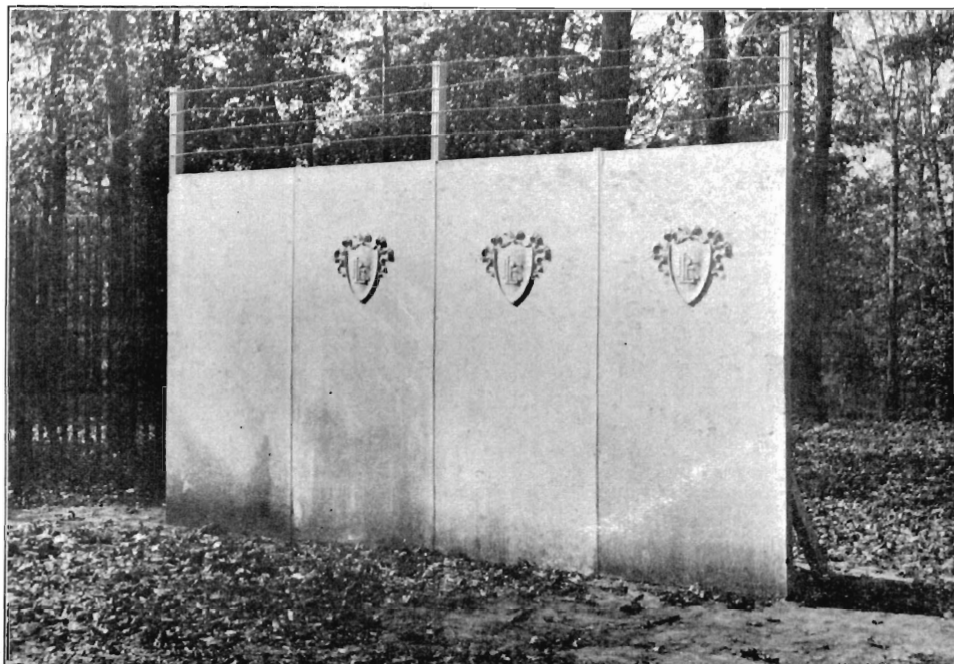
#### HALL & BROWN,

WOODWORKING MACHINERY,  
1815 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

# **The Louisiana Purchase Construction Co.**

OF ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.,  
WAS AWARDED 2,000 FEET OR MORE OF THIS FENCE.

**We Build  
Fences  
and  
Buildings.**



**Estimates  
Furnished  
on  
Application.**

The Louisiana Purchase Construction Co.'s World's Fair Fence.

It will enclose part of the grounds of the Forest Park site of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This fence will be built of plaster, on a framework of wire eight feet in height, and a cartouche formed of the initial letters of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be on each panel. This fence will be ornate, substantial and very attractive, and will stand the test of time for years.

B. T. MESKER.

FRANK MESKER.

## **Mesker Bros. Iron Works,**

421 to 441 South Sixth Street, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

**Largest Manufacturers of Complete House Fronts in the United States.**

Architectural and Ornamental Zinc Work.

Chimney Tops and Ventilators.

All kinds of Copper and Sheet Iron Work.

Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps and other Sheet Metal Trimmings for Buildings.



Corrugated Iron Roofing, Siding and Ceilings.

Metal Roofing of large quantities a specialty.

Galvanized Iron Skylights.

Iron Ceilings Paneled and Ornamented.

Illustrated Catalogue Sent Free on Application.

**THE MESKER WORLD'S FAIR FENCE.**

Awarded 15,000 Feet of this Fence by Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, to be Erected Around Forest Park Site.

# PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
INVITING ALL NATIONS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE  
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1903, ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

*E-PLURIBUS* *UNUM*

**JEFFERSON.** **MONROE.** **NAPOLEON.**

*By the President of the United States of America.*  
*I, Proclamation.*

Whereas, notice has been given me by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1892, entitled "An Act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine, forest and sea, in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, that provision has been made for grounds and buildings for the uses provided for in the said Act of Congress.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said Act, do hereby declare and proclaim that such international exhibition will be opened in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, not later than the first day of May, nineteen hundred and three, and will be closed not later than the first day of December thereafter; and in the name of the Government and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, an event of great interest to the United States, and of abiding effect on their development, by appointing representatives and sending such exhibits to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as will most fully and fully illustrate their resources, their industries and their progress in civilization.

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

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

*William McKinley*

*By the President:*  
*John Hay*  
Secretary of State.

**JOHN HAY.** **DAVID R. FRANCIS.**

## WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

### 1903

FOR INFORMATION, ADDRESS WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.  
OR ANY UNITED STATES CONSUL.