



World's Fair Bulletin

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

1903



HON. JAS. A. TAWNEY,

Chairman Committee on Industrial Arts and Exposition, U. S. House of Representatives.

Vol. 3.

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A., FEBRUARY, 1902.

No. 4.

Published Monthly by World's Fair Publishing Co.

Subscription Price, \$1.50 per Annum.

Single Copies, 15 Cents.

THE FUTURE LAND OF VINEYARDS

THE OZARK HILLS of Southern Missouri and Western Arkansas will one day figure as the wine-producing section of the Mississippi Valley—perhaps of America. In the industry of fruit-raising, the Ozarks have already taken medals at all of the *International Expositions* held in recent years. Grape-growing is yet in its infancy, although such ventures as have already been made in this direction have been marked with signal success. There are hundreds of thousands of acres in the Ozarks along the



which may be had at nominal cost. ☞ Ask for a copy of "*Fruit Farming Along the Frisco.*" It will be furnished upon application to any representative of the company, or _____

ROOM 726 CENTURY BUILDING, SAINT LOUIS, U. S. A.

WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN.

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ESTABLISHED 1899.

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

COLIN M. SELPH, EDITOR AND MANAGER.

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

Subscription, \$1.50 per year, in the United States and Territories; \$2.00 per year in Foreign Countries, post-paid; payable in advance. Advertising rates furnished on application. Advertising matter must be of the most legitimate character to insure publication.

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

After its return from the Charleston Exposition and a short rest in its old Philadelphia home, the most precious relic of "the times that tried men's souls" will make its first journey to the west bank of the Mississippi River. It was at the New Orleans Exposition in 1855, but will cross the "King of Floods" for the first time when it comes to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1903.

Of course it will come. Philadelphia guards it and watches over its safety with pious solicitude, but only as the holder of a sacred trust for the American people. And the idea of holding a great World's Fair in the United States without the presence of Liberty Bell to revive patriotic memories and inspire patriotic emotions, has not yet entered the mind of any man.

Whenever it has been taken away from Philadelphia, the train bearing it across the country has been met everywhere with popular ovations surpassing the scenes of any royal progress. Farmers and their families have camped at rural railway stations in multitudes to see it go by. At the stopping points on its itinerary, great armies of school children and vast crowds of citizens have assembled to see it and read in the original letters the prophetic inscription it bore when it was cast by Thomas Lester in London in 1752 and recast by Pass & Stow in Philadelphia in 1753: "Pro-

claim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

How gloriously it fulfilled its mission is admirably told in a pamphlet of thirty pages by Charles S. Keyser, of Philadelphia, reciting its history from authentic records, the historic occasions on which it was rung or tolled pending the preliminary agitation and actual struggles of the Revolution; how it was rung for the Declaration of Independence and for Cornwallis' surrender; how it was tolled for acts of oppression; for the deaths of Washington, Lafayette, Jefferson and Adams, and tolled for the last time July 8, 1835, for Chief Justice John Marshall, who had died in Philadelphia on the 6th.

Of this interesting pamphlet the Philadelphia Council issued 25,000 copies when Liberty Bell went to New Orleans, 75,000 when it went to Atlanta, 100,000 when it went to Chicago and 100,000 when it was taken to Charleston. It is to be hoped that when it comes to St. Louis, an edition large enough to supply a copy for every visitor to the Exposition will be provided for.

The announcement by cable of an appropriation of \$200,000 by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for an airship contest was at first interpreted by a large majority of the European newspapers as an offer of a prize of that amount to be awarded to the best performing airship in the competition. Something in the wording of the announcement by cable misled many into the statement that only airships of the dirigible balloon class would be permitted to contend for the prize. "Un prix de un million" (meaning francs) was a common headline in the French newspapers, and this surprising amount, as compared with the prize won by M. Santos-Dumont, elicited comments on the "go ahead" spirit of the Americans. Later dispatches speedily corrected the erroneous impression, but it is perhaps advisable to repeat in the WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN that the appropriation of \$200,000 was for the whole cost of an airship contest open to all the world and to all sorts of controllable

machines capable of navigating the air. Just how the \$200,000 should be apportioned in prizes was left to be decided after considering the suggestions of distinguished scientists, aeronauts and aeronautical societies in Europe and elsewhere. The idea of the Exposition authorities was to hasten a triumphant solution of the great problem, by offering one very tempting prize, large enough to bring to the trial the best and most successful dirigible balloons, aerodromes and flying machines, and also by offering such smaller prizes as may be suggested by those most competent to advise. Persons who have made a catholic study of aeronautic science and are familiar with all the achievements of both the balloonists and the aviationists, will be consulted about the apportionment of the money, and the rules and conditions governing the awards will doubtless be such as to enlist in the contest all that is best in the way of airship inventions.

The contract for the Varied Industries Building was awarded February 3 to the Rountree Construction Company, of St. Louis, for \$620,000, and the attending circumstances were such as ought to silence those who say that the grounds and buildings can not be made ready for the World's Fair this year. The specifications called for a building 525x1200 feet, covering 10.24 acres of ground, with a cornice line 60 feet high and a tower 400 feet high. The successful bidder was required to give bond in a sum equal to one-third the amount of his contract that the building shall be completed by October 1, 1902, the contractor forfeiting \$500 for every day of delay beyond October 1. Yet nine responsible firms put in bids for the contract on these conditions, and five of the bids were below the estimate of probable cost made by the architects, which was \$750,000. Does not this bidding fully justify the confidence with which the Director of Works, Isaac S. Taylor, has predicted the completion of all the construction work of the World's Fair before the close of the present year, 1902?

ST. LOUIS WILL BE READY.

REASONS FOR HOLDING THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION IN 1903.

About the middle of January, the President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and Mr. Adolphus Busch, Chairman of its Committee on Foreign Relations, visited Washington to consult the Secretary of State in regard to asking such foreign governments as had declined to take part in the World's Fair to reconsider the matter. It was rumored that want of time to prepare their exhibits has been assigned as a reason for declining. On this basis alone a press rumor was immediately circulated that a postponement of the exposition to 1904 was under consideration, and was the occasion of the official visit to Washington. Prompt and emphatic denials from President Francis were published, and the Executive Committee met immediately in St. Louis and unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That under the Act of Congress and under every plan of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, the Exposition will open and close in 1903.

This means that from the date of its organization, the Exposition Company has never for one moment considered a question of postponement. A convention of the Louisiana Purchase States assigned to the City of St. Louis the task of celebrating the centennial of the purchase with a great World's Fair. St. Louis undertook the task with a distinct understanding that 1903 would be the centennial year, not 1904. She has never for one moment thought of asking permission to celebrate this centennial a year behind time. Every dollar subscribed or appropriated for the use of the Exposition Company was subscribed or appropriated for a World's Fair to be held in 1903. Both Act of Congress appropriating \$5,000,000, and the proclamation of the President inviting foreign governments to participate, fixed dates for the opening and closing in 1903.

Whenever the President and Congress, in deference to the ascertained wish of foreign governments, shall suggest and authorize a postponement, then, and not till then, will the Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition be placed in a position to consider the advisability of celebrating the Louisiana Centennial in any year other than 1903.

The world at large can rest assured that the Exposition Company has no thought of failing to do its work this year, that it fully expects to have the grounds and buildings all ready before the opening day. If there is any postponement of that day, the necessity will not arise from any delay of the preparations in St. Louis, and the suggestion will be based entirely upon the expediency of giving more time to foreign governments and exhibitors. Months may elapse before any reasonable assurance can be had that a postponement till 1904 will bring

foreign exhibits that cannot be had in 1903. Until some such assurance can be given, there will be no thought of postponement. In no case will there be any slackening of energy in getting everything ready for the opening on the first day of May, 1903.

On January 18th, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* telegraphed to the Governors of the States and Territories in the Louisiana Purchase for their opinions on the question of postponement. Ten replies were received, as follows:

GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 18.

If those who are charged with the work of preparing the buildings, grounds and exhibits of the Exposition believe that they can complete their great task within the time originally allotted, there should be no postponement. The foreign exhibits, which it is represented a postponement would secure, while desirable, do not bear such relative importance as to justify the delay. Independent of the foreign exhibits, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has a very wide sweep of territory to draw upon, so that there is no reason to fear that there will be any lacking of desirable exhibits should a foreign exposition be held at the same time.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition faces brighter prospects than have been enjoyed by any other exposition. It is of such magnitude and importance as to awaken the patriotic sentiment of both hemispheres, and will surely prove to be one of the greatest triumphs along this line the world has ever witnessed.

It will draw exhibits from all parts of the globe. The promoters, if the same can be done, should proceed without delay, for nothing so jeopardizes success or proves more cumbersome to an undertaking of this kind than radical alterations in the programme, particularly as to time of opening the gates.

A postponement of one year would dampen ardor, destroy interest and activity, require the work of enlisting and enlisting interest and activity to be done all over again, with the reasonable presumption that much of the resulting damage would be beyond repair.

EZRA P. SAVAGE,
Governor of Nebraska.

GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 18.

I see no reason why the Louisiana Purchase Exposition should be postponed.

THOMAS B. FERGUSON,
Governor of Oklahoma.

GOVERNOR OF MONTANA.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 18.

It makes very little difference to Montana, as she expects to be represented whether held in 1903 or 1904; but the question as to when the Exposition is to be held should be at once and for all time settled.

J. K. TOOLE,
Governor of Montana.

GOVERNOR OF IDAHO.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 18.

The opening of the Exposition in 1903 is so well advertised and understood throughout the country that I do not think a postponement advisable. Many of the States are already making preparations.

F. W. HUNT,
Governor of Idaho.

GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 18.

Postponement is preferable to an incomplete exhibition, especially if the management can be assured of an elaborate foreign exhibit in 1904.

W. W. HEARD,
Governor of Louisiana.

GOVERNOR OF COLORADO.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 18.

I do not think that the postponement of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for one year would be advisable.

JAMES B. ORMAN,
Governor of Colorado.

GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 18.

I sincerely hope it will not be necessary to postpone the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Postponement would destroy in a great measure the sentiment out of which it grows.

ALBERT B. CUMMINS,
Governor of Iowa.

GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 18.

If least doubt about Fair being ready and made the great success in 1903, it should be postponed one year. Date should be settled at once and by those responsible for its success or failure.

S. R. VAN SANT,
Governor of Minnesota.

GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 18.

It is the universal desire to hold the Exposition in 1903. If, however, as suggested by some of the directors of the local company, it is impossible to get ready for it by that time, then it seems to me it should be postponed until 1905. I do not believe it will be practicable to have a successful Exposition during a presidential year. Missouri can, by the exercise of great diligence, be ready for 1903, but all the States and foreign countries may not be similarly situated, and their co-operation is, of course, necessary to a successful Exposition.

It is full time that this question was definitely settled.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Governor of Missouri.

GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 18.

Whatever the general committee thinks proper is satisfactory to me.

W. E. STANLEY,
Governor of Kansas.

Committees of the Missouri State Teachers' Association, the Normal Schools, and the University, in a joint meeting at Jefferson City, January 24th, discussed the plans for the Missouri educational exhibits at the St. Louis World's Fair, and appointed a Louisiana Purchase Exposition Committee composed of State Superintendent W. T. Carrington; President R. H. Jesse, of the State University; Superintendent J. A. Whiteford, President of the State Teachers' Association; President W. S. Dearthmont, of the Cape Girardeau Normal, and J. M. Greenwood, of the Kansas City Public Schools.

Chairman Carter, of the National Commission, interviewed by the press at the Southern Hotel on Sunday, said the Commission "stands committed to the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903. Any scheme to open in 1903 and hold over till 1904 will be considered by us as an evasion of the original agreement. We can countenance no such proceeding. With us of the National Commission it is 1903 or never."

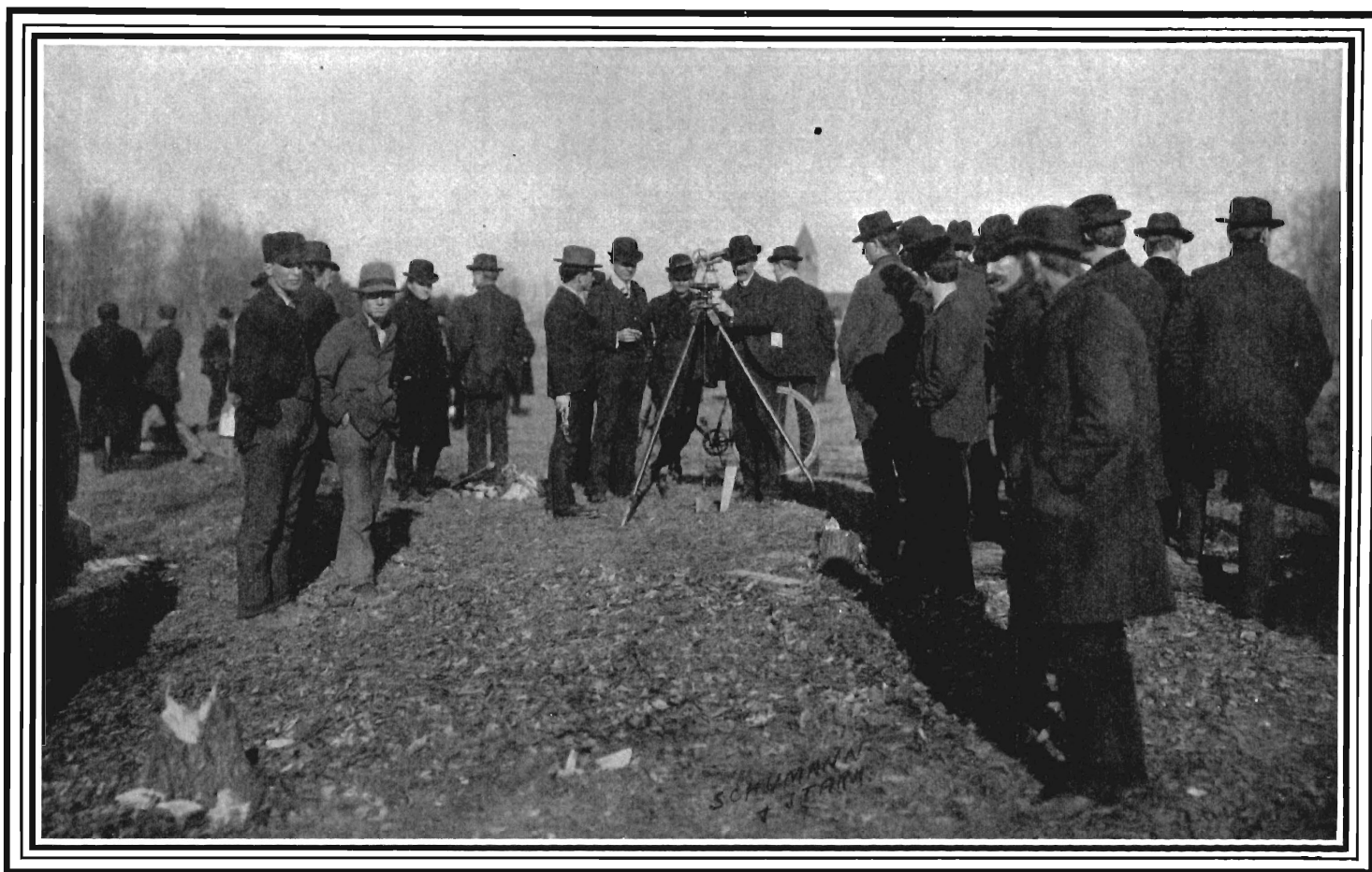
WORK AT WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

BUILDING SEWERS, TRENCHES AND FENCES FOR THE BIG EXPOSITION.

Following the breaking of ground for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, on December 20, 1901, active work by contractors was begun, and since then some 300 men have been kept employed on the site continually. Up to the ground-breaking, beginning with the driving of the first stake on September 3,

R. H. Goodrich, who received the contract for 15,000 feet of wooden fence, began his work at once, and now has it well under way. The open-mesh picket fence, which is to separate the site from the park portion of Forest Park, is being prepared in the shops of the Mesker Brothers' Iron Works,

will be 4,600 feet, and the work is to be completed in sixty-five days, under a forfeit penalty of \$150 per day for delay. The contract was let December 28th to the Rich Construction Company, of St. Louis, for \$116,692, over twelve competitors, several cities being represented. The Rich Construction Company began work immediately by putting on big plows to loosen the earth, and slips and wheelers to move it from place to place. The severe cold of the early winter had driven the frost some six inches into the ground, and considerable work was necessary to break this ground to reach the soft earth beneath. When once the crust was thoroughly broken, however, the work



THE SURVEYORS AT WORK, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

1901, the work done on the site was supervised by the Exposition Company, without the intervention of contractors. There was a vast amount of this work. The entire site in Forest Park, a mile square, was surveyed, topographically numbered and lettered, stakes being driven at intervals of fifty feet throughout the site and the levels taken at these stakes. The results of the survey were platted on topographical maps prepared by the draftsmen of Chief Engineer Phillips' force, stationed at the house which formerly sheltered the merry-go-round, but which has been converted into the headquarters of the engineer. The big Peninsular lake was drained and ditched, to carry off the water, and some 200 acres of land were cleared of brush and timber, the timber cut into cordwood and carefully piled for future use.

On November 19, 1901, the contract for erecting the fence was let in three parts, and

to which firm the construction of 5,000 feet of iron fence was awarded.

The Louisiana Purchase Construction Company, which received the contract for building some 2,000 feet of plaster fence, will begin its work as soon as it is called upon.

Still more important work was begun January 7th, when a big eight-horse plow broke the ground for a channel-way, which will carry the water of the River des Peres through the site. This work is of great importance. The tight timber box, supported on heavy uprights, will carry the river in a direct sweep entirely underground from Lindell avenue to the east of the World's Fair site, discharging it there into the old channel of the River des Peres. The upper surface of the channel-way will be boarded over, and traffic is to pass over it. About 110,000 cubic yards of earth must be removed. The entire length of the water-way

was easy. All the excavated earth was dumped into Peninsular Lake, as directed by the World's Fair engineers. A twelve-horse grading machine, dumping the earth by means of a wide rubber belt into wagons, was employed, and the dirt hauled into the lake.

The stumps of trees cut down by the wood-choppers troubled the channel-way contractors considerably. Under the contract, they had to take care of these obstructions. They secured the services of John Sullivan, who had served a long apprenticeship in blasting operations on the Chicago Drainage Canal, and blasted the stumps throughout the right-of-way for the channel. This allowed easy progress for the plows and grading machines.

The timber to be used by the contractors is now arriving in the city, and the building of the timber sluice box will soon begin.

The first work will be done on the site of the Varied Industries Building, so that the ground will be in condition for the building contractors, who will follow shortly.

On January 4, 1902, the contract for building about three miles of sewer was let to the Hanley-Casey Company, of Chicago, for \$31,647.45. The work to be done is the building of 2,870 feet of a four-foot brick sewer, the construction of two monster brick pump wells and a large brick manhole, the laying of 3,475 feet of pipe sewer of varying diameters, and of 3,650 feet of two-foot steel outfall pipe, to carry the sewage from the pump wells to the city sewer, together with the valves, slants, junctions and manholes re-

from its former location, a distance of 150 feet to the north, and turned the structure completely around, occupying less than a week in the operation. This building is to be used as a hospital for the workmen on the site, to take care of injuries and to give emergency treatment of every kind.

Immediately after the commencement of this work, graders and teamsters from all sections of the country began to arrive in the city with their teams and wagons. They applied to the engineers on the site for locations for camps within the World's Fair grounds, and were assigned to places in the western part of the site, where they would be sheltered from the wind. Big stable tents

A WORLD'S FAIR ENTHUSIAST.

Hon. C. E. Hooker, Jr., of Mississippi, was an enthusiastic advocate of the \$60,000 appropriation by that State. The *Vicksburg American* quotes him as follows: "I regard the St. Louis Fair as the greatest opportunity the South has ever had to exhibit its resources and evidences of industrial progress, for the examination and study of thousands of wealth producers and prospectors, as a country whose natural and developed situation presents a good field for the man of small means as well as the capitalist. The strong minds and stout hearts and the honorable, sagacious men behind the management of this greatest exposition of a nation's



TEN-HORSE PLOW AT WORK, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

quired. This great work was begun January 13th. The Hanley-Casey Company sent to St. Louis, John H. McCarthy, their superintendent of sewer construction. He began work on the pump wells, putting some twenty-five men to work the first day and increasing the number day by day as his material arrived. The Hanley-Casey Company intends to make use of a giant trenching machine as soon as the nature of the work will permit. This machine will be used on the outfall section of the contract especially. The cement, of which about 1,200 barrels will be used, was furnished by the Iola Portland Cement Company, of Iola, Kan. The sewer pipe was furnished by the Blackmer & Post Pipe Company.

In addition to these works, Mr. John F. Hines, 1415 North Grand avenue, St. Louis, moved the big St. Louis Athletic Clubhouse

and dwelling tents have been erected in three colonies in the western part of the site.

Medical Director Leonidas H. Laidley, to provide against the spreading of contagion by persons from far-removed districts of unknown sanitary condition, began a crusade of vaccination among them, and in a week every camper on the ground was inoculated with vaccine virus.

Chevalier Victor Zeggio, of Italy, Royal Commissioner at several World's Fairs, during a visit to St. Louis this week, was confident that Italy would be well represented by private exhibitors at the World's Fair in St. Louis, whether the Italian Government participated or not, and he was hopeful that the Government would reconsider its declination, as it did in the case of the Columbian Exposition.

resources which ever illuminated the annals of human progress is a guarantee of the spirit and power with which its great objects are to be pushed to success."

Returning from Washington, President Francis declared himself more than pleased with the results of his visit. He found President Roosevelt and the members of his Cabinet all eager to promote the success of the World's Fair in every way. There was no talk of postponement. A commission of distinguished Americans will go abroad as accredited representatives of the Government to interest foreign governments, and it is believed that Austria, Italy and Russia will be induced to reconsider their decision not to participate officially. There are promises of large exhibits from those countries, even if the Governments stand aloof.

THE LARGEST EMPLOYER.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT WORLD'S FAIR EMPLOYEES.

It will employ from 10,000 to 13,000 men.	Wages will be from \$1.50 to \$5 a day. The average \$3.
From 7,000 to 10,000 will be skilled artisans.	The daily payroll will approximate \$36,000.
Upon this army 60,000 persons will depend for their daily bread.	The daily cost of living for employees will aggregate about \$20,000.

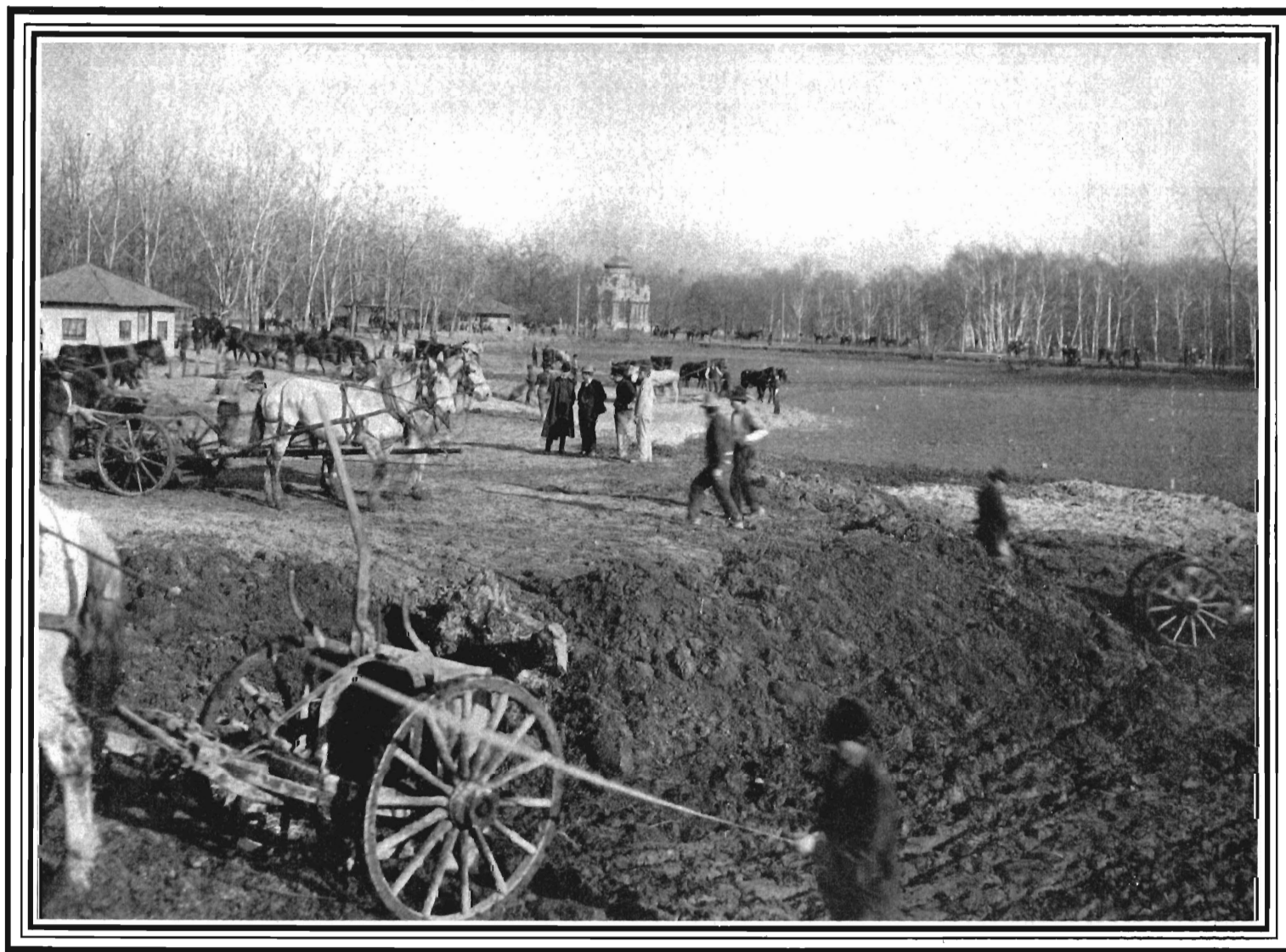
It is little less than one-seventh of the standing army of the United States.

Sixty thousand souls, or one-tenth of the population of St. Louis, will be dependent upon it for their daily bread.

The scale of wages for these employees will run from \$1.50 to \$5 a day. The average will be about \$3. The daily payroll of the Exposition will approximate \$36,000.

At one time it was planned that the great army of labor should live upon the Fair site, where it would be convenient to its work for emergency purposes.

President Francis has assured business and labor representatives, who protested



FILLING SYLVAN LAKE, FOREST PARK SITE, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

According to the plans of Isaac S. Taylor, director of works of the World's Fair, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, when its constructive period shall actually begin, will become the largest single employer of labor in the United States, if not in the world, great railroad systems only excepted.

Director Taylor says he will need from 7,000 to 10,000 skilled artisans.

The number of unskilled laborers who will find employment from the company is estimated at 3,000.

From 10,000 to 13,000 men will be needed in building the great Exposition. Archi-

tects and builders say the larger number is more nearly correct than the smaller.

Calculating upon a basis of 12,000 men, which is regarded as a conservative estimate, when the gigantic task that is before the builders of the Exposition is considered, the World's Fair army will contain only about 4,000 men less than the American forces that conquered Spain at Santiago and wrenched Cuba from her oppression.

It will be nearly three times as large as the entire army of Boers which is defying the power of England.

It is nearly as large as the American force that stormed and took Manila.

against this plan, that it will be abandoned, and that the World's Fair employees may live where they please.

It is estimated that the average cost of living for them, those without families, as well as those who have them, being included, will be about \$1.70 a day. The aggregate cost will approximate \$20,000 a day.

It is probable that thousands of the laborers will camp on the Fair grounds with their families. They will be able to reduce the cost of living considerably.

To what extent this course shall be adopted will depend upon the number of laborers who may be imported, as they will

probably prefer tent life, while those residing in St. Louis will likely continue to maintain their homes.

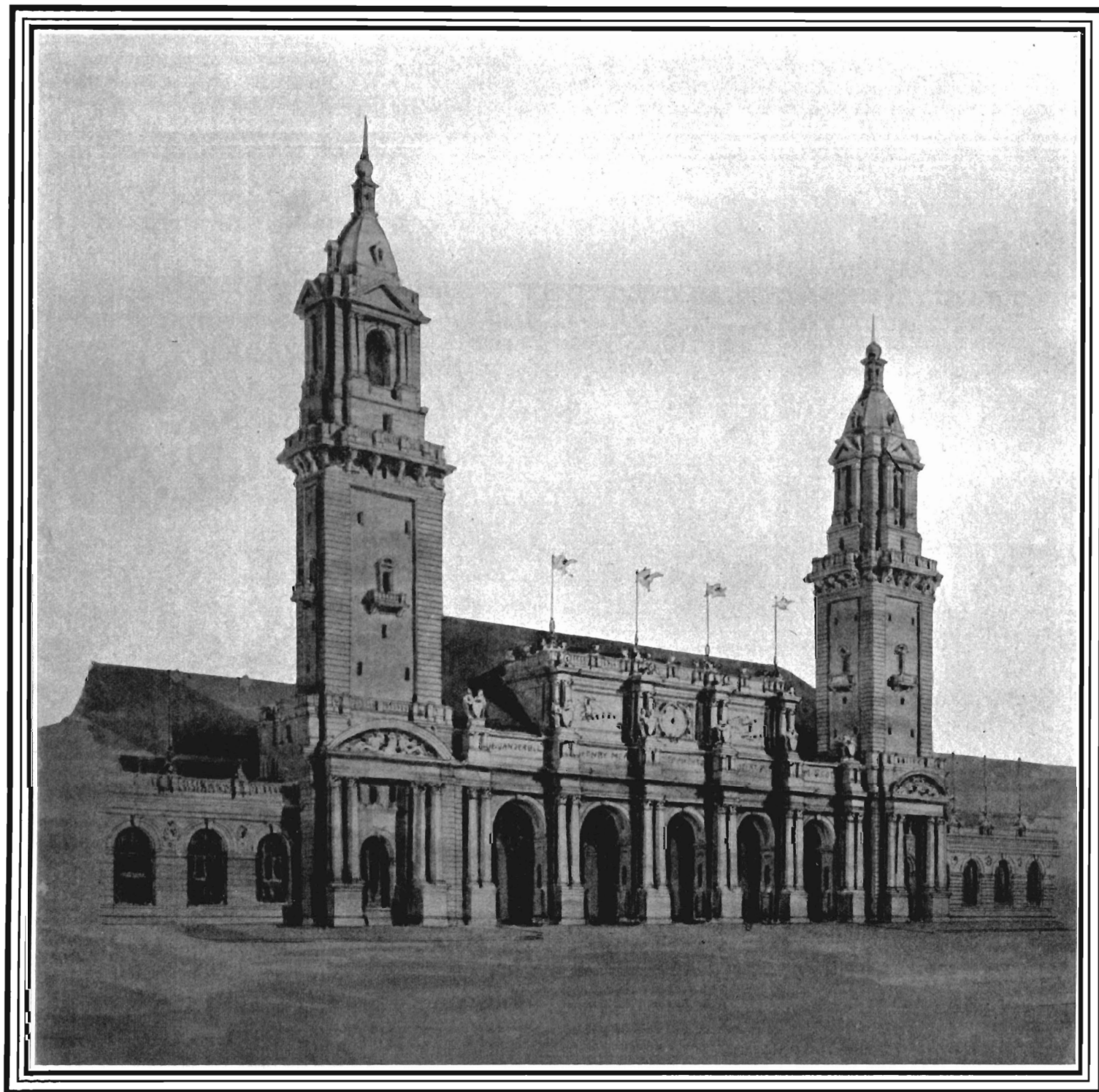
Director Taylor says he will give preference to St. Louisans in awarding employment, but he believes the resources of this city will be exhausted long before the Exposition company has as many men as it

men to build the Fair as rapidly as he desires.

"There will be no difficulty on that score," he says. "We have applications from thousands not living in St. Louis who desire to come here to work, and we can have them on the ground in three days after notifying them."

delay the construction work is regarded as vital, and, consequently, a perfect understanding on a liberal basis with labor is desired.

Mr. R. H. Kern, who has done yeoman work for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in several States, was one of the principal



MAIN ENTRANCE MACHINERY BUILDING, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

will need. This is particularly true, he says, in regard to skilled labor, which is limited, and will be drawn upon largely by the building the city will experience.

But notwithstanding the estimated short supply of labor in St. Louis, he does not expect any trouble in securing enough

The Exposition authorities are negotiating with the trades unions for the purpose of entering into agreements with them which will insure complete harmony between employer and employe during the construction period.

The avoidance of any friction that will

speakers at the annual dinner of the Western Association of Shoe Jobbers and Manufacturers, held on the evening of January 8 at Chicago. The address was one of the best World's Fair speeches the gentleman has made, and it was most enthusiastically received.

JEFFERSON AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

What He Would Recognize in the Educational Exhibits.

By Samuel Williams.

Probably most persons familiar with the life-work and the writings of Thomas Jefferson have already asked themselves the question: "If he could return to life and visit the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903, what, in all that grand display of progress made since his death, by his countrymen, and by the world, would he recognize as the most pleasing realization of his patriotic hopes, the most gratifying fruitage of his philosophic teachings and labors." Read the inscription he wrote for his tomb:

"Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, Author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Free-

Democracy and his faith in its ultimate triumphs, nothing could have induced him to decline that appointment but his confidence in Franklin's ability to do the work of the French mission without anybody's assistance, and his own feeling that duty commanded him to resume his seat in the Virginia Legislature to revise her code of laws "with a single eye to reason and the good of those for whose government it was framed." He spoke afterwards of four of the measures he proposed to this end, as forming "a system by which every fibre would be eradicated of ancient or future aristocracy, and a foundation laid for a government truly republican."

Two of these measures—the extinction of slavery and the establishment of public schools for primary education—were too far ahead of the times to be popular when he proposed them to Virginia during the Revolution. On the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence he died, still waiting for the day of their triumph,

day is not distant when it must bear it and adopt it, or worse will follow. Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people are to be free."

Seer and sage as he was, the St. Louis World's Fair would surround him with mountains of proof that the highest anticipations he and Franklin ever dared to cherish have been transcended by the progress and prosperity of our people. To witness the perfect and happy reconciliation that followed the greatest and bloodiest civil war that ever occurred within the boundaries of any nation, and to see how a common reverence for his precepts had guided both the victors and the vanquished when the conflict was over, would more than repay him for all that he suffered when, with octogenarian eyes, he peered into the darkened future of his country. But the greatest joy a return to life could give him would be found in the educational exhibits, representing the district schools and universities of every State in the Union. In



At Work in the New Channel Way for the River des Peres.



Grading a New Channel for River des Peres.

SCENES ON THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

dom, and Father of the University of Virginia."

Note the omissions. Nothing said about the distinguished services he had rendered as State Governor, Foreign Minister, Cabinet Officer, Vice-President, author of Jefferson's Manual, for two terms President of the United States, and purchaser of the Louisiana territory—nothing about his success in passing laws in 1779 reducing the capital offenses from 29 to 2, abolishing entails and primogeniture, and securing equal distribution of inheritances—nothing about his unsuccessful but life-long advocacy of emancipation, and of a system of primary ward schools maintained by local option taxation, the prototype of our present system of district schools.

After securing the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, in 1776, he resigned his seat in Congress and declined an appointment as Franklin's colleague in the mission to France. Recognizing in Franklin a kindred spirit sharing his love of

but still confident that the growing strength of Democracy insured its coming. The last words of his predecessor in the Presidency, John Adams, who died a few hours later on the same day, were "Jefferson still lives." In another sense, seventy-five years later, those words can be repeated with truth to-day.

The anxious forebodings that overshadowed the sunset of life to him, related solely to the horrors of the struggle he saw impending. That "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people," would survive it, he never doubted. His grief was all over the fact that peaceful emancipation had been prevented by the postponement of his pet remedy for all the ills of republican government, a timely system of popular education in all the States of the Union. In his memoir, in 1821, referring to the suppression of his proposed emancipation bill in 1779, because public opinion would not bear it, he writes: "Nor will it bear it even at this day. Yet the

these he would see (what he strove for to the end of his long life) the surest guarantee of continued progress upward, the safest guardian of free government and good government through universal suffrage. Whatever he might find objectionable elsewhere, or of dangerous tendency, he would point to the schools and the ballot-box and say: 'There are the corrections. With these you can suffer only the wrongs and miseries that are self-inflicted. Do your duty by both of these. While you cherish them as you love your children or yourself, you need fear no evils but those springing from the temporary and speedily corrected aberrations of public opinion.'

Jefferson's educational work was part and parcel of his labor of love for Democracy, and not for an instant did he ever falter in the faith that a triumphant combination of them would bring about the highest and happiest development of which human society is capable. Not only were the intervals between his public employments

devoted to the cause of education, but his voluminous correspondence, published and unpublished, shows that he was always working for it; seeking information about it throughout his diplomatic service abroad; consulting educators of distinction in foreign countries; studying and comparing the systems of foreign universities and their methods of tuition, maintenance and government. The most convincing arguments for public education and the most striking illustrations of its benefits, still quoted in America, are from his correspondence and reports.

What he did for the advanced standards of higher education, for university expansion and progress, is set forth in a volume of over three hundred pages, edited by Professor H. B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, and published by the United States Bureau of Education as a circular of information in 1888. The same volume also contains many references to Mr. Jefferson's efforts in behalf of preparatory

university and the common schools. Unable to obtain the latter, he devoted the last seventeen years of his life to constant work for the university, hoping that its establishment would in time bring forward the common schools. No man ever placed a higher political or social value on university education than he. Yet, to Joseph C. Cabell, who had, for so many years, at his prompting, worked for the university in the Legislature, he wrote in 1823 these memorable words: "Were it necessary to give up either the primaries or the universities, I would rather abandon the last, because it is safer to have a whole people respectably enlightened than a few in a high state of science and the many in ignorance. This last is the most dangerous state in which a nation can be. The nations and governments of Europe are so many proofs of it." In 1818 he said: "A system of general instruction which shall reach every description of our citizens, from the richest to the poorest, as it was the earliest, so it will be

tion for it by building a school-house of logs or other materials. From these schools in each county were to be selected annually "the best and most promising genius," whose parents were unable to afford him further education, and he was to have one or two years further training gratis in the nearest of the intermediate academies. One-third of the least promising of these "public foundationers" were to be dismissed after one year's instruction. The rest were to remain for a second year at public cost, when all were to be dismissed, "save one only, the best in genius and disposition, who shall be at liberty to continue there four years longer on the public foundation, and shall thenceforward be deemed a senior." Thus, in the twenty or more of intermediate schools, a score or more of the brightest boys in the State would be discovered every year, and after six years of public training one-half of this picked number were to be annually dismissed to supply the demand for teachers,



Grading Machine in Action.



Pump Wells and Manhole for Sewer System.

SCENES ON THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

public schools, and what he thought and said on that subject.

He was the first conspicuous advocate in this country of centralization in university education and of decentralization in the support of intermediate and common schools. While he insisted on State support for the higher educational institution, he insisted just as strenuously on the support of district common schools by local taxation. As to the intermediate academies or colleges, he thought they should be apportioned among and supported by groups of counties, where no county was populous enough to support one by itself, or where such schools could not be instituted by private enterprise or philanthropy. Such was, in substance, the plan he embodied in the bill he introduced into the Virginia Legislature in 1779, and for forty-six years he gave his unwavering support to this scheme of public education in all its parts. If he could not obtain the intermediate academies, he would put up with the

the latest, of all the public concerns in which I shall permit myself to take an interest."

His original bill of 1779 provided not only for the popular foundation of common schools, but for the free training of all free children, male and female, for three years, in reading, writing and arithmetic, the reading to be in such books "as will at the same time make them acquainted with Grecian, Roman, English and American history." To show how far this was ahead of the times, we need only mention the fact that even Boston hesitated ten years longer before allowing females to attend her public schools. For the maintenance of these primary schools, he proposed that the counties should be divided into hundreds, wards or townships, based on the militia company districts; that taxes should be levied by the counties for the support of a school in each of said districts, or in so many thereof as voted in favor of having a school and made prepara-

and the other half, of superior genius, were to have three years more of specialized training in such sciences as they might select, at William and Mary College, on the expanding foundation of which Jefferson at that time hoped to erect a great State university through State action.

To the last Mr. Jefferson maintained that local self-taxation was the surest and best foundation for primary education. Again and again, to the end of his life, he returned to the support of free schools based on local self-government, with university education supported by State taxation. But these ideas found no recognition in his lifetime. In vain he tried again and again to convince wealthy planters that they could afford to tax themselves for the support of local free schools; that their descendants usually become poor in the third generation, and would then find a chance of rising again through free schools, for which other rich men would have to pay, the debt of one age being thus repaid

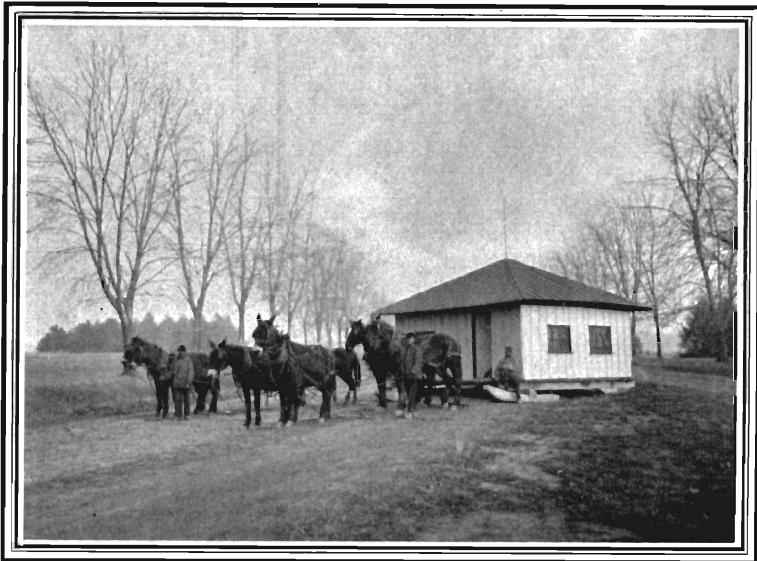
through succeeding ages. The average man of his day did not look so far ahead. The wards or townships of Mr. Jefferson's plan were not adapted to the social condition of Virginia in the days of domestic slavery and homesteads miles apart on large plantations. Yet this self-governing ward or township organization was always to him the best and most efficient unit of republican government for all political and social purposes. He saw in the New England townships an improved use of the old German folk-mote, the hundred of Saxon Alfred. "My partiality," he said, in a letter to Gov. Nicholas, "for that division, is not founded in views of education solely, but infinitely more as the means of a better administration of our government and the eternal preservation of republican principles. The example of the most admirable of all human contrivances in government is to be seen in our Eastern States, and its powerful effect in the order and economy of their internal affairs, and the momentum

celled arguments for popular education should be read by everyone. An extract from Jefferson's appeal to Cabell, when the latter, suffering from hemorrhages, was about to withdraw from the Legislature before the conclusion of their joint efforts in behalf of the university, may be quoted. Here are the words to which Cabell replied "It is not in my nature to resist such an appeal:"

"I know well your devotion to your country, and your foresight of the awful scenes coming on her, sooner or later. With this foresight, what service can we ever render her equal to this? What object of our lives can we propose so important? What interest of our own which ought not to be postponed to this? Health, time, labor, on what in the single life which nature has given us, can these be better bestowed than on this immortal boon to our country? The exertions and the mortifications are temporary; the benefit eternal. If any member of our college of visitors could justifiably

to render our country the greatest of all services, and placing our rising generation on the level of our sister States (which they have proudly held heretofore), I was discharging the odious function of a physician pouring medicine down the throat of a patient insensible of needing it. I am so sure of the future approbation of posterity, and of the inestimable effect we shall have produced in the elevation of our country by what we have done, as that I cannot repent of the part I have borne in co-operation with my colleagues."

This was the spirit that vitalized the infant republic, to whose grand development we point so proudly and enjoy with so little thought of what it cost the men to whom we are indebted for it. They asked and expected no recompense but the consciousness of doing what would entitle them to the gratitude of unborn generations. As for monuments of stone or bronze, Jefferson would point to the school exhibits and to the great States of the Louisiana Pur-



Removing the Boat House.



Workmen at Dinner.

SCENES ON THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

it gives them as a nation (body?) is the single circumstance which distinguishes them so remarkably from every other national association." In a letter to a member of the Legislature he said: "Let the National Government be entrusted with the defense of the nation and its foreign and federal relations; the State governments with the civic rights, laws, police, and administration of what concerns the State generally; the counties with the local concerns of the counties, and each ward direct the interests within itself. It is by dividing and subdividing these republics, from the great national one down through all its subordinations, until it ends in the administration of every man's farm and affairs by himself, by placing under every one what his own eye may superintend, that all will be done for the best."

It would be interesting to point out how Mr. Jefferson's suggestions have shaped the school legislation of the forty-five States of our present Union. Some of his unex-

withdraw from this sacred duty, it would be myself, who, 'quadragenis stipendiis jamdudum peractis,' have neither vigor of body or mind left to keep the field; but I will die in the last ditch. And so, I hope, you will, my friend, as well as our firm-breasted brothers and colleagues, Mr. Johnson and Gen. Breckenridge. * * * * Pray, then, dear, and very dear, sir, do not think of deserting us, but view the sacrifices which seem to stand in your way as the lesser duties, and such as ought to be postponed to this, the greatest of all. Continue with us in these holy labors, until having seen their accomplishment, we may say, with old Simeon, 'Nunc dimittas, Domine.'"

Such was the ardor with which an old, old man, strove for the education of future generations after he had spent a large estate and all the earnings of a long life in the service of his countrymen. He had previously written to Cabell: "I have long been sensible that while I was endeavoring

chase and of the Northwest Territory, for whose acquisition and political foundations he worked so earnestly, and say "There are my monuments."

At the January meeting of the Board of Directors of the World's Fair Association, the appointments of the first seventeen of the members of the Board of Lady Managers was approved. The eighteenth, Mrs. Emily Buchwalter, had not been appointed when the Secretary of the National Commission reported the list, but her name will be submitted in his report of the appointments yet to be made. The Board also approved the appropriation of \$200,000 for the Aerial Tournament, and gave authority to the Executive Committee to conclude the electric plant contracts. Reports of Treasurer Thompson, the division chiefs and the various committees showing the progress of the World's Fair work, were received and approved.

VARIED INDUSTRIES BUILDING

Will Cover Over Ten Acres of Ground, and
Be Completed by October 1, 1902.

The contract for the erection of the Varied Industries building was let, February 3d, to the Rountree Construction Company, of St. Louis, for \$620,000. The other bidders were Dunnivant & Estel, \$660,000; Goldie & Son, \$694,700; P. M. Hennessy, \$710,000; Smith & Eastman, \$728,000; Westlake Construction Company, \$777,000; Nicholas Pelligreen, \$827,000; J. Griffiths & Son, \$844,000; Butler-Ryan Company, \$1,000,000. The architects, Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City, estimated the cost of the building at \$750,000. It will be 525x1200 feet, covering nearly ten and a half acres, and is to have a tower 400 feet high. The contractors have given a bond of over \$200,000 to complete it by October 1st, and a penalty of \$500 a day

ture. All of these contracts in St. Louis, except plumbing, are to be covered by one contract.

"I shall let the plumbing for the entire exposition in one great contract," said Director of Works Taylor, "so that I may be able to submit this work to careful sanitary inspection during its progress."

Between six and seven million feet of lumber (board measure) will be used in the construction of the building. The cubic contents of the structure are to be 43,000,000 cubic feet, and 350 tons of iron will be used.

All of the trusses are to be of timber alone. Nothing but the splices and the tie braces will be of steel or iron. There are to be 200 trusses in the building to support the roof, with spans of from 45 to 105 feet in the clear. The specifications are divided into sub-heads, which will probably mark the sub-contracts which the general contractor will have to let, as follows: excavation and filling, carpentry and joinery, iron and

main tower, the two flanking towers, and the two towers at the entrances, are to be of sheet metal, either zinc or galvanized iron."

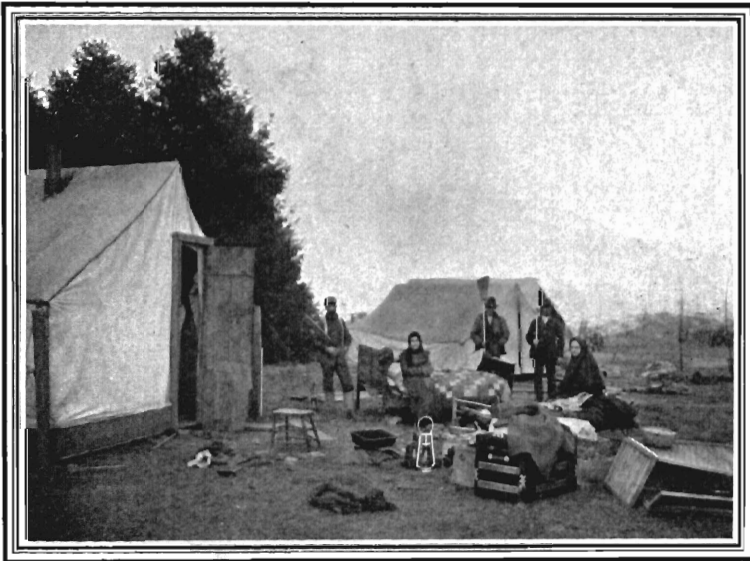
The color which the building is to be painted is not specified. The base of the paint, white lead or zinc white, is provided for, but the color is left to the direction of the Director of Works.

"I shall make it ivory white," said Director of Works Taylor.

BALLOONS FOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

To Be Used During the Construction Period
of the World's Fair.

Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Works, is negotiating with experts in balloon photography for photographing the site and buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at stated intervals during the construction of the buildings. These balloon photographs



Sunday in Camperstown.



Sunday at Graders' Home.

SCENES ON THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

for each day's delay beyond this time is exacted. The Executive Committee approved the letting and authorized President Francis to sign the contract.

Director of Works Isaac S. Taylor, after the letting of the contract for the Varied Industries Building, announced that he would be ready by February 17th to receive bids on the Textile Building, 600x525 feet.

The specifications for the Varied Industries Building, one of the big exhibit buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, cover the construction of the entire building from excavating for the footings to the staff-work on the dome. In this respect the specifications are different from those drawn for any former exposition. Heretofore the work has been divided and sub-contractors have reported directly to the Director of Works. At Chicago, for instance, the contracts for the buildings of the Columbian Exposition were divided into carpentry, roofing, painting, staff and plaster, modeling, interior decoration, ventilation, plumbing and sculp-

steel work, basins, staff and plaster, sheet metal, roofing and sky-lights, painting and glazing, sewers and drain pipe.

To sustain the great weight of the big tower and the dome, and to furnish a solid foundation for the southwest corner of the building, where the River des Peres formerly flowed, heavy piling will be required, and is provided for in the specifications. Byrkit-Hall sheathing lath is to be used under the plaster and staff work. All niches and curved surfaces where sheathing cannot be used, will be lathed with expanded metal. No sash cords, weights or pulleys will be used. The sash will be sliding, fixed, or pivoted to swing.

The contractor is to supply all architectural ornament, such as moldings, according to the drawings, but the specifications say: "All modeling for the purely sculptural work, such as figures, statuary groups, etc., the finished casts from them and the setting of the same shall be done by the Exposition. All winged figures, as finials on the

are to be both a record of construction, and an aid to publicity.

Mr. George R. Lawrence, of Chicago, Ill., held a long conference on the subject with Mr. Taylor recently, and obtained material on which he will make a formal estimate of the cost of the work. Mr. Lawrence is an expert in balloon photography. He has taken pictures commercially of big business houses, which they are circulating as advertising material. He asserts that he now has a contract with the Minneapolis *Tribune* to take photographs of Minnesota towns, to be used by that paper as a circulation maker. Mr. Lawrence brought samples of his work to show its character. Some of these samples show an area of twelve miles square, and offer a beautiful perspective.

"The photographs are to be taken from a captive balloon," says Mr. Lawrence, "floating over the site at an elevation of from twelve hundred to two thousand feet. The balloon must be inflated with hydrogen gas to secure proper results. This is the light-

est gas known. If the balloon were inflated with illuminating, or coal gas, as is sometimes done in making ascensions, so large a balloon would be required, that the resulting envelope would offer too great a surface for the action of the wind, and would make the balloon unsteady.

"The difficulty in taking balloon photographs is in keeping the camera perfectly motionless while the plate is exposed. A balloon is very seldom in this stationary condition, even when there is perfect calm on the earth, and for this reason many attempts at balloon photography made by governments, as well as many made by private persons, have been failures. The basket or platform suspended from the netting vibrates or oscillates in a wind which is scarcely perceptible on the earth. Special devices must be adopted for holding the platform perfectly steady while the plate is exposed."

The proposal of Director of Works Taylor is to take photographs, beginning about

would refer to the records of the Weather Department over a period of five years back to determine the prevailing direction and speed of the wind, and the conditions of moisture and temperature of the upper currents of air. We would then select a time best adapted to our work. We would frequently be obliged to wait on the grounds for weeks for a favorable opportunity, and the expense of taking balloon photographs of the Exposition would be considerable."

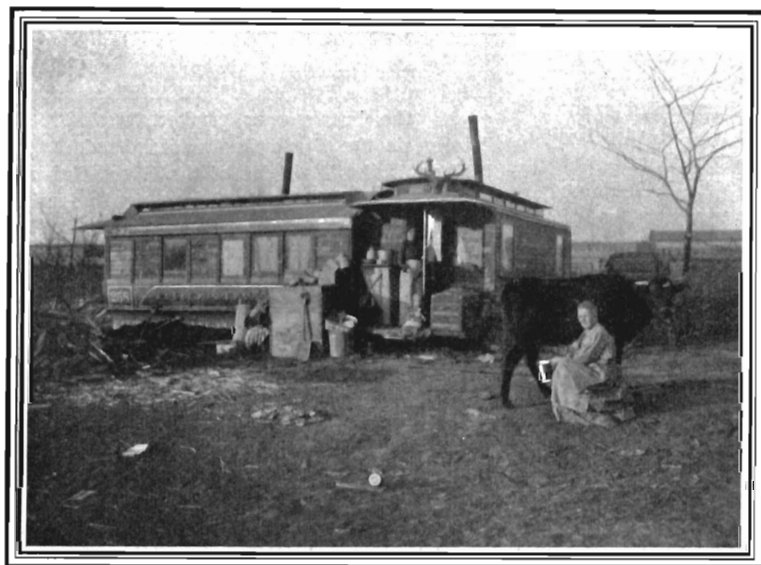
Director of Works Taylor is negotiating with others than Mr. Lawrence for the work, and as yet has not concluded his arrangements. The photographing, if decided on, will not begin before spring.

Mr. Octave Chanute, of Chicago, a distinguished civil engineer, and former president of the Western Society of Engineers, spent the 13th of January in consultation with President Francis, Exhibits Director Skiff and Messrs. Knapp and Frank, of the

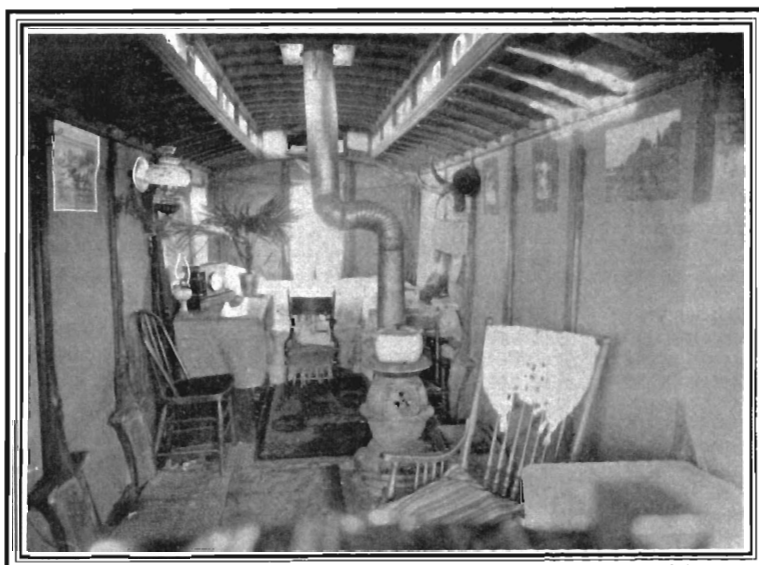
CONGRESSMAN JAMES A. TAWNEY,

Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Exposition.

Honorable James A. Tawney, of Winona, Minn., Representative of the First Minnesota District in Congress, is the gentleman who so ably and successfully managed the Louisiana Purchase Exposition bill in Congress, and afterwards, as the orator of the day at the ground-breaking ceremony, delivered the eloquent and forcible address on the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory and its glorious results. He was born near Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa., January 3, 1855. At the age of fifteen, he entered his father's blacksmith shop as an apprentice, and subsequently learned the trade of a machinist. Settling in Winona, Minn., August 1, 1877, he worked at his trade until January 1, 1881, when he dropped everything else for the study of law, to which he had devoted his



Home Scene in Campville.



Interior View of a Home in Campville.

SCENES ON THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

April 1, continuing at intervals of a month for a time, and concluding with photographs at an interval of two weeks.

"If we made arrangements for a large number of photographs of the World's Fair at intervals," says Mr. Lawrence, "we would put in a compressor plant to pump the hydrogen gas from the balloon, and store it in steel reservoirs. Gas kept in a varnished silk bag wastes very fast. We would also put in a gasoline engine to operate the compressor, and a capstan or windlass that would raise and lower the balloon. A balloon of considerable lifting power is required to raise the big camera we use in our work. We take a photograph 25x40 inches, carrying the plate up in the balloon with us. The camera using this plate weighs over a thousand pounds. This, together with the operator and an assistant, would necessitate a lifting power of about 1,500 pounds.

"If we arrange to take these photographs we would at once begin a study of the meteorological conditions at St. Louis. We

World's Fair Committee on Aerial Tournament. Mr. Chanute has been for thirty years an inventor in aerostatics, and has himself invented a machine with which he can fly a thousand feet from a hill-top with his own muscular power. Mr. Chanute expects great results from the proposed tournament at the St. Louis World's Fair, and recommends that the whole matter of making the rules, conditions and arrangements for the contest, be left to a committee of at least five Americans and four Europeans, learned in aerostatics, and familiar with all that has been accomplished in aerial navigation.

In closing the International Congress of American States in Mexico, January 31, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs congratulated that body on its advanced stand in favor of The Hague conference plan of averting wars by arbitration.

evenings and mornings during the two preceding years. Admitted to the bar, July 10, 1882, he entered the law school of Wisconsin University the following September, it being the only school he ever attended after reaching the age of fourteen. He was elected to the Minnesota Senate in 1890, and has since been elected to the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses. He is chairman of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions of the present House. In politics he is a Republican.

At the annual "Jackson Day" banquet of the Tennessee Society of St. Louis, resolutions were passed pledging hearty and unwavering support of the World's Fair, and expressing the hope that Tennessee will be there with such a representation of her people as visitors, and such an exhibition of her diversified and unlimited resources as will enable the millions to see and appreciate the greatness of the State.

MISS HELEN M. GOULD,

Member of Lady Board of Managers Entered in St. Louis.

Miss Helen Gould, the first lady chosen by the National Commission as a member of the Board of Lady Managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, reached St. Louis, January 11. She was met at Union Station by a number of friends and escorted to the Southern Hotel. That evening she attended the official reception given in her honor by President and Mrs. D. R. Francis at their Maryland avenue residence, to which the directors and officials of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and their wives, and the members of the National Committee, with their wives, and all the members of the Board of Lady Managers, had been invited. Following is a list of the ladies and gentlemen invited, most of whom were present:

Messrs. and Mesdames—

Rolla Wells.	John Schroers.
Dan C. Nugent.	Isaac Schwab.
D. M. Houser.	John Scullin.
C. H. Turner.	A. L. Shapleigh.
Geo. T. Cram.	J. E. Smith.
J. D. P. Francis.	Corwin H. Spencer.
Jas. L. Blair.	Samuel Spencer.
Geo. A. Baker.	H. W. Steinbliss.
Nicholas M. Bell.	Walter B. Stevens.
C. F. Blanke.	Charles A. Stix.
W. F. Boyle.	R. H. Stockton.
A. D. Brown.	J. J. Turner.
Geo. W. Brown.	J. C. Van Blarcom.
Paul Brown.	Festus J. Wade.
Adolphus Busch.	C. P. Walbridge.
James G. Butler.	Jullus S. Walsh.
James Campbell.	C. G. Warner.
Murray Carleton.	Chas. F. Wencker.
Pierre Chouteau.	J. J. Wertheimer.
Seth W. Cobb.	Edwards Whitaker.
James F. Coyle.	A. A. B. Woerhelde.
Alex. N. De Menll.	W. H. Woodward.
R. B. Dula.	Geo. M. Wright.
Geo. L. Edwards.	B. F. Yoakum.
Howard Elliott.	Isaac W. Morton.
S. M. Felton.	Thos. H. Carter.
A. H. Frederick.	Martin H. Glynn.
August Gehner.	George W. McBride.
Norris B. Gregg.	John M. Thurston.
A. B. Hart.	Frederick A. Betts.
Walker Hill.	William Lindsay.
John A. Holmes.	John M. Allen.
C. H. Huttig.	Philip D. Scott.
Breckinridge Jones.	John F. Miller.
F. W. Lehmann.	D. R. Francis, Jr.
S. M. Kennard.	Perry Bartholow.
John D. Davis.	R. R. Perry.
Wm. H. Thompson.	C. P. Ellerbe.
M. E. Ingalls.	A. G. Cochran.
Harrison I. Drummond.	Geo. H. Shields.
Goodman King.	Jos. Dickson, Jr.
W. J. Kinsella.	W. G. Boyd.
Chas. W. Knapp.	J. Bissell Ware.
J. J. Lawrence.	F. J. V. Skiff.
W. H. Lee.	Geo. S. Johns.
W. J. Lemp.	J. A. Graham.
J. W. McDonald.	Milton H. McRae.
Thos. H. McKittick.	Joseph Flory.
C. F. G. Meyer.	Reid Northrup.
F. G. Niedringhaus.	Sanford Northrup.
Edward S. Orr.	Howard J. Rogers.
George W. Parker.	Halsey C. Ives.
Joseph Ramsay, Jr.	F. W. Taylor.
Jonathan Rice.	Tarleton H. Bean.
Clark H. Sampson.	David T. Day.
J. J. Schotten.	Henry Rustin.

Mesdames—

L. D. Frost.	John A. McCall.
John M. Holcombe.	Wm. H. Coleman.
Fannie L. Porter.	M. H. DeYoung.
Frederick M. Hanger.	Margaret P. Daly.
W. E. Andrews.	Flis P. Ernst.

Helen Boice Hunsicker.	Edward L. Buchwalter.
Emily W. Roebbing.	Eliza Perry.
Jennie Gilmore Knott.	G. J. Palen.
Belle L. Everest.	Poots.

Misses—

Anna L. Dawes.
Mary E. Perry.
Laura Perry.
Anna Pulliam.
Warner.
Florence Hayward.

Mary McKittick.
Kenny.
Eliza Wherry.
Palen.
Stevenson.
Estelle Hartshorne.

Messrs.—

R. M. Scruggs.
Geo. D. Markham.
A. A. Allen.
S. M. Dodd.
L. D. Dozier.
Nathan Frank.
W. T. Haarstick.
W. F. Nolker.
H. Clay Pierce.
David Ranken, Jr.
Judge U. M. Rose.

R. S. Brookings.
Henry King.
W. C. Steigers.
W. B. Wells.
Isaac S. Taylor.
E. L. Masqueray.
Charles Parsons.
Lewis E. Perry.
Thomas H. Francis.
H. B. Spencer.

On Sunday, the 12th, Miss Gould and the ladies of the party drove to the Second Presbyterian Church and listened to a sermon by Rev. Samuel J. Niccolls. They were met at the church by Mrs. Reid Northrop, Mrs. C. G. Warner and her two daughters, who, after the services, took them to luncheon at the new Warner residence, 5206 Washington Boulevard. The Gould party returned to their hotel for dinner and spent the evening in their apartments. In the afternoon of Monday Miss Gould, with her aunt, Mrs. G. E. Palen, and Mrs. E. J. Palen and her young lady companions, attended a luncheon and reception given in her honor at the residence of Mrs. A. G. Cochran, wife of the General Solicitor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. After leaving the Cochran residence Miss Gould and her party spent a couple of hours driving over the western part of the city before returning to the hotel.

Tuesday morning Miss Gould and the ladies of her traveling party, attended by President John Schroers of the School Board; Prof. F. Louis Soldan, superintendent of the City Schools; Howard J. Rogers, Chief of the Educational Department of the World's Fair; Prof. C. M. Woodward, of Washington University, and Mrs. John Schroers and Mrs. Reid Northrop, visited the High School, the Manual Training School, Eugene Field School and the Dumas School for colored pupils. Miss Gould was much impressed by what she saw, and remarked that the people of St. Louis could well afford to be proud of their public school system.

In the afternoon she attended the reception given in her honor by the ladies of the College Club, at the Conservatorium, where about two hundred graduates of Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, Smith, Vassar and other colleges were presented to her. Later, in the same evening, Miss Gould was a guest at the reception given by Mrs. Russell Harding at the Southern Hotel to Mrs. Ben Busby, of Memphis. From 8 to 10 the same evening Miss Gould gave a public reception in the parlors of the hotel which were filled with ladies and gentlemen in full dress. Besides the ladies of Miss Gould's traveling party, Mr. and Mrs. Corwin H. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Warner and Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cochran assisted in the reception and presentation of visitors.

Having adhered strictly to her program to the end, Miss Gould and her party left for Texas at the appointed time, on Wednesday, well pleased with their sojourn in the chief city of the Louisiana Purchase.

WYOMING AND WORLD'S FAIR.

Commissioners Recently Appointed by Gov. Richards.

Governor Richards, of Wyoming, has appointed R. H. Homer, E. A. Slack, Dr. F. Salathe, Prof. Aven Nelson, and H. C. Beeler, members of a Louisiana Exposition Commission for that State. The Wyoming papers speak in the highest terms of the appointees as men able and willing to give their time to the work without compensation, also as men of special fitness for the task and men who have the confidence of their fellow citizens. Moreover, it is evident that they will have the earnest support of the State press in their efforts to place Wyoming where she ought to stand "at this wonderful World's Fair, which is to commemorate and honor those responsible for the Louisiana Purchase." E. A. Slack represents the newspaper fraternity; H. C. Beeler, is the State Geologist; Prof. Aven Nelson is the Biologist of the State University; Dr. F. Salathe is the recognized mineral oil expert of the State, and R. H. Homer represents its immense live stock interests.

The Illinois Commission for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held a meeting in Chicago, January 24th, and decided to open permanent offices in that city. The work of preparing the exhibits has been placed in the hands of committees, the chairmen of which are as follows: Executive, John H. Miller, McLeansboro; finance, Fred M. Blount, Chicago; building, C. N. Travous, Edwardsville; decoration of buildings and grounds, J. N. C. Shumway, Taylorville; transportation, H. C. Beitler, Chicago; dairy, Samuel Alschuler, Aurora; live stock, D. M. Funk, Bloomington; agriculture, C. C. Craig, Galesburg; horticulture, H. M. Dunlap, Savoy; manufactures, Isaac L. Ellwood, DeKalb; mines and minerals, Walter Warder, Cairo; education and educational institutions, J. H. Farrell, Chicago; printing, C. F. Coleman, Vandalia; state institutions, Joseph P. Mahoney, Chicago.

The Chicago Press Club has invited President Francis and the officers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. to be its guests, February 8, and meet the members of the press and the prominent business men of Chicago. It is to be the first love-feast of St. Louis and Chicago, and speakers from both cities will attest the interest of both in the success of the great World's Fair of 1903.

The St. Louis branch of the National Credit Men's Association has appointed a committee to work out the details of a model credit department exhibit, to be put in operation at the World's Fair.

TO BEAUTIFY ST. LOUIS.

Tree Planting and Flower Culture for the World's Fair City.

The Engelmann Botanical Society of St. Louis is now actively engaged in a plan of operations to enlist the entire population—men, women and children—in a tree-planting and flower culture movement for beautifying the city for the World's Fair. It is said that the plan was adopted at the suggestion of Dr. William Trelease, of the Missouri Botanical Garden, and Prof. Herman Von Schrenck, of Washington University, who are active members of the society, and that the same plan has been very successful in Glasgow and Edinburgh, Scotland, and in many smaller towns and cities of England and America. The pamphlet comprehensively outlining the movement, giving instructions about the planting and culture, stating the prizes to be won and the conditions of each contest, will be ready for general distribution in February. The plan appeals to the tenant as well as to those who own their homes; to those who can cultivate window gardens only, as well as to those who have door yards. But, above all, it is an appeal to the children, and through them to their parents, and one of its principal objects is to change the shocking back yard conditions of St. Louis.

The plan, as outlined for the newspapers, will apportion a set of eight prizes for each school district in the city. There will be a first, second, third and fourth prize for the greatest improvement in the appearance of a home by the planting of trees, shrubs, vines and flowers. These will be awarded to the children of citizens who possess their own homes. A similar set of prizes will be provided for those who are simply tenants. It is estimated that the prizes will cost \$10,000. An official photographer will photograph the home of each contestant at the start, and take a second picture when the floral or foliage adornment is at its best. Judges will, at a stipulated time, pass upon these pictures and determine the winners, whose names will be withheld until after the awards are made. The primary object of the movement is to eliminate back-yard uncleanness and untidiness. The society believes that the best and most artistic way to relegate the swill barrel and rubbish is in the establishment of flower plats and studies in landscape gardening. However crude may be the effort, it thinks the substitution will be for a betterment of the city's condition, hygienically as well as from an artistic standpoint. It holds that when the children are once aroused in the contest the spirit of rivalry for supremacy will be so pronounced and far-reaching that in a few years it will be unnecessary to offer prizes for the best embellishment of homes, hitherto dreary and desolate in the absence of verdure.

The most minute details have been considered. One prize will be offered to the child making the best showing in vine planting. It may be nothing but a trailing morning-glory over the little door of an humble

home, but its arrangement and general effect will be considered. Another prize will be given for the best bed of asters, and it may be that still another will be set apart for the boy producing the most prolific yield of vegetables on two square rods of ground. Where the householder owns no ground boxes of proper dimensions designed to be used as miniature flower beds for narrow window ledges will be sold or given him. The adoption of this scheme supplemented by the planting of vines, would produce a beautiful effect at any home, however humble.

The society's plans for practically promoting tree planting are not fully formulated as yet, but it will certainly include full instructions in regard to the trees best adapted to particular soils and localities; minute instructions as to the planting, pruning and general care of trees, with pictures illustrating good and bad methods; also copies of municipal ordinances for the protection of trees. It is probable that the society will follow the Home Gardening Association of Cleveland in giving penny packages of flower seed to the children every spring, including a little of everything, with especial emphasis on morning-glories, asters, bulbs and annuals.

By awakening the people and enlisting them generally in the simple and easy work of decorating their homes and premises with growing flowers and foliage plants, the Engelman Botanical Society may accomplish wonders in the way of really beautifying the city and refining the life of its people. Without the support and active co-operation of the people the municipal government can accomplish but little, even with the best intentions and the most liberal expenditures. But where the habit of decorating even the humblest home with growing flowers is universal, it can be assumed with almost certainty that such a people will not long tolerate a bad or careless city government. The little city of Carthage, long celebrated as one of the most beautiful towns in Missouri, is said to owe much of its beauty to the fact that its children were long ago induced by prizes to undertake the cultivation of flowers, vines and other decorative plants about their homes. The habit and the taste thus acquired abide with them yet, and it is no longer necessary to offer prizes for beautified homes in Carthage.

Prof. Halsey C. Ives, Chief of the Art Department of the Exposition, says that the Committee of the Artists' Guild engaged in designing the emblematic flag for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which may also be adopted as the civic flag of St. Louis, will soon be ready to submit designs to the Executive Committee. He thinks the emblem will probably be a combination of the fleur-de-lis of Louis IX, with the red, white, blue and yellow, adopted as the Exposition colors.

The Executive Committee and the Concessions Committee of the World's Fair have decided to have a Street of Concessions, but the location and details are not yet fully determined.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT.

St. Louis Branch of the American League Organized.

The St. Louis Branch of the American League for Civic Improvement was organized at a meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, January 25. Mayor Wells addressed the meeting, welcoming the advent of the League into the civic life of St. Louis, and suggesting ways in which it might greatly strengthen the forces at work for municipal improvement. Mr. Albert Kelsey, of New York, followed the Mayor, and presented a number of striking object lessons with stereopticon views, illustrating model solutions of many municipal problems. He dwelt upon the expediency of taking vigorous and radical measures to put St. Louis in proper condition to be shown to the World's Fair visitors. In conclusion, he suggested that a board of non-partisan citizens should be appointed to combine the efforts of the League with those of city officials who are earnestly working for the improvement of St. Louis. Prof. Charles Zueblin, of Chicago University, President of the American League for Civic Improvement, made a very able speech, comparing what has been accomplished in some other cities with what remains to be done in St. Louis, and suggesting how similar desired results can be obtained here by inducing the people to take an interest in the improvement of prevailing conditions.

Officers were elected as follows: Geo. B. Leighton, president; O. L. Whitelaw, Julius Pitzman, A. A. B. Woerheide, Pierre Chouteau, Mrs. Geo. O. Carpenter and Mrs. L. M. McCall, vice-presidents; Richard Singer, treasurer; Dan C. Nugent, secretary; W. B. Ittner, corresponding secretary; Messrs. G. A. Finkelnburg, Charles Nagel, D. N. Kirby, Jas. A. Sedden, Jas. L. Blair and Henry T. Kent, counsel.

The following members were selected as the Executive Committee:

F. L. Adreon.	Mrs. Louis M. McCall.
Charles C. Allen.	Isaac M. Morton.
James H. Bright.	Dan Nugent.
G. F. A. Brueggeman.	Mrs. E. W. Pattison.
Robert F. Brighurst.	Julius Pitzman.
George O. Carpenter.	William M. Reedy.
Miss Ella Cochran.	J. H. Roth.
Pierre Chouteau.	E. C. Rowse.
Rev. James T. Coffey.	Dr. Edward C. Runge.
C. C. Crone.	Richard Singer.
Fred F. Crunden.	Prof. F. Louis Soldan.
Mrs. W. E. Flischel.	E. J. Spencer.
Miss Florence Hayward.	William Trelease.
W. B. Ittner.	Oscar L. Whitelaw.
Henry T. Kent.	Mrs. W. E. Ware.
George B. Leighton.	A. A. B. Woerheide.
J. L. Mauran.	

Such a body of public-spirited and influential citizens can hardly fail to be a great help to the Mayor and other city officials in the work of preparing the city for the World's Fair. The League can do much in the way of forming public opinion in regard to conditions and arousing public interest in behalf of the best measures for improving them.

Chevalier Victor Zegglo has been appointed World's Fair Commissioner to Italy.

JOHN A. OCKERSON,

Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts.

John A. Ockerson, Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts for the St. Louis World's Fair, was born in Sweden in 1849, and while he was yet an infant his parents left their native land to make their future home in Galesburg, Ill., but both died of cholera before reaching their destination. At the age of 15 young Ockerson entered the Federal Army, and during the Civil War was detailed on reconnaissance duty in Western Kentucky. This experience led him to choose the profession which he has since followed. He took a four years' course in civil and mining engineering at the University of Illinois, Champaign, and was graduated from that institution in 1873. During the summer vacation of 1871 he was engaged as recorder on deep-sea soundings on the Great Lakes. During the vacation of 1872 he was employed as assistant engineer on the location of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. Early in 1873 he was appointed recorder on the U. S. Lake Survey, and was engaged on off-shore hydrography, on Lake Michigan, and on reconnaissance and erection of primary triangulation stations between Green Bay and Lake Superior.

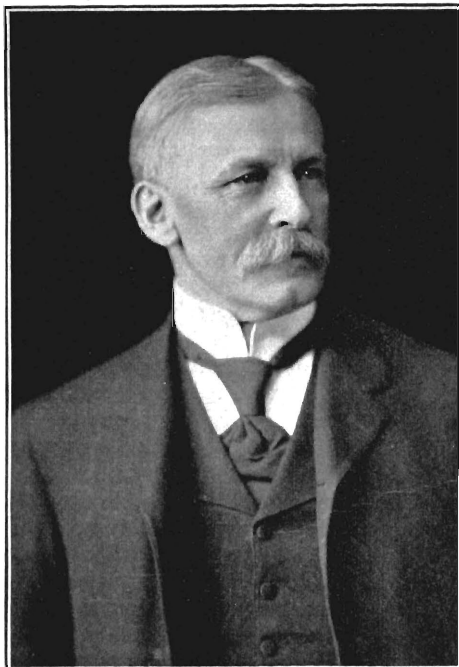
On returning to headquarters, at Detroit, in the fall, he was promoted to sub-assistant, and assigned to duty on secondary triangulation and azimuth work on Detroit River until winter set in. During the winter he was employed in platting the topographical and hydrographical field work at the head of the St. Lawrence River and on the American shore of Lake Ontario. This character of work was continued for several years, on Lakes Erie and Ontario, each summer season, and the winters were devoted to the reduction of field notes and mapping.

In the fall of 1876 he was sent to South Pass to make surveys of the improvements under the Eads contract. This was at a time when the first payment of a million dollars was pending, and the question of the exact depth and width of the channel was very important. In the winter of 1876-7 he was engaged in the Lake Survey Observatory at Detroit as assistant in longitude work. In the winter of 1877-8 he was detailed as leveler and topographer on the Mississippi River, near Memphis and vicinity. In the fall of 1878 he was made chief of a topographical and hydrographical survey party assigned to continue the survey of the Mississippi River from Memphis southward.

During the summer of 1879 he was first assistant on the measurement of a primary base line about four miles long. This base was measured with the Repsold base apparatus, and the highest refinements known to science were used to secure the best results. In the fall of 1879, shortly after the organization of the Mississippi River Commission, he was transferred to their work and placed in charge of secondary triangulation, and continued in the field work until late in the fall of 1880,

when he was again assigned to topographical field work, with general charge of office reduction and mapping. While on the triangulation work he introduced the long steel tape for use in measuring refined base lines in triangulation work of high grade, and personally measured the first base line of that character known.

He was engaged in topographical field work until 1884, when field operations were suspended, but continued in charge of the reduction of notes and mapping, with occasional limited surveys for improvements, until failure of appropriations in 1886 made it necessary to suspend all work and disband the force. During the succeeding two years he was engaged as manager and engineer of a large gold and silver mine in Colorado. In this work he developed a water power, erected a large mill for concentrating the ores, put in a large hoisting plant, and designed a wire cable tramway



JNO. A. OCKERSON,
Chief of Department of Liberal Arts.

extending from the mine on the mountain to the mill, one and a quarter miles distance, over deep gulches and ravines.

On the resumption of work under the Mississippi River Commission, in 1889, he was made principal assistant engineer and placed in charge of all general surveys, office reduction and mapping. Under his supervision the greater part of the survey of the river from St. Paul to the Gulf of Mexico has been made, comprising triangulation, azimuth work, base lines, precise levels, topography and hydrography, discharge measurements, and the reduction of notes and mapping, all of a high order, probably not excelled by any work of that kind in the world. Many important improvements in methods of field work and in mapping, resulting in greater accuracy and large reduction in cost of work, have been developed by him as the work progressed.

He has been actively engaged in engineering work for nearly thirty years, and has had experience in all branches of work

that pertain to large geodetic topographic or hydrographic surveys. He has personally handled the instruments in the field, has had charge of large field parties, has had personal charge of the mathematical reduction of observations in the field and observatory, has had charge of mapping and the publication of maps, has had administrative charge of large forces in the field and office. It is not too much to say that in the above lines of work he has had a far wider experience than any other man in this country, at least. In addition to his other duties, he was the principal assistant engineer on the work pertaining to dredges and dredging on the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Ohio southward, and much of the success achieved in this work is due to his intimate knowledge of the physical characteristics of the river and his perseverance in seeking remedies for the many difficulties encountered.

In August, 1898, he was appointed member of the Mississippi River Commission, to succeed Col. Henry Flad, and holds that position at the present time. He was a member of the International Jury of Awards at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and was also U. S. Delegate to the International Congress on Merchant Marine, and to the International Congress of Navigation, both held in Paris, in the summer of 1900. He presented at the latter Congress, before a large audience of distinguished engineers from all parts of the world, an elaborate paper on the Improvement of the Mississippi River, which was very highly complimented.

For these services he was awarded a decoration by the French Government. He also presented a paper, by special request, at the Engineering Congress of the Glasgow, Scotland, Exposition in the summer of 1901. He is a prominent member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Engineers' Club of St. Louis, and his frequent contributions to engineering literature are well and favorably known both at home and abroad. He has made exhaustive studies of matters relating to water transportation, and is universally regarded as the highest authority on river and harbor improvements.

Iowa's Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission proposes an exhibit which will astonish those who think Iowa is only a wonderfully rich agricultural State. The members hope to get an appropriation of \$250,000, and to show, besides her great agricultural wealth, that Iowa is so rich in iron, lead, zinc, coal and gypsum deposits, as to rank among the foremost States in these respects. The Commission believes it can show that, even without its agricultural advantages, Iowa could find a place in the front rank of mining and manufacturing

The Tennessee Public School Officers' Association has appointed a committee of two from the university system, two from private schools, two from city schools, and two from county superintendents, to arrange for a large Tennessee school exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

JOHN R. KENDRICK,

Superintendent of Textiles for St. Louis
World's Fair.

John R. Kendrick, who has been unanimously confirmed as Superintendent of the Section of Textiles, brings to bear a long, varied experience in connection with the textile branch of manufacture. Mr. Kendrick served under Gen. Francis Walker, in the Tenth U. S. Census, was special agent on carpets and upholstery for the Eleventh Census, and in the Twelfth Census, recently ended, was consulting expert and special agent for the same lines.

His published reports to the Bureau of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania on all classes of woolen and cotton textiles and their processes, have been of an exhaustive character, stretching back to the Colonial period of American manufacture. He



JOHN R. KENDRICK,

Superintendent of Section of Textiles.

was also selected to treat of textiles in Appleton's Cyclopedia and other publications.

Mr. Kendrick, who is president of the Trades Publishing Company of Philadelphia, has several times dropped his own business to study manufactures, notably at the great expositions of the past twenty years. He was the sole selection of the National Commission of the World's Columbian Exposition from Pennsylvania as judge on textiles, and as secretary organized the General Jury on Manufactures at Chicago, serving to its close. He was also a member of the Judicial Committee to determine appeals.

In 1884 Mr. Kendrick became honorary vice-president of the Cotton States and International Exposition, and personally asked the Philadelphia authorities for the loan of the Liberty Bell, which was granted, Mr. Kendrick becoming a member of the escort to Atlanta. At the Pan-American

Exposition he was a Judge on Awards and a member of the Superior Jury.

Mr. Kendrick is 50 years old, and a native of Barnesville, Ga. His father was a Vermonter, who had located in Georgia and married in that State. Mr. Kendrick received his schooling partly in the South and partly in the East, finishing at the University of Rochester, N. Y. Later he studied law for some years, and was a member of the Atlanta (Ga.) bar. During the last twenty years he has resided in Philadelphia. When the late John Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Kendrick served a couple of years under him as special inspector of customs for the district of Galveston, Tex.

Mr. Kendrick's family consists of a wife and five children. Mrs. Kendrick was a Miss Lawton, of South Carolina, a member of a well-known family of that name in the South, which includes Gen. A. R. Lawton, of Savannah, Ga., and to which also Gen. Henry W. Lawton, who was killed last year in the Philippines, belonged. Mr. Kendrick was related to Rev. Dr. Kendrick, president of Shurtleff College, at Alton, Ill., who died only recently.

For the position of Superintendent of Textiles at the St. Louis World's Fair he was recommended by the National Association of Manufacturers, by the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia (of which body he is a member) and by numerous firms and corporations engaged in textile manufacture and in the construction of textile machinery.

Concerning the co-operation of the mills making textiles, Mr. Kendrick says: "I am hopeful of a full response from the textile industries. They cannot complain of the tax on their treasures and time, for very few mills, comparatively, have ever exhibited at an exposition. Chicago made a feeble effort to induce exhibits, Atlanta seemed too far South, and the Buffalo Pan-American was poorly exploited.

"St. Louis, on the contrary, is regarded East as a great strategic point, and with space offered free and a spacious building adapted to scenic display, we shall have an unprecedented exhibit in textiles. Of this I am confident. Added to this is a patriotic and governmental flavor hovering over the Louisiana Purchase Exposition which is bound to appeal to progressive manufacturers.

"I shall strive specially to secure a grand aggregation of 'live' exhibits; those, I mean, which shall demonstrate processes and not consist simply of inanimate bolts of cloth. This, I find, is the wish of the able board in whose hands the fate of the St. Louis Exposition fortunately rests."

The rich county of Saline, in Missouri, held a World's Fair convention January 14th, and perfected a county organization, which is to prepare a special Saline County exhibit for the St. Louis World's Fair.

Prof. Lem. Wiley, long prominent in Western musical circles, has outlined for the World's Fair managers a plan for a great brass band competition for prizes in 1903.

DR. LEONIDAS H. LAIDLEY,

Medical Director of the St. Louis World's
Fair.

Dr. Leonidas H. Laidley, of St. Louis, is to be Medical Director of the St. Louis World's Fair. The doctor was born September 20, 1844, at Carmichaels, a Pennsylvania village, in the valley of the Monongahela. He was the tenth of twelve children reared by his parents, Dr. Thomas H. Laidley and Sarah (Barclay) Laidley. He was educated with a view to the medical profession, and entered Cleveland Medical College in 1866. The following year he entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, attended the hospitals and enjoyed the teachings of the most noted faculty of that day, including Dunglison, Gross and Pancoast. After graduating in 1868 and practicing a while with his father and his brother, Dr. John B. Laidley, he went to



DR. LEONIDAS H. LAIDLEY,

Medical Director.

New York and entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, on Long Island, where he took a higher and more thorough course, graduating with distinction in 1872. Coming to St. Louis the same year, he entered upon a successful career, both as a practitioner and a medical teacher, showing always a decided love for the humanitarian side of his profession. He organized the Young Men's Christian Association and attended the sick applying to that institution for aid. He organized the free dispensary, which became the nucleus of the Protestant Hospital Association. He filled the chair of anatomy and chemistry in Western Dental College, of this city, and after the organization of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, was called to its chair of surgical diseases in women. After filling that chair five years, he was called to the same chair in Beaumont Hospital Medical College, which he still holds, being also surgeon to the Protestant Hospital and consultant to the Fe-

male Hospital, of St. Louis. Dr. Laidley is a member of numerous medical associations and societies, was a delegate to the British Medical Association, held in 1883, and the same year visited the hospitals of Edinburgh, London and Paris.

MILAN H. HULBERT,

Chief of the Department of Manufactures.

Milan H. Hulbert, Chief of the Department of Manufactures, is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was born thirty-four years ago. At the age of nineteen years he was graduated from the Brooklyn Polytechnic and Collegiate Institute, and immediately afterwards went into commercial business. He began at the bottom of the ladder in the factory of his father, the firm being Merwin, Hulbert & Co., manufacturers of firearms and ammunition. Later young



WM. H. HULBERT,

Chief of Department of Manufactures.

Hulbert was admitted to membership in the firm. Since then he has been connected with several manufacturing concerns, having been one of the directors of the Hopkins & Allen Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of firearms and bicycles, at Norwich, Conn.; a director of the Messenger Bicycle Saddle Company, of New York; a director of Hulbert Bros. & Co., incorporated, of New York, and a director of the American Fur Refining Company of New Jersey, located in Jersey City.

Mr. Hulbert has visited about every section of the United States and traveled extensively in Mexico, Canada and the countries of Europe. The different firms he has been connected with have been exhibitors at all of the Interstate and international expositions in this country, beginning with the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876, and Mr. Hulbert visited them all. He was prominent as an exhibitor at the Chicago World's Fair and at the Nashville and Omaha Expositions. At the last Paris Exposition he represented

the United States as one of the department directors for this country, having charge of the Department of Varied Industries, which corresponded in many particulars to the Department of Manufactures for the St. Louis World's Fair. He was in Paris about two years, his work not being finished until last May. He served the French government as a Juror in Class 100, covering toys and sporting goods. For this and for his services as Director of the Department of Varied Industries, he was decorated with the order of the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French government.

PROF. W. ELWELL GOLDSBOROUGH.

Chief of the Department of Electrical Exhibits.

W. Elwell Goldsborough, until recently Professor of Electrical Engineering at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., will be Chief of the Department of Electrical Exhibits of the St. Louis World's Fair.

Prof. Goldsborough was born in Baltimore, Md., October 10, 1871. At the age of eight years he went to China with his parents, his father having been appointed American Consul to Amoy, China. Young Goldsborough lived in China seven years, visiting nearly every section of the empire, and also going outside to travel through Japan and over Hindoostan. Then he returned to the United States, and in 1889 entered Cornell University. In 1892 he was graduated from that institution with a degree of M. E. A little later he took charge of the electrical work of the International Correspondence School, at Scranton, Pa. In March he was made Professor of Electrical Engineering at Arkansas University, Fayetteville, Ark. Just a year later he was called to the Purdue University to take the position of Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering there. In 1896 he was made full professor, and in 1897 was elected Director of Electrical Engineering for the university, a position he resigned to accept the position of Chief of the Department of Electrical Exhibits. Soon after he became connected with the Purdue University, Prof. Goldsborough made a series of tests at the Platt Street Station of the Edison Electrical Illuminating Company, at Baltimore, and the valuable results obtained were embodied in the reconstruction of the plant. His report was published in the *Transactions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers*. The committee which passed upon that paper reported that the scope, conduct and results of the tests were ideal in their proportions. Since that time he has been engaged, in addition to the regular university duties, in professional consulting electrical engineering work, involving the drawing of plans and specifications for lighting and power plants, the designing of electrical machines for manufacturing companies, and a large variety of testing work, involving various types of electrical machinery, appliances and stations. He has given extended attention to expositions, beginning with the Columbian Exposition. He was a member of the International Electrical Congress at Chicago and was pres-

ent at all the electrical gatherings at the Omaha and Buffalo Expositions. He was also one of the delegates of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at the Paris Exposition of 1900. He is a member of numerous engineering and scientific societies, among which may be mentioned the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Institute of Electrical Engineers of England, the Franklin Institute, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. He is a member of the Committee on Arc Lamp Photometry of the National Electric Light Association, and under his direction a large amount of experimental work on arc lamps and arc-lamp carbons has been done in the electrical laboratories at Purdue during the last two years. This has been the subject of two comprehensive reports, presented to the annual meetings of the National Electric Light Associations. He is also Chairman of the International Asso-



PROF. W. ELWELL GOLDSBOROUGH,

Chief of Electrical Exhibits.

ciations Committee on Magnetic Qualities of Iron and Steel for Testing Materials. Prof. Goldsborough is well known to the engineering and scientific world; also through numerous contributions to the transactions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, in papers read before the National Electric Light Association and other engineering societies, and in numerous contributions to the scientific and electrical press.

Under the direction of Prof. Goldsborough determinations are now being made of the economic performance and efficiency of the whole system of the Union Traction Company of Indiana. This company operates some one hundred and seventy odd miles of track, connecting the cities of Indianapolis, Anderson, Muncie, Elwood and Marion. It is, in fact, the largest interurban electric railway now in existence. The result of these investigations will be watched with interest by the electric street railway fraternity, and will probably form the subject mat-

ter of scientific communications to be presented during the present year.

A large number of letters indorsing Prof. Goldsborough were received by President Francis T. Child, Director of Exhibits Skiff and Chairman Smith, of the Committee on Electricity. Among them were H. C. Wirt, Chief Engineer, General Electric Company, of Schenectady, N. Y.; C. W. Rice, New York Edison Company; F. A. Perrine, Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company, Pittsfield, Mass.; Charles T. Child, editor of the *Electrical Review*, New York; Thomas E. Adams and E. J. Bagnall, of the Adams-Bagnall Electric Company, of Cleveland, Ohio; C. F. Ziegler, president of the Reynolds Electric Company, of Chicago; Elihu Thomson, of the General Electric Company, of Lynn, Mass.; M. J. Carney, vice-president of the Central Union Telephone Company, and S. G. McMoon, electrician of the same company; J. S. Crider, secretary of the Washington Carbon Company, of Washington, Pa.; J. C. Lincoln, of the Lincoln Electric Company, of Cleveland, Ohio; E. E. Andrews, manager of the Akron Electric Manufacturing Company, of Akron, Ohio; J. S. Fish, secretary of the Shelby Electric Company, of Shelby, Ohio; H. L. Doherty, president of the Denver Gas and Electric Company, of Denver, Colo.; A. E. Kennelly, of Houston & Kennelly, electrical experts, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. G. Luthy, manager of the Royal Electric Company, of Peoria, Ill.; James J. Wood, general superintendent of the Fort Wayne Electrical Works, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; R. H. Thurston, director of mechanical engineering of Sibley College, of Cornell University; J. G. Wynn, of the Jenny Electric Company, of Indianapolis, Ind.; A. E. Lang, president of the Toledo Railway and Light Company, Toledo, Ohio, and W. A. Fogg, president of the American Toll Telegraph Company.

FREDERIC W. TAYLOR,

Chief of Agriculture and Acting Chief of Horticulture.

Frederic W. Taylor, Chief of Agriculture, and Acting Chief of Horticulture, has practically had charge of the two departments since early in November, or as soon as he could get away from Buffalo, where he had served the Pan-American Exposition as Director of Concessions, and Director, also, of the exhibits departments of Horticulture, Forestry and Foods and their accessories.

Frederic W. Taylor was born at Weeping Water, Neb., in 1860. His father was William Taylor, who was for many years a well-known nurseryman and horticulturist in Southwestern Iowa. Young Taylor lived at Creston, Iowa, and entered the nursery business there, having worked at that during his early life with his father, as well as in some of the largest establishments in America.

At the time of his removal to Nebraska, in 1887, he was President of the Southwestern Iowa Horticultural Society, and a director of the Iowa State Horticultural Society. Later he was for two years presi-

dent, and for several years was secretary, of the Nebraska State Horticultural Society. While secretary of that organization he introduced the plan of devoting each volume of the society's transactions to a single fruit, which should be worked out in a scientific and practical way as a handbook. This method has become quite popular since, not only in Nebraska, but in many other States.

In 1891 he became Professor of Horticulture in the University of Nebraska, and was placed in charge of Farmers' Institutes and University Extension Work. With the exception of the time given to bringing together and exhibiting the Nebraska State Fruit Exhibit at Chicago, his time was given to university work until his appointment in 1897 to the head of the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, held in 1898 at Omaha. Almost immediately after completing that work Mr. Taylor went to Buf-



FREDERIC W. TAYLOR,

Chief of Department of Agriculture and Acting Chief of Department of Horticulture.

falo and became connected with the Pan-American Exposition. While employed by the Pan-American, Mr. Taylor was sent abroad in order that he might visit the Exposition of 1900 at Paris. On former occasions he had made extended trips to Europe, as well as to Mexico, in the interest of agriculture and horticulture. Much of the work of the latter character done by him has been in Russia, which Mr. Taylor has twice visited. He was there in 1892, and again in 1896. He visited many sections of Russia, and traveled extensively in Turkey, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Germany, Switzerland, France and other European countries.

The Central Illinois Editorial Association, in semi-annual session at Monticello, January 14th, discussed the St. Louis World's Fair, and unanimously adopted a resolution to give it earnest support and assistance.

WILLIAM FLEWELLYN SAUNDERS.

Succeeds the late James Cox as Secretary of the Business Men's League.

William Flewellyn Saunders, the able and efficient Assistant Postmaster of St. Louis, has been chosen by the Executive Committee of the Business Men's League of St. Louis as Secretary and General Manager, to succeed the late James Cox, who so ably filled these positions for many years.

Mr. Saunders was formerly engaged in journalistic work in St. Louis, but in 1892 he accepted the position of private Secretary to Mayor C. P. Walbridge, and resigned to accept the appointment of Election Commissioner of the City of St. Louis. In 1897 he was appointed by Postmaster Baumhoff as Assistant Postmaster.

The Executive Committee of the league re-appointed Walker Hill as Treasurer, and Bryan & Christie as Counsel.

The Executive Committee of the Business Men's League for 1902 will be Louis P. Aloe, J. C. Birge, C. F. Blanke, George W. Brown, Murray Carleton, J. F. Coyle, H. A. Diamant, Edward Devoy, Nathan Frank, Norris B. Gregg, C. H. Huttig, W. K. Kavanaugh, S. M. Kennard, W. J. Kinsella, D. C. Nugent, J. E. Pilcher, George A. Roth, J. J. Schotten, C. B. Smith, Festus J. Wade, D. D. Walker, C. F. Wencker, J. J. Wertheimer, W. H. Woodward. The President, five Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, are ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

The President named the following Finance Committee: Jonathan Rice, Chairman; Louis P. Aloe, J. F. Coyle, Edward Devoy, Norris B. Gregg, Walker Hill, W. K. Kavanaugh, W. J. Kinsella, J. E. Pilcher, C. B. Smith, Corwin H. Spencer, J. J. Wertheimer, A. A. B. Woerheide, and W. H. Woodward.

The Business Men's League was one of the first organizations to start the preliminary work in behalf of the World's Fair, and its late Secretary, Mr. James Cox, was one of the most energetic workers in its behalf.

In a letter to First Vice-President Corwin H. Spencer, Brigadier-General Eugene Carr, U. S. A., retired, who commanded the military at the dedication of the Columbian Exposition, advocates the installation of a military exhibit by the Government at the World's Fair, to include a display of all arms, equipments and uniforms of the past and present, with an encampment of a brigade, including several arms of the service and several military bands.

The National Butchers' Protective Association, organized in local, state and national bodies, and having a membership of 23,000, was represented by 165 delegates in a national convention in St. Louis, January 20th. In the course of the proceedings resolutions were enthusiastically approved to call their national convention to St. Louis in August, 1903, and invite the butchers of the world to meet with them in an international convention.

RAISING \$250,000.

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

It has been officially determined that Texas will have a splendid State building and exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The Commission created by Governor Sayers held its first meeting in the rooms of the Dallas Commercial Club, at Dallas, on January 7, at which it was decided to raise \$250,000 by private subscription. Every man present was a business man, recognizing the opportunity offered to show to the world the richness of Texas, its vast undeveloped resources, and the inducements it offers to the home-seeker, the capitalist and the manufacturer. The sentiment of the Commissioners, as expressed in the debates on various motions, was for Texas first, last, and all the time.

The friendly rivalries which may exist in State matters between cities and sections were thrown aside, and they were united on one object of having the whole State, from the oil and lumber regions in the south and east, to its cattle and sheep district in the west, and the varied products of the great central section, adequately and comprehensively represented. There were delegations present from Texarkana and El Paso, separated by eight hundred and sixty-seven miles of Texas soil, and from Clarendon to Galveston with six hundred and twenty-four miles of the State between them. Not a dissenting voice was raised.

The day meeting was called to order at ten o'clock in the morning by Honorable Barnett Gibbs, former Lieutenant-Governor of Texas, who explained the purposes of the call, and the object of the meeting. Colonel A. W. Houston, of Galveston, was elected temporary chairman. A committee was then appointed to draw up a charter for a corporation, and to gather the necessary funds to defray the expense of the State building and exhibit, and to draft a constitution and by-laws for its government. The committee retired immediately and began its labors.

During this period the Commission discussed methods of securing subscriptions from the larger interests throughout the State. Mr. Julius J. Schotten, a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and a member of the St. Louis delegation, was called upon for a speech. He responded, closing his remarks with a request that he be permitted to head the subscription list with a donation from the Texas interests of his firm (William Schotten & Company), amounting to \$500, and a few minutes later he handed the temporary chairman a sight draft drawn on the Continental National Bank of St. Louis for the amount named.

Colonel Lucius J. Polk, Vice-President of the Santa Fe road in Texas, in response to a call of his name on the roll, stated that the company which he represents would give \$5 for every mile of road the Santa Fe Company owned in Texas, which would make this subscription amount to about \$5,000.

Mr. E. H. R. Green, President of the Texas Midland Railroad, stated that his road was

rather short, but that he would make up the deficiency by counting in all of the sidings and terminals, and then give \$5 per mile on one rail, and returning would give \$5 a mile on the other rail.

Mr. T. J. Freeman, of the Texas & Pacific road, declared that his company would meet the proposition of any other line in the State, either on a mileage basis or otherwise, and that the railroads would all do their full share toward raising the required amount.

Mr. H. M. Mayo, of the Southern Pacific, said it always had been the policy of his company to foster the interests of the State in every way possible, and whatever proposition might be agreed upon among the executive officers of the several railroads within the State, would be accepted by the Southern Pacific.

The Committee on Constitution reported at the afternoon session, and the constitution and by-laws were adopted section by section. The Commission decided to formally incorporate under the laws of the State, and is committed to raise \$250,000. The headquarters of the Commission was fixed at Dallas, and a board of thirteen directors was selected. The members of the Board are: A. W. Houston, Bexar County; John H. Kirby, Harris County; Barnett Gibbs, Dallas; Paul Waples, Tarrant County; L. J. Polk, Galveston; W. W. Seeley, Waco; B. F. Hammett, El Paso; John N. Gilbert, Jefferson County; Walter Tips, Austin; E. B. Perkins, Dallas; Jesse Shain, McKinney; E. H. R. Green, Kaufman County; Monta J. Moore, Milam County.

After adjournment the Executive Committee met to elect officers. They informally reached an agreement, but delayed action until January 13. On that date the meeting was held which resulted in the election of the following: Honorable John H. Kirby, President; W. W. Seeley, of Waco, Walter Tips, of Austin, Lucius J. Polk, of Galveston, Vice-Presidents; Royal A. Ferris, of Dallas, Treasurer, and Thomas Richardson, of Houston, Secretary. The Treasurer was obliged to give a bond of \$50,000. Vouchers under \$500 will be paid on the order of the General Manager and the Executive Committee; vouchers above \$500 will require the signature of President Kirby. Louis J. Wortham, of Austin, was elected General Manager, and his salary fixed at \$250 per month.

In response to an invitation extended by Governor Sayers, a delegation from St. Louis was sent to Dallas by the Exposition Company. The members of this delegation were: Messrs. J. J. Schotten, a director, Louis T. Tune, Henry S. Caulfield, and Charles M. Reeves, Secretary of the Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits. President Yoakum, of the Frisco System, extended the courtesies of his line to them, and while in Dallas they were the guests of the Dallas Commercial Club. On the evening of their arrival, the St. Louis delegation had an informal conference with the members of the Texas Commission, and the plan of organization was discussed in detail. It was decided that the Texas building should be a reproduction of the famous Alamo, the well preserved ruins of which still stand at San Antonio. No

more eloquent reminder of the bravery of men could be selected.

The dinner at the Oriental Hotel in the evening, at which the members of the Commission and the St. Louis delegation were the guests of honor, was one of the most elaborate affairs ever held in Dallas.

Mr. J. T. Trezevant, the Lord Chesterfield of Texas, officiated as toast-master. He is one of the most accomplished after-dinner speakers in a State noted for its orators.

Mr. J. E. Farnsworth, Vice-President of the Commercial Club and Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment, delivered a very pretty address of welcome.

Judge E. B. Perkins, a former native of Missouri, responded to the suggestive toast, "Show Me."

Mr. Henry S. Caulfield, of the St. Louis delegation, responded to the sentiment "1903," and paid a glowing tribute to Texas, its development, and its importance in the sisterhood of States.

"The Associated Commercial Clubs of Texas and the World's Fair" was responded to by Mr. S. A. Fishburn, Secretary of the Associated Clubs.

Mr. M. A. Spooner made a witty response to the toast, "As You Like It."

Honorable Barnett Gibbs talked of "Texas Women and the World's Fair."

"Texas as a Mineral State" was the subject of a pleasing discourse by Honorable B. F. Hammett, Mayor of El Paso, and a former resident of St. Louis.

Mr. Charles M. Reeves, Secretary of the Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits, responded to the sentiment, "The Big Show."

A number of impromptu speeches followed, and it was an early hour before adjournment was taken.

Hon. John H. Kirby, President of the Texas World's Fair Commission, spoke on the subject "Stop Making Objections." He said:

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen—From the turbulent waters of the bolstorous Atlantic upon the east to the dove-like waters of the Pacific upon the west, from the bending palmetto in the sunny southland to the frozen lakes of the Northland, there is not a thing which will not grow better in Texas soil than anywhere else.

Let us illustrate the above at St. Louis in such a magnificent way that not only citizens of Texas but people of America and all the world may learn that God's own country is—Texas.

Let us magnify our advantages, and if we have any disadvantages (it has been my good fortune not to discover them) let us keep them to ourselves.

Every intelligent and progressive citizen of Texas is familiar with the constitutional provision which makes it impossible for the legislature to make an appropriation for the purpose of properly displaying her almost untold resources, and we can gain nothing by folding our hands and saying we will not do our duty simply for the reason that the State is unable to assist us.

If it is found advisable to make some one city in Texas headquarters, let us accept that as a fact, and stop before we commence making objections.

In spite of the knockers who are attempting to magnify the terror and horror of Texas laws, this grand old Lone Star State shows a greater increase of railroad mileage for 1901 than any other State in the Union; and with the addition of her numerous oil fields, increased cotton, corn, sugar, rice and tobacco acreage, her prosperous cattle, lumber and other interests has added more dollars per capita to our wealth than any other year since Texas became a State.

The people of the entire world are taking an interest in the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition to be given in St. Louis in 1903, for the reason that they seem to be universally convinced that it will be much the finest, largest, grandest and most comprehensive exhibit the world has ever seen.

We must make up our minds that Texas will be fittingly represented, quit losing time in making objections, and put our shoulders to the wheel to carry out any plan or scheme of exhibit which the majority decide will bring the best results.

The railroad service between Texas and St. Louis is excellent, and as a direct result of the showing we will make at that great exposition we should be able to induce at least 1,000,000 people to visit this State, and see for themselves the almost innumerable opportunities for safe and profitable investments. Texas has millions of acres of as good lands yet unoccupied as similar lands which sell in States like Illinois and Indiana for from \$50 to \$150 an acre. By bringing an additional 1,000,000 people into Texas, we will not only benefit them, but add enormously to the value of the property of every citizen of this State, let him be planter, farmer, merchant, banker, manufacturer or a follower of any other avocation. It would be merely a waste of your time for me to go into details relative to the numerous resources of this State. Those of us who are assembled here are familiar with Texas. We want to use the great exposition at St. Louis as a medium through which we will acquaint many more millions of people with what we already know.

It was not my purpose to come here to present any special plan or scheme. There are others more capable than myself to carry out that portion of the work, but I do wish to plead with you, and to urge the press and the people universally over the State to stop making objections. If you can't help Texas along its onward march, don't be a stumbling block. It is an old and trite saying that "sugar catches more flies than vinegar," and encouragement is worth a thousand times more as an asset than objections. Let us decide upon some plan, and get to work, and if we find those who can't assist us, let us at least plead with them not to get in the way. Texas can't afford not to be creditably represented at St. Louis, and I believe the work toward that end has been well started, and should be prosecuted without hesitation until we make a magnificent finish. Gentlemen, I thank you.

The members of the Texas World's Fair Commission are:

John H. Kirby, Houston.
L. J. Polk, Galveston.
A. W. Houston, San Antonio.
B. F. Hammett, El Paso.
Barnett Gibbs, Dallas.
James S. Hogg, Austin.
W. W. Seeley, Waco.
Paul Waples, Fort Worth.
J. P. Harrison, Sherman.
H. B. McDonald, Paris.
E. B. Perkins, Dallas.
R. S. Lovett, Houston.
C. H. Allen, Corsicana.
Geo. E. Webb, San Angelo.
C. A. Keating, Dallas.
Sam Sanger, Waco.
N. H. Lassiter, Fort Worth.
A. P. Bush, Colorado City.
Jack Gordon, Paris.
Clint Giddings, Jr., Brenham.
Thos. D. Miller, Dallas.
Vories P. Brown, San Antonio.
H. F. MacGregor, Houston.
E. L. Huffman, Fort Worth.
L. L. Jester, Tyler.
Thos. B. Love, Dallas.
Walter Tips, Austin.
Winfield Scott, Fort Worth.
Robert Kleburg, Corpus Christi.
E. H. Jenkins, San Antonio.
M. A. Spoons, Fort Worth.
H. W. Cortes, Houston.
J. A. Kemp, Wichita Falls.
Thomas A. Pope, Cameron.
A. H. Belo, Dallas.
R. M. Johnston, Houston.

L. J. Hart, San Antonio.
Jesse Shain, McKinney.
Harry Landa, New Braunfels.
Frank P. Holland, Dallas.
E. H. R. Green, Terrell.
Frank Arnold, San Antonio.
W. B. Slosson, Houston.
H. E. Henderson, Sulphur Springs.
T. J. Freeman, Dallas.
C. A. Davies, Pearsall.
William Brooks, Forney.
W. W. Dies, Kountze.
Ed. H. Cunningham, Sugarland.
Frank Grice, San Antonio.
A. H. Morse, Santa Anna.

General Manager Louis J. Wortham has issued the following address, calling upon the Texas people to do their duty at the World's Fair:

At the great world's fairs heretofore held, the State of Texas has not been fittingly represented; therefore, the Honorable Joseph D. Sayers, Governor of the State of Texas, at the earnest solicitation of the people, appointed a number of representative citizens as commissioners, and instructed them to meet and adopt plans for the raising of the necessary funds to prepare and make an exhibit that would reflect credit upon the State of Texas at the Louisiana Exposition to be held in the city of St. Louis in 1903.

The exposition at St. Louis will be the greatest in the world's history. It will especially attract the people of the South and West, and the reaching of these people alone with an exhibit from our State should induce us to make the greatest effort.

But, in addition to this, there will be the most enterprising people of the known world assembled at St. Louis. It is needless to discuss the benefits that will accrue to the State of Texas, and to each individual citizen of the State, from a proper exhibit of our natural and material wealth and resources at this exposition. There is absolutely no one in all Texas who will not be benefited.

It is useless to hope for success without the hearty co-operation of the great mass of the people. We cannot resort to the ordinary means of raising money, but must depend of necessity upon each local community taking the matter in hand and themselves raising the necessary funds. It is a work in which every citizen should cheerfully and actively participate. It is a duty which he owes to himself and to his country, for it is a work to be done for the common good. It must be voluntary.

It is necessary to have a central office to which correspondence may be directed, and that office has been established in the city of Dallas. Plans for organization will be matured and sent out for the consideration of the different communities.

We ask every man and woman in the State of Texas to stop and consider the necessity of this exhibit. If you will do this for but a moment, success will be assured, and Texas will have at St. Louis an exhibit equal to that of any other State in the Union. If every one will seriously consider the subject, there will be absolutely no doubt about the fact that funds and exhibits will be obtained such as will attract the attention of every visitor to the exposition.

We, therefore, ask of every citizen the careful consideration of this question, and after such consideration we ask for such contribution in the way of subscriptions as you may consider that you should make to this, the greatest enterprise in which the people of Texas have ever entered.

CALIFORNIA RAISING FUNDS.

Counties Levying Special Taxes for World's Fair Exhibits.

As the California Legislature does not convene again till 1903 there is no prospect of an appropriation for a California State exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. But under an act of the Legislature, the Board of Supervisors of any California county can levy a tax of two (2) cents on the hundred dollars to provide for a county exhibit at any exposition, at home or abroad. As the counties in nearly every section of the State are moving under this act to get up special county exhibits, the California State Board of Trade has taken up the matter of unifying the movement for local exhibits, and has adopted the following:

"Resolved, That the whole subject of a representation of the State of California at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903, to be held in St. Louis, be referred to a special committee of five, of which the president and secretary shall be members ex-officio, with instructions to investigate and report upon the most feasible method of unifying the efforts which will be made to secure an adequate representation of California as a whole at said Exposition.

"Resolved, That in such attempted unification the individuality of various sections shall be maintained to an extent consistent with a unified collective and effective exhibit of the entire resources of California."

The committee appointed to take the matter in hand will consist of Arthur R. Briggs, of Fresno; C. M. Wooster, of San Jose; General N. P. Chipman, of Red Bluff; J. A. Filcher and W. H. Mills, chairman.

SAN JOAQUIN TO THE FRONT.

The Stockton (Cal.) *Independent* of January 8th joyously announced that the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County had, on the preceding day, unanimously adopted a resolution pledging themselves to levy in September next a tax of two (2) cents on the hundred dollars worth of taxable property, to defray the expense of a special county exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. "A complete exhibit of the products and manufactures of San Joaquin County," were the words of the resolution. Another resolution provided that a copy of the proceedings should be sent to each Board of Supervisors in the San Joaquin Valley, and to each commercial organization in the valley, with the urgent request that the various counties of the valley provide for their representation at the St. Louis Exposition. This action is taken under an act of the last California Legislature, authorizing Boards of Supervisors to levy a tax not exceeding two (2) cents in any one year on each one hundred dollars of valuation, for collecting and displaying the products of counties at expositions, at home or abroad. Under this law, California will probably have a grand collection of county exhibits at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1903.

H. A. Morse, of Santa Anna, Tex., has been added to the Texas World's Fair Commission.

The World's Fair will be held in 1903.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

\$200,000 APPROPRIATED FOR AN INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT AT WORLD'S FAIR.

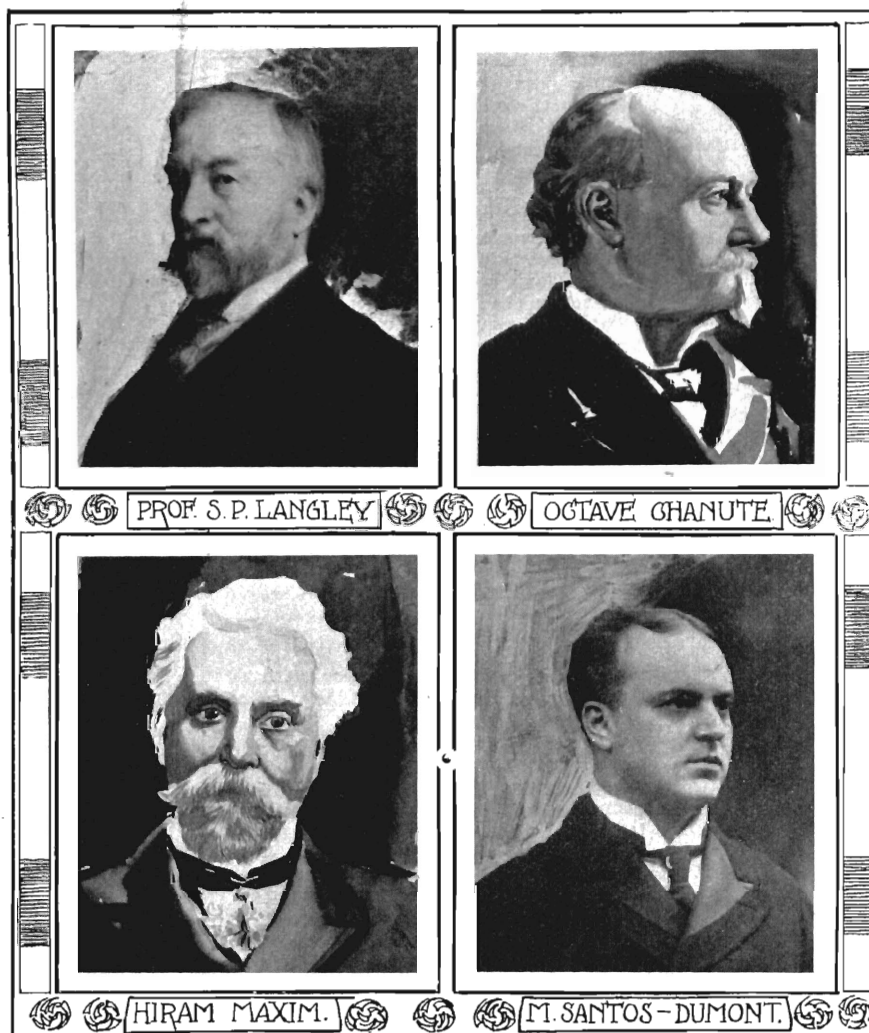
The Executive Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, taking note of recent great achievements in aerial navigation, has unanimously decided to devote \$200,000 to a great aerial navigation contest at the World's Fair in 1903. In apportioning this money as between prizes and necessary expenditures, and also in defining the conditions of the contest, distinguished scientists and aeronautic experts will be consulted, and there is reason to believe that the rules of contest will be so satisfactory as to bring to St. Louis all of the dirigible balloons and flying machines in the world that have made, or can make, a successful voyage in the air.

It is not improbable that the liberal offer of the Exposition Company will greatly stimulate the designing and construction of such machines, and perhaps enable some to obtain the means of perfecting incomplete ones. The contest will certainly be one of the most interesting and attractive events of the World's Fair, and the World Congress of Aeronauts, brought together to witness it, may end in the long sought solution of a problem "as old as Adam."

Long before Ovid's poem told of the flight of Daedalus and his son Icarus from Crete, with wings made of feathers cemented with wax, the problem of aerial navigation was haunting the mind of man. The every day spectacle of flying birds and bats and insects, fixed and has left that problem in his mind, and will keep it there till it is successfully solved. The difficulties in the way of such solution seem less formidable than many that have been overcome through the discoveries of science, the perfection of material appliances and the ingenuity of mechanical inventors.

Of late years, men of the highest scientific attainments, formed into associations for the purpose of experimenting upon and working towards it, have made such progress in the construction of successful flying machines that the whole world appears now to be on the tiptoe of expectation, prepared for the advent of an ocean line of air ships at any moment. The costly automobile requires very costly improved roads for its successful use. The railroads are far apart, and their

trains must stop at stations far apart. So every resident of the rural districts has occasional dreams of possessing in the future an individual airship of his own, in which he can fly anywhere like a bird, regardless of roads, trees, fences, rivers or houses.



DISTINGUISHED AERIALISTS INTERESTED IN WORLD'S FAIR AIRSHIP TOURNAMENT.

The structure of flying animals and their methods of flight have been minutely studied and recorded with exhaustive analysis. The motions of fish, turtles and other aquatic animals in water, and the different or similar conditions affecting their motion, and that of birds in the air, have been carefully traced. With the conditions of aerial navigation clearly understood, nothing remained but to devise means suitable to the conditions.

When Joseph and Stephen Montgolfier sent up their first fire balloons in 1783, and ascents were made from Paris in December of the same year in a balloon inflated with hydrogen gas, it was supposed that this

means of overcoming gravitation would soon make aerial navigation easy, that means would be devised for steering balloons as ships are steered on the ocean. But, comparatively, water is heavy, inelastic and incompressible, while air is comparatively very light, elastic and compressible. Both yield readily to pressure when unconfined, and thus form movable fulcra to bodies action upon them. A ship floats on the water and requires only to be propelled. A flying body requires to be both supported and propelled. The ship is acted upon by both air and water; the balloon by the air only. It floats in, not on, the air, and is at the mercy of the

slightest atmospheric motions, rising when it is lighter than the quantity of air it has displaced, and sinking when it weighs more than this quantity of air. So it was soon ascertained that balloons were only lifting machines that could not be steered. All the steering devices applied to them failed. Still men did not despair of the balloon as an aid to aerial navigation. Its buoyancy might support or help to support some flying machine needing only such assistance to succeed.

Dirigible balloon experiments were the result, of which the most noted, if not the most successful to date were those recently made by M. Santos-Dumont. But many aeronautic experimenters have held that an attachment strong enough to direct a balloon would be strong enough to destroy it; that bodies floating in the air cannot be controlled by any practicable attachment, and that the only successful air ship will be one that, like the bird, supports and propels itself by its own mechanical power. These have thought that the problem could be solved by machines with weight properly proportioned to a power sufficient for both elevation and propulsion by its own flying appliances, such as

wings, screws or aero-planes, wedged forward by screws. A part of the power of this machine will be derived from the modeling of its surfaces, so as to extract from the air the recoil or resistance necessary to elevate and carry it forward.

Along both these lines of experiment recent progress has been made, encouraging hopes of complete success. The number of dirigible balloons and of flying machines proper that have made more or less successful aerial flights is large enough to inspire aeronautic circles with much confidence. New wonders are being wrought every day by electric discoveries, new material, and new forces are being daily introduced into

the world's work, and it is hoped that in this way the material wanted, and the missing link necessary to perfect the machinery of completely successful aerial navigation, will soon be supplied.

The newspapers of Europe and America for a year past have been teeming with reports of airship feats, balloon races and long distance balloon voyages. There can be no doubt that aeronautic circles have been uncommonly active of late, and that the interest excited by their performances is profound and universal.

At the St. Louis Coliseum there were, in connection with the annual St. Louis Exposition, in September, 1900, daily exhibitions of the performances of the skycycle and the electric aerial torpedo of Prof. Carl E. Myers, of Frankfort, Herkimer Co., N. Y., who has been for twenty-five years engaged in the manufacture of balloons and aeronautic apparatus. The skycycle, a gas spindle airship, when Prof. Myers took his seat and began to operate the pedals with his feet and the cranks with his hands, arose to a height of about fifteen or twenty feet above the floor, and moved smoothly around the limited space of the Coliseum for about fifteen minutes, being guided with apparent ease till it alighted. The electric aerial torpedo, propelled by a one and one-half horse power electrical motor, weighing four pounds, started from an elevated platform, across the arena, arose as it flew, and then, turning about, retraced its course in a curve, gradually rising till it reached the ceiling by a spiral pathway. It then sank vertically to the ground, rose again, and circled in a path limited by the arena, till part of the way around the oval, when it described a figure eight, and flew off, recircling in the opposite direction with cycloidal curves, resting occasionally within reach of the spectators to permit inspection of its working parts.

Prof. Myers claims that he has safely navigated his skycycle over thirty counties in New York, and over fifteen States. The one he exhibited in St. Louis, in 1900, was thirty-nine feet long, sixteen feet in diameter, and carried 200 pounds.

His electrical aerial torpedo, made of red and yellow silk, and filled with hydrogen gas till it is as hard as a stone, to prevent deformation from air pressure, he regards as the greatest invention, the one susceptible of the most useful and important development. With it, he says, he has made a trip of 660 miles at an average speed of twelve miles an hour, employing what he calls a spontaneous combustion caloric engine that receives most of its power from the air that cools its cylinder and costs nothing. At present he is devising a new motor which will be known as the acetylene gas motor. It will be a rotary capable of 5,000 revolutions per minute.

His skycycle is a dirigible balloon operated with aeroplanes, and is "heavier than air." The aerial torpedo is also heavier than air, and sustained and aided by aeroplanes. He contends that it is founded on lines permitting its extension as a commercial transport. Even in its present state it will, he says, carry five or ten passengers 800 miles at a moderate speed of twenty miles per hour for

forty hours without renewal of supplies, and at a cost of one cent per mile for each passenger, and he claims that it will do this in any ordinary wind such as will not drive birds to their roost.

Prof. Myers is only one of a score of aeronauts who have written to the World's Fair Association in regard to the big tournament in 1903. Most of them think they have solved the problem of successful aerial navigation, or are near the solution of it.

The Executive Committee has referred the matter to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. C. W. Knapp and Nathan Frank, and these gentlemen, together with Mr. Skiff, Director of Exhibits, are in correspondence with a number of scientists, who have made aerial navigation a special study. They invited Prof. S. B. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, and Mr. Octave Chanute, an eminent civil engineer of Chicago, to St. Louis, and the latter paid them a visit, Prof. Langley having other engagements at the time.

These gentlemen, who have achieved distinction in other scientific fields, have both demonstrated the feasibility of aerial navigation by mechanical appliances such as the aeroplane, and both expect great results from the aerial tournament at St. Louis in 1903. Mr. Chanute gave Messrs. Knapp and Frank some valuable advice in regard to the proposed tournament, and he advised them also in the selection of a commission of experts to assist in arranging the tournament, and in the management of the latter.

The World's Fair authorities are in correspondence with Monsieur Henri Deutsch, of Paris, and it is expected that the services of this distinguished patron of aerial navigation will be secured for the proposed tournament. Sir Hiram Maxim, the knighted American of England, who has won fame as an inventor of arms as well as an aeronaut, says that he has spent \$100,000 in aerial experiments, and is willing to spend as much more in preparation for the St. Louis tournament of 1903.

The classification already adopted and being promulgated by the exposition provides for an exhibit of aerial navigation in the Department of Transportation. In the scope of the International Congresses which will treat of exhibits from an academic standpoint, provision has been made for an Aerostatic Congress. The aerial tournament, therefore, is an additional step, adding to the exhibit, and to the discussion of aerostatics the actual demonstration.

Group 77 in the Department of Transportation will be devoted entirely to exhibits of aerial navigation. It will embrace four classes as follows:

Class 481. Balloon construction; fabrics, varnishes, cars, valves, netting, cordage; appliances for stopping balloons, anchors, grapnels. Generation of hydrogen and of other light gases. Captive balloons.

Class 482. Aerial voyages; use of balloons for the study of the atmosphere, air currents, clouds, temperature at great heights, optical phenomena, etc. Drawings, maps of journeys, diagrams, photographs.

Class 483. Military ballooning; military captive balloons and their accessories, winding drums, transport wagons; apparatus for inflation.

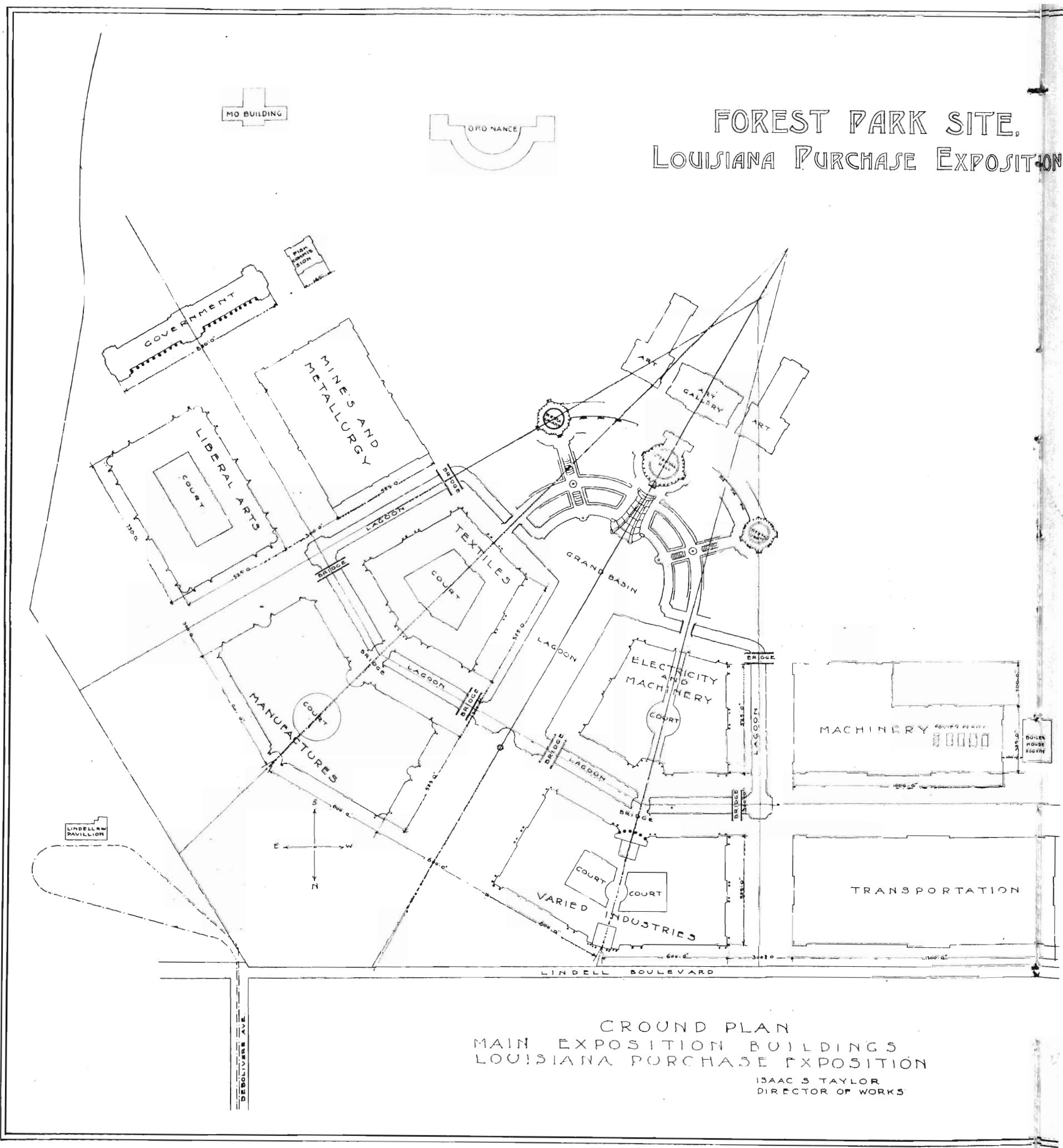
Class 484. Aerial navigation; dirigible balloons and guiding apparatus; flying machines; screw propellers; aeroplanes and parachutes.

It is believed that the International Congress devoted to aerostatics will bring together those who have given attention to the science of aerial navigation in all parts of the world, and the tournament will insure the presence of many who have actually attempted to carry out the theories.

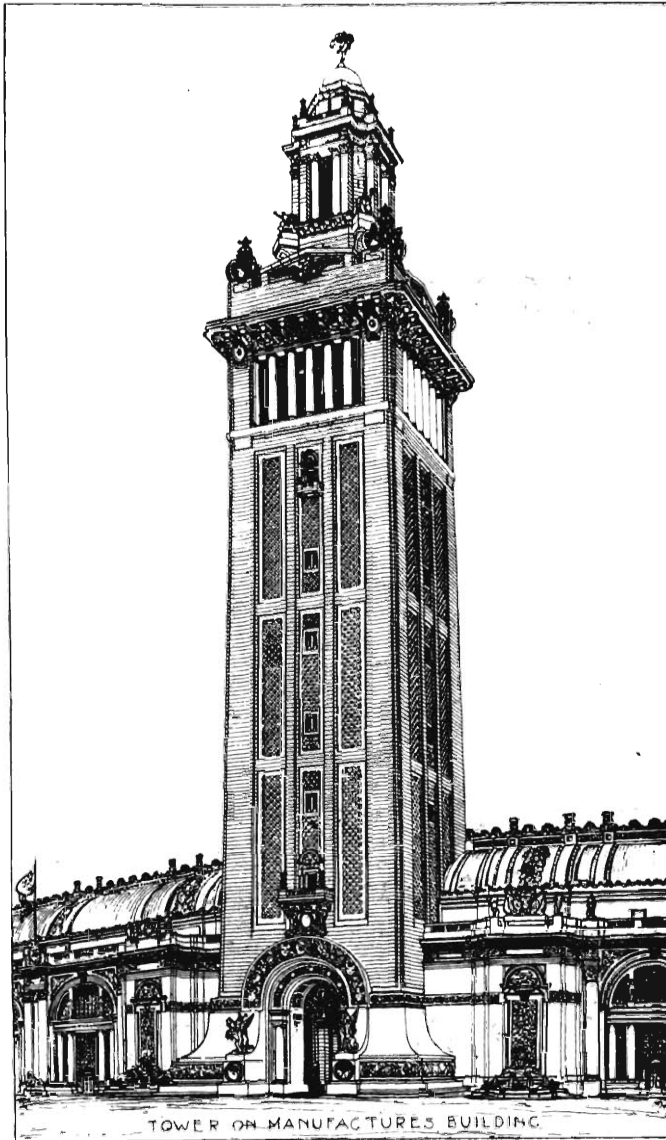
As was contemplated when the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company appropriated \$200,000, to be expended in prizes for an airship contest, the announcement has given a great impetus to the construction of aeronautic machines of all sorts. Not only dirigible balloons, but self-lifting and self-sustaining flying machines, without balloon attachments, are being built for the contest by scores of inventors who were before unable to obtain the requisite capital. Many a promising model has remained untested through lack of means to develop its lines into a machine of sufficient size and power. Now, every few days we hear of some American inventor who has been working on the problem for years, and has at last obtained the means to perfect a machine for the great airship contest of 1903. The prospect now is, that the United States alone will supply more than a dozen entries capable of more or less successful aerial navigation, and the additional entries from Europe will probably make the contest of 1903 the most remarkable sky spectacle the world ever witnessed. Such an assemblage of all the best efforts of modern science should either make aerial navigation an accomplished fact, or the study of them all, and a comparison of their several performances should suggest to some one of the experimenters present an improved combination making aerial navigation an element in commercial transportation. The first tramway trains, and the first steamboats were but crude, feeble and unpromising attempts at improvements which in a few more years revolutionized commerce.

The first formal entry in the aeronautic tournament of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was made by Mr. Gustave Whitehead, of Bridgeport, Conn., who is now making improvements in an aeroplane flying machine in which he has already made flights. It is made of bamboo and silk, the body 3x3 feet and 16 feet long, with great wings, operated by a double compound high-pressure engine of twenty-horsepower. The entire weight is 280 pounds. This machine, last June, with an operator on board, made a safe and successful flight to a distance of one and one-half miles.

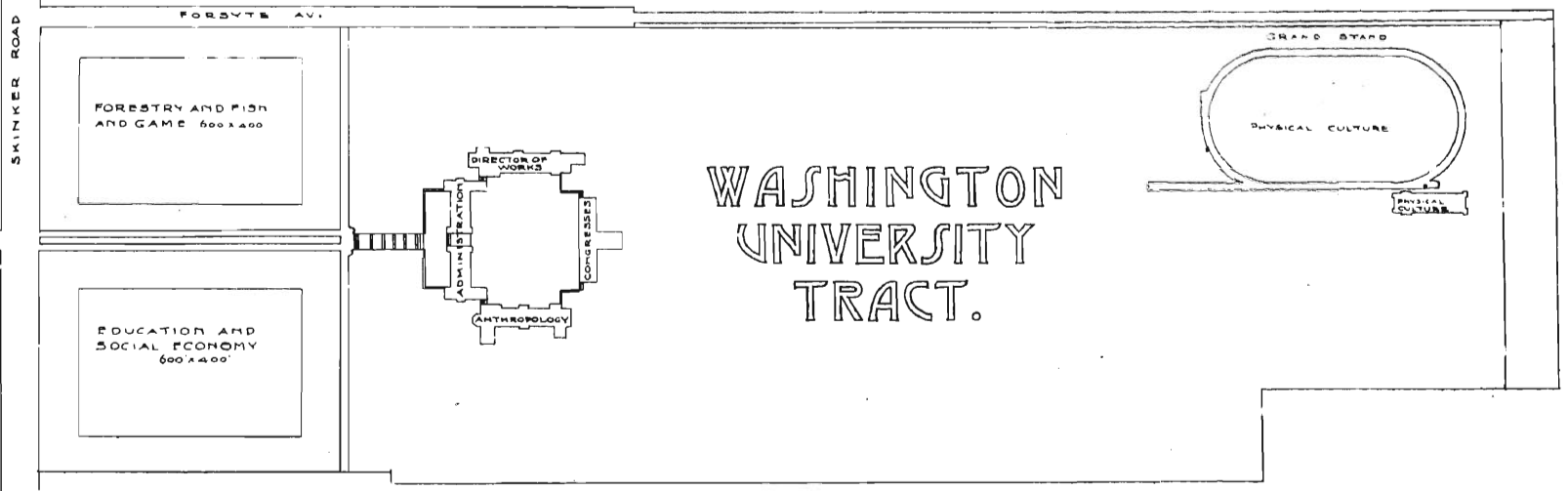
Nathan Stubblefield, the Kentucky inventor of the wireless telephone, has sent in a written request that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition offer a money prize for the best wireless telephone invention.



ION.



TOWER ON MANUFACTURES BUILDING.



KENTUCKY AND WORLD'S FAIR.

Delegation of Missourians Visit the Blue Grass State.

A very strong appeal was made to the State pride of Kentucky, and her motherly interest in Missouri, when the Legislature at Frankfort, on the 28th of January gave audience to the delegation from Missouri that had asked for a hearing in behalf of the bill providing for a Kentucky exhibit at the World's Fair. The Kentucky Society of St. Louis, and the sister society of Kansas City, sent each a number of its members, natives of Kentucky, now prominent

G. Boyd, George Weitzel, and Samuel Williams.

The members of the Committee of the Kentucky Society of St. Louis were Robt. H. Kern, Geo. H. Small, John Young Brown, Jr., Benj. Gratz, S. Milton Hitt, John M. Wood, and Thomas H. Francis.

The committee representing the Kentucky Society of Kansas City were John A. Hanley, W. W. Collins, Kelly Brent, A. F. Evans.

Before starting, these gentlemen had mailed to the legislators and editors of Kentucky an eloquent and beautifully printed memorial address to the General Assembly of Kentucky, written by S. T. Price, of the

Even at Chicago her appropriation of \$125,000 for a representation at the Columbian Exposition seemed to have been made more as a testimonial of good will to the people of Illinois, than for any purpose of advertising herself. It was not all used, and there was no attempt at a complete display.

But the reception of the delegation in Kentucky soon removed this apprehension. They found the Kentuckians of the Twentieth century fully awake to the significance of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial, mindful of the historic part their fathers had played a hundred years ago, and full of affectionate feeling for their kindred of the Louisiana Purchase States. The visitors



MACHINERY BUILDING—NORTHEAST VIEW.

in the professional and business life of Missouri, with the Kentucky Auxiliary Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, to plead for a World's Fair representation worthy of their old mother State. The Chairman of the Kentucky Auxiliary Committee is Hon. Harry B. Hawes, President of the Jefferson Club, and of the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners and the Secretary is Lieutenant-Governor John A. Lee. The members were ex-Gov. Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, Ex-Govs. W. J. Stone and Thos. T. Crittenden, Judge Wm. C. Jones, Breckenridge Jones, Edward H. Semple, Estill McHenry, Dr. W. G. Moore, Sim. T. Price, W. S. McChesney, Jr., Gen. Geo. H. Shields, Scott Blewett, Wm.

St. Louis Bar, on the subject of their mission, and the foregoing list of names shows that they carried a full equipment of oratorical talent with them. They all felt a keen personal interest in the action of their native State. They could not brook the thought of seeing her forget the historic part she had played in wresting the Northwest Territory from the British King, and in bringing about the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory, and it would have been a personal mortification to every one of them to see her taking a pauper part in a great national celebration of that grand achievement. They were apprehensive on this point, because Kentucky has hitherto appeared indisposed to advertise herself and her resources at great expositions.

were received with open arms, with uncorked bottles, and feasted on all sorts of blue-grass dainties. At Louisville the newspapers printed pictures of them and devoted many columns about the flattering attentions they had received, giving also biographical sketches of them. At the State capital the city and State officers and the Legislature devoted a whole day to their reception and entertainment, and to their presentation of the World's Fair matter. Then they were taken to Lexington, Ky., for further feasting and were treated there to a splendid horse show. Everywhere they were told that everybody was ready to go to work for the World's Fair bill, and that they might rely on Kentucky to do more than she had ever before attempted for a World's Fair.

Deutschland erwacht.

Besuch von Adolphus Busch erfolgreich.

Spezial-Korrespondenz des „WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN.“

Berlin, den 9. Januar 1902.

Deutschland gelangt allmählich zu der Erkenntnis, daß in St. Louis die größte und bedeutendste Weltausstellung stattfinden wird, welche jemals auf der westlichen Hemisphäre abgehalten wurde.

Während Herr Adolphus Busch, der Vorsitz der Weltausstellungs-Komitees für ausländische Angelegenheiten, letzten Sommer gelegentlich seines hiesigen Aufenthaltes hochstehenden Regierungsbeamten, Fabrikanten und Exporteuren seine Aufmerksamkeit machte, waren die Ausstellungen noch nicht vielversprechend. Deutsche Aussteller hatten kaum ihre von Paris zurückgekauften Risten ausgepackt. „Wir sind ausstellungsmüde“ lautete gewöhnlich die Antwort auf eine an sie gerichtete Einladung zur Beteiligung an der St. Louiser Centennial-Exposition.

Wie jedoch der Handel sich nach dem Schwerpunkt gewisser kommerzieller Gesetze richtet, und wie der Wind umschlägt, so ist in der Gefinnung für die St. Louiser Weltausstellung plötzlich ein bedeutender Umschlag eingetreten. Zuerst schaffte sich bei den deutschen Exporteuren, Fabrikanten und Industriellen der verschiedenen Branchen die typische Stellung, daß die Vereinigten Staaten von Nord Amerika gegenwärtig der beste Kunde ist, den Deutschland besitzt.

Es mögen die Agrarier im Reichstag behaupten, daß die Handelsbilanz beider Reiche zu Ungunsten Deutschlands sei, daß die Vereinigten Staaten durch ihren Tarif eine Mauer geschaffen, und daß hierdurch ein Schutzwall unumgänglich notwendig geworden. Trotzdem bleibt es eine Tatsache, daß Deutschland und Amerika durch ihre Handelsbeziehungen enger verbrüdet sind, als irgend ein Land der Welt.

Deutschland mag arm sein an Rohmaterialien, auch mag ihm der Reichtum des Amerikaners fehlen; dagegen ist es im Besitze außergewöhnlicher Hilfsmittel zur Hebung seiner Industrie. Durch Anwendung seiner unübertrefflichen wissenschaftlichen und technischen Methoden werden aus Rohmaterialien Waaren erzeugt, die auf dem Weltmarkte raschen Absatz finden.

Es ist wahr, daß der Flächeninhalt Deutschlands kleiner ist als derjenige des Unionstaates Texas, und daß das verhältnismäßig kleine Gebiet von 56 Millionen Menschen bevölkert ist; ebenso bleibt es aber eine Tatsache, daß in der letzten Dekade, einschließlich der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord Amerika, kein Land der Welt seinen auswärtigen Handel, seine heimatische Industrie und Fabrikation so gehoben hat wie Deutschland. Hand in Hand geht es mit Amerika seinen Handel in allen Theilen der Welt aus.

Selbst wenn keine anderen Gründe vorliegen würden, so ist Deutschland schon allein im Interesse seines Handels gezwungen, sich in hervorragender Weise an der St. Louiser Weltausstellung zu beteiligen. Die Einfuhr von amerikanischen Maschinen, Geräten, Werkzeugen aller Art, von Schreibmaschinen und Mobiliar, Mineralien und mannigfachen Rohmaterialien hat wohl in Deutschland keine geringe Realität und Eifersucht hervorgeufen. Ich habe aber vielfach vernommen, daß die amerikanische Konkurrenz nicht ungenügend gesehen wird. Jeder von Amerika heimkehrende Geschäftsmann, welchem es vergönnt war Einblick in die amerikanische Geschäftswelt, ihre Methoden, sowie in das vorhandene Betriebsfeld zu nehmen, ist voll der Anerkennung und Bewunderung. Gustave Schulze, einer der bedeutendsten Kohlen-Großhändler Deutschlands, speichert zur Zeit ungeheure Massen von Harzkohlen auf, da das amerikanische Produkt billiger ist als das englische und noch dazu die Qualität desselben übertrifft.

Der in Deutschland eingetretene Aufschwung in der Stahlbranche, wie auch das Aufblühen im Tabak-, Kohlen-, Petroleum-, Maschinen- und sonstigem Handel, hat viel zur Hebung und Annäherung der beiderseitigen Interessen beigetragen. Dieses ist in beiden Ländern ersichtlich.

Dies herbei eine stete Nachfrage nach amerikanischen Neuheiten, auch kann man täglich die Gründung amerikanischer Geschäftslokale und Comptoirs beobachten. Die Maschinenhallen halten große Lager von amerikanischen Erzeugnissen vorrätig; besonders Loewe & Co., eine der bedeutendsten Handlungsfirmer Deutschlands. In ihren Verkaufsräumen sind nur amerikanische Fabrikate vorzufinden. Täglich werden diese von Ingenieuren und Fachleuten aus allen Theilen Deutschlands in Augenschein genommen und finden die größte Anerkennung. Amerikanische Pflüge und landwirtschaftliche Maschinen werden von vielen Landwirthen gebraucht.

Wohl mögen Zeitungsartikel den Glauben erwecken, daß Deutschland gegenwärtig in einer Agitation gegen die sogenannte amerikanische Gefahr begriffen und daß ein hoher Einfuhrzoll zum Schutze der heimathlichen Industrie nöthig sei. Solche Kundgebungen repräsentiren aber nur das Interesse Einzelner, welche eine Verdrängung der Interessen der breiten Masse deutscher Industrieller und Fabrikanten bezwecken. Letztere geben unumwunden zu, daß Deutschland nur gewinnen kann, wenn es seine Pforten für die Einfuhr amerikanischer Waaren und Produkte offen hält.

Kein anderes Land der Welt kann Rohmaterialien für Fabrikationszwecke, für Mäßen und sonstige Gewerbe so billig wie die

Vereinigten Staaten liefern. Diesen Vortheil hält aber Deutschland durch seine billige Arbeitskraft und mannigfachen Hilfsmittel völlig im Gleichgewicht. Mit größerem Erfolge als irgend ein anderes Land, einschließlich der Vereinigten Staaten, hat es Wissenschaft und Technik bei der Fabrikation verwendet. Amerikanische Techniker strömen nach Deutschland, um ihre Studien zu vervollkommen und neue Ideen zu gewinnen.

Man kann von Thür zu Thür gehen und die größten Importeure und Fabrikanten befragen und alle werden zugestehen, daß der Einfluß der Vereinigten Staaten auf Deutschland nutzbringend gewesen ist.

Möglich, daß durch Infratitelung des „Tingley Gesetzes“, einige Geschäftsweige verkrüppelt wurden, dagegen hat aber Deutschland durch die billigeren und dabei in Qualität besseren Rohmaterialien, wie auch durch von Amerika gelieferte Maschinen bei weitem mehr gewonnen, als es durch Zollerschlägungen Schaden erlitten. Es ist keine leere Behauptung, daß 90 Prozent der Bevölkerung Deutschlands, mit Einschluß der industriellen und kommerziellen Interessenten, einen hohen Schutzoll verworfen und möglichst freundliche Beziehungen zwischen beiden Ländern befürworten. Heute, wo die Augen der gesamten Welt auf die Vereinigten Staaten von Nord Amerika gerichtet sind, von welchen man die größten Ermäßigungen hört, wird es nicht schwer sein Deutsche für ein amerikanisches Unternehmen zu gewinnen.

Nicht allein die Presse, sondern auch Zusammenkünfte und Vorträge deutscher Ingenieure, Mechaniker und Fabrikanten tragen viel zur Bannmachungs bei, daß die Vereinigten Staaten eine bedeutende Weltausstellung abhalten werden.

Die Phrase „Deutschland ist ausstellungsmüde“ fällt in sich selbst zusammen. Bereitet doch Düsseldorf eine große Ausstellung vor und hier in Berlin finden augenblicklich Ausstellungen von Automobilen, landwirtschaftlichen Produkten und elektrischen Fahrzeugen statt.

Durch die St. Louiser Weltausstellung ist Deutschland die beste Gelegenheit zur Hebung seines Handels in Amerika geboten. Daher wird auch Deutschland leicht zu hervorragender Beteiligung angeregt werden können, doch ist hierfür die Publikation von guten und sachlichen Artikeln eine unumgängliche Nothwendigkeit. Einen sehr guten Eindruck würde es auch machen, wenn die St. Louiser Verwaltung einen hervorragenden Deutschen zum Vizepräsidenten ihrer Interessen ernennen würde, und zwar einen Mann von nationaler Bedeutung, dessen Name im Publikum und bei den Fabrikanten einen guten Klang hat.

Auf persönliches Befragen brachte ich in Erfahrung, daß sich die allgemeine Stimmung sehr zu Gunsten der St. Louiser Weltausstellung gehoben hat. Die Ausstellungen für eine rege Theilnahme sind bedeutend besser als vor einigen Monaten. Allgemein ist es bekannt, daß dem St. Louiser Unternehmen sehr bedeutende Geldmittel zur Verfügung stehen, sowie daß Leute von nationalem Rufe die Leitung in Händen haben und somit ein glänzender Erfolg gesichert ist. Schon jetzt laufen bei den amerikanischen Konsulaten von allen Seiten Anfragen bezüglich der St. Louiser Ausstellung ein.

Deutschland ist sich bewußt, daß seine Ausstellung in Chicago an Größe und Bedeutung nicht seinen Hilfsmitteln und seinem Reichthum entsprach. In den seither verfloffenen Jahren hat Deutschland seinen Handel sowohl mit Amerika als auch der gesamten Welt bedeutend vergrößert und hierbei auch seine freundschaftlichen Beziehungen erweitert und befestigt. Heute gehen neun Prozent der Gesamtexporte Deutschlands nach den Vereinigten Staaten. Englands und auch Oesterreich-Ungarns Export hat sich vermindert, dagegen ist „Onkel Sam“ ein besserer Kunde geworden. Anno 1898 betrug der Import Englands von Deutschland zwanzig Prozent der deutschen Gesamtexporte, heute ist derselbe auf neunzehn Prozent gesunken. Oesterreich-Ungarns Import hat um ein Prozent abgenommen, während die Einfuhr „Onkel Sams“ in Deutschland eine Zunahme von über einem Prozent aufweisen.

Deutsche Industrielle und Fabrikanten sind unzweifelhaft von dem Bewußtsein durchdrungen, daß Deutschlands Zukunft zum großen Theil von den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord Amerika abhängig ist. Unter diesen Umständen bietet die St. Louiser Ausstellung Interessenten die beste Gelegenheit ihren Wunsch für Erhaltung der bestehenden freundschaftlichen Beziehungen erkennen zu geben und gleichzeitig zu beweisen, in welchem Grade Deutschland vorgeschritten ist in der Verbesserung seiner Maschinen, seiner chemischen Systeme, Mäßenanlagen und vor allem in seinen weit überlegenen Methoden für Verwerthung von Abfällen.

Deutschland hat viele bemerkenswerthe Maschinen, Apparate und Methoden, welche sich von unschätzbarem Werthe für den amerikanischen Fabrikanten erweisen würden. Erst kürzlich wurde ein neuer Prozeß für Verhärtung von Stahl patentirt. Chemische, Patents und Fachgelehrten berichten täglich über Einzelheiten neuer Erfindungen, Verfahren und Methoden.

Ohne Zweifel kann auf einen zahlreichen Besuch der Weltausstellung gerechnet werden. Jeder deutsche Geschäftsmann wünscht die amerikanischen Einrichtungen und Methoden persönlich in Augenschein zu nehmen, wozu die St. Louiser Ausstellung die beste und bequemste Gelegenheit bietet. Große Reisegesellschaften können behufs eines gemeinsamen Besuchs der Ausstellung gebildet werden. Um aber dieses zu erreichen, ist vor allem eine genügende Propaganda sehr nothwendig.

G. M. Zuhnow.

GERMANY AWAKENING.

Adolphus Busch's Visit Now Bears Results.

(Special Correspondence of WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN.)

BERLIN, January 9th.

Germany is awakening to the fact that St. Louis will be the scene of the greatest Exposition ever held on the Western Hemisphere. When Adolphus Busch, chairman of the Exposition Committee on Foreign Relations, visited leading officials and business men, as well as exporters of Germany, during his sojourn here this summer, the results were not very cheering. German exhibitors had just unpacked their cases, returned from the Paris Exposition. „We are exposition tired,” was the answer with which invitations to participate in the Louisiana Centennial Exposition were greeted. But as trade follows certain commercial laws of gravitation and winds veer, so has the sentiment here toward the St. Louis Fair undergone a marked change. First of all, the fact presented itself to German exporters, to the big textile chemical, electrical, gun, implement manufacturers, that the United States is to-day the best customer Germany possesses. The agrarians in the Reichstag may insist that the trade balance against the empire is too large, that the United States tariff doors are tightly sealed, and that a protective defensive tariff law is necessary, but the fact remains that there are no other two countries which are so closely allied in trade and commerce as Germany and the United States. Germany may lack raw materials and the facilities of manufacturing and wealth of the „Yankee,” but it has tremendous resources in developing its industries, converting raw materials by its unexcelled scientific and technical processes into articles which speedily find a market in foreign countries. It may be true that the area of the Fatherland is less than that of Texas and that 56,000,000 souls are crowded within this small space, but it is likewise a fact that during the last decade no other country, excepting the United States, has developed its foreign commerce, its domestic industries and resources of manufacture as Germany. In South America, Australia, the continental European markets, Africa, Asia and British colonies, it is Germany and the United States which are forging ahead side by side.

Germany will be obliged to take an important part in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, if for no other reason than to protect itself. The invasion of American goods in Germany—machinery, tools, mining and manufacturing implements, iron ore, steel billets, typewriters, office furniture, minerals and many kinds of raw and manufactured materials—has created not a little commercial rivalry and jealousy. But I discovered that this rivalry is strongly mingled with admiration. Every German business man who comes back from a visit to the United States is eloquent in his praise of American resources and „Yankee” business methods. Gustave Schulze, one of the largest coal merchants in Germany, is piling up Reading anthracite coal on his docks, because „Yankee” coal is now much lower in price than English coal.

The operations of the steel corporation, tobacco, coal, petroleum, machine, copper and other corporations in Germany during the last few years, and never so active as now, have brought about a community of interest between the Teutons and the Americans which one may read on all sides. American novelties are demanded everywhere. New American stores and branch offices are opened almost every day. Machine shops are being stocked with American machinery. The firm of Loewe & Co., one of the largest machine plants in Germany, is stocked entirely with American machinery, and engineers and mechanics from all over the country come to study the shop and praise the appliances. American plows and agricultural appliances are used everywhere on the farms.

It may appear from press dispatches that Germany is now indulging in a campaign of invective against the "American Peril" and proclaiming a high agrarian tariff as the only weapon with which to meet this enemy and preserve home industries, but these are the complaints of a few men who represent special interests and whose voices drown the demands of the great mass of German industrial, commercial and manufacturing interests. These admit freely that Germany has everything to gain by keeping its ports open to American raw materials and products. No other country can supply raw materials for manufacturing purposes, mills and other branches of trade as cheaply as the United States. Germany counteracts this influence because it possesses cheap labor and tremendous operative resources. It has applied science and technique to manufacturing more successfully than any other country, not even excepting the United States. United States chemists and students of technical appliances come to Germany to get new ideas and learn. Moreover, one might go to one after another of Germany's big exporters and importers, and one hears invariably the same remark, "The influence of the United States on Germany has been wholesome." The Dingley bill may have crippled a few industries when it was placed in operation. But Germany has profited from the cheapness and superior quality of raw materials and machinery offered by the United States in much larger measure than it suffered through tariff restrictions. It is claimed that 90 per cent of the population of Germany, including industrial and commercial interests, do not want a high protective tariff and want the United States and Germany to stand on the most friendly grounds.

It is not difficult to interest Germans in an American enterprise these days, when the United States is regarded as a "magical box" from which strange things and great achievements are looked for. Similarly, it is getting to be widely known, through the press and in meetings of engineers, mechanics and exporting interests, that the United States is to have another great Exposition. Moreover, the stock phrase that "Germany is exposition tired" is wholly a misconception. Dusseldorf is being prepared for a big exposition. Here in Berlin there are expositions to exhibit automobiles, fire apparatus, colonial productions, electrical vehicles of all kinds.

Moreover, it is easier to awaken Germany to the opportunities presented by the St. Louis Exposition to increase its trade with the United States, because of the organized character of its industries, branches of trade and exchanges of all kinds. What is chiefly necessary is the publication of good literature. Moreover, Germans would feel themselves gratified if the St. Louis management appoints some sterling, well-known German man to represent its interests here, who is known to Germany and its business men. I have made several inquiries as to the sentiment toward the St. Louis Fair among representative business men, and the answer to-day is much more cheering than it was several months ago. It is understood that the St. Louis Exposition has unusually large resources at its command, and is headed by men of national reputation, which guarantees a brilliant achievement.

Inquiries are pouring in upon the Consul-General here and at various other leading German industrial centers as to the scope and prospects of the St. Louis Exposition.



JOSEPH BRUCKER,
Representative in Germany.

Germany realizes to-day that it did not make so large or good a showing at Chicago as its resources and means would allow. But during the years which have intervened, Germany has completely revolutionized its trade with the United States, as well as the rest of the world, while closer bonds of commercial sympathy have been established. Over nine per cent of Germany's export trade is to the United States. British and Austria-Hungary exports have decreased, but the United States is to-day the best buyer in Germany, relatively speaking. In 1898, British imports from Germany amounted to 20 per cent of the total exports of Germany, and now England receives 19 per cent. Austria-Hungary has declined over one per cent, while the United States gained one per cent in buying goods from Germany. Consequently, it is not hard to discount much of the "anti-American" talk which one may hear these days. It is indisputable that the German industrial and manufacturing interests of

Germany are anxious to maintain existing tariff relations and believe that Germany's future lies largely in the hands of the United States. Under these circumstances, the St. Louis Exposition offers these interests an opportunity to display both their desire to be on good terms and likewise show the United States how far Germany has advanced in perfecting its appliances, its chemical institutions, milling plants, and, above all, its superior methods of economizing waste piles. Germany has many remarkable machines, appliances and methods which would prove of incalculable value to American manufacturers. It was recently that a new process of making hard steel was patented here. The chemical, patent and trade papers bring every week details of new inventions, new appliances and methods.

Personal attendance may be counted on with a certainty. Every German business man wants to study American institutions and methods. The St. Louis World's Fair offers to him the easiest and most complete way of "sizing up" the country. Large societies may be formed which would go over in a body if the proper methods are employed and publicity extended.

C. A. LUBNOW.

MR. JOSEPH BRUCKER.

Joseph Brucker, who has been appointed World's Fair Commissioner to Germany for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was born at Ischl, Austria, in 1849. He received an academic education and emigrated to the United States in 1871. In the Centennial year he became a full citizen, and since that time has always been very active as a journalist and public speaker. From 1892 to 1901 he was managing editor of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, Chicago. About a year ago Mr. Brucker went to Berlin, Germany, to establish a journal, the *Columbia*, with the object to increase the American export trade in the spirit of reciprocity, and to cultivate friendly relations between the United States and the Fatherland. He acts over there, so to speak, as a sentinel, watching affairs, rebuking attacks against our people and government, correcting erroneous impressions and tempering the hostile feeling engendered by ignorance and by the influence of selfish political parties.

A prominent American wrote to Mr. Brucker before he left for Germany: "It was with more than usual interest that I studied the outlines of your European project. To a man of my knowledge of affairs here and abroad the wonder is not that your ideas have been formed, but that they have not been formed a long time ago. I have no doubt that an enterprise of this kind is almost a necessity for the American trade in its present development. The United States has ceased to be an agricultural country merely, and, while the European markets will always be hungry for the products of our soil, we have advanced at such rapid strides in quite a number of important industries that we compete with the world in regard to them. All that it takes is to open the channel, and I cannot conceive of a quicker and safer way to do so than by the enterprise which you have conceived. To

my mind, its success is assured, because, first, the idea is correct in its conception; second, because this is the right time to realize it; and, third, because of all men whom I know, you are the best equipped for the purpose."

Mr. Brucker's *Columbia* is a fine-looking paper and well illustrated. It circulates largely among people who are likely to exhibit, or at least will pay a visit to St. Louis during the World's Fair. He has the best connections in both countries, and undoubtedly will be of great service to the World's Fair management as the resident commissioner for Germany.

Mr. Brucker spent the first half of January at World's Fair Headquarters and then returned to Germany.

THE FRENCH COLONIES AT THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

BY PAUL OEKER,

Delegate of the Syndicat de la Presse Coloniale, Commissioner French Colonies at Pan-American Exposition.

Among the foreign exhibits at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, the French section was one of the most elaborate and complete France has ever put up at International expositions in foreign countries. Besides the special and elegant official pavilion built by the French Commission at Jackson Park, the two principal African dependencies of France, Algiers and Tunis (the latter being a protectorate), occupied each a separate pavilion of its own, in which the collections of various French colonies were given hospitable shelter. The colonies thus represented were: Guadeloupe, French Guiana, St. Pierre-Miquelon, Dahomey, French Guinea, Senegal, Mayotte, Cochin China, Cambodia, Annam, New-Caledonia. Their exhibits, as well as those of Algiers and Tunis, were under the direction of the Commissioner-General of all these colonies, Mr. Louis Henrique, Député of the French Chamber and Perpetual Honorary President of the Syndicate of the French Colonial Press.

Having addressed my friends of said syndicate in behalf of their collaboration for the St. Louis Fair, advices have just reached me from Paris stating that this prominent colonial representative, Mr. Henrique, who is also the publisher of two Paris dailies, will consent to head the organization for a strong representation at St. Louis of all the French colonies.

A Central Colonial Committee will be organized in Paris under the direction, or auspices, of the Minister of the Colonies, as soon as I can furnish the necessary material and information from this side.

The French colonies in America will naturally fall into line. My friends in Guadeloupe are already bestirring themselves, and some important private archeological collections are being listed.

Being also a member of the Press Committee at Paris for the Exposition of the Colonies and the Extreme Orient, which is being organized at Hanoi, Tonquin, by the General Government of the Indo-China group of the French colonies, and to be opened in November, 1902, I shall use most strenuous efforts to secure through this and other Hanoi committees for St. Louis important exhibits from those quarters.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

Prince Henry's Visit to the United States and the World's Fair City.

The trade exchanges between the United States and Germany are of vast importance to the welfare of both countries, and the two nations are, therefore, under strong bonds to keep the peace with each other. There is nothing in the colonial policy or possessions of either to provoke a collision, and a tariff war, as a result of the efforts of each to increase its own prosperity, is the only thing that has threatened to incense the people on either side against the other. Both countries are wedded, for the present, to the policy of protecting home industries by imposts on foreign products, and, very naturally, each objects to the other's tariff schedules. Both countries know that a tariff war means only mutual injury, to be ended at last by some scheme of "give and take" reciprocity, and the statesmen of both countries seem now to be feeling their way to the formulation of a reciprocity treaty, or tariff revision agreement.

Kaiser Wilhelm may or may not have had this purpose in mind when he began his recent friendly overtures to the United States. They were of a kind to create a sensation throughout Europe, and to profoundly please the American people. His hearty recognition of the Monroe doctrine in consulting our Government about his course towards Venezuela, and his magnanimous forbearance towards that country, in consideration of her pending domestic troubles, have made a deep impression on the American mind and heart. And while thus courting expressions of good will in America, he has evidently desired that these should awaken a warmer feeling towards America in his own country. The incidents preceding and attending the visit of Prince Henry to the United States seem to indicate as much at least. In the Reichstag debate on the Chancellor's estimates, January 22d, Dr. Barth, leader of the Freisinnige party, opposing protection, said: "I want to touch upon the political relations between Germany and the United States, which are traditionally friendly in character. One hindrance to the promotion of this friendship is the protectionism now prevailing in Germany. It is pleasant, on the other hand, to see that the projected visit of a German Prince to the United States has disclosed the existence of a large fund of good will and cordiality among the American people for Germany. We recognize in the Union not merely a great and economical community, but we know that the achievements of the United States in other lines, such as civilization and culture, are very important. The cultivation of the friendship of the two countries is a thing to be grateful for." (Applause.)

In replying to Dr. Barth, Chancellor Von Buelow took occasion to say very pointedly that the government aimed at protection on a basis of perfect reciprocity and mutual benefit. He said: "I express my thanks to Dr. Barth for the words and manner in which he has spoken of our relations with

the United States. I still must ask him not to overestimate the difficulties from the way in which we formulate our tariff policies. I can only repeat what I said three years ago in the Reichstag—and I believe the views I then set forth in detail will meet with the concurrence of the House—namely, that we are filled with an earnest desire to maintain, on the basis of perfect reciprocity and mutual appreciation, those traditional good relations which have always existed between ourselves and the United States. The voyage of Prince Henry to America is an expression of these good relations, and I am convinced that his reception will be in accordance with the friendly feelings which the two great nations have for one another." (Prolonged applause from all parts of the House.)

There can be no doubt about the cordiality of Prince Henry's reception in the United States, nor about the plenitude of good feeling towards Germany with which our people will receive him as the representative of her people and government. He will not be able to accept the hundredth part of the hospitality which will be offered to him. There is reason to believe that his imperial brother and Chancellor Von Buelow will be more than satisfied with the effect on the people of both countries, and that the ultimate result will be a fine German exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair, and such an adjustment of trade relations as will be more satisfactory and more beneficial to both nations.

Hon. Thomas Hughes, of the Albuquerque *Daily Citizen*, was made the secretary of New Mexico's Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, because he and his newspaper have been for many years strenuous and most efficient workers for the welfare of the Territory. Mr. Hughes was born in Pettis County, Missouri, in 1848, and since he settled in New Mexico, twenty-one years ago, has repeatedly represented his county in the Territorial Assembly, besides filling various other offices. He was the originator of the New Mexico Fair Association, and was among the first to urge forward the movement for participation in the World's Fair.

The St. Louis Branch of the American League for Civic Improvement has been organized. Geo. B. Leighton presided at the meeting, and speeches were made by Rolla Wells, Mayor of St. Louis; Albert Kelsey, of New York; and Prof. Charles Zenblein, of Chicago University, who is President of the League. The list of members shows that it is going to be a body of earnest and intelligent workers.

The State Conventions of South Dakota Horticulturists and of the South Dakota Retail Merchants, in session at Sioux Falls, January 23d, unanimously adopted resolutions calling on Governor Herliod to appoint Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commissioners, and pledging their active support to the work of getting up a proper State exhibit.

MISS ANNIE MAE YEAGER,

Declared to Be the Most Beautiful Woman
in the Louisiana Purchase.

During the greater part of the year 1901 the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* devoted a page every Sunday to the exposition of the resources and leading industries of the Louisiana Purchase. In connection with this regular weekly publication, it presented groups of pictures of the ladies who are locally most famous for beauty. To obtain the photographs the leading papers in all the important towns of the purchase

Mr. Charles Ward Rhodes, Curator of Paintings at the St. Louis Art Museum, and Mr. Robert Bringhurst, Instructor in Sculpture at the Art School, and a sculptor of national reputation.

With the photographs of a hundred remarkably pretty women, these gentlemen entered upon the discharge of their difficult task, subjecting each picture to the most careful analysis and comparing them all with reference to the art canons of beauty, until they had the range of selection narrowed down to a small group of those decided to be the most beautiful in the collection from each State. Before reaching this stage they

No. 68 was the picture of Mrs. Fred A. Morris, of Mexico, Mo.

In the State contests the decision was given in favor of Mrs. S. F. Cravens, of Kansas, over Miss Foster and Miss Farley, of the same State, by so close a vote that to each of the two latter was accorded honorable mention. For Iowa, Miss Myrtle Bakewell was the favorite; for Indian Territory, Mrs. E. R. Waller; for Oklahoma, Miss Augusta Huggins, and for Arkansas, Miss Ollie Watts.

In reporting their decisions, the jury said that it was very difficult to agree upon a choice where the pictures all represented great beauty, and, dwelling on the imperfec-



THE WINNERS IN THE ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT'S WORLD'S FAIR BEAUTY CONTEST.

conducted local beauty contests, with the understanding that the pictures decided to be the most beautiful in each local contest would be printed in the *Sunday Globe-Democrat* and be finally submitted to a committee of artists, who, without knowing the names or residence of the parties, would select from the whole collection of photographs the one they regarded as the most beautiful in the collection, the most beautiful woman in the Louisiana Purchase.

When the time drew near for the promised award, Prof. Halsey C. Ives, Chief of the Art Department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was induced to select a jury from the Artists' Guild. He named Mr. Charles M. Kurtz, Assistant Chief of his department;

had several deadlocks and protracted discussions. When they undertook to single out one to bear the palm over all the rest, they could not agree. Each one of the three made a different selection and stood by it. These three favorites were numbered 26, 61 and 68, and a decision was reached only by calling in another jury of artists, members of the Guild, who refused to act unless their names were kept secret. After a long and serious discussion of 26, 61 and 68, the decision of the two juries was given by a plurality of only one vote in favor of No. 26.

No. 26 was the photograph of Miss Annie Mae Yeager, of Monticello, Mo.

No. 61 represented Mrs. Thomas W. Lyell, of Shelbyville, Mo.

tion of photographs, they intimated that if they could have studied the originals instead of the photographs, their decisions might have been different.

Miss Annie Mae Yeager, "the most beautiful woman in the Louisiana Purchase," was born January 30, 1882, in Danville, Ky., her ancestors having been among the founders of that old college town. She is the youngest child of a large family, and since the death of her parents has lived with her sister, Mrs. Geo. W. Marchand, in Monticello, Lewis County, Mo. She is five feet four inches tall and weighs 118 pounds; is an accomplished musician and elocutionist, an adept in many domestic accomplishments, a fine horse-woman, fond of skating and other outdoor

exercises, and a great favorite with the people of the community in which she resides. She is a perfect blonde, with golden hair and apple-blossom complexion; graceful, beautifully formed, and with gentle, charming manners.

Mrs. S. F. Cravens is not only a perfect blonde of remarkable beauty but a model woman in mind and character. She was born in Manhattan, Kan., and was made organist of the First Presbyterian Church in her native town at the age of thirteen. She was graduated with full honors from Knox College, and after her marriage to Mr. G. F. Cravens, a musician and vocalist, they went abroad to pursue musical studies. After their return she filled the position of musical instructor at the University of Denver, Colo., until positions were given her and her husband in the faculty of the University at Ottawa, Kan.

Miss Myrtle Bakewell, daughter of Thomas H. Bakewell, a prominent citizen of Lansing, Iowa, is not yet out of her teens. She was born and educated in Lansing, where her many admirable traits and charming manners have made her a favorite in social, musical and literary circles. She is tall, neither a blonde nor a brunette, is fond of horses and outdoor exercises, and is noted for many and varied accomplishments.

Mrs. E. R. Waller, the beauty of the Indian Territory, was born of French parentage, in Litchfield, Ill., where she was noted even in her childhood for her remarkable beauty, as well as for the kindly impulses which won her the love of all her neighbors. Her parents had been splendidly educated in France, and took charge of her tuition themselves. After they removed to Vinita, she was married to Mr. E. R. Waller, a well-known business man of the Territory. She is a daring equestrienne and loves to follow the hounds in a wolf hunt, but music and painting are her most cherished pastimes. She has brown hair, which is luxuriant and of beautiful shade; dreamy eyes, often animated with the vivacity of a strong free nature, and an olive complexion, tinted with the rich glow of health. Her figure is well proportioned, and in her pose and action there is always assurance of vigor and self-reliance.

Miss Augusta Huggins, the belle of Oklahoma, has luxuriant, wavy, nut-brown hair and blue eyes, which are frank, full of expression, and of the so-called magnetism which inspires confidence and affection. She was born in Breckenridge, Texas, in 1882, and was partly educated in Tacoma, Wash., whither her parents removed when she was ten years old. Three years ago the family came to Shawnee, Okla., where her father is now connected with the Choctaw governmental force. In 1899 she entered Christian College, at Columbia, Mo., and she completed her course there in 1901, afterwards attending the university at that place, where she won the beauty prize in the university contest.

Miss Ollie Watts, the belle of Arkansas, is tall—five feet nine—with a well-modeled form, a graceful carriage, and that type of beauty most often met with in the South of Ireland. She has a superb rose-tinted complexion; dark-brown hair, with a glint of

gold in it; deep violet eyes, scintillating with flashes of merriment. She has been carefully educated and is fond of tennis, golf and horseback exercise. Since the death of her mother she has been the head of her father's household, and has borne the burden in a way to win praise from all the housewives of her native town. Her home is the center of the social life of Rison, Cleveland County.

SHOWMEN HOLD SESSION.

Applicants for World's Fair Concessions Pleased with Outlook.

The Concessionaires' Association of America met January 14th, in parlor B of the Planters' Hotel, in a called meeting to discuss the World's Fair proposition from the showman's standpoint. A number of the most prominent concessionaires of the world were present when President H. F. McGarvie called the gathering to order. The delegates have been in St. Louis for some time quietly studying the situation, and the meeting was called to give expression as to the results of their observations. This is an association of legitimate showmen and concession men of experience in the expositions of the world. It was organized at the midwinter exposition in San Francisco, ten years ago, and has been in active operation at every exposition held since. At Omaha, where all the showmen made money, the counsels of the association had great weight with the Exposition directors, and at Buffalo, in their extremity, the Exposition officials called upon the association for advice and assistance. The members managed the great midway day at the Pan-American, and brought the first great crowd to Buffalo.

The following were present on the 14th: H. F. McGarvie, of the Mexican village concession, president of the association; John H. Caswell, vice-president and representative of Frank C. Bostock, the animal king; E. W. McConnell, treasurer the Hawaiian village, and cyclorama man; M. L. Stone, secretary, of the captive balloon concession; A. F. Turpin, of the Moorish palace at the World's Columbian and Pan-American Expositions; J. J. Donavant, of "Darkness and Dawn," and Edward Stokes, treasurer for Skip Dundy's shows. Each member present was called upon for an expression of his views of the prospects of the midway at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The talk was free and informal. It was a comparison of judgments of some of the most successful of the heaviest investors in midway shows. Every member spoke encouragingly of the outlook. They were satisfied with the magnitude of the undertaking and with the prospects for first-class shows. They expressed confidence in the members of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company and of its concessions committee, and in the character and experience of the chiefs of departments as far as they have been selected. After the discussion, Secretary Stone was instructed to draw up a statement covering the sense of the meeting, and to send a copy to all members of the association, most of whom are now busy with shows in some part of the

world. After the meeting the members stated that from present appearances the St. Louis Exposition promised to be the biggest attraction for public patronage the world had ever known, and that the midway end of it would be the most interesting and varied, with shows of the highest class. They expressed confidence in the Western character and in the officers and men whom St. Louis had placed at the head of the World's Fair, and they all declared that they would be ready in 1903 with the finest midway the public had ever seen.

FIVE MILLION PEOPLE INTERESTED.

Fraternal Building Association and the St. Louis World's Fair.

The annual meeting of the members of the World's Fair Fraternal Building Association was held on January 14, 1902, in Room 408 Benoist Building, with a large attendance. The following directors were elected by unanimous vote: Judge Noah M. Givan, W. H. Miller, W. R. Eldson, Theo. A. Huey, and C. F. Hatfield. On the 16th of January the Board was organized and the following officers elected: Noah M. Givan, President; W. R. Eldson, First Vice-President; W. H. Miller, Second Vice-President; T. A. Huey, Third Vice-President; C. F. Hatfield, Secretary; Wm. H. Thompson, of the Bank of Commerce, Treasurer.

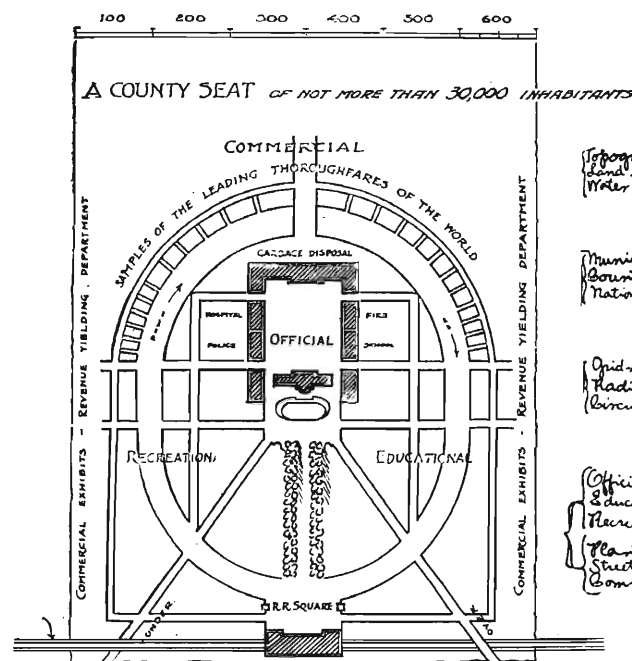
The Secretary, in his annual report, showed that great progress had been made in securing endorsements and pledges from the various fraternal and fraternal beneficiary societies. The Temple of Fraternity has been endorsed by fraternal beneficiary societies, with a membership aggregating over three and a half millions, and also by the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and other purely fraternal societies, which will bring up the grand total to nearly five millions. Prominent officials of the G. A. R. and the United Confederate Veterans have also expressed their high appreciation of the work and their sympathy with the movement, and it is anticipated that both of these organizations will have headquarters in this building, to entertain their visiting brethren.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors on the 16th, it was decided to extend invitations to all those interested in fraternal organizations to become full members of the association. The membership fee is fixed at one dollar. Handsome lithographed souvenir certificates, suitable for framing, showing a large picture of the Temple of Fraternity and other appropriate illustrations, will be sent to the members, entitling each to all of the rights and privileges of members, and this will also place them on a list of persons to whom current reports of progress will be made by means of special World's Fair literature. A complete roster of the membership, in connection with other data of the association, will be printed and distributed to all members. This entire list, including all members, will be one of the striking features of the Temple, when erected.

PROPOSED PLAN OF THE MUNICIPAL ART AND SCIENCE EXHIBIT.

FOR THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXHIBITION

ALBERT KELSEY ARCHITECT
931 CHESTNUT ST. PHILA. PA.



Topography -
Local -
Water.

Municipal -
County -
National.

Grid -
Radial -
Circular.

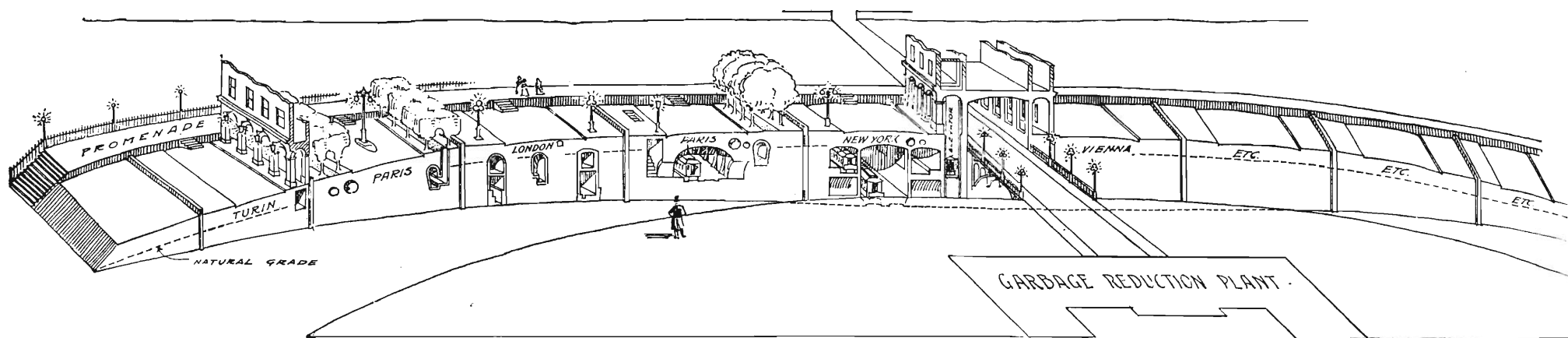
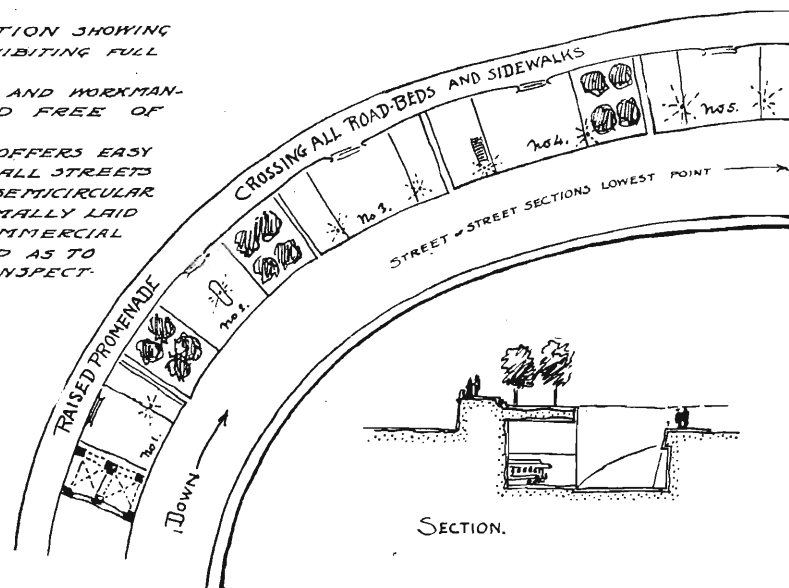
Official -
Educational -
Recreation -
Plants in operation -
Street of Street Sections -
Commercial.

THE STREET OF STREET SECTIONS ~



PLAN ELEVATION AND SECTION SHOWING
A COMPACT METHOD OF EXHIBITING FULL
SIZE STREET SECTIONS.
MUCH OF THE MATERIAL AND WORKMAN-
SHIP WOULD BE SUPPLIED FREE OF
COST BY EXHIBITORS.

THE RAISED PROMENADE OFFERS EASY
ACCESS TO THE SURFACE OF ALL STREETS
AND THE WHOLE FORMS A SEMICIRCULAR
SCREEN DIVIDING THE FORMALLY LAID
OUT EXHIBIT FROM THE COMMERCIAL
EXHIBIT AND IS SO PLACED AS TO
OFFER THE BEST MEANS OF INSPECT-
ING BOTH.



PROPOSED DIAGRAM OF MODEL CITY AT WORLD'S FAIR.

THE MODEL CITY.

Promises to Be One of the Most Attractive Features of World's Fair.

Messrs. Albert Kelsey, Charles C. Haight and Charles B. Lamb, a committee representing the Municipal Art Society of New York, the Scenic Society, the National Municipal League, the National League of Civic Improvement and the American Park and Outdoor Association of Boston, visited St. Louis, January 6, and had conferences with the officers and the Executive Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company on the subject of installing the proposed "Model City" as an educational feature of the World's Fair. The plans approved by the leagues and associations were submitted and thoroughly considered, Division Directors Skiff (Exhibits Division) and Taylor (Grounds and Buildings) and Department Chiefs Ives (Art) and Rogers (Education) taking part in the discussion. The committee adopted resolutions favorable to the enterprise, and it is expected that the plans of the model city enthusiasts will be carried out.

The gentlemen presenting this plan are recognized authorities in municipal art and science, and represent associations devoted to the study and scientific improvement of all the conditions of municipal government and life. So many cities are growing up in this country, with no care, forethought or precaution as to the course of their growth, or the future conditions which will result therefrom, that a collection of striking object lessons, illustrating the economics of municipal service in all its branches, the essentials of sanitation, the best solutions of many knotty municipal problems, and the best ascertained methods of uniting esthetic and moral considerations with considerations of comfort, convenience and economy, would probably have a markedly beneficial effect for millions of American dwellers in cities and towns.

Of course, only a skeleton outline or epitome of the Model City can be compressed within the space available for the largest and most comprehensive exhibit at the World's Fair. It was to show how a very effective and instructive exhibit might be presented within necessary limits of space and expenditure, that the plan submitted by the committee was prepared.

The plan is proposed as an annex to the Social Economy Department, and is outlined as follows:

"At some isolated spot not too near to the main spectacle, where it will be utterly independent of alien surroundings, it is proposed that the Annex of the Social Economy Department will be located. It will form an object-lesson in organic city-making, and while it will be primarily a scientific exhibit, pains will be taken to give it a modern and attractive character, calculated to appeal to the popular imagination.

"While each unit, viz., the fire engine house, police station, hospital, etc., will be models of their respective kinds, they will be primarily exhibited as units in a system of units. Thus, every lamp-post, building or

thoroughfare in the composition will become an organic part of the model city.

"The intra-mural railway will traverse the city, offering an opportunity to illustrate the treatment of railway banks, bridges, etc., and affording a chance to illustrate the proper lay-out of a station forming an economical and effective entrance to the city, and offering easy access to, and giving a pleasant impression of, the official center, where a city hall, county court house, and United States postoffice will illustrate the advantages of grouping public buildings.

"Such departments of the general exposition as the emergency hospital, postoffice, fire engine house and police station are necessary to the administration of the Fair, while a garbage-reduction plant and other minor features will also be included in operation as integral parts of the civic exhibit.

"The accompanying plan will be somewhat improved, though it illustrates in a general way the three types of street planning, viz., radial, circular and gridiron; and at various points a combination where more skill is required to secure harmony, and, above all, it illustrates the scheme of organization.

"The general disposition of parts will resolve itself into two grand sections—(1) the picture, and (2) the revenue-yielding commercial department, where manufacturers of street fixtures, etc., would exhibit their products.

"The first would be subdivided into minor pictures, illustrating (1) the city doorway or railway square; (2) the official center already described; (3) the educational center, where a model school house, school yard and out-of-door gymnasium, etc., would be placed; (4) a recreation district, where out-of-door restaurants, a band stand and other amusement features would be located.

"The 'street of street sections,' a sunken cut with underground walls divided to represent sections of famous thoroughfares on both sides of the Atlantic, would be, perhaps, the most compact and scientific exhibit. Each division would be pierced by sewers, subways and various systems for distributing the public utilities, showing on top actual street fixtures, types of paving, curbing and planting, as adopted by various cities. The dirt thrown out would be utilized to form an elevated promenade, separating the commercial exhibit from the formal composition, and would provide the best route of inspection for visitors."

The ground plan, as will be seen from the description and diagram, allots space for the commercial exhibits of firms engaged in supplying municipal machinery and fixtures of all sorts, and this display, itself, will be a valuable one, full of suggestions with reference to city improvements.

Cities in this country spread over their sites under the influence of impelling forces that operate variously and diversely from time to time, and no city ever yet grew up to a large size that did not need remodeling. Additions platted to suit land speculators, and suburban towns built under a separate municipality, are successively absorbed, and in course of time we have a city which is an awkward jumble of incongruous streets and patchwork collections of houses, aggregated in disregard of sanitation, convenience or

appearance. Appalling sums have been expended to remedy defects resulting from this hap-hazard growth of cities, in eradicating faults, obstacles and deformities that might have been avoided from the beginning. Moreover, a large part of our enormous municipal expenditure has been wasted in unskillful and misdirected efforts towards improvement.

The American people have hurriedly built in a century more cities than Europe had when America was discovered. They are still building new ones and enlarging old ones. In doing this they generally pay little attention to anything but pressing business interests and individual wants, habits and tastes. Their municipal governments have illustrated the operations of log-rolling ward politics, rather than intelligent shaping of the city's development with a view to the future moral and physical welfare of the people. What else could have been expected? There was no recognized model city to teach them or their municipal agents how the expansion of the town should be ordered and restricted with a view to its future development into a great city. Whatever the World's Fair can do towards exhibiting the best models of municipal effort, the best appliances and methods of municipal service, the best guides toward municipal growth and improvement, will be in discharge of one of its most important duties as a public educator.

A necessary step in the direction of closer trade relations between the three Americas was taken when the International Congress of American States, in session in the City of Mexico, adopted a resolution in favor of establishing a Pan-American bank, with branches in New York, New Orleans and San Francisco, and connections in various cities of Latin-America. New Orleans received last year about 750,000 sacks of coffee from Rio Janeiro, and these had to be paid for with bank drafts purchased in Europe, where the banks have connections with all foreign countries. Our expanding commerce should soon give us improved foreign exchange facilities.

The St. Louis World's Fair will give special attention to the subject of aerial navigation. Group 77 of the Department of Transportation will be devoted entirely to exhibits of air-ships, balloons, etc. The Executive Committee has decided to appropriate \$200,000 to an aeronautic congress and an aerial tournament, \$100,000 to be awarded for the most satisfactory operation of an air-ship and \$50,000 to be given as prizes in speed contests. The Executive Committee has referred the matter to a special sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Nathan Frank and C. W. Knapp.

A contract has been let to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg for an electrical plant of 10,667-horse power for the World's Fair. It will be an exhibit in Machinery Hall, and be the largest power plant ever installed for an exposition.

JANUARY RECORD.

THE NEW YEAR FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR BEGINS WITH RENEWED ENERGY.

The National Exposition Commission adjourned on January 23, and its next meeting will be held on February 6th, in New York City.

The extremely cold weather early in the last week of January temporarily checked the work on the World's Fair site, but did not stop it.

The International Congress of American States in the City of Mexico, January 22d, adopted resolutions indorsing the St. Louis World's Fair.

In his opening message to the Legislature of Ohio, Gov. Nash urged that body to make an appropriation for the St. Louis World's Fair.

Hon. C. S. Rannels, of Jacksonville, Ill., has resigned his membership in the World's Fair Commission of Illinois to make a race for Congress in his district.

Vice-Consul Essendrup, the representative of Norway and Sweden in St. Louis, is arranging for an exhibition of Scandinavian paintings at the World's Fair.

M. Santos-Dumont has announced his intention to make an early visit to the United States, preparatory to entering the aeronautic contest at the World's Fair.

The Chamber of Commerce of Wichita, Kan., has decided that the metropolis of Southern Kansas must have a special exhibit of her own at the St. Louis World's Fair.

A telegram from Jackson, Miss., January 24th, announced that the Legislature had passed an act appropriating \$60,000 for a Mississippi exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair.

The Executive Committee of the Texas World's Fair Commission is now at work organizing local commissions of men and women in every county for subscription work.

The people of Saline County, Missouri, have determined to make a special county exhibit at the World's Fair, which will show that theirs is the best agricultural county in the known world.

C. J. Eddy, of St. Louis, has notified the Exposition authorities that he desires to enter the airship contest with an aeronautic

machine he is now constructing, which will carry three men.

In anticipation of a liberal appropriation for a World's Fair exhibit by the State Legislature, Gov. White has appointed a West Virginia Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission.

Prominent citizens of the various cities of Washington are urging Governor McBride to appoint a commission for World's Fair work in advance of the Legislature's meeting, next January.

The First Regiment, N. G. C., of Colorado, has obtained permission from Gov. Orman to visit the World's Fair in 1903, and it is understood that the Governor and his staff will accompany the regiment.

The Bar Association of St. Louis has asked for the appointment of an Auxiliary Committee of Lawyers to take up the work of preparing for the International Law Congress at the World's Fair.

The T Square Club, of Philadelphia, an organization devoted to the solution of municipal problems, has passed resolutions indorsing the proposed plan for a "Model City" exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair.

J. Franklin Cameron, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has asked for space at the St. Louis World's Fair to exhibit a model of his proposed coast defense air-cruiser, which has been described in the *Scientific American*.

Governor Cummins, of Iowa, in his inaugural, follows up the farewell address of retiring Governor Shaw with a hearty indorsement of the World's Fair and a request that Iowa be well represented thereat.

Work on the channel way which is to carry the waters of the River des Peres through the World's Fair site was begun on January 7. The contract requires that the channel be completed by the 15th of March.

A meteor of prodigious size struck the earth near Beaver City, Neb., the other day with such force that houses were shaken as by an earthquake. It will probably be among the Nebraska exhibits at the World's Fair.

The annual convention of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers, in session at Milwaukee, planned a great cranberry exhibit for the St.

Louis World's Fair, with specimens of fifty odd varieties, grown from Maine to California.

The Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in session at Memphis, Tenn., January 15, enthusiastically voted to make a great display at the St. Louis World's Fair and to hold the next meeting in St. Louis next July.

The only bill introduced into either house of the New Jersey Legislature on the first day of its session, January 14th, was one offered by Senator Reed for the appointment of fifteen Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commissioners.

The Executive Board of the St. Louis branch of the National Saengerbund has appointed a committee to consult the World's Fair directory about a guarantee fund and the erection of a hall for a National Saengerfest in 1903.

After a sojourn of several days in St. Louis, Miss Helen M. Gould, of the World's Fair Board of Lady Managers, left for Texas, January 15, well pleased with her reception by old and new acquaintances in the World's Fair City.

Mrs. William H. Coleman, of Indianapolis, member of the Board of Lady Managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, spent several days recently in St. Louis as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Miller, of No. 4057 Louisiana avenue.

The St. Louis Retail Grocers' Association appointed a delegation of eighteen members to attend the National Retail Grocers' Association meeting at Milwaukee, January 27th, and to induce it to select St. Louis as a meeting place for 1903.

Civil Governor Taft, of the Philippine Islands, is now in the United States, and expects to have a conference with the World's Fair authorities before returning to Manila. The Philippines will be well represented at the World's Fair.

The specifications in the contract for the Varied Industries Building, which was let on the third of February, call for the completion of the structure by October 1, 1902, with a penalty of \$500 a day for each day's delay beyond that date.

The Commercial Clubs of Mobile, Birmingham, Montgomery and other cities of Alabama are arranging for a World's Fair convention in that State. Alabama can be counted on for a creditable display at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

William B. Atwell, President of the Macopin County Farmers' Institute, has been appointed Superintendent of the Illinois Agricultural Exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair. For the present he will carry on the work at his home in Carlinville.

Contracts for the installation of an electric plant in the new Washington University buildings, which are to be occupied by the Exposition Company, were signed January 8 by the General Electric Company and Chancellor Chaplin, of the university.

Oklahoma's World's Fair Commission had an enthusiastic meeting on January 6. An auxiliary committee is to be formed in every county of the Territory. The Territorial Committee will visit St. Louis soon to select the site of their \$20,000 building.

President Francis, Treasurer Thompson and General Counsel Blair have been appointed a special committee, clothed with power either to negotiate a lease of additional ground for the World's Fair or to institute condemnation proceedings to obtain it.

A bill introduced in the Ohio Legislature, January 15th, appropriates \$200,000 for a Louisiana Purchase Exposition exhibit and provides for a commission of fifteen members, to be appointed by the Governor, with an Ohio exhibit director, at a salary of \$2,500 a year.

The Board of Directors on January 14th approved the appropriation by the Executive Committee of \$200,000 for the aerial navigation contest. It is hoped that President Francis may induce the government to take a part in the balloon and air-ship features of the Fair.

From reports in the Arkansas newspapers, it would seem that nearly half the people of the State belong to World's Fair local committees, and that there is a World's Fair boom in every county of the State. It is a safe prediction that Arkansas will present a surprising exhibit.

On the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. David P. Jones, a retired naval engineer, has been appointed Consulting Mechanical Engineer for the St. Louis World's Fair. He entered the navy in 1862, and served with distinction till the close of the Spanish war.

At a meeting of the principal ore producers of the Joplin (Mo.) mining district, held at Joplin, Mo., January 24th, it was agreed to collect and store in the Missouri and Kansas Zinc Miners' Association rooms, specimens that will fully represent the mineral wealth of the district.

The German Embassy at Washington is highly pleased with the invitations it has received from cities all over the Union desiring to entertain Prince Henry. The Embassy expresses its regret that the time restrictions on his stay permit the acceptance of only a few of these invitations.

The City Water Department has approved the plan for laying a thirty-six-inch water main through the World's Fair site in Forest

Park. One thirty-inch main already runs through the park, while other large mains are in easy reach, and may be tapped if further water supply shall be needed.

Delegate Mark Smith, of Arizona, refuses to introduce a bill in Congress approving the Territorial Legislature's appropriation of \$25,000 for a World's Fair exhibit. He considers the amount insufficient, and says he will hold back the bill till he can hear further from Arizona on the subject.

Interviews with the newspaper men attending the midwinter meeting of the South Dakota Press Association, revealed the fact that the majority opposed the calling of an extra session of the Legislature, and favored the raising of an Exposition fund by private subscription, or through county boards.

The Executive Committee has confirmed the appointments of Arnold Shanklin as Chief Clerk of the Department of Manufactures; T. T. Maxcy, Chief Clerk of the Department of Liberal Arts, and Miss Gertrude B. Spaulding, Filing and Correspondence Clerk of the Department of Agriculture.

The Gruetle-Verein of St. Louis has adopted a resolution asking the World's Fair authorities to send a representative to Switzerland in the interest of a Swiss exhibit, and promising the co-operation of all branches of that society in the United States in the effort to procure a display of Swiss industries.

At the regular monthly meeting of the St. Louis Millers' Club, January 27, it was decided to begin at once the building of a clubhouse on the World's Fair site, in which the millers of St. Louis and vicinity may entertain visiting millers from all parts of the world during the Exposition.

D. W. C. Perry, of the Kansas City Park Board, assistant to Geo. E. Kessler, Landscape Artist of the Exposition, is at work with a couple of assistant engineers, designating the trees to be transplanted, and the points at which they are to stand when the landscape work on the Fair site is completed.

The annual masked ball of the St. Louis Liederkranz included the complete story of the Louisiana Purchase, reproduced in a series of tableaux, showing the signing of the treaty by Napoleon and the American plenipotentiaries in Paris, the formal transfer at the old Cabildo, in New Orleans, etc.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission of Wyoming met at Cheyenne, January 29, and organized for exhibit work by appointing heads of departments as follows: H. C. Beeler, Mines and Mining; Prof. Avon Nelson, Agriculture; R. H. Homer, Live Stock; Dr. F. Salathe, Oils; Prof. Roberts, Education.

Ambassador White, at Berlin, has taken up the Louisiana Purchase Exposition matter

with the German Foreign Office, and has received very satisfactory assurances. Berlin telegrams assert that no doubt is left that Germany will be especially well represented at the Exposition in the sections of art and industrial art.

Prof. M. C. Tracy, who has been delivering lectures on "The Louisiana Purchase" at the district school houses in Missouri, says he was met by large audiences everywhere, and found the interest in the World's Fair universal and intense. He says, moreover, that the feeling against postponement is very strong.

J. S. M. Huff, Superintendent of the Saline County (Mo.) Schools, offers premiums for the best displays at the Teachers' Institute next August. Separate prizes are offered for rural and town schools. The object is to obtain the best possible educational display for Saline's county exhibit at the World's Fair.

Many aeronauts are suggesting to the Exposition authorities codes of rules for regulating the conditions of the aeronautic contest at the World's Fair. In this way the views and wishes of all the contestants will soon be made known to the Exposition managers, and will be fully considered in finally arranging the rules.

President Mathie, of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association, says there will be a separate building for the Wisconsin educational exhibits at the St. Louis World's Fair, and that they will be the most comprehensive and complete ever seen. It is expected that Milwaukee will appropriate \$5,000 for her part in these exhibits.

Gov. Montague, of Virginia, is strongly in favor of an exhibit of the State's present resources at the World's Fair. He is not content that the Old Dominion shall be represented by relics and mementos of what she was in the past. He insists that the Virginia of the twentieth century shall also have a part in the show.

Charles H. Jones, the Smoke Inspector of St. Louis, reports that about one-third of the smoke-producing establishments in the city have, within the last six months, adopted means for abating their smoke. The work is progressing so favorably that he promises the World's Fair a practically smokeless city in 1903.

Instead of asking for pay, the World's Fair Commissioners of Nebraska are subscribing to the fund they will expend, President Wattles having begun this part of the work with a subscription of \$1,000. They will depend entirely on voluntary subscriptions, and get up such an exhibit that the Legislature will not hesitate to reimburse the subscribers.

The Executive Committee of the American League of Civic Improvement met at its headquarters, in Columbus, Ohio, January

14th, and after considering reports in regard to the "Model City" exhibit, decided to memorialize the United States Department of Agriculture in behalf of a "Model Farm" exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The Charleston (S. C.) Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution asking the State Legislature to make an appropriation for a State building and for a comprehensive exhibit of South Carolina's resources and products at the St. Louis World's Fair. The chamber will urge the commercial organizations of other cities to adopt similar resolutions.

Miss Sue H. Walker, of Fayetteville, who has been appointed Lady Manager of the Arkansas exhibit at the World's Fair, has sent a circular letter to the Women's Clubs throughout the State, asking them to organize Louisiana Purchase Clubs in every town to aid in securing a proper representation of the skill and handiwork of Arkansas women.

The suggestion of the Commercial Club of Mobile having met with a favorable response from the other clubs of the State, it has called a convention of representatives of the commercial organizations of Alabama to meet in the city of Birmingham, February 20, to take measures for a proper representation of their State at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

At the Freeport State Convention of the Illinois Dairymen, January 8, there was a secret conference of the breeders of Guernsey, Jersey, Holstein, Ayrshire, and Brown Gars cattle, to map out a plan to be perfected at the next Illinois State Fair, for the selection of milk-bred cows to compete for premiums at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903.

The Louisiana Purchase States Committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs, after a full discussion of the Louisiana Purchase Memorial Building question, concluded that the amount recommended (\$150,000) should be submitted to the General Federation at Los Angeles next May, and reference of the question to that body was accordingly voted.

J. A. McNulty, of St. Louis, designer of much of the modern flour mill machinery used in the United States, has entered an air-ship of the dirigible balloon class for the World's Fair aeronautic contest. It will have an engine, a hot air compressor and regulating air-pump, with a quadruple cluster of propellers, which may be projected outward in any direction.

The Maryland Auxiliary Committee for World's Fair work met on January 24th, and made arrangements for a trip early in February to Annapolis, Md. It is expected, also, that the delegation will visit the Charleston convention and take in Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, on the same trip. The

Legislatures of both Maryland and South Carolina are now in session.

The final arrangement of Prince Henry's itinerary from February 23d to March 10th, gives him four hours in St. Louis on March 3d. He will arrive at 7 a. m. from Indianapolis and leave at 11 a. m., via the C. & A. R. R., for Chicago. His train may reach St. Louis earlier, and permit him to enjoy something more than a mere breakfast entertainment in the World's Fair City.

John R. Kendrick, Superintendent of Textiles for the World's Fair, spent several days last month at the Charleston Exposition, where he met many Southern mill owners. He found them ready to aid him in securing the co-operation of all Southern textile manufacturers in his work of preparing the most comprehensive textile exhibit ever seen at a World's Fair.

Several members of the Executive Committee of the National Editorial Association, an organization representing sixty-two State and local associations and about fifteen thousand newspapers, paid a visit to World's Fair Headquarters, January 9, on their way to Hot Springs, Ark., where the committee met the following day to arrange for the annual convention of the association in May.

A Chicago inventor, with a fancy for aerial navigation, is getting up an air-ship in the shape of a big aluminum fish, 125 feet long and 30 feet wide, fitted with screw propellers, aeroplanes, motors and steering apparatus, to compete for the air-ship prizes at the World's Fair. Letters from many aeronauts have been received at World's Fair Headquarters, and every mail brings more.

At Jacksonville recently the State Horticultural Society of Illinois appointed a committee to ask the State World's Fair Commission to set aside \$50,000 of the \$250,000 which has been appropriated for the Illinois exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be used in decorating the interior of the Illinois building with paintings and frescoes illustrative of events in the State's history.

Representative Gaines, of Tennessee, has secured the passage of a resolution through the House of Representatives, ordering the publication of 6,000 copies of the state papers relating to the Louisiana Purchase—4,000 copies for distribution by the House and 2,000 for the Senate. The Louisiana Purchase is being much discussed in Washington in connection with the St. Louis World's Fair.

Gov. Cummins, of Iowa, in a special message to both houses of the Legislature, January 27, called their attention to the request of the Iowa Louisiana Purchase Commission for an appropriation of \$258,000. When the Legislature sets a day for the consideration of the matter it will be ad-

dressed on the subject by Frederic W. Lehmann, chairman of the World's Fair Committee on Anthropology.

The Hanley-Casey Company, of Chicago, was the successful bidder for the sewer work on the World's Fair site, their bid being \$31,647.45. The specifications call for 2,870 feet of four-foot brick sewer, 4,200 feet of pipe sewer, from 15 to 30 inches in diameter, and 3,650 feet of two-foot steel discharge pipe. The work is to be completed in seventy-five days from the signing of the contract, January 8, under a penalty of \$50 a day for delay.

Frederic W. Taylor, Chief of the Department of Agriculture, and Acting Chief of the Department of Horticulture of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was one of the speakers at the Nebraska State Horticultural Society's meeting, at Lincoln, Neb., January 16. He told of the precautions that were being taken to make the World's Fair fruit displays economical and successful. He advised cold storage for the preservation of fruit specimens.

The Executive Committee of the Irish World's Fair Association met at the Lindell Hotel, January 16, and appointed Judge Daniel Dillon, John P. Leahy, Judge Thomas Morris and Judge O'Neill Ryan a committee to prepare a constitution and articles of incorporation. It was arranged to hold regular meetings thereafter, and the intention was announced of erecting an Irish building, to remain as a permanent museum after the close of the Fair.

Rumors from Washington, D. C., that postponement of the World's Fair to 1904 was under consideration were met by emphatic denials from President Francis in Washington at the time, and on the same day the Executive Committee met in St. Louis and unanimously adopted the following:

"Resolved, That under the Act of Congress, and under every plan of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee, the Exposition will open and close in the year 1903."

West Virginia's World's Fair Commission is to estimate the sum it will need for a proper representation of the State, and it is understood that each county or district convention to be held this summer will pledge its nominees to vote for such an appropriation. On this understanding, the Commission will go ahead with the work of preparing the exhibit. The Commission is composed of men whose standing and influence will secure popular acquiescence in their estimates and plans.

In an address before a large audience at the St. Louis Turner Hall, January 12, Mr. Hugo Muench lauded the efforts of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to create the greatest educational department ever planned for a World's Fair, and he especially praised the provision for a callis-

thenic division. He suggested that the Turners begin early their arrangements for participation in the World's Fair calisthenic exercises, so as to demonstrate the advantages of their method.

Arrangements have been made for the reception of the World's Fair's Maryland delegation at Annapolis and Baltimore. The delegation, which will leave St. Louis shortly will include D. M. Houser, W. H. Thomson, C. L. Hilleary, Leonard Matthews, Murray Carleton, and probably President Francis. They will be received at a joint session of the Maryland Legislature, and be the guests of the Baltimore Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce.

The Piatt County Farmers' Institute, at Monticello, Ill., adopted the following: "Resolved, That the farmers of Illinois are deeply interested in the success of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903, and that the Piatt County Farmers' Institute sends greeting to the managers of that great enterprise, and expresses the hope that there may be no delay in the preparations, and that the previous record of world's fairs may be broken by the opening of this one in the year and on the day first proposed for so doing."

The appropriation of \$200,000 by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company for an airship contest was referred to and treated as a surprising offer by about every newspaper of note printed in Europe. At first they seemed to be under the erroneous impression that the whole amount was offered as one prize to be competed for by dirigible balloons only. A number of them referred to the fact that the famous concern at Highbury was at work on six different kinds of steerable balloons designed by as many different aeronauts.

M. Santos-Dumont was seen at Monte Carlo, January 9, by a representative of the Associated Press, and asked if he would enter the aerial competition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Besides the dirigible balloon, in which he made the famous trip around the Eiffel Tower, he will have the Santos-Dumont No. 7, a larger and more powerful air-ship, with which he proposes to sail from the coast of France to Corsica. He spoke of entering the St. Louis competition as a matter of course, merely remarking that he did not as yet know the conditions.

Porto Rico's House of Delegates has passed a bill appropriating \$30,000 for an exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair. The island delegation which visited St. Louis recently, went home profoundly impressed with the trade advantages of this city, and the opportunities of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The San Juan Chamber of Commerce memorialized the Legislature in favor of an appropriation of \$50,000, but it is believed that the smaller appropriation will be approved by the Council and Governor, and suffice to make a fine exhibit of island products.

Among the speakers at the Michigan University Alumni banquet on the evening of January 6, were President Francis and Secretary Stevens, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company; ex-Mayor Walbridge, one of the Vice-Presidents of the company, was toastmaster, and another Vice-President, Mr. C. H. Huttig, took an active part in the proceedings. The banqueters were all World's Fair enthusiasts. Dr. Angell, President of Michigan University, was present, and in his address congratulated and complimented the officers and directory of the World's Fair on their management of the enterprise.

President Francis, Vice-President Spencer, Treasurer Wm. H. Thompson, Governor Dockery, of Missouri; Mayor Wells, of St. Louis; C. W. Knapp, Nathan Frank, Freder-



CHEVALIER VICTOR ZEGGIO.

Commissioner to Italy.

ick W. Lehmann, Adolphus Busch, Geo. W. Wright and D. M. Houser, are to be members of the delegation that will start the campaign for World's Fair legislation in the Eastern States, beginning at Albany, N. Y., this month. Next they will meet the New England Governors at a banquet that is being arranged for the occasion in Boston. It is expected that New York will appropriate \$750,000, and the Old Bay State at least \$300,000.

M. Santos-Dumont telegraphed from Monaco, January 26, that he had been erroneously reported as saying he hoped the St. Louis Exposition management would divide the appropriation of \$200,000 for an aeronautic contest into several prizes. On the contrary, he hoped that the chance of winning the whole \$200,000 would be offered. The expense of preparing to compete is so great that even he himself would scarcely be tempted to make the trip for a smaller prize. He was then putting the finishing touches on the airship in which he proposed to sail to Corsica from the French coast.

CHEVALIER VICTOR ZEGGIO.

Recently Appointed World's Fair Commissioner to Italy.

Chevalier Victor Zeggio, of Florence, Italy, has been appointed World's Fair Commissioner to Italy, and expects to begin his work in that country about March 1st. He was born in Venice in 1862, was educated at a military school, and served several years in the Italian army as a lieutenant of cavalry. He stands well with King Victor Emmanuel III, and less than a year ago was decorated by him with the Order of St. Maurizio e Lazzaro. Mr. Zeggio has crossed the Atlantic ocean twenty-three times, the first trip having been made in 1887. He became a newspaper correspondent, and the year 1890 found him in Chicago, writing letters to *La Tribuna*, one of the leading papers of Rome. After the Italian Government had announced its intention not to participate in the Columbian Exposition, Mr. Zeggio, feeling that a great mistake had been made, exerted his influence to have that decision reconsidered, and was successful. The Italian Government made a very creditable display at Chicago, in 1893, under Mr. Zeggio, who was Royal Commissioner for Italy at the Columbian Exposition. He had made decorative art a special study, and at Chicago served as a member of the Jury on Decorative Art. At the San Francisco Exposition, the following year, he held the position of Commissioner of Fine Arts, representing the Exposition Company. His next exposition work was at the Brussels International Exposition, in 1897, where he served on the Jury of Decorative Art. At the Paris Exposition of 1900 he represented Italy on the Jury of Publications, which covered dailies, weeklies, monthlies, and all other publications of regular issue, as also books, pamphlets, maps, and many other things turned out by publishing houses. Mr. Zeggio has been something of a publisher or author himself, as well as a newspaper correspondent. His chief works relate to the Columbian Exposition, and the last Paris Exposition, "*L'Italia all'Esposizione di Chicago, 1893*," and "*L'Italia e Parigi, 1900*."

Mr. Zeggio has resided many years at Florence, the great art center of Italy, and is known far and wide for his hospitality. Mrs. Zeggio was a Miss Robinson, of New York City, the daughter of the late Charles Robinson, of that city. In 1897, Mr. and Mrs. Zeggio had the honor of entertaining at their residence, in Florence, the King of Siam, and since then Mr. Zeggio has been Consul-General for Siam in Italy. He has also much interest in Italian politics. He was his party's candidate for the Italian Parliament not long ago, and though defeated, he was not disheartened. The next campaign will find him a candidate again, he says, and he expects to be victorious then.

Mr. Zeggio promises that Italy will make a better display at St. Louis than it did at Chicago, even if his Government did not take part officially in the exposition here, and he is of the opinion that a government exhibit will be made.

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ST. LOUIS GREATEST COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION—OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

The present Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis is the legitimate successor of the original Chamber of Commerce, organized in 1836, and can, therefore, lay claim to be the oldest trading organization in this country.

It is an active, progressive body of over eighteen hundred members, representing every commercial, manufacturing and financial interest in the city, as well as many of the professions.

It has on its roll of members, ex-governors, ex-members of the cabinet, members and ex-members of Congress, United States consuls, judges of the circuit and criminal courts, the Mayor and ex-Mayors, lawyers, engineers and artists. The active members represent the banks and trust companies, the grain trade, the packing and provision business, the rail and river transportation interests, insurance, both life and fire, general products of the farm, flour and corn meal millers, the jobbing trade in all its branches, as well as manufacturers in every line.

It will thus be seen that this organization is representative in every sense, and, therefore, is justly looked upon as the conservator of the commercial interests of the greatest city of the Louisiana Purchase.

The Merchants' Exchange owns and occupies one of the most imposing and substantial buildings in the city. It covers two-thirds of the block bounded by Third, Fourth, Pine and Chestnut streets, having a frontage on Third street of 233 feet by a depth of 187 feet on Pine and Chestnut streets. While externally a unit, it is in reality two distinct structures, one fronting on Third street, designed for and occupied by business offices; the other, the western portion of the building, in which is located the grand hall, in which the members daily congregate from 9:15 a. m. to 1:15 p. m., for the transaction of business.

The grand hall, not excelled by any other in the country, is 221 feet 10 inches long, extending from Pine to Chestnut street, 92 feet 6 inches wide, and 80 feet high, lit on all sides by seventy windows arranged in two tiers, with a light gallery extending entirely around the hall between the two lines of windows. The roof has a clear span, and not a column or other obstruction exists. The space in this grand room is apportioned to the various lines of trade, and easily accommodates every business interest. The ceiling is a marvel of beauty, and always attracts the attention of visitors, being frescoed in three large panels in the highest style of art. The central figure of the ceiling is emblematic of the great city of the West, surrounded by groups typical of the agricultural, mineral and industrial products of the Mississippi Valley.

The entire control of the property, and also of the business of the Merchants' Ex-

change is vested in a board of thirteen directors. The board for the year 1902 is composed of:

George J. Tansey, President.
T. R. Ballard, First Vice-President.
Wm. A. Gardner, Second Vice-President.

And the following Directors:

Oscar L. Whitelaw.
Henry Wollbrinck.
James S. McGehee.
Christopher Hilke.
S. A. Whitehead.
Wm. T. Haarstick.
L. B. Brinson.
Thos. H. Francis.
Otto L. Teichmann.
John H. Dieckman.
Geo. H. Morgan is Secretary and Treasurer.

It is estimated that transactions amounting to a hundred million dollars or more were consummated on the floor of the Exchange during the year of 1901.

Every distinguished visitor to St. Louis, including Presidents of the United States and visitors of foreign countries have been guests of the Merchants' Exchange, and it is therefore not only St. Louis' greatest commercial organization, but the most distinguished and prominent institution in all the great Mississippi Valley. The World's Fair has its heartiest co-operation and unstinted support.

Among the former Presidents of the Merchants' Exchange are President David R. Francis, First Vice-President Corwin H. Spencer, S. W. Cobb, Fifth Vice-President, and Director W. T. Haarstick, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

During the preliminary work in behalf of the St. Louis World's Fair, the Merchants' Exchange took a most prominent part, and its membership are among the largest subscribers.

The Merchants' Exchange has always been ready to aid in the relief of public distress wherever it may exist. The last report shows that \$666,193.78 has been received and distributed.

In 1866-67 over \$31,000 was sent South to relieve distress and assist the former soldiers of the Confederacy to start life anew. The sufferers by fire at Chicago in 1871 received \$150,000. Fifteen thousand dollars was sent to Johnstown in 1889. In 1892, \$54,000 went South to relieve the sufferers by the overflowing of the Mississippi River. The tornado in St. Louis in 1896 caused the distribution of \$267,440.49, and \$39,063.30 was sent to the sufferers at Galveston in 1900. These are but a few of the Exchange's long list of charities, all of which added greatly to the work of Secretary Morgan.

STATEMENT OF RELIEF COLLECTED AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE FOR CHARITABLE AND BENEVOLENT PURPOSES.

1866—For sufferers by fire at Portland, Me.....	\$ 2,686 00
For destitute in Georgia and Alabama	12,780 00
1867—For destitute in Southern States	28,283 66
For sufferers by yellow fever at New Orleans.....	8,391 50
1871—For sufferers by fire at Chicago.....	150,000 00
1874—For families of firemen killed at fire, April 4.....	2,997 25
For sufferers by cyclone at Collinsville, Ill	210 00
1880—For suffering poor in Ireland..	7,029 54
For sufferers by cyclone at Marshfield, Mo	9,102 45
For sufferers by cyclone at Savoy, Tex	220 00
1882—For sufferers by overflow of Mississippi River	8,971 55
For sufferers by cyclone at Brownsville, Mo.....	426 00
1883—For sufferers by overflow in Germany	3,760 00
For sufferers by overflow at Shawneetown, Ill	756 69
For sufferers by overflow in American Bottom	1,263 00
1885—For the poor of St. Louis, "Minie Palmer Christmas boxes"	282 88
1886—For relief of sufferers by drought in Texas.....	7,508 00
For relief of sufferers by earthquake at Charleston, S. C.	1,532 35
For relief of sufferers by cyclone at Sabine Pass, Tex....	10 00
1888—For relief of sufferers by cyclone at Mount Vernon, Ill..	6,332 25
For relief of sufferers by yellow fever at Jacksonville, Fla.	8,341 00
1889—For relief of sufferers by flood at Johnstown, Pa.....	14,479 20
1890—For orphan asylum at Houston, Tex., sale of bale of cotton..	585 00
1891—For Confederate Orphans' Home of Missouri (cake sold).....	157 00
1892—For relief of sufferers by overflow of Mississippi River....	54,010 22
1893—For relief of sufferers by cyclone at Red Bud, Ill.....	849 00
Relief of sufferers by cyclone at Cisco, Tex	927 00
Relief of sufferers by cyclone at Hope, Ark	129 00
Relief of sufferers by storm on Gulf Coast	982 50
1895—Relief of sufferers by drought in Nebraska	3,720 75
1896—Tornado, St. Louis, May 27....	267,440 49
Tornado, Denison, Tex.....	1,503 00
1897—Flood relief, overflow, lower Mississippi	7,224 00
Yellow fever in Mississippi....	1,284 00
1898—Overflow at Shawneetown, Ill..	2,336 75
Cloudburst at Steelville, Mo....	704 00
Bale of cotton sold for benefit United States Hospital fund.	630 00
Game of baseball for benefit of Fresh Air fund	196 00
Yellow fever in South.....	1,673 75
1899—Tornado at Kirksville, Mo....	3,582 35
Texas flood relief, Brazos River.	3,831 00
1900—Texas relief, tidal wave at Galveston and vicinity.....	39,063 80
Total	\$666,193 78

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission of New Mexico met at Santa Fe, January 13, and organized by electing Judge H. L. Waldo, president; Hon. A. A. Blackwell, vice-president; Hon. Thomas Hughes, secretary; Major R. J. Palen, treasurer, and M. W. Porterfield, superintendent of exhibits. The appropriation is \$20,000.



T. R. BALLARD,
First Vice-President.



OSCAR L. WHITELAW.



HENRY WOLLBRINCK.



J. S. MCGEEHEE.



CHRIS. HILKE.

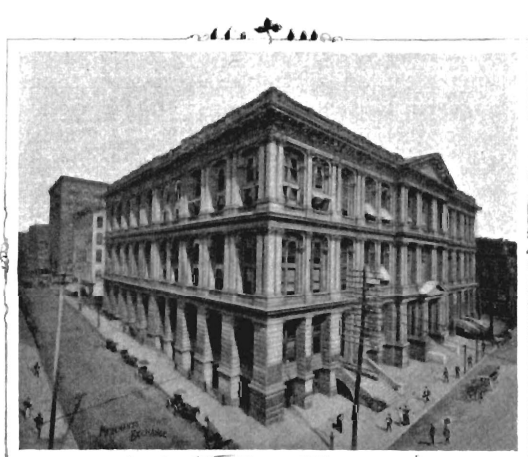


S. A. WHITEHEAD.



GEO. J. TANSEY,
President.

St. Louis Greatest Commercial Institution,
 ❖ The Merchants' Exchange. ❖
 Its Officers and Directors for 1902.



THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.



GEO. H. MORGAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.



W. A. GARDNER,
Second Vice-President.



W. T. HAARSTICK.



L. B. BRINSON.



THOS. H. FRANCIS.



OTTO L. TEICHMANN.



J. H. DIECKMAN.

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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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. W. B. PRICE, Safe Deposit Officer.

JOHN. M. BEALL.

Assistant General Passenger Agent of the
Mobile & Ohio Railway.

John M. Beall, one of the new members of
the Executive Committee of the St. Louis
Association of General Passenger and Ticket



J. M. BEALL,
Assistant General Passenger Agent, Mobile & Ohio
Railway Company.

Agents, is assistant general passenger agent
of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company,
with headquarters in St. Louis. He is one
of the youngest men in the country holding
such an important position.

Mr. Beall was educated at the University
of North Carolina, class of 1887. Since then
he has been in railroad employ, having gone
through the transportation department from
brakeman to master of transportation, work-
ing for the Richmond & Danville, the Cotton
Belt, the K. C., G. & L. and the Southern
Railway. He switched to the traffic depart-
ment in 1892, and has been traveling pas-
senger agent, Washington, D. C.; district
passenger agent, Philadelphia; Pacific Coast
passenger agent, San Francisco, for the
Southern Railway. He resigned from the
last position September, 1901, to accept his
present office.

Since taking charge of the M. & O. passen-
ger department in St. Louis, Mr. Beall has
enlivened matters considerably. Being pro-
gressive, he does things that make business.

CAPT. CARTER APPOINTED.

Well-Known Military Man to Represent the
State of Connecticut.

WATERBURY, CONN.—Gov. George P. Mc-
Lean, of Connecticut, has appointed Capt.
H. B. Carter, Connecticut Commissioner to
the South Carolina Interstate and West In-
dian Exposition and the St. Louis World's
Fair. The Commissioner will take charge
of all Connecticut interests in connection
with the two fairs. It is not believed that
he will find it necessary to give up his other
business.

Capt. Carter, who is at present employed
as foreman at the factory of the Waterbury

Clock Company, is thirty-five years old. He
was a member of the Board of Public Safety
under Mayor Barlow, and was a candidate
for assessor at the last town election, lead-
ing his ticket, although unsuccessful in his
candidacy. He has also held office as town
auditor, and is a member of the Republican
town committee.



CAPTAIN HENRY B. CARTER,
Commissioner of Expositions Representing Connecticut.

In military and fraternal circles Capt.
Carter is well-known. As Captain of Com-
pany A, Second Regiment, C. N. G., in which
command he enlisted as a private in 1883,
he has made an enviable record as a tacti-
cian and disciplinarian.

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THE BUCKEYE STATE.

Interest of Ohio and Ohioans in the Louisiana Treaty.

The Ohio Auxiliary Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and the Ohio Society of St. Louis, sent a very strong and representative delegation of prominent Missourians, born in Ohio, to appear before the Ohio Legislature, January 29th, the day on which that body had agreed to hear what they wished to say in behalf of the bill providing for the representation of Ohio at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Besides Gen. John W. Noble, former Secretary of the Interior, and former Congressman W. M. Kinsey, the delegation included such leading professional and business men as Wallace Delafield, Enos Clarke, Rev. Naphtali Luccock, John A. Gilliam, C. E. Udell, Dr. G. W. Weyer, Charles H. Flach, W. S. Simpson, Edgar M. Wooley, W. J. Blakely, S. C. Pollard, T. R. Ballard, Rev. Samuel C. Palmer and S. L. Highleyman.

Ohio has always been liberal and enterprising in her participation in great American expositions, and there was no reason to suspect that she had become weary of well doing on such occasions. On the contrary, the delegation had reason to believe that she would take a peculiar and special interest in the commemoration of the Louisiana acquisition. Her pioneer settlers had stood with those of Kentucky and Tennessee in a long struggle for the control of the Mississippi. To gain this, they were ready a hundred years ago to take their rifles and

win it at any cost. They had helped to keep the President and his cabinet on the anxious seat for twelve years before the Louisiana Purchase gave them contentment, peace and prosperity. Perhaps no other act of the National authority ever strengthened so much their loyalty to the Union and their appreciation of its value to all sections of their country. It gave Ohio a wonderfully rapid growth to greatness. It enabled her to become one of the most honored of the mother States of the new West. It spread her commerce as far as flow the waters of the great Mississippi River system, and men of Ohio blood and training are now found among the foremost citizens of every community of the Louisiana Purchase States.

The reception of the delegation at Columbus evinced the pride Ohio takes in the honorable part her sons have borne in the up-building of the Louisiana Purchase States.

They were welcomed with effusive hospitality. Governor Nash and other State officers gave them marked attention, and attended the joint session of the Legislature, which had been arranged for their reception. The speeches of Gen. John W. Noble, Rev. Dr. Luccock, Hon. W. M. Kinsey, Dr. Geo. W. Weyer and John A. Gilliam were received with applause and other marks of approbation. No suggestion was offered as to the size of the appropriation, because the visitors all felt that Ohio would, as usual, be found in one of the front seats at the great World's Fair. Before leaving Columbus Gen. Noble said: "I have been encouraged by what I have seen and heard to-day to believe that Ohio is going to take part in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in a manner and on a scale in keeping with her commanding position among the States."



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THOMAS MORRELL MOORE,

Chief of the Machinery Department of the
St. Louis World's Fair.

Thomas Morrell Moore is to be Chief of the Machinery Department, the appointment having been confirmed by the Executive Committee. The gentleman had charge of the Transportation, Machinery, Agricultural Im-

plements in New York City. He continued with John Moore & Son for twenty years, or until the business was sold to the Standard Harrow Company, of Utica, N. Y. During the next two years he was with this company. Mr. Moore visited nearly every country in the world in connection with his business, that of manufacturing agricultural implements. He traveled extensively in South America, Mexico, Europe, Africa, and the West Indies. He is a brother-in-law of Congressman Sherman, of New York, who is Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and was a member of the last World's Fair Committee.

battle of Gettysburg. On March 25, 1862, he was appointed Third Assistant Engineer in the United States Navy, and was ordered to the Cimмерone. Later he served on the Sangamon, an iron-clad boat of the Monitor type. Next he was transferred to the U. S. steamer Mendota. While attached to the Mendota, he was sent to Fortress Monroe to General Grant as bearer of dispatches announcing the second assault on Ft. Fisher.



THOMAS M. MOORE,
Chief of Machinery Department.

plements, Graphic Arts, and Ordnance Departments of the Pan-American Exposition, the exhibits of which included nearly one-half of all the exhibits at Buffalo. He comes to St. Louis highly recommended by Wm. I. Buchanan, Director-General of that exposition.

Thomas M. Moore was born in New York City in 1858, and graduated from Rutgers College, Brunswick, N. J. Immediately after leaving college, he went into business with his father in the manufacture of agricultural

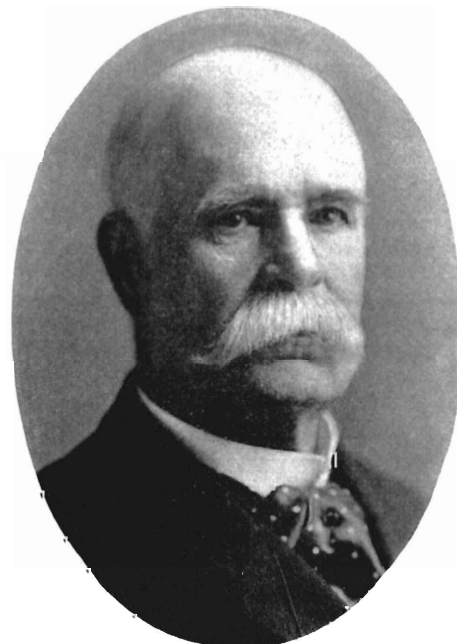
CAPT. DAVID P. JONES, U. S. N.,

Consulting Mechanical Engineer for
St. Louis World's Fair.

Capt. David P. Jones a retired officer of the United States Navy, will serve the World's Fair Association as Consulting Mechanical Engineer, by assignment of the Secretary of the Navy, and appointment by the Executive Committee of the World's Fair Company. The *General Navy Register* contains this entry in its list of naval officers, past and present:

David P. Jones—Third Assistant Engineer, 25 March, 1862; Second Assistant Engineer, 1 November, 1863; First Assistant Engineer, 1 January, 1868; Chief Engineer, 9 January, 1889; retired list, 21 June, 1892.

Capt. David P. Jones was born in Philadelphia, March 15, 1843. In 1858 he was made one of the examiners of the Utah Surveys, pending discussion between the Mormon and National Government as to payment for public lands. He was in Utah until the latter part of 1859. On his way to Utah he passed through this city, stopping here at the Planter's House. From St. Louis he went to St. Joseph by rail, where he took a steamer for Leavenworth, Kan., the point from which the start across the plains was made. The party went in Government wagons, escorted by a troop commanded by Captain Paul, afterwards General Paul, who was blinded in the



CAPT. DAVID P. JONES, U. S. N.,
Consulting Mechanical Engineer.

He went from Hampton Roads to City Point up the James river, to General Grant's headquarters, making the trip at night on a little tug called the "Martha Washington."

In 1873 Mr. Jones was ordered to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, as instructor in mechanical engineering, and while on that duty he organized the department of mechanical drawing, and designing of machinery. He continued in this duty for five years, which unusually long period was a favorable comment on his usefulness, three years being the


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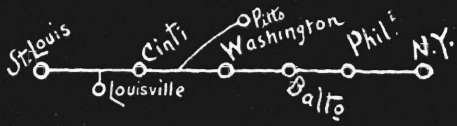
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ordinary period. While Mr. Jones was stationed at the Naval Academy, he, in company with other able engineering officers, sent into the Government service and into the world, men who are to-day practically shaping the mechanical engineering appliances of this country. Among these men are Prof. Hollis, now at the head of the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University; Prof. Mortimer E. Cooley, the head of the Mechanical Department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, Mich.; Prof. Henry W. Spangler, the head of the Mechanical Department of the University of Pennsylvania; and many others.

After Mr. Jones left the Naval Academy, in 1880, he was stationed for three years in the Mediterranean, and while there he witnessed the bombardment of Alexandria by the English. He was on the Nipsic, one of the American vessels lost in the great storm at Samoa, a few years ago. After his return to the United States, he was ordered to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, where he aided in designing the machinery and boilers of the first vessels of the new navy, namely, the Boston, the Atlanta, the Chicago, and the Dispatch. After this duty he was ordered as a Professor of Engineering to the Kansas Normal College, at Fort Scott, Kan. During his connection with that institution

he opened and organized the great flagstone quarries of the Bandera Company, for which that section of Kansas is famous. Then, in 1885, Mr. Jones was ordered to the "Ranger," a cruiser, when she was making surveys in the Gulf of California. He was next transferred to Newport, R. I., where he became Chief Engineer of the United States Naval

Training Station. In 1892 he was placed on the retired list. Later, at the outbreak of the Spanish war, he was ordered to duty as inspector of steel and engineering machinery of the Pittsburg district. Since the close of that war, Mr. Jones has practiced his profession, that of Mechanical Engineer, at Pittsburg, Pa.

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A. F. TURPIN.

No name in the exposition amusement world is better or more favorably known than that of A. F. Turpin, of Moorish Palace fame. Mr. Turpin is an Englishman, who has devoted many years of his life to his work. He has an experience in building and exploiting midway shows of the highest class, running through ten successful years. He presented the Moorish Palace at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, which proved to be one of the most creditable and successful concessions of the Midway Plaisance. It yielded a revenue of \$449,500 to its projectors during the season, and paid in to the exposition treasury a percentage of \$112,000. Since that day he has appeared at successive expositions, always with an artistic educational amusement, and always closed his seasons in the profit-earning class. At the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, at Omaha, in 1898, Mr. Turpin operated five separate concessions, built along different lines, and all of them were eminently successful. One of these headed the list of



A. F. TURPIN.

gross receipts, and two of them had been practically abandoned as failures by their projectors. Mr. Turpin took hold of them, and made them winners. No man in the field has had a larger and more profitable experience than Mr. Turpin, and he certainly merits the reputation he bears as an authority among concessionaires on all topics relating to Exposition amusements.

Mr. Turpin is now in St. Louis perfecting plans for a new and fresh idea to be presented at the World's Fair in 1903. It is to be something different yet in the line of the attractions which have been most successful in previous expositions. As to size and equipment, it will rank with the most important of the concessions, and will transcend them all in novelty and in its artistic and educational values. With his experience in the past, his command of funds, and his inherent taste and trained judgment in the selection of materials, and the control of men and means, something worthy of the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition may be looked for when Mr. Turpin's ideas materialize on the St. Louis Midway.

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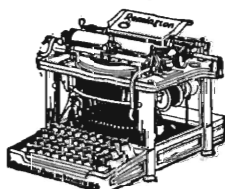
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DEATH OF GEORGE A. BAKER.

George A. Baker, one of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and a member of its Committee on Finance, died Monday morning, February 3d. He was President of the Continental National Bank, and had been connected with it since 1878. Mr. Baker was born in New Haven, Conn., 69 years ago, and moved to St. Louis in 1875.

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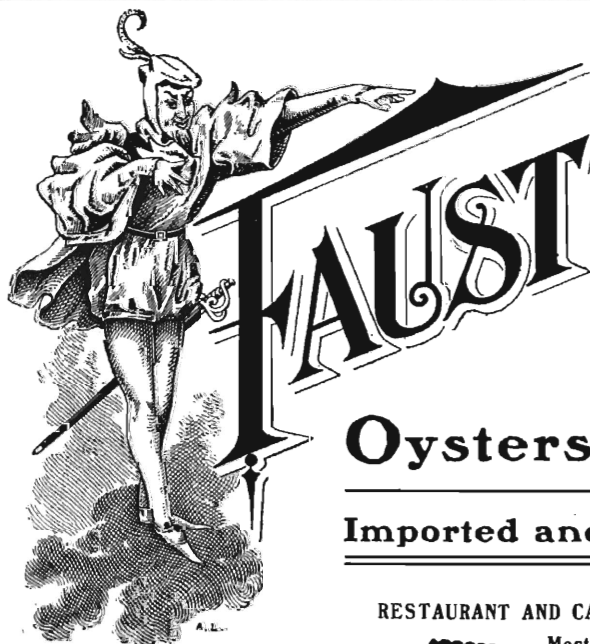
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