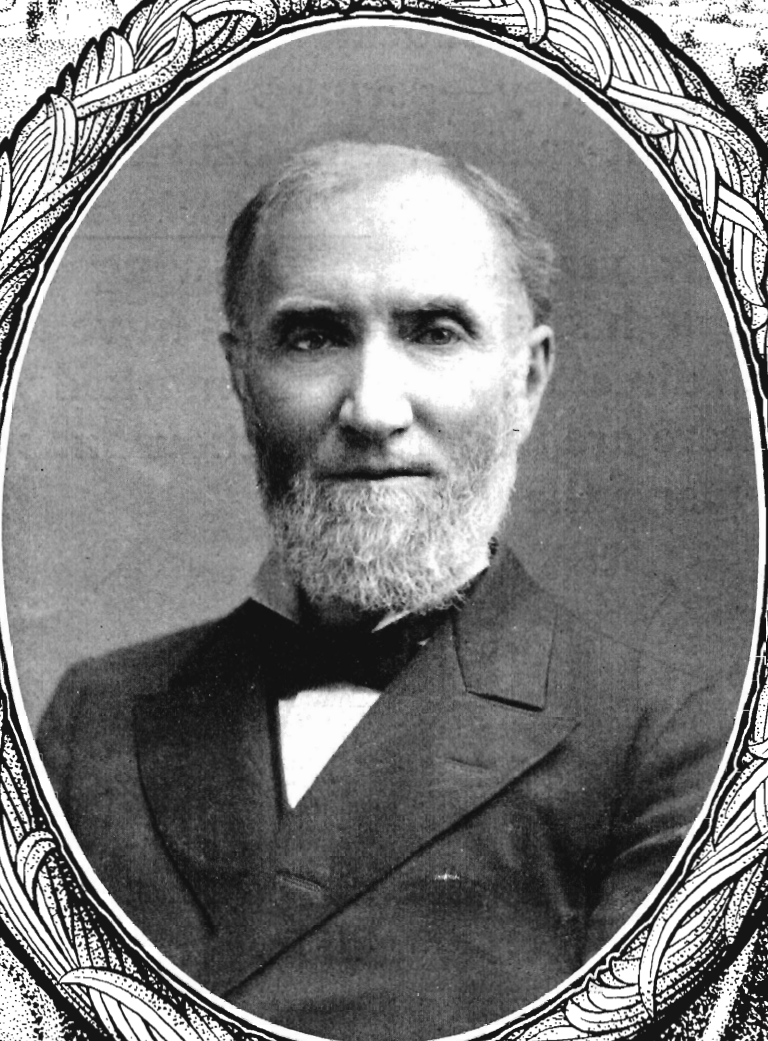




World's Fair Bulletin

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

1903



HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON,

Of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Vol. 3.

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

No. 6.

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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.

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COLIN M. SELPH, Editor and Manager.

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In the interest of the
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to be held in St. Louis in 1903.

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The proposed program for the World's Fair Congress of Lawyers and Jurists includes essays by the highest judges, law officers, and most distinguished professors of law in the world, on the origin, present condition, and administration of the laws of their respective countries. The reports of these essays, and of the discussion thereof by the Congress, would make one of the most valuable law books ever published.

Most of the New York newspapers insisted on an appropriation of at least \$600,000 for an Empire State exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair, and are by no means content with the statement that the appropriation of \$100,000 is only for the preliminary work, and will be doubled next year. The commercial bodies of the Empire State's cities are much dissatisfied with the amount appropriated, and the *New York World* calls on the business interests of the metropolis to begin at once arranging for a separate New York City building at the fair. It may be that the State Legislature believed that New York would be better represented at St. Louis by stinting the appropriation, and forcing her great manufacturing cities to rely on their individual resources and enterprise. Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and other cities, as well as the metropolis, can and will make magnificent displays

without State aid. Large manufacturing establishments have already asked for space to display, not only their products, but their processes of manufacture. Small State appropriations in such great manufacturing States as New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, will not, in the least restrict the exhibits of their cities. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Springfield will all be represented by great and varied collections regardless of State appropriations.

It is now certain that the exhibits in all the departments will break all former Exposition records, and present, as a whole, the most memorable and inspiring school of progress ever instituted for the education of mankind. The chiefs of those departments have had responsible connection with the World's Fairs of the last twenty years, and are all elated with the superior opportunities now within their grasp. The world has made startling progress in many directions, even since the last Paris Exposition. Some of its most wonderful discoveries and far-reaching inventions will be exhibited for the first time at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, among them new motor engines that promise to revolutionize transportation by land and water, and working power in both field and factory. The Chief of the Fine Art Department, Prof. Halsey C. Ives, who held the same position at the Chicago World's Fair, declares, after a full survey of the resources at his command, that the Fine Art Department at the St. Louis World's Fair will be far superior to the one at Chicago. The offer of prizes for dirigible balloons and aerodromes, or flying machines, has awakened keen interest among inventors, scientists and aero-clubs all over the world in the great aerial contests. It is reported that Sir Hiram Maxim will spend \$100,000 in constructing an aerodrome to win one of these prizes. M. Santos-Dumont will devote a great deal of time to preparation for winning the dirigible balloon prize. Both these gentlemen are expected to visit St. Louis to confer with

Exposition authorities, and great hopes are entertained that the congress of aeronautic scientists at St. Louis in 1903 will bring about a practical solution of a problem that mankind has never ceased to study.

The call of the Louisville Commercial Club on similar bodies throughout Kentucky to co-operate with it in getting up a splendid Kentucky exhibit for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, regardless of the want of a State appropriation, may and should result in a better display of the State's resources than has ever been installed for her at a World's Fair. When business interests are aroused, and business men take such an enterprise into their own hands, the results are likely to far exceed what may be expected from even a State appropriation. Probably the most effective work now being done for State exhibits at the St. Louis World's Fair may be witnessed in Arkansas, Texas and the Dakotas, where State appropriations are precluded by legal obstacles. Where there is a good working World's Fair organization in every county, co-operating with an earnest and active State organization, all the business interests are enlisted, local patriotism lends the fervor of a united popular movement to the work, and both exhibits and the means of transporting and displaying them are readily found. The people of Kentucky are justly proud of the historic part their fathers took in the acquisition of the Mississippi Valley by the United States. They feel that they would dishonor their fathers by not giving their State her deserved prominence in the centennial commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase. They are becoming aware of the undeveloped wealth of their secluded mountain regions, and they know that the cost of a full display of Kentucky's resources will be returned to her from the St. Louis World's Fair a hundredfold. If they wish to rebuke the failure of their Legislature, they will respond promptly to the call of the Louisville Commercial Club, and establish county organizations to co-operate energetically with it.

OVER \$1,000,000 FOR WORLD'S FAIR.

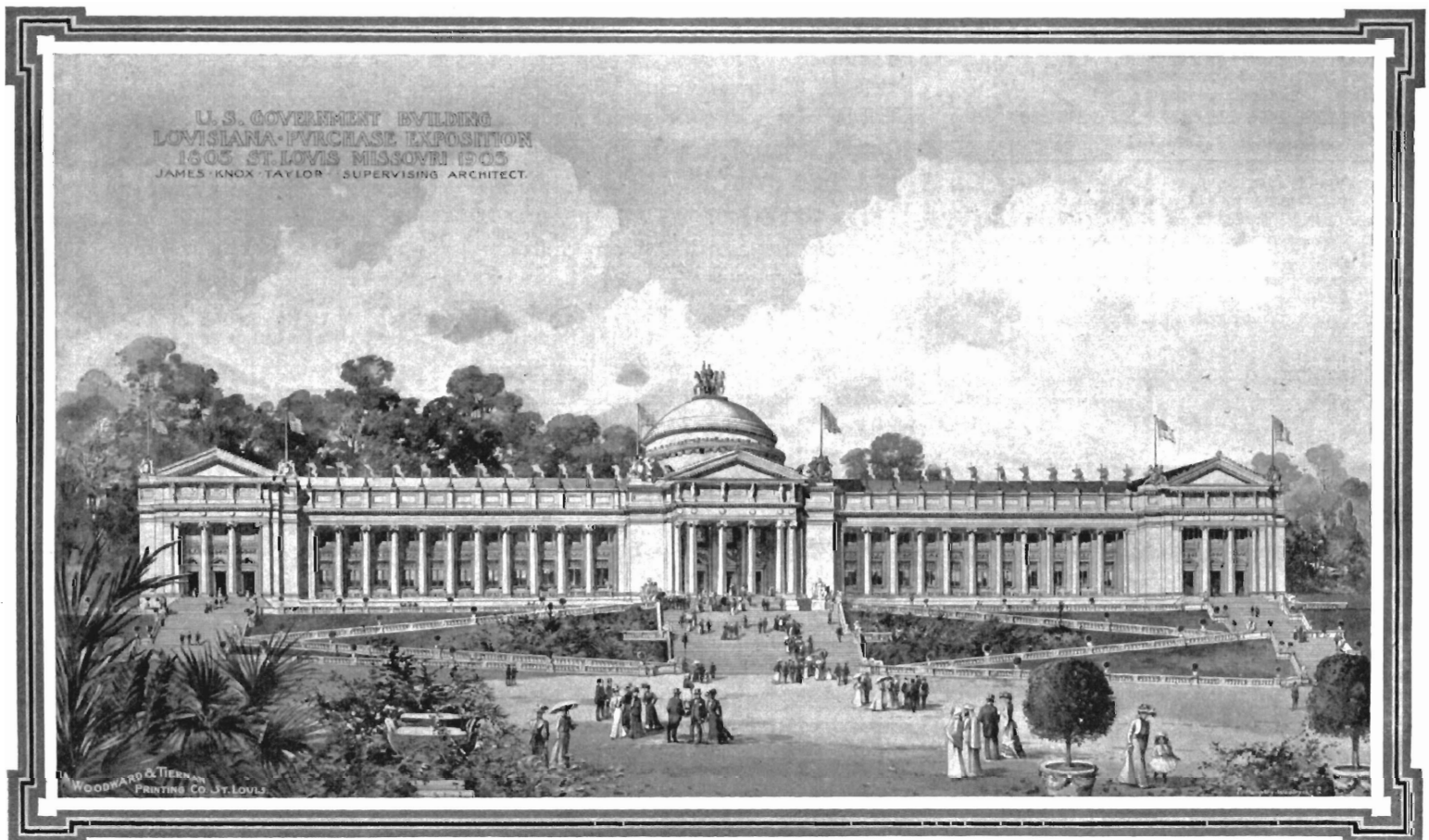
APPROPRIATIONS TO BE MADE AT THE PRESENT SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Congress will at this session appropriate \$1,088,000 for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This action is practically assured by the incorporation of provisions aggregating that amount in the Sundry Civil bill. Chairman Tawney, of the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, has drafted the provisions. Chairman Jos. G. Cannon, of the Committee on Appro-

ment. The provisions, with the exception of the one covering the Alaska appropriation, are as follows:

Miscellaneous objects under the Treasury Department, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, government exhibit: For the selection, purchase, preparation, arrangement and transportation of such articles and materials as the heads of the several executive departments, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, the United States Fish Commis-

State of Missouri, at such time and for such period as he may designate, and as a part of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, pursuant to an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States, by holding an international exhibit of arts, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine, forest and sea in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri," approved March 3, 1901, such representatives of the different Indian tribes and such exhibits from Indian agencies, schools and archives as he may deem advisable or necessary to illustrate the past and present condition of the Indians and the Indian tribes of the United States, and progress made by such in education, art and industry, and the method of education and government, and such other matters and things as will fully illustrate Indian advancement in civilization, the details of which shall be in the discretion of the Secre-



priations, has included in the Sundry Civil bill the following:

For the Departments and Library Exhibits as recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury....	\$ 800,000
Increase in Appropriation for Government Building	200,000
For Indian Exhibit.....	40,000
For Alaska Exhibit.....	40,000
For Building for Life Saving Service	8,000
Making a total of.....	\$1,088,000

These appropriations are exclusive of those which will be made by Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands for their exhibits. Chairman Cannon has expressed himself in favor of the appropriations recommended and there seems to be no doubt of the bill carrying them through to enact-

tion, the Department of Labor and the Library of Congress may decide, shall be embraced in the Government Exhibit, and such additional articles as the President may designate for said exposition, and for the installation of said exhibit, and for the employment of proper persons as officers and assistants to the Government board and management of the Government Exhibit appointed by the President in accordance with the provisions of an act "to provide for celebrating the 100th anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine, forest and sea, in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri," approved March 3, 1901, the sum of \$800,000 is hereby appropriated, to become immediately available upon the passage of this act.

Provided, that all expenditures made for the purposes and from the appropriations specified herein shall be subject to the approval of said government board and management, and of the Secretary of the Treasury, as now provided by law.

Provided, further, that the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be assembled at the city of St. Louis, in the

tary of the Interior; and for the purpose of carrying into effect this provision, the sum of \$40,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, but the Secretary of the Interior is hereby prohibited from making or causing to be made, any expenditures or creating any liability on behalf of the United States in excess of the sum hereby appropriated.

And provided, further, that Section 15 of the act above entitled, approved March 3, 1901, shall be amended so as to read as follows: That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be erected in connection with the exhibit of his department upon such grounds, as shall be allotted for the purpose by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, a building for an exhibit of the United States life-saving service, at a cost of not to exceed the sum of \$8,000, the said Exposition Company to furnish suitable water facilities for exhibition drills with the beach apparatus and boats used in said life-saving service, and the sum of \$8,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the erection of said building and making of said exhibit, is hereby appropriated for said purpose. For the erection of a suitable government building for said gov-

ernment exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated for said purpose, \$200,000, said sum to be immediately available, and to be expended in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine, forest and sea in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri," approved March 3, 1901.

Applicants for service in the Jefferson Guard are receiving copies of a circular letter from Col. Godwin, reading as follows: "Your application for appointment as guard at the coming 'Louisiana Purchase Exposition' has been received. All papers which

GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

A Stately Edifice to Shelter the Exhibits
of the United States Government
at the World's Fair.

The United States Government Building, designed by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, will be situated on the high ground to the south-east of the Exposition about fifty feet above the level of the general exposition buildings, and will be the axial termination of the main transverse Exposition street.

The approaches to the building will be of a monumental character in keeping with the building itself. Access to the central

in length with center and end pavilions connected with a colonnade of Ionic columns five feet in diameter and 45 feet high. The central pavilion with the colonnade on either side will form a portico 15 feet wide and 524 feet long, 50 feet above the level of the general Exposition buildings, from which a beautiful view of the Exposition may be obtained.

"An attic 15 feet in height, richly ornamented with statues, will surmount the Ionic order already described. The height from the bottom of the stylobate to the top of the attic will be 82 feet. The portico leading to the central pavilion will consist of free standing Ionic columns, while those of the end pavilions will be 'in Antis.' The



accompanied it are herewith returned. When men are needed, notice will be given through the newspapers. Applicants should then present themselves in person and have with them letters from at least two reputable citizens, testifying to the sobriety and good character of the applicant. Every applicant will be required to undergo a physical examination, and, if accepted, will be vaccinated. Applicants must be between the ages of 21 and 40, at least 5 feet 8 inches in height, and between 145 and 225 pounds in weight, according to height, and must be physically sound. If the applicant has been in the military service, he should present his discharge certificate."

Official notice has been received that, in response to the request of the Exposition authorities, President Diaz, of Mexico, will send to the St. Louis World's Fair a corps of picturesque cavalry, "Rurales," and one of Mexico's famous military bands.

pavilion will be by means of a great flight of steps 100 feet wide adorned with statues. A platform 45x125 feet, with an exedra at either end, will be situated in the center of the flight. Two smaller flights 50 feet wide, also adorned with statues, will give access to the end pavilion. Ramps 30 feet wide of a gentle incline will lead from the lower level of the exposition grounds to the level of the Government Building. These ramps will connect the main central flight of steps with the two smaller flights. The slope of the hill toward the Exposition will be covered with and laid out in formal beds of herbaceous flowers, clipped hedges and trimmed trees. The architect describes the building as follows:

"The general style of the building will be the pseudo classic; somewhat less festive than the other exposition buildings, but by its breadth of treatment and purity of detail it will express its function—the Government Building. The main facade will be 764 feet

center of the building will be surmounted by a dome 93 feet in diameter, similar in general character to the dome of the Pantheon at Rome. The top of the quadriga which surmounts it will be 175 feet above the ground. Ample opportunities will be offered by the designer for sculptural adornment. The sculpture will be symbolical of the Republic and the Arts of Peace. In general character the sculpture will be more restrained than has been the custom with exposition work, violent action not being considered appropriate for plastic representation.

"The material used will be 'staff.' The building in general will be white, with strong color treatment on the interior walls of the pavilions and colonnades. In plan the building will be rectangular with the projecting pavilions, already described, at either end. The interior floor area will be 175x724 feet, entirely free of columns, the roof being carried with steel trusses 175

feet in span, 70 feet high and 35 feet span. There will be no skylights, as the building will be lighted entirely by clear stories. The end facades will contain one central portico and will be 250 feet long. On the longitudinal axis of the Government Building to the southwest will be situated the building for the United States Fish Commission. It will be square in plan, 140x140 feet, and in general character will harmonize with its large neighbors."

The *Philadelphia Medical Journal* highly commends the appointment of Dr. Leonidas H. Laidley as Medical Director for the St.

MANUFACTURES BUILDING

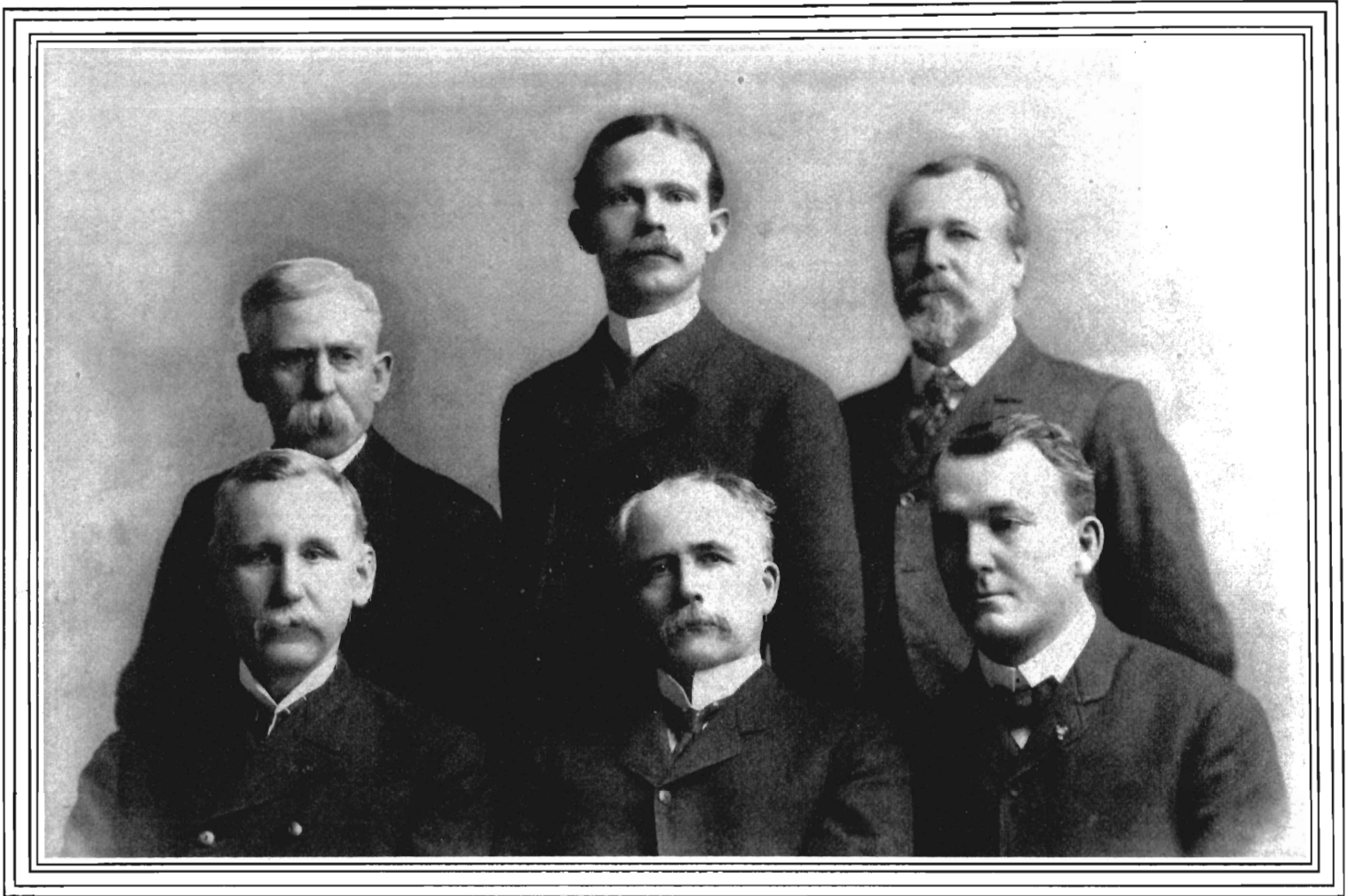
One of the Principal Structures of the World's Fair.

The Manufactures Building, designed by Carrere & Hastings, of New York, will be one of the leading structures in the big Exposition picture. Isaac S. Taylor, Chairman of the Commission of Architects, furnishes the following description of it:

"The Manufactures Building will be of the Corinthian order of architecture. It will be one of the buildings on the entrance to the main boulevard or central spacing. The structure is to have frontage to the north

they would not be acceptable from an artistic standpoint, but these will please both the layman and the expert. Graceful groups of sculpture will ornament and accentuate the four main entrances on the sides.

"The architects have developed a most skillful arrangement of the roof lines. They give light and ventilation and at the same time avoid the extensive and troublesome skylights frequently used on structures of this kind. The design of the facades of the building employs the open colonnade treatment, which is very acceptable in a climate like that of St. Louis. This affords both a passageway for visitors and offers the shadow relief that will enhance the beauty



MEMBERS OF THE KANSAS WORLDS FAIR COMMISSION.

Murillo Photo.

Reading from left to right: top row, R. F. Simmons, W. P. Waggoner, J. C. Morrow; bottom row, J. C. Carpenter, Gov. W. E. Stanley, C. H. Luling.

Louis World's Fair, and says: "The world now expects and demands in such fairs a thoroughly organized medical service, and a vigilant and efficient sanitation. The medical plant itself can be made an interesting and instructive exhibit. The surgical department of the army, which has a most extensive museum in Washington, will send to the military exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition everything that would be appropriate for the establishment of a field hospital in a camp composed of U. S. regulars. In this hospital the most perfect and rigid sanitary measures will be enforced as an object lesson against the accidents in the volunteer camps during the Spanish-American war."

of 1,200 feet, with a depth of 525 feet on the main boulevard. The architects have designed imposing entrances at the centers of the main facades and have planned a tower some 400 feet high to stand at the angle of the main facade facing north. This prominent feature will give an appropriate balance with a tower of corresponding height on the Varied Industries Building immediately west. These two towers will balance the main front of the general lay-out of the important buildings constituting the Fair. The architects have arranged corner entrances into this building. Such entrances are difficult to so design as to be in perfect harmony with the architecture of the building in general. Without skillful treatment,

of the design. The interior of the building has been laid out with courts of simple and pleasing proportions, with sufficient decoration to break the monotony of the walls. Opportunity for mural decoration is given on the outside walls back of the column treatment. The cost of the building is to be \$850,000."

Chief Milan H. Hulbert, of the Department of Manufactures of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, has promises from three of the largest manufacturing firms of New York to set up at the exposition three model factories, each illustrating processes in different lines of manufacture.

WORLDS' FAIR FEATURES.

Inner Courts of the Great Buildings at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

By T. P. BARNETT, of Barnett, Haynes & Barnett Architects of the Liberal Arts Building.

Expositions are architectural teachers, cultivating and disseminating a love for the beautiful.

The Court of Honor at the Columbian Exposition in 1893 marked a classic renaissance in the United States. It was far-reaching in its good effect on public taste and architectural judgment.

The Paris Exposition of 1900 illustrated the beauty and fancy of the modern French classic school, and the Pan-American Exposition showed the charming effects and the detail of the Spanish renaissance. The pergola was one of the striking architectural features of the Pan-American Exposition. That enterprise demonstrated the artistic

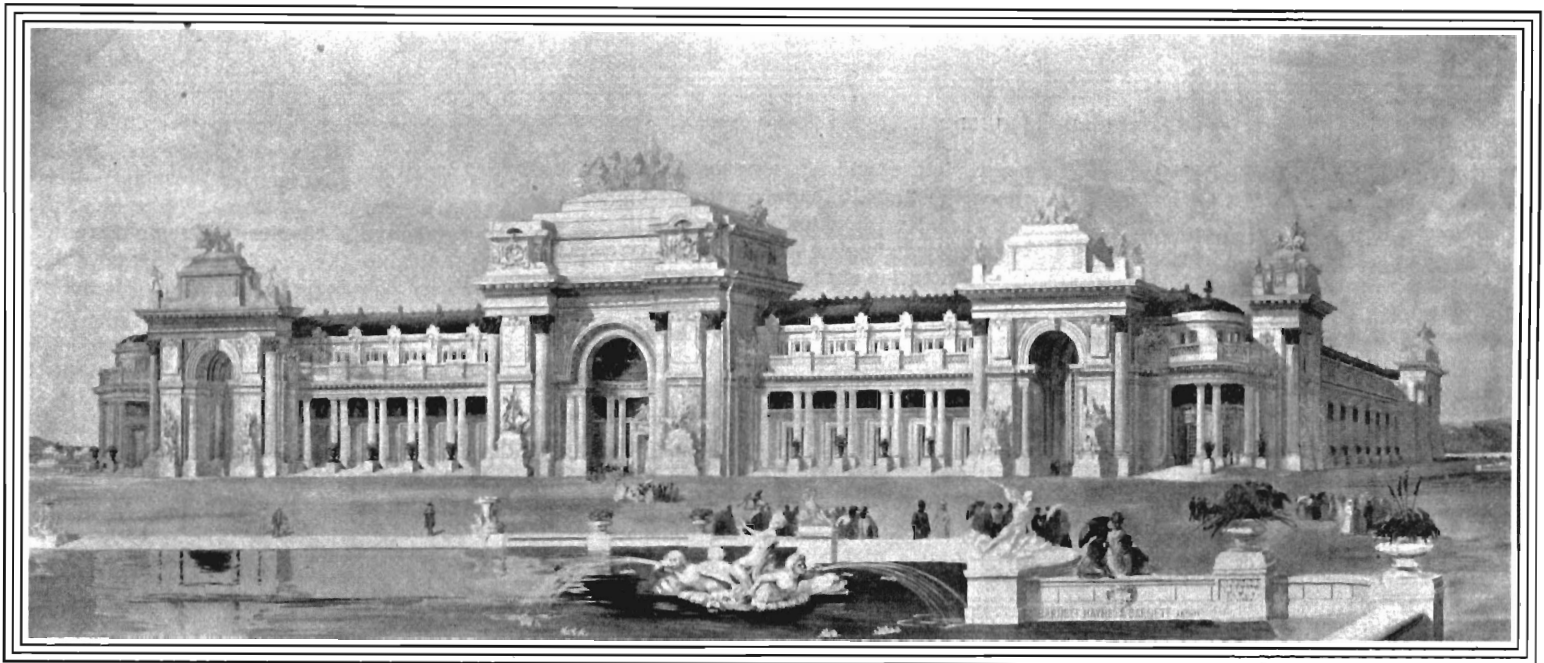
Rome; in ancient times the designers of buildings had to contend with a similar climatic condition. The old Roman mansions,



T. P. BARNETT.

as shown to moderns in the excavations at Pompeii, had inner courts open to the sky,

be carried out in the Italian school of architecture, and will be enclosed by colonnades embellished with rare statues and beautiful arabesques. The cloisters formed by these colonnades will afford cool promenades for the visitors to the Fair during the heated term. It is the intention of the architects to have this court laid out with flower beds and to install hanging gardens at the attic story line. In these gardens there will be groups of statuary by reproductions from antiques. In the center of the court will be a beautiful basin of water, in whose limpid depths will be reflected the lissic lines of colonnade and garden. This basin is surrounded by balustrades and approached by broad flights of steps. In the angles of the court there will be Italian fountains enriched with statuary. The gardens will furnish visitors a delightful place for resting and for sight-seeing. The inner walls of the court entrances will be decorated with mural paintings in the style of Alma Tadema. These courts will be one of the charming features of the Ex-



FRONT VIEW LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.
St. Louis World's Fair.

Barnett, Haynes & Barnett.

possibilities of the pergola. To tell the story of the inner court and show its use in architecture has been the aim of many of the architects of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This court feature will be interesting because it has not been used to any extent in previous expositions. There are probably no more interesting or romantic features to the buildings of Spain, France and Italy than the courts of the palaces. Whether we view the dignified simplicity of the Italian courts, or the more picturesque treatment of the courts of Spain during the Plateresque period, we are filled with admiration at the architectural development of these interiors.

St. Louis has an undeserved reputation for summer heat and the architects of the Exposition have set themselves to give the visitor promise of shade and coolness throughout the buildings of the main exhibit group. This the architects have done by means of colonnades and inner courts. In

with a "compluvium" to take care of the rainfall. These devices to take care of the rain resulted in basins of water in the centers of the courts, which formed a charming feature of the Roman domestic arrangements. They overcame the heat and dust of the Roman noon.

St. Louis has learned a lesson from the Romans. All but three of the buildings will have inner courts. In no former exposition has the court received such attention. At Buffalo courts were laid out in some of the larger buildings, but the demand for exhibit space caused them to be roofed over and made a part of the main structure. In each of the buildings at St. Louis the court will be different in design and shape, and the visitor will not have gained the full import of this architectural feature until he has seen the courts in all the buildings.

The court of the Liberal Arts Building, designed by Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, will

position, and when illuminated at night with glistening cascades, flowers and fountains, will form an enchanting picture, transporting the visitor in spirit centuries backward to the golden ages of romance and art. The court features of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be remembered when this Exposition shall have passed into the land of memories.

Chairman Thatcher, of the Colorado World's Fair Commission, announces that his commission has asked for space at the St. Louis Exposition, as follows: Minerals and ores, 100x120 feet; machinery and mills, 200x300 feet; horticulture, 60x100 feet; agriculture, 80x100 feet; State Building, 200x200 feet; irrigation farm, 200x300 feet; machinery exclusively, 150x200 feet; fish and game, 60x100 feet; art, 20x30 feet; education, 40x60 feet.

WORK WELL UNDERWAY.

Great Progress Made During the Month of March.

Great progress was made in March towards getting the work on the exposition well underway. Contracts were let for several of the immense exhibit buildings; for a great electric power plant; for \$200,000 worth of electric wire; for electric subways, and for a vast amount of sewerage, grading and tree transplanting. The performance of these contracts within the time limits is amply secured by satisfactory bonds to the amount of one-third of the contract price.

Favorable reports are coming in from the Company's representatives in foreign countries. China, Japan and Siam have announced their purpose to participate liberally in the exposition. France has taken the lead in Europe by bespeaking 45,000 square metres of exhibit space, and declaring her intention to exceed her great exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair. Favorable responses have been received also from Chili, Peru, Venezuela, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rico, Guatemala and Mexico, and are expected from all the Spanish-American republics.

Provision for State exhibits has been made in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Missouri, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma. Bills for the same purpose are pending in the legislatures of other States. Where the State legislatures will not meet in time, or are hampered by constitutional restrictions, the people have taken the matter in hand, as in Texas and Arkansas, and confidently declare that their exhibits shall be the most attractive displays at the fair. Nearly all the States referred to will have splendid buildings on the exposition site, and Illinois, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Arkansas and West Virginia have already selected the grounds for their buildings.



SITE FOR ILLINOIS BUILDING.

Geo. Stark Photo.

SITES FOR STATE BUILDINGS.

Several States have Chosen Their Places on World's Fair Grounds.

Considerable interest is being shown, both by St. Louisans and by visitors to the city, in the plateau at the southeastern end of the site in Forest Park. This plateau has been assigned by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings and the Executive Committee, to State and Territorial buildings. It is a level, grass-covered, heavily wooded area about 70 feet higher than the surface on which the main Exposition buildings are to be built. This plateau has been visited, within the past three months, by a number of State delegations, which came to St. Louis to look over the field and to select a site for the building of their State. Among the States whose delegations have examined the location are Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas and West Virginia. The Missouri State Building, which is to be permanent, and to cost \$300,000, is to occupy the brow of this plateau. The other buildings are to be located south and east of the Missouri building. The Committee on Grounds and Buildings has provided in its plans that visitors to the Exposition shall be able to reach the plateau of the States with the least possible expenditure of energy. A street railway station is to be built at the southeast corner of the site, where Concourse drive intersects Clayton Road. This will supply ready access from the city to the location of the State buildings. Visitors to the Exposition will choose to begin their sight-seeing on the higher elevations and walk down rather than to begin on the lower elevation and walk up. In addition to this an ornamental station on the intramural railway will be located on the plateau of the States, and visitors who land first at the

main picture will be able in this way to reach the State buildings without difficulty.

The plateau is thickly covered with giant oaks, hickory and other hardwood trees. It is the intention of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings to keep these trees intact so far as the necessities of buildings and walks will permit. Everything indicates that this plateau will be one of the most pleasing features of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

John Rice Chandler, World's Fair Commissioner to Central America, has departed for Guatemala.



SITE FOR ARKANSAS BUILDING.

Geo. Stark Photo.



SITE FOR MISSOURI BUILDING.

Geo. Stark Photo.

SCENES ON WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

Construction of Sewers and Waterways— Building Contractors at Work.

On every bright day during the past month, between 500 and 800 workmen and some 700 head of horses, besides two 20-horse power traction engines, have been at work upon the site of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The weather, with the exception of about a week, when there was considerable frost, has been favorable to outdoor work. The frost left the ground, the snow melted and the water flowed off promptly, leaving the earth in workable condition.

The work now in progress on the site is the erection of the fence; the building of three big, wooden sluice-ways to confine three streams that flow through the site; the building of sewers and drains; the erection of staff shops, saw mills, tool houses, offices and drafting rooms for contractors; grading for a variety of purposes, in a number of places, by a variety of methods; laying of tracks for the temporary railroad to carry materials; locating footings for three big exhibit buildings and transplanting trees.

The most important new work of the month was the erection of the staff shops of two leading American staff makers on the site. Smith & Eastman and James Alexander, who did the major portion of the staff-work at the Chicago, Omaha and Buffalo expositions, and who now have contracts for like work on some of the big exhibit buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, have erected pine structures to house this expensive machinery, and to supply studios for the sculptors and working areas for their less skilled workmen. At Buffalo these staff workers complained that

they were moved from pillar to post as the work progressed. For this reason they tried to obtain locations for their shops immediately outside the World's Fair grounds, but they were unable to do so because of the demand for this property. Accordingly the Department of Works assigned them locations in the avenues of the Exposition, which they will be allowed to occupy until the construction is completed. The place occupied by Smith & Eastman is immediately north of the site of the Manufacturers' Building, on the spot which will be occupied by gardens during the Exposition. Here they are erecting a building 108x100 feet. To James

Alexander was assigned a location just south of Lindell boulevard. He is erecting a two-story shop at this point. The structure is framed with considerable care.

During the month two saw mills were put in place, one by the Rich Construction Company, to shape the big timbers used on the River des Peres channel-way, the other by the Rountree Construction Company, to shape the timbers for the Varied Industries Building. Saw mills will also be put in by Dunnivant & Estel, who are erecting the Textiles Building and by the Wm. Goldie Sons' Company, to whom, during the month, was awarded the contract for the Electricity and Machinery Building. This contract was the most important of those awarded during the past month. Twelve bidders competed. The Wm. Goldie Sons' Company got the contract with a bid of \$399,940, which was \$60 less than the architect's estimate. A number of lesser contracts were also awarded during the month. The grading of two hills in the western part of the site, involving the disturbance of 280,000 cubic yards of earth, the erection of a steel highway bridge, the erection of a wood and iron bridge, the removal of two bridges and the grading and straightening of the banks of the River des Peres outside the site of the Fair, were among them. The contract for erecting and removing the bridges was awarded to J. T. Garrett, of St. Louis.

The most interesting of the site work during the month was the transplanting to locations in the main avenues of the Exposition, the giant soft maples which for years had stood along the driveways of Forest Park. As these driveways are obliterated in the exposition scheme, the trees are no longer needed there. Many of these trees stand on the site of the big buildings, or in places where the railroad is to cross. At first it was proposed to do the transplanting by contract, but the contractors were found too slow, and the season was advancing so rap-



WHERE THE TEXAS STATE BUILDING WILL STAND.

Geo. Stark Photo.

COLORADO'S EXHIBIT.

Commissioner-in-Chief Thatcher Before the Denver Real Estate Exchange.

Mr. Geo. W. Thatcher, Commissioner-in-Chief of Colorado's World's Fair Commission, addressed a large meeting of the Denver Real Estate Exchange on March 20. In its report of the speech the *Denver Times* said: "Mr. Thatcher had noticed that the exchange proposed to inaugurate a movement to systematically advertise the State. He thought the move a wise one, and the time most opportune. He came to suggest that the best possible advertisement would be to secure an ample exhibit of our resources at what is going to be the greatest exposition ever held in this world. To this fact our people must be aroused at once. Thirty millions are available already. The ground occupied will be more than twice that of the Chicago Exposition. St. Louis is the center of the most dense population in America. It has no lake region to the north and no ocean to the east. It has a teeming population in every direction. Commissioner Thatcher only wished to suggest. He had no definite plan to urge. But it was evident that the exchange and the commission should co-operate, for their purposes were identical. Both exist to advertise the city and State. The appropriation is utterly inadequate. It is \$50,000, against \$200,000 spent at Chicago. Yet our exhibit must be larger, better and more expensive than the Chicago exhibit."

Commenting on Mr. Thatcher's suggestions, the *Tribune* says:

"The suggestion that the Real Estate Exchange and the World's Fair Commission should in some manner act together in the work of making our resources known to the world, brings up afresh the subject of systematically advertising Colorado at the East, as was so successfully done up to the panic.



SITE FOR WEST VIRGINIA BUILDING.

Geo. Stark Photo.

idly that Director of Works Taylor took charge of the work himself and placed it in the hands of D. W. C. Perry, assistant to Landscape Architect Kessler. Early in the work of transplanting, Mr. Perry substituted for the horses a big traction engine, and thus greatly facilitated progress. Altogether, about 200 of these trees are to be located in the avenues. The avenues where the trees are to stand have been cut to grade by the Exposition Company. The method of transplanting employed is to dig a trench about the tree to be moved, and to undercut it to separate it from the surrounding earth. A two-wheeled carriage is then attached to the tree and the engine with the wheels of the carriage as a fulcrum, pulls the tree from the ground and leaves it mounted on the carriage.

Another great work, which advanced materially during the month, was the construction of railroad lines in the site by the Exposition Company. The main line of these railroads runs from Skinker road parallel with Lindell boulevard to De Baliviere avenue. From the main line two branches run to the south; one parallel with the eastern boundary of the site, to connect with the railroads that enter the site from the south; the other to serve the Textiles and the Electricity Buildings. Considerable grading was necessary for this road. The work was done by Contractor G. C. Smith, who has a camp located on the site. At a number of places where the railroad crosses the channel-way, it was necessary to strengthen the channel-way by driving piles of pin oak.

During the month the first carload of materials entered the site. It consisted of seven box-cars loaded with lumber for the staff shop of James Alexander, and for the subsidiary channel-way being built by McIntyre & Teese. This train of cars was

brought in on the main line of the exposition railway, and unloaded directly at the place where the material is to be used. The material had to be handled but once before it was taken in charge by the carpenters.

Governor White, of North Dakota, and Governor Herreid, of South Dakota, have asked the Exposition authorities to name a day for them to visit St. Louis and select sites for their State buildings for the World's Fair.



SITE FOR KANSAS BUILDING.

Geo. Stark Photo.



Erected by Mesker Bros.

THE PICKET FENCE AT SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SITE.

Geo. Stark Photo.

The direct results which we expected to flow from the Knights Templar conclave in 1892, and from the World's Fair in 1893, were bitter disappointments. But this was not the fault of the conclave and the fair. It was the fault of the panic. That crushing disaster came within seven months after the conclave, and at the very opening of the fair. When the ship is sinking nobody thinks of sailing on. Our large expenditures for both were practically lost, so far as direct results were concerned. But it can be still contended that the indirect results from both will yet be worth to us all that they cost. Indeed, we are only now beginning to get the benefit of both these outlays.

"No exposition and no conclave can stem a tide of financial disaster. The Centennial came in the midst of a frantic depression, and the World's Fair at the beginning of one. But the benefit of the Centennial showed itself three years later, and the benefit of the World's Fair began to be manifested a thousand ways five years after it was held, and is showing itself now. The Omaha Fair came before the hard times had passed away, and for that reason the good it did was not at once manifest. But the St. Louis World's Fair comes at a more fortunate time. It comes with a rising tide of prosperity. No other twenty-year liquidating panic is due until ten years after it is held. This makes all the difference in the world as to the immediate benefits that may be expected to flow from it. People returned from the World's Fair not to gather together their surplus wealth and go to Colorado and invest it, but to bend all their energies to prevent the storm from bankrupting themselves. If any of them had any money and courage left for any investment, Colorado, notwithstanding her splendid display of undeveloped resources, was the last place to which their eyes would then turn.

For we were standing on the housetops and proclaiming our utter desolation in tones that were heard around the world.

"Now all is changed. Our calamity howl has been stilled by the hum of prosperity. A gain of \$20,000,000 in three months in the market value of a single one of our industries has arrested the attention of the financial world and began, last spring, the tremendous task of undeceiving the nation as to our trumpeted desolation. 'Give a dog a bad name, and it is hair hanged.' We impetuously gave ourselves a bad name, and we are still suffering the consequences. We

should now deliberately spend a million to show that we were stricken with a false alarm, and that we have the richest array of undeveloped resources on the face of the earth, all of which it will now pay to work."

GUADALOUPE IN LINE.

As a result of the recent article published in the leading Guadeloupe journal by Paul Oeker, delegate of the French Colonial Press Syndicate, and of the special propaganda he started on that island, a St. Louis World's Fair Committee has been organized at Pointe-a-Pitre, the principal city of the island of Guadeloupe. This committee comprises twenty-seven members, and includes the presidents of the various chambers of commerce, and of agriculture, government functionaries, leading bankers, merchants and landed proprietors, the American Consul, the Italian Consul, and the Danish Consul. The latter, Mr. Sainte Croix de la Ronciere, is the Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee, the president of it being the President of the Chamber of Agriculture of Pointe-a-Pitre. Mr. de la Ronciere and his friends are taking a very active interest in the St. Louis World's Fair, and the press has offered to give it the widest publicity and reproduce all the cuts and descriptions of the buildings the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company will furnish. The committee will prepare a large and unique display, and arrange for the construction of a novel and quaint Guadeloupe pavilion at Forest Park by means of material taken from the tropical fern tree. The Ministry of the Colonies at Paris has been asked to instruct the Governor of Guadeloupe, who will be the Honorary President of the Committee, with the Secretary of State as Honorary Vice-President, to demand from the General Council, which meets in December, an appropriation for this exhibit. The Secretary of the Committee has asked for a large supply of World's Fair literature.



SITE FOR A STATE BUILDING.

Geo. Stark Photo.

NEW CHANNELWAY FOR RIVER DES PERES.

Now Being Constructed by Rich Construction Co.

The most noteworthy, and the most interesting feature of work on the site of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, up to the present, has been the channel-way which will carry the water of the River des Peres during the Exposition. As the River des Peres ran naturally through the site, it formed a large number of loops and curves. In a distance less than a mile, as the bird flies, it traversed a distance of over two miles. As a result of this meandering habit the water failed to flow through the channel with a sufficient velocity to avert floods. In addition, if the river had been allowed to move in its original channel, a great deal of space would have been wasted and the plans of the landscape architect would have been seriously interfered with. The Commission of Architects which planned the Exposition picture, concluded early that the River des Peres would have to be eliminated in some way. The engineers were set to work to perform this work of elimination. The method adopted was to build a timber sluiceway composed of three big chambers, which would carry the river in as nearly a straight line as possible from its entrance to the site to its exit into Forest Park.

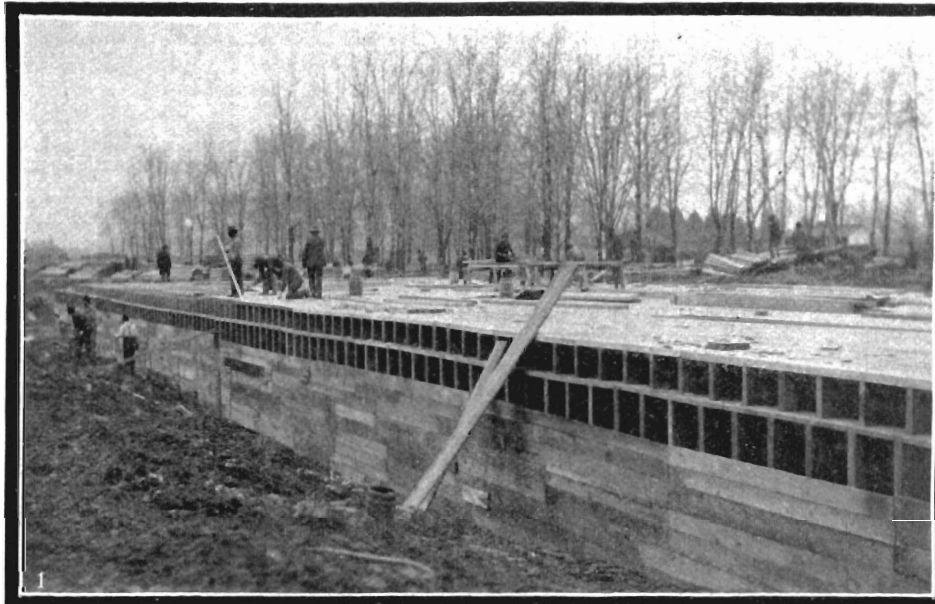
The first big contract let after the one for the construction of the fence was the contract for this channel-way. Work has been in progress on it since December 28, 1901. It required the excavation of an entirely new channel to an average depth of thirteen feet, and the construction in this excavation of the timber sluiceway.

The excavation now, except in the western section, is completed. The timbering of the channel-way is complete for almost half the total length. It is ship-carpenter work, dealing entirely with heavy, long-leaf yellow pine timber. A 22-inch circular saw, driven by a four-horse power gasoline engine, is used by the contractor in shaping his timbers. The channel-way, as planned, runs through the main east and west avenue of the Exposition. None of the buildings rests on it, and it is not intended that the channel-way shall at any time bear a greater strain than the biggest crowd of sight-seers that can be packed on it, or the weight of a fire engine crossing it.

The stress-bearing members of the channel-way are 3-inch timbers. The uprights and the joist where the main strain will come are a foot wide. The foundation is of 4 by 4-inch sleepers which rest on mud-sills. Between these sleepers clay is tamped to prevent the structure from sliding. The floor is of 2-inch lumber, and no great pains has been taken to make the joints tight.

"The first water that runs down the channel-way will swell the timbers and fill all of these loose places with muck, making a tight box," say the engineers.

Time has been an essential consideration in the entire channel-way work. Part of the excavation was done during the depth of winter, when a crust of frost from 5 to 16 inches covered the ground. At times dynamite and big levers of oak, 30 feet long, were



Schumann Photo.

THREE STAGES IN CONSTRUCTION OF RIVER DES PERES CHANNELWAY.
1. Section of channel-way almost completed, showing floor, joists, uprights, and exterior backing.
2. Section of channel-way ready for the timber.
3. The advance work—packing clay between the foundation sleepers and sills.

used to break up the frozen surface. When the frost loosened, grading machines drawn by 12 horses and by a traction engine were put to work.

With the disappearance of the frost the contractors were troubled seriously by the caving of banks, as the length of the ditch and its width prohibited the use of shoring. The hardest work of the contractor is now over.

The channel-way is crossed in three places by railroad tracks designed to carry material to the big exhibit buildings. At each of these crossings piles have been driven to carry the weight of the locomotives and cars.

present session of the Legislature, but if I live until next year, and the people of St. Louis will give the world at large some definite idea as to when the fair is to be formally opened, I will use my best efforts to start an agitation for a proper appropriation, in order that the Empire State can be creditably represented.

"It seems to me that the law-makers of this State have a remarkable lack of foresightedness. Our great export and import trade has been seriously diverted, owing to the poor facilities for making connections between the ocean and the great Northwest. If New York State fails to develop her canals on proper lines, there can be but one

money would be expended in such a way as to bring credit to the State and to themselves."

Minter & Crawley, of Keytesville, Mo., offer three prizes, of respectively \$20, \$10 and \$5, to public school pupils of legal school age, who raise the best half-acre of corn in Chariton county this year, preparing, planting and cultivating the ground and gathering the crop themselves. Each contestant must prepare an essay not exceeding 1,000 words, explaining how he did his work and giving reasons for his methods. The largest yield is to count 35 points, the best methods 40



REMOVING AND TRANSPLANTING LARGE SHADE TREES.

St. Louis World's Fair Site.

Schumann Photo.

NEW YORK AT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

William F. King, formerly President of the Merchants' Association of New York City, who was very active in securing the large appropriation for the Columbian Exposition, and who wrote so earnestly to Gov. Odell remonstrating against so small an appropriation as \$100,000 for the St. Louis World's Fair, made the following comments recently in a New York Post interview on the action of the Legislature:

"I can readily understand that it is now too late to create any effective legislation in favor of a larger appropriation at the

result: New York City will lose its commercial supremacy to New Orleans, which is today the second port in the country in regard to exports.

"To return once more to the St. Louis Exposition, the success of our exhibit will depend entirely upon the persons selected to distribute the funds. I do not wish to criticize the past handling of public funds, but I think that a great deal of the money appropriated for the Chicago World's Fair was wasted in establishing arm-chair sinecures and useless offices for political purposes. If placed in the hands of a competent committee of representative business men, the

points, and the best composed and delivered essay 25 points in the final award. Choice selections from each crop harvested for this contest must be preserved by the contestant for exhibition as part of Missouri's and Chariton County's exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1903.

Governor Ferguson, of Oklahoma, is favorably impressed by the suggestion of the Oklahoma Agricultural Society that a part of the \$20,000 World's Fair fund be used in employing a proper person in each county to collect and forward the agricultural exhibits.

ARKANSAS BUILDING.

Plans Designed by Architect F. J. W. Hart,
of Hot Springs.

The Arkansas State Commission's architect, F. J. W. Hart, of Hot Springs, recently submitted his plans to Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Works, and they received his approval. A site for the building has been chosen and Arkansas is now ready to commence work on the structure. The building is, in point of design, a free adaptation of the renaissance, and will be constructed entirely of Arkansas materials. It is the intention of the Arkansas Commissioners to have the building completed in parts, as nearly as possible, at home, in order to avoid the rush on the World's Fair grounds. The scheme of the floor plans for the Arkansas building is the result of experience gained by Architect Hart from other large expositions in the past. The plans have been commended for their completeness and adaptability for a building of this nature. The building itself will be 75x300 feet, three stories high.

GEO. J. GOULD TO GOV. ODELL.

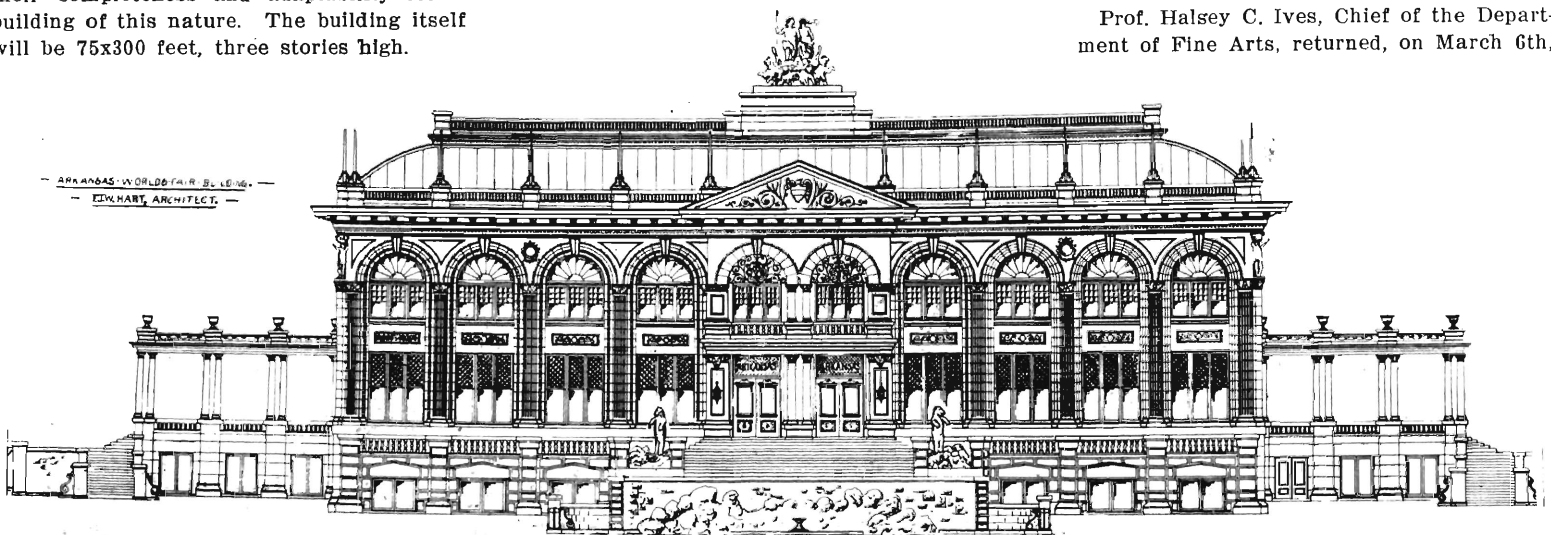
An Appropriation of \$500,000 Urged for the
World's Fair.

George J. Gould recently wrote to Gov. Odell, of New York, urging him to use his influence in favor of an appropriation of at least \$500,000 for a New York exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair. Mr. Gould says:

"With my knowledge of the magnificent stretch between the Alleghanies and the Rocky mountains, drained by the Mississippi river and its tributaries, I have always been, and am now strongly impressed with the commanding position of the City of St. Louis, the central city of the great Mississippi Valley, and I am deeply in earnest with others in endeavoring to build up her trade and commerce. A vital factor in the immediate future in the advancement of these will be the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the gates of which will be thrown

State for a New York State building and exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. The wealth and dignity of New York sustained and strengthened by the resources of the country at large, and depending mainly upon them for the commerce of her great metropolis, fully warrants an appropriation of at least half a million dollars. I have been informed that but \$50,000 has been suggested, and it is the mention of this entirely inadequate amount, coupled with the fear that this, or a sum not much larger, will be appropriated, which leads me to appeal to you as I am now doing. I urge as earnestly as I can an appropriation commensurate with the wealth and greatness of this State, and one that will by its liberality be a lasting assurance of the good-will of the Empire State toward her sister States of the Mississippi Valley, and more especially Missouri. In behalf of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, I beg that you will use your influence for an appropriation of not less than \$500,000."

Prof. Halsey C. Ives, Chief of the Department of Fine Arts, returned, on March 6th,



THE ARKANSAS STATE BUILDING.
St. Louis World's Fair.

F. J. W. Hart, Architect.

The first floor will be used largely for storage purposes. On the second, or principal floor, will be offices for the management ladies' and gentlemen's reception rooms equipped with toilet room, public and private telephones, telegraph office, post-office, a room for checking parcels, and a magnificent reception hall. On the third floor, which will be reached by a grand stairway, will be an auditorium with seats for 300 people. This will enable Arkansas to entertain her friends with a social hop or musicale at her pleasure.

Provision has been made on the third floor for a day nursery, which is to be connected with the ladies' reception room by a private stairway, and the ladies' private retiring room. This feature will be appreciated by mothers with small children, whom they will be able to leave in the day nursery. On the opposite side of the corridor from the ladies' retiring room and day nursery will be a large room, which is to be devoted to old soldiers of the blue and the gray, and also used as a basket lunch room. Provision is to be made for a kitchen and a dining room, where tea and coffee may be served to visiting friends in true Southern hospitality.

open in a little more than a year, and the plans for which are laid on broad and comprehensive lines. The exposition will not benefit St. Louis alone, nor aid only the development of the remarkable aggregation of States between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains, but will assist almost equally in the advancement of all the States in the Union, and of all interests and industries throughout the country generally.

"These International Expositions are milestones in the path of progress and civilization, and are so recognized by the great nations, and by none more so than by our own. It is not necessary to recall to your mind the liberal action of Congress, and of the different States in favor of the "Columbian Exposition" of 1893, nor its and their liberality toward other expositions not international in character, but upon a lower plane, and within narrower bounds. Congress has, as you know, made a large appropriation in support of the St. Louis enterprise, this national aid being about the same as that given to the memorable exposition of 1893.

"You doubtless have already inferred from what I have said that I am about to plead for a liberal appropriation by the Empire

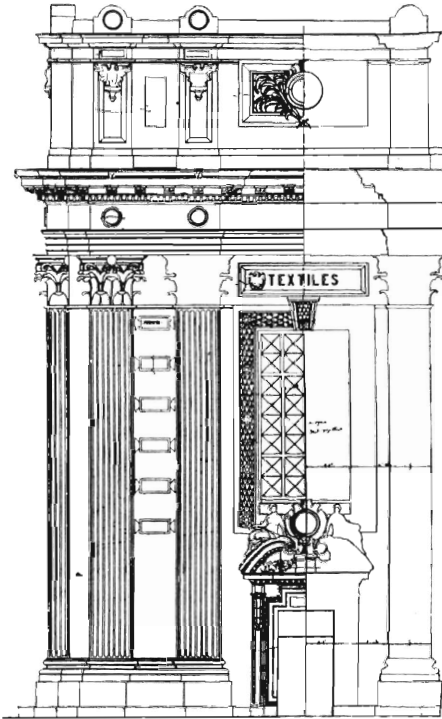
from the East, having visited the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington. At Philadelphia he attended the annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Art Academy, and he states that it was the finest collection of American works of art he ever saw. In every city visited he found that great interest was being taken in the St. Louis World's Fair. This was true of artists, sculptors and architects, and of owners of valuable works of art, and managers and directors of art galleries. Prof. Ives, who had charge of the Art Department of the Columbian Exposition, states that he has no doubt whatever as to the success of the Art Department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The St. Louis exhibition of works of art will, he says, be much superior to the one made at Chicago in 1893, and that display was the finest ever seen in this country.

A telegram received from Jackson, Miss., March 13th, states that plans are on foot to raise \$50,000, in addition to the \$50,000 appropriated by the Legislature, and get up a Mississippi display eclipsing that of any other Southern State at the World's Fair.

ORNAMENTAL DETAILS.

Illustrations Showing Textile Building Drawings.

A view of the Textiles Building was given in the March number of the WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN. We now show four illustrations of architectural details of the same building.



NO. 1.—SUBSIDIARY ENTRANCE AND COLUMNS OF COLONADE OF TEXTILES BUILDING.

the architects of which are Eames & Young, of St. Louis. These details were first photographed from drawings six feet long, done in purple hektograph ink, which made the photographing difficult. All the reproductions of drawings in the Department of Works are made with the hektograph, instead of, as usual, by blue printing. A firm from Chicago opened an office in St. Louis,

on the fourth floor of the Odd Fellows' building, expressly to do this work.

In the elevations and perspectives of the big exhibit buildings, the small scale necessitated by the size of the building buries absolutely the beautiful architectural ornamentations which will form one of the principal attractions of the building for the exposition visitor. The object of these detailed drawings is to show the contractor the small architectural ornamentations.

The detailed drawings shown here are:

1. The order in the Textiles Building, that is, base, column, capital, entablature, and cornice. An architect calls this combination "the order," because they are the essentials in determining the order of architecture to which the building belongs.

2. Sections through entrance pavilion of the Textiles Building, showing the development of the door, the enrichment of the spandrels, and the treatment of the tympanum.

3. The treatment of the attic, or parapet over a main entrance pavilion in the Textiles Building, showing the caryatides-winged female figures standing in front of pilasters.

4. An exterior entrance with an indication of a sculptured group.

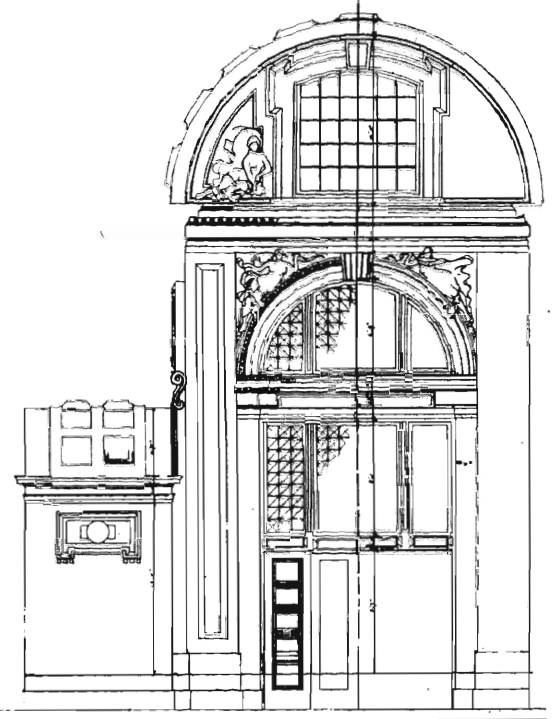
All these ornamental details are to be executed in staff, that is, a composition of hemp fibre and plaster of Paris. This combination can be nailed, sawed and hammered very nearly like wood, and is the accepted material for exposition construction.

The contractors who bid on the staff work of the Textiles Building declare that this work can be executed at a comparatively small cost, because the architects have repeated frequently the large figures. This will make it possible to use a large number of casts from a single model. On some of the other large buildings the ornamentation varies so that a new cast must be made for each of the figures.

The sculpture indicated besides the entrance has been developed to a considerable degree. Robert Bringhurst, of St. Louis, is the sculptor, and all his subjects pertain to textiles, thus harmonizing with the purpose for which the building is to be used.

45,000 SQUARE METRES FOR FRANCE.

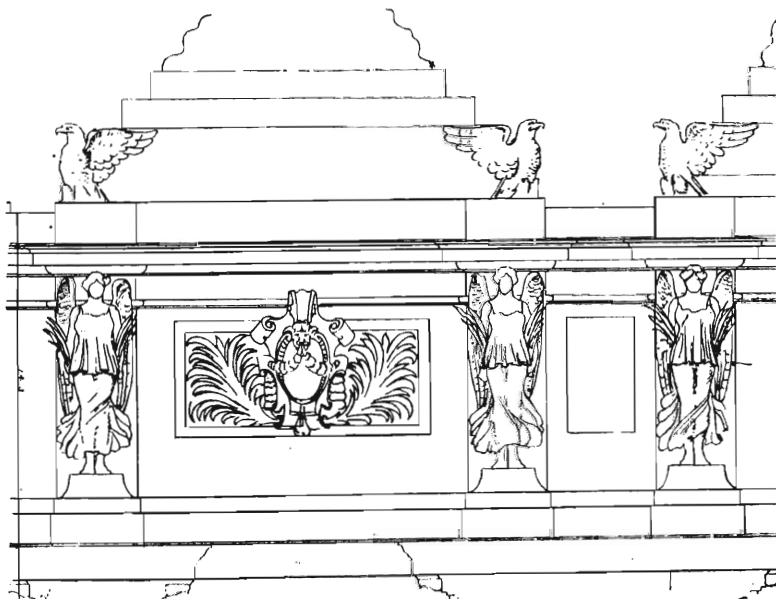
Mr. Bowen, the resident Commissioner at Paris of the St. Louis World's Fair, has been informed by the French Minister of Commerce that France will ask for 45,000 square metres of floor space for her exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, where she intends to install a finer exhibit than she had at the Columbian in Chicago. It will include paintings, sculptures, Gobelins and



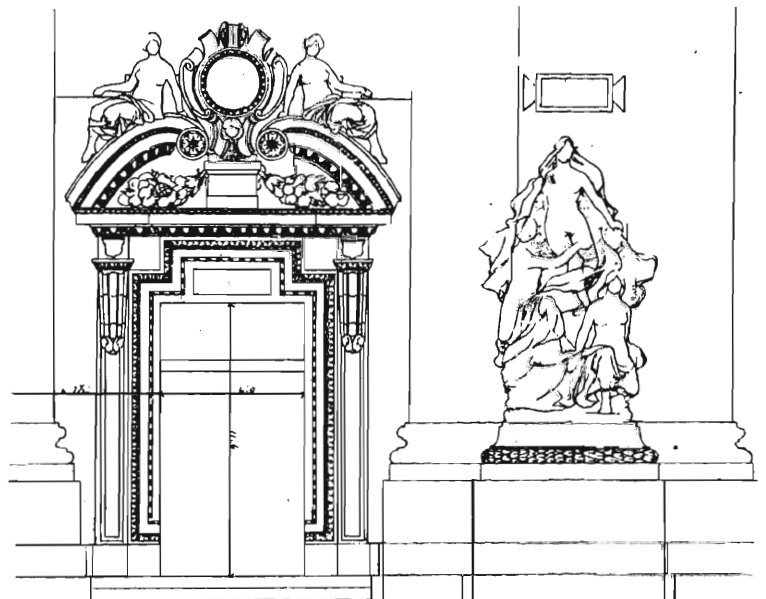
NO. 2.—SECTION SHOWING DETAIL OF ENTRANCE DOORWAYS OF TEXTILES BUILDING.

Sevres ware, and in addition France will build a pavilion reproducing a country house and garden of the style of 1803.

Work will soon be commenced on about twelve miles of Telford roadway through the World's Fair site, connecting railway terminals with building sites, to facilitate the handling of building material.



NO. 3.—FINIALS TEXTILES BUILDING.



NO. 4.—SUBSIDIARY ENTRANCE AND INDICATION OF STATUARY GROUP BESIDES IT OF TEXTILES BUILDING.

HOW WE WON IT.

George Rogers Clark and the Acquisition of the Mississippi Valley.

BY SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

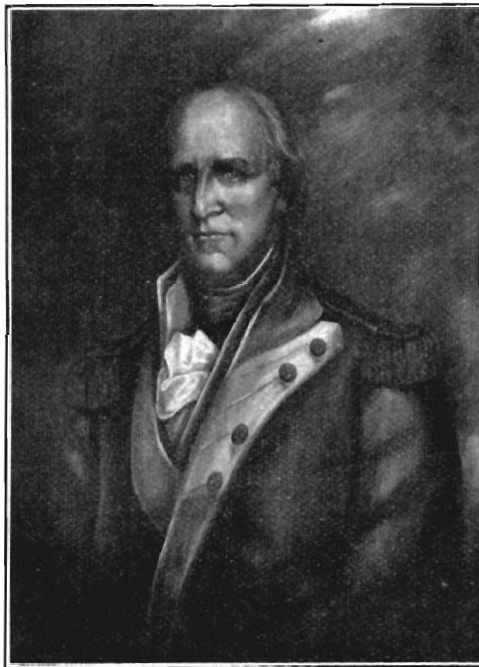
The acquisition of the western side of the Mississippi's valley was brought about by the previous acquisition of the eastern side. Without first acquiring the land between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, the United States could not have purchased the land between that river and the Rockies. The first acquisition was even a more remarkable "real estate transaction" than the purchase, because it was the greatest and best body of land that ever was taken from Great Britain by actual conquest. The conquest which saved the eastern side of the great valley to the United States was effected so quietly, and in such a remote wilderness, that the British negotiators became fully aware of it for the first time probably in 1783, when the proposition to make the Alleghanies the western boundary of the United States was met by Franklin and his colleagues with conclusive proof of American conquest and possession to the eastern bank of the Mississippi river.

This conquest was the conception and achievement of George Rogers Clark, a young backwoodsman, who accomplished it with a force of buckskin-clad riflemen, absurdly small in proportion to the immense and far-reaching results. As the name of Thomas Jefferson is inseparably connected with the Louisiana Purchase, so is the name of George Rogers Clark inseparably connected with that of Jefferson in the acquisition which made that purchase not only possible but inevitable.

The settlers, who migrated across the Alleghanies to the Mississippi Valley after the peace of 1763 had made Canada and the eastern side of the valley English territory, became the glorious "Rear Guard of the Revolution" when the colonies began their struggle for independence. They repelled the armies of British and Indians sent from Canada to assail the colonies in the rear. They captured the British posts in the Northwest Territory, and quelled the Indian uprisings excited therein by British officials and agents. They held the land till the end of the war, and it was the young backwoods surveyor, George Rogers Clark, who first mobilized this "Rear Guard," and led it through the conquest of the Northwest Territory.

Born in 1752, within one and one-half miles of Monticello, and only two and one-half miles from Shadwell, the birthplace of Jefferson, Clark expected and received the earnest support of Jefferson in the work. At the age of eighteen, in 1770, young Clark was engaged in surveying land in the Ohio Valley, and soon became involved in the thrilling adventures incident to the conflicts between the settlers and Indians. In "Dunmore's war," in 1774, he rendered such service that a commission in King George's army was offered him, but he declined it on account of the pending rupture between the mother country and the Colonies. Going to Kentucky he soon became a leader among the settlers

in their frequent battles with the Indians, and was made a Major in their militia organization. To obtain a much needed supply of powder, they held a meeting at Harrodstown in 1776, and commissioned Clark and Gabriel Jones to procure it for them from the government of Virginia, and incidentally to represent the settlers in her Legislature. Losing one of their two horses soon after starting, Clark went the 700 miles through the wilderness on foot to Williamsburg. The Legislature did not admit them as members, but organized Kentucky as a county, and provided for its future representation. They obtained from Governor Henry and the Executive Council an order on the Commandant at Pittsburg for five hundred-weight of powder, and, successfully running the gauntlet of Indian canoes and war camps on the Ohio, hid it on an island a few miles above the present site of Maysville, Ky. Clark went on alone to Harrodstown to send back an escort of thirty men to



From Oil Painting.
By permission Missouri
Historical Society.

Photo by George Stark.

GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

guard the powder the rest of the way, leaving Jones and a companion at a cabin on Licking river to await the arrival of the escort. In a day or two, Col. John Todd, with a small scouting party, arrived at the cabin, and undertook to get the powder with the ten men there present.

They had proceeded but a few miles when they were attacked and overpowered by Indians. Four, including Jones, were killed; only three of the ten men escaped, and three, including Clark's cousin, Joseph Rogers, were carried off by the Indians as prisoners. A few days later, an escort of thirty men found the hidden powder on the island, and delivered it safe at Harrodstown, January 2, 1777. Soon after this, Clark led a sortie which surprised, defeated and dispersed a large band of Indians, who were beleaguering Harrodstown.

By this time he had obtained reliable information about the strength of the British posts in the Northwest. He had long held

that their capture alone would effectually protect Kentucky. In the autumn of that year, 1777, he went to Virginia to lay his project before Governor Henry. The latter, at Clark's request, invited Thomas Jefferson, George Mason, and George Wythe, to participate in a full discussion of the matter. It was believed at the time that the British were preparing to send strong bodies of regulars and Indians to break up the frontier settlements, and enlist all the Indian tribes in a simultaneous assault upon the rear of the colonies. The result of the consultation was the unanimous approval of Clark's enterprise, and on the 2d of January, 1778, in his twenty-sixth year, he was commissioned a Lieutenant-Colonel in Virginia's military service, with authority to enlist seven companies, and with orders on the Virginia Treasury for 1,200 pounds sterling, and on the Commandant at Pittsburg for a supply of boats and ammunition. Governor Henry supplied him also with two letters of instruction, one open and the other private. He also carried with him a letter signed by Jefferson, Mason and Wythe, pledging their influence to procure from the Legislature a grant of 300 acres to every man enlisted in Clark's expedition.

The alarm about the invasion from Detroit made the frontiersmen loth to leave their homes. But Clark managed to enlist a force of less than 200 men, which he encamped on Corn Island, at the head of the Ohio Falls. There he erected a block-house, drilled his men, and cultivated the crop of corn which gave the island its name. It was the only base of supplies he had to fall back on. He started with his command in boats down the Ohio, June 24, 1778, during an eclipse of the sun, landed at the site of the old Fort Massac, and after a forced march of six days, made prisoners of the British garrison at Kaskaskia, July 4, without firing a gun. In less than five weeks the French inhabitants on both sides of the river were his staunch friends, and he had made treaties with ten or twelve Indian bands previously hostile. Through the influence of his friend, Father Pierre Gibault, Vincennes on the Wabash was induced to surrender to a mere proclamation.

These successes alarmed Lieut. Gov. Hamilton, of Canada, and caused a diversion of force that delayed Col. Bird's expedition into Kentucky, and ultimately resulted in its failure and retreat. Early in December, Hamilton, with a large force, mostly Indians, re-occupied Vincennes. The time of Clark's men had expired, and they were uneasy about their folks at home. But Col. Francis Vigo, a St. Louis merchant, cashed Clark's drafts on the Virginia Treasury for \$12,000, payable in New Orleans, and he managed to re-enlist 100 of his men, and induce 70 men of the vicinity to join them. With these he crossed the prairies from the Mississippi to the Wabash in midwinter, his men often wading in water up to their armpits, and breaking their way through the ice covering it. They attacked the astonished garrison of Fort Sackville, at Vincennes, February 25, 1779, and after a sharp conflict, Gov. Hamilton surrendered. He and his officers and part of his soldiers were sent under guard to Virginia. A large flotilla bringing

supplies down the Wabash to Fort Sackville was also captured.

The purpose and future significance of these achievements are suggested in the following passage from a letter written about this time to Colonel Clark by Thomas Jefferson: "Much solicitude will be felt for the result of your expedition to the Wabash; it will at least delay their expedition to the frontier settlements, and, if successful, have an important bearing ultimately in establishing our Northwestern boundary."

Colonel Clark fully verified this prophesy. The captured posts were garrisoned, and held till the end of the war, and the conquest was completed and confirmed by his victorious campaigns against the Shawnee towns in Ohio in 1780, and against the Miami towns in 1782.

But first his capture of Ft. Sackville and Lieut. Gov. Hamilton made him eager to take Detroit, the point from which Indian hostilities were incited and directed, the point to which they looked for scalp bounties for arms, ammunition and supplies. He was confident that he could take Detroit with a very small force of riflemen. His orders from Gov. Henry, however, compelled him to build Fort Jefferson, on the Mississippi, a little way below the mouth of the Ohio. While engaged there, in 1780, he heard of a formidable Indian expedition coming against Kaskaskia and St. Louis, and hastened to their assistance. While at Kaskaskia he learned that Col. Bird, at the head of a large force of British and Indians had invaded Kentucky by way of Licking river, taking his artillery and stores up the river in flat boats.

Col. Clark immediately started to Kentucky with two companions. Before he arrived, Bird had retreated from Kentucky, his Indians carrying away with them 340 prisoners, mostly women and children. Hastily assembling a thousand riflemen, Col. Clark followed the retreating force across the Ohio, and destroyed the Shawnee towns, completely breaking the spirit of that hostile tribe in several battles.

While he was thus engaged, another wing of the "Rear Guard," under Shelby and Sevier, had met and destroyed Col. Ferguson's expedition towards the Ohio valley from the Carolinas. This was the famous victory at King's Mountain, the "Turning Point of the Revolution."

The following year, 1781, Colonel Clark went to Virginia, and arranged with his friend and former neighbor, Thomas Jefferson, who had become Governor, a plan for the capture of Detroit. General Washington's approval and co-operation were obtained. In his twenty-ninth year, a commission was given to Brigadier-General George Rogers Clark, with authority to raise an army of 2,000 men, including a contingent of Continentals, which General Washington advised the Commandant at Pittsburg to furnish, if possible. But Virginia, impoverished and exhausted by war, was just then obliged to exert all her energies in repelling Arnold's ruthless invasion, and Gen. Clark's next service was at the head of 240 men, with whom he successfully ambuscaded one of Arnold's detachments on James river. He afterwards recruited 400 men, and went

down the Ohio river with them to the falls. But the surrender of Cornwallis and Virginia's cession of the conquered Northwest Territory to the United States put an end to his Detroit enterprise. A last effort to recover the conquered territory for the British was made by an army of Indians, under Chief Brant, Simon Girty, McKee, and other Tory and renegade leaders, who suddenly surrounded Bryan's Station, Ky., in 1782. Forced to retreat, they inflicted terrible slaughter upon a rash force of pursuers at Blue Licks. General Clark again assembled a thousand riflemen, and rendered his last distinguished service by wiping out the Miami towns in Ohio.

Thus the United States held the Northwest Territory in peaceful possession as property wrested from Great Britain during the war, and when the treaty of peace and independence was concluded, the following year (1783), Great Britain was obliged to concede the Mississippi, instead of the Alleghanies, as the western boundary of the United States. That concession, as events subsequently shaped themselves, led to the acquisition of the entire Mississippi valley and the Pacific slope of the continent.

This article was written to summarize a few controlling facts in the history of our country, not to present an interesting biographical sketch of George Rogers Clark as one of the heroes of the Revolution. At least fifteen years of his life as a young man were filled with startling adventures and memorable services to his countrymen—enough to fill a volume. As his men drove the Indian warriors after a bloody fight from one of the Shawnee towns in 1780, a man dressed and painted as an Indian, came rushing towards Clark's lines, shouting "I am a white man." Before proceeding far, he fell, mortally wounded; whether by an Indian's or a white man's bullet could never be ascertained. It was Joseph Rogers, Col. Clark's favorite cousin, who had been captured by the Shawnees in the disastrous defeat of Col. Todd's party mentioned above.

This may serve as a sample of the scenes he encountered. The close of the war left him practically without occupation, the owner of large bodies of land, for which there were as yet no buyers. At the same time he was distressingly embarrassed by the obligations he had incurred serving his country. Of the \$30,000 due him, he never received a cent. It was paid to an administrator twenty years after he had died in his sister's house, an old and crippled man, heart broken by the injustice and neglect with which he had been treated. He never married, but lived to see his youngest brother, Captain William Clark, made Governor of Upper Louisiana, and at least two of his nephews distinguish themselves in the war of 1812.

The letters that passed between them show that when General Clark and Colonel Francis Vigo were both old and poor, their early friendship remained warm and true to the last. The \$12,000 advanced by Colonel Vigo, to enable Clark to recover Vincennes in 1779, was collected by an administrator through the U. S. Court of Claims in 1876—97 years after the money was advanced.

Our forefathers were noble old fellows, to whom patriotism was such a common quality that they frequently forgot to compensate patriotic services and sacrifices. They eulogized General George Rogers Clark with appreciative eloquence. They called him "The young Hannibal of the West." They named counties and towns after him, and honored him in many inexpensive ways. They even voted him a sword and a life pension of \$400 a year when they found he was on his death-bed. But in his life-time they neither paid the salary he had earned nor the debt of \$12,000 he had incurred in securing for them the entire eastern side of the Mississippi Valley.

PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY.

To Mr. F. A. Deekins, of Holly Bank, Federalsburg, Caroline County, Md., was awarded one of the five prizes offered by Hinton Rowan Helper for the five best essays on the "Three Americas Railway," the essays being included with much other matter on the same subject in a book of 467 pages, published by W. S. Bryan, of St. Louis, in 1881. Mr. Deekins, at the age of seventy-six, is still an earnest advocate of the "Three Americas Railway," and is still full of faith that St. Louis is destined to be the greatest city on the continent. In a letter, dated January 30, to President Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, he pleads for the exhibition at the World's Fair of a model of the Pan-American Railway.

"A fair-sized and elaborate model of the track and probable surroundings of the proposed Pan-American Railway would," he writes, "be a feature irresistible in its attractiveness. The mountains and valleys, lakes and torrents, bridges and tunnels, with the indefatigable iron horse galloping along under real steam, and with all the accompaniments of actual traffic, would, of course, add immensely to the attractions of the Fair. The idea may seem a wild and random one, but in these days of scientific and industrial accomplishment nothing seems impossible. It would have the effect of familiarizing people with the project, and that is half the battle. You are aware, no doubt, that many hundreds of miles which would form links of the Pan-American Railroad are already constructed outside of United States territory, in Mexico, Central and South America, on both sides of the Andes. Surely, if we can make railroads in outlandish countries like China, we ought to develop the riches of our own continent."

In anticipation of a great influx of foreign crooks during the World's Fair, Commandant Godwin, of the Jefferson Guard, proposes to organize a detective force of 300 picked men, to include experienced "sleuths" who have served in the capitols of Europe, and are well acquainted with the features and methods of foreign rascaldom. He expects also to drill the whole guard as a fire-fighting brigade, and to equip part of the men as a special fire department with engines, hooks, ladders and electric fire alarm apparatus. There will, of course, be a bureau for the recovery of lost articles and missing persons.

"GLORY ENOUGH FOR ALL."

Credit for the Cession of Louisiana to the United States.

With regard to the degrees of credit to be awarded to Jefferson, Monroe and Livingston for the acquisition of Louisiana, it is just as Schley said about the great naval victory at Santiago, "There is glory enough for all." The fullest measure of credit that is the just due of either cannot disparage the part of either of the others in that great achievement.

President Jefferson had perfect confidence in the fidelity, earnestness and ability of Livingston when he trusted to him the task of securing possession of the Mississippi river. Nor was this confidence at all shaken when he sent Monroe over to help Livingston. That was simply a recognition of the supreme importance of the mission, and of the President's desire to leave no effort for its success untried. It may be admitted, without discredit to any one, that when they offered him the whole of Louisiana for \$15,000,000, President Jefferson for a time doubted his ability to secure the consent of Congress to the payment of such a sum in the very infancy of the government, and that he thought proper to feel his way cautiously in asking such consent. That he did not fail to secure the Louisiana Territory is a fact that puts his share of the credit beyond all question.

As for Livingston's share, no one has belittled it, and we print with pleasure the tribute paid to him recently in the House at Washington by Congressman Alexander, of New York. One of the great benefits of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Celebration is the historical research and discussion that will grow out of it, and throw new light upon the early history of our country. Mr. Alexander said:

"Mr. Chairman, I do not rise to correct the gentleman from Missouri, nor to detract from the part taken by President Jefferson in the Louisiana Purchase, but I think the time has come when it should be stated upon the floor of this House that there was a man behind the President who will yet be recognized by all Americans as the one of all others responsible for the Louisiana purchase.

"I welcome the coming of the St. Louis Exposition, if for no other reason than that it will be the means of again bringing to the attention of the country the truth of history. It ought not to minimize the efforts of Thomas Jefferson, in so far as such efforts were rightly spent, but it will certainly bring into view the magnificent work of a distinguished New Yorker, Robert R. Livingston, Minister to France, by whom and through whom the Louisiana purchase was made. (Applause.)

"Napoleon announced his determination to sell whatever American territory he had obtained from Spain, and without hesitation Mr. Livingston took him up, agreed upon a price, and reported the transaction to Mr. Jefferson, who at once assumed that he had no constitutional authority to make the purchase price. He went so far as to write intimate friends, members of the United

States Senate, urging that they look with disfavor upon the proposition, since it could not be approved unless a constitutional amendment was adopted opening the way for its purchase by the Executive, and its ratification by the Senate; but while Mr. Jefferson was arguing its unconstitutionality, Mr. Livingston completed the bargain, secured the co-operation of the Barings, who negotiated a loan of \$15,000,000, the purchase price, and then sent a confidential letter to the President saying that unless the purchase be ratified at once, Napoleon would change his mind.

"Upon receipt of this letter, President Jefferson dropped his constitutional objections, wrote his senatorial friends to say nothing about it, and urged them to get together and confirm the purchase without delay. That, in brief, is the history of the Louisiana purchase, and that history, wrought out in all its details by the orators who will be heard at the St. Louis Exposition, should be written in letters of gold, and published from Maine to the Golden Gate, that the country may know that the man with the nerve, with the breadth of mind, with the foresight to make that purchase, and force its ratification was not Thomas Jefferson, the narrow constructionist of the Constitution, but Robert R. Livingston, one of New York's greatest and foremost statesmen. (Applause.)

"I do not wish to depreciate the part taken in that great historic transaction by the President of the United States, whose name is justly honored; but I do believe the time has come when all American citizens should recognize the fact that the man to whom we owe the honor and the debt of gratitude for the Louisiana Purchase is Robert R. Livingston, of New York, and not Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia." (Applause.)

Apropos of Mr. Alexander's statements about Livingston and Jefferson, it is hoped that Congress may pass the pending resolution to print 6,000 copies of all the letters and documents relating to the negotiation of the Louisiana Purchase Treaty. What Mr. Jefferson himself thought about Livingston's services in that connection is found recorded in the following extract from a letter he wrote to General Gates, July 14, 1803, the very day he received the signed copy of the treaty from Paris:

"I find our opposition is very willing to pluck feathers from Monroe, although not so fond of sticking them into Livingston's coat. The truth is, both have a just portion of merit, and were it necessary or proper, it would be shown that each has rendered peculiar services, and of important value. These grumblers, too, are very uneasy lest the administration should share some little credit for the acquisition, the whole of which they ascribe to the accident of war. They would be cruelly mortified could they see our files from May, 1801, the first organization of the administration, but more especially from April, 1802. They would see that though we could not say when war would arise, yet we said with energy what would take place when it should arise. We did not, by our intrigues, produce the war, but we availed ourselves of it when it happened."

The "files" referred to show the urgency with which Jefferson's administration went to work from the beginning to acquire control of the Mississippi River territory from Spain, and the energy with which, as soon as the cession of Louisiana by Spain to France became known, Napoleon was informed that possession of Louisiana by France made the United States her enemy and the ally of Great Britain.

January 13, 1802, Livingston wrote to Secretary Madison a dispatch, in which he said:

"I have, however, on all occasions declared that, as long as France conforms to the existing treaty between us and Spain, the Government of the United States does not consider herself as having any interest in opposing the exchange. The evil our country has suffered by their rupture with France is not to be calculated. We have become an object of jealousy, both to the Government and people."

On that very day, Mr. Jefferson wrote to Monroe, whom he appointed to assist Livingston in Paris:

"If we cannot, by a purchase of the country, insure to ourselves a course of perpetual peace and friendship with all nations, then, as war cannot be distant, it behooves us immediately to be preparing for that course, without, however, hastening it; and it may be necessary (on your failure on the Continent) to cross the channel."

April 11, 1802, Mr. Livingston wrote that Talleyrand had asked whether the United States wished to have the whole of Louisiana, and that he had answered, "No; that our wishes extend only to New Orleans and the Floridas." On the day following, Mr. Monroe reached Paris with new instructions, and April 30th the purchase of the whole of Louisiana was concluded. The report of the transaction was written by Livingston, and signed by him and Monroe. This report mentioned a fear on their part that they had exceeded their instructions. As Mr. Jefferson's Secretary of State, Mr. Madison replied that they had not exceeded their instructions, and added that the private instructions carried by Mr. Monroe fully covered everything they had done.

No other American statesman of his day has left behind him in letters and documents such an imperishable record of anxiety for the westward extension of the United States. No other American statesman's name is so conspicuously connected with the acts that made such extension possible. It was Jefferson and his friend, George Mason, who persuaded Governor Henry, of Virginia, to commission and equip George Rogers Clark for the expedition that wrested the Northwest Territory from the British. His early efforts to have the trans-Mississippi country explored were never wholly abandoned till he became President, and then he began his preparation for the Lewis & Clark exploring expedition, in January, 1803, months before he sent Monroe to Livingston's aid in Paris. In August, 1790, while serving as President Washington's Secretary of State, Mr. Jefferson instructed the United States Charge d'Affaires at Madrid to use patience and persuasion with Spain concerning the Mississippi River question, "till either these may prevail, or

some other circumstance turn up, which may enable us to use other means for the attainment of an object which we are determined in the end to attain, at any risk."

He was even then waiting eagerly for the opportunity which he utilized so successfully in 1803. When Western impatience of Spanish control over the Mississippi culminated in threatened filibustering expeditions into Spanish territory, and threats of Western secession from the Union filled President Washington's administration with uneasiness, Mr. Jefferson, the Secretary of State, wrote this plea for patience in waiting for the opportunity, which he knew would come:

"I own I should think this is a most calamitous event, and such a one as every good citizen should set himself against. Our present federal limits are not too large for good government, nor will the increase of votes in Congress produce any ill-effect. On the contrary, it will drown the little divisions at present existing there. Our confederacy must be viewed as the nest from which all America, North and South, is to be peo-

stirs the blood like strains of martial music; next the firing on the British regulars at Lexington and Concord by the New England militia and Minute Men; next the Declaration of Independence; next Washington's capture of Lord Cornwallis on the blood-stained heights of Yorktown; next the adoption of the Constitution, and last, the Louisiana Purchase—the greatest transaction in real estate brooked on this earth since the devil took the Saviour to the top of a high mountain and offered Him the dominion of the world if He would fall down and worship him.

If it had not been for that purchase by Jefferson, it is extremely doubtful whether the United States could have maintained its independence. But for that we would have been hemmed in on the north by the British and on the west by the British, because it would not have been twelve months from the time we rejected the purchase that England would have gobbled up that territory from Napoleon; and if anybody except us ever took a foot of land away from England I would like to know when and where it was done. We would have had the Spanish on the south of us, and I doubt exceedingly whether this Republic, hemmed in on three sides, could have maintained its independence.

And among the blessings, numberless and rich, which flowed from the election of Thomas Jefferson in 1800, there is none that equals in importance the Louisiana Purchase. If old John Adams had been elected, there never would have been an American citizen resident west of the great river; and if the landing of Columbus, if the Declaration of Independence, and if all of these other things are worth commemorating, Thomas Jefferson's greatest act is worth it; and we are going to commemorate it in the grandest exposition seen on earth since the morning stars first sang together for joy. My friend is cordially invited to attend.

And, while I am at it, I want to suggest to the jingoes in this House and out of it, who have for

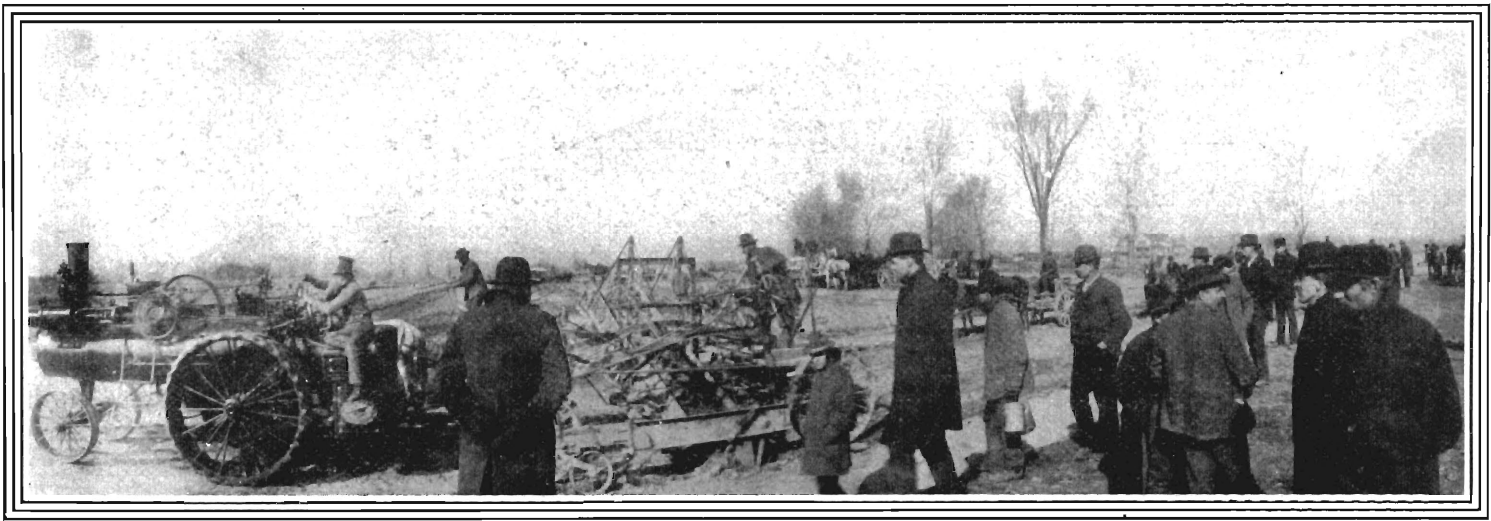
but it would have sufficed. If he had never been born, somebody would have written a statute for religious freedom in Virginia and would have established a great university in the Old Dominion; but if he had not been President in 1803 we would have never owned one square foot of land west of the Mississippi, and to-day all over that matchless country, where Old Glory floats, there would flutter in the breeze the banner of the Spanish Bourbons, the tricolor of France, or the cross of St. George.

Jefferson belongs to the country, and the whole country, but he belongs especially to us living west of the Mississippi River.

His name is written on the mountain,
His memory sparkles o'er the fountain;
The meanest rill, the mightiest river,
Rolls mingled with his fame forever.

STATE COMMISSIONERS' ASSOCIATION.

World's Fair Commissioners from Illinois, Arkansas, and West Virginia met at the St. Louis Club, on March 6th, and formed a World's Fair State Commissioners' Association, which all the State Commissions are expected to join. H. M. Dunlap, Chairman of the Illinois Commission, was chosen temporary President, and T. W. Milan, of the Arkansas Commission, temporary Secretary of the Association. A Committee on Permanent Organization, composed of John J. Brown, Secretary of the Illinois



GRADING FOR VARIED INDUSTRIES BUILDING.

Photo by George Stark.

St. Louis World's Fair.

pled. We should take care, too, not to think it for the interest of that great continent to press too soon on the Spaniards. Those countries cannot be in better hands. My fear is that they are too feeble to hold them till our population can be sufficiently advanced to gain it from them, piece by piece. The navigation of the Mississippi we must have."

This was written nine years before his first inauguration as President. In the third year of his first term, the long-expected opportunity came, and he effected the purchase not only of the Mississippi River, but of the whole Louisiana Territory.

In his speech on the urgent deficiency bill, delivered in Congress on January 20th, Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, spoke as follows:

"There have been a few events, very few indeed, in the history of the United States, and in the history of America, which are worthy of national commemoration, on which we can all agree as to the wisdom—things that have been epoch makers, the things that have caused us to be what we are, the most powerful nation on the face of the earth. The first one was the discovery of America by Columbus; the second was Patrick Henry's great speech before the Virginia House of Burgesses precipitating the Revolution, which still

three years been wandering up and down the land making asses of themselves by declaring that the Spanish war made us "a world power," that they are exactly ninety-five years behind the times. Thomas Jefferson made us "a world power" on the 30th day of April, 1803, when he bought for a song from the armed soldier of democracy a country greater than that over which the mad Macedonian waved his all-conquering banner, or over which the Roman eagles flew. And this country owes it to Jefferson's memory, if to nothing else, to have a commemoration of that event.

Even Thomas Jefferson himself, who divides with King Solomon and Lord Bacon the honor of being the wisest man that ever lived, had no adequate conception of the vast importance and far-reaching influence on human affairs of the wondrous bargain in real estate which he secured from the martial Corsican. One of the strangest omissions in all literature was made by him, when, having sounded all the shoals and depths of honor, he failed to refer in any way to the great purchase in the famous epitaph which he prepared for his own monument, and which runs in this wise: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the American Declaration of Independence, of the statute of Virginia for religious freedom, and father of the University of Virginia."

These were magnificent deeds—immortal achievements—each ample to give him imperishable renown, and for which we are all his debtors forever; but, if he could have comprehended the full and marvelous effects of his unequalled trade with the First Consul, he would have added to that epitaph a fourth claim to the eternal admiration and gratitude of his countrymen and to undying fame—"the author of the Louisiana Purchase"—which, alone of itself, entitles him to first place among American statesmen. In my judgment, it was the most stupendous of all his acts. If he had never lived, somebody, sometime, would have written a Declaration of Independence. It most probably would not have possessed the majestic sweep and epic quality of Jefferson's Declaration,

Commission, A. N. Winchester, of West Virginia, and T. W. Milan, of Arkansas, was appointed. This committee will report at the next meeting of the association. "The organization is to be a national association of the state and territorial commissions and officials in charge of state and territorial exhibits," said Chairman Dunlap. "Its aim will be to promote the general objects of the exposition, and at the same time secure unity of action, and good policy in the display of state and territorial exhibits on the one hand, and individual exhibits on the other. Another object is to insure co-operation in beautifying the 200 acres of wooded upland set apart for state buildings and exhibits. Then, our purpose is to have the architects for the different state and territorial buildings confer with one another, with a view to harmonizing the building plans and landscape effects."

Thomas W. Cridler, European Commissioner for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, returned to St. Louis March 18.

FRATERNAL BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

First Certificate of Stock Issued to President Roosevelt.

The Board of Directors of the World's Fair Fraternal Building Association, at its meeting, on March 25, elected to active membership in the Association President Theodore Roosevelt. His certificate of membership, the first issued by the association, is on parchment, and was presented person-

Breckenridge Jones, A. L. Shapleigh, James Campbell, Murray Carleton, Howard Elliott, Adolphus Busch, R. H. Stockton, L. D. Dozier, Goodman King, W. H. Woodward and C. F. Wenneker; Frederic J. V. Skiff, Director of Exhibits, and Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Works. Mr. Woodward is a member of the Finance Committee of the World's Fair Fraternal Building Association, and has given a great deal of attention to the work of getting up and issuing the certificates of membership.

The Temple of Fraternity has attracted

addition will have his name upon a "Roll of Honor," which will be conspicuously placed in the Temple of Fraternity. A complete roster of the membership will be printed in connection with the by-laws, for distribution.

The secretary of the association reports that supreme bodies, executive committees and supreme officers who speak with authority of fraternal beneficiary societies representing an aggregate membership of largely over three millions, have already indorsed the Temple of Fraternity movement. In ad-



ally to Mr. Roosevelt by Congressman Chas. F. Joy, of St. Louis. Certificate No. 2, also on parchment, was presented to ex-Gov. D. R. Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. A number of other gentlemen prominently identified with the World's Fair movement have been elected active members of the World's Fair Fraternal Building Association, the list including Treasurer Wm. H. Thompson, Secretary Walter B. Stevens, Vice-Presidents Corwin H. Spencer, Samuel M. Kennard, Daniel M. Houser and C. H. Huttig; Directors C. W. Knapp, Nathan Frank, C. G. Warner, John Scullin, John Schroers, W. C. Steigers,

so much attention throughout the country that there is a great demand for active membership, and applications are being received daily in large numbers. To become a member of the association, the applicant must make written application on a blank furnished for that purpose, and be recommended by some member of the association, and approved by the board of directors. The fee is \$1, a receipt for which states therein that it is accepted with the understanding that no further demand can or will be levied against the member by said association. Every member will be entitled to this handsome souvenir certificate, and in

dition to this, indorsements have been received from the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and other purely fraternal societies, adding at least another million members, and if the college fraternities also participate, as now seems to be probable, not less than four and a half millions of members will be represented.

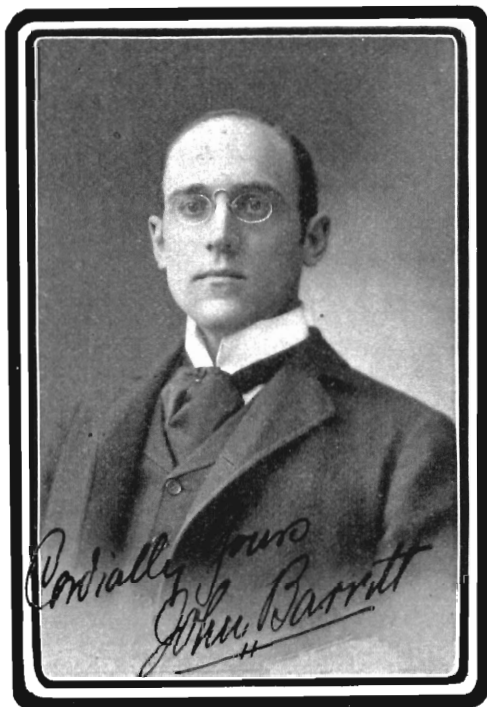
Calls have been made by many of the large societies upon their memberships for contributions, and appropriations have been made by quite a number out of their general funds. The indications seem to warrant a conservative estimate of not less than \$150,000 in sight. The association proposes

(Continued on Page 33.)

DEPARTURE OF JOHN BARRETT.

Commissioner-General to Asia and Australasia.

Mr. John Barrett, World's Fair Commissioner-General to Asia, Australia and the Philippines, left St. Louis Tuesday night, April 1st, to begin that part of his diplomatic mission in behalf of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which will take him to trans-Pacific and South Pacific lands. He spent the greater part of February and March at Washington, D. C., in negotiations with the Asiatic Ministers, and as a result was assured of the participation of their respective governments in the exposition. At Washington he had the earnest support of President Roosevelt, who several times conferred with him as to the extent and nature of his duties, and the best ways and means of securing the participation of foreign na-



tions in the exposition. This particular concern of the President will probably have much to do in inducing the governments of the Far East and Australia to take part on a worthy scale. He gave special orders to the State, War and Navy departments to assist Mr. Barrett, and they in turn issued particular instructions to all ministers and consuls, naval officers on the Asiatic station, and to officials in the Philippines, to co-operate with him in every way possible.

The itinerary of the Commissioner-General will take him first to Honolulu by the steamer "China," sailing from San Francisco April 23d. After spending a week or two in the islands, he will proceed to Yokohama, Japan. About a month will be spent in Japan, and then he will go to Seoul, the capital of Korea. Peking, China, will probably be reached about the end of June. Having spent some ten days in Peking, he will go south to Shanghai, the New York of China, where he will remain probably two weeks, in the meantime going up the Yangste River as far as Hankow to see the Viceroy of Central China. From Shanghai he will go

south to Hong Kong by the way of Foochow and Amoy, arriving there in the latter part of July. He will next visit the Philippines and remain there about two weeks. From Manila he will proceed in turn to French Indo-China, Bangkok, the capital of Siam, the Straits Settlements, Java, Burmah, and India.

India will require about a month of Mr. Barrett's time, and then he will go by the way of Ceylon to Australia and New Zealand. At least a month to six weeks will be devoted to these important British possessions. Whether he will return from Australia to China and Japan, or to the United States, will be determined later on.

Over 25,000 miles will be traveled, and some nine months of time will be occupied. He will be accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Theodore Hardee, late Special Agent of the Post Office Department, and assistant secretary of the United States delegation to the recent Pan-American Conference at Mexico, of which Mr. Barrett was a member.

Mr. Barrett's long experience in the Far East as United States Minister to Siam, where he was most successful in concluding important negotiations for the United States, and his continued agitation at home and abroad of the importance of America's commercial and political opportunities and responsibilities in lands bordering on the Pacific, has made him well-known to all the high government officials and the leading business interests, foreign and native, in the countries he is to visit. In the United States he is regarded as one of the leading authorities on the problems and politics of the Pacific and Far East. His work as a delegate of the United States to the recent Pan-American Conference added materially to his diplomatic training and makes him all the more qualified for the duties before him.

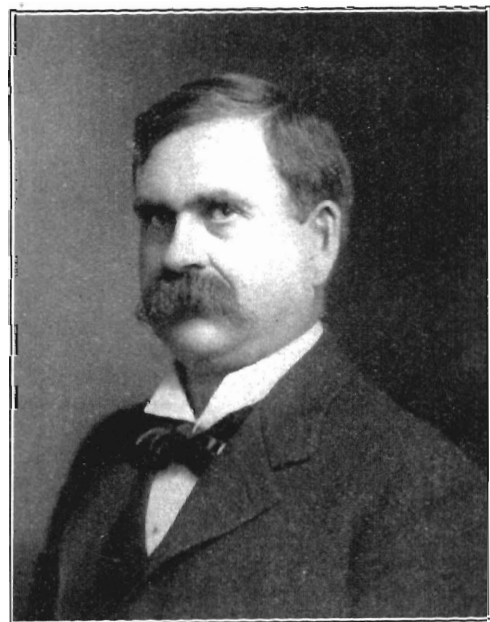
The Commissioner-General is convinced that when the Asiatic nations and Australian colonies fully realize the magnitude of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and its international plan and scope, they will participate on a scale worthy of themselves and of their friendly relations with the United States. It is peculiarly fitting, he holds, that all the countries bordering on the Pacific should have exhibits of unprecedented interest at the St. Louis World's Fair. A new era has dawned in the Pacific since the Chicago Columbian Exposition. The Japan-China war, the American acquisition of the Philippines and Hawaii, the outbreak in China, and the Australian federation, have all taken place in the last few years, and now is the time when the American people wish to understand all these countries better, and when the best opportunity is given them to show their resources, progress, and general development.

Before leaving Washington Mr. Barrett achieved two important results which will have a direct bearing on the success of Asiatic participation. Taking the initiative himself, but having, as he personally emphasizes, the hearty co-operation of Minister Takahira in Washington, and of Minister Buck in Tokio, he secured the reconsideration by Japan of her original declination to take part in the World's Fair. President

Roosevelt and Secretary Hay both congratulated him on his successful diplomacy in this respect. Again, when it looked as if China would recall her acceptance because of the apparent slap in the face which she received by one clause in the Chinese Exclusion bill, he persuaded Minister Wu Ting Fang to keep his government in line for participation, which will surely be of great benefit to China, and secured a favorable modification of the objectionable clause.

The Commissioner-General will carry special individual invitations from the President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to the leading monarchs of Asia to visit the World's Fair and to take a particular interest in their respective countries' participation.

The New Orleans *Picayune* rejoices over the appropriation which will enable Mississippi to be worthily represented "at the



HON. LAFAYETTE YOUNG,
Editor Des Moines Capital.

great exposition which will stand for the Mississippi Valley." As for Louisiana, "the head and front of the vast Louisiana Territory, whose purchase is being celebrated," the *Picayune* holds that consideration of pride and honor commits her to a display that will not "fall behind her place and interest in the grand events which are to be celebrated at St. Louis."

Speaking of the final passage of the bill appropriating \$100,000 for a New York State exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair, the *New York World* says the disappointment at the inadequacy of this sum to secure a worthy representation of the Empire State will be softened by the understanding that \$100,000 more will be voted next winter. "Meanwhile the business interests of the metropolis should at once begin arranging for a separate New York City building at the Fair."

A bill appropriating \$150,000 for a World's Fair State exhibit was favorably reported in the Iowa House by the Committee on Appropriations.

COMMISSIONER CRIDLER.

Mr. Thomas W. Cridler, who is to represent the interests of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in Europe, reached St. Louis on March 18, to make arrangements for his departure for the Old World. He expects to sail on April 9. In speaking of his work in Washington, and the feeling especially among the diplomatic agents of the European States, he said that they were beginning to fully realize the grand scale of magnificence upon which the enterprise at St. Louis is to be conducted. All now appear, he states, anxious to contribute to that end, and are willing to do everything in their power to assist in the good work. Of course, diplomatic usage prevents an officer of that rank from taking the initiative in such matters, especially where his government has been the recipient of a formal official invitation from the President of the United States to participate, but, all the same, he can be of great help in promoting the interests of the Fair, and in acquainting his government with essentials and necessary details. With



THOMAS. W CRIDLER,
Representative in Europe.

this thought in view, Mr. Cridler endeavored to impress upon the diplomatic agents at Washington the scope and character of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and the activity and business energy of the citizens of St. Louis, who are developing it. Mr. Cridler, mindful of this influence, sought and obtained from each of the agents referred to, individual letters to government officials, influential private individuals and corporations, strongly urging their assistance in his World's Fair work.

In addition to these testimonials, which owing to their high source, must prove helpful, Mr. Cridler will carry with him the strongest recommendations from the Secretary of State to diplomatic and consular officers of our own government, bespeaking their co-operation in every proper way. Owing to his long connection with the Department of State, Mr. Cridler is personally acquainted with each one of these agents, and he is in receipt of many letters from them inquiring the date of his departure and expressing hope that they may be of material assistance, and also their willingness to

assist. Naturally he prizes these very highly, and he facetiously observed, "In a little while I shall give them an opportunity to keep their word, but I have not a single misgiving that any one of these many letters is not well-meant. The consular officers can, by reason of their more intimate knowledge of commercial conditions, be of the greatest help, and I am confident they will be."

C. F. WENNERSTRUM.

World's Fair Commissioner to Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

C. F. Wennerstrum, who has been appointed World's Fair Commissioner to Norway, Sweden and Denmark, was born on a farm near Hvetlanda, Sweden, in 1852. He came to the United States in 1870, and located at Cambridge, Henry County, Illinois, where he lived for a number of years, be-



C. F. WENNERSTRUM,
World's Fair Commissioner to Norway, Sweden
and Denmark.

ing engaged most of the time in merchandising. Later he moved to Ft. Dodge, Iowa, and opened a store there. The gentleman was Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Iowa in 1900 and 1901. He issued the ninth biennial report of that bureau, which is considered an exceptionally well-prepared public document.

Mr. Wennerstrum is married, and has two children, a daughter of 19, and a son of 13 years. His mother is still living in Sweden, as are also a brother and sister. On the evening of April 2, the Scandinavians of Des Moines, Iowa, gave him a reception in that city.

Leo Stevens is completing in New York City a flying machine with which he expects to sail about over that city within a month. The secret of its construction is guarded with the greatest care, and covered by patents. He is confident that in the great aerial contest at St. Louis he will outdo all the feats of M. Santos-Dumont.

TINSLEY T. MAXEY.

Chief Clerk of the Department of Liberal Arts.

Mr. Tinsley T. Maxey, chief clerk of the Department of Liberal Arts, is a native of Upper Alton, Ill., where he was born in December, 1875, and where he lived until his mother was killed and himself seriously injured by a cyclone in May, 1883, while they were visiting his grandfather, a farmer living near Edwardsville, Ill. Young Tinsley remained on the farm with his grandfather until 1891, and then attended the Edwardsville high school. Later he came to St. Louis and took a course in a business college. From June, 1898, until last February, he was connected with the Mississippi River Commission, serving as stenographer, correspondence clerk and in other capacities. Mr. Maxey was on the river about a year with the commission's superintendent of dredging, and for the next eighteen months was sta-



TINSLEY T. MAXEY,
Chief Clerk of Department of Liberal Arts.

tioned at the general offices of the commission in St. Louis.

Mr. Maxey was married last year to Miss Sarah Agnes Craden, of St. Louis.

Walter Williams, of Columbia, Mo., now traveling in the Old World, writes from Jerusalem that Souan & Sfer will reproduce at the World's Fair their manufactory of olive wood articles, of which the firm ships large quantities to all parts of the civilized world. From Beirut he writes that many prominent firms of Damascus will be represented at the World's Fair by displays of silks, oriental carpets and rugs.

Dr. J. J. Plumer, State Treasurer of Idaho, stated during a call at the World's Fair offices, on March 26, that the Idaho Legislature was expected to appropriate at least \$50,000 for World's Fair purposes, when it meets in January. The Idaho building will probably be of logs, as the appropriation will be used mainly for exhibiting the resources of the State.

WOMAN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS FOR THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS, 1903.

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

St. Louis World's Fair.

MISS HELEN M. GOULD	New York City.
MRS. JAS. L. BLAIR	St. Louis, Mo.
MRS. L. D. FROST	Winona, Minn.
MRS. JOHN M. HOLCOMBE	Hartford, Conn.
MRS. JOHN A. MCCALL	New York City.
MISS ANNA L. DAWES	Pittsfield, Mass.
MRS. FANNIE L. PORTER	Atlanta, Ga.
MRS. FREDERICK HANGER	Little Rock, Ark.
MRS. W. E. ANDREWS	Hastings, Neb.
MRS. HELEN BOICE-HUNSICKER	Philadelphia, Pa.
MRS. EMILY WARREN ROEBLING	Trenton, N. J.
MRS. JENNIE GILLMORE KNOTT	Louisville, Ky.
MRS. BELLE EVEREST	Atchison, Kan.
MRS. WM. H. COLEMAN	Indianapolis, Ind.
MRS. M. H. DEYOUNG	San Francisco, Cal.
MRS. MARGARET P. DALY	Anaconda, Mont.
MRS. FINIS P. ERNEST	Denver, Col.
MRS. EDW. L. BUCHWALTER	Springfield, O.
MRS. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY	Portland, Ore.

It "goes without saying" that the Board of Lady Managers will be a highly ornamental feature of the World's Fair organization. But those who have been sought after and selected for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition belong, all of them, to the type of women who are not content with being merely ornamental. It is their ambition to be useful in the largest possible way to their day and generation.

The Act of Congress, under which they were appointed by the National Commission, provides that they are "to perform such duties as may be prescribed by said commission, subject, however, to the approval of said company," and, further, that "said Board of Lady Managers may, in the discretion of said commission and corporation, appoint one member of all committees authorized to award prizes for such exhibits as may have been produced in whole or in part by female labor." It is expected that the World's Fair work to be outlined for them will open to them a wide field of usefulness, and that they will be entitled to a large share of the credit for the success of the Exposition.

They have been chosen as leaders of thought and action among the women of the whole Union, each representing one of a score of clusters of States into which the Union has been resolved for this purpose, according to interest and population. Their selection will have a marked effect in stimulating, organizing and directing the local World's Fair work within their several circles of influence, and in that way will enlist the motherhood of the whole Union and thoroughly nationalize the interest in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

When the National Commission took up the matter of appointing the twenty-one members of the Board of Lady Managers for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Miss Helen M. Gould of New York was unani-

mously named as first choice. The Commission apparently thought that its first selection should be made from New York as the Empire State of the Union; the second from Missouri, as the leading State of the Louisiana Purchase and the site of the Exposition.

The great Gould transportation system has played such an important part in the development of the Louisiana Purchase, as to identify the Gould family with the modern history of these trans-Mississippi States. But aside from such considerations, the Commissioners knew that Western sentiment had singled out Miss Helen M. Gould from among the most noted ladies of New York as one whose life and character entitled her to public tributes of esteem and honor. It is generally known that she was the main dependence of her father and mother in the rearing of their younger children; that she took the place in the family of both parents when they died; that she was an American girl of the best type, full of patriotism and charitable feeling, and content to exercise rare talent and culture in the discharge of every-day duties and in doing good without ostentation.

Mrs. James Lawrence Blair, the St. Louis member of the Board of Lady Managers, who was Miss Apolline McLean Alexander, is of distinguished lineage, being a descendant of the Alexanders, an ancient Scottish family, whose seat was at Airdrie, and whose title dates from the time of the Stuarts; she is also a descendant of George Madison, first Governor of Kentucky, and first cousin of President James Madison. Through another branch she traces her descent to Mr. Justice McLean, of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Since her marriage in 1883, she has resided in St. Louis, and of late years at "Air-

drie," one of the most beautiful country seats in the environs of the city.

Mrs. Blair has been prominent in so many and such varied activities connected with public affairs, that she is in the best sense of the word a public character. She is possessed of untiring energy and perseverance, and these qualities, aided by her rare tact and personal magnetism, combine to make all her undertakings successful. Her fine presence, vivid enthusiasm and inspiring manner, have placed upon her the seal of leadership in all spheres of activity in which she has engaged.

There was practical unanimity in the desire to have Mrs. Blair the representative of Missouri on the Board of Lady Managers, for she is deemed peculiarly capable for the varied and difficult duties of that position. Endowed by nature with superb health and strength, she has added native refinement great culture and indefatigable industry to the unselfish desire to do good to the community. "To do something for somebody" is her daily pursuit, and the sphere of her influence is wide, extending to the most varied circles of the social world. In her public life, Mrs. Blair is prominent as a musician. As she is possessed of an unusually cultivated voice of great sweetness, and capable of much dramatic effect, the noble qualities of her character and her fine interpretations give to her renditions a charm ever delightful. In the development of musical culture in St. Louis, and, in fact, throughout the State, especially among women, she has long occupied the first place. The St. Louis Morning Choral, organized by her in 1890, has flourished with ever increasing success. Since Mrs. Blair's removal to Airdrie, near Kirkwood, a new interest in music has been awakened in that suburb of St. Louis, and the Piano Club and Kirkwood Choral Club are some of the evidences of her influence. More recently she has shown, in wielding the baton at the concerts of the Kirkwood Club, another phase of the directing musician's capacity.

One of her many benevolent and educational works is the recently established sight-reading music class, composed of women, and personally conducted by Mrs. Blair, every Tuesday morning. No less than five hundred members have been enrolled, and the influence of musical culture and study has by her efforts been spread among many families, of all sorts and conditions of society. The great work of Damrosch with his People's Choruses in New York has been taken up by Mrs. Blair in St. Louis, and by her energy, tact and ability, these meetings have been made a source of much happiness to many. In Kirkwood, Mrs. Blair introduced singing into the course of education in the public schools, and during the first year herself conducted and led the classes. She would, perhaps, object to mention of her many good works in other fields, but it may be said that during the winter, it has been her practice to furnish entertainment at frequent intervals to the old men and women at the Memorial Home. No social engagement is allowed to divert her from this self-imposed duty, and the winters of discontent of these desolate old people have been cheered by her thoughtfulness.



MRS. JOHN McCALL
NEW YORK



MRS. FANNIE L. PORTER
ATLANTA, GA.



MRS. EDWARD
SPRINGFIELD



MRS. JAMES B. MONTGOMERY
PORTLAND, ORE.



MRS. HELEN BOICE HUNSICKER
GERMANTOWN PHILA.



MRS. JAMES L. BLAIR,



MRS. FINIS P. ERNEST
DENVER, COL.



MISS ANNIE L. DAWES
PITTSFIELD, PA.

Members

Board of Ladies

St. Louis World's Fair

LUCHWALTER
OHIO.

MRS. EMILY WARREN ROEBLING
TRENTON, N.J.



MRS. W.H. COLEMAN
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



MRS. BETTIE L. EVEREST
ATCHINSON, KAN.



MRS. FREDERICK HANGER
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

ST. LOUIS.



MRS. EMILY LEYMAN GOODWIN HOLCOMBE
HARTFORD, CONN.



MRS. M.H. DE YOUNG
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

of the
Managers,
World's Fair.

Not alone as an organizer does Mrs. Blair excel. It is her indomitable courage never to submit or yield in carrying out her excellent plans, and her patient perseverance and cheerful willingness to always do more than her simple duty which make her so much admired, and win the loyal and enthusiastic co-operation of her associates. Her enthusiasm is imparted to them, and it is a pleasure and satisfaction to work with her. No high endeavor for improvement, no opportunity to give comfort or pleasure, especially to the less fortunate, finds Mrs. Blair indifferent, for her generosity and sympathy are never appealed to in vain. She is one of those rare persons whose giving is so gracious that the gift is doubly blessed.

While she is socially in the very first rank, there is no one more genuinely and admirably democratic. Her household is, perhaps, more favorably and widely known than any other in the State, and her hearty hospitality and culture, and the refinement of her home, have left their impression upon many from all parts of the country.

Mrs. Blair brings to the performance of her duties, as a Lady Manager, peculiarly valuable qualities, which will make a memorable impression upon the history of the World's Fair.

Mrs. Louis D. Frost, of Winona, Minn., was born and educated at Madison, Wis., and has resided for the last twenty-six years at Winona, where she has been during all that time prominent in woman's work. For five years she was President of the Woman's Auxiliary to the General Hospital Association, and had charge of the annual bazaars, much of their success being credited to her indefatigable leadership. She has been President of the Musical-Literary Club of Winona since its organization in 1894, and her influence in Episcopal Church work has long been felt and highly prized, not only in Winona, but throughout the State of Minnesota. She was State Chairman of the Department of Primary Education, Kindergarten Work and Manual Training for the World's Columbian Exposition. She is noted for energy and enthusiasm, and those who know her predict that she will be a potent force in the Board of Lady Managers for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Mrs. Emily Seymour Goodwin Holcombe, of Hartford, Conn., is prominent, not only in the Capital City of the State, but her enthusiastic work along various lines has carried her fame far and wide. She is a natural leader. When once she becomes convinced that an object should be attained, she does not cease her work until the end is accomplished.

Mrs. Holcombe was born in Bristol, Conn., in the eighth generation from Ozias Goodwin, one of the first settlers of Hartford. The family removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., when she was very young. She was educated in that city, and when she was only eighteen years old, graduated from the Brooklyn Heights Seminary at the head of her class, of which she was president. She was soon after married to John Marshall Holcombe, now the Vice-President of the

Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, and one of the leading insurance men in New England. Three children have blessed their union, Harold Goodwin, Emily Marguerite, and John Marshall, Jr.

Mrs. Holcombe organized the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution in Hartford, in 1892, and has been its Regent ever since. A vote was passed by the Chapter that all limitations to her term of office should be removed. Under her lead, the Chapter accomplished a great public improvement in the heart of the city, by the widening of Gold Street, and the demolition of a row of old buildings on the north side, thus opening to view the ancient burying ground connected with the First Church of Christ.

In this cemetery repose the bones of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, who led the Colonists from Massachusetts, and founded the town of Hartford in 1636; also of hundreds of the early settlers. In this improvement, which required an expenditure of over \$100,000, Mrs. Holcombe was indefatigable. She not only conceived the plan, but carried it on to completion. With a masterly conception of the situation, and imagination that pictured vividly the possibilities, and a never-failing feminine tact and delicacy, she won official boards, the public press, and the leading citizens, and the large sum required for clearing away the buildings was raised without personal solicitation. The staunchest opponents to her plan were converted, and this great work accomplished under the impetus of universal approval. She was the central figure at the notable celebration in honor of this redemptive work which took place on June 17, 1899, and on this occasion was surprised with a massive and beautiful loving cup from the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, in recognition of her work, so capably and so beautifully accomplished.

On June 13, 1901, a bronze tablet upon the Gold Street fence of the ancient burying ground was unveiled in the Chapter's honor. The inscription reads: "1640. The Ruth Wyllys Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution erects this tablet to commemorate the restoration of the ancient burying ground, where rest the remains of the founders of Hartford, and the makers of the Constitution of Connecticut, and to the honor, devotion, courage and ability of the Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Emily Seymour Goodwin-Holcombe, under whose leadership the unworthy surroundings have been removed, and both the burial place and Gold Street transformed. 1900."

Mrs. Holcombe has been prominently mentioned for State Regent of the daughters of the American Revolution, but has always declined to allow her name to be used. She is a popular speaker at the D. A. R. gatherings in Connecticut, having a singularly clear voice, easily heard in large halls, and a magnetic presence. She made a notable speech in Washington at the Congress of 1900. A question fraught with dangerous possibilities had excited the audience to fever heat; the moment was a critical one, and many felt that a storm was about to burst. In the midst of the babel, the President-General gave recognition to Mrs. Holcombe, who in a thrilling speech, which

commanded the attention of the immense audience, and produced a silence unprecedented in that Congress, carried her audience with her, and in a few moments harmony and peace were restored. Good sense, tact, and magnetism poured oil upon the troubled waters.

Mrs. Holcombe is one of the charter members of the Society of Colonial Dames, in which she has served on the Board of Managers, and as Historian. Her colonial ancestors include John Webster, Governor of Connecticut; Roger Conant, first Governor of Massachusetts; Attorney-General William Pitkin, and Captain William Ely.

She is a leader in the social life of her city. Her home is one of the most artistic in the State, abounding in furniture that is colonial, and being noted for its stately fireplaces. Mr. and Mrs. Holcombe are members of the First Church of Christ.

Mrs. John A. McCall, of New York, wife of the President of the New York Life Insurance Company, is a native of Albany, N. Y. The *Times*, of that city, says: "For many years Mrs. McCall lived in Albany, where her easy manners and gentle, womanly heart made her the favorite of a large circle. The same characteristics have won her the same position in New York, where she is a ruling spirit. The appointment will meet with the approval of the entire State, for it is representative in every respect. There is no better type of the ideal American woman than Mrs. McCall. She has all the grace and charm that characterize the American lady as the superior woman of the world. Her high social position and her fine capabilities will work munificently for the best interests of the Exposition."

Miss Anna L. Dawes, of Pittsfield, Mass., daughter of ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes, is well known in Washington, where she resided while her father was there as a Senator. The *Boston Transcript* says: "Miss Dawes has earned for herself a distinct place as an author. Her tastes run to weightier subjects than usually engage the literary inclinations of the feminine mind. As a writer on political subjects, she has exhibited a clear insight into the mazes of American politics. Some of the most vigorous editorial inroads upon her father's political adversaries came from her pen. Her previous writings illustrate the remarkable strength of her intellect. Her work, 'How We are Governed,' is the result of much research and close personal observation during her residence in Washington. She has been a contributor to magazines. An article, 'The Hammer of the Gentiles,' attracted great attention. An address she delivered before the Washington Historical Society on 'The Modern Jew; His Present and Future,' also attracted widespread attention."

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Journal*, announcing the appointment of Mrs. J. H. Porter, of Atlanta, as a member of the Board of Lady Managers, says: "That she will adorn the position goes without saying. Mrs. Porter is one of the prominent women of this State, a remarkably

handsome woman and famous as an entertainer. There are many in Atlanta who will recall the beauty and elegance of her entertainment in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland when the lady of the White House was in the city."

Mrs. Frederick Hanger, of Little Rock, Ark., is the widow of the late Frederick Hanger, who was a prominent business man of that city. Mrs. Hanger was brought up in Keokuk, Iowa, but has lived in Little Rock long enough to become one of the most prominent women in the Southwest. She has been a recognized leader in women's movements and has been President of the Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs. She was born in Ottumwa, Iowa, a daughter of Francis Marion Harrow, a native of Kentucky, and Harriet Humphreys Harrow, a member of the Ward and Humphreys families of Kentucky and Virginia. Mrs. Hanger was educated in Iowa and New Jersey. A year spent during her girlhood in Little Rock with the family of Judge H. C. Caldwell, a distinguished relative of her mother, led to her marriage to Mr. Frederick Hanger, whose family had resided in Little Rock since 1819. She has held high positions in the Quid Nunc Club, the Ingleside Book Club, the Virginia Historical Society, the National Society of Colonial Dames, was three years Regent of the Daughters of the Rebellion, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Columbian Commission.

"Mrs. Helen Boies Hunsicker, of 217 Apsley Street, Germantown, Pa.," says the *Philadelphia Times*, "is the daughter of Mrs. Sarah J. Boies, of 102 North Nineteenth Street. Her husband is Alvin Hunsicker, Secretary of the Standard Table Cloth Company of New York. She is widely known in musical circles. Mr. and Mrs. Hunsicker are warm personal friends of Senator and Mrs. Thurston, of Nebraska, and have frequently entertained them at their Germantown home. It was Senator Thurston who proposed that she be appointed a member of the Board of Lady Managers." The lady herself spells her name "Boice-Hunsicker," using a hyphen and writing "Boice" instead of "Boies."

Mrs. Helen Boice-Hunsecker, of the Board of Lady Managers, is making a tour of Southern California at present, but expects to reach St. Louis in time to attend the April meeting of the Board.

Mrs. Emily Warren Roebling, New Jersey's representative on the Board of Lady Managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, is the wife of the distinguished civil engineer, Washington A. Roebling, of Trenton, N. J. He was associated with his father in designing and building the suspension bridges over the Allegheny at Pittsburg, over the Ohio at Cincinnati, and the great Brooklyn bridge. The latter was completed by the younger Roebling, the father dying before it was finished. W. A. Roebling is the author of the standard work on "Suspension Bridges." He and Miss Emily Warren were married in 1865. Mrs. Roebling is a woman of splendid attainments, an excel-

lent speaker, one of the distinguished club women of the United States, and many degrees have been conferred on her by colleges and seminaries of learning.

Another of the brilliant members of the Board of Lady Managers is Mrs. Jennie Gilmore Knott, wife of R. W. Knott, editor of the Louisville (Ky.) *Evening Post*. Mrs. Knott was born in Boston, Mass. After graduating from Wellesley College, she established the Wellesley Preparatory School for girls in Louisville. She was married in 1891. She has never been a seeker after prominence, but her interest in educational and literary matters has given her a high standing as a lady of culture and talent.

Mrs. Isabel Louise Everest, of Atchison, Kan., appointed a member of the Board of Lady Managers for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was born in San Francisco, May 3, 1860. Her father, Prescott Richardson, was one of the "forty-niners" who amassed a fortune in California. Some twenty-two years ago she was married to the late F. L. Everest, Assistant General Claim Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and has lived in Atchison ever since. She is well known throughout the West as a woman of high culture and executive ability. Since her husband's death she has devoted most of her time to art.

Mrs. W. H. Coleman, appointed from Indiana to be a member of the Board of Lady Managers for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, is the wife of William H. Coleman, one of the most extensive and successful manufacturers of the country, and one of the prominent citizens of Indianapolis. She was born in Louisville, Ky., and educated in the common and high schools of that city.

Mrs. Coleman is a thoroughly representative American woman, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, an excellent conversationalist, and having traveled to nearly all quarters of the world, she has an abundance of the experience so essential in matters of a public character. Her personality is charming, and she has executive ability of a high order. She comes of a family who have had much to do with historical events pertaining to our country, during and since the Revolutionary War. Her father, Colonel M. A. Downing, long connected with municipal and legislative affairs in Kentucky, removed to Indianapolis in 1877, and has had much to do with the development of the city and improvements there, occupying such positions as General Manager of the Belt Railroad, and President of the Indianapolis Board of Public Works, as well as being connected with the syndicate which gave St. Louis and Denver their first cable lines. In Mrs. Coleman, the Board of Lady Managers will have a member who will enter into the work with vim and vigor.

Mrs. M. H. De Young is the wife of the millionaire proprietor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, who was First Vice-President and a member of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Columbian Exposition and Director-

General of the magnificent California Midwinter Exposition. He was United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition thirteen years ago, and again in 1900. Mrs. De Young's mother, Mrs. Margaret Deane, was the California member of the Columbian Exposition's Board of Lady Managers. Mrs. De Young herself has therefore been in close touch with exposition affairs for the last fourteen years. She was born and educated in San Francisco and is well known both in Europe and America as a lady of charming personality and a born hostess. Of her five children, Charles, the eldest, is a Harvard freshman, and three daughters are students at Dresden, Germany. Many celebrities of art, literature and politics have been guests at her palatial residence in San Francisco; at her "Meadowlands" country seat at San Rafael, and at her London and continental residences. She has been a moving and sustaining force in many of San Francisco's philanthropic enterprises, and has served for years as president of the Board of Lady Managers of the San Francisco Polyclinic, a splendid charity, from which the poor of that city receive free medical and surgical treatment.

Mrs. Margaret P. Daly is the widow of Marcus Daly, who developed and managed the great Anaconda copper mine properties. Mrs. Daly is one of the wealthiest women in the world, her husband, when he died, a year or so ago, having given all his vast wealth in mines, ranches, etc., to her, absolutely. As they had two daughters, of whom he was very fond, his will was a remarkable testimonial of her husband's appreciation of her brains and character. It has rarely happened that a successful business man, after accumulating a fortune of over \$60,000,000, has, by will, left it to the absolute control and disposal of his widow. Mrs. Daly is about forty-two years old, and, with her husband and daughters, has traveled much in American and foreign countries, always returning still more intensely American from every foreign tour. They have a fine mansion in Anaconda, Mont., in which lavish entertainments were given in Mr. Daly's lifetime, but the favorite home of the family is the Bitter Root Ranch, in the Bitter Root Valley. Mr. Daly stocked this ranch with the finest animals money could buy, and Mrs. Daly and her daughters are great admirers of fine horses and fond of riding and driving.

Mrs. Finis P. Ernest is a prominent club woman. She is Vice-President of the Woman's Club, of Denver. She is not only a leader in society affairs in Colorado, but also in politics. At the same time, she is a famous housekeeper and home maker, having brought up fifteen children, several of her own, and the others, children of her sisters and relatives. She is reserved, quiet, and unostentatious in her manners, rather holding back than seeking leadership; active in works of charity, and always generous and considerate in her treatment of other people. Her husband, Mr. Finis P. Ernest, is one of the leading cattle owners in Colorado, having made a large fortune in that business.

He is also one of the largest real estate owners and mining operators in Denver.

Mrs. E. L. Buchwalter, of Springfield, O., is well known in that State for the prominent part she played in the organization of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs. She is one of the directors of the great National Federation of Women's Clubs, and was at the head of the Program Committee for the famous entertainment at Milwaukee in 1900, in which 4,000 women, from all parts of the Union, participated. She is one of the committee of fifteen who are to select fifteen delegates and fifteen alternates to represent Ohio at the Los Angeles Biennial in May. To her, principally, is Ohio indebted for the traveling libraries, which are the source of so much pleasure to bookless people.

Mrs. Buchwalter is rather under the medium height; but with snowy hair and fresh complexion, she is always a striking-looking woman. She is a charming hostess, with easy, natural manners, and her wealth has enabled her to dispense a famous hospitality. There is never any semblance of aggressiveness in her most energetic efforts. They are always tactful and graced with the open friendliness of her character.

Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, of Portland, Ore., the second member of the Board of Lady Managers, appointed to represent the Pacific Coast, is a Missourian by birth, the daughter of Hon. John S. Phelps, long a distinguished representative of the Springfield district in Congress, where he served several terms as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He was Governor of Missouri for four years, from January 1, 1877, and during his term Mrs. Montgomery presided over the Executive Mansion with such grace and tact that she endeared herself to all visitors at the State Capital. She resided long in Washington City, and was a social favorite there. For about twenty years she has been a recognized leader among the ladies of the Pacific Coast, and her appointment has been hailed there with as much pleasure as in Missouri.

Mrs. W. E. Andrews, of Hastings, Neb., appointed a member of the Board of Lady Managers on the recommendation of National Commissioner John M. Thurston, formerly United States Senator, is one of the most noted ladies of the State for talent and social standing. She is also prominent in Washington society. Her husband is the Auditor of the Treasury Department.

Gov. Stanley, of Kansas, reached St. Louis, March 7th, accompanied by the members of the Kansas World's Fair Commission. Senator J. C. Carpenter, Senator J. C. Morrow, W. P. Waggoner, Senator R. T. Simons, and C. H. Luling. The gentlemen visited the World's Fair Grounds, and selected a site for their building, which will be one of the handsomest State buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The location is high, and not far from the main group of exhibit buildings.

MRS. VIRGINIA BLAND.

Mrs. Virginia Bland, of Lebanon, Mo., who has been acting as hostess at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition building at Charleston, S. C., since the opening of the Charleston Exposition, is the widow of the late Hon. Richard P. Bland, for twenty-four years a distinguished leader on the Democratic side in the National House of Representatives. Mrs. Bland is a daughter of the late Gen. R. Y. Mitchell, of Rolla, Mo., and saw a good deal of Washington society during her husband's long and distinguished service in Congress. Since she went to Charleston, Mrs. Bland has been called to mourn the death of one of her two daughters, Miss Frances A. Bland, who died March 3, at Summerville, S. C., a health resort twenty-two miles from Charleston. Miss Frances was a highly accomplished young lady, and for years before the death of her father,



MRS. VIRGINIA BLAND,

Hostess at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Building at Charleston, S. C.

had been employed in the Library of Congress. Mrs. Bland has another daughter, and four sons.

E. H. R. Green, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Texas World's Fair Commission, Louis J. Wortham, the Commission's General Manager, Eugene Corley, his Secretary, and Jesse Shain, of McKinney, reached St. Louis in Mr. Green's private car, March 3d, to confer with the World's Fair authorities, inspect the site, and select a location for a \$300,000 State building. On March 4th they selected their building site on a hill directly south of the one picked out for the Illinois building, which is next to and directly south of the site of the Missouri building. They are all confident that "Texas will be here in 1903 with the most complete exhibit of resources of any State or Territory."

"THE OLD DOMINION."

A World's Fair Delegation Before the Virginia Legislature.

Hon. Seth W. Cobb, Dr. R. C. Atkinson, and Messrs. Henry T. Kent, A. J. Stofer, and W. W. Hoxon, appeared before a joint session of the Virginia Legislature, February 26th. They had a flattering reception, Gov. Montague introducing them in a speech strongly approving an appropriation sufficient to make a creditable showing for Virginia at the St. Louis World's Fair. Eloquent appeals for such a showing were delivered by Messrs. Cobb, Kent and Atkinson, who made further arguments before the Finance Committees of the two houses later in the evening. Mr. Cobb spoke as a native of Virginia, who had followed Lee to Appomattox before going west, and now returned to his old mother State bearing greetings to her from thousands of Missourians who were natives of Virginia.

Dr. R. C. Atkinson made a very eloquent and effective appeal to the Virginia Legislature, in the course of which he said:

"We who were born, reared and educated on Virginia soil, and amid her institutions, and emigrated to a richer but not a better land, now come back to you, bearing a message from that vast territory secured to the United States by one of Virginia's greatest sons, perhaps her wisest one. We know the land of our adoption, the people, resources, material wealth, and the education and civilization to which they have attained, and we assure you that there is not, on God's footstool a more magnificent empire, and that no clime can present to humanity a finer people than that developed from the commingling of the boldest, freest and strongest of many races in that domain made yours and ours by Thomas Jefferson. * * * Where in the days of Jefferson the red man and the trapper roved, the sole inhabitants of the forest, and the howling wolf and the shaggy buffalo possessed the prairies, to-day great cities lie, noisy with the hum of traffic, and smoky with the evidences of varied industry. In your Capitol ground stands a colossal figure of Jefferson in monumental bronze; along the shores of the Missouri, the Mississippi, the Arkansas and the Red Rivers, develops and grows, year by year, a monument more splendid and enduring than the thrones of kings or the bronze and marble images of art. No other American has such a monument, and while it grows and pulsates with a busy, useful life, will grow and shine the memory of that great Virginian. Our people have sent us to you, because while all honor and revere the history and traditions of Virginia's greatness, we, her children born, love her with a tender affection, and earnestly desire that she shall not be absent or behind in celebrating the chief achievement of one of her greatest children. We ask that she, the maker of men who have always marched in the front rank of the processions of the ages, shall not be absent or behind at this gathering of the nations. * * * Virginia cannot afford to sit idly among her memories, leaning on her broken spear, while the world rushes by her."

GERMANY WILL EXHIBIT.

Prince Henry's Visit to the United States
Paved the Way for Her Acceptance—
Commissioner Joseph Brucker
Organizing Merchants and
Manufacturers.

Special Correspondence of the WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN.

BERLIN, March 24.—Prince Henry's visit to the United States paves the way for the part which Germany will take in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. "The American Peril" has been sidetracked. The government gives substantial proof of its friendship toward the United States by refusing to consent to the tariff programme of the ultra-high protectionists, and through Chancellor von Bülow announces that it wishes to remain on the most friendly commercial footing with the lusty young republic. These dangers swept aside, there is room in Germany for excellent missionary work in behalf of the St. Louis Exposition. Commissioner Joseph Brucker grasps time by the forelock and is energetically organizing committees, subdividing the territory and arousing popular interest in the advantages afforded exhibitors at the approaching Fair. Indeed, the liveliest interest is manifested.

Pro-American sentiment is at high tide just now in Germany. If the Prince Henry trip has served any practical purpose it has clearly labeled the friends of the United States and brought those who want tariff warfare from under cover. It has shown how diminutive is the anti-American prejudice, and that it is confined mostly among producers of raw material, or agriculturalists, who have been losing in the race against industry, manufactures and commerce. The most liberal-minded and generous-hearted, so far as German-American relations are concerned, is His Majesty, William II. The Prince Henry visit and its results proves once more that there are few crowned heads in Europe so logical and far-sighted as that of the German Kaiser. He cherishes an honest admiration for the ingenuity of the "Yankee," and stands somewhat in awe before the powerful industrial and commercial onward sweep of the United States.

A great deal of false sentiment is entertained on both sides as to the effect of the close commercial relations which have grown between Germany and the United States during the last decade. But now it is becoming generally recognized that the influence of the "American Invasion" has had a most beneficial and wholesome effect upon the German industries and manufactures. It has transferred, as if by magic, the primitive forges, factories, mills and workshops of Germany. While other European nations have not been so ready to thrust aside false pride and accept new inventions and modern machinery, Germany has profited by recognizing the value of American tools, machinery and other products. In the process of revolution there have been twitchings of pain here and there, but now it is appreciated that no other foreign country has contributed so much to the

modernization of German machine shops, industrial processes and manufactures as the United States.

But it is not all one-sided. Germany continues to send to the United States in increasing quantities textile goods, half finished and finished products, which bear the unexcelled stamp of German workmanship. Just now the United States' demand for steel rails, billets for electrical materials and other products, is supplying a factor to the market which contributes more than any other in bringing about a general recovery. Six months ago Germany presented a rather unpromising prospect. Anyone approaching the German firms on the subject of exhibiting at St. Louis would have received a blank stare. But now there is a gradual revival all along the line. The banks have fully recovered and are setting forth bravely into new enterprises and investments with their vaults filled with money.



DR. F. C. RIELOFF,
Imperial German Consul at St. Louis.

I have talked with a number of large export people regarding exhibition at the St. Louis Fair, and they all agree that it offers them a new field. It is generally mourned here that Germany is unable to properly present the value and advantages of its celebrated products before the American public. The Chicago Exposition took place at a time when Germany was intent on making new commercial arrangements, and the industrial boom was just beginning to dawn and grow. Since 1893 there have been tremendous changes in the commercial relations between the United States and Germany. It has brought exporter and importer closer together. Although here and there rivalry was created and the "American Peril" pictured as a gaunt specter, the relations have become exceedingly intimate between those who conduct the trade between these two countries. The very fact that Germany's large imports from the United States began simultaneously and developed correspondingly to the industrial

boom here, afforded proof of the healthy influence of such intimate commercial affinity.

Soon after Commissioner Brucker's return from the United States the work of organizing a committee for permanent organization began in behalf of the St. Louis Fair. Headquarters were established in the finest of Berlin office buildings, the Equitable Palast, corner Friedrich and Leipziger strasse, and in the very heart of the busiest portion of the city. As a valuable and most important adjunct to the propagation of St. Louis Fair interests in Germany, Austria-Hungary and among all German-speaking people of middle Europe, there appears every month the *Columbia*, edited by Mr. Brucker, who brings to this work his rare journalistic talents and his many years of experience as managing editor of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, in Chicago. Mr. Brucker is likewise an organizer of exceptional ability, and proved this by the big attendance at the first meeting of the committee, at which a large number of influential German business men were present. The provisional committee organized on this occasion consisted of Hauptmann A. D. Castendyck, a keen business man and retired captain in the German army; Government Architect Gause, Joseph Brucker, Conrad Uhl, proprietor of the Bristol, the largest and popular hostelry for American sojourners in Berlin, and C. A. Bratter, representative of the *New York Staats Zeitung*.

Another meeting was held to-day at the headquarters of the Commissioner, and a plan of organization agreed to, and likewise a call issued for a general meeting of influential Berlin business people, to be held March 11, at the Bristol. It is intended to form committees first in Berlin, including on their lists the most representative Germans and prospective exhibitors. Then the provincial cities and industrial centers will be thoroughly canvassed and organizations formed like the one in Berlin. Circulars will be sent out, and if Germany is not thoroughly informed of the fact that the greatest of expositions will be held at St. Louis, it will not be due to any oversight of the committee.

It is not exaggeration to say that Germany is to-day on more intimate terms, politically and commercially, with the United States, than any other power. Close at home there are diplomatic and international considerations which prevent such a close approachment as is now being formed between Germany and the United States. The Dingley law still serves as a stub, but it is hoped here that there will be mutual concessions on all sides. The government has made good its promise to keep alive the reciprocity treaties and endeavor to curry reciprocal relations with the United States, instead of tariff warfare. Only yesterday Chancellor von Bülow again dwelt upon the intimate relations between these two countries as emphasized by the enthusiastic receptions received by Prince Henry in New York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other Western cities. The large proportion of German citizens in the United States who still cling in sentiment and Fatherland love to the old home is responsible for much of this inti-

macy, which Chancellor von Bülow describes as growing and bound to bring these two aggressive powers into close unity. The Reichstag debates have frequently brought out the strong friendship existing toward the United States. Among the strongest champions is Dr. Theodore Barth, editor of the *Nation*, and likewise leader of the Liberal wing of the Reichstag, who has visited the United States, and understands that, with its inexhaustive resources and wealth of raw material, it can supply Germany where the latter cannot supply itself. The pending tariff discussion has illuminated some important points about German resources and needs which have been hitherto veiled. The most important is that Germany with its small territorial compass, must needs look to some other power for cheap raw materials and foodstuffs, such as are not supplied in sufficient measure at home. The United States offers the cheapest and best, and the statistics of trade show that, as water runs down hill, some trade winds

can and foreign trade. Many trade secrets have thus been gathered which are cautiously guarded.

But it is folly to imagine that this restrains German firms from exhibiting their finished products in foreign markets. At Paris, Germany excelled most other nations in its exhibitions and large representations.

At Dusseldorf, this summer, there will be an exhibition representing the latest of German achievements in the practical as well as fine arts. The present summer will, indeed, bring out a crop of expositions in Berlin and other leading German cities. The German people are just awakening to the value of advertising their goods through expositions, and previous experiences in this line have been on the whole profitable. The Paris exposition has opened a new era of exchange of ideas and products between Germany and France which had been hitherto barred on account of political enmity and racial pride. Literature, science and the drama served as the means of bringing

experts. With trade and every branch of industry recovering and spurting forward once more, after a season of depression and bank failures, the disposition to exhibit will also become stronger. Moreover, there is a frank confession that something is due the United States for the warmth and cordiality with which Prince Henry was greeted. The best manner of expressing this debt of gratitude is participation in the St. Louis Fair. North America also demands so much attention, and is so much in the public eye, that everybody is anxious to visit the country of great wealth and marvelous achievements. The steamship companies promise to co-operate, and clubs are forming for the purpose of visiting the Fair. Much work must, nevertheless, be performed, and popular interest constantly kept alive.

C. A. LUHNOW.

Mr. John R. Kendrick, Superintendent of Textiles, returned to St. Louis, March 24,

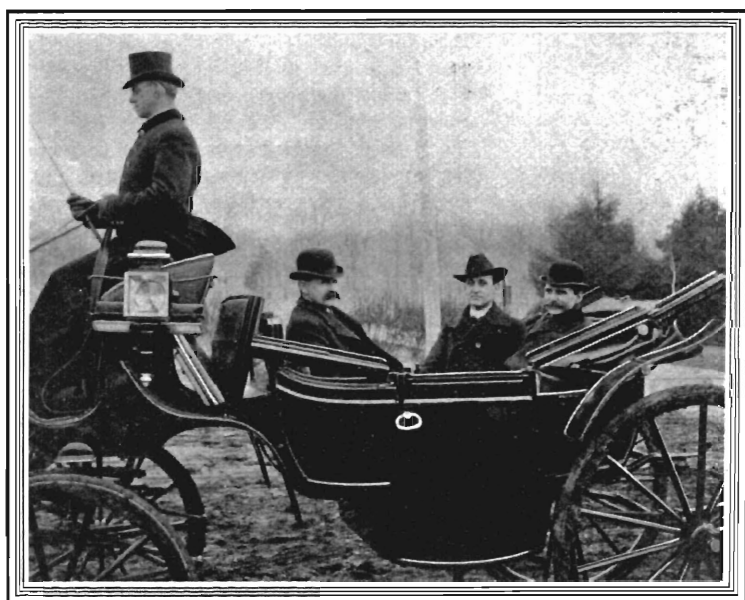


Photo by Geo. Stark.

INSPECTING THE ARKANSAS BUILDING SITE.

T. W. Milan, Member of the Arkansas World's Fair Commission, appears on the front seat, while F. J. W. Hart, the Commission's architect is seated to the right of Charles M. Reeves, Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition's Joint Committee on Legislation and State and Territorial exhibits.



Photo by Geo. Stark.

A GROUP OF ILLINOIS WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS.

Reading from left to right: J. P. Mahoney, Walter Warder, President H. M. Dunlap, Secretary J. J. Brown, C. F. Coleman, and W. B. Otwell the Commission's Superintendent of Agriculture.

shift toward the United States more and more.

Much is said of the secrecy of German firms in the methods and processes of manufacture. It is well known that Germany produces iron and steel wares cheaper than other countries, owing to improved chemical and scientific processes of economy. In the electrical line Germany also excels in many directions. United States representatives complain now and then that they have been refused admission to shops, mills and manufactories owing to the fear that their methods would be observed and copied abroad. This feeling is due largely to the fact that Germany frequently sends forth commissions to study the needs of consumers in markets far and near, as, for example, the requirements of the natives of South America. This conscientious investigation has been one of the primary factors of German success in competing for South Ameri-

Germany and France together, and in a large measure overcoming the awful recollections of the Franco-Prussian war, while the Paris exposition accomplished a similar opening of trade relations.

One strong proof of the growing interest of Germans in American development is the steadily increasing number of prominent men of business, manufacturers and financiers, who go to the United States to study their industries. These return with words of praise for American liberality and business methods. They are also to be found ever after in the ranks of those who champion close commercial ties between Germany and the United States.

Germany, therefore, can be counted upon for the St. Louis Exposition. The aeronautic contest excites much interest among aeronauts in Germany. Aerial navigation is interesting an ever-increasing coterie of German inventors, and especially military

after an absence of several weeks. He visited many mills in the South and East, and everywhere found that great interest was being taken in the St. Louis World's Fair. A number of big manufacturing concerns—cotton, woolen, silk, hemp and jute—expressed a desire to make a display of both processes and products. "I met Gov. Stone, of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg," said Mr. Kendrick, "and can say that he is an enthusiastic friend of the St. Louis World's Fair. He is going to ask the Legislature of Pennsylvania to make a large appropriation for it, and in that he has the backing, I think, of the people of the State generally. I believe that Pennsylvania will have a better exhibit at St. Louis than it had at Chicago."

The National Coopers' Association, in session in St. Louis last month, adopted a resolution that its next annual convention be held in St. Louis in 1903.

THE LOYAL LEWIS LEGION.

This is the name of a secret, fraternal, historical, biographical and genealogical order, the membership of which is limited to the race of Lewises, and their near relatives bearing other family names. It is organized into "castles," supreme and subordinate, with a constitution, by-laws, dues, grips, signs and passwords, the object being to unite the Lewises in a great brotherhood for mutual assistance, and especially for keeping a record of all branches of the family and preserving the history of its members, their ancestors and descendants. Through Edward F. Lewis, of St. Louis, this order has asked the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company to designate a "Lewis Day" in September, 1903, to be celebrated by the Lewises at the World's Fair in honor of Captain Merriwether Lewis, of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, who was appointed by President Jefferson the first American Governor of Louisiana Territory. As indicated in the following letter, the "Loyal Lewis Legion" proposes to make this Lewis Memorial Day celebration worthy of the historic part played by Captain Merriwether Lewis in the exploration and Americanization of the great empire acquired for democracy in 1803:

"St. Louis, February 6, 1902.

"To the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

"The Loyal Lewis Legion, an organization formed for the purpose of maintaining a patriotic, fraternal and genealogical order of all persons by the name of Lewis throughout the world, respectfully requests that one day during the month of September, in 1903, be set apart and designated as 'Lewis Day.' In support of this request, it may be said that Merriwether Lewis led and commanded the first expedition which traversed and explored the territory of Louisiana after its cession to the United States, and that in honor of his services in connection therewith, he was appointed the first Governor of this territory by the President of the United States.

"The Loyal Lewis Legion, being regularly organized and incorporated, and having members throughout the United States, will undertake to arouse and cultivate an interest in the day selected, and celebrate the same in honor of the first Governor of this territory, and in a manner befitting the family name and the occasion. Much work will be necessary after the day is designated to cultivate an interest which will secure a large attendance, and it is therefore desired that the matter receive your favorable consideration at as early a date as possible.

"EDWARD F. LEWIS."

NEW JERSEY AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

February 25 was World's Fair Day at Trenton, N. J. The two houses of the New Jersey Legislature held a joint session, with the Governor of the State in the chair, and accorded a delegation of St. Louisians a cordial welcome and hearing. Addresses were made by C. H. Spencer, First Vice-President of the World's Fair Association; Ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, a member of the Association's Executive Committee; and

Norman J. Colman, Secretary of Agriculture under President Cleveland. The St. Louis delegation also included Geo. J. Tansey, President of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange; Ex-Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus; and Messrs. Chas. S. Brown, C. L. Hilleary, Geo. W. Parker, and George M. Wright. The delegation took luncheon at the home of Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, a member of the Board of Lady Managers.

THE WORLD'S FAIR GIRL.

This picture gives a view of Miss Natalie Geisel, of 3816 Cleveland Avenue, St. Louis,



MISS NATALIE GEISEL.

In Costume representing "The World's Fair Girl."
—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

dressed as "The World's Fair Girl," in a fancy costume designed and worn by herself at a fancy dress ball recently, given by the Union Club, which is composed of ultra South St. Louisians. The dress was covered on all sides with pictures of Presidents of the United States, officers and workers in the World's Fair organization, and a variety of symbolic designs having reference to the Louisiana Purchase and the great commemorative exposition. Both Miss Geisel and her odd, but apropos costume, attracted much attention.

DEPARTMENT CHIEFS IN THE EAST.

During the last half of February the chiefs of the exhibit departments of the exposition went eastward, to make very complete preliminary surveys of the outlook for their several departments.

Chief Bean, of the Fish and Game Department, visited the National Fish Commission, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, the New York City Aquarium, Boston and Gloucester.

Chief Rogers, of the Educational Department, visited the educational authorities and institutions of Washington, New York, and Chicago, attending a meeting of the National Teachers' Association in the latter city, and calling at Purdue University for an interview with its President.

Chief Moore, of the Department of Machinery, visited Philadelphia, Trenton, New York, New Haven, Boston, and their near-by manufacturing towns. His return journey included Chicago, and also Pittsburg, where he had a conference with Consulting Engineer Jones.

Chief Day, of the Department of Mines and Metallurgy, after completing arrangements for the participation of the U. S. Geological Survey at the World's Fair, went from Washington to the Charleston Exposition for a few days, and thence to Cuba and Porto Rico. He left the Department in charge of Victor C. Heikes, of Utah, the well-known mining expert, who had been appointed Chief Clerk.

Chief Ockerson, of the Department of Liberal Arts, went to Philadelphia, Washington, Trenton, New York, Boston, Toledo, and Cincinnati. One purpose of his trip was to enlist the co-operation of the civil engineers, of the country and their organized societies in the success of his plans for an elaborate civil engineering exhibit.

Chief Hulbert, of the Department of Manufactures, spent a couple of weeks in the eastern manufacturing centers, where he found many firms taking an increasing interest in the World's Fair, and inclined to install exhibits of processes as well as products.

Chief Ives, of the Art Department, visited the studios of New York, Washington, Philadelphia, and other art centers.

At the Twentieth Annual Dinner of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, Justice David J. Brewer, of the U. S. Supreme Court, was the guest of honor and the principal speaker. Among the other guests were Colonel John A. Ockerson, Chief of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition's Department of Liberal Arts, and J. J. Enneking, the artist. Mr. Enneking asserted that the World's Fair in St. Louis would have an exhibit of art allied to the mechanical products that would astonish the world.

Manager T. W. Milan, of the Arkansas World's Fair Commission, and Architect F. J. Hart, returning from a trip to Miller, Polk and Sebastian counties, report the greatest World's Fair enthusiasm in that section of the State. Miller is pledged to contribute \$3,000 and 100,000 feet of lumber. Polk will contribute money, lumber, and all the slate needed for the Arkansas building. Sebastian announces that it will do its full share.

SITE FOR TEXAS BUILDING.

Selected by Delegation of Texas World's Fair Commissioners.

The delegation of Texas World's Fair Commissioners, who arrived in St. Louis, March 3d, included E. H. R. Green, of Terrell, Tex., vice-chairman of the Commission; Jesse Shain, of McKinney, a member of the Commission's Executive Committee; Louis J. Wortham, of Dallas, general manager of the Commission, and Eugene Corley, of Terrell, secretary to Manager Wortham. Mr. Reeves, the secretary of the State and Territorial and Legislation Committees, being absent from the city, Messrs. Norris B. Gregg and John C. Lebens were appointed a special committee to look after the Texans and see that they received everything they asked for, including a site for their building at the St. Louis World's Fair. The visitors were taken in carriages to the Fair Grounds, a stop being made en route at Odd Fellows' Building. In Mr. Taylor's office they inspected some blue prints, and assisted the Director of Works in selecting a site for the Texas building. At the Odd Fellows' Building they saw President Francis, Secretary Stevens, Treasurer Thompson, First Vice-President Spencer and General Counsel Blair, with whom they had an interesting and pleasant interview. The visitors also improved the opportunity to inspect the large drawings placed on the walls of a room (being temporarily occupied for the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.) a short time before by Director of Works Taylor.

In Forest Park a call was made on Col. Charles Schweickhardt, after which a visit was paid to the site selected for the Texas Building, the selection being subject to approval by the full Texas Commission. The site is on a hill next to and directly south of the one picked out for the Illinois Building, the latter being next to and directly south of the site for the Missouri Building. The World's Fair home of the Texans will thus be close to the main southern entrance to the Exposition.

On the return trip a halt was made at the St. Louis Club, where the visitors were received and entertained by Mayor Wells, Director Dozier, of the World's Fair Executive Committee, and other prominent St. Louisans.

TEXAS WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS.

Allyn, C. H. Corsicana.
Arnold, Frank. San Antonio
Belo, A. H., Jr. Dallas.
Brown, Vories P. San Antonio.
Bush, A. P. Colorado City.
Chamberlain, Edwin. San Antonio.
Conner, W. C. Dallas.
Cortes, H. W. Houston.
Cunningham, E. H. Sugarland.
Davies, C. A. Pearsall.
Dies, W. W. Kountze.
Freeman, T. J. Dallas.
Gibbs, Barnett. Dallas.
Giddings, Clint, Jr. Brenham.
Gilbert, J. N. Beaumont.
Gordon, Jack. Paris.
Green, E. H. R. Terrell.
Groom, H. T. Panhandle.
Hammett, B. F. El Paso.
Harrison, J. P. Sherman.

Hart, L. J. San Antonio.
Henderson, H. E. Sulphur Springs.
Hilliard, H. P. Austin.
Hogg, Jas. Austin.
Holland, F. P. Dallas.
Houston, A. W. San Antonio.
Huffman, E. L. Fort Worth.
Jenkins, E. H. San Antonio.
Jester, L. L. Tyler.
Johnson, S. J. T. Corsicana.
Johnston, R. M. Houston.
Keating, C. A. Dallas.
Kemp, J. A. Wichita Falls.
Kirby, Jno. H. Houston.
Kleberg, Robt. Corpus Christi.
Koehler, Otto. San Antonio.
Landa, Harry. New Braunfels.
Lassiter, N. H. Fort Worth.
Lockett, R. R. Texarkana.
Love, Thos. B. Dallas.
Lowery, A. J. Hillsboro.
Mayo, H. M. Houston.
McDonald, H. D. Paris.
MacGregor, H. F. Houston.
Miller, T. S. Dallas.
Miller, Thos. D. Dallas.
Moore, Monta J. Cameron.
Morse, H. A. Santa Anna.
Morse, S. F. B. Houston.
O'Neal, H. A. Atlanta.
Paddock, B. B. Fort Worth.
Perkins, E. B. Dallas.
Polk, L. J. Galveston.
Pope, Dr. Thos. A. Cameron.
Post, Herbert. Fort Worth.
Raines, C. B. Mineral Wells.
Russell, C. P. Dallas.
Sanger, Sam. Waco.
Seley, W. W. Waco.
Shain, Jesse. McKinney.
Slosson, W. B. Houston.
Spoonts, M. A. Fort Worth.
Tips, Walter. Austin.
Waples, Paul. Fort Worth.
Webb, Geo. E. San Angelo.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Texas World's Fair Commission.
A. W. Houston. San Antonio.
Jno. H. Kirby. Houston.
Barnett Gibbs. Dallas.
Paul Waples. Fort Worth.
L. J. Polk. Galveston.
W. W. Seley. Waco.
B. F. Hammett. El Paso.
Jno. N. Gilbert. Beaumont.
Walter Tips. Austin.
Jesse Shain. McKinney.
E. B. Perkins. Dallas.
E. H. R. Green. Terrell.
Monta J. Moore. Cameron.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Barnett Gibbs, Chairman. Dallas.
E. H. R. Green. Terrell.
E. B. Perkins. Dallas.
Jesse Shain. McKinney.
Paul Waples. Fort Worth.
Louis J. Wortham, Sec'y. Dallas.

OFFICERS.

Jno. H. Kirby, President. Houston.
L. J. Polk, Galveston.
W. W. Seley, } Vice-Presidents. Waco.
Walter Tips, } Austin.
Royal A. Ferris, Treasurer. Dallas.

The preliminary work on a Cuban display for the St. Louis World's Fair has been taken up by General Leonard Wood, at the request of Charles M. Pepper, the Louisiana Exposition Company's Commissioner to Cuba, on an understanding with President Estrada Palma. The latter has assured Dr. Day, Chief of the Mines and Metallurgy Department of the Exposition, that he will ask the Cuban Congress for a World's Fair appropriation, and that he expects Cuba to have a magnificent exhibit at St. Louis, housed in its own separate building.

AN ALASKAN EXHIBIT.

Gov. John G. Brady has Asked the Government for an Appropriation.

The explorations of intelligent gold hunters in Alaska have completely reversed previous estimates of the character and value of the vast territory we bought from Russia for \$7,000,000. Instead of being a barren and uninhabitable land, valuable only for its coast fisheries, we now know that its interior is rich in timbers, furs and animal life, as well as in minerals. Where wild animals and savages can subsist, there must be resources upon which enlightened industry, with its improved modern appliances, can live well. Settlers in Alaska have been astonished at the fine vegetables they can raise there in the short summer, and are eager to let the world know of its newly discovered and hitherto unsuspected resources. Gov. John G. Brady has asked the U. S. Government for an appropriation of \$100,000 for an exhibit, at the St. Louis World's Fair, of Alaskan resources. Mr. George Murphy has reached Washington, D. C., as the representative of the Nome (Alaska) Chamber of Commerce, to support the Governor's recommendation with information about the value of raw materials easily obtainable in the territory, and about the wonderful and instructive things which may be included in the exhibit. It is hoped that the Secretary of the Interior will approve Gov. Brady's suggestion. The Governor, in a letter dated March 1, from Sitka, Alaska, to Charles M. Reeves, Secretary of the World's Fair Joint Committee on Legislation and State and Territorial Exhibits, writes as follows:

"In urging an appropriation for Alaska at the hands of Congress, it is well to remember that Alaska has a credit in the U. S. Treasury. It has imposed a system of licenses upon this District, a thing which has not been done in any other Territory. It is surely not effrontery in asking that one hundred thousand dollars of this amount be used to represent this long-neglected purchase at St. Louis. If this appropriation is granted you may rest assured that friends of Alaska will see to it that her exhibit is a worthy one. If certain days are to be devoted to States and Territories, we shall claim the 18th of October, the day when the Stars and Stripes were set flying over this northwest corner of the continent. The identical flag is in Washington, and we shall request its use for that occasion."

The 18th of October, 1867, was the day when the U. S. flag began to float over Alaska. The date of the treaty of cession was March 30, 1867.

In his address to the Texas State Bankers' Convention at Houston, March 20th, President Hilliard advocated an assessment by the banks of 1 per cent on their capital stock in aid of the Texas Exhibit Fund for the World's Fair. "There is hardly a bank or a banker," he said, "be his business ever so small, who will not own that he will be benefited to the extent of his subscription."

SANTOS-DUMONT COMING.

The Winner of the Deutsch Prize for Dirigible Balloons to Visit St. Louis.

The great aerial contest of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is fast assuming a definite and tangible form. On the advice of Maxim, Langley, Chanute and other inventors of flying machines discarding balloon lifts, the Aerostatic Committee of the Exposition has about decided that there shall be two leading prize contests—one for air-ships of the dirigible balloon type, and another for the "heavier-than-air" aerodromes or flying machines, of the Maxim and Langley type.

M. Santos-Dumont, the winner of the Deutsch prize of \$20,000, has announced his acceptance of an invitation to visit St. Louis this month and assist in arranging the rules and provisions for the dirigible balloon contest. It is reported that he will ship the frame work and material for his "Santos-Dumont No. 7," complete it in a balloon-shed to be erected on or near the Exposition site, and devote his time up to the date of the contest to experimental trials and the perfection of his machinery.

Sir Hiram W. Maxim, of England, is also said to have signified his willingness to visit St. Louis to assist in arranging the details and conditions of the aerodrome, or flying machine contest. It became known some time ago that he intended to devote \$100,000 to the construction of a machine for this contest.

It is understood that Prof. Langley is working on a passenger-carrying aerodrome on the lines of his wonderfully successful model, but he is making it for the U. S. Government, and the date of its probable completion is not known. The Exposition Company is in communication with him, however, and will have the benefit of his counsel in arranging the aerial contests in a way to produce the best results.

The aero-clubs in the various European capitals and all the aeronautic experts and scientists in the world, are taking a deep interest in this contest. They all hope that it may result in a practical solution of the problem of aerial navigation, and they will all gladly contribute their aid to that end. More than a million dollars will probably be invested in the construction of inventions to compete for these prizes. Of the 200 patents granted up to date by the U. S. patent office for aeronautic devices, more than fifty were applied for in the last six months, and in most of the countries of Europe air-ships for the St. Louis World's Fair are being built or planned.

Balloons and Flying Machines.

The Montgolfier brothers, of France, made the first balloon experiment in 1783. From seeing how smoke rises in the air they conceived the idea of filling a big bag with smoke and watching its action in the air. In filling their balloon with smoke they filled it with hot air, and the first hot-air balloon was the result. A few months later, in the same year, one of the Montgolfier brothers,

the King of France being one of the spectators, sent up a balloon inflated with hydrogen gas, and in a basket or car swung from the balloon were placed a sheep, a cock and a duck. They landed safe after an aerial journey of about two miles. Then men began to make balloon ascents, and for a time the world assumed that the problem of aerial navigation was, or soon would be, solved.

But many years passed without recording any marked success in controlling the direction of balloons. For a long time they remained mere lifts, capable of rising in the air to heights varying with the density of the atmosphere, but completely at the mercy of air currents, moving helplessly with the wind. Even the effort to find steady and reliable upper currents available for carrying balloons in a desired direction was finally abandoned as hopeless after many lives had been sacrificed. As early as 1784, Robert Brothers tried to steer an elongated balloon with aerial oars worked by hand, and claimed to have obtained a deviation of 22 degrees



M. SANTOS-DUMONT,
The Winner of the Deutsch Prize.

from the direction of a light wind, but it was made evident that hand power was not sufficiently energetic, and the invention of motors at once light and powerful was a long way off.

Dirigible Balloons.

In 1852, Giffard devised a steam engine weighing, with fuel and water, 154 pounds per horsepower, with which he ascended and obtained some deviation, but could not stem a medium wind.

In 1872, Dupuy de Lôme, who, as chief naval constructor, had been trusted with the work of designing a navigable balloon during the siege of Paris, tested a balloon propelled by a screw driven by eight laborers, and obtained deviations of 12 degrees from a wind blowing 27 to 37 miles per hour. A steam engine was considered too dangerous in connection with a gas balloon, but it was estimated that a steam engine weighing no more than eight laborers would have doubled the speed of six miles per hour which was obtained in this experiment.

In 1883-4, Tissandier and his brother navigated a spindle-shaped balloon with an electric motor lighter than any previously built. They obtained a speed of 7.82 miles per hour, and stemmed a wind of seven miles per hour. The brothers abandoned their experiments when the French Government's experiments were begun at Meudon.

In 1884-5, Renard and Krebs, in charge of the War Aeronautical Department at Meudon, experimented with the fusiform balloon, "La France." The propelling screw was at the front of the car and was driven by an electric motor of nine horse-power weighing only 1,174 pounds. A motor weighing only 130 4-9 pounds per horse-power was at that time unprecedented. They made seven ascents on calm days, obtained a maximum speed of 14 miles per hour, and succeeded in navigating the balloon back to the starting point on five of the seven occasions.

Since then another balloon has been constructed for the French War Department, which, with a different motor, is said to be capable of twenty-two to twenty-eight miles per hour. But its construction and achievements are carefully guarded military secrets.

In 1897, Dr. Wolfert experimented in Berlin with a cigar-shaped balloon, driven by a gasoline motor. An explosion took place, the balloon fell, and Dr. Wolfert and his assistant were killed.

The same year, an aluminum balloon, driven by a Daimler benzine motor, was tested in Berlin, and attained a greater speed than "La France," but a driving belt slipped from its pulley, and the machine came to the ground a wreck, without killing the aeronaut, however. It is said that this balloon was designed on such sound principles and was doing so well when the accident happened that it will be rebuilt for further testing.

From 1897 to 1900, Count Zeppelin, of the German Army, was engaged in constructing an immense navigable balloon to carry five men besides its motor equipment. Its propellers were attached to the balloon instead of to the car. When tested, in June, 1900, it traveled three and a half miles, and attained a speed of eighteen miles an hour before an accident to the steering gear compelled a discontinuance of the experiment. Its motor of thirty-two horse-power weighed only 1,500 pounds, or 46½ pounds per horse-power.

In the autumn of 1901, M. Santos-Dumont won the Deutsch prize of \$25,000 by sailing his dirigible balloon from St. Cloud to and around the Eiffel Tower, eight miles distant, at a speed of eighteen or twenty miles an hour, passing around the tower at a radius of forty yards, a thousand feet above the ground, and back to the starting point, within the stated time of thirty minutes. He used a cigar-shaped balloon, containing within it a smaller balloon, to maintain the rigidity of the outer surface, the framework being fastened to the balloon with rigid steel wires. The petroleum motor operating the propellers was a four-cylinder "Bucher" of remarkable lightness in proportion to power. But since water-cooling must be used with this motor, nothing is gained in lightness over some steam motors now in use. The airship used on this occasion was the sixth with which M. Santos-Dumont has experimented, and he has since been busy con-

structing his No. VII., and has recently made several trial trips with it over the bay at Monaco, preparatory to an airship voyage from the French coast to Corsica. With two Buchet motors of forty horse-power each, weighing 160 kilos, and driving two propellers, each five metres in diameter, he expects to attain a speed of seventy kilometers an hour.

Another Brazilian, M. Augusto Severo, who has long been a student of aeronautics, is now in Paris building a dirigible balloon on what he considers a better model than Santos-Dumont's. As a member of the Brazilian Parliament, he introduced a bill granting M. Santos-Dumont \$56,000 towards his expenses. The bill was not passed, but the Government has recently granted the winner of the Deutsch prize \$25,000 and had a gold medal struck in commemoration of his success.

Count Almerico is constructing at Schio, Italy, a motor balloon on plans prepared by Pasquale Cordenons, a scientist and mathematician, who died after his plans had been approved by the Italian Government. No less than six other motor balloons are being constructed for as many different inventors at one famous establishment in London, and there are probably scores of them approaching completion in the different countries of Europe.

In the United States several dirigible balloons have been tested with surprising success, among them Prof. Carl E. Myers' "Sky-Cycle" and his "Aerial Torpedo." The wonderful progress made in recent years in meeting the demand for bicycles and auto-car construction has produced motors of great power with little weight, light materials of great strength and improved bearings and gearings. All these steps towards obviating the mechanical difficulties of aerial navigation have spread all over the world the belief that the day of successful flight through the air for mankind is at hand. It is contended that some of the earlier experiments that failed would have succeeded with such means and motors as are now obtainable. At the November meeting of the French Society of Civil Engineers, during a discussion of M. Santos-Dumont's exploit, Major Paul Renard, of the Meudon Military Balloon Station, contended that the "Santos-Dumont, No. VI," had done nothing which the "La France" could not have done twenty years ago with the same motor.

Flying Machines.

But this same improvement of motors and other mechanical appliances has also raised the hopes and stimulated the efforts of those who contend, with Sir Hiram Maxim and other distinguished students of the problem, that the balloon, costly and fragile, can never be driven through the air at a high speed with any motor, nor against a moderately strong breeze, nor be of general use for any commercial purpose, and that anything like a generally useful navigation of the air must be expected from true flying machines, heavier than air, sustained and propelled in the air by aeroplanes, aero-curves or other wing-like appliances, worked by engines of great power in proportion to weight. At the December meeting of the

British Aeronautical Society, Sir Hiram Maxim read a paper, in which he said:

"In all nature we do not find a single balloon. All nature's flying machines are heavier than the air, and depend upon the development of dynamic energy. In nature's machines the amount of energy developed for a given weight is very great, indeed, but no greater than the artificial motors which are produced at the present time. It is quite true that a bird can develop a great deal more energy from a pound of carbon consumed than it is possible to develop with any artificial motor, but, on the other hand, nature has not yet developed a bird that can feed on petroleum, and petroleum carries more energy in proportion to weight than any food on which it is possible for a bird to feed. Petroleum motors have already been developed which are sufficiently light to propel machines which can fly after the manner of birds, and it will be possible for human beings to fly whenever they can ascertain how the power may be advantageously applied. It is now only a question of time and money."

Sir Hiram is an American by birth and education, whose experiments in what is called "motor aviation" have been discussed by scientists all over the world, and have thrown much new light on the problem. It would require a great deal of space to describe the flying machines invented and tested by Tatin in 1879; by Hargrave, from 1885 to 1889, and by Phillips, Maxim, Langley, Tatin & Richet, Ader, Lilienthal, Pilcher and Chanute in the last ten years. They all worked at the problem with all the lights of applied science to guide them, and their experiments added greatly to the fuller understanding of the mechanical requirements.

After publishing his "Experiments in Aerodynamics," in 1891, Prof. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, produced, in 1896, what still ranks as the most successful of all flying machines. He called it the aerodrome. Up to this time defective equilibrium, a want of stability, had not been obviated in such flying machines as had clearly shown the power of flight at considerable speed. The Langley aerodrome was a steam-driven flying model, consisting of two pairs of wings and a tail, with two screw propellers, operated by a high-pressure steam engine of one horse-power, weighing only seven pounds. This was a model, not made to carry a man to control the machinery and keep up the power, but, with power generated before the start, it could and did make flights of three-fourths of a mile with admirable grace and stability, landing safe when the power was exhausted. The experiments and valuable researches of Prof. Langley have made him the highest recognized authority on the subject of flying machines, and ever since the performances of his aerodrome the aeronautical world has been waiting with breathless expectation that he would construct an enlarged one, capable of carrying a man to exercise intelligent control over its machinery. As Sir Hiram Maxim has remarked: "The art of managing a flying machine in the air without practice is like attempting to learn to ride a bicycle without a bicycle, or to skate without skates. The actual management of a machine in the air, no matter how

perfect, will require as much skill as is required to ride a bicycle, as well as the nerve and pluck of a Santos-Dumont."

Soaring Machines.

After making 2,000 glides with safety in his machine, with no motor but gravity, Lilienthal was killed in 1896, the machine being upset by a sudden gust. Pilcher continued Lilienthal's experiments with a somewhat improved gliding machine on the same general principles, and made several hundred glides without accident, until he, too, was upset and killed by a gust of wind in 1899. These two experimenters and Mr. Octave Chanute have claimed that it is not impossible for man to imitate the soaring flight of certain birds, wherein support and propulsion are both obtained from the wind alone. The two former endeavored to obtain stability by shifting their weight to different parts of their machines. Chanute confined his endeavors exclusively to the evolution of automatic stability, and made the surfaces movable instead of the man. He obtained over 1,000 glides without accident with two different types of machines.

For a fuller account of the experiments and inventions above referred to, the reader is referred to "Aerial Navigation—Balloons and Flying Machines From an Engineering Standpoint, by Octave Chanute," and the latest editions of the leading encyclopedias.

Since Chanute's treatise was published in Cassier's Magazine (London, June, 1901), the activity in aeronautic circles has been greatly increased. Buchanan's, Beedle's, Severo's, Santos-Dumont's two later airships, Almerico's and others of the dirigible balloon type have claimed notice, and also quite a number of new types of flying machines, such as Villard's, Hoffman's and Dumoveaux's, at Paris, with others that have attracted attention in other countries. The recent great improvement in the lightness and power of motors and in the production of light but strong materials, seems to offer the means for improving both dirigible balloons and aviators, or flying machines. Maxim demonstrated that a flying machine could be made on a large scale with a lifting power considerably greater than the weight of the machine and the motor. Langley demonstrated that perfect stability could be provided for in the construction of such a machine. Why should not their combined ideas produce a successful aerodrome to compete with the dirigible balloon in 1903?

A twenty-two-foot cut of a fir tree nearly eighteen (18) feet in diameter will be sent to the St. Louis World's Fair by the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce as part of Washington's exhibits. The tree was about 200 feet high. It was supposed to be the largest in the State, and was cut in Snohomish County, to be sent to the Pan-American Exposition, but was not shipped. A fund of \$500 has been raised to pay the cost of removing it from the forest to St. Louis.

A meeting of the St. Louis Alumni Association of the University of Virginia was held March 20th, to consider the erection of a Jefferson memorial on the World's Fair site.

to raise \$200,000, which will erect the building, equip it, and maintain it during the life of the Fair.

The articles of incorporation provide that the officers of this association shall not receive any compensation for their services. All of the conveniences of the Fraternal Building, which are set forth in the association's prospectus, such as a dispensary for the sick, for both men and women, in the care of a competent medical commission, branch postoffice, telephone service, check rooms, writing, reading, smoking and lounging rooms, ladies' parlors, etc., are to be free to the members. The checking privilege and other conveniences, particularly the privilege of having a place to rest, which has been one of the features so little considered at some of the great expositions, will make this a very attractive building.

Any one desiring literature, or more information regarding the Temple of Fraternity, can obtain it by addressing the World's Fair Fraternal Building Association, Odd Fellows' Building, St. Louis, Mo.

H. E. Baker, a colored man holding a position in the United States Patent Office, has written a letter to President Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, calling his attention to the fact that the general public knows nothing of the negro as an inventor and patentee, and would be surprised to learn that more than 500 of the patents now in force in the United States were granted to negro inventors. The published lists of patents granted give the names but not the color of the patentees. He, therefore, suggests that a special exhibit of inventions for which patents have been granted to negroes would stimulate the ambition of that class of citizens and tend to liberalize the sentiments of the more favored class towards them. This, he says, might be accomplished by installing models of negro inventions, so far as they may be obtainable, and giving photo-lithographic illustrations of the others.

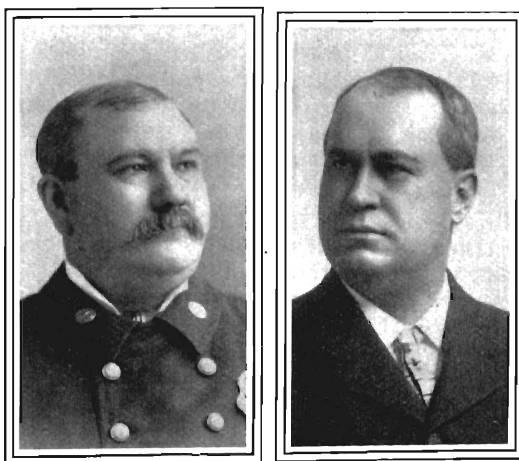
In a letter from London, dated March 14, George F. Parker, World's Fair Commissioner to the United Kingdom, reports that he attended a meeting of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, at which the aerial contest at St. Louis was discussed by the chairman, Sir Hiram Maxim, and several other members. Very general attention was given to the discussion, and it is expected that the society will be well represented at St. Louis. Mr. Parker reports also that some of the members of the Aeronautical Institute Club of Great Britain will probably be competitors in the St. Louis tournament. He is not ready to report as yet on the prospects of the representation of the Aero Club, recently organized in London, as the result of a visit there from Santos Dumont.

Mississippi is considering the matter of exhibiting her lumber resources in the form of a diminished reproduction of her new million-dollar State House, designed by Theodore C. Link, of St. Louis, who has consented to supervise the reproduction.

IN MEMORIAM.

William A. Hobbs, whose death occurred on March 11, a few hours after the funeral of his life-long friend, John Lindsay, was, like the ex-chief of the St. Louis Fire Department, a staunch advocate of and a zealous worker for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. In September last, Mr. Hobbs made a trip to several western States largely in the interest of the Exposition. At Denver he had a conference with Governor Orman and Captain G. W. Thatcher, Chairman of the World's Fair Commission for that State, and it may be said that the great interest taken by the people of Colorado in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is due, in part at least, to that conference.

William A. Hobbs was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1854. Before attaining his majority he had been a newsboy, messenger boy, telegraph operator and newspaper reporter. Later he served the *Globe-Democrat* and *Post-Dispatch* as railroad editor and river editor. He was twice elected Recorder of Deeds of St. Louis, and at the time of his death was a member of the Board of Election Commissioners.



JOHN LINDSAY.

W. A. HOBBS.

John Lindsay joined the St. Louis Fire Department when 26 years of age, and continued a member of it for 26 years, during the last ten of which he was at the head of the department. Like Mr. Hobbs, Chief Lindsay was a man of great daring, knowing no fear in the performance of duty. He had a tender heart and a kindly disposition, and to the end enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him.

Before leaving Fort Worth, March 26, President Yoakum, of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, admonished the people of Texas to see to it that Texas is properly represented at the St. Louis World's Fair. "Now is the time," he said, "for this great State to prepare for future results. I am certain the benefits will be manifold. Texas is now getting ready for the greatest industrial development in her history, and the opportunity is offered to produce grand results. Louis Wortham should receive the hearty co-operation of every loyal citizen of Texas, and if this is done it will be a proud day in the history of the State when the Texas building at St. Louis ranks with the best of them."

SOUTH CAROLINA'S APPROPRIATION.

The action of the South Carolina Legislature in appropriating only \$5,000 towards an exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair was misunderstood by most people who read the announcement by telegraph in the newspapers of February 21st. Robert M. Yost, Secretary of the Missouri Commission at the Charleston Exposition, happened to be in St. Louis at the time, and gave the following explanation of the matter:

"That means that South Carolina will be represented at St. Louis by an exhibit that will amount to between \$50,000 and \$75,000. The display of that State at Charleston is one of the handsomest and most successful I ever saw. It fills the entire building known as the Palace of Agriculture, and its cost was really in excess of \$50,000, although many of the richest counties contributed displays without expense to the State. An immediate appropriation of \$5,000 to have this exhibit held for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition puts South Carolina at once in the list of States that will be handsomely represented at St. Louis. It was understood at Columbia, among the lawmakers and State officers, that the Assembly of next January would make a further appropriation of probably \$15,000 for the purpose of having a South Carolina building at the St. Louis exposition. This sum would have been appropriated now, but for the fact that the cotton crop in that State last year was almost a failure, and the taxpayers are not feeling as rich as they hope to feel when this year's cotton crop shall be harvested. But I can say this much for the South Carolinians: They are enterprising, progressive and active, thoroughly alive to the necessity of advertising their splendid resources, and in patriotic sympathy with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition."

In a letter received at World's Fair Headquarters, Mr. John Rice Chandler, World's Fair Commissioner to the five Central American Republics, reiterated what he said in a Washington (D. C.) *Post* interview the other day, namely: "I have the utmost confidence that the republics will respond handsomely to the request of the exposition people for exhibits. I have conferred with their representatives in the city, and all favor the plan. They have recommended that exhibits be made, but I must go down there to finally arrange matters. I have been all through that country, and think I know the people well enough to speak correctly when I say they will exhibit, and creditably, too."

President Samuel Spencer has written to Governor Odell from the New York headquarters of the Southern Railway Company a letter, in which he advocates as earnestly as George J. Gould, that "New York should be at least as well represented at St. Louis as it was at Chicago in 1893," when \$600,000 was appropriated. Ex-President William F. King, of the New York Merchants' Association, has also written to Governor Odell, pointing proudly to his work in behalf of the Chicago appropriation, and protesting against any sum less than \$300,000 for St. Louis.

MARCH RECORD.

SHOWS RAPID PROGRESS OF ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

On March 29 the lower house of the Maryland Legislature voted \$25,000 for the St. Louis World's Fair.

The Board of Directors of the Texas World's Fair Commission has been called to meet at Dallas, April 20.

Colorado's World's Fair bill appropriating \$50,000 became a law, March 24, by receiving the Governor's signature.

Chairman Carter, of the National World's Fair Commission, arrived in St. Louis March 18, with Mrs. Carter, to remain several days.

On March 24 the New York Senate passed the bill previously passed by the House, appropriating \$100,000 for a World's Fair exhibit.

William Goldie & Sons' Company signed their contract, March 14, for the Electricity Building, and gave a satisfactory bond for \$133,000.

Mr. Richard T. V. Mynton, of Meridian, Miss., is constructing a flying machine of his own invention for the aerial contest at the St. Louis World's Fair.

G. M. Stephen, of Galesburg, Ill., suggests as a World's Fair feature a succession of college class days for reunions of graduates of educational institutions.

Colorado is intent upon taking the highest school exhibit honors at the St. Louis World's Fair. All her educational institutions are co-operating in the work.

Chairman Carter, of the National World's Fair Commission, passed through St. Louis on March 17, en route to Pana, Ill., with the remains of his father, who died March 15.

The Rountree Construction Company has placed orders in Pittsburg and Cleveland for 450 tons of iron—about twenty-three car loads—for the Varied Industries Building.

The Rules Committee of the New York Assembly reported favorably a bill appropriating \$100,000 for New York State's exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The largest grading contract on the World's Fair site calls for the removal of 280,000 cubic yards of earth, at an estimated cost of \$45,000. Twelve bids have been received.

Another contract for transplanting trees on the World's Fair site was awarded the

O. B. Strunk Tree-Moving Company, March 14. This firm says it will remove 100 trees in ten days.

The Louisville Commercial Club has taken up the work of preparing exhibits for Kentucky at the World's Fair, and will have the co-operation of similar bodies throughout the State.

The Kentucky Legislature adjourned March 18, without providing a World's Fair appropriation. The Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 failed to get enough votes in the House.

Miss Georgina Raby, of St. Louis, has been appointed Chairman of the Press and Publicity Committee of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair Fraternal Building Association.

A locomotive drawing seven car-loads of lumber entered the World's Fair site on March 18, over the newly laid tracks. Over 200 carloads were awaiting delivery over these tracks.

Director of Works Isaac S. Taylor calls for bids on the construction of 4,225 feet of 7x7 ft. of wood-lined electric subway, to be completed by July 1, under a penalty of \$100 a day for delay.

Two systems of artificial lighting are being tested on the World's Fair site. One of them will probably be used for lighting the grounds during the construction of the big exhibit buildings.

The Finance Committee of the New York State Senate decided, March 13th, to report favorably Senator Elsberg's bill appropriating \$100,000 for a New York exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.

The North Dakota Labor Commissioner states that Gov. White and the people of Dakota are making strenuous efforts to get up the best World's Fair exhibit ever attempted for that State.

The contract for removing and building bridges in Forest Park at the expense of the Exposition Company has been awarded to J. F. Garrett for \$7,371. The work is to be completed in 100 days.

Bainbridge Colby, who introduced the World's Fair bill in the New York Legislature, is a graduate of the St. Louis High School, and a brother-in-law of Augustus Thomas, the Missouri dramatist.

The Senate bill approving Arizona's appropriation of \$30,000 for an exhibit at the Lou-

isiana Purchase Exposition was passed by the House, March 7th, and its approval by President Roosevelt is a foregone conclusion.

The Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoos of Kansas City announce that they have engaged an architect, and appointed a building committee of nine members to erect a Hoo-Hoo building on the St. Louis World's Fair site.

At the request of the Colorado World's Fair Commission, the Finance Committee of the State Senate amended the pending World's Fair appropriation so as to make \$30,000 available this year and \$20,000 in 1903.

Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Works, on March 30, appointed Joseph S. Thompson car accountant at the World's Fair site. Mr. Thompson has had experience in the transportation service of the M. K. & T. Railway.

The contract for the erection of the Electricity Building was signed by President Francis, on March 26. The contractors are the William Goldie Sons Company, the bid which secured them the contract being \$399,940.

Circulars giving directions to intending exhibitors and urging the Governors of States in Mexico to exercise great care in preparing exhibits for the St. Louis World's Fair, have been sent out by the Mexican Government.

Mr. John Barnett, a brakeman on the Southern Pacific Railway, is in St. Louis to enter in the World's Fair aerial contest, an invention which he calls an aerial yacht, and which he describes as a controllable flying machine.

H. A. Lee will serve the Colorado World's Fair Commission as Superintendent of the Mineral Department, C. W. Harris as Superintendent of Fish and Game, and Mrs. Martha A. Shute will have charge of the horticultural exhibits.

The exposition authorities have been informed that Washington University will soon begin work on another group of buildings, the Library, the Gymnasium and the Dormitory, which will be completed in time to be used for exposition purposes.

Assistant General Passenger Agent Hilleary, of the Big Four Railway, has received a letter from Geo. H. Daniels, of the New York Central, in which the writer promises to work for the promotion of the World's Fair along the line of his road.

Prof. Halsey C. Ives, Chief of the Art Department, was the guest of honor at a National Art Club luncheon in New York City, March 2d, and aroused great interest by his remarks on the origin, purpose and scope of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, after communicating with various organizations of Southern California that have made displays at national expositions, reports all of them inclined to prepare exhibits for the St. Louis World's Fair on a grand scale.

Wilfred de Foncielle, the most widely accepted authority in France on aeronautics, suggests that the St. Louis World's Fair should await the results of the aeronautic campaign of 1902 before laying down the conditions of the great aerial contest of 1903.

Miss Frances A. Bland, daughter of the late Hon. Richard P. Bland, of Lebanon, Mo., died March 3d, at Summersville, S. C., a winter resort, twenty-two miles from Charleston. Her mother is hostess of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Building at the Charleston Exposition.

The French Chamber of Deputies, March 25, unanimously passed the bill providing for the participation of France in the St. Louis Exposition. The bill provides for an appropriation of 600,000 francs, to be applied solely to an exhibit of fine arts and textile manufactures.

Peru has redeemed the promise made last October to the United States Legation at Lima. The Exposition managers have been informed through E. H. Wands, their Commissioner at Lima, that Peru accepts the invitation and will be represented at the St. Louis World's Fair.

Commissioner Harris, who will have charge of Colorado's fish and game exhibit, has a captured bull elk and will try to capture five wild bisons known to be living in Lost Park, Colo. He proposes to have representatives of all of Colorado's wild animals in his exhibit.

Directors J. J. Schotten and J. G. Butler, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, were entertained by the Los Angeles (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce, March 5th. They had a full and free conference with the members, assuring them that St. Louis World's Fair would be held in 1903.

The World's Fair Commission appointed for Mississippi, on March 21st, by Governor Longino, is composed of I. C. Enoch, Dr. O. B. Quin, V. P. Still and Frank Burkett, the Governor himself being, ex-officio, chairman. Dr. Quin was made chairman pro tem., and Frank Burkett, secretary.

A. H. Winchester, who came to St. Louis as the chosen representative of West Virginia's World's Fair Commission, selected a site for the West Virginia building on March 6th. He reports that his State will be most creditably represented at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

A dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., announces that H. W. Weldon, of the Burlington, and Wm. Caldwell, a mechanical engineer, will enter the World's Fair aerial

contest with a dirigible balloon made of aluminum and papier mache, having a lifting capacity of 55,000 pounds.

Miss Helen M. Gould, of the World's Fair Board of Lady Managers, shares President Roosevelt's admiration for Missouri horses. The fifth purchase made recently for her in Saline County was a \$350 saddler. A \$2,000 span of harness mares was bought for her in the same county a few days ago.

The upper house of the French Assembly, the Senate, promptly passed the first of the appropriations for a French Government exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This was \$120,000 for an exhibit of fine arts and state manufactures. The bill had already been passed by the House of Deputies.

The World's Fair Educational Commission formed by the Texas State Teacher's Association is working very effectively, and is delighted with the popular interest and enthusiasm favoring the preparation of a State School exhibit worthy of the Lone Star State's magnificent educational endowment.

Prof. J. A. Holmes, State Geologist of North Carolina, and assistant to Chief Day, of the Mines and Metallurgy Department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, has arrived at St. Louis, to take charge of the details of the department and enable Dr. Day to give more time to outside branches of the work.

Mrs. R. P. Bland, hostess of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition building at the Charleston Exposition, gave a pleasant reception, on March 25, to Gov. Benton McMillan, of Tennessee, his suite, and several hundred other guests. She was assisted by Mrs. Haskell and Messrs. Beal and Yost, of the Missouri Commission.

A bill appropriating \$50,000 for a World's Fair exhibit was passed, March 6th, by a unanimous vote in the House of the Colorado General Assembly. This was the amount asked for by the State Commission, which has also secured pledges of assistance from mine owners, and from nearly every county in the State.

A cablegram from Palmer L. Bowen, resident representative of the St. Louis World's Fair in Paris, announces that M. Santos-Dumont has accepted an invitation of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company to visit St. Louis. The aeronaut announces that he expects to sail for America April 4, on the "Deutschland."

The Budget Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has approved the credit of \$120,000 for the French Government's exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair. This is a partial appropriation, to be applied only to the Government's Fine Art collection and the products of the Government's manufacturing establishments.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) Board of Trade adopted a resolution, March 13th, to open correspondence with other trade organizations

of the State, asking their co-operation in obtaining a World's Fair appropriation of \$50,000 from the Legislature, and preparing for an adequate representation of Florida at "the giant exposition at St. Louis."

A letter received from Geo. F. Parker, World's Fair Commissioner to the United Kingdom, announced that the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain would, at its next meeting, take action to promote the success of the aerial contest at the St. Louis World's Fair. All the British experts in aeronautic science are members of the society.

Dispatches from Paris quote Commissioner Bowen as saying that France is not only preparing to surpass all her former displays at American expositions, but is determined to surpass all foreign countries at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The government is convinced that it can have everything ready for the opening date in 1903.

The French Government introduced into the Chamber of Deputies on March 18 a bill providing for a credit of 600,000 francs (\$120,000) for the initial expense of preparing a French exhibit for the St. Louis World's Fair. Further amount will be asked for as the Commission in charge of the preparatory work may submit estimates of sums needed.

The St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade has sent to kindred organizations in New York and the New England States, copies of a brief but earnest appeal to them to use their best efforts in behalf of liberal World's Fair appropriations in their several States "for the advancement of our country's commerce and the furniture industry in particular."

S. H. Plummer, of Huron, S. D., suggests that from three to five acres be laid out as a miniature model of the United States, or at least of the Louisiana Purchase, showing State boundaries, topographical features, all towns of 1,000 inhabitants or over, and all railroad lines, marked with colors to show just where all the regular trains are at noon.

M. Santos-Dumont, in an interview cabled from Paris, suggests that the dirigible balloon tests should be on a course of "fifteen miles circumference around St. Louis," the track to be marked by captive balloons. He has not yet learned that St. Louis extends about twenty miles along the Mississippi river, and covers an area of 62½ square miles.

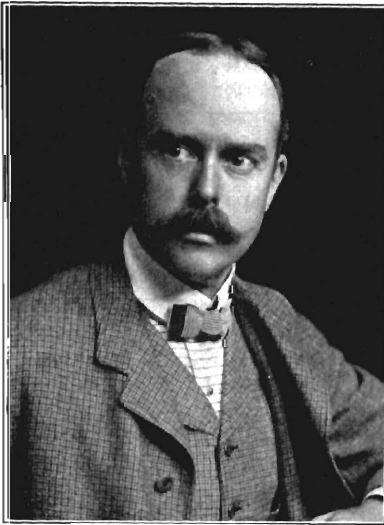
The plans and purposes of the proposed Hall of Philanthropy, to be erected as a permanent library and museum after serving as headquarters for the Women's Clubs on the Exposition site during the World's Fair, were explained, March 28, to the Council Committee on Public Improvements by about fifty prominent members of Women's Clubs.

Numerous commanders of National Guard regiments have announced their wish to enter their commands in competitive drills

at the World's Fair, and the Colonel of the First Colorado Infantry is expected soon in St. Louis to confer with the World's Fair authorities on the subject of official arrangements with reference to visiting regiments. *

Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, Acting Chief of the Department of Forestry, has been assured that the Southern Lumbermen's Association will erect even a finer club-house on the St. World's Fair site than was indicated by the resolution adopted at their last annual meeting. They intend that it shall be a magnificent exhibit of Southern lumber resources.

The Chicago Bird Flying Ship Company has applied to the managers of the St. Louis World's Fair for a copy of the rules and regulations governing the aerial contest, and for a blank application for entry. This company is incorporated for \$25,000 for the purpose of perfecting and completing a flying



GEORGE D. MARKHAM.
Elected World's Fair Director.

ship, which will compete for the World's Fair award.

On March 14th, the City Council of St. Louis unanimously passed the bill authorizing the issue of 5,000 municipal bonds of the denomination of \$1,000, to be exchanged for \$5,000,000 of the stock of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. The issue is to be dated April 1st, and is to bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Granbury, Texas, is the postoffice of Newman McGee, who was born June 12, 1787, on a spot now within the city of St. Louis. This veteran, who will be 115 years old in June, removed to Arkansas in 1805, has served in all the frontier wars, and hopes to visit St. Louis in 1903. He has been married four times and raised four large families of children.

W. A. Smith, Chief of the Department of Transportation, was in St. Louis on March 24, conferring with President Francis and Mr. Skiff, Director of Exhibits, and also

with Messrs. C. W. Knapp and Nathan Frank, the sub-committee of the Executive Committee in charge of the preliminary plans and arrangements for the proposed aeronautic contest.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation on March 12, adopted resolutions heartily endorsing the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and congratulating the people and City of St. Louis on their enterprise and wishing them a large success. The board also asked that the Legislature appropriate for a New York exhibit "not less than was appropriated for the Columbian Exposition."

A letter to President Francis from F. Perry Scott, U. S. Vice Consul at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, acknowledges the regular receipt of the WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN, and of a package of Proclamation invitations to the World's Fair of 1903. Consul Scott says he forwarded two copies of the Proclamation "hanger" to President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, who was highly pleased with them.

A cablegram was received from Naples, Italy, March 13th, congratulating the Louisiana Purchase Exposition officials on the prospects for a successful result of efforts in Italy in behalf of the St. Louis World's Fair. The signatures of several prominent Neapolitans, who had exhibits at the Columbian Exposition, and who expect to exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair, were appended to the message.

Col. G. W. Thatcher, of the Colorado World's Fair Commission, who has visited most of the counties of the State, reports that he found the people full of enthusiasm for a great Colorado exhibit, and that they will make large county contributions to supplement the State appropriation of \$50,000. Pueblo county has already contributed \$15,000, and El Paso county will probably do as well.

A bill appropriating \$75,000 for a State exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair passed the Ohio House of Representatives on March 18, as a substitute for the Archer bill appropriating \$200,000. The bill provides that \$35,000 shall be used in erecting an Ohio building on the Exposition grounds. The Archer bill was passed by the Senate and is still pending. The House passed the substitute by a vote of 85 to 4.

President Francis, F. W. Lehmann (Chairman of the Committee on Anthropology), National Commissioner John M. Allen, Judge W. F. Boyle, L. D. Dozier and Pierre Chouteau, appeared before the Iowa Legislature in behalf of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition on March 6th. They were pleased with their reception, and were assured that the general sentiment was in favor of a liberal appropriation.

Great competition for the honor of holding certificate No. 1, of Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company stock has suggested to Treasurer William H. Thompson the expe-

diency of offering it to the highest bidder, as a means of avoiding any charge of favoritism. Although only the third payment on stock has been called for, several hundred stockholders have paid in full, and are, therefore, entitled to certificates.

The special train for "Missouri and Louisiana Purchase Day," at the Charleston Exposition, will leave St. Louis the evening of April 22, carrying, at less than half fare for the round trip, Lieut.-Gov. John A. Lee, representing Gov. Dockery; officers of the Governor's staff, officials of the World's Fair, representatives of civic and commercial bodies, and all citizens of Missouri desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity.

Gov. Heard has written to Frank Gaiennie, chairman of the Louisiana Auxiliary Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, that in his message to the next session of the General Assembly he will recommend such an appropriation as will in-



GEORGE J. TANSEY,
Elected World's Fair Director.

sure Louisiana a representation at the World's Fair in keeping with the dignity and importance of the State and its relation to the event to be commemorated.

Joseph Brucker, World's Fair Commissioner to Germany, is trying to secure American exhibitors for the international exhibition of motor boats to be held in Berlin next summer, commencing June 1. He writes: "It would be a good advertisement to have many American boats present, and I will make an effort to have an International Exhibition of Motor Boats at our World's Fair in St. Louis."

Charles Wondries, of Chicago, seeks a World's Fair concession for a steel flue, 1050 feet high, 200 feet in diameter at the base and 75 feet at the top. He proposes to harness the power of the draft through this flue to an endless chain of steel cars passing up and down on a spiral track fastened to the outer surface of this tower, and thus to demonstrate perpetual motion obtained from a natural and never-failing power.

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Receiver and Financial Agent for non-residents
and others.

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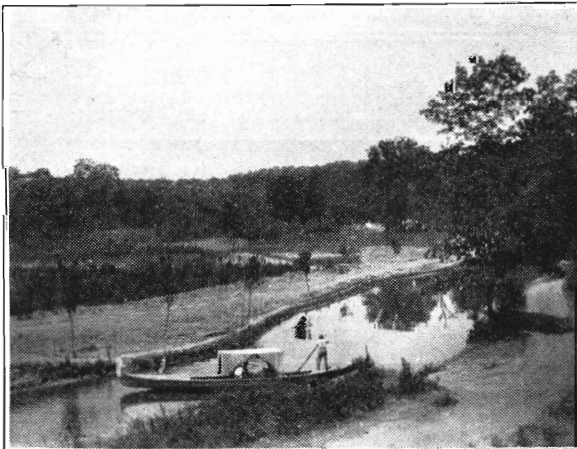
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can not fail. Truly nature must have been
in her happiest mood when the hills and
valleys of Monte Ne were by her Master
Hand made so beautiful and glorious. Let
your mind's eye take you through a beauti-
ful valley, surrounded on each side by
undulating hills and mountains, rising here
and there in all their regal magnificence, a
beautiful lake, a rivulet, fed by life-giving

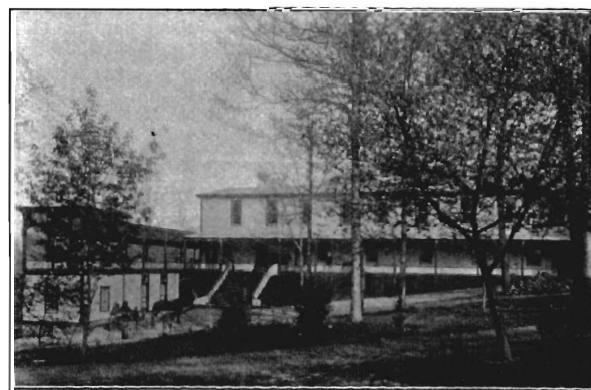
springs that flow from the hillsides of the
Great Ozark Mountains, an atmosphere so
invigorating as to lift you up with renewed
energy, a temperature never too severe in
winter or summer and you have Nature's
Monte Ne.

But really Monte Ne to-day has been
transformed and what nature could not do
W. H. Harvey has by his indefatigable
energy accomplished.

About two years ago Monte Ne was un-
known until "Coin" Harvey, for Mr. Har-
vey is "Coin" Harvey, discovered this
beautiful and ideal resting place. Then
there was only the historic old mill, on
Silver Springs, which is probably well
known to every old veteran of the Civil war
who campaigned in Arkansas, for Monte
Ne (pronounced Montee Nay) is in Benton
County, Arkansas four and one-half miles
from Lowell, and is reached by the great
Frisco System.

Now the master hand of Coin Harvey
(long since retired from the scenes of
strenuous city life) has transformed this
creation of nature's fancy into a magnifi-
cent health and pleasure resort. First he
platted a town site, reconstructed the old
mill, built two hotels, a park, widened the
lake and built houses and cottages here and
there, until the Monte Ne of yesterday is
outrivalled by the Monte Ne of to-day. A
large natatorium, a commodious auditorium,
and even a "Shoot the Chutes" have been
constructed for the pleasure and amuse-
ment of Monte Ne's guests, and Mr. Louis
Mahler, of St. Louis is master of ceremon-

ies. But the springs, the life-giving, the
life-renewing water, is Monte Ne's greatest
boon to visitors. One group flows 7,000
gallons of water per minute, forming a
beautiful lake and water-way as clear as
crystal, presenting one of the most striking
scenes ever beheld in either the old or new
world. The water is valuable, not so much



MONTE NE HOTEL.

for what is in it as for what is not in it, it
is famous as a blood cleanser, restoring
digestion and setting the nervous system
perfectly at ease.

W. H. Harvey, the proprietor, has just
finished the construction of the Monte Ne
Railway, which joins the Frisco System at
Lowell, Ark. Surely Monte Ne is the ideal
spot for the weary one, for those seeking
rest, and as for pleasure there is plenty to
be found in season. Mr. Harvey is the
author of several books, most notably "A

Tale of Two Nations" and "Money Trusts and Imperialism." His disposition is to mingle with nature and the secret of his leaving the strenuous life of a big busy city was discovered when he said: "City life is artificial, with artificial surroundings. * *

* In the country no contracted circles bind a man's fancies or his reasonings; it develops his body, so also in a greater degree it does the mind and soul. It is man-making. I love nature and have found my haven of rest and in Monte Ne I find health, peace and quietude." But that is not all Mr. Harvey found; he also found agreeable and thrifty neighbors in the magnificence of the Ozarks, among whom was, or better still, is, Mr. Carl Starck, a man who is both philosopher and student, a student of nature, so much so that Mr. Starck has demonstrated that the rocky hills of Monte Ne can produce delicious and luscious grapes and produce in money for him on his Vinola Wine Ranch \$500 per acre. So Mr. Starck is not only philosopher and student, but he is thrifty and energetic. The great vineyard, or Vinola Wine Ranch, as it is called, is about a mile and a half from Monte Ne, and is the Mecca of many of the guests of Monte Ne during the season. Therefore, summing it all up, for health, for pleasure, for magnificent scenery, for delicious fruit, and for hospitality, Monte Ne is beyond compare, and the very best way to enjoy all these is to go there yourself.

A letter was received March 22 from Mrs. Henrietta W. Mansfield, a member of Idaho World's Fair Commission, stating that the commission had met at Boise City and organized, electing I. B. Perrine, of Blue Lakes, president, and herself secretary. Mrs. Mansfield lives at Nampa. A. F. Parker, of Grangeville, and R. J. Anderson, of Idaho Falls, are the other members of the commission. She states that funds with which to carry on the preliminary work of collecting the Idaho exhibit will be raised by private subscription, and she anticipates no difficulty, for the reason that the citizens of Idaho generally seem anxious to have the state creditably represented.

The committee appointed by the Municipal Art Society of New York to formulate more definite suggestions as to the "Model City" scheme for the St. Louis World's Fair write that the site should be around the Administration Building. It is urged that the building for the various mechanical departments—fire, police, post-office, hospital, etc.—should be so combined as to give a central plaza, with exits at the back of each building, for its official and emergency work, the plaza being reserved for the decorative effect, and for exhibition drills.

The City Water Department is extending its water main at Union Avenue under the River des Peres, and the Park Department is laying out a drive-way to skirt the World's Fair fence from Linden Drive to Concourse Drive. The fence is an open steel pattern, which does not obstruct the view of the fair site.

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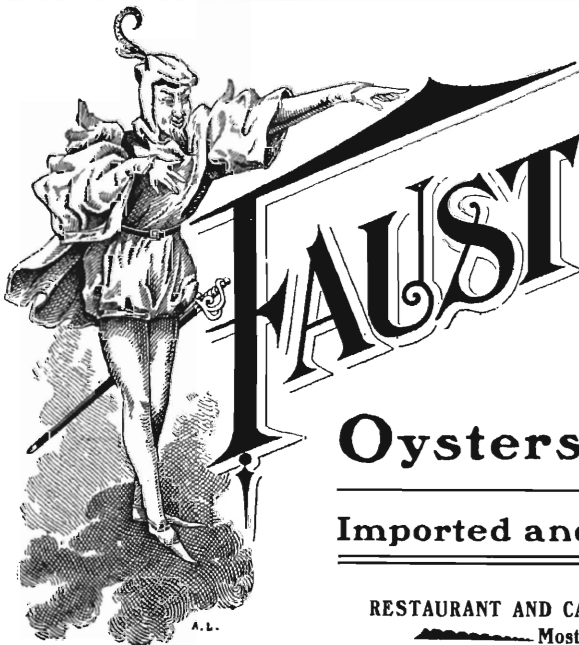
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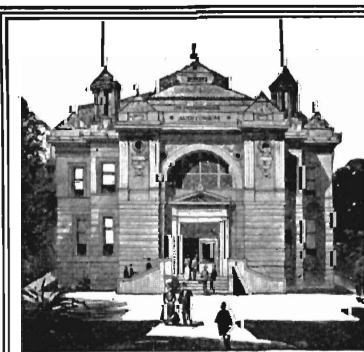
John Taylor Lewis, the Exposition's Commissioner to Brazil, in letters received lately, has expressed his confidence that Brazil will withdraw her refusal and send a large exhibit to the St. Louis World's Fair. The present indications all point to the participation of every South American country.

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CONGRESS OF LAWYERS.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company's special committee on International Congress of Lawyers and Jurists held a meeting, March 29, in conjunction with a similar committee representing the St. Louis Bar Association. Mr. Fred W. Lehmann, chairman of the Exposition Company's committee, since the death of Henry Hitchcock, presided, and this committee was further represented at the meeting by Judge Shepard Barclay, Judge Franklin Ferriss, Judge J. E. McKeighan, Judge Jacob Klein, Judge Richard B. Haughton, and Messrs. Charles Claffin Allen, Albert Arnstein, James L. Blair, Edward J. Robert, Clinton Rowell and George W. Taussig. The chairman of the Bar Association's committee, Judge Amos M. Thayer, of the U. S. Circuit Court, was present, as was also Mr. F. N. Judson, a member of that committee. After an informal discussion of the proposed international congress, Chairman Lehmann

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was authorized and instructed to appoint a sub-committee of five to prepare and report to the full joint committee, a plan of arrangements for holding such a congress, the general scope of it, program of exercises in a general way, etc. The sub-committee, appointed a few days later by Mr. Lehman, consists of Judge Amos M. Thayer, Judge Jacob Klein, James Hagerman, Edward F. Roberts and Charles Claffin Allen.

The Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, the British Society of Arts, and kindred scientific bodies, are taking a special interest in the proposed aerial contests of the St. Louis World's Fair. Their membership includes, besides army and navy officers, the most distinguished inventors and scientists of the country, and through such publications as the *Aeronautical Journal* and the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, they are helping to fix public attention upon the remarkable scope, plans and resources of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Under this scientific

leadership, the *London Times*, followed by the most influential newspapers of Great Britain, is telling the British public just what the extraordinary equipment of the St. Louis enterprise is, and just what may be reasonably expected from it. The great trade journals of Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester and Glasgow will be heard from next, and the challenge which France has issued to all the commercial and manufacturing nations of Europe to meet her at the St. Louis World's Fair, is sure to be accepted by Germany and Great Britain. All the other nations of Europe that depend on foreign trade for the development of their industries, will be bound to line up with these three great industrial powers.

Mr. William Barth, the artist who made the first clay model used in the construction of the Chicago World's Fair buildings, began on March 31 the first clay model for the decorations of the Textile Building.

THERE ARE PAINTS AND PAINTS

But there is only one best quality paint.

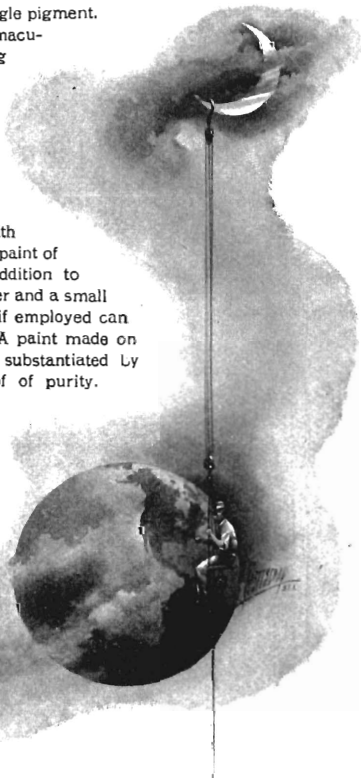
Everything else is second grade or lower down the scale. The best paint can be made from no single pigment. Zinc White stands first because of its immaculate whiteness, its hardness, its oil carrying capacity, its great spreading powers, its silky finish and its chemical stability when mixed with Oil. When combined with White Lead, Zinc white preponderating, it overcomes the defect of chalking, so common in Lead when used alone. : : : : : :

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

Mr. J. A. Yerrington, of Nevada, who headed that State's Commission at both the Columbian and Pan-American Expositions, visited St. Louis this week as representative of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which asks for 60,000 square feet of exhibit space. The company desires to erect a \$40,000 building on the World's Fair site, and to make a display of products of the seven States and two Territories through which its lines run.

The Texas Bankers' Association in session at Houston, unanimously adopted a resolution, March 21st, asking members of the Association to contribute one-tenth of one per cent of their capital toward providing a fitting exhibit of Texas' varied and wonderful resources at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Among the papers read at this meeting were two on the St. Louis World's Fair—one by E. B. Perkins, of Dallas, and the other by A. W. Houston, of San Antonio.

The Mexican Government has sent circulars to local officials throughout the Republic of Mexico, naming January 31, 1903, as the latest date for the reception of the exhibits that are to be forwarded to St. Louis. Articles may be sent to the capital of Mexico as early as next July, provided they are of a nature to be kept till January. Exhibitors are asked to forward their shipments through the State Governors, or through the mining or land agents.

President Francis received a letter, March 14th, from Northwestern lumbermen, asking



Photo by Geo. Stark.

INSPECTING WEST VIRGINIA'S BUILDING SITE.
Reading from left to right: A. H. Winchester, member of the West Virginia World's Fair Commission, and Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, Chief of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition's Department of Fish and Game and Acting Chief of the Department of Forestry.

about the truth of a report that the specifications for contracts covering World's Fair

buildings discriminate against Northwestern lumber. After consultation with the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, and the Director of Works, President Francis replied, "There is no discrimination for or against any section. Lumber that is standard, without regard as to where it grows, will be acceptable."

The St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade has appealed to similar organizations in New York and New England to petition the legislatures of their States for World's Fair appropriations. It has also invited competition in designs for the two tables and three chairs that are to be made of wood taken from the World's Fair site. One table and a chair are to be presented to the Missouri World's Fair building, and one chair will be presented to President Francis, of the Exposition Company.

The Charleston papers speak highly of the reception given by Mrs. Virginia E. Bland in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition building, March 17, to about 400 guests. They say that the recitals of Mrs. Fenella Sargent Haskell, of Cuba, Mo., were much applauded and frequently encored. Among the selections rendered by Mrs. Haskell were "The Wooing of David and Dora," by Dickens; "The Elopement," by Ben King; "The Golden Wedding," by Ruth McEnery Stuart, and "Sally Ann's Experience," by Eliza Calvert Holland.

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A letter was received, March 13th, from A. Klein, a New York importer of Austrian wares, which indicates that the Austrian Government is beginning to look favorably on the matter of participating in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Mr. Klein has received numerous inquiries from the Chamber of Industries of Vienna in regard to the exposition, and he reports that if the Chamber or any of its members decide to exhibit, they will be assisted by the Austrian Government, "and my firm opinion is," says Mr. Klein, "that the Austrian Government will officially take part."

F. W. Taylor, chief of the Department of Agriculture, and acting chief of the Department of Horticulture, and Charles M. Reeves, secretary of the Joint Committee on Legislation and State and Territorial Exhibits, left, March 26, on a Western tour of exploitation, to last about three weeks. They will meet the governors of New Mexico, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming, as well as the members of the business organizations of the capitals of those States; also the leading citizens of several other cities, including San Francisco, Portland and Tacoma.

The Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoos—an organization of lumbermen—has formed a building corporation with a capital of \$40,000, to erect on the World's Fair site a building representing all varieties of lumber. It is to be a home for all the lumbermen of the world while visiting the Exposition. The officers of the building association are: H. W. McLeod, St. Louis, President; A. A. White, Kansas City, Vice-President; W. A. Rule, Kansas City, Treasurer; J. E. Defebaugh, Chicago, Secretary. The Board of Governors and Managers consists of W. E. Barnes and B. L. Winchell, of St. Louis, and J. B. White, H. L. Harmon and W. A. Pickering, of Kansas City.

The Mexican Government is to be represented at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by the following duly appointed Commission-

ers: Albion R. Nuncio, Chief of Commission, with Manuel de las Riedras Fernandez, Assistant Chief; Maximiliano Chabert, Commissioner for Education, Liberal Arts, Anthropology and Social Economy; Bartolo Vergara, for Manufactures and Machinery; Louis Salzar, for Electricity and Transportation, with Julio Poulat, Assistant; Romulo Escobar, for Agriculture, Horticulture, Game and Fish; and Eduardo Martinez Baca for Mines and Metallurgy. Most of them have officiated at former Expositions.

President Francis received through the State Department the following extract from the message of Venezuela's President, calling attention of the Venezuelan Congress to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition: "Venezuela has received invitations to several Congresses and International Expositions that were organized last year. The most important of these invitations was that to the St. Louis Exposition, a gigantic undertaking to celebrate an event of transcendent importance in the political and industrial life of the great republic of the north. The Government is desirous of taking part in the exposition, and will do all in its power to be represented."

Mr. Herbert Putnam, the Librarian of Congress, has called the attention of Chairman Tawney, of the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, to the fact that the Act of Congress providing for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, makes no provision for a representation of the library in the Government board, no provision for an exhibit of books or documents from the greatest collection in the United States, in which is kept the historical material relating to the Louisiana Purchase. Mr. Tawney has replied to the Librarian's suggestion, approving it heartily, and is confident that he can yet secure legislation for a library exhibit.

Willard A. Smith, Chief of the Transportation Department, was in the city March 4, conferring with President Francis and other



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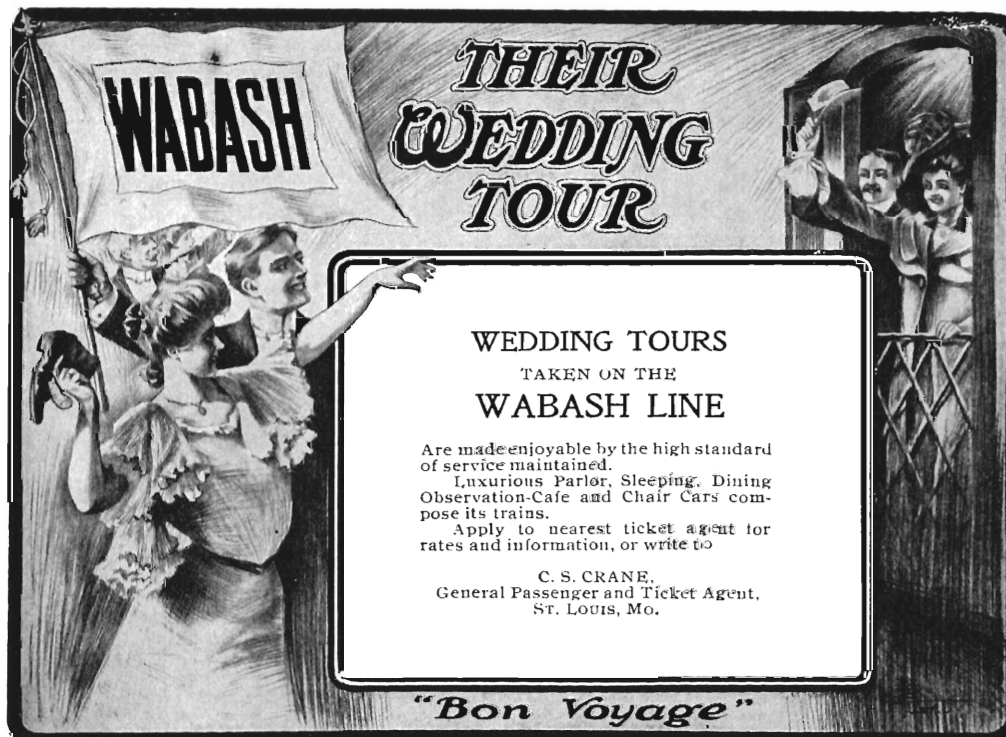


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