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VOL. 2.

Published Monthly.

ST. LOUIS, MAY-JUNE, 1900.

By World's Fair Publishing Co.

NO. 3.



JAMES HAGERMAN,
Busy Worker in the World's Fair Delegation.


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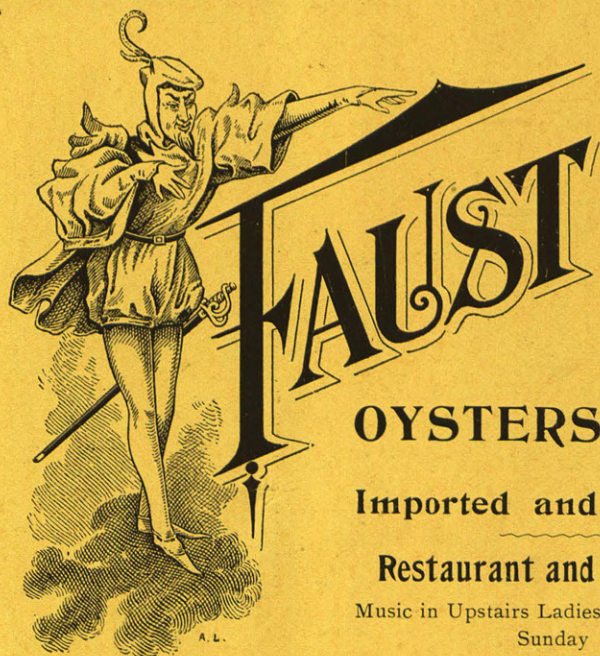
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WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE CENTENNIAL.

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ST. LOUIS, MAY-JUNE, 1900.

NO. 3.

World's Fair Bulletin.

Devoted to the Interests of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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Victory!

All aboard for 1903.

Congress, like Barkis, was willing.

They were sent to fight and they "fit."

The Government Five Millions is
alright.

Now for the balance of the local sub-
scription.

For St. Louis to fail now would mean
national humiliation.

Hats off to the men who engineered
defeat into victory at Washington.

Those who said they would subscribe
as soon as the Fair was a certainty will
now be heard from.

The World's Fair will create a de-
mand for real estate all over the city,
and prices will be well maintained.

From now on the number of people
who are "land poor" in St. Louis will
get small by degrees and beautifully less.

Every loyal St. Louisan will bear his
share of the responsibility as well as
take his share of the profits of the
World's Fair.

Beware of the man who knows where
the World's Fair is going to be located
and who is willing to impart the infor-
mation for a consideration. He is a
fraud of the first water.

Already the passage of the Govern-
ment appropriation has made its influ-
ence apparent on Chestnut street and
the Real Estate Exchange has a bright-
er and more hopeful air.

Gov. Francis, ex-Congressman Cobb

and Mr. Corwin H. Spencer, were the
trio of heroes who saw the fight through
to a finish and returned from Washing-
ton triumphant and exultant.

Texas has been officially declared to
be a part of the Louisiana Purchase.
Regardless of this formal action, the
Lone Star State will be represented in
full force in St. Louis in 1903.

The Group Chairmen are impatient
at delay and want to get into the battle
again. This is a good sign, and when
the bugle sounds again they will do
their duty cheerfully as before

Berlin is talking of having a World's
Fair two or three years after ours.
Germany will be represented here in
full force, and St. Louis exhibitors will
be numerous at Berlin if the exposition
there is finally decided upon.

Applicants for positions continue to
be as numerous as the sands on the sea-
shore. The local committees will make
no appointments until the corporation
is formed, nor is any one authorized to
commit the corporation in advance.

"They also serve who only stand and
wait." Mr. Wm. H. Thompson, Chair-
man of the Finance Committee, did not
go to Washington on the final trip, but
he conducted the campaign from this
end with the hand of an expert, with
results of the greatest importance and
influence.

Favorable action by Congress has re-
sulted in showers of congratulations
from every State and Territory in the
Louisiana Purchase, and offers of as-
sistance have come from the most un-
expected quarters. It is going to be
something more than a local or even
sectional exposition.

Within twenty-four hours of the pas-
sage of the Government appropriation,
six local subscribers of their own mo-
tion increased their holdings in the
World's Fair corporation. All is well
that ends well, but a good beginning is
also exceedingly satisfactory and un-
doubtedly encouraging.

In regard to the matter of location it
is safe to predict that the Directors and
the Site Committee will know no north,
no south, no east, no west. They will

simply locate the Fair on the policy of
the greatest good for the greatest num-
ber and put it where its success will be
the most certainly assured.

The President of the Board of Public
Improvements in his annual report,
strongly recommends a series of muni-
cipal improvements prior to the World's
Fair. The city will certainly put on its
best front and make itself presentable
in every shape before the influx of visi-
tors from all parts of the country and
from all foreign lands.

The man who is afraid that the
World's Fair may bring competitors to
the city in his line forgets that the de-
mand for merchandise of every descrip-
tion will be doubled and trebled by the
celebration, and that if he is not able to
secure his full share of the increased
business, the fault will be his and not
that of the World's Fair or its pro-
moters.

In giving credit for the admirable
strategy displayed at Washington the
name of ex-Congressman Nathan Frank
should not be left out. Mr. Frank was
obliged to return to St. Louis before the
knockout blow was given to the oppo-
sition, but he is just as much entitled to
praise for his masterly work at the Na-
tional Capitol.

Senator Cockrell secured the insertion
of the World's Fair amendment in the
Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, largely
by aid of his unique personality. Few
Senators are more deservedly popular
and hence he secured practically unan-
imous consent to a flanking movement
almost without precedence in the his-
tory of parliamentary or Congressional
campaigns.

Chicago and St. Louis frequently in-
dulge in a little newspaper battle.
When it comes to an international
event, the two cities forget their differ-
ences and fight shoulder to shoulder.
It will soon be forgotten that a Chicago
Congressman moved that the House
concur in the Senate amendment, pledg-
ing Congress to appropriate \$5,000,000
to what nine-tenths of the people of the
United States will always call the St.
Louis World's Fair.

WE HAVE IT. HOUSE AND SENATE VOTE "AYE."

FIVE MILLIONS FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

THE WORLD'S FAIR IS NOW DEFINITELY ASSURED.

The Local Subscription of \$5,000,000 and the City Bonds For Same Amount Will Ensure a Record Breaking Exposition.

The battle has been fought and won, and Congress has agreed to appropriate \$5,000,000 in aid of what will be the greatest World's Fair in history. A cleaner fight or a more magnificent victory has seldom been heard of. It is a well known fact that Chicago spent an immense sum of money in its campaign to secure the location of the World's Columbian Exposition in its city. It is equally well known that other international Expositions have carried on expensive campaigns before the first sod was turned on the grounds. St. Louis so far has spent practically nothing. A few men have given their time without money and without price in the interest not only of St. Louis—not only of Missouri—but of the entire Louisiana Purchase and indeed of the entire Trans-Mississippi district.

It has always been the policy of the World's Fair promoters to abstain from criticism and to avoid antagonizing any one. Out of respect to this policy the less said the better with reference to the attitude adopted by the Speaker of the House. Mr. Henderson was evidently opposed from the first to Congress making any kind of an appropriation in aid of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial. This is the more remarkable in view of the fact that his State will benefit immensely from the Fair. The Legislature of Iowa endorsed the project in the most unequivocal terms and very prominent residents in the State urged him to give St. Louis at least a chance. All that was asked of him was an opportunity to bring the matter before Congress. After lengthy delays he finally agreed to the appointment of a special committee to consider all matters of legislation pertaining to the Louisiana Purchase

Centennial. Delay after delay followed. There was sickness in the family of the Chairman of the Committee, other members were called away, and it was not until April 27 that a hearing was given.

The delegation which left St. Louis for Washington to attend the hearing was one of the most representative which ever appeared at the national Capitol. A majority of the Louisiana Purchase States were represented and in several cases by their executive officers. The unanimity of sentiment in favor of the World's Fair impressed everyone most favorably, and the delegation left for home confident that the bill would be reported favorably, taken up in due course and acted upon. That a majority of the members of the House and also of the Senate were in favor of the bill was obvious, and the only difficulty anticipated was in regard to the Committee on Rules and the naming of a date.

Further delays of a very tiresome character ensued, and finally a committee consisting of Messrs. D. R. Francis, Seth W. Cobb, Nathan Frank, and Corwin H. Spencer, went to Washington for a last and determined effort to secure Government recognition and a Government appropriation. They met with many discouragements and at one time the outlook was disheartening in the extreme. But friends of the measure were got together and some splendid preliminary work followed. It is difficult to mention names in this connection without unintentionally leaving out some who are entitled to credit. At the same time it is impossible to overlook the work done by Senator Cockrell, who, with the co-operation of his colleague, Mr. Vest, and of the Missouri delegation in the Lower House, accomplished wonders and enabled the four champions of the project to snatch victory out of what appeared to be almost certain defeat.

A resolution prevailed calling for an adjournment a few days earlier than expected and the last hope of passing the bill in its existing form vanished. Strategy was then brought into use. A skillfully drawn amendment to the Sundry Civil Service Bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Cockrell and adopted with practically unanimity. This amendment carried with it the appropriation, or rather the guarantee of an appropriation, asked for in the Lane or Tawney Bill, without any of the safeguards or paraphernalia of that measure. By the amendment Congress obligated itself to appropriate \$5,000,000 in aid of the

Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition at St. Louis in 1903, as soon as \$10,000,000 had been raised and spent locally.

The bill as amended went back to the House where another protracted and bitter fight was looked for. But on this occasion the unexpected happened. From all parts of the country dignified pressure had been brought to bear and Congressmen realized that not only the entire West, but to a great extent the entire country insisted upon the St. Louis World's Fair being held and the Government giving the project fair and proper support. A motion prevailed concurring in the Senate amendment, and hence the World's Fair question did not go to the conferees for action. President McKinley, who has always favored the World's Fair and done all he consistently could to aid it, signed the bill promptly, and the pen which he used on the memorable occasion is now in the possession of Gov. Francis, Chairman of the Executive Committee and the leader of the victorious band at Washington.

The people and more especially the real estate fraternity have been clamoring for months for an official statement that the World's Fair will be held. They have now what they asked for. It is true that there is about a million dollars of local subscription to be raised and the vote is yet to be taken on the Constitutional amendment, authorizing the City of St. Louis to issue \$5,000,000 of bonds in furtherance of the World's Fair project. But for all that the World's Fair is definitely assured.

Among those who were regarded as opponents to the project were many who were not enthusiastically in favor of a World's Fair, and some who thought that such a celebration would do more harm to the city than good. Their number was small, but it included some who were able to make large subscriptions but had not done so. These will now come forward and bear their share of the burden for the simple reason that they are for St. Louis first, last and all the time, and can not be a party to its dishonor. For St. Louis to fail now would be to lay it open to the ridicule and scorn of the entire country. It is not going to fail. The work of the preliminary committees will be completed in due course and St. Louis will hold a fair second in magnitude and magnificence to none yet held, and superior in many of its details to anything ever attempted. The precedents established at Chicago

will be an immense aid. Not only will all the best features of the Chicago Fair be adopted, but its failures will be avoided and its errors guarded against.

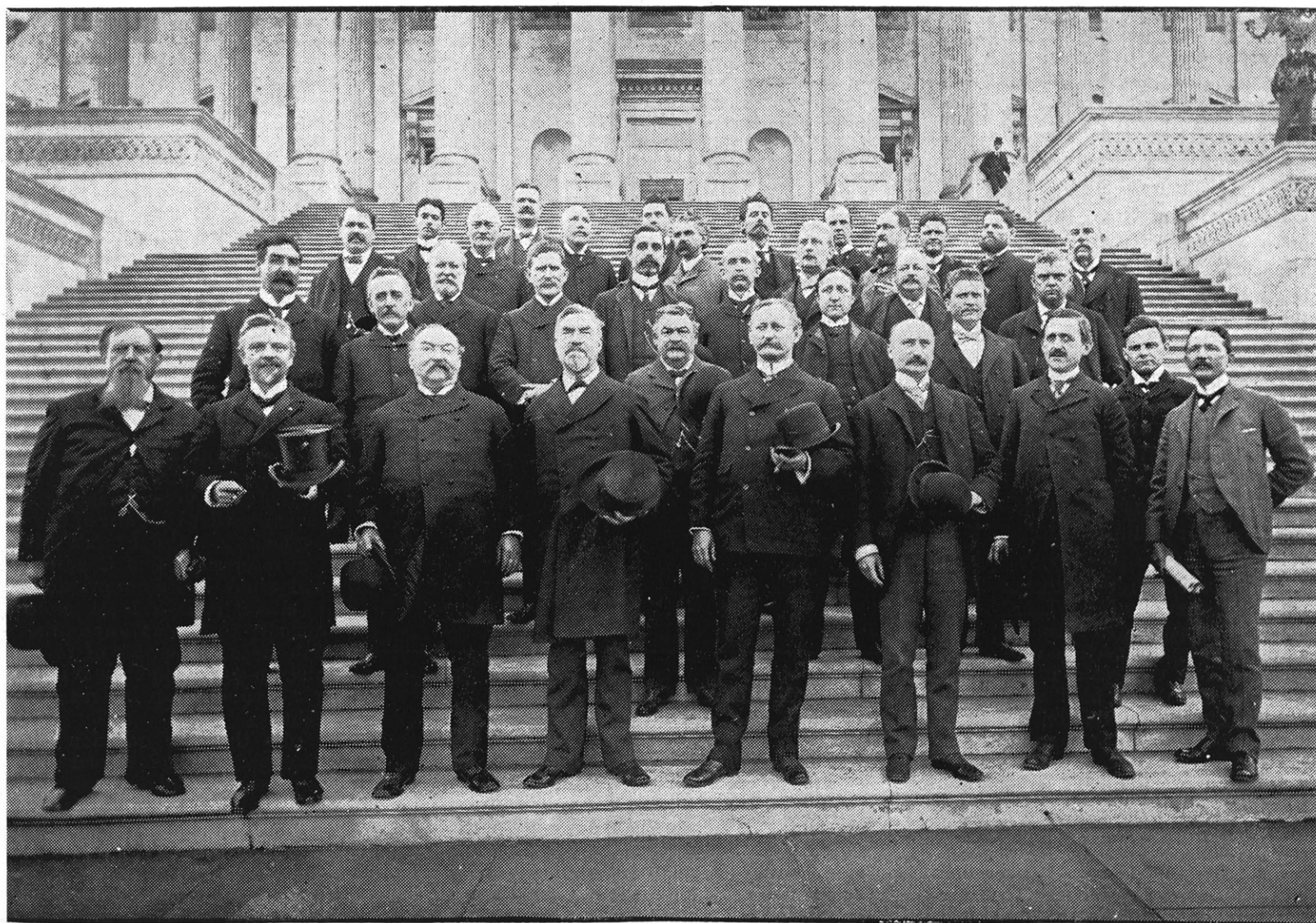
The next thing for St. Louis to do is to complete the subscription fund. About \$1,500,000 should be raised so that there will be no question about the subscriptions yielding fully \$5,000,000. Discrimination has been exercised in accepting subscriptions and the percentage of loss on collections is likely to be very small, so that if 10 per cent more than the minimum of \$5,000,000 is subscribed for, there can be little question as to the full sum necessary being received by the Company's treasury. The street railway strike has hindered the resumption of active canvassing work. The situation is brightening every day, and it is believed that almost immediately the Group Chairmen and other workers can be called in and once more turned loose on the public. Hundreds who have already subscribed will in-

crease their subscriptions materially. Hundreds and thousands who have not yet subscribed at all will be brought into line, and at no very distant date it will be possible to hold a mass meeting and announce the completion of the gigantic task which St. Louis set itself.

As soon as the World's Fair corporation has been formed, directors will be elected by the stockholders. There will be a vote for each share of stock, and as the cumulative plan of voting will be adopted, every stockholder will have a fair voice in the selection of directors. These in turn will divide themselves up into necessary committees and the permanent appointments will be made. In the meantime nothing can be done in the way of appointments or of the selection of a site, and the less the latter is discussed and debated, the better it will be for the Fair project. The public should be on their guard against alleged tips as to location. No one has any idea where the Fair will be. In making

the selection the Site Committee and the Board of Directors will be influenced solely by a desire to make the Exposition an unqualified success. It has been suggested more than once that the Fair be divided up into three or more sections so that a portion of the features may be in the North, West and South wards respectively. There are many and obvious objections to such a plan, which, however, has never been officially or seriously considered.

Just now the work for the advocates of the Fair is very clearly defined. Every subscriber and every advocate of the proposition should constitute himself a committee of one to obtain at least one more subscriber or one increase in the subscription already made. If this is done there will be a great saving of time and the day will be expedited when St. Louis will be able to announce to the United States and the civilized world that it has kept faith with the Louisiana States and with Congress.



THE WORLD'S FAIR DELEGATION ON THE STEPS OF THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

C. H. HUTTIG. SELWYN DOUGLAS. HUGH MCINTOSH. W. H. WOODWARD. GEO. T. CRAM. C. P. WALBRIDGE.
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EX-GOV. HUBBARD, of Texas. RICHARD BARTHOLOLT. D. M. HOUSER WM. H. THOMPSON D. R. FRANCIS NATHAN FRANK, JAS. COX. J. L. BLAIR.

GOVERNORS' DAY.

MEN OF NATIONAL REPUTE SPEAK FOR FAIR.

An Array of Gubernatorial Orators In Honor of the Louisiana Purchase Celebration.

April 27 was a great day for St. Louis and the World's Fair. On that day the World's Fair Delegation, headed by former Governor David R. Francis, appeared in the spacious room of the Insular Committee, in the Capitol at Washington, to present to the members of the Special Committee, appointed by the House of Representatives, pleas and arguments for the Great Fair.

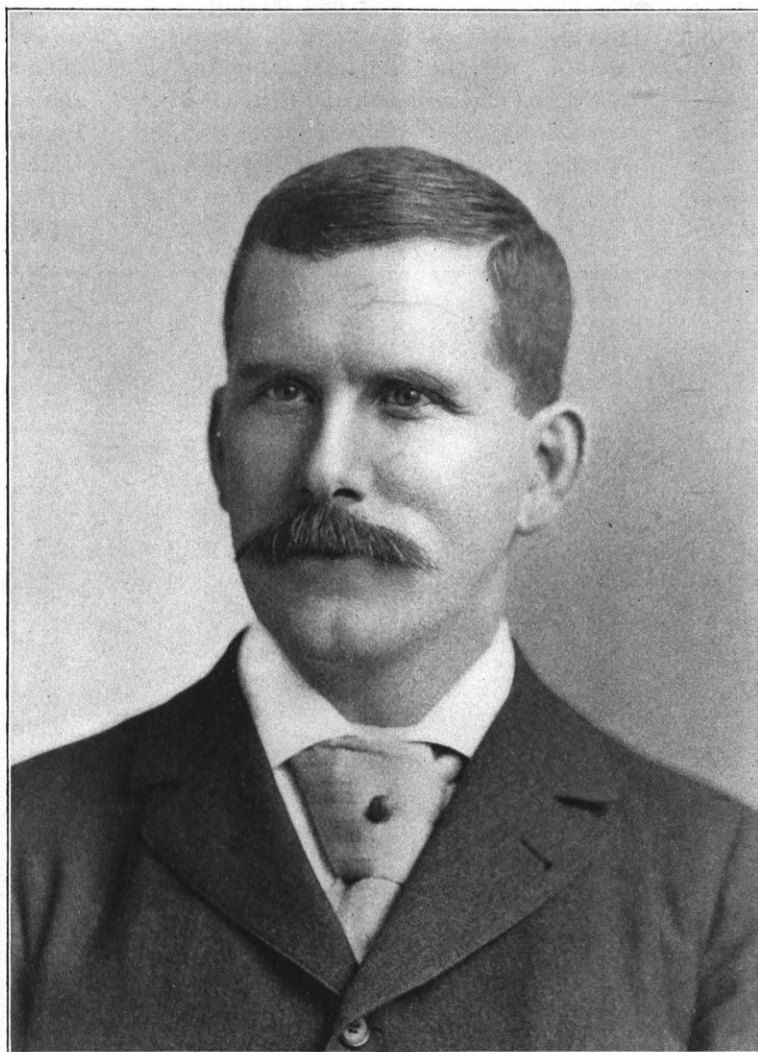
The august speakers before that body were former Governor D. R. Francis, of Missouri; Governor Shaw, of Iowa; Governor Jones, of Arkansas; Ex-Governor Bradford L. Prince, of New Mexico; former Governor R. B. Hubbard, of Texas; Mr. D. D. Leach, representing Governor Barnes, of Oklahoma; Hon. R. G. Pitkin, of Louisiana, President of the Trans-Mississippi Congress; Mr. Selwyn Douglas, of the Indian Territory; Lieut. Governor Gilbert, of Nebraska, and others.

Every speech was a telling argument, and carried conviction to the majority of the men of the Special Committee.

Said former Governor D. R. Francis, after outlining the development of the project:

"St. Louis, as the largest and wealthiest city in the Louisiana Purchase, was selected as the location for such an Exposition and the scale upon which it should be held was defined by the convention of states and territories in the purchase. That convention decided that a sum less than \$15,000,000 would be insufficient to properly launch an exposition of the character named, and that \$5,000,000 thereof should be furnished by the General Government. The bill before you pledges to the Exposition, Government aid to the extent of \$5,000,000, which, however, is not to be appropriated until the City of St. Louis shall have raised the sum of \$10,000,000, and when the \$5,000,000 is appropriated, it is not to be made avail-

able until the \$10,000,000 furnished by St. Louis shall have been expended to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury. I submit to you as fair-minded men whether St. Louis is not doing her full duty in agreeing to furnish \$10,000,000 of the \$15,000,000 required. The bill throws proper safeguards around the expenditure of the money, and the conduct of the Exposition, and if you, in your wisdom, desire to strengthen these safeguards, if it is possible to do so, we offer no objection. This is the most opportune time since the formation of our Government for such a National Exposition as it is proposed to hold. We have taken a new position among the nations of the globe since the Chicago World's Fair, seven years ago.



MURRAY CARLETON,

An Ardent World's Fair Worker.

Our achievements have astonished the world. It is fit that we should invite the best thought of the age and that the elect of every country should be our guests. If Congress, at its present session, should refuse or fail to pledge the \$5,000,000 provided for in this bill, the constitutional amendment calling for the increase of the bonded debt of the City of St. Louis, would, in my judgment, fail on passage in the November election. It can not be voted upon again, and the project would

consequently have to be abandoned."

Mr. Francis was frequently interrupted with questions by members of the committee, showing in the main a sympathetic spirit toward the enterprise. In response to inquiries from Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, Mr. Francis said it was essential to have an assurance at the present session of Congress, so that the state and city could take the necessary action in time to have the actual appropriation provided at the next session of this Congress. When Mr. Francis spoke of the abundant surplus, Chairman Tawney, who also is a member of the Ways and Means Committee, pointed out that that Committee had not yet determined what course yet to pursue toward that surplus.

Governor Shaw's address was irresistible in point of clearness of argument:

"It is difficult to make a speech when we are all a unit on the proposition," Gov. Shaw said. "In order to find anything to discuss, we ought to find where there may be some difference of opinion. It is hard to make a speech for the prosecution after a plea of guilty. I think it may be conceded that the Louisiana purchase was a good thing; it may be conceded that those states were worth having; it can be conceded, I think, that the purchase ought to be commemorated; it may be conceded that there is no better way to commemorate it than by an International Exposition; it may be conceded that St. Louis is a fair place to have it, and that if it is held there it will be a success. I think it is also fair to presume that the people will always vote to increase their debt for the sake of having a show. And I think it is fair to presume that Congress will make this appropriation. I believe it is a little more difficult to get an appropriation to use a surplus of revenue, to pay it out than it is to get a vote for an increase of debt.

Photo by Guerin.

"So the only question left is, when this appropriation is to be made. I think it is to be conceded that ten millions of money is a large sum to raise in any city on the earth, and if Congress can aid St. Louis in securing this money, I think Congress ought to do it. I don't believe that the appropriation of \$5,000,000, to become available when St. Louis has expended \$10,000,000, will rest very hard upon us in the coming months. I realize that there are questions of greater importance than the Exposition, but I would not want to fire

any brush in the way. I don't believe that that will be a serious objection. I believe that it will aid St. Louis in raising this money, if it be known that Congress stands back of it ready to aid it. I believe that St. Louis can raise this money upon this proposition, upon the pledge of this Committee, the pledge of the Chairman and a few of the members of both sides, a promise from the speaker and leaders of the other host of friendship. I believe that this money can be raised, and St. Louis subscriptions and appropriations be based upon the proposition that Congress shall furnish its aid. But, I remember having heard somewhere that a bird in the hand beats a bobtail flush. (Laughter.) Now, I confess that I am addressing a great many people that do not understand that expression. I do not myself, but I am convinced that there are a great many persons from the Louisiana purchase who will understand it."

Mr. Francis. "We did not expect Iowa to originate it."

Mr. Shaw. "It is not original. It is a mere statement of facts—upon which we can agree. So, I think this appropriation should be made, and made now, unconditionally. I believe that the people of this country will indorse it. I believe that we ought to have this exposition. I recognize the suggestion made by my friend, Mr. Corliss, that this money came out of the hands of the common people, and men who have little savings, a few dollars saved up and put by; spend it in this way, and I do not always approve of it; but I don't believe but what the people who would go to this kind of show will go to some other, and there are states in the Union where people sometimes mortgage their cook stoves to go to the circus, but I don't believe in that, and I don't think we ought to encourage it. Nevertheless, it is a fact that it is a great International Exposition now, and when I say now I mean in the future, will be of untold advantage to us as a people, and we can have one in the future such as has never been beneath the skies as yet, and can not be again until the Louisiana territory has another. And I think it would be, as I say, of great and untold advantage to us."

"Now, there is another feature. I remember that it was attempted, or planned, first to have the Columbian Exposition in 1892, and that was the appropriate year, but it was postponed one year because of delays, and because action was not taken sufficiently early, and we will do exceedingly well if we lose no time, and lose no hour in bringing it about in 1903. It ought not to be

postponed, and it ought not to be made necessary to postpone it because of any other question pending before this country. I have not any speech to make. I simply say that I think Iowa would like to have St. Louis have an Exposition—no, I will change it, and say she would like to have the territory embraced within the Louisiana purchase have an Exposition at St. Louis; no, I will change that and say that we should have a National Exposition at St. Louis; and I think that I will make but one more change, and say that the people of Iowa would be in favor of an International Exposition at St. Louis." (Applause.)

In "point of pointedness," Governor Jones' remarks left nothing to be de-

however, that the Board of Trade ascertained that fact after I had gone, and without delay held a meeting and instructed the secretary of the board to wire me. I wish to state that the Board of Trade of Little Rock is composed of all the business men, with very few exceptions, or with no exceptions, besides very small business men. It is a very large body, and it is representative of the business sentiment of the State of Arkansas. The secretary of the board wired me yesterday afternoon to this effect: 'Please use every effort for St. Louis' World's Fair Exposition. Our Board of Trade enthusiastically favors the measure.'

"Now, from this evidence, and from what I know, I am quite sure that there is no one, unless he is a crank, in the State of Arkansas who is opposed to this, and I feel perfectly authorized to speak for the state, and I can see no reason for any opposition, not only from the people of the State of Arkansas, but from anywhere in this Union. It seems to me that this is a very opportune time for such improvement as this. It will be an object lesson to the world. There is no doubt that all the nations of the world will have their exhibits there and their citizens there, a great many of them, and they will see what America has done within 100 years. When we come to consider that the population of the United States at the time of the Louisiana purchase did not exceed five millions of souls, and consider what the Louisiana purchase was at the time, composed, to use an expression that has become somewhat classical, or common if not classical, of as heterogeneous a class of people as ever existed upon the face of the earth—wild, woolly and savage and semi-civilized—and some pretty well civilized, a few. Now, in the course of 100 years, I would like to see the nations of the world come and see what a paradise we have. The like of it was never shown in the history of the world before, and I don't believe that there is any people in the world, excepting the American people, who could accomplish such a wonder."

"Now we have entered upon another era. We have concluded that the Louisiana purchase was not enough for us, and we have outgrown that. We produce, even in the limited amount of territory which is under cultivation, more of the products of the soil than we can find markets for, and we have concluded that we need other markets, and we have acquired other territory. I don't look upon that as a political question, but purely as a question of



CLAUDE DUVAL.

Prominent World's Fair Enthusiast in Kansas.

sired. He followed Governor Shaw.

"As the Governor of Arkansas," he said, "of course I have no right to pledge that state to any line of conduct. I know generally, however, that the people of the state most enthusiastically approve of this exposition at St. Louis. The Legislature of the state at its last session passed resolutions to that effect. I have heard no complaint of that resolution from any citizen of the state. When I left the city of Little Rock last Monday night very few persons knew that I was coming here. It seems,

American policy, and, as far as I am concerned, I most enthusiastically favor the acquiring of that territory and the holding of it. But the world, not being thoroughly acquainted with us and our methods and with our powers, may suspect that we are not able to hold these territories under the system of government that we have, and I think there should be a few citizens of our country who have the same fear—fear that our government will be changed in form and character. Now, I think that this exposition would unload that kind of a freak, that kind of a fancy, and I think that the world would become convinced that this government, which is the best and greatest that this world has ever seen, does not want to change, and will not change, and that it has capacity to control any condition that confronts it. If we can do this we have accomplished a great deal, because it may save us innumerable wars, or at least one or two, because, when the world sees what a people it is that inhabit this country and what a people it is that has accomplished such wonders within a comparatively small space of time, compared with the world's history, and can see what it is capable of accomplishing, they will not want to tackle us at war. "Now, if for no other purpose, that would be a great accomplishment, because one month of war would vastly exceed all the expenditures which we ask at the hands of Congress."

Lieut. Governor Gilbert pledged for the Fair project the hearty enthusiasm of the people of Nebraska, which, he said, he felt sure would result in liberal co-operation.

Hon. John R. G. Pitkin, of Louisiana, said:

"To share in an appeal pursuant to the resolution and instruction of the recent Transmississippi Congress in respect of a merited expenditure for the proposed St. Louis World's Fair, is a gratification to me, not only because of the fervent temper shown in that behalf by the Houston assemblage, to whose chair I was called, but because I am a native of the original hearthstone of authority, New Orleans, for the great domain whose cession of France the exposition will fittingly commemorate. While we are indulging in prodigal outlays to domesticate insular areas, the amount brought here to promote a fit illustration of the matured forces in our noblest territorial acquisition, and every dollar of which St. Louis will supplement by two, is insignificant. The St. Louis Fair, Mr. Chairman, will be not only a colossal shop, burdened with invitations to foreign purchase powers; its moral and intellectual significance will be of still greater movement in revealing to the world what hospitality and nurture the old Louisiana has afforded our European comers under American conditions, and how it has made men, as well as markets, and imbedded new

and robust fiber into our Democratic life. We have not only assimilated so much territorial Europe, but reclaimed and elevated swarms of human Europe. The St. Louis Fair will especially disclose what a man admitted to the foothold of homestead and cherished by equal laws can accomplish for himself and his kind. I conceive that Congress can not overestimate the value to ourselves and to civilization of this centennial project. It is due to the West and to the whole Union, which Jefferson so marvelously expanded, that the St. Louis congress of industrial tasks should be aided as provided in the bill submitted. The rally of the Louisiana sisterhood at St. Louis in centennial remembrance of the old territorial mother will be precious service to the whole country. Old Louisiana came by barter to us, and should now reveal her vast power for barter in the object lesson contemplated. The people of her 17 commonwealths should see her witness at St. Louis what authority her industrial activities as a whole merit beyond its present great measure at the counters of the world. Five millions of dollars is but a small per cent of what the purchase power abroad of the Louisiana purchase annually brings to our national customs pocket."

New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas were ably vouched for by their honorable representatives, and this memorable oratorical spread closed with the addresses of two St. Louisans.

Mr. William H. Thompson, chairman of the finance committee of the World's Fair, presented the financial side of the project. Said Mr. Thompson:

"It is true, Mr. Chairman, that I object to speaking in public, but not as strenuously as my hearers generally do. I know that figures are very dry, but I think it is well for you to know the financial condition of this movement. The information which I will give you will show you how impossible it is for us to have this exposition unless we are given positive assurance of congressional aid at this time. We have 18,379 subscribers to our World's Fair fund. We have raised by subscription over \$4,000,000. The balance needed to make up the \$5,000,000 which we propose to raise by a subscription will have to come from large subscribers. We are assured that if we can get the pledge of Congress to grant the aid which we ask for this exposition, we will have no difficulty whatever in raising the additional amount needed. But unless we get this assurance I do not believe it will be forthcoming. It is also important, if we are to hold this exposition, that we should arrange with foreign exhibitors to be represented at our fair. This can easily be done while the Paris Exposition is in progress. But if action is deferred by Congress

upon our bill until the December session the Paris Exposition will then have closed, and it will be a matter of great difficulty and of great expense to procure foreign exhibits for the St. Louis exposition. Whatever you do, therefore, we wish you to do promptly."

Mr. Thompson was followed by ex-Mayor Cyrus P. Walbridge.

"There is nothing for me to say," began Mr. Walbridge, "except to move that the plaintiff rest his case. And, as there is no defendant, I am confident that your decision will be in the plaintiff's favor. The decision will afford great gratification to us and be an honor to you."

The Hon. Nathan Frank, of St. Louis, said:

"The question before the committee is, shall this bill be reported favorably. If you do not report it favorably, the exposition will not be held. The idea of celebrating the centennial anniversary of great historical events is an American idea. We have celebrated the centennial of every great event other than the acquisition of the Louisiana territory. In my judgment, there are stronger reasons why we should celebrate this centennial anniversary than there were for the celebration of the centennial of the American revolution. The celebration which we propose is a tremendous undertaking. Those who are charged with the responsibility of promoting this great movement would willingly surrender that responsibility. But they can not; having once accepted, it devolves upon them to do all in their power to make the movement a success."

Mr. James L. Blair, of St. Louis, discussed briefly the constitutional objections which had been suggested by some members of the committee. He quoted from a decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Gettysburg vs. the United States*, to show that these objections were without foundation. This decision was delivered by Justice Peckham. Mr. Blair read part of it. It was a most eloquent indorsement of the action of Congress in furnishing assistance to projects, the purpose of which was for the education of the citizens of the United States. After reading this decision, Mr. Blair said:

"If I were a member of Congress, I would esteem it a proud privilege by my vote to do for the education of the people of the United States what this exposition will do. Speaking as a Democrat, I will say that if when I went home one of my constituents were to question my vote upon the ground of extravagance, I would say to the objector, 'I do not care to discuss it with you; you are too much of a partisan to be a true American.'"

Mr. Francis closed the hearing, thanking the committee for the consideration shown the delegation.

VALUABLE HINTS.

A DISINTERESTED CITIZEN POINTS OUT ERRORS TO BE AVOIDED.

Paris Exposition, He Says, Is Faulty in Many Respects.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.

EDITOR WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN:

St. Louis may learn many valuable lessons from the Paris Exposition. One of the most important of these is the folly of farming out valuable concessions to unscrupulous and irresponsible persons whose only thought is to make as much money as possible for themselves, regardless of the discredit their methods may throw upon the Exposition.

It appears to me that careful consideration should be given to the question of disposing of these concessions, and it may be that the different features of the great show could be controlled advantageously by the Board of Directors, of the Exposition so that the shareholders and the public generally would feel certain that each particular feature will be presented in a novel and original manner and that all the money required for this feature will be honestly and economically expended.

It will not do for St. Louis to say that her Exposition will be as good as has ever been given, but she must prove to the satisfaction of all that her Fair is the grandest and most original the world has ever seen.

The amusement features especially, must be carefully guarded. Disgraceful exhibits must be avoided. In addition to the Director General, each of the leading features of the Exposition should be under the management of a Director whose duty it is to secure the assistance of scientists, artists and artisans in all departments to make the World's Fair at St. Louis not only a dream of architectural beauty, but to fill the buildings and grounds with the finest possible expressions and products of the Nineteenth Century Civilization.

Care should be taken to prevent Directors being placed in control who are under the influence of mercantile, transportation, real estate, amusement or other combinations. Brilliant and versatile geniuses must be secured who possess not only the ability to comprehend at a glance the boldest and most novel schemes offered, but also sufficient discernment to be able to judge of the practical results to be secured.

If privileges or concessions are valuable to speculators, if properly managed, they should be more valuable to the Exposition. If farmed out, these

the Exposition fails to meet legitimate expectations. In amusement features especially it is pronounced to be lamentably weak, and those devised especially for a pleasure-seeking crowd are contemptibly old, and more contemptibly stupid. As one visitor put it, "The most obtrusive, damnable feature of the show is that there is nothing new about it."

The amusement privileges have been sold to individuals, or combinations, whose sole aim is to make large profits. They have been content with poor imitations of some of the worst features of other great Expositions. Visitors are offered a view of the ackneyed "Streets of Cairo," or such so called attractions as villainous little theaters, where you may stand or sit from a quarter to a half hour and be bored with a variety of performance which is not even up to the standard of what may be seen in the free concert halls in any large city.

Little if any thought has been given to the general character and arrangement of the various exhibits, and instead of being displayed in the most attractive manner possible, they appear to have been placed in the most haphazard fashion, without any attention to harmonious effects or striking results. From an architectural standpoint the Paris Exposition appears to be as good as could be expected, but the arrangement of the displays shows the lack of efficient directors. There are several buildings with aisles after aisles of show cases containing articles which are familiar sights in the stores of every great city, while others are devoted to things which at best are of interest only to a few specialists.

These things as well as the mistakes and scandals which developed at the Chicago and Omaha Expositions must be carefully avoided at St. Louis.

A. A. Diamond

THE WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN is running a Bureau of Information which answers all questions concerning the Fair.



LOUIS E. REMINGTON.

An Enthusiastic World's Fair Worker.

concessions to a certain extent, pass beyond the control of the Exposition management, and under these circumstances it will be impossible to keep the amusement features of the World's Fair up to the proper level of morality and attractiveness. Such would not be the case, if they are superintended by the Exposition Directorate.

The Paris Exposition has suffered seriously in this respect, and it is the verdict of many well posted visitors that

HUBBARD'S SPEECH.

EX-GOVERNOR OF TEXAS CHARMED HIS AUDIENCE.

All Agreed That His Statement Was the Oratorical Gem of the Day.

The St. Louis World's Fair Delegation which appeared before the Special Committee April 27, found its most eloquent champion in former Governor R. B. Hubbard, of Texas. The newspapers failed to do justice to the Ex-Governor's statement at the time, and THE WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN, therefore, publishes in detail the brilliant speaker's masterful effort.

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the Committee," said Mr. Hubbard. "We come last, though not least, in this procession to talk of the State which is not in the record a part of the Louisiana purchase, though by all the rights and title of the increase of our vast trade and commerce, and our common sacrifices from the days of 1836 and since those historic days, surely we feel that we are a part of that great possession west of the Mississippi River known as the Louisiana purchase.

"My distinguished friend, the president of the executive committee of the proposed World's Fair at St. Louis, and some others of our friends have alluded pleasantly and in humor to Texas as being a little boastful about her size and her wonderful resources. Well, let me say that if (as we sometimes do in heart and spirit,) we paint our past, present, and future with the colors of the rose, we come within the metes and bounds of truth. We come not the least of the great States that will be represented in that body of the now mighty States and Territories carved out of that magnificent purchase.

"Pardon me for a moment when I speak of the resources of my State as constituting some reason why, as a part of this great system of States and Territories, the product of the brain and heart and patriotism of the greatest of American statesmen, Thomas Jefferson, we should ask for and obtain this assistance at your hands. When I speak of what Texas will do and has done, she will be no small addition to that great Exposition of the Trans-Mississippi commonwealth. I came to that State—excuse the personal allusion—very many years ago, and yet I am a young

man. [Laughter.] Age does not consist in the fact that you have gray hairs, or whether you have any hair at all on your heads (I beg your pardon, my friends with the bald heads); but when I came to Texas we did not have but 200,000 people, according to the census of 1850. We had an illimitable expanse of fertile territory and only those 200,000. But no man even then could number the wild cattle, the big, broad-horned cattle of that territory stretching far toward the sunset. At that day we had a number of thousand savage Comanches, a barbarian that was not useful to us at that time.

"I have lived to see that great territory, after its annexation, swell to a population which, when the enumeration shall be closed in 1900, will place Texas right by the side of Missouri, or perhaps of Illinois in the matter of population. We are ahead of Indiana now. We are forging up by the side of Missouri and Illinois. We are the Ben-Hur in the race, as in the Roman circus, and one after another, in kindly competition, we have crushed down the Byzantine and the Athenian, and the other rival charioteers in the race, until we think we demand some attention of Congress, and our prayers are to be heard in the political synagogue, with our hats on in the temple.

"In the Guadalupe Hidalgo treaty, that grand old Whig party which went down to defeat with Clay and Webster, and the hosts that were not born to die, claimed that that war was wrong. We fought to a finish. When the Republic warred in 1846 against poor old decrepit Mexico; we had won the victory really before a gun was fired; and in that treaty fifteen millions of dollars was given to Mexico. It was a debt justly due, gentlemen; but we did not close there.

"Now, I am for expansion in Commerce. I am not speaking for expansion of territory outside of the Monroe doctrine. I am not speaking against it either, but I have only to say that when that fight was finished we took all the territory between the Rio Grande and where the sun sets [Laughter], as 'indemnity for the past and security for the future.' [Laughter.] You need not take it that way; we are here asking for more. Not more territory, indeed, but for a yet more wonderful and expansive development of the vast territory that was won by the war of Texas. I did not grow up with the country. I 'grewed' first, and then went West.

"I am not going to discuss the consti-

tutionality of this bill. Time has been when perhaps a discussion of the Constitution before the forum of the Senate and the House occupied greater attention than it does now. We recollect that in the war time there was a law higher than the Constitution, so declared by one great portion of our now reunited country. The precedent at least has been set, but as lawyers and constitution-loving citizens, who obey the laws and would like to observe the Constitution, we can not go behind the record. We think the Supreme Court of the United States in the great Gettysburg case, declaring an appropriation by Congress of a million of dollars to commemorate that historic battlefield, warrants for all time appropriations for great national events, of peace, as of war. The lawyer would be on an open sea, without oar or rudder, without his 'precedents.' They fix all decisions, unless there is a higher power to reverse the decisions. This decision has never been reversed by the American people or the American courts. It commenced at the Centennial Exposition. The Republic followed it at Chicago. We followed it at Omaha.

"It was my privilege, being Lieutenant-Governor of the State, to represent Texas, by the authority of the Legislature and the Governor of Texas, on a 'Texas Day' at Philadelphia in 1876. We did not have any exhibit, not even a 'horned frog,' nor a 'broad-horned cow,' but the grand result was that we gathered together, from Galveston up to the Pan Handle, to within five miles of the Kansas border, and up to Arkansas, and all along the Louisiana and Mexican lines, statistics of our great resources and products, until we made an exhibition by printing ink, by press, and speech, which within two years brought nearly half a million good people to live in Texas.

"Now, I am upon the question of the physical and material results of that first great world's exhibition. I dismiss the constitutional matter. The result was so declared by Governor Coke, one of the most illustrious of our chief magistrates. They came thither from farthest Maine, across the continent, down to Texas, 'wild and woolly Texas.'

"I remember walking in to where Nebraska and Kansas had their famous 'corn palaces.' You remember, some of you, at least, how everything there was made of corn, and there were stacks of wheat, too, piled in artistic beauty of design—by somebody who did not pos-

sibly live in Kansas [Laughter]; but they raised the corn and wheat there all the same. It was put up by some good artist, and it created such a crowd of sightseers as was never seen before. And do you know the result? Hundreds of thousands seeing these cereal palaces, emigrated to Kansas and Nebraska and the Great West. What was done for those States will be repeated in other expositions. The development of the whole country is at stake. You are here to verify, doubtless, gentlemen of the West, what I have said. Now, my State, if she goes to St. Louis with her great wealth of resources, raising as we do one-fourth of the whole of the American crop of cotton, worth today \$120,000,000, 50,000,000 bales out of 150,000,000—"

Mr. Williams. "One-third of this year's crop, isn't it?"

Governor Hubbard. "Yes, and if you want to add to it, there is no telling what you will realize. We are going to raise more and more. But we are not going to raise that other article sometimes politely called hades, of which my friend spoke. We are a peaceable people. We do not make any whisky and have no moonshiner."

"At the Centennial, the one hundredth anniversary of the day on which the cradle of liberty was rocked for our Nation, the anniversary of Yorktown, I believe it was, was celebrated. The Columbian Exposition at Chicago celebrated the discovery of this country by Columbus. Every one knows that all the nations, and the people of all these States, went there, and they sat down and looked at one another: 'How do you do, sir; how do you do?'—and they looked into one another's eyes and shook one another's hands and found they were of the race of Adam and Eve. They got acquainted with one another. It was a fraternal association outside of business as well."

"What do you not have that I make, and what have you that I want to buy and you to sell, in all the elements of the wonderful industrial progress that is marvelous and stupendous. And I am not dealing in the colors of the rose. That intercourse at St. Louis, as at Chicago and Philadelphia, will be like the overflows of the Nile, spreading over the whole country, leaving on its retirement a grand exchange of fraternal thought and commercial wealth and prosperity."

"It makes little difference where you put it; but St. Louis happens to be the

greatest and the grandest of the cities on the Mississippi River. I have had a great deal to do with St. Louis, and I know that if you pass this bill St. Louis will do just what she promises."

"Texas has no gold, but we had a good deal of brass and the power to ask and to pray, and I saw St. Louis put her hands deep into her own pockets and build a railroad from Cairo, and through three States, now comprising 1,600 miles of railway, known as the 'Cotton Belt.' If you want us to do it, we will swear that what she promises she will do. Don't you forget it. I want to say another thing; that when we meet together at St. Louis it will crush the last bone of sectionalism."

MR. JAMES HAGERMAN.

A Member of the World's Fair Delegation,
Who Went to Washington to Win.

Mr. James Hagerman, General Solicitor of the M. K. & T. R. R., is a Missourian by birth, a lawyer by profession, and by inclination one of the heartiest co-operators of the men, who won for St. Louis the World's Fair. When the Louisiana Purchase Commemoration was in its early stages, Mr. Hagerman came forward as one of the first to extend his moral and financial support.

Being a Missourian and a graduate of the Christian Brothers' College of this city, he threw himself into the enterprise with double zeal.

Mr. Hagerman is one of the most progressive lawyers of this state. At the age of eighteen he was admitted to the bar by Judge Wagner, of the Supreme Court of this state, and his first practice was obtained in the law offices of Rankin & McCrary, at Keokuk, Iowa, the same firm under whose auspices he prepared himself for his admission.

In 1884 he was tendered the general attorneyship of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company. This caused his removal to Topeka, where he became again associated with Judge McCrary, who was the general counsel of this corporation, and who had meanwhile distinguished himself as Secretary of War under President Hayes.

Messrs. McCrary & Hagerman were the legal counselors of the Santa Fe Company during the formative period of what is now one of the greatest railway systems of the United States.

In 1886 Mr. Hagerman removed to Kansas City to become a partner in the firm of Warner, Dean & Hagerman. In 1888 he became general counsel for the receivers of the Missouri, Kansas &

Texas Railway until he was appointed general solicitor of that company, at its reorganization. In 1893 he removed to St. Louis.

Mr. Hagerman is one of the best equipped men of his profession, at home in any court, and successful under all circumstances.

A delightful home circle has always surrounded Mr. Hagerman. His wife was Miss Margaret M. Walker, of Palmyra, Mo., whom he married in 1871. The sons of Mr. and Mrs. Hagerman, Lee W. and James, named after the father, have followed in the latter's footsteps and adopted the law as their profession.

MURRAY CARLETON.

A Public Spirited Citizen Who Works From
Morning Till Night.

Mr. Murray Carleton is said to be the busiest man in St. Louis. He is at his desk at 7:30 in the morning, and the lid of the handsome roll top doesn't drop down until the last of his clerks is on his way home.

This doesn't mean that Mr. Carleton remains at his desk in the office of the Carleton Dry Goods Company all day. He has too many irons in the fire for that. But with his quick way of disposing of business, he manages to get around the various offices with which his many-sided interests connect him.

He is at the head of a wholesale dry goods concern that does a business of \$10,000,000 a year. He is the moving spirit in the new Exposition Board. He is a heavy investor in Transit Company stock, and a leading factor in its management.

The dry goods house of which he is the president, is the outgrowth of the old firm of Wear, Boogher & Co., with which Mr. Carleton has been connected for many years. To his many-sided duties he has added the task of working like a beaver for the success of the World's Fair, with the organization of which he identified himself from the outset.

Several conventions have already voted in favor of meeting in St. Louis in 1903. It will be a busy year for the hotels and the transportation companies, and every line of business will correspondingly benefit.

To New York and Boston

Take Through Sleepers via Big Four Route. Trains leave St. Louis 8 a. m. 12:00 noon and 8:06 p. m. All meals in Dining Cars.

PAN-AMERICAN, 1901.

STATELY AND BEAUTIFUL ARCHITECTURE AT BUFFALO.

Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building
Makes an Imposing Appearance and
Eclipses All Others.

The building to be devoted to Manufacturers and Liberal Arts at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo next year, is of the same general proportions as the Machinery and Transportation building. These two splendid structures are on opposite sides of the Court of the Fountains, and are the largest buildings of the Exposition, each covering more than four acres. The western frontage of the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts

traction and which may be seen from the several distant points.

The exterior of the building is strikingly graceful and beautiful. The style is a free treatment of the Spanish Renaissance with high vaulted loggias on all sides connecting corner pavilions with the four main entrances. A conspicuous and highly ornamental feature of the building is a high dome, flanked by four square open towers over the southern or main entrance. The entrance which is approached by broad steps between large groups of statuary, is a high arch with two tall columns on each side. Above the arch, elaborate high relief work enriches the broad gable. Statuary, symbolizing the various arts and industries, are placed in niches and at the angles of the several open towers above the entrance. All the en-

tile roofs. The architects are Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge of Boston.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

A Handsome Structure Devoted to the
Interests of the Farm and Plantation.

The agricultural industry will have a fitting setting at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo during the summer of 1901. A commodious and richly proportioned building will be devoted exclusively to the interests of the farm. So wonderful has been the development of agriculture and so marvelously has the productivity of soils been increased by the application of scientific methods it is no exaggeration to say that, potentially, the cultivated acreage of the world has been doubled within a few years. Science has indeed made two blades of



building on the Court of the Fountains, is 350 feet, and on the Mall, at the north, it is 500 feet. The Agricultural building is its nearest neighbor at the north, while on the east side is the Grand Canal, and beyond it the Live Stock displays. A bridge spans the canal at the eastern entrance. On the south is one of the beautiful subordinate courts, known as the Court of Cypress-es, with fountains and floral displays, shrubs, lawns and other decorations. This court separates the building from the Ethnology and Government buildings.

An important feature of the work is a spacious central court, 134x176 feet, containing a large pool where a fountain imparts an expression of life to the scene. About the pool are winding paths, richly bordered with flowers, plants and shrubbery, with here and there comfortable settees to invite the visitors to rest. Four broad aisles will lead from the four main entrances of the big building direct to the court, where the fountain will form the central at-

trances are of beautiful design and the broad, ornamental cornices, fancy flag standards and finials enhance the attractiveness of the general aspect. Color will be much used to give a certain air of gaiety to the dignified edifice.

The towers of the building may be reached by open spiral staircases. The dome is 70 feet in diameter, and the galleries which encircle it, are so arranged that one may have a good view of the crowd and the general interior. The dome is larger in diameter by six feet than that of Santa Marie de la Salute, Venice, and contains a whispering-gallery equal to St. Paul's in London. The ceiling is decorated with colors. The spiral staircase is 17 feet in diameter, like the stairs in the tower of St. Mark's, Venice, up which Napoleon rode his horse, or those in St. Peter's, Rome, by which you ascend to the dome and balcony.

The building is lighted from the windows in the loggia and around the inner court and from skylights. The exterior of the building will be of staff with metal

grass to grow where but one grew before. More than that, it has, by irrigation, made the deserts blossom as the rose.

The Agricultural Building will stand opposite the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts building on the north side of the Mall, its longest facades looking to the north and south. On the east will be the Live Stock Exhibit, to which about ten acres are devoted. Northward will be the Stadium covering another ten acres. On the west is the Grand Court with the Electric Tower, 348 feet high, and the Electricity building just beyond. There are four broad entrances to the building. Opposite the northern entrance is an artistic bridge crossing the Grand Canal. Vaulted loggias connect the east and west entrance with the main entrance on the south, and from these elevated promenades the people may view the throng of sight-seers upon the Mall. The low tiled roof overhangs the walls eight feet, making a deep shadow over the richly decorated cornice. The east and west entrances are

treated with lattice work to imitate an arbor. The lattice is fastened to the dome, ceiling and walls, then, on a background of blue, grapevines produce the effect of looking through to the open air. The southern entrance, which is 30 feet wide, is flanked on both sides by large groups of statuary. Above the doors and following the lines of the arch, panels will be painted to represent the signs of the zodiac. On either side of the vestibule are large niches affording places of rest and retreat from the crowds. On either side of the south entrance at the intersection of the eaves

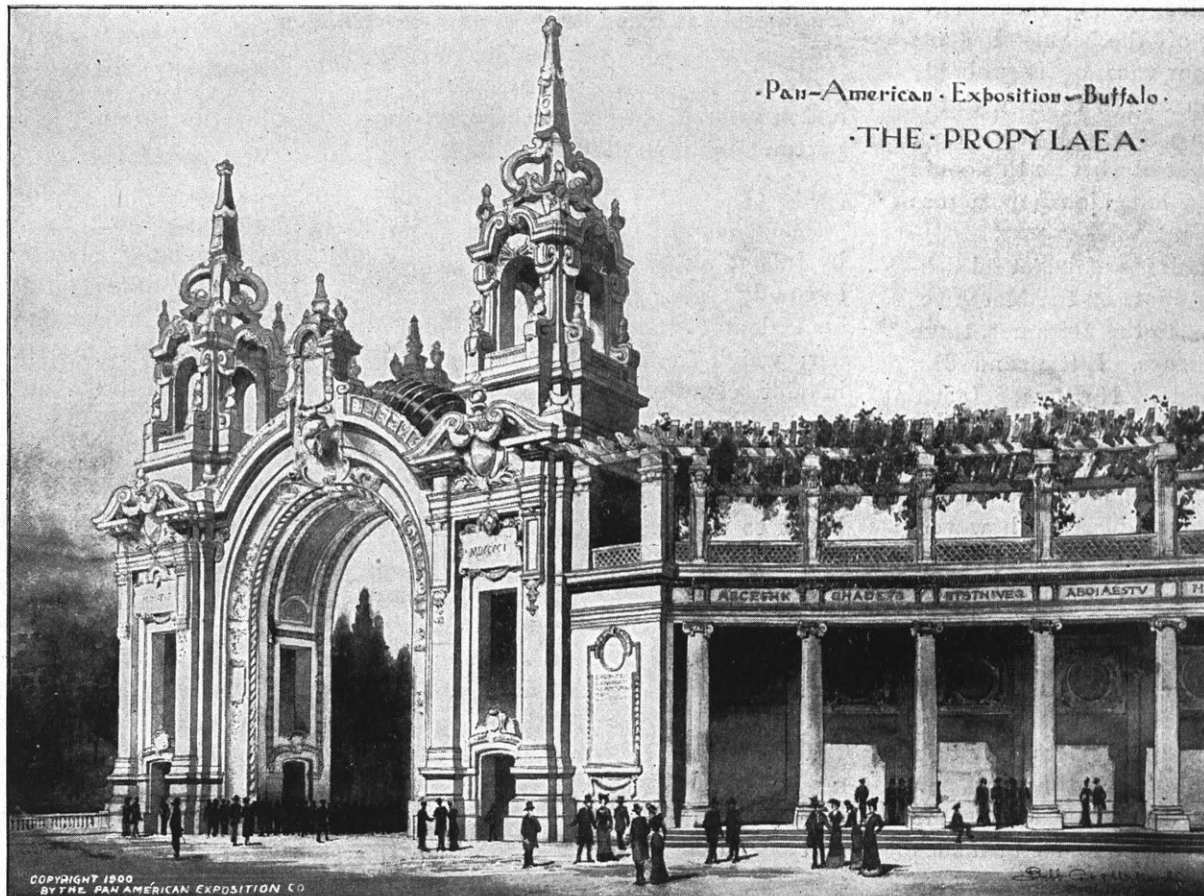
our every-day life. The propylaea is a magnificent creation, treated with fine artistic skill. The combined work is 500 feet long, consisting of two massive arched entrances or gateways at the extreme eastern and western ends of a long, gracefully curved colonnade. The gateways are 36 feet wide and 54 feet high. Two open towers surmount the sides of each arch, and above the 20 tall Ionic columns that form the colonnade is a pergola or arbor over which growing vines will wind their delicate tracery of green. Behind the colonnade will be the railway station reached by a broad

side; farther along the Machinery and Transportation building and that of Manufacturers and Liberal Arts; and in the distance the Temple of Music and the Ethnology building. The visitor thus plunges at once into the midst of the Exposition.

SIGHT-SEEING ABROAD.

St. Louis Tourists in Europe Have Suggestions to Make.

The Finance Committee of the World's Fair is now at work revising the subscription list and adding to them the names of those, whose contributions



of the loggia are large consoles surmounted by figures representing the "Sower" and "Reaper." The Agricultural Building is 150 by 500 feet, and contains Exposition space to the amount of about 75,000 square feet.

THE PROPYLAEA.

Majestic Architectural Ornaments at the Pan-American.

The Propylaea at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901, will mark the northern boundary of the Plaza and the extreme northern limit of the Grand Court. This elaborate and beautiful architectural ornament will serve the purpose of a colossal screen, shutting out from the Exposition the noisy and smoky reminders of the toil and care of

promenade. In the spaces between the great columns statues will be placed, showing their outlines distinctly against a background of color.

The electric street railway cars as well as the steam roads will unload many of their passengers at the station opposite the Propylaea which is reached from the tracks by a spacious subway. The visitor will thus enter the grounds through the high arches on either hand of the Propylaea and obtain at once one of the grand views of the great group of Exposition buildings. On the right and left of the Propylaea are the Midway and the Stadium in front the Electric Tower and sunken gardens and Court of the Fountains; the Electricity building and the Agricultural hall are on either

have not been solicited. This is a gigantic piece of work, but it will be completed in short order. With the finance question well settled, it will be proper to study the exhibit situation.

Every St. Louisan, traveling in Europe this summer and especially those visiting the Paris Exposition have promised their friends on World's Fair Committees to report what they have seen; to advise and suggest what should and should not be done.

Former Governor Francis has decided to spend a number of weeks at the Paris show for the purpose of taking items. When he returns he and his friends and fellow-citizens will get together to talk over the mental notes they have made in their jaunts abroad.

A SUMMER OUTING.

BEST CAMPING GROUNDS ON THE FRISCO ROUTE.

Splendid Scenery, Grand Streams Alive
With Fish in the Healthy Ozark
Mountain Region.

VACATION time is here and with it the ever important question, "where shall I go?" Will it be to the Paris Exposition with its crowds, noise and expense, or a nice, quiet, inexpensive outing at some of the beautiful spots near home? Your vacation is probably of short duration and is taken with the idea of procuring rest and recreation, and it is very doubtful whether this could be obtained by a long journey across the water.

There are hundreds of beautiful fishing and camping spots on the Meramec. And in addition to the Meramec, there are the Bourbeuse, Little and Big Piney, Gasconade, Niangua, James White and Big rivers, from which good strings can always be secured. Excellent accommodations can be had at reasonable terms. Many, however, prefer camp life and well equipped parties of sportsmen and their families are annually formed for "roughing" it in the midst of civilization.

Leasburg, Mo., 80 miles from St. Louis, is famed far and near for the splendid inducements it offers. Within a few miles of that place, the huntsman can find deer, turkeys and small game of all kinds, and the Meramec furnishes fishing that is unexcelled.

Four miles from Leasburg is Mr. McKinley's home and here excellent enter-

tainment can be had and guides secured to take parties to the best localities for the particular line of sport or pleasure they are after. The guests of Mr. McKinley never tire of singing the praises of him and his estimable family.

Arlington, 123 miles from St. Louis, and half way between the source and mouth of the Gasconade, is conceded to be the most convenient point on that beautiful stream to fish. The hotel rates and livery charges are low. Parties can outfit themselves here and at a small outlay secure superb opportunities for angling or hunting.

BEST TIME FOR FISHING.

The gamy black bass begins to bite by July 1, although an inferior sort rise to the fly earlier than this. They can be hooked up to the latter part of November; weigh from one to six pounds and inhabit clear water as deep as to a man's shoulders and reasonably swift.

The jack salmon inhabits clear and deep water; he is easiest hooked from July 1 to November 1, and is of a good size.

Croppie begin to be plentiful toward the end of July and are shy of the angler's lure after October is gone; they are found in slightly muddy, quiet water; weigh half a pound and upward.

The Ozark Range is exempt to a marked degree from the discomforts of mosquitos and other pestiferous insects. The mosquito is rare, and he is retiring in disposition, and not eager for blood, and his family are soon scattered to the four winds. For ladies and children there is no better camping grounds than in the Ozarks. Shelter and shade are abundant and water is plentiful except on the very tops of the ridges.

Beautiful and healthful is the rough country near Bolivar, Polk County, along Sac and Pomme de Terre rivers.

At Aurora, 269 miles from St. Louis, Spring River supplies the angler with black bass and rainbow trout. For miles in every direction



RACCOON SHOALS.

bob-white is found in great abundance.

Verona, a lovely little town, is only a short distance from the head waters of of Spring River. Intensely interesting are the United States trout hatcheries at Neosho. Pleasant hotels here afford shelter and information for the angler and the summer tourist.

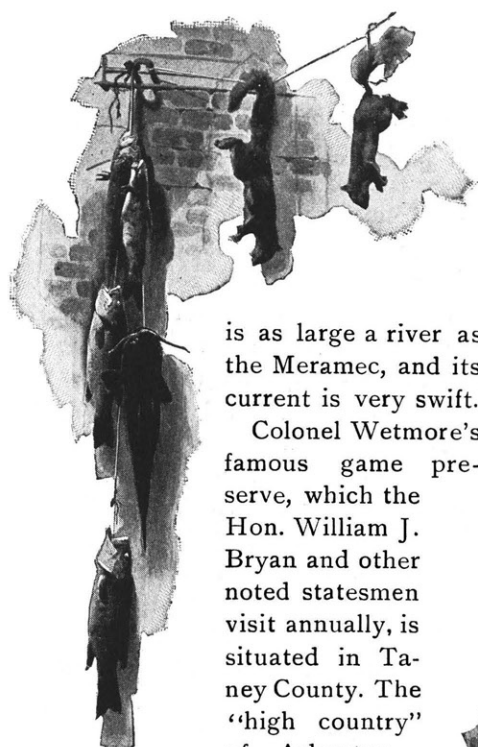
A cruise of the White River, whether for the purpose of angling or merely basking in nature's beauties is sure to be enjoyable and useful. In all directions from Eastern Springs, a noted health resort, the country is picturesque, varying in timbered mountain sides and dells.

DOWN THE HA-HA-TONKA.

To reach Ha-Ha-Tonka, take a hack from Lebanon over an easy road. There is a comfortable inn at the former place, kept by Mr. Crispin and located on top of a high bluff, where accommodations may be had for a dollar a day. Ha-Ha-Tonka is quite out of the ordinary. Here are found, within the radius of a mile, one of the largest springs in the world, its cold, clear waters swiftly flowing from a cave which extends into the hill thousands of feet, and which rivals Kentucky's noted cave in many respects. Some of the caverns are 200 feet wide and half as high. One contains a stalagmite of white onyx. Four other large caves are within easy walking distance of the hotel. An onyx-ribbed island, a gem of a lake, a natural bridge forty feet high with a span of 100 feet, also a natural amphitheater, complete the list of attractions. Not far away is a mineral spring, supplying a pure table water, and possessing valuable medicinal properties. Boats and guides may be procured at Ha-Ha-Tonka Hotel for a trip up or down the Niangua, which



MORNING SPIN AFTER GOBBLERS, ROGERS, ARK.



is as large a river as the Meramec, and its current is very swift.

Colonel Wetmore's famous game preserve, which the Hon. William J. Bryan and other noted statesmen visit annually, is situated in Taney County. The "high country" of Arkansas—the section through which the Boston Mountains—part of the Ozark range—runs, offer sportsmen woods and streams prolific with game and fish.

The lands set apart for the Wyandotte, Seneca, Creek and Cherokee tribes of Indians and the Osage and Choctaw reservations are the best part of the Indian Territory from a sportsman's standpoint. Antelope, prairie chickens, squirrel and quail are numerous, bass and croppie are plentiful and ducks and geese are on the wing. If one needs excitement, he can follow the hounds after Jack rabbits or, if that is too tame, a wild cat or panther hunt may prove the real thing.

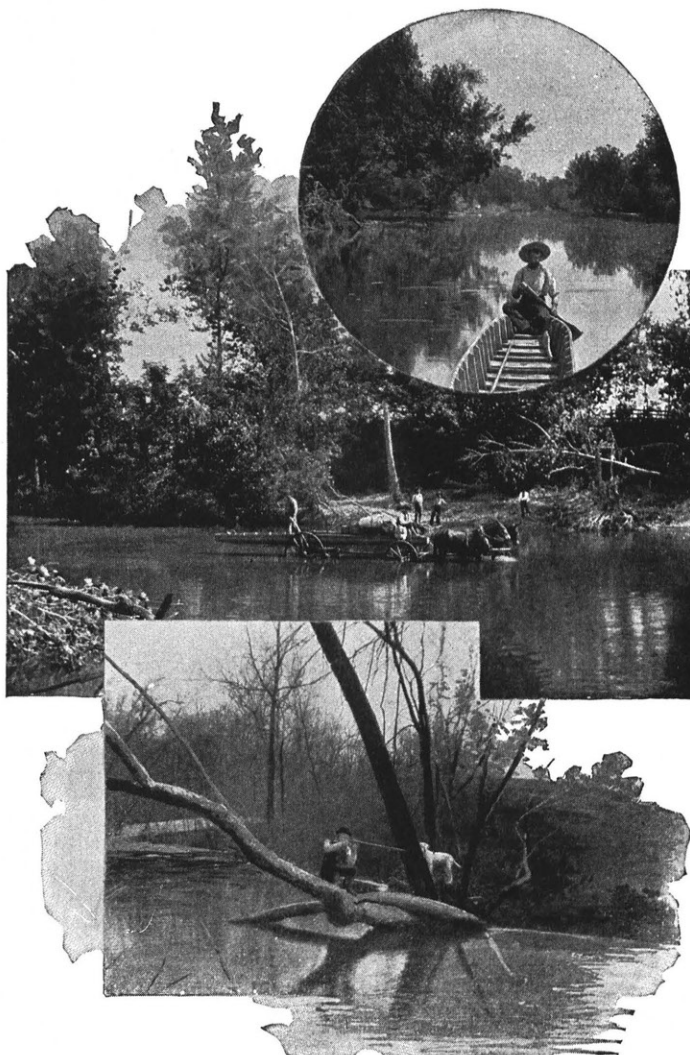
No special permission is required to catch fish in the Indian Territory, nor is there any prohibition against shipping fish to outside points. But parties desiring to hunt over the lands belonging to the five civilized tribes must procure a written permit from the United States Indian agent at Muskogee, I. T. Permits for the Osage reservation are obtainable from the United States Indian agent at Pawhuska, O. T. No fee is exacted. These permits are issued at the agent's discretion to persons who intend to hunt for sport only. Game can not be shipped out of the Territory.

There is little difference in Northeastern Texas and the Indian Territory as resorts for sportsmen.

The Sapulpa branch of the Frisco

Line penetrates the lands set apart for the Wyandotte, Seneca, Cherokee and Creek tribes of Indians. Its Arkansas City branch terminates close to the Osage reservation. Its main Texas line crosses the great Choctaw reserve.

This imperial domain of our brother in red is so sparsely populated that wild game of all kinds thrives comparatively unmolested. For diversity of sport, moderate cost, and general comfort, no place in the Southwest equals the Indian Territory. This may seem a bold statement to make. It is attested by the ex-



VIEWS NEAR NEOSHO, ON HICKORY AND SHOAL CREEKS.

perience and testimony of past masters in the kindred arts of angling and hunting. If a doubting Thomas, come and see.

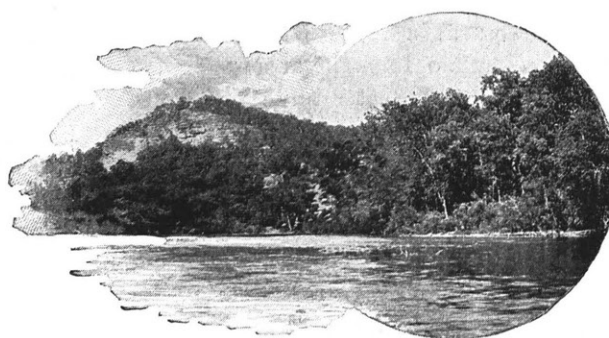
The cowboy of the big pastures is the sportsman's best friend. Big, brawny, and good-natured, he is a companionable individual to mess with. He is the man who knows things. He can tell where the wild goose plumes his coat. He will help build your blind, locate the turkey roosts and find the deer runs.

The finest fishing and hunting clubs with St. Louis memberships are located along the Frisco route and so successful and satisfactory have they proved that many others are projected.

The accessibility of the Ozark range and the choice hunting grounds to St. Louisans and the inhabitants of the middle west, are important reasons for their popularity. The great Frisco system of railway and its many branches offer unexcelled facilities for quickly reaching them in comfort and safety. Hunters and fishermen are never in doubt as to the route they will take for an outing. They are often non-plussed as to which point on the Frisco will be their destination, there are so many places which furnish splendid opportunities.

All the advantages of the Frisco would not suffice to make it as popular as it is with sportsmen were it not for the ability and enterprise of that system's urbane and courteous General Passenger Agent, Bryan Snyder. By his direction, every courtesy is shown thousands of Nimrods and disciples of Sir Isaac Walton, who patronize the Frisco Line in going and coming to and from their outings, which adds greatly to the enjoyment of the trip.

"Fins and Feathers," a most entertaining and instructive booklet, handsomely illustrated, is a guide book which every sportsman should have. It not only informs him where the best hunting and fishing is to be found, but gives valuable information about the equipment of parties, the engagement of experienced guides, accommodations at hotels, and many other details that provide against annoyance and delays to patrons. "Fins and Feathers" will be furnished free on application by mail or in person to Bryan Snyder, General Passenger Agent of the St. Louis & San Francisco Route, St. Louis, Mo.



BLUFF AT BOILING SPRING ABOVE ARLINGTON.

AMERICA'S FAIREST WOMEN.

The Two Reigning Beauties of the Pan-American Countries are Being Sought for.

Beautiful is the design which has been accepted by the Publicity Department of the Pan-American Exposition as the official emblem of the great Fair which will be held at the city of Buffalo in the summer months of the year 1901, and its beauty will be enhanced when the completed plans of the *New York World* and August Langenbahn, a famed sculptor, have been carried out, for it is the desire of the sculptor to secure the two most beautiful women of the countries of North and South America to pose for reproductions of the two figures typifying the continents of North and South America.

This desire had life but recently, for at the suggestion of Roy Crandall, of the Publicity Department, Mr. Langenbahn reproduced the emblem in plaster of Paris. When the completed work was shown to Chairman Bleistein of the Publicity Department and the other officials of the Exposition all were charmed with the beauty of the replica and Mr. Langenbahn was granted the exclusive concession for manufacturing the plaster of Paris reproductions for sale.

It then occurred that the emblem would be beautified and enriched if women noted for their beauty and their brilliancy were selected to pose for the figures and a contest was started. From the Publicity Department of the Pan-American Exposition a flood of letters was sent to the prominent stage women of the country, asking an expression of opinion regarding the feasibility of the plan and the answers came in speedily in a deluge of photographs of the beauties of the dramatic firmament. From all sections of the country the pictured likenesses of noted beauties poured in and then the attention of Mr. Nelson Hersch, the brilliant editor of the *New York Sunday World*, was attracted and the contest speedily took on National—nay more, Pan-American interest, for Mr. Hersch sent a representative of his paper to Buffalo to make arrangements to handle the contest on the broadest lines.

The matter has been placed in the hands of the editor of the *World* and for the next seven months he will call upon the beautiful women of the countries of North, South and Central America to send pictures to him and the great paper will publish Sunday after Sunday the

likenesses of the fairest women of the countries of the Western world. There, on the pages of the paper, will be the likenesses of the blonde beauties of the North and of the dusky blooming daughters of the far South, and when months have elapsed and the pictured faces of thousands of the most beautiful women in the world have been printed, a committee of men and women famed from Land's End to No Man's Land, will gather together and view the mass of pictures and will finally say which of the two are the most beautiful. That committee will be composed of men and women famed in political science, in art, in literature and the drama, and the results can not be gainsaid, for on the committee will be men whose acts have done much to shape the destinies of the Nation.

Fortunate indeed will be the women selected in this vast and comprehensive contest; particularly if those women happen to be members of the dramatic profession, for the fame of the contest and of the Exposition will be heralded from ocean to ocean, and the fortunate two who are finally chosen as the fairest on the great western hemisphere will be lauded and sung about and written about to such an extent that Dewey will wonder why he was so signally neglected by the newspapers of the land when he returned from Manila.

The contest was really but started on last Sunday; it was then that the *World* made the formal announcement of the matter, but prior to that the Publicity Department of the Exposition had been flooded with letters and pictures in answer to the stock letter which had been sent out before the matter was referred to Mr. Hersch. That preliminary work; the reception of letters and expressions of opinion from men and women showed well that the public was anxious to have a bit of a say regarding it, for the letters, dozens of which were written in the bold, black handwriting of virile manhood, proved that the fair ones of the dramatic firmament had many admirers, and the votes recorded unofficially showed that Maxine Elliott, Lillian Russell, Blanche Bates, Dorothy Usner, Julia Marlowe, Hope Booth, Alexandra Dagmar, Marie Burroughs, Christie McDonald, Bonnie Maginn, Beth Marr, Belle Archer, Yolande Wallace, and dozens of the other famed beauties of the American stage had admirers legion and loyal, for letters asked that the claims of the above enumerated fair ones be given calm

consideration in the final "round-up." To benefit many who see for the first time the official emblem of the Pan American Exposition, it may be well to delve a bit into Exposition history and to make plain a few facts about the contest which at present may be a mystery.

The Pan American Exposition which will be held at Buffalo on the Niagara Frontier during the summer months of the year 1901, will be the largest Exposition in American history with the sole and single exception of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 and the St. Louis World's Fair in 1903. In point of beauty and regal glory it will be second to none, for the management has had before it at all times the shortcomings of the great Exposition of the early 90's, and those shortcomings have been closely guarded against in the arranging of the coming Fair. This Exposition will have for its underlying purposes the broadening of trade and social relations between the peoples of the countries of North, South and Central America, and also to show to the world the progress that has been made by all of the peoples of the Pan American countries during the fast fleeting century.

The project had its inception in the year 1897, and it was the intention of those then at the head of it to have it held on Cayuga Island in the Niagara River during the summer of the year 1899.

As originally planned, the Exposition contemplated the expenditure of \$1,000,000 and the use of fifty acres of ground.

But the Spanish-American war intervened and the Exposition project slumbered. When revived it was revived on broader lines, and instead of being sent forward as a semi-private conception, it was made a popular movement and enlarged. The public men of the city of Buffalo and the surrounding cities and towns became interested and the original sum of \$1,000,000 was raised in three days by popular subscription and the Fair was put on a grander scale. Then it was decided to expend \$2,500,000; then to float an equal amount of bonds, and after those powers had been granted the Federal government stepped in and appropriated \$500,000 for a Government display and the Empire State gave \$300,000; thus placing at the disposal of the management the sum of \$5,800,000 and the republics of the Southern continent are so emphatic in

promises of grand displays and the erection of special buildings, and so many states have signified a willingness to make grand displays that it is practically assured that before the gates are finally thrown open there will have been fully \$10,000,000 and possibly \$15,000,000 spent in making a fair that will be larger than ever held except the one at Chicago, and that will be even more beautiful than will the World's Exposition which will be held at Paris next summer.

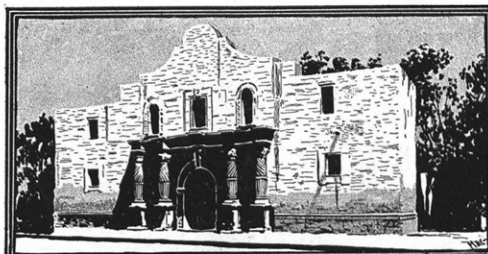
It is in the interest of that great Exposition that the New York "World" is conducting the Pan American search for the two most beautiful women. The emblem, as designed, tells the hopes and aspirations of the management of the Exhibition as no words can, for it poetically and beautifully exemplifies the binding together of two continents in a sisterly fraternity. The design was submitted in a competition open to the world. Raphael Beck, a Lockport artist, was the successful one who designed the beautiful emblem and the Publicity Department lost no time in selecting it from the four hundred and odd ones submitted. Shortly after the official adoption of the emblem, Mr. Langenbahn, a sculptor of considerable fame, was asked to reproduce the design in plaster of paris and so beautiful was his completed work that he was soon thereafter granted the sole concession of manufacturing the design for sale in that material.

Then the thought of adding to the beauty of the design by having women famed for their loveliness pose for the two figures was born and the result was the contest so lately started and so prolific of grand results.

It will be nearly seven months before the final result will be reached for the editor of the World contemplated making the contest vastly comprehensive. He wishes to have countries of South America, Central America and Mexico thoroughly canvassed before the contest closes and the pictures of the women of all lands on the Western Hemisphere will be eligible from this time on.

Pictures must be plainly marked with the full name and the address of the sender and they may be directed either to the New York Sunday World Pan American Beauty Competition, Box 2354 New York City, or to Roy Crandall, Publicity Department Pan American Exposition, No. 221 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

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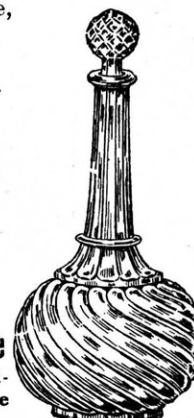
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We, the undersigned, for the purpose of organizing a corporation under the laws of the State of Missouri to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase, such corporation to be known as "St. Louis World's Fair, celebrating the Louisiana Purchase Centennial," or by such other name as may be designated in the Articles of Association, hereby agree, each in consideration of the other subscriptions hereto, and each separately for himself, and not for any other, to pay the amounts below, or upon copies herof set opposite our respective names, to William H. Thompson, Chairman Committee on Finance, in the manner and upon the conditions following, to-wit:

First—Ten per cent of the amount of said subscriptions shall be payable upon demand of said William H. Thompson, Chairman, which sum may be called in such amounts as may be required by said Committee on Finance, and used in its discretion for preliminary expenses incurred or to be incurred in the organization of such corporation and promoting the enterprise for which it is to be formed, and the remaining ninety per cent thereof shall be payable upon the call of the Board of Directors of the aforesaid corporation, when organized, in sums not to exceed twenty (20) per cent during any six months subsequent to the payment of the ten per cent call above mentioned.

Second—These subscriptions shall not become binding until the full amount of \$5,000,000 shall have been subscribed.

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